DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS;
AND ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS, BY EXAMPLES
FROM THE BEST WRITERS:

TOGETHER WITH

A History of the Language, and an English Grammar.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL D.

WITH NUMEROUS CORRECTIONS,
AND WITH THE ADDITION OF SEVERAL THOUSAND WORDS,
AS ALSO WITH ADDITIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE, AND TO THE GRAMMAR,

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A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Where this mark * *follows the word, it signifies that such word is not to be found in the Dictionary of Dr. Johnson.*

Where this mark † *follows the word, it signifies that addition or alteration is made in respect either to the etymology, or definition, or example, of the word given by Dr. Johnson.*

R.

R, † Is called the canine letter, because it is uttered with some resemblance to the growl or snarl of a cur: it has one constant sound in English, such as it has in other languages; as *red, rose, more, muriatick:* in words derived from the Greek, it is followed by an *h, rhapsody:* *r* is never mute, unless the second *r* may be accounted mute, where two *rr* are used; as *myrrh*.

R is the *dogs'* letter, and hurreth in the sound: the tongue striking the inner palate, with a trembling about the teeth. *B. Jonson, Eng. Gramm.*

To Ra'bate. *v. n.* [*rabattre*, Fr.] In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again. *Ainsworth.*

Raba'to.† *n. s.* [from the Fr. *rabaitre*, to put back, according to Menage; because it was at first nothing but the collar of the shirt or shift turned back towards the shoulders. T. Hawkins.] A neckband: a kind of ruff.

I think your other *rabato* were better. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

Broke broad jests upon her narrow heel
Pok'd her *rabatos*, and survey'd her ste l. *Old Com. of Law Tricks.*

To RA'BBET. *v. a.* [*rabatre, raboter*, Fr.] To pare pieces of wood so as to fit one another.

rabbet plane is to cut part of the upper edge ard straight or square down, that the edge ier board, cut down in the same manner, into the square of the first; and this ver of two boards is called *rabbeting*. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

v frame hath every one of its lights *rabetted* on ut half an inch into the frame, and all these ved square. *Moxon.*

[from the verb.] A joint made by two pieces so that they wrap over one

drove in the hooks, they set the *rabbets* of the door *rabbets* of the door-post. *Moxon.*

} *n. s.* A doctor among the Jews.

ew *rabbins* say, that nature hath given man, for ing of all letters, the lips, the teeth, the tongue, d throat. *Camden, Rem.*

bi; for one is your master, even Christ. *St. Matt.* xxiii. 8.

Rabbi'nical.* *adj.* [from *rabbin*.] Relating to the notions of the rabbins.

We will not buy your *rabbinical* fumes; we have one that calls us to buy of him pure gold tried in the fire. *Milton, Anim. Rem. Def.* § 2.

He is likewise to teach them — a great *rabbinical* secret, revived of late years by the fraternity of Jesuits, namely, that contradictory interpretations of the same article may be both of them true and valid. *Addison, Spect.* No. 305.

I confess I have sometimes thought that there was good sense, and good advice, in a certain *rabbinical* saying, which might pass for one of Pythagoras, for it is to be understood in the allegorical way: "Throw a little salt upon your lamp; it will burn the brighter and the stronger." *Peters on Job, Pref.* p. xl.

Ra'bbinist.* *n. s.* One of those among the Jews, who adhered to the Talmud and its traditions.

Those who stood up for the Talmud and its traditions were chiefly the rabbins, and their followers; from whence the party had the name of *rabbinist*. *Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bib.* vol. ii. B. 7. ch. 4.

Ra'bbit. *n. s.* [*robbe, robbekin*, Dutch.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.

I knew a wench married, as she went to the garden for parsly to stuff a *rabbit*. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

A company of scholars, going to catch conies, carried one with them which had not much wit, and gave in charge, that if he saw any, he should be silent for fear of scaring of them; but he no sooner espied a company of *rabbits*, but he cried aloud, *ecce multi cuniculi;* which he had no sooner said, but the conies ran to their burrows; and he being checked by them for it, answered, Who would have thought that the *rabbits* understood Latin? *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

RA'BBLE.† *n. s.* [*rabula*, Lat. *rabulare*, low Lat.] Dr. Johnson.—*Rabula* is a wrangler, a brawler; and *rabulare* is to make the noise of such fellows. Serenius therefore refers *rabble* to the Icel. *rabba*, to prate, *rabb*, confused discourse. And so Kilian, *rabbelen*, Teut. "confundere verba." Hence *rabble-rote*, in our Exmore dialect, "a repetition of a long round-about story," as Grose has observed; and hence *rabblement* was applied contemptuously to those who had prated a great deal upon a subject, a collection of brawlers as it were. See the citations from Cranmer and Hall under Rabblement.] A tumultuous crowd; an assembly of low people.

Countrymen, will ye relent, and yield to mercy,
Or let a rabble lead you to your deaths? *Shakspeare.*

... rabble here to this place. *Shakspeare.*

Of these his several ravishments, betrayings, and stealing away of men's wives, came in all those ancient fables, and all that *rabble* of Grecian forgeries. *Ralegh.*

The better sort abhors scurrility,
And often censures what the *rabble* like. *Roscommon.*

That profane, atheistical, epicurean *rabble*, whom the whole nation so rings of, are not the wisest men in the world. *South.*

To gratify the barbarous audience, I gave them a short *rabble* scene, because the mob are represented by Plutarch and Polybius with the same character of baseness and cowardice. *Dryden, Pref. to Cleomenes.*

In change of government,
The *rabble* rule their great oppressors' fate,
Do sovereign justice and revenge the state. *Dryden.*

His enemies have been only able to make ill impressions upon the low and ignorant *rabble*, and to put the dregs of the people in a ferment. *Addison, Freeholder.*

RA'BBLE-CHARMING.* *adj.* [*rabble* and *charm.*] Charming the rabble; a very significant expression, as denoting the arts of those who, in the language of Milton, "bawl for freedom in their senseless mood, and mean licence when they cry liberty."

Since the generality of mankind are wholly governed by words and names, having neither strength of judgement to discern, nor leisure to enquire into the right application and drift of them; what can be expected, if a company of bold, crafty, designing villains, shall be incessantly buzzing into the rabble's ears, tyranny, and arbitrary power; pensioners, and evil counsellors, on the one hand; and pointing out themselves for the only patrons of their country, the only assertors of liberty and property, and redressers of grievances, on the other? I say, if the rout be still followed, and plyed by them with such mouth-granadoes as these; can any thing be expected, but that those who look no farther than words, should take such incendiaries at their word; and thereupon presently kindle and flame out, and throw the whole frame of the government into tumult and confusion? And therefore I shall go over every one of these *rabble-charming* words, which carry so much wild-fire wrapt up in them. *South, Serm.* vi. 57.

RA'BBLEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *rabble.*] Any crowd; tumultuous assembly of mean people. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says. Mr. Pegge, on the contrary, considers it as used of late, in various parts of England, for the mob.

Gabriell, Duns, Durande, and the great *rablement* of the schole authors. *Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner,* p. 73.

A rude *rabblement*,
Whose like he never saw, he durst not bide,
But got his ready steed, and fast away gan ride. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Such wondrous *rabblements* of rhymesters new. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* i. 2.

The *rabblement* houted, clapp'd their chopt hands, and uttered a deal of stinking breath. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

There will be always tyrants, murderers, thieves, traitors, and other of the same *rabblement.* *Camden, Rem.*

RA'BID.† *adj.* [*rabidus.* Lat.] Fierce; furious; mad.

Some men are naturally troublesome, vicious, thievish, pugnacious, *rabid.* *Wollaston,* § 8.

RA'BINET. *n. s.* A kind of smaller ordnance. *Ainsworth.*

RACE.† *n. s.* [*race,* Fr. from *radice,* Lat.]

1. A family ascending.

2. Family descending.

He in a moment will create
Another world; and, out of man, a *race*
Of men innumerable, there to dwell. *Milton, P. L.*

Male he created thee, but thy consort
Female for *race.* *Milton, P. L.*

High as the mother of the gods in place,
And proud like her of an immortal *race.* *Dryden.*

Hence the long *race* of Alban fathers come. *Dryden.*

3. A generation; a collective family.

A *race* of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

4. A particular breed.

The *race* of mules, fit for ...
Instead
Of spirits malign, a better *race* ...
Into their vacant room. *Milton, P. L.*

In the *races* of mankind and families of the world, there remains not to one above another the least pretence to the right of inheritance. *Locke.*

If they are all debas'd and willing slaves,
The young but breathing to grow grey in bondage,
And the old sinking to ignoble graves,
Of such a *race* no matter who is king. *Murphy.*

5. RACE *of ginger.* [*rayz de gengibre,* Spanish.] A root or sprig of ginger. See RAZE.

The late Mr. Warner observed to me, that a single root or *race* of ginger, were it brought home entire, as it might formerly have been, and not in small pieces, as at present, would have been sufficient to load a pack-horse. *Steevens, Note on Shakspeare.*

6. A particular strength or taste of wine; a kind of tartness.

There came, not six days since, from Hull a pipe
Of rich canary.—
Is it of the right *race? Massinger, New Way to pay Old Debts.*

7. Applied, from the preceding sense, by Temple to any extraordinary natural force of intellect, according to Dr. Johnson: it may, perhaps, be thought, however, as having no other meaning than that of stretch.

Of gardens there may be forms wholly irregular, that may have more beauty than of others; but they must owe it to some extraordinary dispositions of nature in the seat, or some great *race* of fancy or judgement in contrivance. *Temple.*

8. [*Ras,* Icelandick; *haras,* old French.] Contest in running.

To describe *races* and games
Or tilting furniture. *Milton, P. L.*

Stand forth, ye champions who the gauntlet wield,
Or you the swiftest racers of the field;
Stand forth, ye wrestlers who these pastimes grace,
I wield the gauntlet, and I run the *race.* *Pope.*

9. Course on the feet.

The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beasts. *Bacon.*

10. Progress; course.

It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which many examples having taught them, never stopt his *race* till it came to a headlong overthrow. *Sidney.*

My *race* of glory run, and *race* of shame. *Milton, S. A.*

The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his *race* though steep. *Milton, P. L.*

He safe return'd, the *race* of glory past,
New to his friends embrace. *Pope, Odyss.*

11. Train; process.

An offensive war is made, which is unjust in the aggressor; the prosecution and *race* of the war carrieth the defendant to invade the ancient patrimony of the first aggressor, who is now turned defendant; shall he sit down, and not put himself in defence? *Bacon.*

The *race* of this war fell upon the loss of Urbin, which he re-obtained. *Bacon.*

To **RACE.*** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run as in a race; to run swiftly.

The *racing* steed. *Pope, Il.* 23.

The snow-white lambs
Trip on the green, and *race* in little troops. *Dyer.*

RA'CEHORSE. *n. s.* [*race* and *horse.*] Horse bred to run for prizes.

The reason Hudibras gives, why those, who can talk on trifles, speak with the greatest fluency, is, that the tongue is like a *racehorse,* which runs the faster, the less weight it carries. *Addison.*

RACEMA'TION.† *n. s.* [*racematio,* Lat.]

1. Cluster, like that of grapes.

A co[illegible] ... [illegible]tilitate the whole *racemation* or cluster [illegible] ... [illegible] excluded in many weeks after. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Perhaps [illegible]he cultivation of the clusters of grapes.

He took much pleasure in a garden; and having brought over some curious instruments out of Italy for *racemation*, engrafting, and inoculating, he was a great master in the use of them. *Burnet, Life of Bp. Bedell*, p. 120.

RACEMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*racemus* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing clusters.

RA'CER. *n. s.* [from *race*.] Runner; one that contends in speed.

His stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other Pegasus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the swift-finn'd *racers* of the flood. *Dorset.*

A poet's form she plac'd before their eyes,
And bad the nimblest *racer* seize the prize. *Pope.*

RACH.* *n. s.* [ꞃæcc, Sax. *racke*, Goth. From *reichen*, Germ. vestigia odorari. Wachter. And so he derives *brach*, the female hound, from *bereichen*.] A hunting dog.

There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting dogs; the first is called a *rache*; and this is a *foot-scenting* creature, both of wilde beasts, birds, and fishes also which lie hid among the rocks: the female hereof is called in England a brache. *Gentlemen's Recreation*, p. 28.

RA'CINESS.† *n. s.* [from *racy*.] The quality of being racy.

Race, and *raciness*, in wine, signifies a kind of tartness. *Blackstone, Note on Shakspeare.*

Montaigne, speaking rather what he thought than what he read, has an energy of thought, and a *raciness* and force of expression, that we but rarely meet with in any of our essay-writers, except Jeremy Collier. *Biographiana*, p. 307.

RACK.† *n. s.* [*racke*, Dutch, from *racken*, to stretch.]

1. An engine to torture.

Vex not his ghost; O let him pass! he hates him
That would, upon the *rack* of this rough world,
Stretch him out longer. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Did ever any man upon the *rack* afflict himself, because he had received a cross answer from his mistress. *Bp. Taylor.*

Let them feel the whip, the sword, the fire,
And in the tortures of the *rack* expire. *Addison.*

2. Torture; extreme pain.

A fit of the stone puts a king to the *rack*, and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject. *Temple.*

A cool behaviour sets him on the *rack*, and is interpreted as an instance of aversion or indifference. *Addison.*

3. Exaction.

The great rents and *racks* would be unsupportable. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel.* (1605.) O. 2. b.

4. Any instrument by which extension is performed.

These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use amongst us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any bender or *rack* that are used to others. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

5. A distaff; commonly a portable distaff, from which they spin by twirling a ball. It is commonly spoken and written *rock*.

The sisters turn the wheel,
Empty the woolly *rack*, and fill the reel. *Dryden.*

6. [*Racke*, Dutch, a track. Dr. Johnson.—"*Rack* means merely that which is *reeked*; — the past tense, and therefore past participle, ꞃeac or ꞃec, of the Sax. verb ꞃecan, exhalare, to *reek*; a vapour, a steam, an exhalation." Mr. H. Took, Div. of Purl. ii. 397. Accordingly Mr. Tooke will not at all admit the definition of *rack* as given by Dr. Johnson, namely, "the clouds as they are driven by the wind." Dr. Johnson's definition is certainly not exact. Nevertheless, *rack* is well known in England in a similar meaning: "the *rack* rides," a Lincolnshire expression, used of the clouds moving swiftly: "the *rack* of the weather," the track in which the clouds move, used in the North according to Grose.] Thin vapours in the air.

The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the *rack*, and are not perceived below, pass without noise. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

That, which is now a horse, even with a thought
The *rack* dislimns, and makes it indistinct
As water is in water. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The great globe itself,
Yea, all, which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this insubstantial pageant, faded,
Leave not a *rack* behind. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

We often see against some storm,
A silence in the heavens, the *rack* stand still,
The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
As hush as death. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The upper part of the scene, which was all of clouds, and made artificially to swell and ride like the *rack*, began to open; and, the air clearing, in the top thereof was discovered Juno. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Shall I stray
In the middle air, and stay
The sailing *rack*? *Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.*

As wint'ry winds contending in the sky,
With equal force of lungs their titles try;
They rage, they roar: the doubtful *rack* of heaven
Stands without motion, and the tide undriven. *Dryden*

7. [ꞃhacca, the occiput, Saxon; *racca*, Icelandick, hinges or joints.] A neck of mutton cut for the table. Dr. Johnson. — Simply the neck or crag of mutton, in Lancashire.

A chicken, a rabbit, rib of a *rack* of mutton, wing of a capon, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 74

8. A grate; the grate on which bacon is laid.

9. A wooden grate, in which hay is placed for cattle.

Their bulls they send to pastures far,
Or hills, or feed them at full *racks* within. *May, Virgi*

The best way to feed cattle with it, is to put it in *racks* because of the great quantity they tread down. *Mortime*

He bid the nimble hours
Bring forth the steeds; the nimble hours obey:
From their full *racks* the generous steeds retire. *Addiso*

10. Arrack; a spirituous liquor. See ARRACK.

To RACK.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To stream or fly as clouds before the wind.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun,
Not separated with the *racking* clouds,
But sever'd in a pale clear-shining sky. *Shakspea*

Stay, clouds, ye *rack* too fast. *Beaum. and Fl. Four Pl. in On*

To RACK.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To torment by the rack.

Unhappy most like tortur'd me,
Their joints new set to be new *rack'd* again. *Cowl*

Hold, O dreadful sir,
You will not *rack* an innocent old man. *Dryden and L*

2. To torment; to harass.

The apostate angel, though in pain,
Vaunting aloud, but *rack'd* with deep despair. *Milton, P.*

3. To harass by exaction.

The landlords there shamefully *rack* their tenants, exact of them, besides his covenants, what he pleaseth. *Spen*

The commons hast thou *rack'd*; the clergy's bags
Are lank and lean with thy extortions. *Shakspe*

He took possession of his just estate,
Nor *rack'd* his tenants with increase of rent. *Dry*

4. To screw: to force to performance.

[illegible] ipture further than by God [illegible] ant, are drawn into su[illegible] inconveniencies. *Hooker.*

[illegible]e wisest among the heathens *racked* their wits, and cast about every way, managing every little argument to the utmost advantage. *Tillotson, Serm.*

It was worth the while for the adversary to *rack* invention, and to call in all the succours of learning and critical skill to assail them, if possible, and to wrest them out of our hands. *Waterland.*

5. To stretch; to extend.

> Nor have I money nor commodity
> To raise a present sum;
> Try what my credit can in Venice do,
> That shall be *rack'd* even to the uttermost. *Shakspeare.*

6. To defecate; to draw off from the lees. [I know not whence this word is derived in this sense; *rein*, German, is clear, pure, whence our word to *rinse*: this is perhaps of the same race. Dr. Johnson. — It has had the same origin ascribed to it as the noun; "*racken*, Dutch; *recken*, Germ. extendo, torqueo, i. e. to retch or draw out in length, as the tormentor doth the limbs of a delinquent, with the instrument so called: hence, to *rack* wines, i. e. to draw them out by long racking leaders, from the lees." Butler's Eng. Gramm. 1633. Ind. Mr. Malone has made the same remark.]

It is common to draw wine or beer from the lees, which we call *racking*, whereby it will clarify much sooner. *Bacon.*

Some roll their cask about the cellar to mix it with the lees, and, after a few days' resettlement, *rack* it off. *Mortimer.*

Rack-rent. *n. s.* [*rack* and *rent.*] Rent raised to the uttermost.

Have poor families been ruined by *rack-rents*, paid for the lands of the church? *Swift, Miscell.*

Rack-renter. *n. s.* [*rack* and *renter.*] One who pays the uttermost rent.

Though this be a quarter of his yearly income, and the publick tax takes away one hundred; yet this influences not the yearly rent of the land, which the *rack-renter* or under-tenant pays. *Locke.*

Ra'cker.* *n. s.* [from *rack.*]

1. One who torments. *Huloet.*

Such *rackers* of orthography as to speak dout, when he should say doubt. *Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.*

2. A wrester: as, "a *racker* of laws, i. e. he that with subtile interpretation wresteth laws." *Barret.*

RA'CKET. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation; M. Casaubon derives it, after his custom, from ῥαχία, the dash of fluctuation against the shore.]

1. An irregular clattering noise.

That the tennis-court keeper knows better than I, it is a low ebb of linen with thee, when thou keepest not *racket* there. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. A confused talk. In burlesque language.

Ambition hath removed her lodging, and lives the next door to faction, where they keep such a *racket*, that the whole parish is disturbed, and every night in an uproar. *Swift.*

3. [*Raquette*, Fr.] The instrument with which players at tennis strike the ball. Whence perhaps all the other senses.

> When we have matcht our *rackets* to these balls,
> We will in France play a set,
> Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shakspeare.*

The body, into which impression is made, either can yield backward or it cannot; if it can yield backward, then the impression made is a motion; as we see a stroke with a *racket* upon a ball, makes it fly from it. *Digby on the Soul.*

He talks much of the motives to do and forbear, how they determine a reasonable man, as if he were no more than a tennis-ball, to be tossed to and fro by the *rackets* of the second causes. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

To **Ra'cket.*** *v. a.* [fro[illegible] [illegible] as at the game of racket; [illegible]

Thus, like a tennis-ball, is [illegible] temptation to another, till at la[illegible] *Dr. Hewyt, Nine Serm.* (1658, or 1659,) p. [illegible]

To **Ra'cket.*** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go abo[ut] in a sort of noisy manner; to frolick.

Company and cards at home, parties by land and wate[r] abroad, and what they call "doing something," that is, *racke[t]ing* about from morning to night, are occupations, I find, that wear out my spirits. *Gray, Lett. to Dr. Clarke,* (1760.)

He got his illness, not by scampering, *racketing*, and riding post, as I had supposed, but by going with ladies to Vauxhall. *Gray, Lett. to Mason,* (1761.)

Ra'ckety.* *adj.* [from *racket.*] Making a noise. A low word.

Ra'cking.* *n. s.* [from the noun.]

1. Torture on a rack.

The persecutions — were usually burnings, *rackings*, and wasting away their lives in miserable imprisonments. *More on the Sev. Churches*, p. 84.

2. Torture of mind: as, the *rackings* of conscience.
3. Process of stretching cloth on a rack to dry.
4. Act of drawing off liquors from the lees.

Ra'cking-*Pace.* *n. s.*

Racking-pace of a horse is the same as an amble, only that it is a swifter time, and a shorter tread; and though it does not rid so much ground, yet it is something easier. *Farrier's Dict.*

Rackoo'n. *n. s.*

The *rackoon* is a New England animal, like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being clothed with a thick and deep fur: it sleeps in the day-time in a hollow tree, and goes out a-nights, when the moon shines, to feed on the sea-side, where it is hunted by dogs. *Bailey.*

RA'CY.† *adj.* [perhaps from *rayz*, Spanish, a root. Dr. Johnson. — Germ. Suev. *ras*, *ræss*, quod acri est sapore. Serenius.] Strong; flavorous; tasting of the soil.

> Rich *racy* verses in which we
> The soil, from which they come, taste, smell, and see. *Cowley.*
> From his brain that Helicon distil,
> Whose *racy* liquor did his offspring fill. *Denham.*

The cyder at first is very luscious, but if ground more early, it is more *racy*. *Mortimer.*

> The hospitable sage, in sign
> Of social welcome, mix'd the *racy* wine,
> Late from the mellowing cask restor'd to light,
> By ten long years refin'd, and rosy bright. *Pope.*

Rad.† the old pret. and part. of *read*. In R. of Gloucester, and Chaucer, it is used for *advised*.

> But never let th' ensample of the bad
> Offend the good: for good, by paragone
> Of evil, may more notably be *rad*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. ix. 2.
> Who, when as each of other had a sight,
> They knew themselves, and both their persons *rad*. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. i. 4.

Rad.

Rad, *red*, and *rod*, differing only in dialect, signify counsel; as Conrad, powerful or skilful in counsel; Ethelred, a noble counsellor; Rodbert, eminent for counsel: Eubulus and Thrasybulus have almost the same sense. *Gibson.*

To **RA'DDLE.*** *v. a.* [ƿꞃæð, Sax. fascia, a band; ƿꞃæðian, ƿꞃaðian, to wreath, to bind together.] To twist together. Mr. Tooke and Mr. Malone both cite the following example.

Which ... they were so very handy, that they could build up their huts or houses very handsomely, ... working it up like basket-work all the way round. *Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.*

RA'DDLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A long stick used in hedging; a Kentish word, according to Pegge, for what in other places is called a *raddling*.

A *raddle* hedge is a hedge of pleached or twisted twigs or boughs. *H. Tooke.*

RA'DDOCK.† See RUDDOCK.

RA'DIANCE. } *n. s.* [*radiare*, Lat.] Sparkling lustre; RA'DIANCY. } glitter.

By the sacred *radiance* of the sun,
By all the operations of the orbs,
Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Whether there be not too high an apprehension above its natural *radiancy*, is not without just doubt; however it be granted a very splendid gem, and whose sparkles may somewhat resemble the glances of fire. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The son
Girt with omnipotence, with *radiance* crown'd
Of majesty divine. *Milton, P. L.*

A glory surpassing the sun in its greatest *radiancy*. *Burnet.*

RA'DIANT. *adj.* [*radians*, Lat.] Shining; brightly sparkling; emitting rays.

There was a sun of gold *radiant* upon the top, and before, a small cherub of gold with wings displayed. *Bacon.*

Mark what *radiant* state she spreads,
In circle round her shining throne,
Shooting her beams like silver threads,
This, this is she alone. *Milton, Arcades.*

Virtue could see to do what virtue would
By her own *radiant* light, though sun and moon
Were in the flat sea sunk. *Milton, Comus.*

RA'DIANTLY.* *adv.* [from *radiant*.] With glitter; with sparkling lustre.

To RA'DIATE.† *v. n.* [*radio*, Lat.] To emit rays; to shine; to sparkle.

Vices in kings are like those spots the moon
Bears in her body, which so plain appear
To all the world: so virtues shine more clear
In them, and *radiate* like the sun at noon.
Howell, Verses pref. to Ld. Herbert's Hen. VIII.

Though with wit and parts their possessors could never engage God to send forth his light and his truth; yet now that revelation hath disclosed them, and that he hath been pleased to make them *radiate* in his word, men may recollect those scatter'd divine beams, and kindling with them the topicks proper to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal. *Boyle.*

Light *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes, and thus we see the sun or a flame; or it is reflected from other bodies, and thus we see a man or a picture. *Locke.*

To RA'DIATE.* *v. a.* To enlighten; to fill with brightness.

That glorious light which continually, with unwearied beams, did *radiate* the souls of his faithful auditory.
Dr. Hewyt, Nine Serm. Pref. (1658, or 1659.)

Soon the splendid morn again
Shall *radiate* all the firmamental plain. *Woty, Ode to Evening.*

RA'DIATED. *adj.* [*radiatus*, Lat.] Adorned with rays.

The *radiated* head of the phœnix gives us the meaning of a passage in Ausonius. *Addison.*

RADIA'TION. *n. s.* [*radiatio*, Lat. *radiation*, Fr.]

1. Beamy lustre; emission of rays.

We have perspective houses, where we make demonstrations of all lights and *radiations*, and of all colours. *Bacon.*

Should I say I liv'd darker than were true, }
Your *radiation* can all clouds subdue, }
But one; 'tis best light to contemplate you. } *Donne.*

2. Emission from a centre every way.

Sound paralleleth in many things with the light, and *radiation* of things visible. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

RA'DICAL. *adj.* [*radical*, Fr. from *radix*, Lat.]

1. Primitive; original.

The differences, which are secondary and proceed from these *radical* differences, are, plants are all figurate and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not. *Bacon.*

Such a *radical* truth, that God is, springing up together with the essence of the soul, and previous to all other thoughts, is not pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*

2. Implanted by nature.

The emission of the loose and adventitious moisture doth betray the *radical* moisture, and carrieth it for company. *Bacon.*

If the *radical* moisture of gold were separated, it might be contrived to burn without being consumed. *Wilkins.*

The sun beams render the humours hot, and dry up the *radical* moisture. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Serving to origination.

RADICA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *radical*.] Origination.

There may be equivocal seeds and hermaphroditical principles, that contain the *radicality* and power of different forms; thus, in the seeds of wheat, there lieth obscurely the seminality of darnel. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

RA'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *radical*.] Originally; primitively.

It is no easy matter to determine the point of death in insects, who have not their vitalities *radically* confined unto one part. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

These great orbs thus *radically* bright, }
Primitive founts, and origins of light, }
Enliven worlds deny'd to human sight. } *Prior.*

RA'DICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *radical*.] The state of being radical.

To RA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*radicatus*, from *radix*, Lat.] To root; to plant deeply and firmly.

Meditation will *radicate* these seeds, fix the transient gleam of light and warmth, confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable consistence in the soul. *Hammond.*

Nor have we let fall our pen upon discouragement of unbelief, from *radicated* beliefs, and points of high prescription. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

If the object stays not on the sense, it makes not impression enough to be remembered; but if it be repeated there, it leaves plenty enough of those images behind it, to strengthen the knowledge of the object: in which *radicated* knowledge, if the memory consist, there would be no need of reserving those atoms in the brain. *Glanville, Defence.*

RA'DICATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Deeply infixed.

Every pious action leaves a certain tincture or disposition upon the soul, which, being seconded by actions of the same nature, whether by the superaddition of new degrees, or a more *radicate* fixation of the same, grows at length into a habit, or quality, of the force and energy of a second nature. *South.*

RADICA'TION. *n. s.* [*radication*, Fr. from *radicate*.] The act of taking root and fixing deep.

They that were to plant a church, were to deal with men of various inclinations, and of different habits of sin, and degrees of *radication* of those habits; and to each of these some proper application was to be made to cure their souls.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

RA'DICLE. *n. s.* [*radicule*, Fr. from *radix*, Lat.]

Radicle is that part of the seed of a plant, which, upon its vegetation, becomes its root. *Quincy.*

RA'DISH.† *n. s.* [rædic, Sax. *radis*, *raifort*, Fr. *raphanus*, Lat.] A root, commonly eaten raw. *Miller.*

If I fought not with fifty of them, I am a bunch of *radish*.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

Yet euphrasy may not be left unsung,
That gives dim eyes to wander leagues around;
And pungent *radish*, biting infant's tongue,
And plantain ribb'd, that heals the reaper's wound.
Shenstone, Schoolmistress.

RA'DIUS. *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. The semi-diameter of a circle.

2. A bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

*RA'DIX.** *n. s.* [Lat.] The root.

... as theirs [the Arabi[illegible]] is still a living language, it may be made very instrumental in illustrating the present Hebrew; since so many of the *radices*, which are lost in the one, are still preserved in the other. *Student*, (1750,) vol. 1. p. 42.

The true sense and meaning of words that are but once, or very rarely, used in a dead language, must be discovered, either from their derivation from some particular *radix*; or from the import of the passage, which leaves us no room to doubt of the sense of the word which is necessary to complete the context. *Pilkington, Rem. on Script.* (1759,) p. 80.

To **RAFF.**† *v. a.* [*rafer*, Fr. to catch, or snatch; also, to scrape. Cotgrave.] To sweep; to huddle; to take hastily without distinction.

Their causes and effects I thus *raff* up together. *Carew.*

Raff.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A confused heap; a jumble.

The synod of Trent was convened to settle a *raff* of errors and superstitions. *Barrow on the Unity of the Church.*

2. A low fellow. *Riff-raff*, the mob. Norfolk. Grose. See Riff-raff. [probably of French origin: "il ne luy lairra *rif* ne *raf*: he will strip him of all."]

RA'FFLE.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson barely notices the Fr. word *raffle*, deriving it from *raffler*, to snatch. The verb, however, is from the substantive, an old word in that language for "a game at three dice, wherein he that throws all three alike, wins whatsoever is set," according to Cotgrave; with which intelligence Dr. Johnson was unacquainted. The word is also very old in our language: "Now cometh hasardrie with his apertenauntes, as tables and *rafles*, of which cometh deceit." Chaucer, Persones Tale.] A species of game or lotttery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it.

The toy, brought to Rome in the third triumph of Pompey, being a pair of tables for gaming, made of two precious stones, three foot broad, and four foot long, would have made a fine *raffle*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **Ra'ffle.**† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cast dice for a prize, for which every one lays down a stake.

The stranger weds, and blossoms, as before,
In all the fruitless fopperies of life;
Presents her weed, well-fancied, at the ball,
And *raffles* for the death's-head on the ring.
Young, Night Th. 5.

Letters from Hampstead give me an account, there is a late institution there, under the name of a *raffling* shop. *Tatler*, No. 59.

RAFT.† *n. s.* [probably from *ratis*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. H. Tooke considers *raft* as *rafed*, the past participle of the Sax. ꞃeꝼan, ꞃeaꝼian, to rive, to reave, to tear away. Serenius refers it to the Icel. *raptr*, roof, from *repta*, to roof.] A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber cross each other.

Where is that son
That floated with thee on the fatal *raft*? *Shakspeare.*

Fell the timber of yon lofty grove,
And form a *raft*, and build the rising ship. *Pope.*

Raft.† pret. of *reave*, or *raff*.

1. Bereft.

Mischaunce —
That hath so *raft* us of our meriment. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Aug.*

2. Rent; severed.

Halfe furious unto his foe he came, —
And stroke at her with more than manly force,
That from her body full of filthie sin,
He *raft* her hateful heade without remorse.
Spenser, F. Q. i. i. 24.

RA'FTER.† *n. s.* [ꞃæꝼꞇeꞃ, Sax. *rafter*, Dutch; corrupted, says Junius, from *roof tree*. Dr. Johnson. — See, however, what is said in the etymology of Raft.] The second[illegible] the timbers which are let in[illegible]

The *rafters* of my body, bone,
Being still with you, the muscle, sine[illegible] vein,
Which tile this house, will come again. *Donne.*

Shepherd,
I trust thy honest offer'd courtesy,
Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds
With smoky *rafters*, than in tapestry halls. *Milton, Comus.*

On them the Trojans cast
Stones, *rafters*, pillars, beams. *Denham.*

By Donaus, king of Egypt, when he fled from his brother Rameses, the use of shipping was first brought among the Grecians, who before that time knew no other way of crossing their narrow seas, but on beams or *rafters* tied to one another. *Heylin.*

From the East, a Belgian wind
His hostile breath through the dry *rafters* sent;
The flames impell'd. *Dryden.*

The roof began to mount aloft,
Aloft rose every beam and *rafter*,
The heavy wall climb'd slowly after. *Swift, Miscell.*

Ra'ftered. *adj.* [from *rafter*.] Built with rafters.

No *raft'red* roofs with dance and tabor sound,
No noon-tide bell invites the country round. *Pope.*

Ra'fty.* *adj.* Damp; musty. Norfolk. *Grose.*

In occidental coasts, the damps of the sea enter into the room of the departed sun: the oriental is famous for its dryness: the occidental mansions are, by their moisture, *rafty*. *Dr. Robinson, Endoxa*, (1658,) p. 146.

RAG.† *n. s.* [hꞃacod, torn, Saxon; ῥαγὰς, Gr. fissura.]

1. A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tatter.

Cowls, hoods and habits, with their wearers tost,
And flutter'd into *rags*. *Milton, P. L.*

Rags are a great improvement of chalky lands. *Mortimer.*

2. Any thing rent and tattered; worn out clothes: proverbially, mean dress.

Fathers that wear *rags*,
Do make their children blind;
But fathers that bear bags,
Shall see their children kind. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

They tooke from me
Both coate and cloake, and all things that might be
Grace in my habit; and in place, put on
These tatter'd *rags*. *Chapman.*

Worn like a cloth,
Gnawn into *rags* by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*

Content with poverty, my soul I arm;
And virtue, though in *rags*, will keep me warm. *Dryden.*

3. A fragment of dress.

He had first matter seen undrest;
He took her naked all alone,
Before one *rag* of form was on. *Hudibras.*

4. A vulgar person; one of very low rank: a contemptuous or ludicrous word. See Tag.

Upon the proclamation, they all came in, both tag and *rag*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Out of my door, you witch, you *rag*,
You baggage! *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

These overweening *rags* of France. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

What are this pair? — the ragged rascals? —
Yes. — Meer rogues: —
One is his printer in disguise, and keeps
His press in a hollow tree; where, to conceal him,
He works by glow-worm light; the moon's too open;
The other zealous *rag* is the compositor.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

To **Rag.*** *v. a.* [*raegia*, Icel. to reproach, to accuse. See *To* Bullirag. The Sax. ꝩꞃeᵹan is the same.] To rate; to scold opprobriously: "I *ragg'd* him for it." North. *Pegge.*

Ra'gabash.* *n. s.* See the etymon of Ragamuffin.

Ragamu'ffin.† *n. s.* [from *rag* and I know not what else. Dr. Johnson. — Adopted from the contemp-

tuou[illegible] until [illegible] applied to persons; a meaning, [illegible] [illegible]son overpassed; or from ragged. Sir T. Herbert writes the word *ragamuffian*, Trav. p. 35. In the north of England, *ragabash*, or *ragabrash*, (as Grose gives it,) is an idle, ragged person. Formerly applied also to an ignorant one: "The most unalphabetical *raggabashes* that ever lived." Junius, Sin Stigm. 1639, p. 117.] A paltry mean fellow.

I have led my *ragamuffins* where they were pepper'd; there's not three of my hundred and fifty left alive; and they are for the town's end to beg during life. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Shall we brook that paltry ass
And feeble scoundrel, Hudibras,
With that more paltry *ragamuffin*,
Ralpho, vapouring and huffing. *Hudibras.*

Attended with a crew of *ragamuffins*, she broke into his house, turned all things topsy turvy, and then set it on fire. *Swift.*

RAGE. *n. s.* [*rage*, Fr.]

1. Violent anger; vehement fury.

This tiger-footed *rage*, when it shall find
The harm of unskann'd swiftness, will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Desire not
To allay my *rages* and revenges with
Your colder reasons. *Shakspeare.*

Argument more heroick than the *rage*
Of Turnus for Lavinia disespous'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Torment, and loud lament, and furious *rage*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.

The party hurt, who hath been in great *rage* of pain, till the weapon was re-anointed. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The *rage* of thirst and hunger now suppress. *Pope.*

3. Enthusiasm; rapture.

Who brought green poesy to her perfect age,
And made that art which was a *rage*. *Cowley.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence of mind: as, a *rage* of money getting.

You purchase pain with all that joy can give,
And die of nothing but a *rage* to live. *Pope.*

Then may his soul its free-born *rage* enjoy,
Give deed to will, and ev'ry pow'r employ. *Harte.*

To **RAGE.**† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be in fury; to be heated with excessive anger.

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is *raging*; and whosoever is deceived thereby, is not wise. *Prov.* xx. 1.

Why do the heathen *rage*? *Ps.* ii. 1.

At this he inly *rag'd*, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To ravage; to exercise fury.

Heart-rending news,
That death should license have to *rage* among
The fair, the wise, the virtuous. *Waller.*

3. To act with mischievous impetuosity.

The chariots shall *rage* in the streets, they shall justle one against another, seem like torches, and run like the lightenings. *Nah.* ii. 4.

The madding wheels of brazen chariots *rag'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

After these waters had *raged* on the earth, they began to lessen and shrink, and the great fluctuations of this deep being quieted by degrees, the waters retired. *Burnet.*

4. To toy wantonly; to play. Obsolete.

And she began to play and *rage*,
As who saith, I am well enough. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 1.

Rage he coulde, as it had bene a whelp. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

RA'GEFUL. *adj.* [*rage* and *full*.] Furious; violent.

This courtesy was worse than a bastinado to Zelmane; so that again with *rageful* eyes she bad him defend himself; for no less than his life would answer it. *Sidney.*

A popular orator may represent vices in so formidable appearances, and set out each virtue in so amiable a form, that the covetous person shall scatter most liberally his beloved idol, wealth, and the *rageful* person shall find a calm. *Hammond.*

RA'GERY.* *n. s.* [from the last sense of the verb.] Wantonness. Obsolete.

He was all coltish, ful of *ragerie*. *Chaucer, Merch. Tale.*

RA'GGED.† *adj.* [from *rag*; hracod, Sax.]

1. Rent into tatters.

How like a prodigal,
The skarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the strumpet wind;
How like the prodigal doth she return
With over-weather'd ribs and *ragged* sails,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the strumpet wind. *Shakspeare.*

As I go in this *ragged* tattered coat, I am hunted away from the old woman's door by every barking cur. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Uneven; consisting of parts almost disunited.

The tops of the *ragged* rocks. *Isaiah*, ii. 21.

The earl of Warwick's *ragged* staff is yet to be seen pourtrayed in their church steeple. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

That some whirlwind bear
Unto a *ragged*, fearful, hanging rock,
And throw it thence into the raging sea. *Shakspeare.*

The moon appears, when looked upon with a good glass, rude and *ragged*. *Burnet, Theory.*

3. Dressed in tatters.

Since noble arts in Rome have no support,
And *ragged* virtue not a friend at court. *Dryden.*

4. Rugged; not smooth.

The wolf would barter away a *ragged* coat and a rawboned carcase, for a smooth fat one. *L'Estrange.*

What shepherd owns those *ragged* sheep? *Dryden.*

5. Not smooth to the ear.

Their rough sound would make his rimes more *ragged* and rustical. *Epist. pref. to Spenser's Shep. Cal.*

My voice is *ragged*; I know, I cannot please you. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

RA'GGEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *ragged*.]

1. State of being dressed in tatters.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm!
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd *raggedness* defend you? *Shakspeare.*

2. Unevenness, as of rocks. *Huloet.*

RA'GING.* *n. s.* [from *rage*.] Violence; impetuosity.

Thou rulest the *raging* of the sea. *Ps.* lxxxix. 9.

The greater *ragings* of his intemperate passions. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 68.

RA'GINGLY.† *adv.* [from *raging*.] With vehement fury.

We see one so *ragingly* furious, as if he had newly torn off his chains and escaped; another — stupidly senseless. *Bp. Hall, Sel. Thoughts*, § 61.

RA'GMAN.† *n. s.* [*rag* and *man*.] One who deals in rags.

The man, that waited upon this executioner [of K. Charles I.], when he gave the fatal blow, was a *ragman* in Rosemary lane. *Dr. Rawlinson on the Ex. of K. Ch. I. Student*, i. 300.

RA'GMAN-ROLL.* See RIGMAROLE.

RAGOUT.† *n. s.* [French; and *regouster*; from the low Lat. *regustus*; and that from *gustus*, taste: South writes the word *ragou*.] Meat stewed and highly seasoned.

Intent upon nothing but their cooks, and their *ragous*. *South, Serm.* iv. 73.

To the stage permit
Ragouts for Tereus or Thyestes drest,
'Tis task enough for thee t' expose a Roman feast. *Dryden.*

No fish they reckon comparable to a *ragout* of snails. *Addison.*

When art and nature join, th' effect will be
Some nice *ragout*, or charming fricasy. *King's Cookery.*

RA'GWORT. *n. s.* [*rag* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller.*

RA'GSTONE. *n. s.* [*rag* and *stone*.]

1. A stone so named from its breaking in a ragged, uncertain, irregular manner. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. The stone with wh... they smooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

*RA'JAH.** n. s. A title given to Hindoo chiefs: it signifies prince.

RAIL.† *n. s.* [*riegel*, German.]

1. A cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts.

If you make another square, and also a tennant on each untennanted end of the stiles, and another mortress on the top and bottom *rails*, you may put them together. *Moxon.*

2. A series of posts connected with beams, by which any thing is inclosed: a *pale* is a series of small upright posts rising above the cross beam, by which they are connected: a *rail* is a series of cross beams supported with posts, which do not rise much above it.

A man, upon a high place without *rails*, is ready to fall. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A large square table for the commissioners, one side being sufficient for those of either party, and a *rail* for others which went round. *Clarendon.*

3. A kind of bird.

Of wild birds Cornwall hath quail, *rail*, partridge, and pheasant. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

4. [ꝛæᵹel, Sax. diminutive of ꝛæᵹ, the past tense of ꝛꝛıᵹan, to cover. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 231.] A woman's upper garment. This is preserved only in the word *nightrail*, Dr. Johnson says; but without any example.

I was once — queenlike clad:
This downe about my neck was carst a *raile*
Of bisse imbroder'd. *Ant and Nightingale*, 1604.
Cambrick *rails*. *Beaum. and Fl. Nice Valour.*

To RAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with rails.

The hand is square, with four rounds at the corners; this should first have been planched over, and *railed* about with ballisters. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

As the churchyard ought to be divided from other profane places, so it ought to be fenced in and *railed*. *Ayliffe.*

Sir Roger has given a handsome pulpit-cloth, and *railed* in the communion-table. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To range in a line.

They were brought to London all *railed* in ropes, like a team of horses in a cart, and were executed some at London, and the rest at divers places. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To RAIL. *v. n.* [*railler*, Fr. *rallen*, Dutch.] To use insolent and reproachful language; to speak to, or to mention in opprobrious terms; formerly with *on*, now commonly with *at*.

Your husband is in his old lunes again; he so *rails* against all married mankind, curses all Eve's daughters. *Shakspeare.*

What a monstrous fellow art thou? thus to *rail on* one, that is neither known of thee, nor knows thee. *Shakspeare.*

Till thou can'st *rail* the seals from off my bond,
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud. *Shakspeare.*

He tript me behind; being down, insulted, *rail'd*,
And put upon him such a deal of man,
That worthied him. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Angels bring not *railing* accusation against them. 2 *Pet.* ii.

The plain the forests doth disdain:
The forests *rail upon* the plain. *Drayton.*

If any is angry, and *rails at* it, he may securely. *Locke.*

Thou art my blood, where Johnson has no part;
Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,
And *rail at* arts he did not understand? *Dryden.*

Lesbia for ever *on* me *rails*,
To talk of me she never fails. *Swift.*

To RAIL.* *v. n.* [*raier*, old French.] To flow.

His brother saw the red blood *rayle*
Adowne so fast. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. viii. 37.

Instead of rest thou lendest *railing* tears. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. iv. 57.

Light was the wound; but ...
The purple drops down *railed*, ...

RAI'LER.† *n. s.* [from *rail*.] One who insults or defames by opprobrious language. *Huloet.*

A *railer*, or a drunkard, or an extortioner; with such an one no not to eat. 1 *Cor.* v. 11.

If I build my felicity upon my reputation, I am as happy as long as the *railer* will give me leave. *South, Serm.*

Let no presuming impious *railer* tax
Creative wisdom. *Thomson, Summer.*

RAI'LING.* *n. s.* [from *rail*.]

1. Insolent and reproachful language.

He payeth him with cursings and *railings*. *Ecclus.* xxix. 6.

Strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, *railings*. 1 *Tim.* vi. 4.

Rocking you asleep with nightly *railings*. *Beaum. and Fl. Loy. Subject.*

He is a man from profanation free,
Unreverend *railings*, or obscenity. *Jordan's Poems*, sign. * 3.

These not succeeding, Satire and *railing* was the next, and Martin Mar-prelate was the first presbyterian scribbler, who sanctified libels and scurrility to the use of the good old cause. *Dryden, Pref. to Religio Laici.*

2. Rails which enclose a place: as, the iron *railing*.

RAI'LINGLY.* *adv.* [from *railing*.] Scoffingly; like a scoffer. *Huloet.*

RAI'LLERY.† *n. s.* [*raillerie*, Fr. Probably Ben Jonson introduced this word into our language. Skinner calls it new, in his time: "vox nuper nostrâ ætate civitate Anglicâ donata."] Slight satire; satirical merriment.

Let *raillery* be without malice or heat. *B. Jonson.*

A quotation out of Hudibras shall make them treat with levity an obligation wherein their welfare is concerned as to this world and the next: *raillery* of this nature is enough to make the hearer tremble. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Studies employed on low objects; the very naming of them is sufficient to turn them into *raillery*. *Addison.*

To these we are solicited by the arguments of the subtile, and the *railleries* of the prophane. *Rogers, Serm.*

*RAI'LLEUR.** *n. s.* [French.] A jester; a mocker; one who turns what is serious into ridicule. Not in use.

I hope what I have here said will prevail something with the wits and *railleurs* of this age, to reconcile their opinions and discourses to these studies. *Sprat, Hist. R. Soc.* p. 417.

The family of the *railleurs* is derived from the same original with the philosophers. The founder of philosophy is confessed by all to be Socrates; and he was also the famous author of all irony. *Sprat, ut suprà.*

RAI'MENT. *n. s.* [for *arraiment*, from *array*.] Vesture; vestment; dress; garment. A word now little used but in poetry.

His *raiments*, though mean, received handsomeness by the grace of the wearer. *Sidney.*

O Protheus, let this habit make thee blush!
Be thou asham'd, that I have took upon me
Such an immodest *raiment*. *Shakspeare.*

Living, both food and *raiment* she supplies. *Dryden.*

You are to consider them as the servants and instruments of action, and so give them food, and rest, and *raiment*, that they may be strong and healthful to do the duties of a charitable, useful, pious life. *Law.*

To RAIN.† *v. n.* [ꝛeman, Saxon; *regenen*, Dutch; *rignjan*, Goth. to rain, *rign*, rain.]

1. To fall in drops from the clouds.

Like a low-hung cloud, it *rains* so fast,
That all at once it falls. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

The wind is South West, and the weather louring, and like to *rain*. *Locke.*

2. To fall as rain.

The eye marvelleth at the whiteness thereof, and the heart is astonished at the *raining* of it. *Ecclus.* xliii. 18.

Then [illegible] to some weep; nor only tears
Rain'd [illegible] winds rose within. *Milton, P. L.*

3. *It* RAINS. The water falls from the clouds.

That which serves for gain,
And follows but for form,
Will pack when *it* begins to *rain*,
And leave thee in the storm. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To RAIN.† *v. a.*

1. To pour down as rain.

It *rain'd* down fortune, show'ring on your head. *Shakspeare.*

Rain sacrificial whisp'rings in his ear,
Make sacred even his stirrup. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

He opened the doors of heaven, and had *rained* down manna upon them to eat. *Ps.* lxxviii. 24.

I will *rain* upon him, and upon his bands, an overflowing rain. *Ezek.* xxxviii. 22.

Israel here had famish'd, had not God
Rain'd from heav'n manna. *Milton, P. L.*

RAIN.† *n. s.* [ɲen, Saxon; *rign*, Icel. and Goth.]

1. The moisture that falls from the clouds.

When shall we three meet again;
In thunder, lightning, or in *rain?* *Shakspeare.*

With strange *rains*, hails, and showers were they persecuted. *Wisd.* xvi. 16.

The lost clouds pour
Into the sea an useless shower,
And the vext sailors curse the *rain*,
For which poor farmers pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

Rain is water by the heat of the sun divided into very small parts ascending in the air, till encountering the cold, it be condensed into clouds, and descends in drops. *Ray.*

2. Any shower.

The fair from high the passing pomp behold;
A *rain* of flowers is from the windows roll'd.
Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.

3. A furrow, or the lower part of the ridge, in some parts of England.

They reaped the corne that grew in the *raine* to serve that turne, as the corne in the ridge was not readie.
Wynne's Hist. of the Gwedir Family, p. 87.

RAI'NBEAT.* *adj.* [*rain* and *beat.*] Injured by rain.

Figures half obliterate
In *rain-beat* marble, near to the church-gate,
Upon a cross-legg'd tomb. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iv. 3.

RAI'NBOW. *n. s.* [*rain* and *bow.*] The iris; the semicircle of various colours which appears in showery weather.

Casting of the water in a most cunning manner, makes a perfect *rainbow*, not more pleasant to the eye than to the mind, so sensibly to see the proof of the heavenly iris. *Sidney.*

To add another hue unto the *rainbow.* *Shakspeare.*

The *rainbow* is drawn like a nymph with large wings dispread in the form of a semicircle, the feathers of sundry colours. *Peacham.*

They could not be ignorant of the promise of God never to drown the world, and the *rainbow* before their eyes to put them in mind of it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

This *rainbow* never appears but where it rains in the sunshine, and may be made artificially by spouting up water, which may break aloft, and scatter into drops, and fall down like rain; for the sun, shining upon these drops, certainly causes the bow to appear to a spectator standing in a true position to the rain and sun: this bow is made by refraction of the sun's light in drops of falling rain. *Newton, Opt.*

The dome's high arch reflects the mingled blaze,
And forms a *rainbow* of alternate rays. *Pope.*

Gay *rainbow* silks her mellow charms infold,
And nought of Lyce but herself is old. *Young.*

RAI'NDEER.† *n. s.* [hɲanar, Saxon; *rangifer*, Latin.] A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snow.

It is a custom with the northern lovers to divert themselves with a song, whilst they journey through the fenny moors to pay a visit to their mistresses. This is addressed by the lover to his *raindeer*, which is the creature that in that country supplies the want of horses. *Spect.* No. 406.

RAI'NINESS. *n. s.* [from *rainy.*] The state of being showery.

RAIN-WATER. *n. s.* [*rain* and *water.*] Water not taken from springs, but falling from the clouds.

Court holy water in a dry house, is better than the *rain-water* out o' doors. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

We took distilled *rain-water.* *Boyle.*

Rain-water is to be preferred before spring-water. *Mortimer.*

RAI'NY.† *adj.* [from *rain*; ɲeniᵹ, Saxon.] Showery; wet; moist.

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd,
With *rainy* marching in the painful field. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

A continual dropping in a very *rainy* day, and a contentious woman, are alike. *Prov.* xxvii. 15.

To waile the day and weepe the weary night,
With *rainy* eine and sighes cannot be told.
Mir. for Mag. p. 452.

Why drop thy *rainie* eyes,
And sullen clouds hang on thy heavie brow?
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. iv. 1.

RAIP.* *n. s.* [Sueth. *refwa*, formerly *repwa*, to measure the land, from *rep*, a rope, with which the measurement was anciently made. Serenius.] A rod to measure ground. *Dict. Rust.*

To RAISE.† *v. a.* [*resa*, Swedish; *reiser*, Danish; *reisa*, Icel. *raisjan*, Goth.]

1. To lift; to heave.

The elders went to *raise* him up from the earth. 2 *Sam.* xii.

Such a bulk as no twelve bards could *raise*,
Twelve starv'ling bards of these degen'rate days. *Pope.*

2. To set upright: as, he *raised a* mast.

3. To erect; to build up.

Take his carcass down from the tree, cast it at the entering of the gate, and *raise* thereon a heap of stones. *Jos.* viii.

4. To exalt to a state more great or illustrious.

Counsellors may manage affairs, which nevertheless are far from the ability to *raise* and amplify an estate. *Bacon.*

Thou so pleas'd,
Can'st *raise* thy creature to what highth thou wilt
Of union. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To amplify; to enlarge.

That eyeless head of thine was first fram'd flesh,
To *raise* my fortunes. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

6. To increase in current value.

The plate-pieces of eight were *raised* three-pence in the piece. *Temple, Miscell.*

7. To elevate; to exalt.

The Persians gazing on the sun,
Admir'd how high 'twas plac'd, how bright it shone;
But as his pow'r was known, their thoughts were *rais'd*,
And soon they worshipp'd, what at first they prais'd. *Prior.*

8. To advance; to promote; to prefer.

This gentleman came to be *raised* to great titles. *Clarendon.*

9. To excite; to put in action.

He *raiseth* the stormy wind. *Ps.* cvii. 25.

He might taint
The animal spirits, that from pure blood arise,
Thence *raise* distemper'd thoughts. *Milton, P. L.*

Gods encountering gods, Jove encouraging them with his thunders, and Neptune *raising* his tempests. *Pope.*

10. To excite to war or tumult; to stir up.

He first *rais'd* head against usurping Richard. *Shakspeare.*

They neither found me in the temple disputing with any man, neither *raising* up the people. *Acts*, xxiv. 12.

Æneas then employs his pains
In parts remote to *raise* the Tuscan swains. *Dryden.*

11. To rouse; to stir up.

They shall not awake, nor be *raised* out of their sleep. *Job.*

12. To give beginning of importance to: as, he *raised* the *family.*

13. To bring into being.

She hath ventur'd from the deep to *raise*
New troubles. *Milton, P. L.*
God vouchsafes to *raise* another world
From him. *Milton.*

14. To call into view from the state of separate spirits.
The spirits of the deceased, by certain spells and infernal sacrifices, were *raised*. *Sandys, Journey.*
These are spectres the understanding *raises* to itself, to flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*

15. To bring from death to life.
He was delivered for our offences, and *raised* again for our justification. *Rom.* iv. 25.
It is sown in dishonour, it is *raised* in glory; it is sown in weakness, it is *raised* in power. *1 Cor.* xv. 23.

16. To occasion; to begin.
Raise not a false report. *Ex.* xxiii. 1.
The common ferryman of Egypt, that wafted over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks to be the ferryman of hell, and solemn stories *raised* after him. *Brown.*
Wantonness and pride
Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. *Milton.*

17. To set up; to utter loudly.
All gaze, and all admire, and *raise* a shouting sound. *Dryden.*
Soon as the prince appears, they *raise* a cry. *Dryden.*

18. To collect; to obtain a certain sum.
Britain, once despis'd, can *raise*
As ample sums, as Rome in Cæsar's days. *Arbuthnot.*
I should not thus be bound,
If I had means, and could but *raise* five pound. *Gay.*

19. To collect; to assemble; to levy.
He out of smallest things could without end
Have *rais'd* incessant armies. *Milton, P. L.*

20. To give rise to.
Higher argument
Remains, sufficient of itself to *raise*
That name. *Milton, P. L.*

21. To procure to be bred or propagated: as he *raised* sheep; he *raised* wheat where none grew before.

22. *To raise* is, in all its senses, to elevate from low to high, from mean to illustrious, from obscure to famous, or to do something that may be by an easy figure referred to local elevation.

23. *To* RAISE *paste.* To form paste into pies without a dish.
Miss Liddy can dance a jig, and *raise paste.* *Spectator.*

24. *To* RAISE the *siege.* To relinquish the attack of a place, and the works thrown up against it. This sense is modern; and seems to contradict, as Mr. Malone also observes, the assertion of Dr. Johnson under the 22d meaning; this implying extinction, putting an end to; unless the action, *raising a siege*, be interpreted the *rising* up and departing of those [illegible]d *sat* down before the place.

[illegible] *n. s.* [from *raise.*] One that raises.
[illegible] drinke the dark-deepe water of the spring,
[illegible]t Arethusa, the most nourishing
[illegible]r of beards. *Chapman.*
Then shall stand up in his estate a *raiser* of taxes. *Dan.* xi. 20.
They that are the first *raisers* of their houses, are most indulgent towards their children. *Bacon.*
He that boasts of his ancestors, the founders and *raisers* of a family, doth confess that he hath less virtue. *Bp. Taylor.*
Raiser of human kind! by nature cast,
Naked and helpless. *Thomson, Autumn.*

RAI'SIN. *n. s.* [*racemus*, Lat. *raisin*, Fr.]
Raisins are the fruit of the vine suffered to remain on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried: grapes of every kind, preserved in this manner, are called *ra*[illegible] the sun are much sweeter and [illegible] an those dried in ovens; they are called jar *raisins*, from their being imported in earthen jars. *Hill, Mat. Medica.*
Dried grapes or *raisins*, boiled in a convenient proportion of water, make a sweet liquor, which being betimes distilled, afford an oil and spirit much like the *raisins* themselves. *Boyle.*

RAKE.† *n. s.* [ꞃaca, ꞃace, Sax. *raeche*, Dutch; the participle of the Goth. *rikjan*, to collect; to draw together, to rake together, Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided, or light bodies are gathered up.
At Midsummer down with the brembles and brakes,
And after abroad with thy forkes and thy *rakes*. *Tusser.*
O that thy bounteous Deity wou'd please
To guide my *rake* upon the chinking sound
Of some vast treasure hidden under ground. *Dryden.*
He examines his face in the stream, combs his rueful locks with a *rake*. *Garth.*

2. [*Racaille*, Fr. the low rabble; or *rekel*, Dutch, a worthless cur-dog. See RAKEHELL: of which this meaning seems to be the abbreviation.] A loose, disorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtless fellow; a man addicted to pleasure.
The next came with her son, who was the greatest *rake* in the place, but so much the mother's darling, that she left her husband for the sake of this graceless youth. *Addison.*
Rakes hate sober grave gentlewomen. *Arbuthnot.*
Men, some to business, some to pleasure take;
But every woman is at heart a *rake*. *Pope.*
The sire saw smiling his own virtues wake;
The mother begg'd the blessing of a *rake*. *Pope.*
To dance at publick places, that fops and *rakes* might admire the fineness of her shape, and the beauty of her motions. *Law.*

3. *As lean as a* RAKE. Dr. Johnson considers *rake* as a cur-dog, and therefore this expression to mean, as lean as a dog too worthless to be fed. Mr. Steevens believes the proverb to owe its origin simply to the thin taper form of the instrument made use of by haymakers; citing Chaucer and Spenser as thus using the expression; yet admitting Stanyhurst and Churchyard to favour Dr. Johnson's supposition. *Rach* for a dog is old in our language: Sax. ꞃæcc; Icel. *racke*. See RACH.
As *lene* was his hors *as is a rake*. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*
His body *lean* and meagre *as a rake*. *Spenser, F. Q.*
A maigre *leane rake*, *Stanyhurst, Tr. of Virgil*, (1582.)
As leane as rake in every rib. *Churchyard, Disc. of Man's Life*, (1593.)

To RAKE.† *v. a.* [ꞃacian, Sax.]

1. To gather with a rake.
Mow barlie, and *rake* it, and set it on cocks. *Tusser.*
Harrows' iron teeth shall every where
Rake helmets up. *May, Virgil's Georgicks.*
If it be such a precious jewel as the world takes it for, yet they are forced to *rake* it out of dunghills; and accordingly the apostle gives it a value suitable to its extract. *South.*

2. To clear with a rake.
As they *rake* the green-appearing ground,
The russet hay-cock rises. *Thomson.*

3. To draw together by violence.
An eager desire to *rake* together whatsoever might prejudice or any way hinder the credit of apocryphal books, hath caused the collector's pen so to run as it were on wheels, that the mind which should guide it, had no leisure to think. *Hooker.*
What piles of wealth hath he accumulated!
How, i' the name of thrift,
Does he *rake* this together? *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

A [illegible] formidable
Had rak'd [illegible] ... rabble. *Hudibras.*
Ill-gotten goods are squandered away with as little conscience as they were *raked* together. *L'Estrange.*

. To scour; to search with eager and vehement diligence.
The statesman *rakes* the town to find a plot. *Swift.*

. To heap together and cover. To *rake* the fire is still used: that is, to cover live embers, by raking ashes over them; or to heap small coals on the fire, that it may burn all night.
Here, in the sands,
Thee I'll *rake* up, the post unsanctified
Of murderous lechers. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
The blazing wood may to the eye seem great,
But 'tis the fire *rak'd* up that has the heat,
And keeps it long. *Suckling.*

. To pass swiftly and violently over; to scour.
Thy thunder's roarings *rake* the skies;
Thy fatal lightning swiftly flies. *Sandys, Ps.* lxxvii.

. To cannonade a ship on the stern or head, so that the balls shall scour the whole length of the decks: as, the ship was *raked* fore and aft.

To RAKE.† *v. n.*

. To search; to grope. It has always an idea of coarseness or noisomeness.
If you hide the crown
Ev'n in your hearts, there will he *rake* for it. *Shakspeare.*
It is as offensive, as to *rake* into a dunghill. *South.*
Another finds the way to dye in grain;
Or for the golden ore in rivers *rakes*,
Then melts the mass. *Dryden, Pers.*
One is for *raking* in Chaucer for antiquated words, which are never to be revived, but when sound or significancy is wanting. *Dryden.*
After having made essays into it, as they do for coal in England, they *rake* into the most promising parts. *Addison.*

. To pass with violence.
When Pas hand reached him to take,
The fox on knees and elbows tumbled down:
Pas could not stay, but over him did *rake*,
And crown'd the earth with his first touching crown. *Sidney.*
The Belgians tack upon our rear,
And *raking* chase-guns through our sterns they send. *Dryden.*

. To play the part of a rake.
Women hid their necks, and veiled their faces,
Nor romp'd, nor *rak'd*, nor star'd at public places.
Shenstone, Epil. to Cleone.

RA'KEHELL.† *n. s.* [Of this word the etymology is doubtful: as it is now written, it is apparently derived from *rake* and *hell*, and may aptly represent a wretch whose life is passed in places of lewdness and wickedness: Skinner derives it from *racaille*, French, the rabble; Junius, from *rekel*, Dutch, a mongrel dog. Dr. Johnson. — I should rather suppose it to be adopted from the old adjective *rakel*, hasty, rash, which Chaucer uses, as also *rakelness* for rashness; of which the origin, however, is not known; especially as the oldest use of *rakehell* seems to be in the form of an adjective; though Dr. Johnson has given it in the example from Spenser's View of Ireland as a substantive. Serenius refers this word to the Icel. *raekall*, satanas, calumniator; Sueth. *raekel*, furcifer.] A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched, sorry fellow.
The king, when he heard of Perkins's siege of Exeter, said in sport, that the king of *rakehells* was landed in the West, and that he hoped now to see him. *Bacon.*
A *rakehell* of the town, whose character is set off with excessive prodigality, profaneness, intemperance, and lust, is rewarded with a lady of great fortune to repair his own, which his vices had almost ruined. *Swift.*

RA'KEHELL.* *adj.* Base; wild; outcast; worthless.
Out of the fry of these *rakehell* horse-boys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their kern continually supplied.
Spenser on Ireland.
Amid their *rakehell* bands,
They spy'd a lady left all succourlesse,
Crying, and holding up her wretched hands
To him for aid, who long in vain their rage withstands.
Spenser, F. Q.

RA'KEHELLY. *adj.* [from *rakehell.*] Wild; dissolute.
I scorn the *rakehelly* rout of our ragged rymers, which without learning boast, without judgement jangle, without reason rage and foam. *Epist. Pref. to Spenser's Shep. Cal.*
No breaking of windows or glasses for spight,
And spoiling the goods for a *rakehelly* prank. *B. Jonson.*

RA'KER. *n. s.* [from *rake.*] One that rakes.

RA'KESHAME.* *n. s.* [*rake* and *shame.*] A base, rascally fellow. *Kersey.*
Tormentors, rooks, and *rakeshames*, sold to lucre.
Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 2.

RA'KISH.† *adj.* [from *rake.*] Loose; lewd; dissolute.
There seldom can be peculiarity in the love of a *rakish* heart.
Richardson, Clarissa.
The affectation of a *rakish* slovenly appearance in dress, implies a contempt of decency.
Burton, Genuineness of Ld. Clarendon's Hist. (1744,) p. 40.

To RA'LLY. *v. a.* [*rallier*, Fr.]
1. To put disordered or dispersed forces into order.
With *rallied* arms to try what may be yet
Regain'd in heaven. *Milton.*
Publick arguing serves to whet the wits of hereticks, and by shewing weak parts of their doctrines, prompts them to *rally* all their sophistry to fortify them with fallacy.
Decay of Chr. Piety.
Luther deters men from solitariness; but he does not mean from a sober solitude, that *rallies* our scattered strengths, and prepares us against any new encounters from without.
Atterbury.
2. [*Railler*, Fr.] To treat with slight contempt; to treat with satirical merriment.
Honeycomb has not lived a month, for these forty years, out of the smoke of London, and *rallies* me upon a country life. *Addison, Spect.*
If after the reading of this letter, you find yourself in a humour rather to *rally* and ridicule, than to comfort me, I desire you would throw it into the fire. *Addison.*
Strephon had long confess'd his am'rous pain,
Which gay Corinna *rally'd* with disdain. *Gay.*

To RA'LLY.† *v. n.*
1. To come together in a hurry.
If God should shew this perverse man a new heaven and a new earth, springing out of nothing, he [illegible] say, the innumerable parts of matter chanced just then to [illegible] together and to form themselves into this new world.
2. To come again into order.
The Grecians *rally*, and their pow'rs unite;
With fury charge us. *Dryden, Æn.*
3. To exercise satirical merriment.
They writ, and *rallied*, and rhymed, and sung, and said, and said nothing. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 2.

RA'LLY.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of putting disordered or dispersed forces into order.
2. Exercise of satirical merriment.

RAM.† *n. s.* [ram, Saxon; *ram*, German; perhaps from the adjective *ram*, Germ. *ramr*, Goth. robustus, strong. Wachter, and Serenius.]

A male sheep; in some provinces, a tup.

The ewes, being rank, turned to the *rams*. *Shakspeare.*

An old sheep-whistling rogue, a *ram* tender. *Shakspeare.*

Much like a well growne bel-weather, or feltred *ram* he shews. *Chapman.*

You may draw the bones of a *ram's* head hung with strings of beads and ribbands. *Peacham on Drawing.*

A *ram* their offering, and a *ram* their meat. *Dryden.*

. Aries, the vernal sign.

The *ram* having pass'd the sea, serenely shines,
And leads the year. *Creech, Manilius.*

. An instrument with an iron head to batter walls.

Let not the piece of virtue, which is set
Betwixt us, as the cement of our love,
To keep it builded, be the *ram* to batter
The fortress of it. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Judas calling upon the Lord, who without any *rams* or engines of war did cast down Jericho, gave a fierce assault against the walls. 2 *Mac.* xii. 15.

To RAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive with violence, as with a battering ram.

Ram thou thy faithful tidings in mine ears,
That long time have been barren. *Shakspeare.*

Having no artillery nor engines, and finding that he could do no good by *ramming* with logs of timber, he set one of the gates on fire. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The charge with bullet, or paper wet and hard stopped, or with powder alone *rammed* in hard, maketh no great difference in the loudness of the report. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Here many poor people roll in vast balls of snow, which they *ram* together, and cover from the sun shine. *Addison.*

2. To fill with any thing driven hard together.

As when that devilish iron engine wrought
In deepest hell, and fram'd by furies skill,
With windy nitre and quick sulphur fraught,
And *ramm'd* with bullet round ordain'd to kill. *Spenser.*

He that proves the king,
To him will we prove loyal; till that time,
Have we *ramm'd* up our gates against the world. *Shakspeare.*

They mined the walls, laid the powder, and *rammed* the mouth, but the citizens made a countermine. *Hayward.*

This into hollow engines, long and round,
Thick *ramm'd*, at th' other bore with touch of fire
Dilated and infuriate, shall send forth
Such implements of mischief, as shall dash
To pieces. *Milton, P. L.*

A ditch drawn between two parallel furrows, was filled with some sound materials, and *rammed* to make the foundation solid. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

RA'MAGE.† *n. s.* Branches of trees; from *ramus*, Lat. a branch. Dr. Johnson. — This old word, of which Dr. Johnson has produced no example, had a more extensive meaning; and is French. "*Ramage*, boughs, branches, or any thing that belongs thereto; hence the warbling of birds recorded, or learnt, as they sit on boughs: also kindred, or lineage, or a branch of a pedigree." Cotgrave. In the sense of the word, as applicable to birds, an old poet has elegantly employed it.

My lute, be as thou wast, when thou didst grow
With thy green mother in some shady grove;
When immelodious winds but made thee move,
And birds on thee their *ramage* did bestow.
Drummond, Sonn. to his Lute.

RA'MAGE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *ramaage*, sauvage; and Cotgrave, *Ramage*, "of or belonging to branches; also ramage, hagard, wild, homely, rude."] Wild; shy.

He is not wise, ne sage,
No more than is a gote *ramage*. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 5384.

Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of eyess and *ramage* hawks. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 118.

To RA'MAGE. *v. a.* See *To* RUMMAGE.

To RA'MBLE.† *v. n.* [[illegible] rove loosely in lust; *ramb*, Swed. [illegible] Dr. Johnson. — The word is most probably an abbreviation of the Lat. *perambulo*, to wander, to travel about.] To rove loosely and irregularly; to wander.

He that is at liberty to *ramble* in perfect darkness, what is his liberty better than if driven up and down as a bubble by the wind. *Locke.*

Chapman has taken advantage of an immeasurable length of verse, notwithstanding which, there is scarce any paraphrase so loose and *rambling* as his. *Pope.*

Never ask leave to go abroad, for you will be thought an idle *rambling* fellow. *Swift, Direct. to Footmen.*

O'er his ample sides the *rambling* sprays
Luxuriant shoot. *Thomson, Spring.*

RA'MBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Wandering; irregular excursion.

This conceit puts us upon the *ramble* up and down for relief, till very weariness brings us at last to ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

Coming home after a short Christmas *ramble*, I found a letter upon my table. *Swift.*

She quits the narrow path of sense
For a dear *ramble* through impertinence. *Swift, Miscell.*

RA'MBLER. *n. s.* [from *ramble*.] Rover; wanderer.

Says the *rambler*, we must e'en beat it out. *L'Estrange.*

RA'MBLING.* *n. s.* [from *ramble*.] Wandering; irregular excursion.

Shame naturally contracts and unites, and thereby fortifies, the spirits; fixes the *ramblings* of fancy, and so reduces and gathers the man into himself. *South, Serm.*

His [Dryden's] digressions, and *ramblings*, which he himself says he learned of honest Montaigne, are interesting and amusing. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

RA'MBOOZE. } *n. s.* A drink made of wine, ale, eggs,
RA'MBUSE. } and sugar in the winter time; or of wine, milk, sugar and rosewater in the summer time. *Bailey.*

RA'MEKIN. } *n. s.* [*ramequins*, Fr.] In cookery,
RA'MEQUINS. } small slices of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs. *Bailey.*

RA'MENTS. *n. s.* [*ramenta*, Lat.] Scrapings; shavings. *Dict.*

RAMIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*ramification*, F. from *ramus*, Latin.]

1. Division or separation into branches; the act of branching out.

By continuation of profane histories or other monuments kept together, the genealogies and *ramifications* of some single families to a vast extension may be preserved. *Hale.*

2. Small branches.

As the blood and chyle pass together through the *ramifications* of the pulmonary artery, they will be still more perfectly mixed; but if a pipe is divided into branches, and these again subdivided, the red and white liquors, as they pass through the *ramifications*, will be more intimately mixed; the more *ramifications*, the mixture will be the more perfect. *Arbuthnot.*

To RA'MIFY. *v. a.* [*ramifier*, Fr. *ramus*, and *facio*, Lat.] To separate into branches.

The mint, grown to have a pretty thick stalk, with the various and *ramified* roots, which it shot into the water, presented a spectacle not unpleasant to behold. *Boyle.*

To RA'MIFY. *v. n.* To be parted into branches.

Asparagus affects the urine with a fetid smell, especially if cut when they are white; when they are older, and begin to *ramify*, they lose this quality. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

RA'MMER. *n. s.* [from *ram*.]

1. An instrument with which any thing is driven hard.

The master bricklayer must try the foundations with an iron crow and *rammer*, to see whether the foundations are sound. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

2. The [illegible] with which the charge is forced into the gun.

A mariner loading a gun suddenly, while he was ramming in a cartridge, the powder took fire, and shot the *rammer* out of his hand. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

RA'MMISH.† *adj.* [from *ram.*] Strong scented. An old word, and well authorized; although Dr. Johnson could find no example of it.

For all the world they stinken as a gote;
Their savor is so *rammish*, and so hote,
That though a man a mile from them be,
The savour wil enfect him, trusteth me!
Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.

Rammish stench, blood, poison. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 109.

Savanarola discommends goat's flesh; and so doth Bruerinus, calling it a filthy beast, and *rammish*; and therefore supposeth it will breed rank and filthy substance. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 65.

RA'MOUS. *adj.* [from *ramus*, Lat.] Branchy; consisting of branches.

Which vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be springy and *ramous*, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive power. *Newton, Opt.*

A *ramous* efflorescence, of a fine white spar, found hanging from a crust of like spar, at the top of an old wrought cavern. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To **RAMP.**† *v. n.* [*ramper*, French; to paw like a lion; ꝛempen, Sax.]

1. To leap with violence; to rage.

When she cometh home, she *rampeth* in my face,
And cryeth, False coward! *Chaucer, Monk's Prol.*

Foaming tarr, their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element, would fiercely *ramp*. *Spenser.*

Out of the thickest wood
A *ramping* lyon rushed suddenly,
Hunting full greedy after savage blood. *Spenser.*

They gape upon me with their mouths; as a *ramping* and roaring lion. *Ps.* xxii. 13.

Upon a bull that deadly bellowed,
Two horrid lions *rampt*, and seiz'd and tugg'd. *Chapman.*

All which require a style not *ramping*, but passionately sedate and moving. *Phillips, Theat. Poet.* Pref.

2. To sport; to play; to romp.

Sporting the lion *ramp'd*; and in his paw
Dandled the kid. *Milton, P. L.*

They dance in a round, cutting capers and *ramping*. *Swift, Descr. of an Irish Feast.*

3. To climb as a plant.

The prelates would have St. Paul's words *ramp* one over another, as they use to climb into their livings and bishopricks. *Milton, Anim. Rem. Def.* § 12.

Furnished with claspers and tendrils, they catch hold of them, and so *ramping* upon trees, they mount up to a great height. *Ray on the Creation.*

RAMP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Leap; spring.

He is vaulting variable *ramps*,
In your despight, upon your purse. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

The bold Ascalonite
Fled from his lion *ramp*, old warriors turn'd
Their plated backs under his heel. *Milton, S. A.*

RAMPA'LLIAN.† *n. s.* A mean wretch. Not now in use.

Away, you scullion, you *rampallian*, you fustilarian! *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

Out upon them, *rampallions*! I'll keep myself safe enough out of their fingers. *Beaum. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.*

RA'MPANCY.† *n. s.* [from *rampant.*] Prevalence; exuberance.

The pope had so overmastered all; — the temporal power being quite in a manner evacuated by the *rampancy* of the spiritual. *More on the Sev. Ch.* Pref.

As they are come to this height and *rampancy* of vice, from the countenance of their betters, so they have took some steps in the same, that the extravagances of the young with them the approbation of the old. *South.*

RA'MPANT.† *adj.* [*rampant*, Fr. ꝛempenᵹ, Saxon. "A dragon — came in *rampende* among them all." Gower, Conf. Am. B. 6.]

1. Exuberant; overgrowing restraint.

The foundation of this behaviour towards persons set apart for the service of God, can be nothing else but atheism; the growing *rampant* sin of the times. *South.*

The seeds of death grow up, till, like *rampant* weeds, they choak the tender flower of life. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. [In heraldry.]

Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were ready to combate with his enemy. *Peacham.*

If a lion were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not probable a lion *rampant*, but couchant or dormant. *Brown.*

The tawny lion
Rampant shakes his brinded mane. *Milton, P. L.*

RA'MPART.† } **RA'MPIRE.** } *n. s.* [*rempart*, Fr. from the Icel. *ramr*, *robustus*, and *peer*, portus. Serenius. *Ramper* is our old word; then *rampire*. See *Ramper* in Huloet.]

1. The platform of the wall behind the parapet.

2. The wall round fortified places.

She felt it, when past preventing, like a river; no *rampires* being built against it, till already it have overflowed. *Sidney.*

Yo' have cut away for virtue, which our great men
Held shut up, with all *ramparts*, for themselves. *B. Jonson.*

He who endeavours to know his duty, and practises what he knows, has the equity of God to stand as a mighty wall or *rampart* between him and damnation for any infirmities. *South.*

The son of Thetis, *rampire* of our host,
Is worth our care to keep. *Dryden.*

The Trojans round the place a *rampire* cast,
And palisades about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*

No standards, from the hostile *ramparts* torn,
Can any future honours give
To the victorious monarch's name. *Prior.*

To **RA'MPART.**† } *To* **RA'MPIRE.** } *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with ramparts.

Think upon every word you will speak, before you utter it; and remember how nature hath as it were *rampired* up the tongue with teeth, lips, &c. *Sir H. Sidney, Lett. to Sir P. Sidney.*

Set but thy foot
Against our *rampir'd* gates, and they shall ope. *Shakspeare.*

The marquis directed part of his forces to *rampart* the gates and ruinous places of the walls. *Hayward.*

RA'MPION. *n. s.* [*rapunculus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Rampion is a plant, whose tender roots are eaten in the spring, like those of radishes. *Mortimer.*

RA'MSONS. *n. s.* [*allium ursinum sylvestre.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

RAN. *preterite* of *run.*

The dire example *ran* through all the field,
Till heaps of brothers were by brothers kill'd. *Addison.*

To **RANCH.**† *v. a.* [corrupted from *wrench.*] To sprain; to injure with violent contortion. This is the proper sense, but, in Dryden, it seems to be to *tear*. Dr. Johnson. — Perhaps this word is no corruption, but from the Ital. *rancare*, to make lame; and therefore used, with propriety, by Dryden. The German *renken* is also to twist.

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds,
And *ranch'd* his hips with one continu'd wound. *Dryden.*

Emeticks *ranch*, and keen cathartics scour. *Garth.*

RA'NCID. *adj.* [*rancidus*, Lat.] Strong scented.

The oil, with which fishes abound, often turns *rancid*, and lies heavy on the stomach, and affects the very sweat with a *rancid* smell. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

RA'NCIDNESS.† } *n. s.* [from *rancid; rancor*, Latin.]
RANCI'DITY. } Strong scent, as of old grease or oil.

From this food [turnips] their flesh has contracted a *rancidness*, which occasions them to be rejected by nicer judges of eating. *White's Selborne*, p. 112.

RA'NCOROUS. *adj.* [from *rancour.*] Malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree.

So flam'd his eyen with rage and *rancorous* ire. *Spenser.*

Because I cannot
Duck with French nods and apish courtesy,
I must be held a *rancorous* enemy. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

The most powerful of these were Pharisees and Sadducees; of whose chief doctrines some notice is taken by the evangelists, as well as of their *rancorous* opposition to the gospel of Christ. *West on the Resurrection.*

RA'NCOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *rancorous.*] Malignantly.

RA'NCOUR. *n. s.* [*rancoeur*, old Fr.]

1. Inveterate malignity; malice; stedfast implacability; standing hate.

His breast full of *rancor* like canker to freat. *Tusser.*

As two brave knights in bloody fight
With deadly *rancour* he enraged found. *Spenser.*

All the way that they fled for very *rancour* and despite; in their return, they utterly consumed and wasted whatsoever they had before left unspoiled. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Rancour will out, proud prelate; in thy face
I see thy fury. *Shakspeare, Hen VI.*

It issues from the *rancour* of a villain,
A recreant and most degenerate traitor. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Such ambush
Waited with hellish *rancour* imminent. *Milton, P. L.*

No authors draw upon themselves more displeasure, than those who deal in political matters, which is justly incurred, considering that spirit of *rancour* and virulence with which works of this nature abound. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Presbyterians and their abettors, who can equally go to a church or conventicle, or such who bear a personal *rancour* towards the clergy. *Swift.*

2. Virulence; corruption.

For Banquo's issue, Duncan have I murther'd;
Put *rancour* in the vessel of my peace
Only for them. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

RAND.† *n. s.* [ꞃanꝺ, Sax. *rand*, Teut. *rand, raund*, Su. Goth. margo, extremitas.] Border; seam; shred; piece cut out: "a *rand* of beef: a *rand* of a shoe." Sherwood.

They came with chopping knives,
To cut me into *rands*, and sirloins, and so powder me.
Beaum. and Fl. Wild-Goose Chase.

RA'NDOM.† *n. s.* [*randon*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.— Our own word was formerly *randon*, as Spenser repeatedly uses it; and the old French word means the swiftness or force of a strong and violent stream; whence the phrase, Cotgrave says, "aller à la grand *randon*, to goe very fast," &c. Norm. Sax. ꞃanꝺun. The origin of the word is ꞃennan, to flow, and ꝺun, down. See Hickes, Serenius, and Lye.] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance; hazard; roving motion.

Well it is scene their sheepe bene not their owne
They letten them runne at *randon*, alone.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

As a blindfold bull at *randon* fares,
And where he hits nought knows, and whom he hurts not cares. *Spenser, F. Q.*

For not to speke
At needy *random*; but my breath to breake
In sacred oath, Ulysses shall return. *Chapman.*

Thy words at *random*
Argue thy inexperience. *Milton, P. L.*

He lies at *random* carelessly diffus'd,
With languish'd head unpropt,
As one past hope abandon'd. *Milton, S. A.*

Fond love his darts at *random* th[...]
And nothing springs from what he sows. *Waller.*

The striker must be dense, and in its best velocity: the angle which the missive is to mount by, if we will have it go to its furthest *random*, must be the half of a right one; and the figure of the missive must be such, as may give scope to the air to bear it. *Digby.*

In the days of old the birds lived at *random*, in a lawless state of anarchy; but in time they moved for the setting up of a king. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

Who could govern the dependance of one event upon another, if that event happened at *random*, and was not cast into a certain relation to some foregoing purpose to direct. *South, Serm.*

'Tis one thing when a person of true merit is drawn as like as we can; and another, when we make a fine thing at *random*, and persuade the next vain creature that 'tis his own likeness. *Pope.*

RA'NDOM. *adj.* Done by chance; roving without direction.

Virtue borrow'd but the arms of chance,
And struck a *random* blow! 'twas fortune's work,
and fortune take the praise. *Dryden.*

RA'NDY.* *adj.* [perhaps a corruption of *rant.*] Riotous; obstreperous; disorderly. North. *Grose.*

RA'NFORCE. *n. s.* The ring of a gun next to the touch-hole. *Bailey.*

RANG. *preterite* of *ring.*

Complaints were sent continually up to Rome, and *rung* all over the empire. *Grew, Cosmol.*

To **RANGE.†** *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr. *rhenge*, Welsh. Dr. Johnson.— From the Germ. *ring*, a circle. "*Ring*, concilium procerum, consessus judicum: solent enim, qui rei publicæ causâ conveniunt, *circulum facere considendo.* Ab hoc substantivo — Galli habent *ranger*, res et personas decenter ordinare et disponere, ut fieri solet in comitiis; et hinc porro *rang*, jus præcedendi in conventu publico." See Wachter in V. RING. See also RANK.]

1. To place in order; to put in ranks.

Maccabeus *ranged* his army by bands, and went against Timotheus. 2 *Macc.* xii. 20.

He saw not the marquis till the battle was *ranged*. *Clarendon.*

Somewhat rais'd
By false presumptuous hope, the *ranged* powers
Disband, and wandering each his several way
Pursues. *Milton, P. L.*

Men, from the qualities they find united in them, and wherein they observe several individuals to agree, *range* them into sorts for the convenience of comprehensive signs. *Locke.*

A certain form and order, in which we have long accustomed ourselves to *range* our ideas, may be best for us now, though not originally best in itself. *Watts.*

2. To rove over. [Sueth. *racka*, vagare: *ranka*, huc illuc moveri. Serenius.]

To the copse thy lesser spaniel take,
Teach him to *range* the ditch, and force the brake. *Gay.*

3. [Dutch, *rangen*, to shake.] To separate the flour from the bran; "to *range* through a sieve." Huloet.

To **RANGE.** *v. n.*

1. To rove at large.

Cæsar's spirit, *ranging* for revenge,
With Ate by his side come hot from hell,
Shall in these confines, with a monarch's voice,
Cry havock, and let slip the dogs of war. *Shakspeare.*

I saw him in the battle *range* about;
And watch'd him, how he singled Clifford forth. *Shakspeare.*

As a roaring lion and a *ranging* bear; so is a wicked ruler over a poor people. *Prov.* xxviii. 15.

Other animals inactive *range*,
And of their doings God takes no account. *Milton, P. L.*

Thank... ...e not ra...
The wilds c... ...ald find a friend. *Addison.*

2. To be place... ...der; to be ranked properly.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And *range* with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a glistering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

That is the way to lay the city flat,
To bring the roof to the foundation,
And bury all which yet distinctly *ranges*,
In heaps of ruin. *Shakspeare. Coriol.*

3. To lie in a particular direction.

Direct my course so right, as with thy hand to show,
Which way the forests *range*, which way thy rivers flow. *Drayton.*

RANGE. *n. s.* [*rangée*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. A rank; any thing placed in a line.

You fled
From that great face of war, whose several *ranges*
Frighted each other. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The light, which passed through its several interstices, painted so many *ranges* of colours, which were parallel and contiguous, and without any mixture of white. *Newton.*

From this walk you have a full view of a huge *range* of mountains, that lie in the country of the Grisons. *Addison.*

These *ranges* of barren mountains, by condensing the vapours and producing rains, fountains, and rivers, give the very plains that fertility they boast of. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. A class; an order.

The next *range* of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences, the next below him is the sensible nature. *Hale.*

3. Excursion; wandering.

He may take a *range* all the world over, and draw in all that wide circumference of sin and vice, and centre it in his own breast. *South, Serm.*

4. Room for excursion.

A man has not enough *range* of thought, to look out for any good which does not relate to his own interest. *Addison.*

5. Compass taken in by any thing excursive, extended, or ranked in order.

The *range* and compass of Hammond's knowledge filled the whole circle of the arts. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Far as creation's ample *range* extends,
The scale of sensual mental powers ascends. *Pope.*

Judge we by nature? habit can efface;
Affections? they still take a wider *range*. *Pope.*

6. Step of a ladder.

The liturgy, practised in England, would kindle that jealousy, as the prologue to that design, and as the first *range* of that ladder, which should serve to mount over all their customs. *Clarendon.*

7. A kitchen grate.

It was a vault ybuilt for great dispence,
With many *ranges* rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney. *Spenser.*

The buttery must be visible, and we need for our *ranges* a more spacious and luminous kitchen. *Wotton on Architecture.*

The implements of the kitchen are spits, *ranges*, cobirons, and pots. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

He was bid at his first coming to take off the *range*, and let down the cinders. *L'Estrange.*

8. A bolting sieve to sift meal. *Dict.*

RA'NGER. *n. s.* [from *range*.]

1. One that ranges; a rover; a robber.

They walk not widely as they were woont,
For fear of *raungers* and the great hoont,
But privily prolling to and fro. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Come, says the *ranger*, here's neither honour nor money to be got by staying. *L'Estrange.*

2. A dog that beats the ground.

Let your obsequious *ranger* search around,
Nor will the roving spy direct in vain,
But numerous coveys gratify thy pain. *Gay, Rural Sports.*

3. An officer who tends the game of a forest.

Their father Tyrrheus did his fodder brin...
Tyrrheus, chief *ranger* to the Latian king. *Dryden.*

RA'NGERSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *ranger*.] Office of the keeper of a park or forest.

RANK. *adj.* [ranc, Saxon.]

1. High growing; strong; luxuriant.

Down with the grasse,
That groweth in shadow so *ranke* and so stout. *Tusser.*

Is not thilk same goteheard proud,
That sits in younder bank,
Whose straying heard, themselfe shrowde
Emong the bushes *rank*. *Spenser.*

Who would be out, being before his beloved mistress!
— That should you, if I were your mistress, or I should think my honesty *ranker* than my wit. *Shakspeare.*

In which disguise,
While other jests are something *rank* on foot,
Her father hath commanded her to slip
Away with Slender. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

Team lastly thither com'n, with water is so *rank*,
As though she would contend with Sabryn. *Drayton.*

Hemp most hugely *rank*. *Drayton.*

Seven ears came up upon one stalk, *rank* and good. *Genesis.*

They fancy that the difference lies in the manner of appulse, one being made by a fuller or *ranker* appulse than the other. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

The most plentiful season, that gives birth to the finest flowers, produces also the *rankest* weeds. *Addison.*

2. Fruitful; bearing strong plants.

Seven thousand broad-tail'd sheep graz'd on his downs;
Three thousand camels his *rank* pastures fed. *Sandys.*

Where land is *rank*, 'tis not good to sow wheat after a fallow. *Mortimer.*

3. [*Rancidus*, Lat.] Strong scented; rancid.

Rank smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes. *Spenser.*

In their thick breaths,
Rank of gross diet, shall we be enclouded,
And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakspeare.*

The ewes, being *rank*,
In the end of Autumn turned to the rams. *Shakspeare.*

The drying marshes such a stench convey,
Such the *rank* steams of reeking Albula. *Addison.*

Hircina, *rank* with sweat, presumes
To censure Phillis for perfumes. *Swift, Miscell.*

4. High tasted; strong in quality.

Such animals as feed upon flesh, because such kind of food is high and *rank*, qualify it; the one by swallowing the hair of the beasts they prey upon, the other by devouring some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with. *Ray on the Creation.*

Divers sea fowl taste *rank* of the fish on which they feed. *Boyle.*

Bizantium's hot-bed better serv'd for use,
The soil less stubborn, and more *rank* the juice. *Harte.*

5. Rampant; highgrown; raised to a high degree.

For you, most wicked Sir, whom to call brother
Would infect my mouth, I do forgive
Thy *rankest* faults. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

This Epiphanius cries out upon as *rank* idolatry, and the device of the devil, who always brought in idolatry under fair pretences. *Stillingfleet, Def. of Discourse on Roman Idol.*

'Tis pride, *rank* pride, and haughtiness of soul,
The Romans call it stoicism. *Addison, Cato.*

This power of the people in Athens, claimed as the undoubted privilege of an Athenian born, was the *rankest* encroachment and the grossest degeneracy from the form Solon left. *Swift.*

6. Gross; coarse.

My wife's a hobby-horse; deserves a name
As *rank* as any flax-wench, that puts to
Before her troth-plight. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

7. The iron of a plane is set *rank*, when its edge stands so flat below the sole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick shaving. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

Rank.* *adv.* Strongly; violently; fiercely.
They heard the sound
Of many iron hammers beating *ranke.* *Spenser, F. Q.*
The seely man, seeing him ryde so *ranck*
And ayme at him, fell flat to ground for feare. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Say who is he, shews so great worthiness,
That rides so *rank*, and bends his lance so fell.
Fairfax, Tass. iii. 18.

RANK.† *n. s.* [*rang*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius cites the Arm. *renc*, dignitas, (and he might have added the Sax. ꞃenc, superbia,) referring to Wachter's derivation from *ring*: which see under *To* Range. Chaucer uses *renges* for ranks.]

1. Line of men placed a-breast.
Fierce fiery warriours fight upon the clouds,
In *ranks*, and squadrons, and right form of war,
Which drizzled blood upon the capitol. *Shakspeare.*
I have seen the cannon,
When it hath blown his *ranks* into the air. *Shakspeare.*
Is't not pity
That we, the sons and children of this isle,
Fill up her enemies *ranks?* *Shakspeare.*
His horse-troupes, that the vantgard had, he strictly did command,
To ride their horses temperately, to keepe their *rankes*, and shun Confusion. *Chapman.*

2. A row.
West of this place down in the neighbour bottom,
The *rank* of osiers, by the murmuring stream,
Left on your right hand brings you to the place. *Shakspeare.*
A sylvan scene, and as the *ranks* ascend
Shade above shade, a woody theatre. *Milton, P. L.*
If she walk, in even *ranks* they stand,
Like some well-marshall'd and obsequious band. *Waller.*
He could through *ranks* of ruin go,
With storms above and rocks below. *Dryden, Hor.*

3. Range of subordination.
That state, or condition, by which the nature of any thing is advanced to the utmost perfection of which it is capable, according to its *rank* and kind, is called the chief end or happiness of such a thing. *Wilkins.*
The wisdom and goodness of the Maker plainly appears in the parts of this stupendous fabrick, and the several degrees and *ranks* of creatures in it. *Locke.*

4. Class; order.
The enchanting power of prosperity over private persons is remarkable in relation to great kingdoms, where all *ranks* and orders of men, being equally concerned in publick blessings, equally join in spreading the infection. *Atterbury.*
Nor *rank* nor sex escapes the general frown,
But ladies are ript up, and cits knock'd down. *Young.*

5. Degree of dignity; eminence; or excellence.
Her charms have made me man, her ravish'd love
In *rank* shall place me with the bless'd above. *Dryden.*
These all are virtues of a meaner *rank*,
Perfections that are plac'd in bones and nerves. *Addison.*
He found many of the chief *rank* and figure overwhelmed in publick and private vices. *Davenant.*
Lepidus's house, which in his consulate was the finest in Rome, within thirty-five years was not in the hundredth *rank*.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

6. Dignity; high place: as, he is a man of *rank*.

To **Rank.** *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To place a-breast.
In view
Stood *rank'd* of seraphim another row. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To range in any particular class.
If sour woe delights in fellowship,
And needly will be *rank'd* with other griefs;
Why follow'd not, when she said Tybalt's dead,
Thy father or thy mother. *Shakspeare.*
He was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, ev[illegible]
Himself with princes. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
Heresy is *ranked* with idolatry and [illegible]craft.
Dec. of Chr. Piety.
I have *ranked* this diversion of christian practice among the effects of our contentions. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*
Poets were *ranked* in the class of philosophers, and the ancients made use of them as preceptors in musick and morality.
Broome on the Odyssey.

3. To arrange methodically.
Much is said touching the *ranking* of dignities as well temporal as spiritual. *Selden.*
Who now shall rear you to the sun, or *rank*
Your tribes? *Milton, P. L.*
Ranking all things under general and special heads, renders the nature or uses of a thing more easy to be found out, when we see in what rank of beings it lies. *Watts, Logick.*

To **Rank.** *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed.
Let that one article *rank* with the rest;
And thereupon give me your daughter. *Shakspeare.*
From straggling mountaineers, for publick good,
Go *rank* in tribes, and quit the savage wood. *Tate.*

Ra'nker.* *n. s.* [from *rank*.] One who places or arranges. *Sherwood.*

To **Ra'nkle.** *v. n.* [from *rank*.] To fester; to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind.
As when two boars with *rankling* malice met,
Their gory sides fresh bleeding fiercely fret. *Spenser.*
I little smart did feel;
And now it *rankleth* more and more,
And inwardly it festereth sore. *Spenser.*
That fresh bleeding wound
'Ilome doth *rankle* in my riven breast. *Spenser.*
Beware of yonder dog;
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites,
His venom tooth will *rankle* to the death. *Shakspeare.*
The storm of his own rage the fool confounds,
And envy's *rankling* sting th' imprudent wounds. *Sandys.*
Thou shalt feel, enrag'd with inward pains,
The hydra's venom *rankling* in thy veins. *Addison.*
I have endur'd the rage of secret grief,
A malady that burns and *rankles* inward. *Rowe.*

Ra'nkly.† *adv.* [from *rank*.]

1. Luxuriantly; abundantly.
The blossomes of lust to bud did beginne,
And spring forth *rankly* under his chinne.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

2. Rancidly; with strong scent. *Huloet.*
The smoking of incense, or perfumes, and the like, smells *rankly* enough in all conscience of idolatry.
More, Antid. against Idol. ch. 8.

3. Coarsely; grossly.
'Tis given out, that, sleeping in my garden,
A serpent stung me: so the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged process of my death,
Rankly abus'd. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Ra'nkness.† *n. s.* [ꞃancneꞅꞅe, Sax. from *rank*.]

1. Exuberance; superfluity of growth.
It bringeth forth abundantly, through too much *rankness*, things less profitable, whereby that which principally it should yield, being either prevented in place, or defrauded of nourishment, faileth. *Hooker.*
Begin you to grow upon me; I will physick your *rankness*.
Shakspeare, As you like it.
Among the crowd i' the abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more; I am stifled
With the mere *rankness* of their joy. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
We'll like a bated and retired flood,
Leaving our *rankness* and irregular course,
Stoop low within those bounds, we have o'erlook'd.
Shakspeare.
The crane's pride is in the *rankness* of her wing. *L'Estrange.*
He the stubborn soil manur'd,
With rules of husbandry the *rankness* cur'd;
[illegible] to manners. *Dryden.*

2. Strong scent.

A remedy to ... rankness, or offensiveness, which some persons are ... ct to, both in their breath and constitution. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 46.

RA'NNY. *n. s.* The shrewmouse.

The mus araneus, the shrewmouse or *ranny*. *Brown.*

To RA'NSACK.† *v. a.* [Su. Goth. *ransaka*, de rapinâ inquirere; from *ran*, rapina, and *saeka*, quaerere. Serenius.]

1. To plunder; to pillage.

A covetous spirit,
Warily awaited day and night
From other covetous fiends it to defend,
Who it to rob and *ransack* did intend. *Spenser.*

Their vow is made to *ransack* Troy. *Shakspeare.*

Men, by his suggestion taught,
Ransack'd the centre, and with impious hands
Rifled the bowels of the earth. *Milton, P. L.*

The *ransack'd* city, taken by our toils,
We left, and hither brought the golden spoils. *Dryden.*

The spoils which they from *ransack'd* houses brought,
And golden bowls from burning altars caught. *Dryden.*

2. To search narrowly.

I *ransack* the several caverns, and search into the storehouses of water, to find out where that mighty mass of water, which overflowed the earth, is bestowed. *Woodward.*

3. To violate; to deflower.

With greedy force he 'gan the fort assail,
Whereof he weened possessed soon to be,
And with rich spoil of *ransacked* chastity. *Spenser.*

RA'NSOM.† *n. s.* [*rançon*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—Sueth. ant. *ransun*, lytrum, [price of redemption;] from *ran*, rapina, and M. Goth. *saun*, pretium redemptionis. Serenius. An *e* has been needlessly added to this word, that is, without the sanction of etymology or custom, by Dr. Johnson.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment.

By his captivity in Austria, and the heavy *ransom* that he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered to pursue the conquest of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

Ere the third dawning light
Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise,
The *ransom* paid, which man from death redeems,
His death for man. *Milton, P. L.*

Has the prince lost his army or his liberty?
Tell me what province they demand for *ransom*. *Denham.*

This as a *ransom* Albemarle did pay,
For all the glories of so great a life. *Dryden.*

To adore that great mystery of divine love, God's sending his only Son into this world to save sinners, and to give his life a *ransom* for them, would be noble exercise for the pens of the greatest wits. *Tillotson.*

The avenging power
Thus will persist, relentless in his ire,
Till the fair slave be render'd to her sire,
And *ransom* free restor'd to his abode. *Dryden.*

To RA'NSOM. *v. a.* [*rançonner*, Fr.] To redeem from captivity or punishment.

How is't with Titus Lartius?
—Condemning some to death and some to exile,
Ransoming him, or pitying, threatning the other. *Shakspeare.*

I will *ransom* them from the grave, and redeem them from death. *Hos.* xiii. 14.

He'll dying rise, and rising with him raise
His brethren, *ransom'd* with his own dear life. *Milton, P. L.*

RA'NSOMER.† *n. s.* [from *ransom*.] One that redeems.

O, *raunsomer* and redeemer
Of all the worlde! *Old Morality of Every Man.*

RA'NSOMLESS.† *adj.* [from *ransom*.] Free from ransom.

Ransomless here we set our prisoners free. *Shakspeare.*

Deliver him
Up to his pleasure *ransomless* and free. *Shakspeare.*

The rest, be free;
And, *ransomless*, return! *Beaum. and Fl. Prophetess.*

Such a scene of cloud and tempest as turns all to shipwreck without haven, or shore, but to a *ransomless* captivity. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

To RANT. *v. n.* [*randen*, Dutch, to rave.] To rave in violent or high-sounding language without proportionable dignity of thought.

Look where my *ranting* host of the garter comes; there is either liquor in his pate, or money in his purse, when he looks so merrily. *Shakspeare, M. W. Windsor.*

Nay, an thou'lt mouth, I'll *rant* as well as thou. *Shakspeare.*

They have attacked me; some with piteous moans, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others *ranting* and hectoring, others scolding and reviling. *Stillingfleet.*

RANT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] High sounding language unsupported by dignity of thought.

Dryden himself, to please a frantick age,
Was forc'd to let his judgment stoop to rage,
To a wild audience he conform'd his voice,
Comply'd to custom, but not err'd through choice;
Deem then the people's, not the writer's sin,
Almansor's rage, and *rants* of Maximin. *Granville.*

This is a stoical *rant*, without any foundation in the nature of man or reason of things. *Atterbury, Pref.*

RA'NTER.† *n. s.* [from *rant*.] A ranting fellow; one of a wretched sect called *ranters*.

Many there are which be *ranters* in chief,
Who do wear powder'd hair, though they want powder'd beef. *Jordan's Poems*, sign. † 2. b.

Hellish heresies, and atheous paradoxes:—one allows plurality or community of wives; another allows a man to divorce that wife he hath upon slight occasions, and to take another; one is a *ranter*, another is a seeker, a third is a shaker. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 161.

RA'NTIPOLE. *adj.* [This word is wantonly formed from *rant*.] Wild; roving; rakish. A low word.

What at years of discretion, and comport yourself at this *rantipole* rate! *Congreve, Way of the World.*

To RA'NTIPOLE. *v. n.* To run about wildly. A low word.

The eldest was a termagant imperious wench; she used to *rantipole* about the house, pinch the children, kick the servants, and torture the cats and dogs. *Arbuthnot.*

RA'NTISM.* *n. s.* Tenets of the wretches called ranters.

Denying the eternal and immutable respects of things, frustrates all the noble essays of the mind or understanding of man. In the said denial are laid the foundations of *rantism*, debauchery, and all dissoluteness of life. *Bp. Rust, Disc. of Truth*, § 11.

RA'NTY.* *adj.* [from *rant*.] Wild; mad. Cumberland dialect.

RA'NULA. n. s. [Latin.]

Ranula is a soft swelling, possessing the salivals under the tongue: it is made by congestion, and its progress filleth up the space between the jaws, and maketh a tumour externally under the chin. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

RANU'NCULUS. *n. s.* Crowfoot.

Ranunculuses excel all flowers in the richness of their colours: of them there is a great variety. *Mortimer.*

RAP.† *n. s.* [*rapp*, Su. Goth. ictus.]

1. A quick smart blow; a knock. *Huloet.*

How comest thou to go with thy arm tied up? Has old Lewis given thee a *rap* over thy fingers' ends? *Arbuthnot.*

2. Counterfeit coin: a sort of cant term, perhaps from *rapparee*; which see.

It having been many years since copper halfpence or farthings were last coined in this kingdom, they have been for some time very scarce, and many counterfeits passed about under the name of *raps*. *Swift, Drapier's Lett.*

To RAP.† *v. n.* [hɲæppan, Sax. tangere; *rapp*, Su. Goth. ictus.] To strike with a quick smart blow; to knock.

Knock me at this gate,
And *rap* me well, or I'll knock your knave's pate. *Shakspeare.*
Comes a dun in the morning, and *raps* at my door.
Shenstone, Poet and Dun.

To Rap.† *v. a.*

. To strike with a quick smart blow.

She *rapp'd* 'em o' the coxcombs with a stick.
Shakspear, K. Lear.

Sometimes when a pert pope, upon some incidental advantage of differences risen amongst them, would be more busy than they deemed convenient in tampering with their affairs, they did *rap* his fingers. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

With one great peal they *rap* the door,
Like footmen on a visiting day. *Prior.*

. *To* Rap *out.* [*rap*, Dutch, quick; *rape*, old Engl. haste. Prompt. Parv.] To utter with hasty violence.

So saying, he *rapped out* a round oath or two.
Shelton, Tr. of D. Quixote, iv. 18.

He was provoked in the spirit of magistracy, upon discovering a judge, who *rapped out* a great oath at his footman. *Addison.*

To RAP.† *v. a.* [from *rapio extra se*, Lat. This word was, formerly, most frequently written *rape.*]

. To affect with rapture; to strike with extasy; to hurry out of himself.

These are speeches of men, not comforted with the hope of that they desire, but *rapped* with admiration at the view of enjoyed bliss. *Hooker.*

Beholding the face of God, in admiration of so great excellency, they all adore him; and being *rapt* with the love of his beauty, they cleave inseparably for ever unto him. *Hooker.*

What thus *raps* you? are you well? *Shakspeare.*

The government I cast upon my brother,
And to my state grew stranger, being transported
And *rapt* in secret studies. *Shakspeare.*

You're *rapt* in some work, some dedication. *Shakspeare.*

Circled me
With all their welcomes, and as chearfully
Dispos'd their *rapt* minds, as if there they saw
Their naturall countrie. *Chapman.*

The rocks that did more high their foreheads raise
To his *rapt* eye. *Chapman.*

To *rape* the field with touches of his string. *Drayton, Ecl.* 5.

Thy musick-strains to hear
More *raps* my soul, than when the swelling winds
On craggy rocks their whistling voices tear.
P. Fletcher, Poesies.

I'm *rapt* with joy to see my Marcia's tears. *Addison, Cato.*

It is impossible duly to consider these things, without being *rapt* into admiration of the infinite wisdom of the divine Architect. *Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*

Rapt into future times, the bard begun,
A virgin shall conceive, a virgin bear a son! *Pope.*

Let heaven seize it, all at once 'tis fir'd,
Not touch'd, but *rapt;* not waken'd, but inspir'd. *Pope.*

All things speak a God; but, in the small,
Men trace out Him; in great, He seizes man;
Seizes, and elevates, and *raps*, and fills
With new inquiries. *Young, Night Th.* 9.

. To snatch away.

He leaves the welkin way most beaten plain,
And *rapt* with whirling wheels, inflames the skeyen,
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shine. *Spenser.*

From Oxford I was *rapt* by my nephew, Sir Edmund Bacon, to Redgrave. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 322.

Underneath a bright sea flow'd
Of jasper, or of liquid-pearl, whereon
Who after came from earth, sailing arriv'd
Wafted by angels, or flew o'er the lake
Rapt in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds. *Milton, P. L.*

Standing on earth, not *rapt* above the pole. *Milton, P. L.*

He could not expect to be *rapt* from thence into heaven.
Dec. of Chr. Piety, p. 52.

. To seize by violence.

What their fathers gave her,—
The sonnes *rap'd* from her with a violent hand.
Mir. for Mag. p. 541.

Adult'rous Jour, the king of ... 'd
Fair Josian his dear love. *Drayton.*

4. To exchange; to truck. A low word.

To Rap *and rend.* [more properly *rap and ran*; hræpan, Saxon, to bind, and *rana*, Icelandick, to plunder.] To seize by violence.

Their husbands robb'd, and make hard shifts
To administer unto their gifts
All they could *rap and rend* and pilfer,
To scraps and ends of gold and silver. *Hudibras.*

RAPA'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*rapace*, Fr. *rapax*, Lat.] Given to plunder; seizing by violence; ravenous.

Not *rapacious* of estates. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 287.

Well may thy Lord, appeas'd,
Redeem thee quite from death's *rapacious* claim. *Milton, P. L.*

Shall this prize,
Soon heighten'd by the diamond's circling rays,
On that *rapacious* hand for ever blaze? *Pope.*

Rapa'ciously. *adv.* [from *rapacious.*] By rapine; by violent robbery.

Rapa'ciousness.† *n. s.* [from *rapacious.*] The quality of being rapacious.

At this time, then, many clergymen possessed six or more benefices, and their *rapaciousness* gave occasion to the canon.
Dean Stanhope and H. Warton, Def. of Plur. (1692,) p. 124.

One day they plundered, and the next they founded monasteries, as their *rapaciousness* or their scruples chanced to predominate. *Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist.* iii. 6.

Rapa'city. *n. s.* [*rapacité*, Fr. *rapacitas*, Lat. from *rapax.*] Addictedness to plunder; exercise of plunder; ravenousness.

Any of these, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge them those small remains of ancient piety, which the *rapacity* of some ages has scarce left to the church. *Sprat.*

Rape.† *n. s.* [*rapt*, Fr. *raptus*, Latin.]

1. Violent defloration of chastity.

You are both decypher'd
For villains mark'd with *rape.* *Titus Andronicus.*

Rape call you it, to seize my own,
My true betrothed love? *Titus Andronicus.*

The parliament conceived, that the obtaining of women by force into possession, howsoever afterwards assent might follow by allurements, was but a *rape* drawn forth in length, because the first force drew on all the rest. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Witness that night
In Gibeah, when the hospitable door
Expos'd a matron, to avoid worse *rape.* *Milton, P. L.*

The haughty fair,
Who not the *rape* ev'n of a god could bear. *Dryden.*

Tell the Thracian tyrant's alter'd shape,
And dire revenge of Philomela's *rape.* *Roscommon.*

2. Privation; act of taking away.

Pear grew after pear,
Fig after fig came; time made never *rape*
Of any dainty there. *Chapman, Odyss.*

3. Something snatched away.

Sad widows by thee rifled, weep in vain,
And ruin'd orphans of thy *rapes* complain. *Sandys.*

Where now are all my hopes? oh never more
Shall they revive! nor death her *rapes* restore! *Sandys.*

4. Fruit plucked from the cluster.

The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the *rape*, or whole grapes pluck'd from the cluster, and wine pour'd upon them in a vessel, as from a vat, where they are bruised. *Ray.*

5. [*hreppr*, Icel. districtus territorii viginti ad minimum villicis constans. Serenius.] A division in the county of Sussex.

The whole county, with respect to its civil partition, is divided into six parts, which are called *rapes:* these are subdivided into hundreds. *Nat. Hist. of Sussex.*

In some counties there is an intermediate division between the shire and the hundred, as lathes in Kent, and *rapes* in Sussex, each of them containing three or four hundreds a piece.
Blackstone.

6. A plant, from [illegible] eed of which oil is expressed.

RA'PID. *adj.* [*rapide*, Fr. *rapidus*, Lat.] Quick; swift.

Part shun the goal with *rapid* wheels. *Milton, P. L.*
While you so smoothly turn and rowl our sphere,
That *rapid* motion does but rest appear. *Dryden.*

RAPI'DITY. *n. s.* [*rapidité*, Fr. *rapiditas*, from *rapidus*, Lat.] Celerity; velocity; swiftness.

Where the words are not monosyllables, we make them so by our *rapidity* of pronunciation. *Addison, Spec.*

RA'PIDLY.† *adv.* [from *rapid.*] Swiftly; with quick motion.

They were sold so *rapidly* that the printers could not supply the public with copies. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 163.

RA'PIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *rapid.*] Celerity; swiftness.

RA'PIER.† *n. s.* [*rapiere*, Fr. so called from the quickness of its motion. Dr. Johnson. — Menage tells us simply, that *rapiere* is an ancient kind of sword, Germ. *rapier*, without any allusion to this pretended quickness alleged by Dr. Johnson. Lacombe calls the *rapiere* a *long* sword, "epée de longueur." Serenius mentions the Icel. *rappijr*, pugio, a dagger.] A sort of sword used only in thrusting.

The ruffins tucke and long foining *rapier*, weapons more malicious than manly. *Bulleine, Dialogue, &c.* (1579,) p. 20.
I will turn thy falsehood to thy heart,
Where it was forged, with my *rapier*'s point. *Shakspeare.*
A soldier of far inferior strength may manage a *rapier* or fire-arms so expertly, as to be an overmatch for his adversary. *Pope on Homer's Battles.*

RAPIER-FISH. *n. s.* The sword-fish.

The *rapier-fish*, called xiphias, grows sometimes to the length of five yards: the sword, which grows level from the snout of the fish, is here about a yard long, at the basis four inches over, two-edged, and pointed exactly like a *rapier*: he preys on fishes, having first stabbed them with this sword. *Grew, Mus.*

RA'PINE. *n. s.* [*rapina*, Lat. *rapine*, Fr.]

1. The act of plundering.

If the poverty of Scotland might, yet the plenty of England cannot, excuse the envy and *rapine* of the church's rights. *King Charles.*
The logick of a conquering sword may silence, but convince it cannot; its efficacy rather breeds aversion and abhorrence of that religion, whose first address is in blood and *rapine*. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

2. Violence; force.

Her least action overaw'd
His malice, and with *rapine* sweet bereav'd
His fierceness of its fierce intent. *Milton, P. L.*

To RA'PINE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plunder. Not in use.

To worry, to *rapine*, and devour harmless sheep. *Tr. of Boccalini*, (1626,) p. 89.
A tyrant doth not only *rapine* his subjects, but spoils and robs churches. *Sir J. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III.* p. 134.

RAPPAREE'.* *n. s.* A wild Irish plunderer, so called, Mr. Malone says, from his being armed with a half pike termed by the Irish a *rapery*. In an account of General Blakeney which I have read, I find, however, that "from a weapon shaped like a rake, called a *rapp*, which [such persons] carried instead of a spear, they were called *rapparees*."

Great complaints were brought over from Ireland, where the king's army was almost as heavy on the country, as the *rapparees* were. *Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time*, (an. 1690.)

RA'PPER.† *n. s.* [from *rap.*]

1. One who strikes.

2. The knocker of a door.

3. An oath, or a lie. See *To* RAP *out*. A low word.

Bravely sworn! — though this is no flower of the sun, yet I am sure it is something that justly deserves to be called a *rapper*. *Bp. Parker, Rep. of Rehears. Transp.* p. 200.

RA'PPORT.† *n. s.* [*rappot*, Fr.] Relation; reference; proportion. A word introduced by the innovator, Temple, but not copied by others. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Bagshaw says, that it had been before used in a sermon preached by Sancroft (afterwards archbishop of Canterbury) in 1660.

'Tis obvious what *rapport* there is between the conceptions and languages in every country, and how great a difference this must make in the excellence of books. *Temple.*

To RAPT.† *v. n.* [this word is used by Chapman for *rap* improperly, as appears from the participle, which from *rapt* would be not *rapt*, but *rapted*. Dr. Johnson. Undoubtedly; and such was the usage of elder days, Drayton employing this word *rapted*.] To ravish; to put in ecstasy.

You may safe approve,
How strong in instigation to their love
Their *rapting* tunes are. *Chapman, Odyss.*
They in my defence are reasoning of my soil,
As *rapted* with my wealth and beauties. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

RAPT.† *n. s.* [from *rap.*]

1. A trance; an ecstasy.

He understood only an extraordinary *rapt* and act of prophesying. *Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c.* (1633,) p. 174.

2. Rapidity.

In this encyclopædia and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles, that while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the swing and *rapt* of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper course in the sober wheel of the other. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

RA'PTOR, or RA'PTER.* *n. s.* [*raptor*, Lat.] A ravisher; a plunderer.

Winifrid, who chose
To have her life by the lewd *rapter* spilt. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 10.
Constantine condemns all sorts of *raptors* to the flames, as well those that ravished virgins against their wills, as those that stole them with their own consent against the will of their parents. *Christian Antiq.* ii. 375

RA'PTURE. *n. s.*

1. Violent seizure.

And thicke into our ship, he threw his flash:
That 'gainst a rocke, or flat, her keele did dash
With headlong *rapture*. *Chapman.*

2. Ecstasy; transport; violence of any pleasing passion; enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination.

Could virtue be seen, it would beget love, and advance it not only into admiration, but *rapture*. *Holyday.*
Musick, when thus applied, raises in the mind of the hearer great conceptions; it strengthens devotion, and advances praise into *rapture*. *Addison, Spec.*
You grow correct, that once with *rapture* writ. *Pope.*

3. Rapidity; haste.

The watery throng,
Wave rolling after wave, where way they found,
If steep, with torrent *rapture*; if through plain
Soft-ebbing; nor withstood them rock or hill. *Milton, P. L.*

RA'PTURED. *adj.* [from *rapture.*] Ravished; transported. A bad word.

He drew
Such maddening draughts of beauty to the soul,
As for a while o'erwhelm'd his *raptur'd* thought
With luxury too daring. *Thomson, Summer.*

RA'PTURIST.* *n. s.* [from *rapture.*] An enthusiast. Not in use.

Such swarms of prophets and *rapturists* have flown out of those hives in some ages. *Spencer on Vulg. Prophecies*, (1665,) p. 43.

RA'PTUROUS. *adj.* [from *rapture.*] Ecstatick; transporting.

Nor will he be able to forbear a *rapturous* acknowledgment of the infinite wisdom and contrivance of the divine Artificer. *Blackmore.*

Are the pleasures of it so inviting and *rapturous*? is a man bound to look out sharp to plague himself? *Collier.*

RARE. *adj.* [*rarus*, Lat. *rare*, Fr. in all the senses but the last.]

1. Scarce; uncommon; not frequent.

Live to be the shew, and gaze o' the time;
We'll have you, as our *rarer* monsters are,
Painted upon a pole. *Shakspeare.*

2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree seldom found.

This jealousy
Is for a precious creature; as she's *rare*,
Must it be great; and as his person's mighty,
Must it be violent. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

On which was wrought the gods and giants fight,
Rare work, all fill'd with terrour and delight. *Cowley.*

Above the rest I judge one beauty *rare.* *Dryden.*

3. Thinly scattered.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green,
Those *rare* and solitary, these in flocks
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upsprung. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Thin; subtile; not dense.

They are of so tender and weak a nature, as they affect only such a *rare* and attenuate substance, as the spirit of living creatures. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

So eagerly the fiend
O'er bog or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or *rare*,
With head, hands, wings, or feet, pursues his way. *Milton, P. L.*

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the *rare* and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost insensible. *Newton, Opt.*

Bodies are much more *rare* and porous than is commonly believed: water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times *rarer* than gold, and gold is so *rare*, as very readily, and without the least opposition, to transmit the magnetick effluvia, and easily to admit quicksilver into its pores, and to let water pass through it. *Newton, Opt.*

5. Raw; not fully subdued by the fire. This is often pronounced *rear.*

New-laid eggs, with Baucis' busy care,
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted *rare.* *Dryden.*

RA'REESHOW. *n. s.* [this word is formed in imitation of the foreign way of pronouncing *rare show.*] A show carried in a box.

The fashions of the town affect us just like a *rareeshow*, we have the curiosity to peep at them, and nothing more. *Pope.*

Of *rareeshows* he sung, and Punch's feats. *Gay.*

RAREFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*rarefaction*, Fr. from *rarefy.*] Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before; contrary to *condensation.*

The water within being rarefied, and by *rarefaction* resolved into wind, will force up the smoak. *Wotton on Architecture.*

When exhalations, shut up in the caverns of the earth by *rarefaction* or compression, come to be straitened, they strive every way to set themselves at liberty. *Burnet.*

RA'REFIABLE. *adj.* [from *rarefy.*] Admitting rarefaction.

To **RA'REFY.**† *v. a.* [*rarefier*, Fr. *rarus* and *facio*, Lat. *rarify* were more proper. Dr. Johnson.— This is a mistake; the original is *rarefio*, from *rare*, not *rarus*, and *fio.* Lucretius has used it more than once. The Fr. word also is *rarefier.* Nares, Elem. of Orthoëpy, p. 309.] To make thin: contrary to *condense.*

To the hot equator crowding fast,
Where highly *rarefied* the yielding air
Admits their steam. *Thomson.*

To **RA'REFY.** *v. n.* To become thin.

Earth *rarefies* to dew; expanded more
The subtil dew in air begins to soar. *Dryden, Fab.*

RA'RELY. *adv.* [from *rare.*]

1. Seldom; not often; not frequently.

His temperance in sleep resembled that of his meats; midnight being the usual time of his going to rest, and four or five, and very *rarely* six, the hour of his rising. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Rarely they rise by virtue's aid, who lie
Plung'd in the depth of helpless poverty. *Dryden, Juv.*

Vanessa in her bloom,
Advanc'd like Atalanta's star,
But *rarely* seen, and seen from far. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. Finely; nicely; accurately. This is now seldom used but ironically.

How *rarely* does it meet with this time's guise,
When man was will'd to love his enemies. *Shakspeare.*

RA'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *rare.*]

1. Uncommonness; state of happening seldom; infrequency.

Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes and sides: the cause is the thinness of the skin, joined with the *rareness* of being touched there; for tickling is a light motion of the spirits, which the thinness of the skin, the suddenness and *rareness* of touch doth further. *Bacon.*

For the *rareness* and rare effect of that petition, I'll insert it as presented. *Clarendon.*

Of my heart I now a present make;
Accept it as when early fruit we send,
And let the *rareness* the small gift commend. *Dryden.*

2. Value arising from scarcity.

Roses set in a pool, supported with some stay, is matter of *rareness* and pleasure, though of small use. *Bacon.*

To worthiest things,
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I see
Rareness or use, not nature, value brings. *Donne.*

3. Thinness; tenuity.

4. Distance from each other: thinness.

RA'RITY. *n. s.* [*rarité*, Fr. *raritas*, Lat.]

1. Uncommonness; infrequency.

Far from being fond of any flower for its *rarity*, if I meet with any in a field which pleases me, I give it a place in my garden. *Spectator.*

2. A thing valued for its scarcity.

Sorrow would be a *rarity* most belov'd,
If all could so become it. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

It would be a *rarity* worth the seeing, could any one shew us such a thing as a perfectly reconciled enemy. *South.*

I saw three *rarities* of different kinds, which pleased me more than any other shows of the place. *Addison.*

3. Thinness; subtilty: the contrary to *density.*

Bodies, under the same outward bulk, have a greater thinness and expansion, or thickness and solidity, which terms, in English, do not signify fully those differences of quantity; therefore I will do it under the names of *rarity* and density. *Digby.*

This I do, not to draw any argument against them from the universal rest or accurately equal diffusion of matter, but only that I may better demonstrate the great *rarity* and tenuity of their imaginary chaos. *Bentley, Serm.*

RA'SCAL.† *n. s.* [rascal, Saxon, a lean beast; particularly, a lean deer. Some refer it to the Fr. *racaille*, the scum of the people. Hence Chaucer uses *raskaile* for a mob.]

1. A mean fellow; a scoundrel, a sorry wretch.

But for our gentlemen,
The mouse ne'er shunn'd the cat, as they did budge
From *rascals* worse than they. *Shakspeare.*

I am accurst to rob in that thief's company; the *rascal* hath remov'd my horse. *Shakspeare.*

Scoundrels are insolent to their superiors; but it does not become a man of honour to contest with mean *rascals.* *L'Estrange.*

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not!
When you lay snug to snap young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*
I have sense, to serve my turn, in store,
And he's a *rascal* who pretends to more. *Dryden.*
The poor girl provoked told him he lyed like a *rascal.* *Swift.*
The custom is, in some countries, to get a miserable *raskal* on Ashwednesday to turn himself out of the church; and to walk all that day and night barefooted about the streets. *Brevint, Saul, &c. at Endor*, ch. 11.

2. A lean deer: still in use.
The bucks and lusty stags amongst the *rascals* strew'd. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.
Rascals, that delight
In base and barren plots, and at good earth repine. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 14.

RA'SCAL.* *adj.* Mean; low; " *rascal*, or silly poor people." Huloet.
And after all the *raskall* many ran,
Heaped together in rude rablement. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Their cruel capitaine
Sought with his *raskall* routs t' enclose them round. *Spenser, F. Q.*
The *rascal* and vile sort of men; the sink of the city. *Barret, Tr. of Cic. Alv.* (1580.)
A *raskall* banke, (littus *ignobile.*) *Golding, Tr. of Pomp. Mela*, (1590,) p. 54.
When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous
To lock such *rascal* counters from his friends,
Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts;
Dash him to pieces. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*
The *rascal* people, thirsting after prey,
Join with the traitor. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
This right *rascal* wretchedness. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

RASCA'LLION. *n. s.* [from *rascal.*] One of the lowest people.
That proud dame
Us'd him so like a base *rascallion*,
That old pig — what d'ye call him — malion,
That cut his mistress out of stone,
Had not so hard a hearted one. *Hudibras.*

RASCA'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *rascal.*] The low mean people.
The nest of hornets, the hotch-potch of *rascality*. *Beaum. and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.*
Pretended philosophers judge as ignorantly in their way as the *rascality* in theirs. *Glanville, Scepsis.*
Jeroboam having procured his people gods, the next thing was to provide priests; hereupon, to the calves he adds a commission for the approving, trying, and admitting the *rascality* and lowest of the people to minister in that service. *South.*

RA'SCALLY.† *adj.* [from *rascal.*] Mean; sorry; base; worthless.
Would'st thou not be glad to have the niggardly *rascally* sheep-biter come by some notable shame. *Shakspeare.*
He will sit you a whole afternoon some times reading o' these same abominable, vile, *rascally* verses. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*
Whosoever will read over the breviat of his [archbishop Laud's] life and actions, penned by himself for private use, but purposely published by his inveterate enemy W. Prynne, w'h his *rascally* notes and diabolical reflections thereon, purposely to render him more odious to the common people, will find him a man of such eminent virtues, such an exemplary piety towards God, &c. *Wood, Ath. Ox.* ii. 30.
Our *rascally* porter is fallen fast asleep with the black cloth and sconces, or we might have been tacking up by this time. *Swift.*

To **RASE.**† *v. a.* [this word is written *rase* or *raze*: I would write *rase*, when it signifies to strike slightly, *perstringere*; and *raze*, when it signifies to ruin, *delere*; *raser*, Fr. *rasus*, Lat.]

1. To skim; to strike on the surface.
He sends you word, he dreamt
To-night the boar had *rased* off his helm. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*
Was he not in the nearest neighbourhood to death? and might not the bullet, that *rased* his cheek, have gone into his head. *South, Serm.*

2. To overthrow; to destroy; to root up.
Her battering engines bent to *rase* some city. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To blot out by rasure; to erase.
Whan we be aboute to *rase* and do away any maner wrytynge, we fyrst scrape the paper, and by that rasure or scrapynge somewhat is taken awaye of the lettres. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* 24.
Though of their names in heavenly records now
Be no memorial, blotted out and *rased*. *Milton, P. L.*

RASE.† *n. s.* [from *To rase.*]
1. A cancel.
2. A slight wound.
They whose tenderness shrinketh at the least *rase* of a needle point. *Hooker.*

RASH.† *adj.* [*rasch*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — Sueth. *rask*, promptus, strenuus; Icel. *ras*, inconsulta actio; Su. Goth. *rasa*, furere, præcipitantèr festinare. Serenius.]

1. Hasty; violent; precipitate; acting without caution or reflection.
This is to be bold without shame, *rash* without skill, full of words without wit. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*
Blast her pride! — O the blest gods!
So will you wish on me, when the *rash* mood's on. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Be not *rash* with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be hasty to utter any thing before God; for God is in heaven, and thou upon earth; therefore let thy words be few. *Ecclus.*
Her *rash* hand in evil hour,
Forth reaching to the fruit, she pluck'd, she eat. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Hasty; requiring haste. Not in use.
I have scarce leisure to salute you,
My matter is so *rash*. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

3. Quick sudden: as, *rash* gunpowder. Out of use.
As strong
As aconitum, or *rash* gunpowder. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

4. Applied, in the north of England, to corn; meaning corn so dry in the straw that it falls out with handling. *Grose.*

RASH.† *n. s.* [*rascia*, Italian.]
Sattin. *Minsheu.*

2. Corrupted probably from *rush*. Dr. Johnson. — *Rasche* is cited by Cotgrave as a Languedoc word for a scald, or running scurf, or sore, &c. Perhaps the word, as we use it, may be a corruption of *rouge*, red.] An efflorescence on the body; a breaking out.

To **RASH.*** *v. a.* [*raschiare*, Ital. to saw.] To cut into pieces; to divide; to split asunder.
[They] drawing both their swords with rage extreme,
Like two mad mastiffes each on other flew,
And shields did share, and nails did *rash*, and helms did hew. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Rashing off helms, and ryving plates asonder. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Sir, I miss'd my purpose in his arm, *rash'd* his doublet-sleeve, ran him close by the left cheek, and through his hair. *B. Jonson. Every Man out of his Humour.*

RA'SHER. *n. s.* [*rasura lardi*, Lat.] A thin slice of bacon.
If we grow all to be pork eaters, we shall not shortly have a *rasher* on the coals for money. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
White and black was all her homely cheer,
And *rashers* of sing'd bacon on the coals. *Dryden.*
Quenches his thirst with ale in nut-brown bowls,
And takes the hasty *rasher* from the coals. *King.*

RA'SHLY. *adv.* [from *rash.*] Hastily; violently; without due consideration.

This expedition was by York and Talbot
Too *rashly* plotted. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Men are not *rashly* to take that for done, which is not done. *Bacon.*

He that doth any thing *rashly*, must do it willingly; for he was free to deliberate or not. *L'Estrange.*

Declare the secret villain,
The wretch so meanly base to injure Phædra,
So *rashly* brave to dare the sword of Theseus. *Smith.*

Ra'shness. *n. s.* [from *rash.*] Foolish contempt of danger; inconsiderate heat of temper; precipitation; temerity.

Who seeth not what sentence it shall enforce us to give against all churches in the world; in as much as there is not one, but hath had many things established in it, which, though the Scripture did never command, yet for us to condemn were *rashness.* *Hooker.*

Nature to youth hot *rashness* doth dispence,
But with cold prudence age doth recompence. *Denham.*

In so speaking, we offend indeed against truth; yet we offend not properly by falsehood, which is a speaking against our thoughts; but by *rashness*, which is an affirming or denying, before we have sufficiently informed ourselves. *South.*

The vain Morat, by his own rashness wrought,
Too soon discover'd his ambitious thought,
Believ'd me his, because I spoke him fair. *Dryden.*

Rasp. *n. s.* [*raspo*, Italian.] A delicious berry that grows on a species of the bramble; a raspberry.

Set sorrel amongst *rasps*, and the *rasps* will be the smaller. *Bacon, Nat. Hist*

Now will the corinths, now the *rasps* supply
Delicious draughts, when prest to wines. *Philips.*

To **RASP.**† *v. a.* [*raspen*, German; *rasper*, Fr. *raspare*, Italian; traced by Wachter to the Germ. *reiben*, to rub.] To rub to powder with a very rough file.

Some authors have advised the *rasping* of these bones; but in this case it is needless. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Having prepared hard woods and ivory for the lathe with *rasping*, they pitch it between the pikes. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

Rasp. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A large rough file, commonly used to wear away wood.

Case-hardening is used by file-cutters, when they make coarse files, and generally most *rasps* have formerly been made of iron and case-hardened. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

Ra'spatory. *n. s.* [*raspatoir*, Fr. from *rasp.*] A chirurgeon's rasp.

I put into his mouth a *raspatory*, and pulled away the corrupt flesh, and with cauteries burnt it to a crust. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Ra'sper.* *n. s.* [from *rasp.*] A scraper. *Sherwood.*

Ra'spberry, or *Rasberry. n. s.* A kind of berry.

Raspberries are of three sorts; the common wild one, the large red garden *raspberry*, which is one of the pleasantest of fruits, and the white, which is little inferior to the red. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Raspberry-bush. *n. s.* A species of bramble.

Ra'sure.† *n. s.* [*rasura*, Lat.]

1. The act of scraping or shaving.

When we be about to rase and do away any maner wrytynge, we fyrst scrape the paper, and by that *rasure* or scrapynge somewhat is taken awaye of the lettres. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* 24.

2. A mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out.

Such a writing ought to be free from any vituperation of *rasure.* *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

RAT.† *n. s.* [*ratte*, Dutch; *rat*, Fr. *ratta*, Spanish; *ratto*, Italian. Ferrari derives the Italian word from the Latin *mus, muris*, a mouse, by the following process: *murus, muratus, ratus, rato, ratto;* which Menage does not condemn; though he prefers the Germ. *ratz*, or *ratte*, a rat, as the most natural etymon. The Sax. word is ræt. The low Latin *ratus* for a rat is cited by Menage. See Menage in V. Rat. We have *ratten*, or *ratton*, in the North of England, for this animal.] An animal of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships.

Our natures do pursue,
Like *rats* that ravin down their proper bane. *Shakspeare.*

Make you ready your stiff bats and clubs,
Rome and her *rats* are at the point of battle. *Shakspeare.*

I have seen the time, with my long sword I would have made you four tall fellows skip like *rats.* *Shakspeare.*

Thus horses will knable at walls, and *rats* will gnaw iron. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

If in despair he goes out of the way like a *rat* with a dose of arsenick, why he dies nobly. *Dennis.*

To smell a **Rat.** To be put on the watch by suspicion as the cat by the scent of a rat; to suspect danger.

Quoth Hudibras, I *smell a rat*,
Ralpho, thou dost prevaricate. *Hudibras.*

Ra'table. *adj.* [from *rate.*] Set at a certain value.

The Danes brought in a reckoning of money by ores, per oras; I collect out of the abby book of Burton, that twenty oræ were *ratable* to two marks of silver. *Camden, Rem.*

Ra'tably. *adv.* Proportionably.

Many times there is no proportion of shot and powder allowed *ratably* by that quantity of the great ordnance. *Ralegh.*

Ratafi'a.† *n. s.* A liquor prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits. *Bailey.*

The red *ratafia* does your ladyship mean, or the cherry-brandy? *Congreve.*

Rata'n.† *n. s.* An Indian cane. Dict. The word is somewhere used by Sir T. Herbert, in his Travels.

Ratch. *n. s.* In clockwork, a sort of wheel which serves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock strike. *Bailey.*

RATE. *n. s.* [*ratus*, Lat. *rate*, old Fr.]

1. Price fixed on any thing.

How many things do we value, because they come at dear *rates* from Japan and China, which, if they were our own manufacture, common to be had, and for a little money, would be neglected? *Locke.*

I'll not betray the glory of my name,
'Tis not for me, who have preserv'd a state,
To buy an empire at so base a *rate.* *Dryden.*

The price of land has never changed, in the several changes have been made in the *rate* of interest by law; nor now that the *rate* of interest is by law the same, is the price of land every where the same. *Locke.*

2. Allowance settled.

His allowance was a continual allowance, a daily *rate* for every day. *2 Kings*, xxv. 30.

They obliged themselves to remit, after the *rate* of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, divided into so many monthly payments. *Addison.*

3. Degree; comparative height or value.

I am a spirit of no common *rate;*
The summer still doth tend upon my state. *Shakspeare.*

In this did his holiness and godliness appear above the *rate* and pitch of other men's, in that he was so infinitely merciful. *Calamy, Serm.*

To which relation whatsoever is done agreeably, is morally and essentially good; and whatsoever is done otherwise, is at the same *rate* morally evil. *South.*

4. Quantity assignable.

In goodly form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide I judge their number
Upon or near the *rate* of thirty thousand. *Shakspeare.*

5. Principle on which value is set.

Heretofore the *rate* and standard of wit was very different from what it is now-a-days: no man was then accounted a wit for speaking such things as deserved to have the tongue cut out. *South, Serm.*

A virtuous heathen is, at this *rate*, as happy as a virtuous christian. *Atterbury.*

6. Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done.

I have disabled mine estate,
By shewing something a more swelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make moan to be abridged
From such a noble *rate*. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Many of the horse could not march at that *rate*, nor come up soon enough. *Clarendon.*

Tom hinting his dislike of some trifle his mistress had said, she asked him how he would talk to her after marriage, if he talked at this *rate* before. *Addison.*

7. Tax imposed by the parish.

They paid the church and parish *rate*,
And took, but read not the receipt. *Prior.*

To RATE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To value at a certain price.

I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins; I was a gentleman;
And yet, dear lady,
Rating myself as nothing, you shall see
How much I was a braggart. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

We may there be instructed, how to name and *rate* all goods, by those that will concentre into felicity. *Boyle.*

You seem not high enough your joys to *rate*,
You stand indebted a vast sum to fate,
And should large thanks for the great blessing pay. *Dryden.*

2. [*Reita*, Icelandick; *reta*, Goth. *rata*, Sueth. This sense of the word is very old in our language. "He shall be *rated* for his studying." Chaucer.] To chide hastily and vehemently.

Go *rate* thy minions, proud insulting boy,
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms
Before thy sovereign. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

An old lord of the council *rated* me the other day in the street about you, Sir. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

What is all that a man enjoys, from a year's converse, comparable to what he feels for one hour, when his concience shall take him aside and *rate* him by himself? *South.*

To RATE. *v. n.* To make an estimate.

In *rating*, when things are thus little and frivolous, we must not judge by our own pride and passions, which count nothing little, but aggrandize every affront or injury that is done to ourselves. *Kettlewell.*

RA'TER.* *n. s.* [from *To rate.*] One who makes an estimate.

The wise *rater* of things, as they weigh in the sanctuary's balance, and reason's, will obey the powers over him.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. (1654,) p. 11.

RATH. *n. s.* A hill. I know not whence derived.

There is a great use among the Irish, to make great assemblies upon a *rath* or hill, there to parly about matters and wrongs between townships or private persons.
Spenser on Ireland.

RATH.† *adj.* [ƿaðꝺ, hƿæð, Sax. quick. The comparative *rather*, and superlative *rathest* are found in our old language; *rathizo*, facilius, Goth.] Early; soon; coming before the usual time.

This is he that I seyde of, Aftir me is comun a man which was made before me, for he was *rather* than I.
Wicliffe, St. John, i.

And commonliche in every nede
The werste speche is *rathest* herde,
And leved till it be answerde. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 3.

The *rather* lambs bene starved with cold.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.

Rather lambs [are those] that be ewed early in the beginning of the yeare. *E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal.*

Bring the *rathe* primrose that forsaken dies,
The tufted crow-toe, and pale jessamine. *Milton, Lycidas.*

RATH.* *adv.* [ƿað, Sax.] Soon; betimes; early.

What aileth you so *rathe* for to arise. *Chaucer, Shipm. T.*

Thus is my summer worn away and wasted,
Thus is my harvest hasten'd all-to *rathe*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

Rath ripe are some, and some of later kind,
Of golden some, and some of purple rind. *May, Virgil.*

Those *rath* ripe wits prevent their own perfection; and, after a vain wonder of their haste, end either in shame or obscurity.
Bp. Hall, Quo Vadis?

RA'THER.† *adv.* [this is a comparative from *rath*; ƿaðoꞃ, Saxon; now out of use. See the adjective. One may still say, by the same form of speaking, I will *sooner* do this than that; that is, I like better to do this.]

1. More willingly; with better liking.

Almighty God desireth not the death of a sinner, but *rather* that he should turn from his wickedness and live.
Common Prayer.

2. Preferably to the other; with better reason.

'Tis *rather* to be thought, that an heir had no such right by divine institution, than that God should give such a right, but yet leave it undeterminate who such heir is. *Locke.*

3. In a greater degree than otherwise.

He sought through the world, but sought in vain,
And no where finding, *rather* fear'd her slain. *Dryden.*

4. More properly.

This is an art,
Which does mend nature, change it *rather*, but
The art itself is nature. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

5. Especially.

You are come to me in a happy time,
The *rather* for I have some sport in hand. *Shakspeare.*

6. *To have* RATHER. [this is, I think, a barbarous expression, of late intrusion into our language, for which it is better to say *will rather.*] To desire in preference.

'Tis with reluctancy he is provoked by our impenitence to apply the discipline of severity; he *had rather* mankind should adore him as their patron and benefactor. *Rogers.*

RATIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*ratification*, Fr. from *ratify.*] The act of ratifying; confirmation.

RA'TIFIER. *n. s.* [from *ratify.*] The person or thing that ratifies.

They cry, "Choose we Laertes for our king:"
The *ratifiers* and props of every word,
Caps, hands, and tongues applaud it to the clouds. *Shakspeare.*

To RA'TIFY.† *v. a.* [*ratifier*, Fr. Cotgrave; *ratum facio*, Latin.] To confirm; to settle; to establish.

The church being a body which dieth not, hath always power, as occasion requireth, no less to ordain that which never was, than to *ratify* what hath been before. *Hooker.*

By the help of these, with Him above
To *ratify* the work, we may again
Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights. *Shakspeare.*

We have *ratified* unto them the borders of Judæa. 1 *Macc.*

God *ratified* their prayers by the judgement brought down upon the head of him whom they prayed against *South.*

Tell me, my friend, from whence had'st thou the skill,
So nicely to distinguish good from ill?
And what thou art to follow, what to fly,
This to condemn, and that to *ratify*? *Dryden.*

RA'TING.* *n. s.* [from *To rate.*] Chiding; scolding.

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill or unbecomingness of the faults, rather than a hasty *rating* of the child for it. *Locke.*

RA'TIO.† *n. s.* [Latin.] The relation which one thing has to another of the same kind, in respect to magnitude or quantity; rule of proportion.

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of incidence, the sine of the angle of incidence of every ray, considered apart, shall have to the sine of the angle of refraction a constant *ratio*.
Cheyne, Phil. Principles.

To RATIO'CINATE.† *v. n.* [*ratiocinor*, Lat.] To reason; to argue.

Scholars, and such as love to *ratiocinate*, will have more and better matter to exercise their wits upon. *Sir W. Petty, Adv. to Hartlib*, (1648,) p. 22.

RATIOCINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*ratiocination*, Fr. Cotgrave; *ratiocinatio*, Lat.] The act of reasoning; the act of deducing consequences from premises.

In simple terms, expressing the open notions of things, which the second act of reason compoundeth into propositions, and the last into syllogisms and forms of *ratiocination*. *Brown.*

Neither is this any private collection, or particular *ratiocination*, but the publick and universal reason of the world. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. I.

The discerning of that connexion or dependence which there is betwixt several propositions, whereby we are enabled to infer one proposition from another, which is called *ratiocination* or discourse. *Wilkins.*

Can any kind of *ratiocination* allow Christ all the marks of the Messiah, and yet deny him to be the Messiah? *South.*

Such an inscription would be self-evident without any *ratiocination* or study, and could not fail constantly to exert its energy in their minds. *Bentley.*

RATIO'CINATIVE. *adj.* [from *ratiocinate*.] Argumentative; advancing by process of discourse.

Some consecutions are so intimately and evidently connexed to, or found in the premises, that the conclusion is attained quasi per saltum, and without any thing of *ratiocinative* process, even as the eye sees his object immediately, and without any previous discourse. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

RA'TION.* *n. s.* [French.] A certain allowance, or share, of provisions.

They would not wantonly call on those phantoms to tell, by what English acts of parliament forced upon two reluctant kings, the lands of their country were put up to a mean and scandalous auction in every goldsmith's shop in London; or chopped to pieces, and cut into *rations*, to pay the mercenary soldier of a regicide usurper. *Burke, Lett. to R. Burke, Esq.*

RA'TIONAL.† *adj.* [*rational*, Fr. Cotgrave; *rationalis*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of reasoning.

God decreed to create man after his own image, a free and *rational* agent. *Hammond.*

As that which hath a fitness to promote the welfare of man, considered as a sensitive being, is stiled natural good; so that which hath a fitness to promote the welfare of man, as a *rational*, voluntary and free agent, is stiled moral good; and the contrary to it moral evil. *Wilkins.*

If it is our glory and happiness to have a *rational* nature, that is endued with wisdom and reason, that is capable of imitating the divine nature; then it must be our glory and happiness to improve our reason and wisdom, to act up to the excellency of our rational nature, and to imitate God in all our actions, to the utmost of our power. *Law.*

2. Agreeable to reason.

What higher in her society thou find'st
Attractive, humane, *rational*, love still. *Milton, P. L.*

When the conclusion is deduced from the unerring dictates of our faculties, we say the inference is *rational*. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

If your arguments be *rational*, offer them in as moving a manner as the nature of the subject will admit; but beware of letting the pathetick part swallow up the *rational*. *Swift.*

3. Wise; judicious: as, a *rational* man.

RA'TIONAL.* *n. s.* A rational being.

He, the great Father, kindled at one flame
The world of *rationals*. *Young, Night Th.* 4.

RATIONA'LE.† *n. s.* [from *ratio*, Lat.] A detail with reasons.

Is it any breach of the *rationale* of grammar? *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* i. 15.

Holding out, as it were, to view a *rationale* of the universe. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. 1.

RA'TIONALIST. *n. s.* [from *rational*.] One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.

He often used this comparison; the empirical philosophers are like to pismires; they only lay up and use their store: the *rationalists* are like to spiders; they spin all out of their own bowels: but give me a philosopher, who, like the bee, hath a middle faculty, gathering from abroad, but digesting that which is gathered by his own virtue. *Bacon.*

RATIONA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *rational*.]

1. The power of reasoning.

When God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind, how came it to be thy inclosure? *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Reasonableness.

In human occurrences, there have been many well directed intentions, whose *rationalities* will never bear a rigid examination. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

RA'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *rational*.] Reasonably: with reason.

Upon the proposal of an agreeable object, it may *rationally* be conjectured, that a man's choice will rather incline him to accept than to refuse it. *South.*

RA'TIONALNESS. *n. s.* [from *rational*.] The state of being rational.

RA'TSBANE. *n. s.* [*rat* and *bane*.] Poison for rats; arsenick.

He would throw *ratsbane* up and down a house, where children might come at it. *L'Estrange.*

When murder's out, what vice can we advance?
Unless the new-found poisoning trick of France;
And when their art of *ratsbane* we have got,
By way of thanks, we'll send 'em o'er our plot. *Dryden.*

I can hardly believe the relation of his being poisoned, but sack might do it, though *ratsbane* would not. *Swift to Pope.*

RA'TSBANED.* *adj.* Poisoned by ratsbane.

Like *ratsban'd* rats. *Junius, Sin Stigm.* (1639,) p. 269.

RATTE'EN. *n. s.* A kind of stuff.

We'll rig in Meath-street Egypt's haughty queen,
And Anthony shall court her in *ratteen*. *Swift.*

To RA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*ratelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and collisions of bodies not very sonorous: when bodies are sonorous, it is called *jingling*.

The quiver *rattleth* against him. *Job*, xxxix. 23.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell
He fagoted his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and *rattled* all was well. *Dryden.*

There she assembles all her blackest storms,
And the rude hail in *rattling* tempest forms. *Addison.*

2. To speak eagerly and noisily.

With jealous eyes at distance she had seen
Whispering with Jove the silver-footed queen;
Then, impotent of tongue, her silence broke,
Thus turbulent in *rattling* tone she spoke. *Dryden.*

He is a man of pleasure, and a free-thinker; he is an assertor of liberty and property; he *rattles* it out against popery. *Swift.*

To RA'TTLE. *v. a.*

1. To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise.

Her chains she *rattles*, and her whip she shakes. *Dryden.*

2. To stun with a noise; to drive with a noise.

Sound but another, and another shall,
As loud as thine, *rattle* the welkin's ear,
And mock the deep-mouth'd thunder. *Shakspeare.*

He should be well enough able to scatter the Irish as a flight of birds, and *rattle* away this swarm of bees with their king. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

3. To scold; to rail at with clamour.

Hearing Æsop had been beforehand, he sent for him in a rage, and *rattled* him with a thousand traitors and villains for robbing his house. *L'Estrange.*

She that would sometimes *rattle* off her servants sharply, now if she saw them drunk, never took notice. *Arbuthnot.*

RA'TTLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick noise nimbly repeated.

I'll hold ten pound my dream is out;
I'd tell it to you but for the *rattle*
Of those confounded drums. *Prior.*

2. Empty and loud talk.

All this ado about the golden age, is but an empty *rattle* and frivolous conceit. *Hakewill on Providence.*

3. An instrument, which agitated makes a clattering noise.

The *rattles* of Isis and the cymbals of Brasilea nearly enough resemble each other. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Opinions are the *rattles* of immature intellects, but the advanced reasons have outgrown them. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

They want no *rattles* for their forward mood,
Nor nurse to reconcile them to their food. *Dryden.*

Farewell then verse, and love, and ev'ry toy,
The rhymes and *rattles* of the man or boy;
What right, what true, what fit we justly call,
Let this be all my care; for this is all. *Pope.*

4. A plant. [*crista galli*, Lat.] An herb resembling a cock's comb; louse-wort.

RA'TTLEHEADED. *adj.* [*rattle* and *head.*] Giddy; not steady.

RA'TTLESNAKE. *n. s.* A kind of serpent.

The *rattlesnake* is so called, from the rattle at the end of his tail. *Grew, Mus.*

She loses her being at the very sight of him, and drops plump into his arms, like a charmed bird into the mouth of a *rattlesnake.* *Moore's Foundling.*

RATTLESNAKE *Root. n. s.*

Rattlesnake root, called also seneka, belongs to a plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake. *Hill.*

RA'TTLING.* *n. s.* [from *rattle.*] Noise produced by the wheels of a carriage in swift motion; any repeated noise.

The noise of a whip, and the noise of the *rattling* of the wheels, and of the prancing horses. *Nah.* iii. 2.

They had, to affright the enemy's horses, big rattles covered with parchment and small stones within; but the *rattling* of shot might have done better service. *Hayward.*

To RA'VAGE. *v. a.* [*ravager*, Fr.] To lay waste; to sack; to ransack; to spoil; to pillage; to plunder.

Already Cæsar
Has *ravaged* more than half the globe, and sees
Mankind grown thin by his destructive sword. *Addison.*

His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill,
The shatter'd forest, and the *ravag'd* vale. *Thomson.*

RA'VAGE. *n. s.* [*ravage*, Fr. from the verb.] Spoil; ruin; waste.

Some cruel pleasure will from thence arise,
To view the mighty *ravage* of your eyes. *Dryden.*

Would one think 'twere possible for love
To make such *ravage* in a noble soul. *Addison.*

Those savages were not then, what civilized mankind is now; but without mutual society, without arms of offence, without houses or fortifications, an obvious and exposed prey to the *ravage* of devouring beasts. *Bentley.*

RA'VAGER. *n. s.* [from *ravage.*] Plunderer; spoiler.

When that mighty empire was overthrown by the northern people, vast sums of money were buried to escape the plundering of the conquerors; and what remained was carried off by those *ravagers.* *Swift, Miscell.*

RAU'CITY. *n. s.* [*raucus*, Lat.] Hoarseness; loud rough noise.

Inequality not stayed upon, but passing, is rather an encrease of sweetness; as in the purling of a wreathed string, and in the *raucity* of a trumpet. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

RAU'COUS.* *adj.* [*raucus*, Lat.] Hoarse; harsh.

Of all the parrots the arras are the largest; their voice is harsh; they seem to articulate only the sound ara, and with a *raucous* thick tone which is grating to the ear. *Tr. of Buffon's Hist. of Birds.*

To RAVE. *v. n.* [*reven*, Dutch; *rêver*, Fr.]

1. To be delirious; to talk irrationally.

Men who thus *rave*, we may conclude their brains are turned, and one may as well read lectures at Bedlam as treat with such. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

It soon infecteth the whole member, and is accompanied with watching and *raving.* *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Her grief has wrought her into frenzy,
The images her troubled fancy forms
Are incoherent, wild; her words disjointed:
Sometimes she *raves* for musick, light and air;
Nor air, nor light, nor musick calm her pains. *Smith.*

2. To burst out into furious exclamations as if mad.

Shall these wild distempers of thy mind,
This tempest of thy tongue, thus *rave*, and find
No opposition? *Sandys, Paraphr. on Job.*

Wonder at my patience,
Have I not cause to *rave*, and beat my breast,
To rend my heart with grief, and run distracted. *Addison.*

Revenge, revenge, thus *raving* through the streets,
I'll cry for vengeance. *Southern, Spartan Dame.*

3. To be unreasonably fond: with *upon* before the object of fondness. A colloquial and improper sense.

Another partiality is a fantastical and wild attributing all knowledge to the ancients or the moderns: this *raving upon* antiquity, in matter of poetry, Horace has wittily exposed in one of his satires. *Locke.*

To RA'VEL.† *v. a.* [*ravelen*, Dutch, to entangle.]

1. To entangle; to entwist one with another; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex.

If then such praise the Macedonian got,
For having rudely cut the Gordian knot;
What glory's due to him that could divide
Such *ravell'd* interests, has the knot unty'd,
And without stroke so smooth a passage made,
Where craft and malice such obstructions laid? *Waller.*

Dust, *ravell'd* in the air, will fly
Up high;
Mingled with water, 'twill retire
Into the mire.
J. Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 100.

2. To unweave; to unknit: as, to *ravel* out a twist or piece of knit work.

Let him for a pair of reechy kisses,
Or padling in your neck with his damn'd fingers,
Make you to *ravel* all this matter out. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Sleep that knits up the *ravel'd* sleeve of care. *Shakspeare.*

3. To hurry over in confusion. This seems to be the meaning in Digby.

They but *ravel* it over loosely, and pitch upon disputing against particular conclusions, that, at the first encounter of them single, seem harsh to them. *Digby.*

To RA'VEL.† *v. n.*

1. To fall into perplexity or confusion.

As you unwind her love from him,
Lest it should *ravel*, and be good to none,
You must provide to bottom it on me. *Shakspeare.*

By their own perplexities involv'd,
They *ravel* more, still less resolv'd,
But never find self-satisfying solution. *Milton, S. A.*

2. To work in perplexity; to busy himself with intricacies.

It will be needless to *ravel* far into the records of elder times; every man's memory will suggest many pertinent instances. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

The humour of *ravelling* into all these mystical or intangled matters, mingling with the interest and passions of princes and of parties, and thereby heightened and inflamed, produced infinite disputes. *Temple.*

3. To be unwoven.

The contexture of this discourse will perhaps be the less

subject to *ravel* out, if I hem it with the speech of our learned and pious annotator. *Spencer on Prod.* (1665,) p. 202.

RA'VELIN. *n. s.* [French.] In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers: it is raised before the courtines or counterscarps. *Dict.*

RA'VEN.† *n. s.* [hpæfn, Saxon; probably from peaꝼian, to plunder.] A large black fowl, said to be remarkably voracious, and whose cry is pretended to be ominous.

The *raven* himself is hoarse
That crokes the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Come thou day in night,
For thou wilt lie upon the wings of night,
Whiter than snow upon a *raven*'s back. *Shakspeare.*

I have seen a perfectly white *raven*, as to bill as well as feathers. *Boyle on Colours.*

He made the greedy *ravens* to be Elias' caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

On several parts a several praise bestows,
The ruby lips, and well-proportion'd nose,
The snowy skin, the *raven* glossy hair,
The dimpled cheek. *Dryden, Cym. and Iph.*

The *raven* once in snowy plumes was drest,
White as the whitest dove's unsully'd breast,
His tongue, his prating tongue had chang'd him quite
To sooty blackness from the purest white. *Addison.*

Hence Gildon rails, that *raven* of the pit,
Who thrives upon the carcasses of wit. *Young.*

To RA'VEN.† *v. a.* [peaꝼian, Saxon, to rob. See *To* REAVE.]

1. To obtain by violence; to reave.

The sea hath *ravened* from that shire that whole country of Lionesse. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 32.

2. To devour with great eagerness and rapacity.

Thriftless ambition! that will *raven* up
Thine own life's means. *Shakspeare.*

Our natures do pursue,
Like rats that *raven* down their proper bane,
A thirsty evil; and when we drink we die. *Shakspeare.*

The cloyed will,
(That satiate yet unsatisfied desire,
That tub both fill'd and running,) *ravening* first
The lamb, longs after for the garbage. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

There is a conspiracy of the prophets, like a roaring lion *ravening* the prey. *Ezek.* xxii. 25.

To RA'VEN. *v. n.* To prey with rapacity.

Benjamin shall *raven* as a wolf; in the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil. *Gen.* xl. 27.

They gaped upon me with their mouths, as a *ravening* and a roaring lion. *Psalm* xxii. 13.

The more they fed, they *raven'd* still for more,
They drain'd from Dan, and left Beersheba poor;
But when some lay preferment fell by chance,
The gourmands made it their inheritance. *Dryden.*

Convulsions rack man's nerves and cares his breast,
His flying life is chas'd by *ravening* pains
Through all his doubles in the winding veins. *Blackmore.*

RA'VENER.✻ *n. s.* [from *raven.*] One that plunders; one that devours the prey with great eagerness and rapacity.

Oh *ravener*, lo here they preye. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.

A dyscrete and juste ruler much profyteth a lande, where a covetouse *ravenour* destroyeth it againe. *Bale, Pref. to Leland.*

This *ravener* them bereft. *Song in Harington's Br. View of the Ch.* p. 57.

RA'VENING.✻ *n. s.* [from *raven.*] Violence; propensity to plunder.

Ye Pharisees make clean the outside of the cup and platter; but your inward part is full of *ravening* and wickedness. *St. Luke*, xi. 39.

He wears the vizor of a man, yet retains his fierceness, currishness, and *ravening*. *Overbury, Charact.*

RA'VENOUS.† *adj.* [from *raven*; Fr. *ravineux.*] Furiously voracious; hungry to rage.

Thy desires
Are wolfish, bloody, starv'd and *ravenous.* *Shakspeare.*

I will give thee unto the *ravenous* birds of every sort, and to the beasts of the field, to be devoured. *Ezek.* xxxix. 4.

As when a flock
Of *ravenous* fowl, though many a league remote,
Against the day of battle, to a field
Where armies lie encamp'd, come flying, lur'd
With scent of living carcasses. *Milton, P. L.*

What! the kind Ismena,
That nurs'd me, watch'd my sickness! oh she watch'd me,
As *ravenous* vultures watch the dying lion. *Smith.*

RA'VENOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *ravenous.*] With raging voracity.

She had a restless ambition, lived at a vast expence, and was *ravenously* covetous. *Burnet, Hist. of his own Time.* an. 1667.

The revenues, which the piety of our ancestors had established for the maintenance of our spiritual fathers, were *ravenously* seized on by sacrilegious lay-men, and alienated to support the usurpation. *Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull*, p. 28.

RA'VENOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ravenous.*] Rage for prey; furious voracity.

The *ravenousness* of a lion or bear are natural to them; yet their mission upon an extraordinary occasion may be an actus imperatus of divine providence. *Hale.*

RA'VER.✻ *n. s.* [from *To rave.*] One who raves. *Sherwood.*

RAUGHT. the old pret. and part. pass. of *reach.* Snatched; reached; attained.

His tail was stretched out in wonderous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it *raught*,
And with extorted power and borrow'd strength,
The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought. *Spenser, F. Q.*

In like delights of bloody game,
He trained was till riper years he *raught*,
And there abode whilst any beast of name
Walk'd in that forest. *Spenser, F. Q.*

This staff of honour *raught*, there let it stand,
Where best it fits to be, in Henry's hand. *Shakspeare.*

The hand of death has *raught* him. *Shakspeare.*

Grittus, furiously running in upon Schenden, violently *raught* from his head his rich cap of sables, and with his horsemen took him. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

RA'VIN. *n. s.* [from *ravin*: this were better written *raven.*]

1. Prey; food gotten by violence.

The lion strangled for his lionesses, and filled his holes with prey, and his dens with *ravin.* *Nah.* ii. 2.

To me, who with eternal famine pine,
Alike is hell, or paradise, or heaven;
There best; where most with *ravin* I may meet. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Rapine; rapaciousness.

They might not lie in a condition exposed to the *ravin* of any vermin that may find them, being unable to escape. *Ray on the Creation.*

RA'VIN.✻ *adj.* Ravenous. Obsolete.

Better 'twere,
I met the *ravin* lion when he roar'd
With sharp constraint of hunger. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

RAVINE.✻ *n. s.* [French.] A great flood; "a *ravine* or inundation of water, which overwhelmeth all things that come in its way." Cotgrave. The word is therefore old in our language, though formerly perhaps scarcely used. In modern times, it has been employed as a term, in field fortification, for a deep hollow usually formed by a flood; and also for any hollow pass.

RA'VING.✻ *n. s.* [from *rave.*] Furious exclamation.

Our *ravings* and complaints are but like arrows shot up into the air, at no mark, and so to no purpose. *Temple.*

He was not only without *ravings*, but had a clearness in his thoughts. *Burnet, Life of Rochester.*

He swore he could not leave me,
With ten thousand *ravings*. *Rowe, Royal Convert.*

RA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *rave.*] With phrenzy; with distraction

In this depth of muses and divers sorts of discourses, would she *ravingly* have remained. *Sidney.*

To RA'VISH.† *v. a.* [*ravir*, Fr. *raffen*, *rauben*, Teut. to plunder; *rapere*, Lat.]

1. To constuprate by force; to deflour by violence.

They *ravished* the women and maids. *Lam.* v. 11.
They cut thy sister's tongue, and *ravish'd* her. *Shakspeare.*

2. To take away by violence.

The evil spirit cometh, and *ravyschith* that. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* xiii.

These hairs, which thou dost *ravish* from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Their vow is made
To ransack Troy, within whose strong immures
The *ravish'd* Helen sleeps. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

The first of these expeditions invasive was achieved with great felicity; *ravished* a strong and famous port in the lap and bosom of their high countries; brought them to such despair, as they fired themselves and their Indian fleet, &c. *Bacon, Speech in Parl.* 39. *Eliz.*

I owe myself the care,
My fame and injur'd honour to repair;
From thy own tent, proud man, in thy despite,
This hand shall *ravish* thy pretended right. *Dryden.*

3. To delight to rapture; to transport.

Thou hast *ravished* my heart. *Cant.* iv. 9.
Be thou *ravished* always with her love. *Prov.* v. 19.

RA'VISHER. *n. s.* [*ravisseur*, Fr. from *ravish.*]

1. He that embraces a woman by violence.

They are cruel and bloody, common *ravishers* of women, and murtherers of children. *Spenser on Ireland.*

A *ravisher* must repair the temporal detriment to the maid, and give her a dowry, or marry her if she desire it. *Bp. Taylor.*

Turn hence those pointed glories of your eyes!
For if more charms beneath those circles rise,
So weak my virtue, they so strong appear,
I shall turn *ravisher* to keep you here. *Dryden.*

2. One who takes any thing by violence.

Shall the *ravisher* display your hair,
While the fops envy, and the ladies stare? *Pope.*

RA'VISHING.* *n. s.* [from *ravish.*] Rapture; transport.

A man that hath not experienced the contentments of innocent piety, the sweetnesses that bedew the soul by the influences of the Spirit, and the *ravishings* that sometimes from above do shoot abroad in the inner man, will hardly believe there are such oblectations that can be hid in godliness. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 66.

RA'VISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *ravishing.*] To extremity of pleasure.

As all the housewiferies of deities are
To heare a voice, so *ravishingly* fair. *Chapman.*

RA'VISHMENT. *n. s.* [*ravissement*, Fr. from *ravish.*]

1. Violation; forcible constupration.

Of his several *ravishments*, betrayings, and stealing away of men's wives, came in all those ancient fables of his transformations, and all that rabble of Grecian forgeries. *Ralegh.*

Tell them ancient stories of the *ravishment* of chaste maidens. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

I told them I was one of their knight-errants that delivered them from *ravishment*. *Dryden.*

2. Transport; rapture; ecstasy; pleasing violence on the mind.

All things joy, with *ravishment*
Attracted by thy beauty, still to gaze. *Milton, P. L.*

Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould
Breathe such divine enchanting *ravishment*? *Milton, Comus.*

What a *ravishment* was that, when having found out the way to measure Hiero's crown, he leaped out of the bath, and, as if he were suddenly possest, ran naked up and down! *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

To RAUNCH.* See *To* WRENCH.

RAW.† *adj.* [hreap, Saxon; *raa*, Danish; *rouw*, Dutch.]

1. Not subdued by the fire.

Full of great lumps of flesh, and gobbets *raw*. *Spenser.*

2. Not covered with the skin.

All aloud the wind doth blow,
And coughing drowns the parson's saw;
And birds sit brooding in the snow,
And Marion's nose looks red and *raw*. *Shakspeare.*

If there be quick *raw* flesh in the risings, it is an old leprosy. *Lev.* xiii. 10

3. Sore.

This her knight was feeble and too faint,
And all his sinews waxen weak and *raw*
Through long imprisonment. *Spenser.*

4. Immature; unripe; not concocted.

5. Unseasoned; unripe in skill.

Some people, very *raw* and ignorant, are very unworthily and unfitly nominated to places, when men of desert are held back and unpreferred. *Ralegh, Ess.*

People, while young and *raw*, and softnatured, are apt to think it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a sure price of another man's; but when experience shall have once opened their eyes, they will find that a friend is the gift of God. *South.*

Sails were spread to every wind that blew,
Raw were the sailors, and the depths were new. *Dryden.*

Well I knew,
What perils youthful ardour would pursue,
Young as thou wert to dangers, *raw* to war. *Dryden.*

6. New. This seems to be the meaning.

I have in my mind
A thousand *raw* tricks of these bragging jacks. *Shakspeare.*

7. Bleak; chill; cold with damp.

They carried always with them that weed, as their house, their bed, and their garment; and coming lastly into Ireland, they found there more special use thereof, by reason of the *raw* cold climate. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Youthful still in your doublet and hose, this *raw* rheumatick day. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

Once upon a *raw* and gusty day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores. *Shakspeare.*

8. Not decocted.

Distilled waters will last longer than *raw* waters. *Bacon.*

9. Not spun or twisted: as, *raw* silk.

10. Not adulterated or mixed: as, *raw* spirits.

11. Bare of flesh.

His wonted chearefull hew
Gan fade, and lively spirits deaded quight;
His cheeke-bones *raw*, and eye-pits hollow grew. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. xii. 20.

RA'WBONE.† } *adj.* [*raw* and *bone.*] Having bones
RA'WBONED. } scarcely covered with flesh.

His *rawbone* cheeks, through penurie and pine,
Were shronke into his jawes. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. ix. 25.

Lean *raw-bon'd* rascals! who would e'er suppose
They had such courage. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The wolf was content to barter away a *rawbon'd* carcase for a smooth and fat one. *L'Estrange.*

RA'WHEAD. *n. s.* [*raw* and *head.*] The name of a spectre mentioned to fright children.

Hence draw thy theme, and to the stage permit
Rawhead and bloody bones, and hands and feet,
Ragousts for Tereus or Thyestes drest. *Dryden.*

Servants awe children, and keep them in subjection, by telling them of *rawhead* and bloody bones. *Locke.*

RA'WISH.* *adj.* [from *raw.* See the seventh sense of RAW.] Cold with damp.

The *rawish* dank of clumsy winter. *Marston, Ant. Rev.* Prol.

RA'WLY.† *adv.* [from *raw.*]

1. In a raw manner. *Sherwood.*

2. Unskilfully; without experience.
3. Without care; without provision.

Some crying for a surgeon; some upon their wives left poor behind them; some upon the debts they owe; some upon their children *rawly* left. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

RA'WNESS. *n. s.* [from *raw.*]

1. State of being raw.

Chalk helpeth concoction, so it be out of a deep well; for then it cureth the *rawness* of the water. *Bacon.*

2. Unskilfulness.

Charles V. considering the *rawness* of his seamen, established a pilot major for their examination. *Hakewill.*

3. Hasty manner. This seems to be the meaning in this obscure passage:

Why in that *rawness* left he wife and children,
Without leave-taking. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

RAY.† *n. s.* [*raie*, *rayon*, Fr. *radius*, Latin.]

1. A beam of light.

These eyes that roll in vain
To find thy piercing *ray*, and find no dawn. *Milton, P. L.*

The least light, or part of light, which may be stopt alone, or do or suffer any thing alone, which the rest of the light doth not or suffers not, I call a *ray* of light. *Newton.*

Sol through white curtains shot a timorous *ray*,
And op'd those eyes that must eclipse the day. *Pope.*

2. Any lustre corporeal or intellectual.

The air sharpen'd his visual *ray*. *Milton, P. L.*

He now observant of the parting *ray*,
Eyes the calm sunset of thy various day. *Pope.*

3. [*Raye*, Fr. *raia*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

4. [*Lolium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

5. For *array*, or order. [Teut. *Reye.* See ARRAY.]

Then all the people which beheld that day
Gan shout aloud, that unto heaven it rong;
And all the damzels of that towne in *ray*,
Came dauncing forth, and joyous carols song.
Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 24.

Yet he, the worthiest captaine ever was,
Brought all in *ray*, and fought again anew.
Mir. for Mag. p. 120.

6. For *array*, or dress.

This is true courtship, and becomes his *ray*.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

To RAY.† *v. a.* [*rayer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To streak; to mark in long lines: an old word, Dr. Johnson observes; but two, out of the three examples which he cites, belong to the third meaning, of which he has taken no notice. Nor has he given any other meaning of the verb *ray* than the present: but other senses it has. In the present it is old.

A fether bed
Rayid with gold. *Chaucer's Dream*, ver. 252.

His horse is *raied* with the yellows.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

2. To shoot forth.

One, chief, in gracious dignity enthron'd,
Shines o'er the rest, the pastoral queen, and *rays*
Her smiles, sweet-beaming, on her shepherd king.
Thomson, Summer.

3. To foul; to beray. See *To* BERAY.

Beside a bubbling fountain she did lay,
Which she increased with her bleeding heart,
And the cleane waves with purple gore did *ray*. *Spenser. F. Q.*

Ruffled and foully *ray'd* with filthy soil. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Fye on all tired jades, on all mad masters, and all foul ways! Was ever man so beaten? was ever man so *rayed*? was ever man so weary? *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

4. To array. *Prompt. Parv.*

RA'YLESS.* *adj.* [*ray* and *less.*] Dark without a ray.

Night, sable goddess, from her ebon throne,
In *rayless* majesty, now stretches forth
Her leaden sceptre o'er a slumbering world.
Young, Night Th. 1.

RAZE. *n. s.* [*rayz*, a root, Spanish.] A root of ginger. This is commonly written *race*, but less properly.

I have a gammon of bacon and two *razes* of ginger to be delivered. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

To RAZE. *v. a.* [*raser*, Fr. *rasus*, Lat. See *To* RASE.]

1. To overthrow; to ruin; to subvert.

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet a temple of your deity, to be *razed*? *Sidney.*

He yoketh your rebellious necks,
Razeth your cities, and subverts your towns. *Shakspeare.*

It grieved the tyrant, that so base a town should so long hold out, so that he would threaten to *raze* it. *Knolles.*

Shed Christian blood, and populous cities *raze*;
Because they're taught to use some different phrase. *Waller.*

We touch'd with joy
The royal hand that *raz'd* unhappy Troy *Dryden.*

The place would be *razed* to the ground, and its foundations sown with salt. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To efface.

Fatal this marriage; cancelling your fame,
Razing the characters of your renown. *Shakspeare.*

Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain. *Shakspeare.*

He in derision sets
Upon their tongues a various spirit, to *raze*
Quite out their native language: and instead,
To sow a jangling noise of words. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To extirpate.

I'll find a day to massacre them all,
And *raze* their faction and their family. *Shakspeare.*

RA'ZOR. *n. s.* [*rasor*, Lat.] A knife with a thick blade and fine edge, used in shaving.

Zeal, except ordered aright, useth the *razor* with such eagerness, that the life of religion is thereby hazarded. *Hooker.*

These words are *razors* to my wounded heart. *Shakspeare.*

Those thy boisterous locks, not by the sword
Of noble warriour, so to stain his honour,
But by the barber's *razor* best subdu'd. *Milton, S. A.*

Razor makers generally clap a small bar of Venice steel between two small bars of Flemish steel, and weld them together, to strengthen the back of the *razor*. *Moxon.*

As in smooth oil the *razor* best is whet,
So wit is by politeness sharpest set,
Their want of edge from their offence is seen;
Both pain us least when exquisitely keen. *Young.*

RAZORS *of a boar.* A boar's tusks.

RA'ZORABLE. *adj.* [from *razor.*] Fit to be shaved. Not in use.

New-born chins be rough and *razorable*. *Shakspeare.*

RA'ZORBILL.* *n. s.* A web-footed bird, common on our sea shores, the alka.

RA'ZORFISH. *n. s.*

The sheath or *razorfish* resembleth in length and bigness a man's finger. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

RA'ZURE. *n. s.* [*rasure*, Fr. *rasura*, Lat.] Act of erasing.

Oh! your desert speaks loud;
It well deserves with characters of brass
A forted residence, 'gainst the tooth of time
And *razure* of oblivion. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

RE is an inseparable particle used by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us, to denote iteration or backward action; as, *return*, to come back; to *revive*, to live again; *repercussion*, the act of driving back: reciprocation, as to *recriminate*. It is put almost arbitrarily before verbs and verbal nouns, so that many words so compounded will perhaps be found, which it was not necessary to insert. It

sometimes adds little to the simple meaning of the word, as in *rejoice*.

To REABSO'RB.* *v. a.* [*re* and *absorb.*] To swallow up again; to suck up again.

Lime is a substance whose external characters and mode of production are well known. It differs from chalk and powdered limestone chiefly by the absence of fixed air, which is expelled from these during their calcination. This air it greedily *reabsorbs* from the atmosphere. *Kirwan on Manures*, p. 12.

REACCE'SS. *n. s.* [*re* and *access.*] Visit renewed.

Let pass the quailing and withering of all things by the recess, — and their reviving — by the *reaccess* of the sun. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 71.

To REACH.† *v. a.* ancient preterite *raught*. [Goth. *rakjan*; Germ. *reichen*; Sax. ræcan.]

1. To touch with the hand extended.

Round the tree
They longing stood, but could not *reach*. *Milton, P. L.*
What are riches, empire, pow'r;
But larger means to gratify the will;
The steps by which we climb to rise and *reach*
Our wish, and that obtained, down with a scaffolding
Of scepters, crowns, and thrones: they've serv'd their end,
And there like lumber to be left and scorn'd? *Congreve.*

2. To arrive at; to attain any thing distant; to strike from a distance.

The coast so long desir'd
Thy troops shall *reach*, but having *reach'd*, repent. *Dryden.*
What remains beyond this, we have no more a positive notion of, than a mariner has of the depth of the sea; where, having let down his sounding line, he *reaches* no bottom. *Locke.*
It must fall perhaps before this letter *reaches* your hands. *Pope.*

3. To strike from a distant place.

O patron power, thy present aid afford,
That I may *reach* the beast! *Dryden.*

4. To fetch from some place distant, and give.

He *reached* me a full cup. 2 *Esdr.* xiv. 39.

5. To bring forward from a distant place.

Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and *reach* hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side. *St. John*, xx. 27.

6. To hold out; to stretch forth.

These kinds of goodness are so nearly united to the things which desire them, that we scarcely perceive the appetite to stir in *reaching* forth her hand towards them. *Hooker.*

7. To attain; to gain; to obtain.

The best accounts of the appearances of nature, which human penetration can *reach*, comes short of its reality. *Cheyne.*

8. To transfer.

Through such hands
The knowledge of the gods is *reach'd* to man. *Rowe.*

9. To penetrate to.

Whatever alterations are made in the body, if they *reach* not the mind, there is no perception. *Locke.*

10. To be adequate to.

The law *reacheth* the intention of the promoters, and this act fixed the natural price of money. *Locke.*
If these examples of grown men *reach* not the case of children, let them examine. *Locke on Education.*

11. To extend to.

Thy desire lead
To no excess that *reaches* blame. *Milton, P. L.*
Her imprecations *reach* not to the tomb,
They shut not out society in death. *Addison, Cato.*

12. To extend; to spread abroad.

Trees *reach'd* too far their pamper'd boughs. *Milton, P. L.*

13. To take in the hand.

Lest he *reach* of the tree of life, and eat. *Milton, P. L.*

14. To deceive; to over-reach.

The loss might be repaired again; or, if not, could not however destroy us, by *reaching* us in our greatest and highest concern. *South, Serm.* ii. 19.

To REACH. *v. n.*

1. To be extended.

We hold that the power which the church hath lawfully to make laws doth extend into sundry things of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and such other matters whereto their opinion is, that the church's authority and power doth not *reach*. *Hooker.*
The new world *reaches* quite cross the torrid zone in one tropick to the other. *Boyle.*
When men pursue their thoughts of space, they are apt to stop at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end, too, and *reached* no farther. *Locke.*
If I do not ask any thing improper, let me be buried by Theodosius; my vow *reaches* no farther than the grave. *Addison.*
The influence of the stars *reaches* to many events, which are not in the power of reason. *Swift.*

2. To be extended far.

Great men have *reaching* hands. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

3. To penetrate.

He hath delivered them into your hand, and ye have slain them in a rage, that *reacheth* up into heaven. 2 *Chr.* xxviii.
We *reach* forward into futurity, and bring up to our thoughts objects hid in the remotest depths of time. *Addison.*

4. To make efforts to attain.

Could a sailor always supply new line, and find the plummet sink without stopping, he would be in the posture of the mind, *reaching* after a positive idea of infinity. *Locke.*

REACH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of touching or seizing by extension of the hand.

2. Power of reaching or taking in the hand.

There may be in a man's *reach* a book containing pictures and discourses, capable to delight and instruct him, which yet he may never have the will to open. *Locke.*

3. Power of attainment or management.

In actions, within the *reach* of power in him, a man seems as free as it is possible for freedom to make him. *Locke.*

4. Power; limit of faculties.

Our sight may be considered as a more diffusive kind of touch, that brings into our *reach* some of the most remote parts of the universe. *Addison.*
Be sure yourself and your own *reach* to know,
How far your genius, taste, and learning go. *Pope.*

5. Contrivance; artful scheme; deep thought.

Drawn by others, who had deeper *reaches* than themselves to matters which they least intended. *Hayward.*
Some, under types, have affected obscurity to amuse and make themselves admired for profound *reaches*. *Howell.*

6. A fetch; an artifice to attain some distant advantage.

The duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and ends of his own underhand, to cross the design. *Bacon.*

7. Tendency to distant consequences.

Strain not my speech
To grosser issues, nor to larger *reach*,
Than to suspicion. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

8. Extent.

The confines met of empyrean heaven,
And of this world: and, on the left hand, hell
With long *reach* interpos'd. *Milton, P. L.*

RE'ACHER.* *n. s.* [from *reach.*] One who fetches from some distant place, and gives.

He [Prynne] there showed A. W. a place where he should sit and write; — and spoke to Jennings, the *reacher* of the records, that he should let him have any record. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 205.

To REA'CT. *v. a.* [*re* and *act.*] To return the impulse or impression.

The lungs being the chief instrument of sanguification, and acting strongly upon the chyle to bring it to an animal fluid, must be *reacted* upon as strongly. *Arbuthnot.*
Cut off your hand, and you may do
With t' other hand the work of two;
Because the soul her power contracts,
And on the brother limb *reacts*. *Swift, Miscell.*

REA'CTION. *n. s.* [*reaction*, Fr. from *react.*] The reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body on which such impression is made: *action* and *reaction* are equal.

Do not great bodies conserve their heat the longest, their parts heating one another; and may not great, dense, and fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit light so copiously, as, by the emission and *reaction* of its light, and the reflections and refractions of its rays within its pores, to grow still hotter till it comes to a certain period of heat, such as is that of the sun? *Newton, Opt.*

Alimentary substances, of a mild nature, act with small force upon the solids, and as the action and *reaction* are equal, the smallest degree of force in the solids digests them. *Arbuthnot.*

READ.† *n. s.* [þæð, Saxon; *raed*, Dutch. This word is not wholly obsolete; it being retained in the north of England, according to Grose, in the sense of *advice*. See also *To* READ.]

1. Counsel.

The man is blest that hath not lent
To wicked *read* his ear. *Sternhold.*

2. Saying; sentence; saw.

This *reade* is rife that oftentime
Great climbers fall unsoft,
In humble dales is footing fast,
The trode is not so tickle. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

Then, preaching to the pillour, I repeated
The *read* thereof, for guerdon of my paine,
And taking downe the shield with me did it retaine.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. x. 11.

To READ.† *v. a.* pret. *read*; part. pass. *read*. [ꞃædan, Saxon.]

1. To peruse any thing written.

I have seen her take forth paper, write upon't, *read* it, and afterwards seal it. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The passage you must have *read*, though since slipt out of your memory. *Pope.*

If we have not leisure to *read* over the book itself regularly, then by the titles of chapters we may be directed to peruse several sections. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. To discover by characters or marks.

An armed corse did lye,
In whose dead face he *read* great magnanimity. *Spenser.*

3. To learn by observation.

Those about her
From her shall *read* the perfect ways of honour. *Shakspeare.*

4. To know fully.

O most delicate fiend!
Who is't can *read* a woman? *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

5. To advise. [See *To* AREAD.] Still a northern verb.

A whyle
I *read* you rest, and to your bowers recoyle.
Spenser, F. Q. i. x. 17.

6. To suppose; to guess. The word, according to Grose, is so used in Gloucestershire: "At what price do you *read* this horse?" i. e. what do you suppose was the price of it. Spenser uses *read* in the sense of imagine, or fancy.

And every body two, and two she four did *read*.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. viii. 25.

To READ.† *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of perusing writing.

It shall be with him, and he shall *read* therein, that he may learn to fear the Lord. *Deut.* xvii. 19.

2. To be studious in books.

'Tis sure that Fleury *reads*. *Taylor.*

3. To know by reading.

I have *read* of an eastern king, who put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence. *Swift.*

4. To tell; to declare. [Icel. *raeda*, loqui.]

Faire Sir, doe comfort to you take,
And freely *read*, what wicked felon so
Hath outrag'd you, and thrall'd your gentle make.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. xi. 15.

READ. *particip. adj.* [from *read*; the verb *read* is pronounced *reed*; the preterite and participle *red.*] Skilful by reading.

Virgil's shepherds are too well *read* in the philosophy of Epicurus. *Dryden.*

We have a poet among us, of a genius as exalted as his stature, and who is very well *read* in Longinus his treatise concerning the sublime. *Addison, Guardian.*

REA'DABLE.* *adj.* [from *read.*] That may be read: fit to be read.

It is to be lamented, that Mr. Hume's too zealous concern for the honour of the house of Stuart, operating uniformly through all the volumes of his history, has brought disgrace on a work, which, in the main is agreeably written, and is indeed the most *readable* general account of the English affairs, that has yet been given to the public. *Hurd, Dial. VI.*

REA'DER.† *n. s.* [þeadeꞃe, Sax.]

1. One that peruses any thing written.

As we must take the care that our words and sense be clear, so if the obscurity happen through the hearers or *readers* want of understanding, I am not to answer for them. *B. Jonson.*

2. One studious in books.

Basiris' altars and the dire decrees
Of hard Euresthеus, ev'ry *reader* sees. *Dryden.*

3. One whose office is to read prayers in churches.

He got into orders, and became a *reader* in a parish church at twenty pounds a year. *Swift.*

REA'DERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *reader.*] The office of reading prayers.

When they have taken a degree, they get into orders, and solicit a *readership*. *Swift, Miscell.*

REA'DILY. *adv.* [from *ready.*] Expeditely; with little hinderance or delay.

My tongue obey'd, and *readily* could name
Whate'er I saw. *Milton, P. L.*

Those very things, which are declined as impossible, are *readily* practicable in a case of extreme necessity. *South.*

I *readily* grant, that one truth cannot contradict another. *Locke.*

Every one sometime or other dreams that he is reading papers, in which case the invention prompts so *readily*, that the mind is imposed upon. *Addison, Spect.*

REA'DINESS. *n. s.* [from *ready.*]

1. Expediteness; promptitude.

He would not forget the *readiness* of their king in aiding him when the duke of Bretagne failed him. *Bacon.*

He opens himself to the man of business with reluctancy, but offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility and all the meeting *readiness* of desire. *South.*

2. The state of being ready or fit for any thing.

Have you an army ready?
— The centurions and their charges already in the entertainment to be on foot at an hour's warning.
— I am joyful to hear of their *readiness*. *Shakspeare.*

They remained near a month, that they might be in *readiness* to attend the motion of the army. *Clarendon.*

3. Facility; freedom from hinderance or obstruction.

Nature has provided for the *readiness* and easiness of speech. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

4. State of being willing or prepared.

A pious and well-disposed mind, attended with a *readiness* to obey the known will of God, is the surest means to enlighten the understanding to a belief of christianity. *South.*

Their conviction grew so strong, that they embraced the same truths, and laid down their lives, or were always in a *readiness* to do it, rather than depart from them. *Addison.*

READE'PTION. *n. s.* [*re* and *adeptus*, Lat.] Recovery; act of regaining.

Will any say, that the *readeption* of Trevigi was matter of scruple? *Bacon.*

REA

REA'DING.† *n. s.* [ꞃeaꝺınᵹ, Saxon; instructio, lectio.]

1. Study in books; perusal of books.

Though *reading* and conversation may furnish us with many ideas of men and things, yet it is our own meditation must form our judgement. *Watts on the Mind.*

Less *reading* than makes felons 'scape,
Less human genius than God gives an ape,
Can make a Cibber. *Pope.*

2. A lecture, a prelection.

3. Publick recital.

The Jews had their weekly *readings* of the law. *Hooker.*

Give attendance to *reading*, exhortation and doctrine. *1 Tim.* iv. 13.

4. Variation of copies.

That learned prelate has restored some of the *readings* of the authors with great sagacity. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To READJOU'RN.* *v. a.* [*re* and *adjourn*; Fr. *re-adjourner.*] To put off again to another time; to cite or summon again. *Cotgrave.*

To READJU'ST.* *v. a.* [*re* and *adjust.*] To put in order again what had been discomposed.

The beau sheathed his hanger, and *readjusted* his hair. *Fielding.*

To READO'PT.* *v. a.* [*re* and *adopt*; Fr. *readopter.*] To adopt again. *Cotgrave.*

When shall my soul her incarnation quit,
And, *readopted* to thy blest embrace,
Obtain her apotheosis in Thee! *Young, Night Th.* 9.

READMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*re* and *admission.*] The act of admitting again.

In an exhausted receiver, animals, that seem as they were dead, revive upon the *readmission* of fresh air. *Arbuthnot.*

To READMI'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *admit.*] To let in again.

These evils I deserve, ——
— Yet despair not of his final pardon.
Whose ear is ever open, and his eye
Gracious to *readmit* the suppliant. *Milton, S. A.*

After twenty minutes I *readmitted* the air. *Derham.*

READMI'TTANCE.* *n. s.* [*re* and *admittance.*] Allowance to enter again.

Evidences both of their sorrow for what they had done, and of their amendment for the time to come, had procured them [sinners expelled from the church] *readmittance.* *Brevint, Saul, &c. at Endor,* (1674,) p. 216.

They [two of the fellows] repaired to their founder, then at Hatfield with the princess Elizabeth, humbly petitioning a *re-admittance* into his college. *Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope,* p. 84.

To READO'RN. *v. a.* [*re* and *adorn.*] To decorate again; to deck a-new.

The streams now change their languid blue,
Regain their glory, and their fame renew,
With scarlet honours *readorn* the tide. *Blackmore.*

READVE'RTENCY.* *n. s.* [*re* and *advertency.*] The act of reviving.

Memory — he does not make to be a recovery of ideas that were lost, but a *readvertency* or reapplication of mind to ideas that are actually there, though not attended to. *Norris, Reflect. on Locke,* p. 9.

REA'DY.† *adj.* [Sax. hꞃaꝺ, hꞃæꝺ, ꞃæꝺ, promptus, paratus; *rede*, Swedish; from the verb, to prepare, Su. Goth. *reda*; Teut. *reyden, reeden,* the same.]

1. Prompt; not delayed.

These commodities yield the *readiest* money of any in this kingdom, because they never fail of a price abroad. *Temple.*

He overlook'd his hinds; their pay was just
And *ready*: for he scorn'd to go on trust. *Dryden.*

2. Fit for a purpose; not to seek.

All things are *ready*, if our minds be so.
Perish the man whose mind is backward now! *Shakspeare.*

Make you *ready* your stiff bats and clubs;
Rome and her rats are at the point of battle. *Shakspeare.*

One hand the sword, and one the pen employs,
And in my lap the *ready* paper lies. *Dryd.*

The sacred priests with *ready* knives bereave
The beasts of life, and in full bowls receive
The streaming blood. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. Prepared; accommodated to any design, so as that there can be no delay.

Trouble and anguish shall prevail against him, as a king *ready* to the battle. *Job,* xv. 24.

Death *ready* stands to interpose his dart. *Milton, P. L.*

The word which I have giv'n, I'll not revoke;
If he be brave, he's *ready* for the stroke. *Dryden.*

The imagination is always restless, and the will, reason being laid aside, is *ready* for every extravagant project. *Locke.*

4. Willing; eager; quick.

Men, when their actions succeed not as they would, are always *ready* to impute the blame thereof unto the heavens, so as to excuse their own follies. *Spenser on Ireland.*

A cloud that is more show than moisture; a cloud that is more *ready* to bestow his drops upon the sea, than on the land. *Holyday.*

They who should have helped him to mend things were *readier* to promote the disorders by which they might thrive, than to set a foot frugality. *Davenant.*

5. Being at the point; not distant; near; about to do or be.

He knoweth that the day of darkness is *ready* at hand. *Job* xv. 23.

Satan *ready* now
To stoop with weary'd wings and willing feet
On this world. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Being at hand; next to hand.

A sapling pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
The *readiest* weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*

7. Facile; easy; opportune; near.

Sometimes the *readiest* way, which a wise man hath to conquer, is to fly. *Hooker, Pref.*

The race elect,
Safe towards Canaan from the shore advance
Through the wild desert, not the *readiest* way. *Milton, P. L.*

Proud of their conquest, prouder of their prey,
They leave the camp, and take the *readiest* way. *Dryden.*

The *ready* way to be thought mad, is to contend that you are not so. *Spectator.*

8. Quick; not done with hesitation.

A *ready* consent often subjects a woman to contempt. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

9. Expedite; nimble; not embarrassed; not slow.

Those, who speak in publick, are much better accepted, when they can deliver their discourse by the help of a lively genius and a *ready* memory, than when they are forced to read all. *Watts on the Mind.*

For the most part there is a finer sense, a clearer mind, a *readier* apprehension, and gentler dispositions in that sex, than in the other. *Law.*

10. *To make* READY. An elliptic expression for, *to make* things *ready*. To make preparations.

He will shew you a large upper room; there *make ready* for us. *St. Mar.* xiv. 15.

REA'DY. *adv.* Readily; so as not to need delay.

We will go *ready* armed before the children of Israel. *Num.* xxxii. 17.

REA'DY. *n. s.* Ready money. A low word.

Lord Strutt was not flush in *ready*, either to go to law, or clear old debts. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

To REA'DY.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To set things in order. Used in the midland counties, and in Ireland; and in the north, Mr. Malone adds, they say, "*ready* his hair," meaning, comb his hair.

He had neither shaved, nor *readied* his tangled locks. *Brooke.*

REAFFI'RMANCE. *n. s.* [*re* and *affirmance.*] Second confirmation.

Causes of deprivation are a conviction before the ordinary of a wilful maintaining any doctrine contrary to the thirty-nine articles, or a persisting therein without revocation of his error, or a *reaffirmance* after such revocation. *Ayliffe.*

REAK.* *n. s.* [ꞃeꞇc, Saxon; *rexes*, Exm. dialect, rushes.] A rush.

The bore is yll in Laurente soyle,
That feedes on *reakes* and reeds.
Drant, Tr. of Horace, (1566,) G. viii. b.

RE'AL. *adj.* [*real*, Fr. *realis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to things, not persons; not personal.

Many are perfect in men's humours, that are not greatly capable of the *real* part of business; which is the constitution of one that hath studied men more than books. *Bacon.*

2. Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine.

We do but describe an imaginary world, that is but little a-kin to the *real* one. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

When I place an imaginary name at the head of a character, I examine every letter of it, that it may not bear any resemblance to one that is *real*. *Addison.*

Imaginary distempers are attended with *real* and unfeigned sufferings, that enfeeble the body, and dissipate the spirits. *Blackmore.*

The whole strength of the Arian cause, *real* or artificial; all that can be of any force either to convince, or deceive a reader. *Waterland.*

3. [In law.] Consisting of things immovable, as land.

I am hastening to convert my small estate, that is personal, into *real*. *Child on Trade.*

RE'AL.* } *n. s.* One of the scholastical philosophers,
RE'ALIST. } who maintained opinions directly opposite to those of the Nominalists. See NOMINAL.

Scotists, Thomists, *Reals*, Nominals.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 677.

The faction now of the nominalists and *realists* being very rife and frequent in the university.
A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. in 1341.

RE'AL.* *n. s.* [*reál*, Span. *real*, Fr.] A Spanish sixpence. *Cotgrave.*

Tying them up in bunches worth four *reals* a-piece.
Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 32.

RE'ALGAR. *n. s.* A mineral.

Realgar or sandaracha is red arsenick. *Harris.*

Put *realgar* hot into the midst of the quicksilver, whereby it may be condensed as well from within as without. *Bacon.*

REA'LITY. *n. s.* [*réalité*, Fr. from *real.*]

1. Truth; verity; what is, not what merely seems.

I would have them well versed in the Greek and Latin poets, without which a man fancies that he understands a critick, when in *reality* he does not comprehend his meaning. *Addison.*

The best accounts of the appearances of nature in any single instance human penetration can reach, comes infinitely short of its *reality* and internal constitution; for who can search out the Almighty's works to perfection? *Cheyne.*

My neck may be an idea to you, but it is a *reality* to me. *Beattie.*

2. Something intrinsically important; not merely matter of show.

Of that skill the more thou know'st,
The more she will acknowledge thee her head,
And to *realities* yield all her shows,
Made so adorn for thy delight the more. *Milton, P. L.*

To RE'ALIZE. *v. a.* [*realiser*, Fr. from *real.*]

1. To bring into being or act.

Thus we *realize* what Archimedes had only in hypothesis, weighing a single grain against the globe of earth. *Glanville.*

As a Diocesan, you are like to exemplify and *realize* every word of this discourse. *South.*

2. To convert money into land.

REALIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [*realisation*, Fr.] The act of realizing. *Cotgrave.*

To REALLE'GE.* *v. a.* [*re* and *allege*; Fr. *realleger.*] To allege again. *Cotgrave.*

RE'ALLY. *adv.* [from *real.*]

1. With actual existence.

We shall at last discover in what persons this holiness is inherent *really*, in what condition it is inherent perfectly, and consequently in what other sense it may be truly and properly affirmed that the church is holy. *Pearson.*

There cannot be a more important case of conscience for men to be resolved in, than to know certainly how far God accepts the will for the deed, and how far he does not; and to be informed truly when men do *really* will a thing, and when they have *really* no power to do, what they have willed. *South.*

2. In truth; truly; not seemingly only.

Nothing properly is his duty but what is *really* his interest. *Wilkins.*

The understanding represents to the will things *really* evil, under the notion of good. *South.*

These orators inflame the people, whose anger is *really* but a short fit of madness. *Swift.*

They even affect to be more pleased with dress, and to be more fond of every little ornament, than they *really* are. *Law.*

3. It is a slight corroboration of an opinion.

Why *really* sixty-five is somewhat old. *Young.*

REALM.† *n. s.* [*realme*, old French.]

1. A kingdom; a king's dominion.

Is there any part of that *realm*, or any nation therein, which have not yet been subdued to the crown of England? *Spenser.*

They had gather'd a wise council to them
Of every *realm*, that did debate this business. *Shakspeare.*

A son whose worthy deeds
Raise him to be the second in that *realm*. *Milton.*

2. Kingly government. This sense is not frequent.

Learn each small people's genius, policies,
The ant's republick, and the *realm* of bees. *Pope.*

RE'ALTY.† *n. s.* [a word peculiar, I believe, to Milton. Dr. Johnson. — It was introduced by Milton in the sense of *royalty*; but Henry More had, before Milton, used it in the sense of *reality.*]

1. *Realty* means not in this place reality in opposition to show, but loyalty; for the Italian Dictionary explains the adjective *reale* by loyal. *Pearce on Milton.*

O heaven, that such resemblance of the highest
Should yet remain, where faith and *realty*
Remain not! *Milton, P. L.*

2. Reality.

We clearly see
The nearly couching of each *realtie*.
More, Life of the Soul, C. ii. st. 12.

REAM.† *n. s.* [ꞃeam, Sax. a bundle; *riem*, Teut.] A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

All vain petitions mounting to the sky,
With *reams* abundant this abode supply. *Pope.*

To REA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *animo*, Lat.] To revive; to restore to life.

We are our *reanimated* ancestors, and antedate their resurrection. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

The young man left his own body breathless on the ground, while that of the doe was *reanimated*. *Spectator.*

To REANNE'X. *v. a.* [*re* and *annex.*] To annex again.

King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchase and *reannex* that dutchy. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To REAP.† *v. a.* [Goth. *raupjan*; Sax. ꞃipan; Su. *repa*; Belg. *reupen*. V. Junii Gloss. in Evang. Goth.]

1. To cut corn at harvest.

From Ireland come I with my strength,
And *reap* the harvest which that rascal sow'd. *Shakspeare.*

When ye *reap* the harvest, thou shalt not wholly *reap* the corners of thy field. *Lev.* xix. 9.

The hire of the labourers, which have *reaped* down your fields, is kept back by fraud. *Ja.* v. 5.

2. To gather; to obtain. It is once used by Shakspeare in an ill sense.

They that love the religion which they profess, may have failed in choice, but yet they are sure to *reap* what benefit the same is able to afford. *Hooker.*

What sudden anger's this? how have I *reap'd* it? *Shakespeare.*

This is a thing,
Which you might from relation likewise *reap*,
Being much spoke of. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Our sins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's justice from *reaping* that glory in our calamities, which we robbed him of in our prosperity. *King Charles.*

To REAP. *v. n.* To harvest.

They that sow in tears, shall *reap* in joy. *Ps.* cxxvi. 5.

REA'PER.† *n. s.* [from *reap*; Sax. ꞃipeꞃe.] One that cuts corn at harvest.

From hungry *reapers* they their sheaves withhold. *Sandys.*

Here Ceres' gifts in waving prospect stand,
And nodding tempt the joyful *reaper's* hand. *Pope.*

A thousand forms he wears,
And first a *reaper* from the field appears,
Sweating he walks, while loads of golden grain
O'ercharge the shoulders of the seeming swain. *Pope.*

REA'PINGHOOK. *n. s.* [*reaping* and *hook.*] A hook used to cut corn in harvest.

Some are brib'd to vow it looks
Most plainly done by thieves with *reapinghooks.* *Dryden.*

To REAPPA'REL.* *v. a.* [*re* and *apparel.*] To clothe again.

How long a day soever thou make that day in the grave, yet there is no day between that and the resurrection: Then we shall all be invested, *reapparelled*, in our own bodies. *Donne, Dev.* p. 538.

REAPPEA'RANCE.* *n. s.* [*re* and *appearance.*] Act of appearing again.

REAPPLICA'TION.* *n. s.* [*re* and *application.*] Act of applying anew.

A readvertency or *reapplication* of mind to ideas that are actually there. *Norris, Reflec. on Locke*, p. 9.

REAR. *n. s.* [*arriere*, French.]

1. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet.

The *rear* admiral, an arch pirate, was afterwards slain with a great shot. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Argive chiefs
Fled from his well known face, with wonted fear,
As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear
Drove headlong to their ships, and glean'd the *rear.* *Dryden.*

2. The last class; the last in order.

Coins I place in the *rear*, because made up of both the other. *Peacham.*

Snowy-headed winter leads,
Yellow autumn brings the *rear.* *Waller.*

To REAR.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place so as to protect the rear. Not in use.

We cannot flank and *rear* our discourses with military allusions. *Scott, Serm. before the Artillery Comp.* (1680.)

REAR.† *adj.* [hꞃeꞃe, Sax. *hraer*, Icel. crudus.] Raw; half roasted; half sodden.

Eggs meane between *reare* and hard. *Sir T. Elyot, Cast. of Health.*

REAR.† *adv.* Early: a provincial word. [corrupted, perhaps, from *rath.* See RATH.]

O'er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear,
Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so *rear.* *Gay.*

To REAR.† *v. a.* [ꞃæꞃan, Sax. levare, erigere.]

1. To raise up.

All the people shouted with a loud voice, for the *rearing* up of the house of the Lord. 1 *Esdr.* v. 62.

Who now shall *rear* you to the sun, or rank
Your tribes? *Milton, P. L.*

2. To lift up from a fall.

Down again she fell unto the ground,
But he her quickly *reared* up again.

In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiss: he *rear'd* me. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To move upwards.

Up to a hill anon his steps he *rear'd*,
From whose high top to ken the prospect round. *Milton, P. R.*

4. To bring up to maturity.

No creature goeth to generate, whilst the female is busy in sitting or *rearing* her young. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

They were a very hardy breed, and *reared* their young ones without any care. *Mortimer, Husb.*

They flourish'd long in tender bliss, and *rear'd*
A numerous offspring, lovely like themselves. *Thomson.*

5. To educate; to instruct.

He wants a father to protect his youth,
And *rear* him up to virtue. *Southern.*

They have in every town publick nurseries, where all parents, except cottagers and labourers, are obliged to send their infants to be *reared* and educated. *Swift.*

6. To exalt; to elevate.

Charity decent, modest, easy, kind,
Softens the high, and *rears* the abject mind. *Prior.*

7. To rouse; to stir up.

Into the naked woods he goes,
And seeks the tusky boar to *rear*,
With well-mouth'd hounds and pointed spear. *Dryden.*

8. To raise; to breed.

No flesh from market-towns our peasant sought;
He *rear'd* his frugal meat, but never bought. *Harte.*

9. [ꞃæꞃan, Sax. exequi, moliri.] To achieve; to obtain. Obsolete.

He in an open turney lately held
Fro me the honour of that game did *reare.* *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. iv. 6.

REA'RWARD.† *n. s.* [from *rear.* "Sometimes written *rereward*, as we find it in our old English Bibles, particularly in Isaiah, lviii. 8. Thy righteousness shall go before thee; the glory of the Lord shall be thy *rereward.* This some readers mistake for *reward*; though it is evidently opposed to *go before thee*, and compounded of *rear* and *ward.*" Rev. Mr. Lemon, Dict. Add.]

1. The last troop.

He from the beginning began to be in the *rearward*, and before they left fighting, was too far off. *Sidney.*

The standard of Dan was the *rearward* of the camp. *Num.* x. 25.

2. The end; the tail; a train behind.

Why follow'd not, when she said Tybalt's dead,
Thy father or thy mother?
But with a *rearward* following Tybalt's death,
Romeo is banished. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

3. The latter part. In contempt.

He was ever in the *rearward* of the fashion. *Shakspeare.*

REA'RMOUSE. *n. s.* [more properly *reremouse*; hꞃeꞃemuꞅ, Sax.] The leather-winged bat.

Some war with *rearmice* for their leathern wings
To make my small elves coats. *Shakspeare.*

Of flying fishes, the wings are not feathers, but a thin kind of skin, like the wings of a bat or *rearmouse.* *Abbot.*

To REASCE'ND. *v. n.* [*re* and *ascend.*] To climb again.

When as the day the heaven doth adorn,
I wish that night the noyous day would end;
And when as night hath us of light forlorn,
I wish that day would shortly *reascend.* *Spenser.*

Taught by the heavenly muse to venture down
The dark descent, and up to *reascend.* *Milton, P. L.*

These puissant legions, whose exile
Hath empty'd heaven, shall fail to *reascend*,
Self-rais'd, and repossess their native seat. *Milton, P. L.*

[illegible]. *v. a.* To mount again.

When the god his fury had allay'd,
He mounts aloft, and *reascends* the skies. *Addison.*

REA'SON. *n. s.* [*raison*, Fr. *ratio*, Lat.]

1. The power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences; the rational faculty; discursive power.

Reason is the director of man's will, discovering in action what is good; for the laws of well-doing are the dictates of right *reason*. *Hooker.*

Though brutish that contest and foul,
When *reason* hath to deal with force; yet so
Most reason is that *reason* overcome. *Milton, P. L.*

I appeal to the common judgement of mankind, whether the humane nature be not so framed, as to acquiesce in such a moral certainty, as the nature of things is capable of; and if it were otherwise, whether that *reason* which belongs to us, would not prove a burden and a torment to us, rather than a privilege, by keeping us in a continual suspense, and thereby rendering our conditions perpetually restless and unquiet. *Wilkins.*

Dim, as the borrow'd beams of moon and stars
To lonely, weary, wand'ring travellers,
Is *reason* to the soul: and as on high,
Those rolling fires discover but the sky,
Not light us here; so *reason's* glimmering ray
Was lent, not to assure our doubtful way,
But guide us upward to a better day. *Dryden.*

It would be well, if people would not lay so much weight on their own *reason* in matters of religion, as to think every thing impossible and absurd, which they cannot conceive: how often do we contradict the right rules of *reason* in the whole course of our lives? *reason* itself is true and just, but the *reason* of every particular man is weak and wavering, perpetually swayed and turned by his interests, his passions, and his vices. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. Cause; ground or principle.

What the apostles deemed rational and probable means to that end, there is no *reason*, or probability, to think should ever in any produce this effect. *Hammond.*

Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things, but there is a natural and eternal *reason* for that goodness and virtue, and against vice and wickedness. *Tillotson.*

3. Efficient cause.

Spain is thin sown of people, partly by *reason* of the sterility of the soil, and partly their natives are exhausted by so many employments in such vast territories as they possess. *Bacon.*

Such a benefit, as by the antecedent will of Christ is intended to all men living, though all men, by *reason* of their own demerits, do not actually receive the fruit of it. *White.*

The *reason* of the motion of the balance in a wheel watch, is by the motion of the next wheel. *Hale.*

By *reason* of the sickness of a reverend prelate, I have been over-ruled to approach this place. *Sprat.*

I have not observed equality of numbers in my verse; partly by *reason* of my haste, but more especially because I would not have my sense a slave to syllables. *Dryden.*

4. Final cause.

Reason, in the English language, is sometimes taken for true and clear principles; sometimes for clear and fair deductions; sometimes for the cause, particularly the final cause. *Locke.*

5. Argument; ground of persuasion; motive.

I mask the business from the common eye
For sundry weighty *reasons*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

If it be natural, ought we not rather to conclude, that there is some ground and *reason* for these fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpose? *Tillotson.*

If we commemorate any mystery of our redemption, or article of our faith, we ought to confirm our belief of it, by considering all those *reasons* upon which it is built; that we may be able to give a good account of the hope that is in us. *Nelson.*

6. Ratiocination; discursive act.

When she rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of reason she obtains by this;
But when by *reason* she the truth hath found,
And standeth fixt, she understanding is. *Davies.*

7. Clearness of faculties.

Lovers and madmen have their seething brains,
Such shaping fantasies that apprehend
More than cool *reason* ever comprehends. *Shakspeare.*

When valour preys on *reason*,
It eats the sword it fights with. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

8. Right; justice.

I was promis'd on a time,
To have *reason* for my rhyme:
From that time unto this season,
I receiv'd nor rhyme nor *reason*. *Spenser.*

Are you in earnest?
Ay, and resolv'd withal
To do myself this *reason* and this right. *Shakspeare.*

The papists ought in *reason* to allow them all the excuses they make use of for themselves; such as an invincible ignorance, oral tradition, and authority. *Stillingfleet.*

Let it drink deep in thy most vital part;
Strike home, and do me *reason* in thy heart. *Dryden.*

9. Reasonable claim; just practice.

God brings good out of evil; and therefore it were but *reason* we should trust God to govern his own world, and wait till the change cometh, or the *reason* be discovered. *Bp. Taylor.*

Conscience, not acting by law, is a boundless presumptuous thing; and, for any one by virtue thereof, to challenge himself a privilege of doing what he will, and of being unaccountable, is in all *reason* too much, either for man or angel. *South.*

A severe reflection Montaigne has made on princes, that we ought not in *reason* to have any expectations of favour from them. *Dryden, Ded. to Aurengz.*

We have as great assurance that there is a God, as the nature of the thing to be proved is capable of, and as we could in *reason* expect to have. *Tillotson, Pref.*

When any thing is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not in *reason* to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

10. Rationale; just account.

This *reason* did the ancient fathers render, why the church was called Catholick. *Pearson.*

To render a *reason* of an effect or phenomenon, is to deduce it from something else more known than itself. *Boyle.*

11. Moderation; moderate demands.

The most probable way of bringing France to *reason*, would be by the making an attempt upon the Spanish West Indies, and by that means to cut off all communication with this great source of riches. *Addison.*

To REA'SON.† *v. n.* [*raisonner*, Fr.]

1. To argue rationally; to deduce consequences justly from premises.

No man, in the strength of the first grace, can merit the second; for *reason* they do not, who think so: unless a beggar, by receiving one alms, can merit another. *South.*

Ideas, as ranked under names, are those, that for the most part men *reason* of within themselves, and always those which they commune about with others. *Locke.*

In the lonely grove,
'Twas there just and good he *reason'd* strong,
Clear'd some great truth, or rais'd some serious song. *Tickell.*

2. To debate; to discourse; to talk; to take or give an account.

Reason with the fellow,
Before you punish him, where he heard this. *Shakspeare.*

I *reason'd* with a Frenchman yesterday,
Who told me in the narrow seas,
There miscarried a vessel of our country. *Shakspeare.*

Stand still, that I may *reason* with you of all the righteous acts of the Lord. *1 Sam.* xii. 7.

3. To raise disquisitions; to make enquiries.

Jesus, perceiving their thoughts, said, what *reason* ye in your hearts? *St. Luke*, v. 22.

They *reason'd* high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate. *Milton, P. L.*

To REA'SON.† *v. a.*

1. To examine rationally. This is a French mode of speech, Dr. Johnson says; and is the only instance

which he brings of *reason* as a verb active: but he had mistakenly placed the word in the example from Addison, in the next meaning, as a verb neuter.

When they are clearly discovered, well digested, and well *reasoned* in every part, there is beauty in such a theory. *Burnet.*

2. To persuade by argument.

Men that will not be *reasoned* into their senses, may yet be laughed or drolled into them. *L'Estrange.*

Love is not to be *reason'd* down, or lost
In high ambition. *Addison.*

REA'SONABLE. *adj.* [*raison*, Fr.]

1. Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason.

She perceived her only son lay hurt, and that his hurt was so deadly, as that already his life had lost use of the *reasonable* and almost sensible part. *Sidney.*

2. Acting, speaking, or thinking rationally.

The parliament was dissolved, and gentlemen furnished with such forces, as were held sufficient to hold in bridle either the malice or rage of *reasonable* people. *Hayward.*

3. Just; rational; agreeable to reason.

By indubitable certainty, I mean that which doth not admit of any *reasonable* cause of doubting, which is the only certainty of which most things are capable. *Wilkins.*

A law may be *reasonable* in itself, although a man does not allow it, or does not know the reason of the lawgivers. *Swift.*

4. Not immoderate.

Let all things be thought upon,
That may with *reasonable* swiftness add
More feathers to our wings. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity.

I could with *reasonable* good manner receive the salutation of her and of the princess Pamela, doing them yet no further reverence than one princess oweth to another. *Sidney.*

A good way distant from the nigra rupes, there are four several lands of *reasonable* quantity. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

Notwithstanding these defects, the English colonies maintained themselves in a *reasonable* good estate, as long as they retained their own ancient laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

REA'SONABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *reasonable.*]

1. The faculty of reason.

2. Agreeableness to reason.

They thought the work would be better done, if those, who had satisfied themselves with the *reasonableness* of what they wish, would undertake the converting and disposing of other men. *Clarendon.*

He that rightly understands the *reasonableness* and excellency of charity, will know, that it can never be excusable to waste any of our money in pride and folly. *Law.*

3. Compliance with reason.

The passive reason, which is more properly *reasonableness*, is that order and congruity which is impressed upon the thing thus wrought; as in a watch, the whole frame and contexture of it carries a *reasonableness* in it, the passive impression of the reason or intellectual idea that was in the artist. *Hale.*

4. Moderation.

REA'SONABLY. *adv.* [from *reasonable.*]

1. Agreeably to reason.

Chaucer makes Arcite violent in his love, and unjust in the pursuit of it; yet when he came to die, he made him think more *reasonably*. *Dryden, Pref. to Fab.*

The church has formerly had eminent saints in that sex; and it may *reasonably* be thought, that it is purely owing to their poor and vain education, that this honour of their sex is for the most part confined to former ages. *Law.*

2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

Some man, *reasonably* studied in the law, should be persuaded to go thither as chancellor. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

If we can by industry make our deaf and dumb persons *reasonably* perfect in the language and pronunciation, he may be also capable of the same privilege of understanding by the eye what is spoken. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

REA'SONER. *n. s.* [*raisonneur*, Fr. from *reason.*] One who reasons; an arguer.

Due reverence pay
To learned Epicurus; see the way
By which this *reasoner* of so high renown
Moves through th' ecliptick road the rolling sun. *Blackmore.*

The terms are loose and undefined; and what less becomes a fair *reasoner*, he puts wrong and invidious names on every thing to colour a false way of arguing. *Addison.*

Those *reasoners*, who employ so much of their zeal for the upholding the balance of power in Christendom, by their practices are endeavouring to destroy it at home. *Swift.*

REA'SONING.† *n. s.* [from *reason.*] Argument.

The violence of winds, and the *reasonings* of men. *Wisd.* vii. 20.

Then there arose a *reasoning* among them, which of them should be greatest. *St. Luke*, ix. 46.

Down, reason, then; at least vain *reasonings*, down. *Milton, S. A.*

Those who would make use of solid arguments and strong *reasonings* to a reader of so delicate a turn, would be like that foolish people, who worshipped a fly, and sacrificed an ox to it. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Your *reasonings* therefore on this head, amount only to what the schools call *ignoratio elenchi;* proving before the question, on talking wide of the purpose. *Waterland.*

REA'SONLESS. *adj.* [from *reason.*] Void of reason.

This proffer is absurd and *reasonless*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Is it
Her true perfection, or my false transgression,
That makes me *reasonless* to reason thus? *Shakspeare.*

That they wholly direct the *reasonless* mind, I am resolved; for all those which were created mortal, as birds and beasts, are left to their natural appetites. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

These reasons in love's law have past for good,
Though fond and *reasonless* to some. *Milton, S. A.*

REASSE'MBLAGE.* *n. s.* [*re* and *assemblage.*] State of being again brought together.

New beings arise from the *reassemblage* of the scattered parts. *Harris, Three Treat. Note*, VII.

To REASSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *assemble.*] To collect anew.

There, *reassembling* our afflicted powers,
Consult how to offend our enemy. *Milton, P. L.*

To REASSE'RT. *v. a.* [*re* and *assert.*] To assert anew; to maintain after suspension or cessation.

His steps I followed, his doctrine I *reasserted*. *Atterbury.*

Young Orestes grown
To manly years should *reassert* the throne. *Pope.*

To REASSU'ME. *v. a.* [*reassumo*, Lat. *re* and *assume.*] To resume; to take again.

To him the Son return'd
Into his blissful bosom *reassum'd*,
In glory as of old. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor only on the Trojans fell this doom,
Their hearts at last the vanquish'd *reassume*. *Denham.*

For this he *reassumes* the nod,
While Semele commands the god. *Prior.*

After Henry VIII. had *reassumed* the supremacy, a statute was made, by which all doctors of the civil law might be made chancellors. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

To REASSU'RE. *v. a.* [*reassurer*, Fr.] To free from fear; to restore from terrour.

They rose with fear,
Till dauntless Pallas *reassur'd* the rest. *Dryden.*

RE'ASTINESS.* *n. s.* [from *reasty.*] State of being rancid. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

RE'ASTY.* *adj.* [perhaps a corruption of *rusty;* Sax. ꞃuꞅꞇıan, to contract rust.] Covered with a kind of rust, and having a rancid taste: a word applied to dried meat, particularly to bacon, and yet used in the north of England. "*Resty*, as flesh; *rancidus.*" *Pr. Parv.*

And then came haltyng Jone,
And brought a gambone
Of bakon that was *reasty*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 132.

REATE. n. s. [perhaps a corruption of *reak*. See REAK.] A kind of long small grass that grows in water, and complicates itself together.

Let them lie dry six months to kill the water-weeds; as water-lilies, candocks, *reate*, and bulrushes. *Walton.*

To REATTE'MPT.* *v. a.* [*re* and *attempt*.] To try again.

Reattempt a perfect mortification of the old man throughout, giving no unseasonable liberty to our deceitful body. *More, Song of the Soul, Notes*, p. 369.

To REAVE.† *v. a.* pret. *reft*. [ꞃeaꝼian, Saxon; *raffen*, Teut. See also *To* BEREAVE.]

1. To take away by stealth or violence. An obsolete word, Dr. Johnson says; but it is still a word of use, in the north, for tearing off, or blowing off, as the wind does thatch.

Dismounting from his lofty steed,
He to him leapt, in mind to *reave* his life. *Spenser.*
Some make his meashy bed, but *reave* his rest. *Carew.*
But these men, knowing, having heard the voyce
Of God, by some meanes, that sad death hath *reft*
The ruler heere; will never suffer left
Their unjust wooing of his wife. *Chapman.*
Who can be bound by any solemn vow,
To do a murderous deed, to rob a man,
To force a spotless virgin's chastity,
To *reave* the orphan of his patrimony,
And have no other reason for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a solemn oath? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Be wise, O my soul, and make sure of such friends as thou canst not be *reaved* of. *Bp. Hall, Soliloq.* § 43.

Ah! who hath *reft*, quoth he, my dearest pledge? *Milton, Lycidas.*

2. It was used as well in a good as bad sense.

They sought my troubled sense how to deceave
With talk, that might unquiet fancies *reave*. *Spenser.*

Each succeeding time addeth or *reaveth* goods and evils, according to the occasions itself produceth. *Carew.*

REBAPTIZA'TION. *n. s.* [*rebaptisation*, Fr. from *rebaptize*.] Renewal of baptism.

In maintainance of *rebaptization*, their arguments are built upon this, that hereticks are not any part of the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

To REBAPTI'ZE. *v. a.* [*rebaptiser*, Fr. *re* and *baptize*.] To baptize again.

Understanding that the rites of the church were observed, he approved of their baptism, and would not suffer them to be *rebaptized*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

REBAPTI'ZER.* *n. s.* [from *rebaptize*.] One that baptizes again.

There were Adamites in former times, and *rebaptizers*. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 29.

The name anabaptist signifieth a *rebaptizer*. *Featley, Dipp. Dipt*, p. 23.

To REBA'TE.† *v. a.* [*rebattre*, Fr.] To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness.

He doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge
With profits of the mind, study, and fast. *Shakspeare.*

If a message be brought me from a man of absolute credit with me, but by a messenger that is not so, my confidence in the truth of the relation cannot but be *rebated*, and lessened, by my diffidence in the relater. *Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot.* ch. 1. § 8.

He modifies his first severe decree;
The keener edge of battle to *rebate*,
The troops for honour fighting, not for hate. *Dryden.*
My flagging soul flies under her own pitch,
My senses too are dull and stupify'd,
Their edge *rebated*. *Dryden.*
The icy goat, the crab which square the scales;
With those of aries trine consent to hate
The scales of libra, and her rays *rebate*. *Creech.*
Their innocence unfeign'd long joys afford
To the honest nuptial bed, and, in the wane
Of life, *rebate* the miseries of age. *Philips.*

REBA'TEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *rebate*.] Diminution.

He made narrowed rests round about, [in the margin, narrowings or *rebatements*.] *1 Kings*, vi. 6.

REBA'TO.* *n. s.* A sort of ruff. See RABATO.

Spangles, embroideries, shadows, *rebatoes*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 478.

RE'BECK.† *n. s.* [*rebec*, Fr. *ribecca*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — Armor. *rebet*, fidicula, pandura. Lye. — Menage traces the word to the Arab. *rebab*, or *rebaba*, lyra; and accordingly *rebebe* in old French, and *ribibe* in old English, is another name for the *rebeck*. Sir J. Hawkins says, that the Moors brought it into Spain, whence it passed into Italy, and obtained the appellation of *ribecca*; or *ribebba*, as Florio's dictionary of 1598 observes; in which it is rendered in English, a *kit*. The Moorish instrument is said by Mr. Warton to have had only two strings, played on by a bow. Dr. Johnson and Mr. Steevens pronounce our *rebeck* an instrument of three strings.] A kind of fiddle.

When the merry bells ring round,
And the jocund *rebecks* sound,
To many a youth and many a maid,
Dancing in the checker'd shade. *Milton, L'All.*

RE'BEL. *n. s.* [*rebelle*, Fr. *rebellis*, Lat.] One who opposes lawful authority by violence.

The merciless Macdonel
Worthy to be a *rebel*; for to that
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do swarm upon him. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
The *rebels* there are up,
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shakspeare.*
Shall man from nature's sanction stray
A *rebel* to her rightful sway. *Fenton.*

RE'BEL.* *adj.* [*rebellis*, Lat.] Rebellious.

His pride
Had cast him out of heaven, with all his host
Of *rebel* angels. *Milton, P. L.*
Call to your aid, with boundless promises,
Each *rebel* wish, each traitor inclination,
That raises tumults in the female breast,
The love of power, of pleasure, and of show. *Johnson, Irene.*

To REBE'L. *v. n.* [*rebello*, Lat.] To rise in violent opposition against lawful authority.

Boys, immature in knowledge,
Pawn their experience to their present pleasure,
And so *rebel* to judgement. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
If they perceive dissention in our looks,
How will their grudging stomachs be provok'd
To wilful disobedience, and *rebel*? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion,
That in the nature of their lords *rebels*;
Bring oil to fire. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
There was a time, when all the body's members
Rebell'd against the belly. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
How cou'd my hand *rebel* against my heart?
How cou'd your heart *rebel* against your reason? *Dryden.*

Part of the angels *rebelled* against God, and thereby lost their happy state. *Locke.*

REBE'LLED.* *part. adj.* Rebellious; having been guilty of rebellion.

Arm'd with thy might, rid heaven of these *rebell'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

REBE'LLER.† *n. s.* [from *rebel*.] One that rebels. *Dict.*

All suche *rebellers* I shall make for to flee,
And with hard punyshements putt theme to dethe. *Parfre, Myst. of Candlemas-Day*, (1512.)

REBE'LLION. *n. s.* [*rebellion*, Fr. *rebellio*, Lat. from *rebel*.] Insurrection against lawful authority.

He was victorious in *rebellions* and seditions of people. *Bacon.*

Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive him of rule, but left the creatures to a *rebellion* or reluctation. *Bacon.*

Of their names in heavenly records now
[Is] no memorial, blotted out and ras'd
By their *rebellion* from the books of life. *Milton, P. L.*

Rebe'llious. *adj.* [from *rebel.*] Opponent to lawful authority.

From the day that thou didst depart out of Egypt, until ye came unto this place, ye have been *rebellious* against the Lord. *Deut.* ix. 7.

This our son is stubborn and *rebellious*, he will not obey our voice. *Deut.* xxi. 20.

Bent he seems
On desperate revenge, which shall redound
Upon his own *rebellious* head. *Milton, P. L.*

Rebe'lliously. *adv.* [from *rebellious.*] In opposition to lawful authority.

When one shewed him where a nobleman, that had *rebelliously* born arms against him, lay very honourably intombed, and advised the king to deface the monument; he said, no, no, but I would all the rest of mine enemies were as honourably intombed. *Camden, Rem.*

Rebe'lliousness.† *n. s.* [from *rebellious.*] The quality of being rebellious.

These pretermitted places were solid proofs of Romish *rebelliousness.* *Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c.* (1633,) p. 201.

To **Rebe'llow.** *v. n.* [*re* and *bellow.*] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise.

He loudly bray'd with beastly yelling sound,
That all the fields *rebellowed* again. *Spenser.*

The resisting air the thunder broke,
The cave *rebellow'd*, and the temple shook. *Dryden.*

From whence were heard, *rebellowing* to the main,
The roars of lions. *Dryden.*

Reboa'tion.† *n. s.* [*reboo*, Lat.] The return of a loud bellowing sound.

I imagine that I should hear the *reboation* of an universal groan. *Patrick, Divine Arithmetick,* (1659,) p. 2.

To **Reboi'l.*** *v. n.* [*rebullio*, Lat. See **Rebullition.**] To take fire; to be hot.

Some of his companions thereat *reboyleth*; — calling him a pick-thank. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 107. b.

To **REBOU'ND.** *v. n.* [*rebondir*, Fr. *re* and *bound.*] To spring back; to be reverberated; to fly back, in consequence of motion impressed and resisted by a greater power.

Whether it were a roaring voice of most savage wild beasts, or a *rebounding* echo from the hollow mountains. *Wisd.* xvii.

It with *rebounding* surge the bars assail'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that not only directly with regard to the good or ill we may do to others, but reflexively with regard to what may *rebound* to ourselves. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not *rebound* from one another: impenetrability makes them only stop. *Newton, Opt.*

She bounding from the shelfy shore,
Round the descending nymph the waves *rebounding* roar. *Pope.*

To **Rebou'nd.** *v. a.*

1. To reverberate; to beat back.

All our invectives, at their supposed errors, fall back with a *rebounded* force upon our own real ones. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Silenus sung, the vales his voice *rebound*,
And carry to the skies the sacred sound. *Dryden.*

2. Prior has used it improperly.

Flowers, by the soft South West
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their sweets from the odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*

Rebou'nd. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted; resilition.

I do feel,
By the *rebound* of yours, a grief that shoots
My very heart. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

If you strike a ball sidelong, not full upon the surface, the *rebound* will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any such resilience in echoes may be tried. *Bacon.*

The weapon with unerring fury flew,
At his left shoulder aim'd: nor entrance found;
But back, as from a rock, with swift *rebound*,
Harmless return'd. *Dryden.*

To **Rebra'ce.*** *v. a.* [*re* and *brace.*] To brace again.

'Tis a cause
To arm the hand of childhood, and *rebrace*
The slacken'd sinews of time-wearied age. *Gray, Agrippina.*

To **Rebre'athe.*** *v. a.* [*re* and *breathe.*] To breathe again.

As you are a soldier,
And Englishman, have hope to be redeem'd
From this your scorned bondage you sustain; —
Hope to *rebreathe* that air you tasted first.
Heywood, Challenge for Beauty.

REBU'FF. *n. s.* [*rebuffade*, Fr. *rebuffo*, Italian.] Repercussion; quick and sudden resistance.

By ill chance
The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud,
Instinct with fire and nitre, hurried him
As many miles aloft. *Milton, P. L.*

To **Rebu'ff.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat back: to oppose with sudden violence.

To **Rebu'ild.** *v. a.* [*re* and *build.*] To reedify; to restore from demolition; to repair.

The fines imposed there were the more questioned, and repined against, because they were assigned to the *rebuilding* and repairing of St. Paul's church. *Clarendon.*

Fine is the secret, delicate the art,
To raise the shades of heroes to our view,
Rebuild fall'n empires, and old time renew. *Tickell.*

Rebu'kable. *adj.* [from *rebuke.*] Worthy of reprehension.

Rebukable
And worthy shameful check it were, to stand
On mere mechanick compliment. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To **REBU'KE.**† *v. a.* [*reboucher*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius refers the word to the "Arm. *rebech*, objurgare; fortè à *re*, and Icel. *beckin*, insultatio." The Fr. *reboucher*, is to stop the mouth of a person.] To chide; to reprehend; to repress by objurgation.

I am asham'd; does not the stone *rebuke* me,
For being more stone than it? *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

[He] was *rebuked* for his iniquity; the dumb ass, speaking with man's voice, forbad the madness of the prophet. *2 Pet.* ii. 16.

The proud he tam'd, the penitent he cheer'd,
Nor to *rebuke* the rich offender fear'd. *Dryden.*

Rebu'ke. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Reprehension; chiding expression; objurgation.

Why bear you these *rebukes*, and answer not? *Shakspeare.*

If he will not yield,
Rebuke and dread correction wait on us,
And they shall do their office. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Thy *rebuke* hath broken my heart. *Ps.* lxix. 21.

The *rebukes* and chiding to children, should be in grave and dispassionate words. *Locke.*

Shall Cibber's son, without *rebuke*,
Swear like a lord? *Pope.*

Should vice expect to 'scape *rebuke*,
Because its owner is a duke? *Swift, Miscell.*

2. In low language, it signifies any kind of check.

He gave him so terrible a *rebuke* upon the forehead with his heel, that he laid him at his length. *L'Estrange.*

Rebu'ker. *n. s.* [from *rebuke.*] A chider; a reprehender.

The revolters are profound to make slaughter, though I have been a *rebuker* of them all. *Hosea*, v. 2.

Rebu'keful.* *adj.* [*rebuke* and *full.*] Abounding in rebuke: as, "a railer [is] a *rebukeful* speaker." Huloet. Not now in use.

REBU'KEFULLY.* *adv.* [from *rebukeful.*] With reprehension.

Unto every man disclose not thy heart, least peradventure he will give to thee a fayned thanke, and after report *rebukefully* of thee. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 112. b.

REBULLI'TION.* *n. s.* [*rebullio*, Lat.] Act of boiling or effervescing.

We are sorry to hear that the Scottish gentlemen, who have been lately sent to that king, found (as they say) but a brusk welcome; which makes all fear, that there may be a *rebullition* in that business. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 582.

To REBU'RY.* *v. a.* [*re* and *bury.*] To inter again.

He caused her body to be *re-buried* in St. Maries Church in Oxford, with great pomp and solemnity. *Ashmole, Berk.* i. p. 154.

RE'BUS.† *n. s.* [*rebus*, old Fr. from the Lat. word *rebus;* the origin of which adoption is ascribed to the priests of Picardy, who, during the time of the carnival, made certain libels "*de rebus quæ geruntur,*" that is, jokes and satires, by breaking and joining words, or by representing meanings in a kind of picture. See MENAGE. Hence the term *rebus de Picardy;* which Sir George Buck explains by "devises and representations of odd things by words and mottoes; which present one thing, and by dividing the word, in pronunciation, signify another." Hist. of Rich. III. ad fin.] A word or name represented by things; a sort of riddle.

Some citizens, wanting arms, have coined themselves certain devices alluding to their names, which we call *rebus:* Master Jugge the printer, in many of his books, took, to express his name, a nightingale sitting in a bush with a scrole in her mouth, wherein was written jugge, jugge, jugge. *Peacham.*

A *rebus* has been lately hewn out in free-stone, and erected over the two portals of Blenheim house, being the figure of a monstrous lion tearing to pieces a little cock. For the better understanding of which device, I must acquaint my English reader, that the cock has the misfortune to be called in Latin by the same word that signifies a Frenchman, as a lion is the emblem of the English nation. *Addison, Spect.* No. 59.

From Egyptian hieroglyphics to modern *rebus*-writing. *Lowth, Lett. to Warburton,* p. 13.

To REBU'T.† *v. n.* [*rebuter*, Fr.]

1. To retire back. Obsolete.

Themselves too rudely rigorous,
Astonished with the stroke of their own hand,
Do back *rebut*, and each to other yielded land. *Spenser.*

2. To return an answer: a law term.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder; upon which the defendant may *rebut.* *Blackstone.*

To REBU'T.* *v. a.* To beat back; to keep off; to drive away.

But he, not like a weary traveilere,
Their sharp assault right boldly did *rebut.* *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. ii. 23.

About his head a rocky canopye,
And craggy hangings, round a shadow threw,
Rebutting Phœbus' parching fervencie. *P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl.* i. st. 3.

REBU'TTER.† *n. s.* An answer to a rejoinder.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder: upon which the defendant may rebut; and the plaintiff answer him by a sur-rebutter. Which pleas, replications, rejoinders, sur-rejoinders, *rebutters*, and sur-rebutters answer to the *exceptio, replicatio, duplicatio, triplicatio*, and *quadruplicatio* of the Roman laws. *Blackstone.*

To RECA'LL. *v. a.* [*re* and *call.*] To call back; to call again; to revoke.

They who *recal* the church unto that which was at the first, must set bounds unto their speeches. *Hooker.*

If Henry were *recall'd* to life again,
These news would cause him once more yield the ghost. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Neglected long, she let the secret rest,
Till love *recall'd* it to her labouring breast. *Dryden.*

It is strange the soul should never once *recal* over any of its pure native ideas, before it borrowed any thing from the body; never any other ideas, but what derive their original from that union. *Locke.*

To the churches, wherein they were ordained, they might of right be *recalled* as to their proper church, under pain of excommunication. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

It is necessary to *recall* to the reader's mind, the desire Ulysses has to reach his own country. *Broome on the Odyss.*

If princes, whose dominions lie contiguous, be forced to draw from those armies which act against France, we must hourly expect having those troops *recalled*, which they now leave with us in the midst of a siege. *Swift, Miscell.*

RECA'LL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Revocation; act or power of calling back.

Other decrees
Against thee are gone forth, without *recall.* *Milton, P. L.*

'Tis done, and since 'tis done, 'tis past *recall;*
And since 'tis past *recall*, must be forgotten. *Dryden.*

To RECA'NT. *v. a.* [*recanto*, Lat.] To retract; to recall; to contradict what one has once said or done.

He shall do this, or else I do *recant*
The pardon that I late pronounced. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

How soon would ease *recant*
Vows made in pain as violent and void? *Milton, P. L.*

To RECA'NT. *v. n.* To revoke a position; to unsay what has been said.

If it be thought, that the praise of a translation consists in adding new beauties, I shall be willing to *recant.* *Dryden.*

That the legislature should have power to change the succession, whenever the necessities of the kingdom require, is so useful towards preserving our religion and liberty, that I know not how to *recant.* *Swift.*

RECANTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *recant.*] Retraction; declaration contradictory to a former declaration.

She could not see means to join this *recantation* to the former vow. *Sidney.*

The poor man was imprisoned for this discovery, and forced to make a publick *recantation.* *Stillingfleet.*

RECA'NTER. *n. s.* [from *recant.*] One who recants.

The publick body, which doth seldom
Play the *recanter*, feeling in itself
A lack of Timon's aid, hath sense withal
Of its own fall, restraining aid to Timon. *Shakspeare.*

To RECAPA'CITATE.* *v. a.* [*re* and *capacitate.*] To qualify again.

There was another [amendment] which provided, that persons, *recapacitating* themselves by taking the oaths, should not come into the places out of which they were turned, if full. *Atterbury, Lett. to Bp. Trelawney.*

To RECAPI'TULATE. *v. a.* [*recapituler*, Fr *re* and *capitulum*, Lat.] To repeat again the sum of a former discourse.

Hylobares judiciously and resentingly *recapitulates* your main reasonings. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

I have been forced to *recapitulate* these things, because mankind is not more liable to deceit, than it is willing to continue in a pleasing error. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

RECAPITULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *recapitulate.*] Distinct repetition of the principal points.

He maketh a *recapitulation* of the Christian churches; among the rest he addeth the isle of Eden by name. *Ralegh.*

Instead of raising any particular uses from the point that has been delivered, let us make a brief *recapitulation* of the whole. *South.*

RECAPI'TULATORY.† *adj.* [from *recapitulate.*] Repeating again.

This law is comprehensive, and *recapitulatory*, as it were, of the rest concerning our neighbour. *Barrow on the Decalogue.*

Recapitulatory exercises. *Garretson.*

Illustrating it by *recapitulatory* moral reflections. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 358.

RECA'PTURE.* *n. s.* [*re* and *capture.*] A prize recovered from those who had taken it.

To RECA'PTURE.* *v. a.* To retake a prize.

To RECA'RNIFY.* *v. a.* [*re* and *carnify.*] To convert again into flesh.

Looking upon a herd of kine quietly grazing up and down, I fell to consider that the flesh which is daily dished upon our tables is but concocted grass, which is *recarnified* in our stomachs, and transmuted to another flesh. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 50.

To RECA'RRY. *v. a.* [*re* and *carry.*] To carry back.

When the Turks besieged Malta or Rhodes, pigeons carried and *recarried* letters. *Walton, Angler.*

To RECA'ST.* *v. a.* [*re* and *cast.*]

1. To throw again.

In the midst of their running race, they would cast and *recast* themselves from one to another horse. *Florio, Tr. of Montaigne,* p. 155.

2. To mould anew.

The advocates of free inquiry have *recast* the annals of Christian antiquity. *Bp. Burgess on the Div. of Christ,* p. 28.

To RECE'DE. *v. n.* [*recedo,* Lat.]

1. To fall back; to retreat.

A deaf noise of sounds that never cease,
Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, *receding* from the insulted shore. *Dryden.*
Ye doubts and fears!
Scatter'd by winds *recede,* and wild in forests rove. *Prior.*

All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to *recede* from the centre, and every moment would fly out in right lines, if they were not violently restrained by contiguous matter. *Bentley.*

2. To desist; to relax any claim.

I can be content to *recede* much from my own interests and personal rights. *King Charles.*

They hoped that their general assembly would be persuaded to depart from some of their demands; but that, for the present, they had not authority to *recede* from any one proposition. *Clarendon.*

RECEI'PT.† *n. s.* [*receptum,* Latin.]

1. The act of receiving.

Villain, thou did'st deny the gold's *receipt,*
And told me of a mistress. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

It must be done upon the *receipt* of the wound, before the patient's spirits be overheated. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory must not be expressed like the ecstacy of a harlequin, on the *receipt* of a letter from his mistress. *Dryden.*

2. The place of receiving.

Jesus saw Matthew sitting at the *receipt* of custom. *St. Matt.* ix. 9.

3. [*Recepte,* Fr.] A note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received.

4. Reception; admission.

It is of things heavenly an universal declaration, working in them, whose hearts God inspireth with the due consideration thereof, an habit or disposition of mind, whereby they are made fit vessels, both for the *receipt* and delivery of whatsoever spiritual perfection. *Hooker.*

5. Reception; welcome.

The same words in my lady Philoclea's mouth might have had a better grace, and perchance have found a gentler *receipt.* *Sidney.*

Jove requite
And all th' immortall gods, with that delight
Thou most desir'st, thy kind *receite* of me,
Of friend, to humane hospitality. *Chapman.*

6. [From *recipe.* Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the low Lat. *recepta;* or Ital. *recetta.* "Medicus varia remedia scribebat in scedulis quas *receptas* vocant." Poggii Facetiæ, ed. 1538. Bas. p. 473. See also Du Cange in V. RECEPTA.] Prescription of ingredients for any composition.

On his bed of death
Many *receipts* he gave me, chiefly one
Of his old experience the only darling. *Shakspeare.*
I'll teach him a *receipt* to make
Words that weep, and tears that speak. *Cowley.*

That Medea could make old men young again, was nothing else, but that, from knowledge of simples, she had a *receipt* to make white hair black. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Wise leeches will not vain *receipts* obtrude,
While growing pains pronounce the humours crude. *Dryden.*
Some dryly plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull *receipts* how poems may be made. *Pope.*

Scribonius found the *receipt* in a letter wrote to Tiberius, and was never able to procure the *receipt* during the emperor's life. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

RECEI'VABLE.† *adj.* [*recevable,* Fr. from *receive.*] Capable of being received.

His own single denial being not *receivable* against two agreeing informers. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 308.

RECEI'VABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *receivable.*] Capability of receiving.

Such waxy molds, or tender *receivableness.* *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* p. 352.

To RECEI'VE. *v. a.* [*recevoir,* Fr. *recipio,* Lat.]

1. To take or obtain any thing as due.

If by this crime he owes the law his life,
Why, let the war *receive* 't in valiant gore. *Shakspeare.*

A certain nobleman went into a far country, to *receive* for himself a kingdom, and return. *St. Luke,* xiv. 12.

2. To take or obtain from another, whether good or evil.

Though I should *receive* a thousand shekels of silver in mine hand, yet would I not put forth mine hand against the king's son. *2 Sam.* xviii. 12.

What? shall we *receive* good at the hands of God, and shall we not *receive* evil? *Job,* ii. 10.

To them hast thou poured a drink-offering? should I *receive* comfort in these? *Is.* lvii. 6.

He that doeth wrong, shall *receive* for the wrong done; and there is no respect of persons. *Col.* iii. 25.

Put all in writing that thou givest out, and *receivest* in. *Ecclus.* xlii. 7.

They lived with the friendship and equality of brethren; *received* no laws from one another, but lived separately. *Locke.*

3. To take any thing communicated.

Draw general conclusions from every particular they meet with: these make little true benefit of history; nay, being of forward and active spirits, *receive* more harm by it. *Locke.*

The idea of solidity we *receive* by our touch. *Locke.*

The same inability will every one find, who shall go about to fashion in his understanding any simple idea, not *received* in by his senses or by reflection. *Locke.*

To conceive the ideas we *receive* from sensation, consider them, in reference to the different ways, whereby they make their approaches to our minds. *Locke.*

4. To embrace intellectually.

We have set it down as a law, to examine things to the bottom, and not to *receive* upon credit, or reject upon improbabilities. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

In an equal indifferency for all truth; I mean the *receiving* it, in the love of it, as truth; and in the examination of our principles, and not *receiving* any for such, till we are fully convinced of their certainty, consists the freedom of the understanding. *Locke.*

5. To allow.

Long *received* custom forbidding them to do as they did, there was no excuse to justify their act; unless, in the Scripture, they could shew some law, that did licence them thus to break a received custom. *Hooker.*

Will it not be *receiv'd,*
When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two,
And us'd their very daggers; that they have don't?
— Who dares *receive* it other? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Lest any should think that any thing in this number eight creates the diapason; this computation of eight is rather a thing *received,* than any true computation. *Bacon.*

6. To admit.

When they came to Jerusalem, they were *received* of the church. *Acts*, xv. 4.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward *receive* me to glory. *Ps.* lxxiii. 24.

Let her be shut out from the camp seven days, and after that *received* in again. *Numb.* xii. 14.

Free converse with persons of different sects will enlarge our charity towards others, and incline us to *receive* them into all the degrees of unity and affection which the word of God requires. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

7. To take as into a vessel.

He was taken up, and a cloud *received* him out of their sight. *Acts*, i. 9.

8. To take into a place or state.

After the Lord had spoken, he was *received* up into heaven, and sat on the right hand of God. *St. Mark*, xvi. 19.

9. To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually.

To one of your *receiving*,
Enough is shewn. *Shakspeare.*

10. To entertain as a guest.

Abundance fit to honour, and *receive*,
Our heavenly stranger. *Milton, P. L.*

Recei'vedness. *n. s.* [from *received.*] General allowance.

Others will, upon account of the *receivedness* of the proposed opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than acquiesced in. *Boyle.*

Recei'ver. *n. s.* [*receveur*, Fr. from *receive.*]

1. One to whom any thing is communicated by another.

All the learnings that his time could make him *receiver* of, he took as we do air. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

She from whose influence all impression came,
But by *receivers* impotencies lame. *Donne.*

What was so mercifully designed, might have been improved by the humble and diligent *receivers* unto their greatest advantages. *Hammond.*

2. One to whom any thing is given or paid.

In all works of liberality, something more is to be considered, besides the occasion of the givers; and that is the occasion of the *receivers*. *Sprat.*

Gratitude is a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward sense, and an outward acknowledgement of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, as the occasions of the doer shall require, and the abilities of the *receiver* extend to. *South.*

If one third of the money in trade were locked up, landholders must receive one-third less for their goods; a less quantity of money by one third being to be distributed amongst an equal number of *receivers*. *Locke.*

Wood's halfpence will be offered for six a penny, and the necessary *receivers* will be losers of two-thirds in their pay. *Swift.*

3. An officer appointed to receive publick money.

There is a *receiver* who alone handleth the monies. *Bacon.*

4. One who partakes of the blessed sacrament.

The signification and sense of the sacrament dispose the spirit of the *receiver* to admit the grace of the spirit of God there consigned. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

5. One who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals.

This is a great cause of the maintenance of thieves, knowing their receivers always ready; for were there no *receivers*, there would be no thieves. *Spenser on Ireland.*

6. The vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still.

These liquors, which the wide *receiver* fill,
Prepar'd with labour, and refin'd with skill,
Another course to distant parts begin. *Blackmore.*

Alkaline spirits run in veins down the sides of the *receiver* in distillations, which will not take fire. *Arbuthnot.*

7. The vessel of the air pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.

The air that in exhausted *receivers* of air pumps is exhaled from minerals, is as true as to elasticity and density or rarefaction, as that we respire in. *Bentley.*

To **Rece'lebrate.** *v. a.* [*re* and *celebrate.*] To celebrate anew.

French air and English verse here wedded lie:
Who did this knot compose,
Again hath brought the lily to the rose;
And with their chained dance,
Recelebrates the joyful match. *B. Jonson.*

Re'cency. *n. s.* [*recens*, Lat.] Newness; new state.

A schirrhus in its *recency*, whilst it is in its augment, requireth milder applications than the confirmed one. *Wiseman.*

To **RECE'NSE.*** *v. a.* [*recenser*, old Fr. *recenseo*, Lat.] To examine; to review; to revise.

Sixtus and Clemens, at a vast expence, had an assembly of learned divines to *recense* and adjust the Latin Vulgate. *Bentley, Lett.* p. 232.

Rece'nsion.† *n. s.* [*recensio*, Lat.] Enumeration; review.

A catalogue or *recension* of the parts of the church. *Mede, Apost. of the Lat. Times*, (1641,) p. 52.

In this *recension* of monthly flowers, it is to be understood from its first appearing to its final withering. *Evelyn.*

RE'CENT.† *adj.* [*recent*, Fr. Cotgrave; *recens*, Latin.]

1. New; not of long existence.

The ancients were of opinion, that those parts, where Egypt now is, were formerly sea, and that a considerable portion of that country was *recent*, and formed out of the mud discharged into the neighbouring sea by the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. Late; not antique.

Among all the great and worthy persons, whereof the memory remaineth, either ancient or *recent*, there is not one that hath been transported to the mad degree of love. *Bacon.*

3. Fresh; not long dismissed, released, or parted from.

Ulysses moves,
Urg'd on by want, and *recent* from the storms,
The brackish ooze his manly grace deforms. *Pope.*

Re'cently. *adv.* [from *recent.*] Newly; freshly.

Those tubes, which are most *recently* made of fluids, are most flexible and most easily lengthened. *Arbuthnot.*

Re'centness. *n. s.* [from *recent.*] Newness; freshness.

This inference of the *recentness* of mankind from the *recentness* of these apotheoses of gentile deities, seems too weak to bear up this supposition of the novitas humani generis. *Hale.*

Rece'ptacle.† *n. s.* [*receptacle*, Fr. Cotgrave; *receptaculum*, Lat.] A vessel or place into which any thing is received. This had formerly the accent on the first syllable.

When the sharpness of death was overcome, he then opened heaven, as well to believing Gentiles as Jews: heaven till then was no *receptacle* to the souls of either. *Hooker.*

The county of Tipperary, the only county palatine in Ireland, is by abuse of some bad ones made a *receptacle* to rob the rest of the counties about it. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As in a vault, an ancient *receptacle*,
Where, for these many hundred years, the bones
Of all my buried ancestors are packt. *Shakspeare.*

The eye of the soul, or *receptacle* of sapience and divine knowledge. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Lest paradise a *receptacle* prove
To spirits foul, and all my trees their prey. *Milton, P. L.*

Their intelligence, put in at the top of the horn, shall convey it into a little *receptacle* at the bottom. *Addison.*

These are conveniencies to private persons; instead of being *receptacles* for the truly poor, they tempt men to pretend poverty, in order to share the advantages. *Atterbury.*

Though the supply from this great *receptacle* below be continual and alike to all the globe; yet when it arrives near the

surface, where the heat is not so uniform, it is subject to vicissitudes. *Woodward.*

Re'ceptary. *n. s.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Thing received. Not in use.

They, which behold the present state of things, cannot condemn our sober enquiries in the doubtful appertenancies of arts, and *receptaries* of philosophy. *Brown.*

Receptibi'lity. *n. s.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Possibility of receiving.

The peripatetick matter is a pure unactuated power; and this conceited vacuum a mere *receptibility.* *Glanville.*

RECE'PTION.† *n. s.* [*reception*, Fr. Cotgrave; *receptus*, Latin.]

1. The act of receiving.

Both serve completely for the *reception* and communication of learned knowledge. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

In this animal are found parts official unto nutrition, which were its aliment the empty *reception* of air, provisions had been superfluous. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. The state of being received.

Causes, according still
To the *reception* of their matter, act;
Not to the extent of their own sphere. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Admission of any thing communicated.

In some animals, the avenues, provided by nature for the *reception* of sensations, are few, and the perception they are received with, obscure and dull. *Locke.*

4. Readmission.

All hope is lost
Of my *reception* into grace. *Milton, P. L.*

5. The act of containing.

I cannot survey this world of fluid matter, without thinking on the hand that first poured it out, and made a proper channel for its *reception.* *Addison.*

6. Treatment at first coming; welcome; entertainment.

This succession of so many powerful methods being farther prescribed by God, have found so discouraging a *reception*, that nothing but the violence of storming or battery can pretend to prove successful. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Pretending to consult
About the great *reception* of their king,
Thither to come. *Milton, P. L.*

7. Opinion generally admitted.

Philosophers, who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries, have fallen into as extravagant opinions, as even common *reception* countenanced. *Locke.*

8. Recovery. Not in use.

He was right glad of the French king's *reception* of those towns from Maximilian. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Rece'ptive. *adj.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

The soul being, as it is active, perfected by love of that infinite good, shall, as it is *receptive*, be also perfected with those supernatural passions of joy, peace, and delight. *Hooker.*

To advance the spiritual concerns of all that could in any kind become *receptive* of the good he meant them, was his unlimited designment and endeavour. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

The pretended first matter is capable of all forms, and the imaginary space is *receptive* of all bodies. *Glanville.*

Recepti'vity.* *n. s.* [*receptivité*, Fr.] State or quality of being receptive.

These things the sun can work in one place, because the matter is prepared for him; in another he cannot, because the matter is unprepared for such and such a form: for he cannot work any where beyond the possibility or *receptivity* of his matter. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 181.

Rece'ptory. *adj.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Generally or popularly admitted.

Although therein be contained many excellent things, and verified upon his own experience, yet there are many also *receptory*, and will not endure the test. *Brown.*

RECE'SS. *n. s.* [*recessus*, Latin.]

1. Retirement; retreat; withdrawing; secession.

What tumults could not do, an army must; my *recess* hath given them confidence that I may be conquered. *K. Charles.*

Fair Thames she haunts, and every neighbouring grove,
Sacred to soft *recess* and gentle love. *Prior.*

2. Departure.

We come into the world, and know not how; we live in it in a self-nescience, and go hence again, and are as ignorant of our *recess.* *Glanville, Scepsis.*

3. Place of retirement; place of secrecy; private abode.

This happy place our sweet
Recess, and only consolation left. *Milton, P. L.*

The deep *recesses* of the grove he gain'd. *Dryden.*

I wish that a crowd of bad writers do not rush into the quiet of your *recesses.* *Dryden.*

4. [*Recez*, Fr.] Perhaps an abstract of the proceedings of an imperial diet.

In the imperial chamber, the proctors have a florin taxed and allowed them for every substantial *recess.* *Ayliffe.*

5. Departure into privacy.

The great seraphick lords, and cherubim,
In close *recess* and secret conclave sat. *Milton, P. L.*

In the *recess* of the jury, they are to consider their evidence. *Hale.*

6. Remission or suspension of any procedure.

On both sides they made rather a kind of *recess*, than a breach of treaty, and concluded upon a truce. *Bacon.*

I conceived this parliament would find work, with convenient *recesses*, for the first three years. *King Charles.*

7. Removal to distance.

Whatsoever sign the sun possessed, whose *recess* or vicinity defineth the quarters of the year, those of our seasons were actually existent. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

8. Privacy; secrecy of abode.

Good verse, *recess* and solitude requires;
And ease from cares, and undisturb'd desires. *Dryden.*

9. Secret part.

In their mysteries, and most secret *recesses*, and adyta of their religion, their heathen priests betrayed and led their votaries into all the most horrid unnatural sins. *Hammond.*

Every scholar should acquaint himself with a superficial scheme of all the sciences, yet there is no necessity for every man of learning to enter into their difficulties and deep *recesses.* *Watts on the Mind.*

Rece'ssion.† *n. s.* [*recessio*, Lat.]

1. The act of retreating.

I do not mean *recessions*, or distances, from states of eminency or perfection. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, ch. 5. § 3.

Every degree of *recession* from the state of grace Christ first put us in, is a *recession* from our hopes. *Bp. Taylor, Gr. Exemplar.*

Death is nothing else but the privation or *recession* of life. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 4.

2. Act of relaxing or desisting from any claim.

His [Christ's] whole life went in a constant *recession* from his own rights. *South, Serm.* x. 301.

Abating something from the height and strictness of our pretences: and a favourable *recession* in such cases will greatly engage men to have an honourable opinion, and a peaceful affection towards us. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 29.

To **Recha'nge.** *v. a.* [*rechanger*, Fr. *re* and *change.*] To change again.

Those endued with foresight, work with facility; others are perpetually changing and *rechanging* their work. *Dryden.*

To **Recha'rge.** *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr. *re* and *charge.*]

1. To accuse in return.

The fault, that we find with them, is, that they overmuch abridge the church of her power in these things: whereupon they *recharge* us, as if in these things we gave the church a liberty, which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*

2. To attack anew.

They charge, *recharge*, and all along the sea
They drive and squander the huge Belgian fleet. *Dryden.*

RECHEA'T.† *n. s.* [*recet*, old Fr. lieu de retraite. Roquefort. *Recet* was used in the same sense as *retraite*. Hanmer.] Among hunters, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counterscent. *Bailey.*

That a woman conceived me, I thank her; but that I will have a *recheat* winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me. *Shakspeare.*

To **RECHEA'T.*** *v. n.* To blow the recheat.

Recheat, mark you, Sir, upon the same three winds. *Return from Parnassus*, (1606.)

Recheating with his horn, which then the hunter cheeres. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

RECIDIVA'TION.† *n. s.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Backsliding; falling again.

This *recidivation* is desperate. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

Having been sick, and but newly recovered, he adventured to travel to wait in his place, and so by *recidivation* he died. *Sir J. Harington, Br. View of the Ch.* p. 141.

When these temporary supporters fail, the building that relies upon them, rushes into coldness, *recidivation*, and lukewarmness. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 137.

Our renewed obedience is still most indispensably required, though mixed with much of weakness, frailties, *recidivations*, to make us capable of pardon. *Hammond, Pract. Catechism.*

RECIDI'VOUS. *adj.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Subject to fall again.

RE'CIPE. *n. s.* [*recipe*, Lat. the term used by physicians, when they direct ingredients.] A medical prescription.

I should enjoin you travel; for absence doth in a kind remove the cause, and answers the physicians first *recipe*, vomiting and purging; but this would be too harsh. *Suckling.*

The apothecary train is wholly blind,
From files a random *recipe* they take,
And many deaths of one prescription make. *Dryden.*

RECI'PIENT. *n. s.* [*recipiens*, Latin.]

1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated.

Though the images, or whatever else is the cause of sense, may be alike as from the object, yet may the representations be varied according to the nature of the *recipient*. *Glanville.*

2. The vessel into which spirits are driven by the still.

The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical preparation, ceases to be nutritive; and after all the labours of the alembeck, leaves in the *recipient* a fretting corrosive. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

RECI'PROCAL.† *adj.* [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproque*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Our own word was also *reciproque*, which Bacon has used, as Mr. Malone likewise has observed: "Except the love be *reciproque*." Ess. on Love. Ben Jonson has also the same word. Bacon, in his Natural History, uses *reciprocal* as a substantive; but Dr. Johnson has cited the passage inaccurately, and made the word an adjective.]

1. Acting in vicissitude; alternate.

What if that light,
To the terrestrial moon be as a star,
Enlightening her by day, as she by night
This earth? *reciprocal*, if land be there,
Fields and inhabitants. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Mutual; done by each to each.

Where there's no hope of a *reciprocal* aid, there can be no reason for the mutual obligation. *L'Estrange.*

In *reciprocal* duties, the failure on one side justifies not a failure on the other. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

3. Mutually interchangeable.

These two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined; which, in the schools, signifies, that the definition may be used in the place of the thing defined. *Watts.*

4. In geometry, *reciprocal* proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much lesser than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versa. *Harris.*

According to the laws of motion, if the bulk and activity of aliment and medicines are in *reciprocal* proportion, the effect will be the same. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

RECI'PROCAL.* *n. s.* An alternacy.

Corruption is a *reciprocal* to generation; and they two are as nature's two terms or boundaries, and the guides to life and death. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.* No. 328.

RECI'PROCALLY. *adv.* [from *reciprocal*.] Mutually; interchangeably.

His mind and place
Infecting one another *reciprocally*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Make the bodies appear enlightened by the shadows which bound the sight, which cause it to repose for some space of time; and *reciprocally* the shadows may be made sensible by enlightening your ground. *Dryden.*

If the distance be about the hundredth part of an inch, the water will rise to the height of about an inch; and if the distance be greater or less in any proportion, the height will be *reciprocally* proportional to the distance very nearly: for the attractive force of the glasses is the same, whether the distance between them be greater or less; and the weight of the water drawn up is the same, if the height of it be *reciprocally* proportional to the height of the glasses. *Newton, Opt.*

Those two particles do *reciprocally* affect each other with the same force and vigour, as they would do at the same distance in any other situation. *Bentley.*

RECI'PROCALNESS. *n. s.* [from *reciprocal*.] Mutual return; alternateness.

The *reciprocalness* of the injury ought to allay the displeasure at it. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

To **RECI'PROCATE.** *v. n.* [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproquer*, Fr.] To act interchangeably; to alternate.

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws, and blows *reciprocating* air. *Dryden.*

From whence the quick *reciprocating* breath,
The lobe adhesive, and the sweat of death. *Sewel.*

To **RECI'PROCATE.*** *v. a.* To exchange; to interchange.

Vainly *reciprocating* the saw of endless contention. *Barrow, Serm.* i. 359.

A youth or maiden, meeting by chance, or brought together by artifice, exchange glances, *reciprocate* civilities, go home and dream of one another. *Johnson, Rasselas.*

RECIPROCA'TION. *n. s.* [*reciprocatio*, from *reciprocus*, Latin.] Alternation; action interchanged.

Bodies may be altered by heat, and yet no such *reciprocation* of rarefaction, condensation, and separation. *Bacon.*

That Aristotle drowned himself in Euripus, as despairing to resolve the cause of its *reciprocation* or ebb and flow seven times a day, is generally believed. *Brown.*

Where the bottom of the sea is owze or sand, it is by the motion of the waters, so far as the *reciprocation* of the sea extends to the bottom, brought to a level. *Ray.*

The systole resembles the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural site: what is the principal efficient of this *reciprocation*? *Ray.*

RECIPRO'CITY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *reciprocité*.] Reciprocal obligation. I have heard the introduction of this word attributed to the late lord Shelburne, when secretary of state, which he first was in 1766.

Any degree of *reciprocity* will prevent the pact from being nude. *Blackstone.*

RECI'SION.† *n. s.* [*recision*, Fr. Cotgrave; *recisus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off. *Sherwood.*

RECI'TAL. *n. s.* [from *recite*.]

1. Repetition; rehearsal.

The last are repetitions and *recitals* of the first. *Denham.*

2. Narration.

This often sets him on empty boasts, and betrays him into vain fantastick *recitals* of his own performances. *Addison.*

3. Enumeration.

To make the rough *recital* aptly chime,
Or bring the sum of Gallia's loss to rhime,
Is mighty hard. *Prior.*

RECITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *recite.*] Repetition; rehearsal.

If menaces of Scripture fall upon men's persons, if they are but the *recitations* and descriptions of God's decreed wrath, and those decrees and that wrath have no respect to the actual sins of men; why should terrors restrain me from sin, when present advantage invites me to it? *Hammond.*

He used philosophical arguments and *recitations.* *Temple.*

RECITATI'VE.† } RECITATI'VO. } *n. s.* [Ital. from *recite.*] A kind of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chant. It is said to have been invented by Jacopo Peri for the opera of Euridice, first performed at Florence in 1600.

He introduced the examples of moral virtue, writ in verse, and performed in *recitative* musick. *Dryden.*

There is nothing that has more startled our English audience, than the Italian *recitativo* at its first entrance upon the stage. *Addison, Spect.* No. 29.

By singing peers upheld on either hand,
Then thus in quaint *recitativo* spoke. *Pope, Dunciad.*

RECITATI'VELY.* *adv.* After the manner of the recitative.

The jubilee was sung in the same manner, after which the office was performed only *recitatively;* no organs made use of till after the second collect for Morning Prayer.
Lett. on Q. Anne's Going to St. Paul's, (1702.)

To RECI'TE.† *v. a.* [*recito,* Lat. *reciter,* Fr.] To rehearse; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over.

Such as found out musical tunes, and *recited* verses in writing. *Ecclus.* xliv. 5.

While Telephus's youthful charms,
His rosy neck, and winding arms,
With endless rapture you *recite,*
And in the tender name delight. *Addison.*

The thoughts of gods let Granville's verse *recite,*
And bring the scenes of op'ning fate to light. *Pope.*

If we will *recite* nine hours in ten,
You lose your patience. *Pope, Ep. of Horace.*

RECI'TE. *n. s.* [*recit,* Fr. from the verb.] Recital. Not in use.

This added to all former *recites* or observations of long-liv'd races, makes it easy to conclude, that health and long life are the blessings of the poor as well as rich. *Temple.*

RECI'TER.† *n. s.* [from *recite.*] One who recites.

In Italy they have solemn declamations of certain select young gentlemen in Florence, like those *reciters* in old Rome.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 270.

Narrative songs were committed to memory, and delivered down from one *reciter* to another.
Bp. Percy, Ess. on the Anc. Metr. Romances, § 1.

To RECK. *v. n.* [recan, Saxon.]

1. To care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much; to be in care. Out of use. *Reck* is still retained in Scotland: it has *of* before the thing.

Thou's but a laesie loord
And *recks* much *of* thy swinke,
That with fond terms and witless words,
To blear mine eyes do'st think. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Good or bad,
What do I *reck,* sith that he dy'd entire. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I *reck* as little what betideth me,
As much I wish all good befortune you. *Shakspeare.*

With that care lost
Went all his fear; *of* God, or hell or worse,
He *reck'd* not. *Milton, P. L.*

2. *It* RECKS. *v. impersonal.* To care.

Of night or loneliness *it recks* me not;
I fear the dread events that dog them both,
Lest some ill-greeting touch attempt the person
Of our unowned sister. *Milton, Comus.*

To RECK. *v. a.* To heed; to care for.

This son of mine, not *recking* danger, and neglecting the present good way he was in of doing himself good, came hither to do this kind office to my unspeakable grief. *Sidney.*

If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing,
That none but fools would *reck.* *Shakspeare.*

Do not, as some ungracious pastors do,
Show me the steep and thorny way to heaven;
Whilst, like a puff'd and reckless libertine,
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,
And *recks* not his own read. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

RE'CKLESS.† *adj.* [from *reck;* receleas, Saxon.] Careless; heedless; mindless; untouched. See RECK. This is written *retchless* by old writers, and also by Dryden. See WRETCHLESS. In the north of England, as in Scotland, it is *rackless.*

It made the king as *reckless,* as them diligent. *Sidney.*

I'll after, more to be reveng'd of Eglamour
Than for the love of *reckless* Silvia. *Shakspeare.*

He apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as a drunken sleep; careless, *reckless,* and fearless of what's past, present, or to come; insensible of mortality and desperately mortal. *Shakspeare*

Next this was drawn the *reckless* cities flame,
When a strange hell pour'd down from heaven there came. *Cowley.*

RE'CKLESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *reck.* This word in the seventeenth article is erroneously written *wretchlesness.*] Carelessness; negligence.

Over many good fortunes began to breed a proud *recklesness* in them. *Sidney.*

To RE'CKON. *v. a.* [recan, Saxon; *rekenen,* Dutch.]

1. To number; to count.

The priest shall *reckon* unto him the money according to the years that remain, and it shall be abated. *Lev.* xxvii. 18.

Numb'ring of his virtues praise,
Death lost the *reckoning* of his days. *Crashaw.*

When are questions belonging to all finite existences by us *reckoned* from some known parts of this sensible world, and from some certain epochs marked out by motions in it? *Locke.*

The freezing of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods, would as well serve men to *reckon* their years by, as the motions of the sun. *Locke.*

I *reckoned* above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the church, though I only told three sides of it. *Addison.*

A multitude of cities are *reckoned* up by the geographers, particularly by Ptolemy. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To esteem; to account.

Where we cannot be persuaded that the will of God is, we should so far reject the authority of men, as to *reckon* it nothing. *Hooker.*

Varro's aviary is still so famous, that it is *reckoned* for one of those notables, which men of foreign nations record. *Wotton.*

For him I *reckon* not in high estate;
But thee, whose strength, while virtue was her mate,
Might have subdu'd the earth. *Milton, S. A.*

People, young and raw, and soft-natured, are apt to think it an easy thing to gain love, and *reckon* their own friendship a sure price of another man's; but when experience shall have shewn them the hardness of most hearts, the hollowness of others, and the baseness of all, they will find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only, who made hearts, can unite them. *South, Serm.*

Would the Dutch be content with the military government and revenues, and *reckon* it among what shall be thought necessary for their barrier? *Swift, Miscell.*

3. To assign in an account.

To him that worketh is the reward not *reckoned* of grace, but of debt. *Rom.* iv. 4.

To RE'CKON.† *v. n.*

1. To compute; to calculate.

We may fairly *reckon*, that this first age of apostles, with that second generation of many who were their immediate converts, extended to the middle of the second century. *Addison.*

2. To state an account: it has *with* before the other party.

We shall not spend a large expence of time,
Before we *reckon with* your several loves,
And make us even with you. *Shakspeare.*

3. To charge to account: with *on*.

I call posterity
Into the debt, and *reckon* on her head. *B. Jonson.*

4. To give an account; to assign reasons of action.

All flesh shall rise and *reckon*. *Abp. Sandys, Serm.* fol. 173.

5. To pay a penalty: with *for* before the crime.

If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall *reckon for* it one day. *Sanderson.*

6. To call to punishment: it has *with*.

God suffers the most grievous sins of particular persons to go unpunished in this world, because his justice will have another opportunity to meet and *reckon with* them. *Tillotson.*

7. [*Compter sur*, Fr.] To lay stress or dependance upon.

You *reckon upon* losing your friends kindness, when you have sufficiently convinced them, they can never hope for any of yours. *Temple, Miscell.*

RE'CKONER. *n. s.* [from *reckon.*] One who computes; one who calculates cost.

Reckoners without their host must reckon twice. *Camden.*

RE'CKONING. *n. s.* [from *reckon.*]

1. Computation; calculation.

2. Account of time.

Can'st thou their *reck'nings* keep? the time compute?
When their swoln bellies shall enlarge their fruit. *Sandys.*

3. Accounts of debtor and creditor.

They that know how their own *reckoning* goes,
Account not what they have, but what they lose. *Daniel.*

It is with a man and his conscience, as with one man and another; even *reckoning* makes lasting friends; and the way to make *reckonings* even, is to make them often. *South.*

4. Money charged by an host.

His industry is up stairs and down; his eloquence the parcel of a *reckoning*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

When a man's verses cannot be understood, it strikes a man more dead than a great *reckoning* in a little room. *Shakspeare.*

A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a *reckoning*. *Addison.*

5. Account taken.

There was no *reckoning* made with them of the money delivered into their hand. *2 Kings.*

6. Esteem; account; estimation.

Beauty, though in a great excellency in yourself as in any, yet you make no further *reckoning* of it, than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed. *Sidney.*

Were they all of as great account as the best among them, with us notwithstanding they ought not to be of such *reckoning*, that their opinion should cause the laws of the church to give place. *Hooker, Pref.*

RE'CKONING-BOOK. *n. s.* [from *reckoning* and *book.*] A book in which money received and expended is set down.

To RECLAI'M.† *v. a.* [*reclamo*, Latin.]

1. To reform; to correct.

He spared not the heads of any mischievous practises, but shewed sharp judgement on them for ensample sake, that all the meaner sort, which were infected with that evil, might, by terror thereof, be *reclaimed* and saved. *Spenser.*

This errour whosoever is able to *reclaim*, he shall save more in one summer, than Themison destroyed in any autumn. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Reclaim your wife from strolling up and down
To all assizes. *Dryden, Juv.*

'Tis the intention of providence in all the various expressions of his goodness, to *reclaim* mankind, and to engage their obedience. *Rogers, Serm.*

The penal laws in being against papists have been found ineffectual, and rather confirm than *reclaim* men from their errors. *Swift.*

2. [*Reclamer*, Fr.] To reduce to the state desired.

It was for him to hasten to let his people see, that he meant to govern by law, howsoever he came in by the sword; and fit also to *reclaim* them, to know him for their king, whom they had so lately talked of as an enemy. *Bacon.*

Much labour is requir'd in trees, to tame
Their wild disorder, and in ranks *reclaim*. *Dryden.*

Minds she the dangers of the Lycian coast?
Or is her towering flight *reclaim'd*,
By seas from Icarus's downfal nam'd?
Vain is the call, and useless the advice. *Prior.*

3. To recall; to cry out against.

The head strong horses hurried Octavius, the trembling charioteer, along, and were deaf to his *reclaiming* them. *Dryden.*

4. To tame.

Upon his fist he bore
An eagle well *reclaim'd*. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

Are not hawks brought to the hand, and lions, tygers, and bears *reclaimed* by good usage? *L'Estrange.*

5. To recover.

So shall the Briton-blood their crowne agayn *reclaim*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. iii. 48.

To RECLAI'M.* *v. n.* To exclaim.

O, tyrant Love!
Wisdom and Wit in vain *reclaim*;
And arts but soften as to feel thy flame. *Pope.*

RECLAI'M.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Reformation.

The concealing of Solomon's *reclaim* hath occasioned some, upon acknowledgement of the necessity of repentance, to suppose that Solomon past away without it. *Hales, Rem.* p. 93.

2. Recovery.

The loving couple neede no reskew feare,
But leasure had and liberty to frame
Their purpost flight, free from all man's *reclame*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. x. 16.

RECLAI'MABLE.* *adj.* [from *reclaim.*] That may be reclaimed.

He said that he was young, and so *reclaimable*; that this was his first fault. *Dr. Cockburn, Rem. on Burnet*, p. 41.

RECLAI'MANT. *n. s.* [from *reclaim.*] Contradicter.

In the year 325, as is well known, the Arian doctrines were proscribed, and anathematized in the famous council of Nice, consisting of 318 bishops, very unanimous in their resolutions, excepting a few *reclaimants*. *Waterland.*

RECLAI'MLESS.* *adj.* [*reclaim* and *less.*] Not to be reclaimed.

And look on Guise as a *reclaimless* rebel. *Lee, D. of Guise.*

RECLAMA'TION.* *n. s.* [*reclamation*, Fr. from *reclaim.*] Recovery.

I shall willingly frame myself to all companies, not for a partnership in their vice, but for their *reclamation* from evil, or encouragement in good. *Bp. Hall, Tempt. Repelled.* D. 3. § 5.

These, out of many such irregular practices, I write for his *reclamation*. *Tatler*, No. 71.

RECLINA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *recline.*] The act of leaning or reclining.

To RECLI'NE. *v. a.* [*reclino*, Lat. *recliner*, Fr.] To lean back; to lean sidewise.

The mother
Reclin'd her dying head upon his breast. *Dryden.*

While thus she rested, on her arm *reclin'd*,
The purling streams that through the meadow stray'd,
In drowsy murmurs lull'd the gentle maid. *Addison.*

To RECLI'NE.† *v. n.* To rest; to repose; to lean.

She ceas'd, and on a lily'd bank *reclin'd*;
Her flowing robe wav'd wanton with the wind. *Shenstone.*

RECLI'NE. *adj.* [*reclinis*, Lat.] In a leaning posture.

They sat *recline*
On the soft downy bank, damask'd with flowers. *Milton, P. L.*

To RECLO'SE. *v. a.* [*re* and *close.*] To close again.

The silver ring she pull'd, the door *reclos'd;*
The bolt, obedient to the silken cord,
To the strong staple's inmost depth restor'd,
Secur'd the valves. *Pope, Odyss.*

To RECLU'DE. *v. a.* [*recludo*, Lat.] To open.

The ingredients absorb the intestinal superfluities, *reclude* oppilations, and mundify the blood. *Harvey.*

RECLU'SE.† *n. s.* [*reclus, recluse*, old Fr. "*Recluses*, according to the true meaning of the word (Lat. *reclusus*) signify those which are set wide open, or left at liberty; though that barbarous age mistook the sense of the word for such as were shut up, and might not stirre out of their cloyster." Fuller, Holy State, 1648, p. 28.] One shut up; a retired person.

It seems you have not lived such an obstinate *recluse* from the disputes and transactions of men. *Hammond.*

This must be the inference of a *recluse*, that conversed only with his own meditations. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

RECLU'SE. *adj.* [*reclus*, Fr.] Shut up; retired.

The nymphs,
Melissan, sacred and *recluse* to Ceres,
Pour streams select, and purity of waters. *Prior.*
I all the live-long day
Consume in meditation deep, *recluse*
From human converse. *Philips.*

To RECLU'SE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up. Not in use.

She sees at once the virgin mother stay
Reclus'd at home, publick at Golgotha.
Donne, Div. Poems, p. 333.

The *reclused* orders, and other regulars excepted.
Howell, Lett. iv. 7.

RECLU'SELY.* *adv.* [from *recluse.*] In retirement; like a recluse.

RECLUSENESS.* *n. s.* [from *recluse.*] Retirement.

He may live most at ease, that has least to do in the world. A kind of calm *recluseness* is like rest to the overlaboured man; but a multitude is not pleasing. *Feltham on Eccles.* ii. 11.

The precepts of speculative piety are natural in the element of contemplation, which is *recluseness* and solitude; but not always competent with society.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. p. 47.

RECLU'SION.* *n. s.* [from *recluse.*] State of a recluse.

RECLU'SIVE.* *adj.* [from *recluse.*] Affording concealment.

You may conceal her
In some *reclusive* and religious life. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

RECOAGULA'TION. *n. s.* [*re* and *coagulation.*] Second coagulation.

This salt, dissolved in a convenient quantity of water, does upon its *recoagulation* dispose of the aqueous particles among its own saline ones, and shoot into crystals. *Boyle.*

To RECO'CT.* *v. a.* [*recoctus*, Lat. from *recoquo.*] To vamp up.

Old women and men too — seek, as it were, by Medea's charms, to *recoct* their corps, as she did Æson's, from feeble deformities to spritely handsomeness.
Bp. Taylor. Artif. Handsom. p. 71.

RECO'GNISABLE.* *adj.* [from *recognize.*] That may be acknowledged.

RECO'GNISANCE. *n. s.* [*recognisance*, Fr.]

1. Acknowledgement of person or thing.
2. Badge.

Apparent it is, that all men are either Christians or not; if by external profession they be Christians, then are they of the visible church of Christ; and Christians by external profession they are all, whose mark of *recognizance* hath in it those things mentioned, yet although they be impious idolaters and wicked hereticks. *Hooker.*

She did gratify his amorous works
With that *recognizance* and pledge of love,
Which I first gave her; an handkerchief. *Shakspeare.*

3. A bond of record testifying the recognisor to owe unto the recognisee a certain sum of money; and is acknowledged in some court of record; and those that are mere recognizances are not sealed but enrolled: It is also used for the verdict of the twelve men empannelled upon an assize. *Cowel.*

The English should not marry with any Irish, unless bound by *recognisance* with sureties to continue loyal. *Davies.*

To RE'COGNISE. *v. a.* [*recognosco*, Lat.]

1. To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing.

He brought several of them, even under their own hands, to *recognize* their sense of their undue procedure used by them unto him. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

The British cannon formidably roars,
While starting from his oozy bed,
The asserted ocean rears his reverend head,
To view and *recognise* his ancient lord. *Dryden.*
Then first he *recognis'd* the ethereal guest,
Wonder and joy alternate fire his breast. *Pope.*
Speak, vassal, *recognize* thy sov'reign queen:
Hast thou ne'er seen me? know'st thou not me seen? *Harte.*

2. To review; to re-examine.

However their causes speed in your tribunals, Christ will *recognize* them at a greater. *South.*

RECOGNISEE'. *n. s.* One in whose favour the bond is drawn.

RECO'GNISOR. *n. s.* One who gives the recognisance.

RECOGNI'TION. *n. s.* [*recognitio*, Latin.]

1. Review; renovation of knowledge.

The virtues of some being thought expedient to be annually had in remembrance, brought in a fourth kind of publick reading, whereby the lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn *recognition* in the church of God. *Hooker.*

2. Knowledge confessed.

Every species of fancy hath three modes; *recognition* of a thing, as present; memory of it, as past; and foresight of it, as to come. *Grew, Cosmol.*

3. Acknowledgement; memorial.

The Israelites, in Moses' days, were redeemed out of Egypt; in memory and *recognition* whereof they were commanded to observe the weekly sabbath. *White.*

If the *recognition* or acknowledgement of a final concord, upon any writ of covenant finally, be taken by justice of assize, and the yearly value of those lands be declared by affidavit made before the same justice; then is the *recognition* and value signed with the handwriting of that justice. *Bacon.*

To RECOI'L. *v. n.* [*reculer*, Fr.]

1. To rush back in consequence of resistance, which cannot be overcome by the force impressed.

The very thought of my revenges that way
Recoil upon me; in himself too mighty. *Shakspeare.*
Revenge, at first though sweet,
Bitter ere long, back on itself *recoils.* *Milton, P. L.*
Amazement seiz'd
All the host of heaven; back they *recoil'd*, afraid
At first. *Milton, P. L.*
Evil on itself shall back *recoil.* *Milton, Comus.*
Who in deep mines for hidden knowledge toils,
Like guns o'ercharg'd, breaks, misses, or *recoils.* *Denham.*
My hand's so soft, his heart so hard,
The blow *recoils*, and hurts me while I strike! *Dryden.*

Whatever violence may be offered to nature, by endeavouring to reason men into a contrary persuasion, nature will still *recoil*, and at last return to itself. *Tillotson.*

2. To fall back.

Ye both forewearied be; therefore a while
I read you rest, and to your bowers *recoil.* *Spenser, F. Q.*
Ten paces huge
He back *recoil'd;* the tenth on bended knee,
His massy spear upstay'd. *Milton, P. L.*

To fail; to shrink.

A good and virtuous nature may *recoil*
In an imperial charge. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To RECOI'L.* *v. a.* To drive back; to cause to recoil. Not in use.

But neither toil nor travel might her back *recoil.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

RECO'IL.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] A falling back.

Against mountains dashes,
And in *recoil* makes meadows standing splashes.
Browne, Brit. Past. B. I. S. 2.

On a sudden open fly
With impetuous *recoil* and jarring sound
The infernal doors. *Milton, P. L.*

RECOI'LING.* *n. s.* [from *recoil.*] Act of shrinking back; revolt.

As long as these *recoilings* of the mind continue, the sinner will find his accounts of pleasure very poor and short.
South, Serm. ii. 171.

RECOI'LINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *recoiling.*] With retrocession. *Huloet.*

To RECOI'N. *v. a.* [*re* and *coin.*] To coin over again.

Among the Romans, to preserve great events upon their coins, when any particular piece of money grew very scarce, it was often *recoined* by a succeeding emperor. *Addison.*

RECOI'NAGE. *n. s.* [*re* and *coinage.*] The act of coining anew.

The mint gained upon the late statute, by the *recoinage* of groats and half-groats, now twelvepences and sixpences. *Bacon.*

To RECOLLE'CT.† *v. a.* [*recollectus*, Lat.]

1. To recover to memory.

It did relieve my passion much;
More than light airs and *recollected* terms
Of these most brisk and giddy-paced times. *Shakspeare.*

Recollect every day the things seen, heard, or read, which made any addition to your understanding. *Watts, Logick.*

2. To recover reason or resolution.

The Tyrian queen
Admir'd his fortunes, more admir'd the man;
Then *recollected* stood. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. To gather what is scattered; to gather again.

If I were but mere dust and ashes, I might speak unto the Lord; for the Lord's hand made me of this dust, and the Lord's hand shall *recollect* these ashes.
Donne, Devot. (1624,) p. 9.

God will one day raise the dead, *recollecting* our scattered dust, and rearing our dissolved frame. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 2.

Now that God hath made his light radiate in his word, men may *recollect* those scattered divine beams, and kindling with them the topicks proper to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal. *Boyle.*

RE'COLLECT, or RE'COLLET.* *n. s.* A monk of a reformed order of Franciscans.

Many other reformations have been from time to time of the Franciscans, as by the Minims, *Recollects*, &c. *Weever.*

RECOLLE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *recollect.*] Recovery of notion; revival in the memory.

Recollection is when an idea is sought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view. *Locke.*

Finding the *recollection* of his thoughts disturb his sleep, he remitted the particular care of the composition.
Fell, Life of Hammond.

Let us take care that we sleep not without such a *recollection* of the actions of the day, as may represent any thing that is remarkable, as matter of sorrow or thanksgiving.
Bp. Taylor.

The last image of that troubled heap,
When sense subsides, and fancy sports in sleep,
Though past the *recollection* of the thought,
Becomes the stuff of which our dream is wrought. *Pope.*

To RECOMBI'NE.* *v. a.* [*re* and *combine.*] To join together again.

— That fair hand —
When first it joyn'd her virgin snow to thine,
Which when to-day the priest shall *recombine*,
From the mysterious holy touch such charms
Will flow, as shall unlock her wreathed arms.
Carew, Poems, p. 113.

To RECO'MFORT. *v. a.* [*re* and *comfort.*]

1. To comfort or console again.

What place is there left, we may hope our woes to *recomfort*? *Sidney.*

Ne'er through an arch so hurried the blown tides,
As the *recomforted* through th' gates. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

As one from sad dismay
Recomforted, and, after thoughts disturb'd,
Submitting to what seem'd remediless. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To give new strength.

In strawberries, it is usual to help the ground with muck; and likewise to *recomfort* it sometimes with muck put to the roots; but to water with muck water is not practised. *Bacon.*

RECO'MFORTLESS.* *adj.* [from *recomfort.*] Without comfort.

There all that night remained Britomart,
Restlesse, *recomfortlesse.* *Spenser, F. Q.* v. vi. 24.

To RECOMME'NCE. *v. a.* [*recommencer*, Fr. *re* and *commence.*] To begin anew.

To RECOMME'ND. *v. a.* [*recommender*, Fr. *re* and *commend.*]

1. To praise to another; to advance by praise to the kindness of another.

Mecenas *recommended* Virgil and Horace to Augustus, whose praises helped to make him popular while alive, and after his death have made him precious to posterity. *Dryden.*

2. To make acceptable.

A decent boldness ever meets with friends,
Succeeds, and ev'n a stranger *recommends.* *Pope.*

3. To commit with prayers.

They had been *recommended* to the grace of God. *Acts*, xiv.

RECOMME'NDABLE.† *adj.* [*recommendable*, Fr. from *recommend.*] Worthy of recommendation or praise.

A right *recommendable* thing in heven and in erthe is a true tunge. *Ld. Rivers, Dictes, &c. of the Philosophers*, (1477,) A. vii.

Though these pursuits should make out no pretence to advantage, yet, upon the account of honour, they are *recommendable.* *Glanville, Pref. to Scepsis.*

RECOMME'NDABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *recommendable.*] Quality of being recommendable.

The last rule to try opinions by, is the *recommendableness* of our religion to strangers, or those that are without.
More, Myst. of Godliness, (1660,) B. 10. ch. 3.

RECOMME'NDABLY.* *adv.* [from *recommendable.*] So as to deserve commendation. *Sherwood.*

RECOMMENDA'TION. *n. s.* [*recommendation*, Fr. from *recommend.*]

1. The act of recommending.

2. That which secures to one a kind reception from another.

Poplicola's doors were opened on the outside, to save the people even the common civility of asking entrance; where misfortune was a powerful *recommendation*; and where want itself was a powerful mediator. *Dryden.*

RECOMME'NDATORY. *adj.* [from *recommend.*] That commends to another.

Verses *recommendatory* they have commanded me to prefix before my book. *Swift*

RECOMME'NDER. *n. s.* [from *recommend.*] One who recommends.

St. Chrysostom, as great a lover and *recommender* of the solitary state as he was, declares it to be no proper school for those who are to be leaders of Christ's flock. *Atterbury.*

To RECOMMI'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *commit.*] To commit anew.

When they had bailed the twelve bishops, who were in the

Tower, the house of commons expostulated with them, and caused them to be *recommitted*. *Clarendon.*

To RECOMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*re* and *compact.*] To join anew.

Repair
And *recompact* my scatter'd body. *Donne.*

RECOMPENSA'TION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *recompensation.*] Recompense. *Huloet.*

To RE'COMPENSE. *v. a.* [*recompenser*, Fr. *re* and *compenso*, Lat.]

1. To repay; to requite.

Continue faithful, and we will *recompense* you. 1 *Mac.* x.
Hear from heaven, and requite the wicked, by *recompensing* his way upon his own head. 2 *Chron.* vi. 23.

2. To give in requital.

Thou wast begot of them, and how canst thou *recompense* them the things they have done for thee! *Ecclus.* viii. 28.
Recompense to no man evil for evil. *Rom.* xii. 17.

3. To compensate; to make up by something equivalent.

French wheat, which is bearded, requireth the best soil, *recompensing* the same with a profitable plenty. *Carew.*
Solyman, willing them to be of good cheer, said, that he would in short time find occasion for them to *recompense* that disgrace, and again to shew their approved valour. *Knolles.*
He is long ripening, but then his maturity, and the complement thereof, *recompenseth* the slowness of his maturation. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

4. To redeem; to pay for.

If the man have no kinsman to *recompense* the trespass unto, let it be *recompensed* unto the Lord. *Num.* v. 8.

RE'COMPENSE.† *n. s.* [*recompense*, Fr. from the verb. Anciently, *recompence* was the spelling of the substantive; and many now write it so; distinguishing, as in *practise* the verb, and *practice* the substantive.]

1. Reward; something given as an acknowledgement of merit.

Thou'rt so far before,
That swiftest wing of *recompense* is slow
To overtake thee. *Shakspeare.*

2. Equivalent; compensation.

Wise men thought the vast advantage from their learning and integrity an ample *recompense* for any inconvenience from their passion. *Clarendon.*
Your mother's wrongs a *recompense* shall meet,
I lay my sceptre at her daughter's feet. *Dryden.*

RECOMPI'LEMENT. *n. s.* [*re* and *compilement.*] New compilement.

Although I had a purpose to make a particular digest or *recompilement* of the laws, I laid it aside. *Bacon.*

To RECOMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*recomposer*, Fr. *re* and *compose.*]

1. To settle or quiet anew.

Elijah was so transported, that he could not receive answer from God, till by musick he was *recomposed*. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. To form or adjust anew.

We produced a lovely purple, which we can destroy or *recompose* at pleasure, by severing or reapproaching the edges of the two irises. *Boyle on Colours.*

RECOMPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [*re* and *composition.*] Composition renewed.

RECONCI'LABLE. *adj.* [*reconciliable*, Fr. from *reconcile.*]

1. Capable of renewed kindness.

2. Consistent; possible to be made consistent.

What we did was against the dictates of our own conscience; and consequently never makes that act *reconcilable* with a regenerate estate, which otherwise would not be so. *Hammond.*
The different accounts of the numbers of ships are *reconcilable*, by supposing that some spoke of the men of war only, and others added the transports. *Arbuthnot.*
The bones, to be the most convenient, ought to have been as light, as was *reconcilable* with sufficient strength. *Cheyne.*

Worldly affairs and recreations may hinder our attendance upon the worship of God, and are not *reconcilable* with solemn assemblies. *Nelson.*

RECONCI'LABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *reconcileable.*]

1. Consistence; possibility to be reconciled.

The cylinder is a lifeless trunk, which hath nothing of choice or will in it; and therefore cannot be a fit resemblance to shew the *reconcilableness* of fate with choice. *Hammond.*
Discerning how the several parts of Scripture are fitted to several times, persons and occurrences, we shall discover not only a *reconcilableness*, but a friendship and perfect harmony betwixt texts, that here seem most at variance. *Boyle.*

2. Disposition to renew love.

To RE'CONCILE.† *v. a.* [*reconcilier*, Fr. *reconcilio*, Latin.]

1. To make to like again.

This noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples, *reconcil'd* my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakspeare.*
Submit to Cæsar;
And *reconcile* thy mighty soul to life. *Addison, Cato.*
He that has accustomed himself to take up with what easily offers itself, has reason to fear he shall never *reconcile* himself to the fatigue of turning things in his mind, to discover their more retired secrets. *Locke.*
Contending minds to *reconcile*. *Swift.*

2. To make to be liked again.

Many wise men, who knew the treasurer's talent in removing prejudice, and *reconciling* himself to wavering affections, believed the loss of the duke was unseasonable. *Clarendon.*

3. To make any thing consistent.

The great men among the ancients understood how to *reconcile* manual labour with affairs of state. *Locke.*
Questions of right and wrong
Which though our consciences have *reconciled*,
My learning cannot answer. *Southern, Spartan Dame.*
Some figures monstrous and mishap'd appear,
Consider'd singly, or beheld too near;
Which but proportion'd to their light or place,
Due distance *reconciles* to form and grace. *Pope.*

4. To restore to favour.

So thou shalt do for every one that erreth and is simple, so shall ye *reconcile* the house. *Ezek.* xlv. 20.
Let him live before thee *reconcil'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To purify. [*reconcilier* une eglise, "to purge, cleanse, re-consecrate a church." Cotgrave.]

Not consecrating and *reconciling* churchyards with so many ceremonies, and opinion of efficacy and necessity, as in the church of Rome. *Fuller, Mod. of the Ch. of Eng.* p. 327.

6. To re-establish. [a latinism.]

She them besought, during their quiet treague,
Into her lodging to repaire awhile
To rest themselves, and grace to *reconcile*. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. ii. 33.

To RE'CONCILE.* *v. n.* To become reconciled.

Your thoughts, though much startled at first, *reconcile* to it. *Abp. Sancroft, Serm* p. 104.

RECONCI'LEMENT. *n. s.* [from *reconcile.*]

1. Reconciliation; renewal of kindness; favour restored.

Injury went beyond all degree of *reconcilement*. *Sidney.*
Creature so fair! his *reconcilement* seeking,
His counsel whom she had displeas'd. *Milton, P. L.*
On one side great reserve, and very great resentment on the other, have enflamed animosities, so as to make all *reconcilement* impracticable. *Swift.*

2. Friendship renewed.

No cloud
Of anger shall remain; but peace assur'd
And *reconcilement*. *Milton, P. L.*

RECONCI'LER. *n. s.* [from *reconcile.*]

1. One who renews friendship between others.

He not only attained his purpose of uniting distant parties unto each other, but contrary to the usual fate of *reconcilers*, gained them to himself. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

2. One who discovers the consistence between propositions.

Part of the world know how to accommodate St. James and St. Paul, better than some late *reconcilers*. *Norris.*

Reconcilia'tion. *n. s.* [*reconciliatio*, from *re* and *concilio*, Lat. *reconciliation*, Fr.]

1. Renewal of friendship.
2. Agreement of things seemingly opposite; solution of seeming contrarieties.

These distinctions of the fear of God give us a clear and easy *reconciliation* of those seeming inconsistencies of Scripture, with respect to this affection. *Rogers.*

3. Atonement; expiation.

He might be a merciful and faithful high priest to make *reconciliation* for sin. *Heb.* ii. 17.

Reconci'liatory.* *adj.* [from *reconciliation.*] Able to reconcile.

These *reconciliatory* papers fell under the eyes of some grave divines. *Bp. Hall, Specialties of his Life.*

To **Reconde'nse.** *v. a.* [*re* and *condense.*] To condense anew.

In the heads of stills and necks of eolipiles, such vapours quickly are by a very little cold *recondensed* into water. *Boyle.*

Reco'ndite.† *adj.* [*reconditus*, Lat.] Hidden; secret; profound; abstruse.

Doubtless there will be great plenty of unctuous spirituous matter, when the most inward and *recondite* spirits of all things shall be dislodged from their old close residences, and scattered into the air. *Glanville, Pre-exist.* ch. 14.

He asserts that this was the *recondite* sense of Moses his words. *Bp. Bull, Works*, iii. 1168.

A disagreement between thought and expression seldom happens, but among men of more *recondite* studies and deep learning. *Felton on the Classicks.*

To **Recondu'ct.** *v. a* [*reconduit*, Fr. *reconductus*, Lat. *re* and *conduct.*] To conduct again.

Wander'st thou within this lucid orb,
And stray'd from those fair fields of light above,
Amid'st this new creation want'st a guide,
To *reconduct* thy steps? *Dryden, State of Innocence.*

To **Reconjoi'n.** *v. a.* [*re* and *conjoin.*] To join anew.

Some liquors, although colourless themselves, when elevated into exhalations, exhibit a conspicuous colour, which they lose again when *reconjoined* into a liquor. *Boyle.*

To **Reconfi'rm.*** *v. a.* [*re* and *confirm.*] To establish again.

And so being *reconfirmed*, upon the thirtieth of August in the year 1667 he sent Secretary Morrice, &c
Ld. Clarendon, Life, iii. p. 835.

To **Reco'nquer.** *v. a.* [*reconquerir*, Fr. *re* and *conquer.*] To conquer again.

Chatterton undertook to *reconquer* Ogier. *Davies.*

To **Reconnoi'ter.*** *v. a.* [*reconnoitre*, Fr.] To examine; to view.

The histories of all our former wars are transmitted to us in our vernacular idiom. I do not find, in any of our chronicles, that Edward the third *reconnoitered* the enemy, though he often discovered the posture of the French, and as often vanquished them. *Addison.*

She *reconnoitres* fancy's airy band. *Young, Night Th.* 2.

To **Reconve'ne.** *v. n.* [*re* and *convene.*] To assemble anew.

A worse accident fell out about the time of the two houses *reconvening*, which made a wonderful impression. *Clarendon.*

To **Reco'nsecrate.** *v. a.* [*re* and *consecrate.*] To consecrate anew.

If a church should be consumed by fire, it shall, in such a case, be *reconsecrated*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

To **Reconsi'der.*** *v. a.* [*re* and *consider.*] To turn in the mind over and over.

Reconsider from time to time, and retain the friendly advice which I send you. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

To **Reco'nsolate.*** *v. a.* [*re* and *consolate.*] To comfort again.

I should think myself unworthy for ever of that love she bare me, if in this case I were fit to comfort you. But it is that only God who can *reconsolate* us both; who, when he hath called now one and then another of his own creatures unto himself, will unclasp the final book of his decrees, and dissolve the whole. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 439.

Reconve'rsion.* *n. s.* [*re* and *conversion.*] A second conversion.

Pope Gregory the first, being zealously moved for the *reconversion* of this English nation, sent hither Austin the monke with other his associates. *Weever.*

To **Reconve'rt.*** *v. a.* [*re* and *convert.*] To convert again.

The East-Saxons, who had expelled their bishop Mellitus and renounced the faith, were by the means of Oswi *reconverted*. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 4.

To **Reconve'y.** *v. a.* [*re* and *convey.*] To convey again.

As rivers lost in seas, some secret vein
Thence *reconveys*, there to be lost again. *Denham.*

To **RECO'RD.**† *v. a.* [*recordor*, Lat. *recorder*, Fr.]

1. To register any thing so that its memory may not be lost.

I made him my book, where my soul *recorded*
The history of all my secret thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

He shall *record* a gift
Here in the court, of all he dies possess'd,
Unto his son Lorenzo. *Shakspeare.*

Those things that are *recorded* of him and his impiety, are written in the chronicles. 1 *Esdr.* i. 42.

I call heaven and earth to *record* this day against you, that I have set before you life and death. *Deut.* xxx. 20.

They gave complex ideas names, that they might the more easily *record* and discourse of those things they were daily conversant in. *Locke.*

2. To celebrate; to cause to be remembered solemnly.

So even and morn *recorded* the third day. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To recite; to repeat; to tune. Out of use.

If his ditties bene so trimly dight,
I pray thee, Hobbinol, *record* some one.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. April.

They long'd to see the day, to hear the lark,
Record her hymns, and chant her carrols blest. *Fairfax.*

4. To call to mind. [a latinism.]

Being returned to his mother's bowre,
In solitary silence far from wight,
He gan *record* the miserable stowre,
In which his wretched love lay day and night
For his deare sake. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. xii. 19.

To **Reco'rd.*** *v. n.* To sing a tune; to play a tune.

To the lute
She sung, and made the night-bird mute,
That still *records* with moan. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

Ye may *record* a little, or ye may whistle,
As time shall minister: but for main singing,
Pray ye satisfy yourselves; away, be careful.
Beaum. and Fl. Mons. Thomas.

O sweet, sweet; how the birds *record* too!
Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim.

Re'cord. *n. s.* [*record*, Fr. from the verb. The accent of the noun is indifferently on either syllable; of the verb always on the last.] Register; authentick memorial.

Is it upon *record*? or else reported
Successively, from age to age? *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

It cannot be
The Volscians dare break with us.
— We have *record* that very well it can;
And three examples of the like have been. *Shakspeare.*

The king made a *record* of these things, and Mardocheus wrote thereof. *Esth.* xii. 4.

An ark, and in the ark his testimony,
The *records* of his covenant. *Milton, P. L.*

Of such a goddess no time leaves *record*,
Who burn'd the temple where she was ador'd. *Dryden.*

If he affirms such a monarchy continued to the flood, I would know what *records* he has it from. *Locke.*

Though the attested copy of a *record* be good proof, yet the copy of a copy never so well attested will not be admitted as a proof in judicature. *Locke.*

Thy elder look, great Janus! cast
Into the long *records* of ages past;
Review the years in fairest action drest. *Prior.*

Recorda'tion. *n. s.* [*recordatio*, Lat.] Remembrance. Not in use.

I never shall have length of life enough,
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,
That it may grow and spout as high as heaven
For *recordation* to my noble husband. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Make a *recordation* to my soul
Of every syllable that here was spoke. *Shakspeare.*

A man of the primitive temper, when the church by lowliness did flourish in high examples, which I have inserted as a due *recordation* of his virtues, having been much obliged to him for many favours. *Wotton.*

Reco'rder. *n. s.* [from *record*.]

1. One whose business is to register any events.

I but your *recorder* am in this,
Or mouth and speaker of the universe,
A ministerial notary; for 'tis
Not I, but you and fame that make this verse.
Donne, Poems, p. 167.

2. The keeper of the rolls in a city.

I ask'd, what meant this wilful silence?
His answer was, the people were not us'd
To be spoke to except by the *recorder*. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

The office of *recorder* to this city being vacant, five or six persons are soliciting to succeed him. *Swift.*

3. A kind of flute; a wind instrument.

The shepherds went among them, and sang an eclogue, while the other shepherds, pulling out *recorders*, which possest the place of pipes, accorded their musick to the others voice. *Sidney.*

In a *recorder*, the three uppermost holes yield one tone, which is a note lower than the tone of the first three. *Bacon.*

The figures of *recorders*, and flutes and pipes, are straight; but the *recorder* hath a less bore, and a greater above and below. *Bacon.*

To **Recou'ch.** *v. n.* [*re* and *couch*.] To lie down again.

Thou mak'st the night to overvail the day;
Then lions whelps lie roaring for their prey,
And at thy powerful hand demand their food;
Who when at morn they all *recouch* again,
Then toiling man till eve pursues his pain. *Wotton.*

To **RECO'VER.** *v. a.* [*recouvrer*, Fr. *recupero*, Lat.]

1. To restore from sickness or disorder.

Would my Lord were with the prophet; for he would *recover* him of his leprosy. *2 Kings*, v. 3.

The clouds dispell'd, the sky resum'd her light,
And nature stood *recover'd* of her fright. *Dryden.*

2. To repair.

Should we apply this precept only to those who are concerned to *recover* time they have lost, it would extend to the whole race of mankind. *Rogers.*

Even good men have many failings and lapses to lament and *recover*. *Rogers.*

3. To regain; to get again.

Every of us, each for his self, laboured how to *recover* him, while he rather daily sent us companions of our deceit, than ever return'd in any sound and faithful manner. *Sidney.*

Stay a while; and we'll debate,
By what safe means the crowd may be *recover'd*. *Shakspeare.*

The spirit of the Lord is upon me, to preach the gospel to the poor, and *recovering* of sight to the blind. *St. Luke*, iv. 18.

Once in forty years cometh a pope, that casteth his eye upon the kingdom of Naples, to *recover* it to the church. *Bacon.*

These Italians, in despight of what could be done, *recovered* Tiliaventum. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

I who e'er while the happy garden sung,
By one man's disobedience lost, now sing
Recover'd Paradise to all mankind,
By one man's firm obedience. *Milton, P. R.*

Any other person may join with him that is injured, and assist him in *recovering* from the offender so much, as may make satisfaction. *Locke.*

4. To release.

That they may *recover* themselves out of the snare of the devil, who are taken captive by him. *2 Tim.* ii. 26.

5. To attain; to reach; to come up to. Not in use.

The forest is not three leagues off;
If we *recover* that, we'er sure enough. *Shakspeare.*

To **Reco'ver.**† *v. n.* To grow well from a disease, or any evil.

Isaiah said, take a lump of figs. And they took and laid it on the boil, and he *recovered*. *2 Kings*, xx. 7.

Adam, by this from the cold sudden damp
Recovering, his scatter'd spirits return'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Reco'verable. *adj.* [*recouvrable*, Fr. from *recover*.]

1. Possible to be restored from sickness.

2. Possible to be regained.

A prodigal's course
Is like the sun's, but not like his, *recoverable*, I fear.
Shakspeare.

They promised the good people ease in the matter of protections, by which the debts from parliament men and their followers were not *recoverable*. *Clarendon.*

Reco'very. *n. s.* [from *recover*.]

1. Restoration from sickness.

Your hopes are regular and reasonable, though in temporal affairs; such as are deliverance from enemies, and *recovery* from sickness. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

The sweat sometimes acid, is a sign of *recovery* after acute distempers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Power or act of regaining.

What should move me to undertake the *recovery* of this, being not ignorant of the impossibility? *Shakspeare.*

These counties were the keys of Normandy:
But wherefore weeps Warwick?
For grief that they are past *recovery*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Mario Sanudo lived about the fourteenth age, a man full of zeal for the *recovery* of the Holy Land. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. The act of cutting off an entail.

The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of him; if the devil have him not in fee simple, with fine and *recovery*.
Shakspeare.

To **RECOU'NT.** *v. a.* [*reconter*, Fr.] To relate in detail; to tell distinctly.

Bid him *recount* the fore-recited practices. *Shakspeare.*

How I have thought of these times,
I shall *recount* hereafter. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Plato in Timæo produces an Egyptian priest, who *recounted* to Solon out of the holy books of Egypt the story of the flood universal, which happened long before the Grecian inundation. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

The talk of worldly affairs hindereth much, although *recounted* with a fair intention: we speak willingly, but seldom return to silence. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

Say, from these glorious seeds what harvest flows,
Recount our blessings, and compare our woes. *Dryden.*

Recou'ntment. *n. s.* [from *recount*.] Relation; recital.

When from the first to last, betwixt us two,
Tears our *recountments* had most finely bath'd;
As how I came into that desart place. *Shakspeare.*

To **Recou're.**† *v. a.* To recover, or recure. Used by Spenser. See *To* **Recure.**

RECOU'RSE.† *n. s.* [*recursus*, Lat. *recours*, Fr.]

1. Frequent passage. Obsolete.

Not Priamus and Hecuba on knees,
Their eyes o'ergalled with *recourse* of tears.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

2. Return; new attack.

Preventive physick, by purging noxious humours and the causes of diseases, preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the *recourse* thereof in the valetudinary. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. Return; recurrence.

The course and *recourse* of times and accidents.
Proceed. against Garnet, (1606,) Ee. 2. b.

How necessary, or how convenient at least, the certain *recourses* of seasons made by the heavenly bodies are!
Barrow on the Creed.

4. [*Recours*, Fr.] Application as for help or protection. This is the common use.

Thus died this great peer, in a time of great *recourse* unto him and dependance upon him, the house and town full of servants and suiters. *Wotton, D. of Buckingham.*

The council of Trent commends the making *recourse* unto only to the prayers of the saints, but to their aid and assistance. *Stillingfleet.*

Can any man think, that this privilege was at first conferred upon the church of Rome, and the Christians in all ages had constant *recourse* to it for determining their differences; and yet that that very church should now be at a loss where to find it? *Tillotson.*

All other means have fail'd to wound her heart,
Our last *recourse* is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*

5. Access.

The doors be lockt
That no man hath *recourse* to her by night. *Shakspeare.*

To RECOU'RSE.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To return. Not in use.

For a little pause, he stood without flame; the flame departing and *recoursing* thrice ere the wood tooke strength to be the sharper to consume him.
Fox, Acts and Mon. of Thos. Bilney.

RECOU'RSEFUL. *adj.* [from *recourse.*] Moving alternately.

In that *recourseful* deep. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 1.

RE'CREANT.† *adj.* [Not from the Fr. *recriant*, as Dr. Johnson supposes, and accordingly defines *recreant*, crying out for mercy; but from the old Fr. *recreant*, "tired, wearied, out of heart, faint-hearted." Cotgrave. "C'etoit une grande honte pour un chevalier d' être *récréant*." Lacombe. And see Du Cange in V. RECREDITUS. "*Recrediti* vulgò, vel *recreanti* appellati, qui quidem inter infames habebantur; adeò ut maximo probro haberetur objecta *recrediti* contumelia. — *Recreantus* idem quòd *recreditus*, ex Gallico *recreant* pro *recreu*."]

1. Cowardly; meanspirited; subdued.

Let be that lady debonaire,
Thou *recreant* knight, and soon thyself prepare
To battle. *Spenser, F. Q.*

But that thou yield thee as *recreant* and overcome, thou shalt die. *Morte d'Arthur.*

Dost
Thou wear a lion's hide? doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's skin on those *recreant* limbs. *Shakspeare.*

Here standeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk,
On pain to be found false and *recreant*. *Shakspeare.*

The knight, whom fate and happy chance shall grace
From out the bars to force his opposite,
Or kill, or make him *recreant* on the plain,
The prize of valour and of love shall gain. *Dryden.*

2. Apostate; false.

Like a *recreant* Jew, he calls for stones.
Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.

Who for so many benefits receiv'd,
Turn'd *recreant* to God, ingrate and false,
And so of all true good himself despoil'd. *Milton, P. R.*

To RECREA'TE.* *v. a.* [*re* and *create.*] To create anew.

Father of heaven! —
Thou mad'st, and govern'st ever; come,
And *re-create* me, now grown ruinous. *Donne, Poems*, p. 336.

Where then are the regenerated thrones and dominions? where are the *re-created* principalities and powers?
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.

To RE'CREATE. *v. a.* [*recreo*, Lat. *recreer*, Fr.]

1. To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert in weariness.

He hath left you all his walks,
And to your heirs for ever; common pleasures,
To walk abroad and *recreate* yourselves. *Shakspeare.*

Necessity and the example of St. John, who *recreated* himself with sporting with a tame partridge, teach us, that it is lawful to relax our bow, but not suffer it to be unstrung.
Bp. Taylor.

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colours mixt with blue and green, to *recreate* their eyes, white wearying and paining the sight more than any. *Dryden.*

2. To delight; to gratify.

These ripe fruits *recreate* the nostrils with their aromatick scent. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

He walked abroad, which he did not so much to *recreate* himself, as to obey the prescripts of his physician.
Fell, Life of Hammond.

3. To relieve; to revive.

Take a walk to refresh yourself with the open air, which inspired fresh doth exceedingly *recreate* the lungs, heart and vital spirits. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To RE'CREATE.* *v. n.* To take recreation.

They suppose the souls in purgatory have liberty to *recreate*.
L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 121.

RECREA'TION. *n. s.* [from *recreate.*]

1. Relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress.

The chief *recreation* she could find in her anguish, was sometime to visit that place, where first she was so happy as to see the cause of her unhap. *Sidney.*

I'll visit
The chapel where they lie; and tears, shed there,
Shall be my *recreation*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The great men among the antients, understood how to reconcile manual labour with affairs of state; and thought it no lessening to their dignity to make the one the *recreation* to the other. *Locke on Education.*

2. Refreshment; amusement; diversion.

You may have the *recreation* of surprizing those with admiration, who shall hear the deaf person pronounce whatsoever they shall desire, without your seeming to guide him.
Holder, Elem. of Speech.

Nor is that man less deceived, that thinks to maintain a constant tenure of pleasure, by a continual pursuit of sports and *recreations*: for all these things, as they refresh a man when weary, so they weary him when refreshed. *South.*

RE'CREATIVE. *adj.* [from *recreate.*] Refreshing; giving relief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting.

Let the musick be *recreative*, and with some strange changes.
Bacon.

Let not your recreations be lavish spenders of your time; but chuse such as are healthful, *recreative* and apt to refresh you: but at no hand dwell upon them. *Bp. Taylor.*

The access these trifles gain to the closets of ladies, seem to promise such easy and *recreative* experiments, which require but little time or charge. *Boyle.*

RE'CREATIVELY.* *adj.* [from *recreative.*] With recreation; with diversion. *Sherwood.*

RE'CREATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *recreative.*] The quality of being recreative.

RE'CREMENT.† *n. s.* [*recrementum*, Lat.] Dross; spume; superfluous or useless parts.

Of all the visible creatures that God hath made, none is so pure and simple as light: it discovers all the foulness of the most earthly *recrements*, it mixeth with none of them. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 41.

The vital fire in the heart requires an ambient body of a yielding nature, to receive the superfluous serosities and other *recrements* of the blood. *Boyle.*

Recreme'ntal.† **Recrementi'tious.** } *adj.* [from *recrement.*] Drossy.

As sensation will be the consequence of the ideal aliment to the mind, so muscular motion will be the expulsion of the *recrementitious* part of it. *Reid, Inq.*

To **RECRI'MINATE.** *v. n.* [*recriminer*, Fr. *re* and *criminor*, Lat.] To return one accusation with another.

It is not my business to *recriminate*, hoping sufficiently to clear myself in this matter. *Stillingfleet.*

How shall such hypocrites reform the state,
On whom the brothels can *recriminate*? *Dryden.*

To **Recri'minate.** *v. a.* To accuse in return. Unusual.

Did not Joseph lie under black infamy? he scorned so much as to clear himself, or to *recriminate* the strumpet. *South.*

Recrimina'tion. *n. s.* [*recrimination*, Fr. from *recriminate.*] Return of one accusation with another.

Publick defamation will seem disobliging enough to provoke a return, which again begets a rejoinder, and so the quarrel is carried on with mutual *recriminations*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Recrimina'tor. *n. s.* [from *recriminate.*] One that returns one charge with another.

Recri'minatory.* *adj.* [from *recriminate.*] Retorting accusation.

They [the opposition] seem to have been so entirely occupied with the defence of the French directory, so very eager in finding *recriminatory* precedents to justify every act of its intolerable insolence. *Burke on the Fr. Revol.* Lett. 3.

RECRU'DENCY.* **RECRUDE'SCENCY.** } *n. s.* [*recrudir*, Fr. to make raw; *recrudesco*, Latin.] State of becoming sore again; a sort of relapse.

If the wound be not ripped up again, and come to a *recrudency* by new foreign succours, I think that no physician will go on much with letting blood "in declinatione morbi." *Bacon, Lett. to Secretary Cecil*, (ed. 1657,) p. 15.

Recrude'scent. *adj.* [*recrudescens*, Lat.] Growing painful or violent again.

To **RECRU'IT.** *v. a.* [*recruter*, Fr.]

1. To repair any thing wasted by new supplies.

He was longer in *recruiting* his flesh than was usual; but by a milk diet he recovered it. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Increase thy care to save the sinking kind;
With greens and flow'rs *recruit* their empty hives,
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives. *Dryden.*

Her cheeks glow the brighter, *recruiting* their colour;
As flowers by sprinkling revive with fresh odour. *Granville.*

This sun is set, but see in bright array
What hosts of heavenly lights *recruit* the day!
Love in a shining galaxy appears
Triumphant still. *Granville.*

Seeing the variety of motion, which we find in the world is always decreasing, there is a necessity of conserving and *recruiting* it by active principles; such as are the cause of gravity, by which planets and comets keep their motions in their orbs, and bodies acquire great motion in falling. *Newton.*

2. To supply an army with new men.

He trusted the earl of Holland with the command of that army, with which he was to be *recruited* and assisted. *Clarendon.*

To **Recru'it.** *v. n.* To raise new soldiers.

The French have only Switzerland besides their own country to *recruit* in; and we know the difficulties they meet with in getting thence a single regiment. *Addison.*

Recru'it. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Supply of any thing wasted; Pope has used it less properly for a substitute to something wanting.

Whatever nature has in worth deny'd,
She gives in large *recruits* of needful pride. *Pope.*

The endeavour to raise new men for the *recruit* of the army found opposition. *Clarendon.*

2. New soldiers.

The powers of Troy
With fresh *recruits* their youthful chief sustain:
Not theirs a raw and unexperienc'd train,
But a firm body of embattled men. *Dryden.*

RECTA'NGLE.† *n. s.* [*rectangle*, Fr. *rectangulus*, Lat.] A figure having four sides, of which the opposite ones are equal, and all its angles right angles.

The mathematician considers the truth and properties belonging to a *rectangle*, only as it is in idea in his own mind. *Locke.*

Recta'ngle.* **Recta'ngled.** } *adj.* Having a right angle.

If all Athens should decree, that in *rectangle* triangles the square, which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle, geometricians would not receive satisfaction without demonstration. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Recta'ngular. *adj.* [*rectangulaire*, Fr. *rectus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees.

Bricks moulded in their ordinary *rectangular* form, if they shall be laid one by another in a level row between any supporters sustaining the two ends, then all the pieces will necessarily sink. *Wotton, Architecture.*

Recta'ngularly. *adv.* [from *rectangular.*] With right angles.

At the equator, the needle will stand *rectangularly*; but approaching northward toward the tropic, it will regard the stone obliquely. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Re'ctifiable. *adj.* [from *rectify.*] Capable to be set right.

The natural heat of the parts being insufficient for a perfect and thorough digestion, the errors of one concoction are not *rectifiable* by another. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Rectifica'tion.† *n. s.* [*rectification*, Fr. from *rectify.*]

1. The act of setting right what is wrong.

To the cure of melancholy the *rectification* of air is necessarily required. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 257.

It behoved the Deity to renew that revelation from time to time, and to rectify abuses with such authority for the renewal and *rectification*, as was sufficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed. *Forbes.*

2. In chymistry, *rectification* is drawing any thing over again by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer. *Quincy.*

At the first *rectification* of some spirit of salt in a retort, a single pound afforded no less than six ounces of phlegm. *Boyle.*

Re'ctifier.* *n. s.* [from *rectify.*]

1. One who sets right what is wrong.

Fly for justice and relief into the hands of that great *rectifier* of saddles, and lover of mankind, Dr. B. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 10.

2. One employed in the process of rectifying by distillation.

3. An instrument that shows the variation of the compass, in order to rectify the course of a ship.

To **RE'CTIFY.** *v. a.* [*rectifier*, Fr. *rectus* and *facio*, Lat.]

1. To make right; to reform; to redress.

That wherein unsounder times have done amiss, the better ages ensuing must *rectify* as they may. *Hooker.*

It shall be bootless
That longer you defer the court, as well
For your own quiet, as to *rectify*
What is unsettled in the king. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Where a long course of piety has purged the heart, and *rectified* the will, knowledge will break in upon such a soul, like the sun shining in his full might. *South.*

The substance of this theory I mainly depend on, being willing to suppose that many particularities may be *rectified* upon farther thoughts. *Burnet.*

If those men of parts, who have been employed in vitiating the age, had endeavoured to *rectify* and amend it, they needed not have sacrificed their good sense to their fame. *Addison.*

The false judgement he made of things are owned; and the methods pointed out by which he *rectified* them. *Atterbury.*

2. To exalt and improve by repeated distillation.

The skin hath been kept white and smooth for above fifteen years, by being included with *rectified* spirit of wine in a cylindrical glass. *Grew, Mus.*

RECTILI'NEAR. } *adj.* [*rectus* and *linea*, Lat.] Con-
RECTILI'NEOUS. } sisting of right lines.

There are only three *rectilineous* and ordinate figures, which can serve to this purpose; and inordinate or unlike ones must have been not only less elegant, but unequal. *Ray.*

This image was oblong and not oval, but terminated with two *rectilinear* and parallel sides and two semicircular ends. *Newton, Opt.*

The rays of light, whether they be very small bodies projected, or only motion and force propagated, are moved in right lines; and whenever a ray of light is by any obstacle turned out of its *rectilinear* way, it will never return into the same *rectilinear* way, unless perhaps by very great accident. *Newton, Opt.*

RE'CTITUDE.† *n. s.* [*rectitude*, Fr. *rectitudo*, Lat. from *rectus*. This word is rarely used in the plural number.]

1. Straitness; not curvity.
2. Rightness; uprightness; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity.

Faith and repentance, together with the *rectitude* of their present engagement, would fully prepare them for a better life. *King Charles.*

Calm the disorders of thy mind, by reflecting on the wisdom, equity and absolute *rectitude* of all his proceedings. *Atterbury.*

3. Right judgement; due deliberation and decision: a philosophical term.

They perceive a result, but they think little of the multitude of concurrences and *rectitudes* which go to form it. *Paley, Nat. Theol.* ch. 9. § 6.

RE'CTOR.† *n. s.* [*recteur*, Fr. *rector*, Latin.]

1. Ruler; lord; governour.

God is the supreme *rector* of the world, and of all those subordinate parts thereof. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

When a *rector* of an university of scholars is chosen by the corporation or university, the election ought to be confirmed by the superior of such university. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. Parson of an unimpropriated parish.

A parson is one that hath full possession of all the rights of a parochial church.—He is sometimes called the *rector*, or governor, of the church. *Blackstone.*

RECTO'RIAL.* *adj.* [*rectorial*, Fr. from *rector*.] Belonging to the rector of a parish.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

Wood is in some countries a *rectorial*, and in some a vicarial tithe. *Blackstone.*

RE'CTORSHIP. *n. s.* [*rectorat*, Fr. from *rector*.] The rank or office of rector.

Had your bodies
No heart among you? or had you tongues to cry
Against the *rectorship* of judgement. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

RE'CTORY. *n. s.* [*rectorerie*, Fr. from *rector*.]

A *rectory* or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithe and other oblations of the people, separate or dedicate to God in any congregation for the service of his church there, and for the maintenance of the governor or minister thereof, to whose charge the same is committed. *Spelman.*

RE'CTRESS.* } *n. s.* [*rectrix*, Lat.] Governess.
RE'CTRIX. }

Great mother Fortune, queen of human state,
Rectress of action, arbitress of fate,
To whom all sway, all power, all empire bows,
Be present and propitious to our vows! *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

A late queen *rectrix* prudently commanded, &c. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels.*

RECUBA'TION. *n. s.* [*recubo*, Latin.] The act of lying or leaning.

Whereas our translation renders it sitting, it cannot have that illation, for the French and Italian translations express neither position of session or *recubation*. *Brown.*

To RECU'LE.† *v. n.* [*reculer*, Fr.] To retire; to fall back; to recoil. Obsolete. *Barret.*

When Hector and the Trojans would have set fire on the Greek ships, Teucer with his bow made them *recule* back again. *Ascham, Toxophilus.*

[They] forced them, however strong and stout
They were, as well approv'd in many a doubt,
Back to *recule*. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. xi. 47.

To RECU'MB.* *v. n.* [*recumbo*, Lat.] To lean; to repose. Not in use.

What shall we think of the loud and repeated cries—of a faith justifying the most hardened sinners in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye? Of a faith, which so justifies, that the justified can fall no more? Of a faith, which consists in lolling, rolling, and *recumbing* on Christ? *Allen, No Accept. with God by Faith only*, (1761,) p. 23.

RECU'MBENCE.* *n. s.* [from *recumbent*.] Act of reposing, or resting in confidence.

Instead of this πληροφορία, some of our divines bring in a *recumbence* or reliance upon Christ for justification and salvation, which is not exposed to the former dilemma, and may stand for justifying faith, if it may properly be called faith at all; whereof there may be some doubt. *Ld. North, Light to Paradise*, (1682,) p. 54.

RECU'MBENCY. *n. s.* [from *recumbent*.]

1. The posture of lying or leaning.

In that memorable shew of Germanicus, twelve elephants danced unto the sound of musick, and after laid them down in tricliniums, or places of festival *recumbency*. *Brown.*

2. Rest; repose.

When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy *recumbency* and satisfaction on the obvious surface of things, it is in danger to rest satisfied there. *Locke.*

RECU'MBENT.† *adj.* [*recumbens*, Lat.]

1. Lying; leaning.

The Roman *recumbent*, or more properly accumbent, posture in eating was introduced after the first Punick war. *Arbuthnot.*

Aloft *recumbent* o'er the hanging ridge
The brown woods wav'd, while ever trickling springs
Wash'd from the naked roots of oak and pine
The crumbling soil. *Akenside, Pleas. of Imag.* B. 2.

2. Reposing; inactive; listless.

Shall Heaven, which gave us ardour, and has shewn
Her own for man so strongly, not disdain
What smooth emollients in theology,
Recumbent virtue's downy doctors, preach?
Young, Night Th. 4.

RECUPERA'TION.† *n. s.* [*recuperatio*, Lat.] The recovery of a thing lost.

The reproduction or *recuperation* of the same thing that was before. *More, Myst. of Godliness*, (1660,) p. 225.

RECU'PERATIVE, or RECUPERATORY.† *adj.* [from *recuperation*.] Belonging to recovery. *Recuperative* is in the old vocabulary of Cockeram, with the substantive *recuperation*.

To RECU'R. *v. n.* [*recurro*, Lat.]

1. To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind.

The idea, I have once had, will be unchangebly the same, as long as it *recurs* the same in my memory. *Locke.*

In this life, the thoughts of God and a future state often offer themselves to us; they often spring up in our minds, and when expelled, *recur* again. *Calamy.*

A line of the golden verses of the Pythagoreans *recurring* on the memory, hath often guarded youth from a temptation to vice. *Watts.*

When any word has been used to signify an idea, that old idea will *recur* in the mind when the word is heard. *Watts.*

2. [*Recourir*, Fr.] To have recourse to; to take refuge in.

If to avoid succession in eternal existence, they *recur* to the punctum stans of the schools, they will thereby very little help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

The second cause we know, but trouble not ourselves to *recur* to the first. *Wake, Preparation for Death.*

To RECU'RE.† *v. a.* [*recurer*, Fr. *re* and *cure.* Written more than once by Spenser *recoure*, for the sake of exactness in his rhyme. *Recure* was formerly much in use; and not merely in the sense assigned to it, by Dr. Johnson, of "to recover from sickness or labour."]

1. To recover; to regain.

Freedome of kinde so lost hath he,
That never mie *recured* be. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 4920.
You shall *recure* my right. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To recover from sickness or labour; to find a remedy or cure for.

Pleaseth you ponder your suppliant's plaint,
Caused of wrong and cruel constraint,
Which I your poor vassal daily endure;
And, but your goodness the same *recure*,
Am like for desperate doole to die. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Through wise handling and fair governance,
I him *recured* to a better will,
Purged from drugs of foul intemperance. *Spenser.*

Phœbus pure
In western waves his weary wagon did *recure.* *Spenser.*

With one look she doth my life dismay,
And with another doth it straight *recure.* *Spenser.*

The wanton boy was shortly well *recur'd*
Of that his malady. *Spenser.*

This noble isle doth want her proper limbs;
Her face defac'd with scars of infamy:—
Which to *recure*, we heartily solicit
Your gracious self to take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

These my observations, and collections in my reading, accept gentle reader; and the slips pass over with a gentle eye, as slips of youth; which more mature years may *recure*, if God prosper and second. *Lightfoot, Miscell.* (1629,) p. 203.

Thy death's wound
Which he who comes thy Saviour shall *recure*,
Not by destroying Satan, but his works
In thee and in thy seed. *Milton, P. L.*

RECU'RE.† *n. s.* Recovery; remedy.

Pale malady was plac'd,
Sore sick in bed, her colour all forgone;—
Her breath corrupt; her keepers every one
Abhorring her; her sickness past *recure.* *Sackville, Induct. Mirr. for Mag.*

Whatsoever fell into the enemies hands, was lost without *recure:* the old men were slain, the young men led away into captivity. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

RECU'RELESS.* *adj.* [*recure* and *less.*] Incapable of remedy.

Whether ill tendment, or *recureless* pain,
Procure his death; the neighbours all complain,
The unskilful leech murder'd his patient
By poison of some foul ingredient! *Bp. Hall, Sat.* ii. 4.

RECU'RRENCE. } *n. s.* [from *recurrent.*] Return.
RECU'RRENCY. }

Although the opinion at present be well suppressed, yet, from some strings of tradition and fruitful *recurrence* of error it may revive in the next generation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

RECU'RRENT. *adj.* [*recurrent*, Fr. *recurrens*, Lat.] Returning from time to time.

Next to lingering durable pains, short intermittent or swift *recurrent* pains precipitate patients unto consumptions. *Harvey.*

RECU'RSION. *n. s.* [*recursus*, Lat.] Return.

One of the assistants told the *recursions* of the other pendulum hanging in the free air. *Boyle.*

To RECU'RVATE.* *v. a.* [*recurvatus*, Lat.] To bend back.

The upper mandible of the saury is slightly *recurvated.* *Pennant.*

RECURVA'TION. } *n. s.* [*recurvatus*, Lat.] Flexure
RECU'RVITY. } backwards.

Ascending first into a capsulary reception of the breast bone by a serpentine *recurvation*, it ascendeth again into the neck. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To RECU'RVE.* *v. a.* [*recurvo*, Lat.] To bow or bend back. *Cockeram.*

RECU'RVOUS. *adj.* [*recurvus*, Lat.] Bent backward.

I have not observed tails in all; but in others I have observed long *recurvous* tails, longer than their bodies. *Derham.*

RE'CUSANCY.* *n. s.* The tenets of a recusant; nonconformity. See RECUSANT.

The penalty or sanction for *recusancy* was not loss of life or limb or whole state, but only a pecuniary mulct and penalty; and that also, until they would submit and conform themselves *Sir E. Coke, Proc. against Garnet*, (1606,) H. 2. b.

RE'CUSANT.† *n. s.* [*recusans*, Lat. Our word was originally accented on the second syllable, as Mr. Malone also has observed, and as Dr. Johnson gave it; but it is now generally on the first.] One that refuses to acknowledge the king's supremacy in matters of religion; a non-conformist; one that refuses any terms of communion or society.

But sith our Church him disciplin'd so sore,
He, rank *recusant*, comes to church no more. *Davies, Wit's Bedlam*, (1615.)

Such *recusants* as have been convicted and conformed. *Bacon, Charge.*

All that are *recusants* of holy rites. *Holyday.*

Were all corners ransacked, what a multitude of *recusants* should we find upon a far differing account from that of conscience! *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

RE'CUSANT.* *adj.* Refusing to conform; refusing to take certain oaths.

They demand of the lords, that no *recusant* lord might have a vote in passing that act. *Ld. Clarendon.*

RECUSA'TION.* *n. s.* [*recusation*, Fr. *recusatio*, Lat.]

1. Refusal. *Cotgrave, and Cockeram.*

2. [In law.] The act of recusing a judge, that is, of requiring him not to try a cause in which he is supposed to be personally interested.

To RECU'SE. *v. a.* [*recuser*, Fr. *recuso*, Lat.] To refuse. A juridical word.

The humility, as well of understanding as manners of the fathers, will not let them be troubled, when they are *recused* as judges. *Digby.*

A judge may proceed notwithstanding my appeal, unless I *recuse* him as a suspected judge. *Ayliffe.*

RED. *adj.* [from the old Saxon, ꞃeꝺ; *rhud*, Welsh; "as the town of Hertford, Mr. Camden, in his Britannia, noteth, first was called, by the Saxons, Herudford, the rud ford, or the red ford or water; high Dutch, *rot*; from the Greek, ἐρυθρὸν; French, *rouge*; Italian, *rubro*; from the Latin, *ruber.*" *Peacham.*] Of the colour of blood, of one of the

mitive colours, which is subdivided into many; as scarlet, vermilion, crimson.

Look I so pale? —
— Ay, and no man in the presence,
But his *red* colour hath forsook his cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,
To prove whose blood is *reddest*. *Shakspeare.*

His eyes shall be *red* with wine, and his teeth white with milk. *Gen.* xlix. 12.

His eyes dart forth *red* flames which scare the night,
And with worse fires the trembling ghosts affright. *Cowley.*

The angelick squadron bright
Turn'd fiery *red*. *Milton, P. L.*

If *red* lead and white paper be placed in the *red* light of the coloured spectrum, made in a dark chamber by the refraction of a prism, the paper will appear more lucid than the *red* lead, and therefore reflects the *red*-making rays more copiously than *red* lead doth. *Newton, Opt.*

Why heavenly truth,
And moderation fair, were the *red* marks
Of superstition's scourge. *Thomson, Winter.*

RED.* *n. s.* Red colour.

The sixth *red* was at first of a very fair and lively scarlet, and soon after of a brighter colour, being very pure and brisk, and the best of all the *reds*. *Newton, Opt.*

The George and garter dang'ling from that bed,
Where taudry yellow strove with dirty *red*. *Pope.*

To REDA'CT.* *v. a.* [*redactus*, Lat.] To force; to reduce or shape into form. Not in use.

He cursed Petrarch for *redacting* verses into sonnets; which, he said, was like that tyrant's bed, where some who were too short were racked, and others too long cut short. *Drummond, Conv. of B. Jonson.*

Plants they had, but metals whereby they might make use of those plants, and *redact* them into any form for instruments of work, were yet, till Tubal-Cain, to seek. *Bp. Hall, Serm. on Man.*

To REDA'RGUE.† *v. a.* [*redarguer*, Fr. Cotgrave; *redarguo*, Lat.] To refute; to convict.

The last wittily *redargues* the pretended finding of coin, graved with the image of Augustus Cæsar, in the American mines. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Whosoever he is, that mourns merely upon the account of the party deceased, doth necessarily *redargue* himself of unbelief. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 200.

REDARGU'TION.* *n. s.* [*redargucion*, old Fr. *redargutio*, Lat.] A refutation; a conviction.

My purpose is at this time to note only omissions and deficiencies, and not to make any *redargution* of errors. *Bacon on Learning*, B. 2.

A *redargution* and check to impudent and daring inquirers. *Bp. Rust, Disc. of Truth*, § 16.

RE'DBERRIED *shrub cassia. n. s.* A plant. It is male and female in different plants: the male hath flowers consisting of many stamina or threads, without any petals; these are always steril: the female plants, which have no conspicuous power, produce spherical berries, in which are included nuts of the same form. *Miller.*

RE'DBREAST. *n. s.* A small bird, so named from the colour of its breast.

No burial this pretty babe
Of any man receives,
But robin *redbreast* painfully
Did cover him with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*

The *redbreast*, sacred to the household gods,
Pays to trusted man his annual visit. *Thomson.*

RE'DCOAT. *n. s.* A name of contempt for a soldier.

The fearful passenger, who travels late,
Shakes at the moonshine shadow of a rush,
And sees a *redcoat* rise from every bush. *Dryden.*

To RE'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *red*.] To make red.

In a heav'n serene, refulgent arms appear
Red'ning the skies, and glitt'ring all around,
The temper'd metals clash. *Dryden, Æn.*

To RE'DDEN.† *v. n.* [ꞃeaꝺian, Sax. *rubescere*.] To grow red.

With shame they *redden'd*, and with spite grew pale. *Dryden, Juv.*

Turn upon the ladies in the pit,
And if they *redden*, you are sure 'tis wit. *Addison.*

The poor inhabitant beholds in vain
The *red'ning* orange and the swelling grain. *Addison.*

For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow,
The coral *redden*, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

Appius *reddens* at each word you speak,
And stares, tremendous, with a threat'ning eye,
Like some fierce tyrant in old tapestry. *Pope.*

RE'DDISH. *adj.* [from *red*.] Somewhat red.

A bright spot, white, and somewhat *reddish*. *Lev.* xiii. 19.

RE'DDISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *reddish*.] Tendency to redness.

Two parts of copper, and one of tin, by fusion brought into one mass, the whiteness of the tin is more conspicuous than the *reddishness* of the copper. *Boyle.*

REDDI'TION.† *n. s.* [*redition*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *reddo*, Lat.]

1. Restitution.

She is reduced to a perfect obedience, partly by voluntary *reddition* and desire of protection, and partly by conquest. *Howell, Voc. For.*

2. Explanation; representation.

This hipshot grammarian cannot set [it] into right frame of construction, neither here in the similitude, nor in the following *reddition* thereof. *Milton, Apol. for Smect.* § 4.

In most interpreters you have, in this place, a deficiency in the *reddition* of the sense. *Knatchbull, Tr. Annot. N. Test.* p. 159.

RE'DDITIVE.† *adj.* [*redditivus*, Lat.] Answering to an interrogative. A term of grammar.

Conjunctions discretive, *redditive*, conditional, — are more elegantly used. *Instruct. for Oratory*, (Oxf. 1682,) p. 20.

RE'DDLE. *n. s.* A sort of mineral earth, remarkably heavy, and of a fine florid though not deep red colour.

Reddle is an earth of the metal kind, of a tolerably close and even texture: its surface is smooth and somewhat glossy, and it is soft and unctuous to the touch, staining the fingers very much: in England we have the finest in the world. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

REDE.† *n. s.* [ꞃæꝺ, Saxon.] Counsel; advice. See READ.

Such mercy He, by his most holy *reede*,
Unto us taught. *Spenser, Hymn of Heav. Love.*

To REDE.† To advise. See *To* READ.

To REDEEM. *v. a.* [*redimo*, Lat.]

1. To ransom; to relieve from forfeiture or captivity by paying a price.

The kinsman said, I cannot *redeem* it for myself, lest I mar mine inheritance. *Ruth*, iv. 6.

2. To rescue; to recover.

If, when I am laid into the tomb,
I wake before the time that Romeo
Comes to *redeem* me, there's a fearful point. *Shakspeare.*

Thy father
Levied an army, weening to *redeem*
And re-instal me in the diadem. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The Almighty from the grave
Hath me *redeem'd*; he will the humble save. *Sandys.*

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. *Ps.* xxv.

Redeem from this reproach my wand'ring ghost. *Dryden.*

3. To recompense; to compensate; to make amends for.

Waywardly proud; and therefore bold, because extremely faulty; and yet having no good thing to *redeem* these. *Sidney.*

This feather stirs, she lives; if it be so,
It is a chance which does *redeem* all sorrows
That ever I have felt. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Having committed a fault, he became the more obsequious and pliant to *redeem* it. *Wotton.*

Think it not hard, if at so cheap a rate
You can secure the constancy of fate,
Whose kindness sent what does your malice seem
By lesser ills the greater to *redeem.* *Dryden.*

4. To free by paying an atonement.

Thou hast one daughter,
Who *redeems* nature from the general curse,
Which twain have brought her to. *Shakspeare.*

5. To pay the penalty of.

Which of you will be mortal to *redeem*
Man's mortal crime? *Milton, P. L.*

6. To perform the work of universal redemption; to confer the inestimable benefit of reconciliation to God.

Christ *redeemed* us from the curse. *Gal.* iii. 13.

REDEE'MABLE.† *adj.* [from *redeem.*] Capable of redemption. *Sherwood.*

A rent-charge on the whole lands, *redeemable* on the crown's paying twenty thousand pounds. *Bp. Berkeley, Lett.* (1726.)

REDEE'MABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *redeemable.*] The state of being redeemable.

REDEE'MER. *n. s.* [from *redeem.*]

1. One who ransoms or redeems; a ransomer.

She inflam'd him so,
That he would algates with Pyrocles fight,
And his *redeemer* challeng'd for his foe,
Because he had not well maintain'd his right. *Spenser.*

2. The Saviour of the world.

I every day expect an embassage
From my *Redeemer* to redeem me hence;
And now in peace my soul shall part to heaven. *Shakspeare.*

Man's friend, his mediator, his design'd
Both ransom and *Redeemer* voluntary. *Milton, P. L.*

When saw we thee any way distressed, and relieved thee? will be the question of those, to whom heaven itself will be at the last day awarded, as having ministered to their *Redeemer.* *Boyle.*

To REDELI'BERATE.* *v. a.* [*re* and *deliberate*; Fr. *redeliberer.*] To reconsider. *Cotgrave.*

To REDELI'VER. *v. a.* [*re* and *deliver.*] To deliver back.

I have remembrances of yours,
That I have longed long to *redeliver.* *Shakspeare.*

Instruments judicially exhibited, are not of the acts of courts; and therefore may be *redelivered,* on the demand of the person that exhibited them. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

REDELI'VERY.† *n. s.* [from *deliver.*] The act of delivering back.

Did ye not take one another upon the terms of *redelivery,* when you should be called for? *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

They did at last procure a sentence for the *redelivery* of what had been taken from them. *Ld. Clarendon, Life,* iii. 546.

To REDEMA'ND. *v. a.* [*redemander,* Fr. *re* and *demand.*] To demand back.

Threescore attacked the place where they were kept in custody, and rescued them: the duke *redemands* his prisoners, but receiving excuses, resolved to do himself justice. *Addison.*

REDE'MPTION. *n. s.* [*redemption,* Fr. *redemptio,* Lat.]

1. Ransom; release.

Utter darkness his place,
Ordain'd without *redemption,* without end. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ.

I charge you, as you hope to have *redemption,*
That you depart, and lay no hands on me. *Shakspeare.*

The Saviour son be glorify'd,
Who for lost man's *redemption* dy'd. *Dryden.*

The salvation of our souls may be advanced, by firmly believing the mysteries of our *redemption;* and by imitating the example of those primitive patterns of piety. *Nelson.*

REDE'MPTORY. *adj.* [from *redemptus,* Lat.] Paid for ransom.

Omega sings the exequies,
And Hector's *redemptory* price. *Chapman, Il.*

To REDESCE'ND.* *v. n.* [*re* and *descend*; Fr. *redescendre.*] To descend again. *Cotgrave.*

To thee, sweet Spirit, I return
That love wherewith my heart doth burn;
And these bless'd notions of my brain
I now breath up to thee again:
O, let them *redescend,* and still
My soul with holy raptures fill! *Howell, Lett.* iv. 52.

RE'DGUM. *n. s.* [from *red* and *gum.*] A disease of children newly born.

RE'DHOT. *adj.* [*red* and *hot.*] Heated to redness.

Iron *redhot* burneth and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

Is not fire a body heated so hot as to emit light copiously? for what else is a *redhot* iron than fire! and what else is a burning coal than *redhot* wood? *Newton, Opt.*

The *redhot* metal hisses in the lake. *Pope.*

To REDI'NTEGRATE.* *v. a.* [*redintegro,* Lat.] To restore; to make new.

Redintegrate the fame, first, of your house. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

The same relation is an excellent security to *redintegrate* and to call that love back, which folly and trifling accidents would disturb. *Bp. Taylor, Serm. The Marriage Ring.*

REDI'NTEGRATE. *adj.* [*redintegratus,* Latin.] Restored; renewed; made new.

Charles VIII. received the kingdom of France in flourishing estate, being *redintegrate* in those principal members, which anciently had been portions of the crown, and were after dissevered: so as they remained only in homage, and not in sovereignty. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

REDINTEGRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *redintegrate.*]

1. Renovation; restoration.

They kept the feast indeed, but with the leven of malice, and absurdly commemorated the *redintegration* of his natural body, by mutilating and dividing his mystical. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

2. *Redintegration* chymists call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution. *Quincy.*

He but prescribes as a bare chymical purification of nitre, what I teach as a philosophical *redintegration* of it. *Boyle.*

To REDISBOU'RSE.* *v. a.* [*re* and *debourser,* Fr.] To repay.

Then backe againe,
His borrow'd waters forst to *redisbourse,*
He sends the sea his own with double gaine. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. iii. 27.

To REDISPO'SE.* *v. a.* [*re* and *dispose.*] To adjust or dispose anew.

It hath been shewn that spirit hath no parts; and therefore it stands in need of no reparation, or *redisposing* its parts, as the body doth. *A. Baxter on the Soul,* i. 339.

To REDISTRI'BUTE.* *v. a.* [*re* and *distribute*; Fr. *redistribuer.*] To deal back again. *Cotgrave.*

RE'DLEAD. *n. s.* [*red* and *lead.*] Minium; lead calcined.

To draw with dry colours, make long pastils, by grinding *redlead* with strong wort, and so roll them up into long rolls like pencils, drying them in the sun. *Peacham.*

RE'DLY.* *adv.* [from *red.*] With redness. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

RE'DNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. ƿeadneſſe.] The quality of being red.

There was a pretty *redness* in his lips. *Shakspeare.*

In the Red Sea most apprehend a material *redness,* from whence they derive its common denomination. *Brown.*

The glowing *redness* of the berries vies with the verdure of their leaves. *Spectator.*

RE'DOLENCE. } *n. s.* [from *redolent.*] Sweet scent.
RE'DOLENCY. }

We have all the *redolence* of the perfumes we burn upon his altars. *Boyle.*

Their flowers attract spiders with their *redolency.* *Mortimer.*

RE'DOLENT.† *adj.* [*redolens,* Lat. *redolent,* Fr. Cotgrave. This is an old word in our language.] Sweet of scent.

Alas, this florishing floure will fade, this *redolent* rose will be gone. *Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot.* B. I. fol. 90.

Thy love excels the joys of wine;
Thy odours, O how *redolent!* *Sandys.*

To REDOU'BLE. *v. a.* [*redoubler,* Fr. *re* and *double.*]

1. To repeat in return.

So ended she; and all the rest around
To her *redoubled* that her undersong. *Spenser.*

2. To repeat often.

They were
As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they *redoubled* strokes upon the foe. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. To encrease by addition of the same quantity over and over.

Mimas and Parnassus sweat,
And Ætna rages with *redoubled* heat. *Addison.*

To REDOU'BLE. *v. n.* To become twice as much.

If we consider, that our whole eternity is to take its colour from those hours which we here employ in virtue or vice, the argument *redoubles* upon us, for putting in practice this method of passing away our time. *Addison, Spect.*

REDOU'BT. *n. s.* [*reduit, redoute,* Fr. *ridotta,* Italian.] The outwork of a fortification; a fortress.

Every great ship is as an impregnable fort, and our safe and commodious ports are as *redoubts* to secure them. *Bacon.*

REDOU'BTABLE. *adj.* [*redoubtable,* Fr.] Formidable; terrible to foes.

The enterprising Mr. Lintot, the *redoubtable* rival of Mr. Tonson, overtook me. *Pope.*

REDOU'BTED.† *adj.* [*redoubté,* Fr.] Dread; awful; formidable. Not in use, except ironically, or by way of playful exaggeration, as *doughty* is.

His kingdom's seat Cleopolis is read,
There to obtain some such *redoubted* knight,
That parents dear from tyrant's power deliver might. *Spenser, F. Q.*

So far be mine, my most *redoubted* lord,
As my true service shall deserve your love. *Shakspeare.*

To REDOU'ND. *v. n.* [*redundo,* Latin.]

1. To be sent back by reaction.

The evil, soon
Driv'n back, *redounded,* as a flood, on those
From whom it sprung. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor hope to be myself less miserable
By what I seek, but others to make such
As I, though thereby worse to me *redound.* *Milton, P. L.*

2. To conduce in the consequence.

As the care of our national commerce *redounds* more to the riches and prosperity of the publick, than any other act of government, the state of it should be marked out in every particular reign with greater distinction. *Addison.*

He had drawn many observations together, which very much *redound* to the honour of this prince. *Addison.*

The honour done to our religion ultimately *redounds* to God the author of it. *Rogers, Serm.*

3. To proceed in the consequence.

As both these monsters will devour great quantities of paper, there will no small use *redound* from them to that manufacture. *Addison, Guardian.*

To REDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*redresser,* Fr.]

1. To set right; to amend.

In yonder spring of roses, intermix'd
With myrtle, find what to *redress* till noon. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To relieve; to remedy; to ease. It is sometimes used of persons, but more properly of things.

She felt with me, what I felt of my captivity, and straight laboured to *redress* my pain, which was her pain. *Sidney.*

'Tis thine, O king! the afflicted to *redress.* *Dryden.*

Lighter affronts and injuries. Christ commands us not to *redress* by law, but to bear with patience. *Kettlewell.*

In countries of freedom, princes are bound to protect their subjects in liberty, property, and religion, to receive their petitions, and *redress* their grievances. *Swift.*

REDRE'SS. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Reformation; amendment.

To seek reformation of evil laws is commendable, but for us the more necessary is a speedy *redress* of ourselves. *Hooker.*

2. Relief; remedy.

No humble suitors press to speak for right;
No, not a man comes for *redress* to thee. *Shakspeare.*

Such people as break the law of nations, all nations are interested to suppress, considering that the particular states, being the delinquents, can give no *redress.* *Bacon.*

Griefs, — finding no *redress,* ferment and rage,
Nor less than wounds immedicable,
Rankle, and fester, and gangrene
To black mortification. *Milton, S. A.*

A few may complain without reason; but there is occasion for *redress* when the cry is universal. *Davenant.*

3. One who gives relief.

Fair majesty, the refuge and *redress*
Of those whom fate pursues, and wants oppress. *Dryden.*

REDRE'SSER.* *n. s.* [from *redress.*] One who affords relief.

Don Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, the *redresser* of injuries. *Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix.* iv. 25.

REDRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *redress.*] Succouring; affording remedy. A word not authorized.

The generous band
Who, touch'd with human woe, *redressive* search'd
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail. *Thomson.*

REDRE'SSLESS.* *adj.* [*redress* and *less.*] Without amendment; without relief. *Sherwood.*

To REDSEA'R. *v. n.* [*red* and *sear.*] A term of workmen.

If iron be too cold, it will not feel the weight of the hammer, when it will not batter under the hammer; and if it be too hot, it will *redsear,* that is, break or crack under the hammer. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

RE'DSHANK.† *n. s.* [*red* and *shank.*]

1. This seems to be a contemptuous appellation for some of the people of Scotland; a nickname given to the highlanders, according to Dr. Jamieson, on account of their bare legs.

He sent over his brother Edward with a power of Scots and *redshanks* unto Ireland, where they got footing. *Spenser.*

By their actions we might rather judge them to be a generation of highland thieves and *redshanks.* *Milton, Obs. on the Art. of Peace.*

2. A bird. *Ainsworth.*

RE'DSTART, or RE'DTAIL. *n. s.* [*phœnicurus,* Lat.] A bird.

RE'DSTREAK. *n. s.* [*red* and *streak.*]

1. An apple.

The *redstreak,* of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of wilding, and though kept long, yet is never pleasing to the palate; there are several sorts of *redstreak:* some sorts of them have red veins running through the whole fruit, which is esteemed to give the cyder the richest tincture. *Mortimer.*

2. Cyder pressed from the redstreak.
Redstreak he quaffs beneath the Chian vine,
Gives Tuscan yearly for thy Scudmore's wine. *Smith.*

To REDU'CE. *v. a.* [*reduco*, Lat. *reduire*, Fr.]

1. To bring back. Obsolete.
Abate the edge of traitors, gracious lord!
That would *reduce* these bloody days again. *Shakspeare.*

2. To bring to the former state.
It were but just
And equal to *reduce* me to the dust,
Desirous to resign and render back
All I receiv'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To reform from any disorder.
That temper in the archbishop, who licenced their most pernicious writings, left his successor a very difficult work to do, to reform and *reduce* a church into order, that had been so long neglected, and so ill filled. *Clarendon.*

4. To bring into any state of diminution.
A diaphanous body, *reduced* to very minute parts, thereby acquires many little surfaces in a narrow compass. *Boyle.*
His ire will quite consume us, and *reduce*
To nothing this essential. *Milton, P. L.*
The ordinary smallest measure is looked on as an unit in number, when the mind by division would *reduce* them into less fractions. *Locke.*

5. To degrade; to impair in dignity.
There is nothing so bad, but a man may lay hold of something about it, that will afford matter of excuse; nor nothing so excellent, but a man may fasten upon something belonging to it, whereby to *reduce* it. *Tillotson.*

6. To bring into any state of misery or meanness.
The most prudent part was his moderation and indulgence, not *reducing* them to desperation. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

7. To subdue.
Under thee, as head supreme,
Thrones, princedoms, powers, dominions I *reduce*. *Milton, P. L.*

8. To bring into any state more within reach or power.
To have this project *reduced* to practice, there seems to want nothing.

9. To reclaim to order.
So these — left desert utmost hell
Many a dark league, *reduc'd* in careful watch
Round their metropolis. *Milton, P. L.*

10. To subject to a rule; to bring into a class: as, the insects are *reduced* to tribes, the variations of language are *reduced* to rules.

REDU'CEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *reduce*.] The act of bringing back, subduing, reforming, or diminishing; reduction.
The navy received blessing from pope Sixtus, and was assigned as an apostolical mission for the *reducement* of this kingdom to the obedience of Rome. *Bacon.*
A *reducement* of law to arbitrary power. *Milton, Eiconoclast.* § 9.
The *reducement* of a general principle into a particular action. *Bp. Rust, Disc. on Truth,* § 17.

REDU'CER. *n. s.* [from *reduce*.] One that reduces.
They could not learn to digest, that the man, which they so long had used to mask their own appetites, should now be the *reducer* of them into order. *Sidney.*

REDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *reduce*.] Possible to be reduced.
All law that a man is obliged by, is *reducible* to the law of nature, the positive law of God in his word, and the law of man enacted by the civil power. *South.*
Actions, that promote society and mutual fellowship, seem *reducible* to a proneness to do good to others, and a ready sense of any good done by others. *South.*
All the parts of painting are *reducible* into these mentioned by our author. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*
If minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus, much less can they be surmised *reducible* into a species of another genus. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
Our damps in England are *reducible* to the suffocating or the fulminating. *Woodward.*

REDU'CIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *reducible*.] Quality of being reducible.
Spirits of wine, by its pungent taste, and especially by its *reducibleness*, according to Helmont, into alcali and water, seems to be as well of a saline as a sulphureous nature. *Boyle.*

To REDU'CT.* *v. a.* [*reductus*, Lat.] To reduce. Not in use. We use to *conduct*, and to *subduct*; and it is worth knowing, that we had also *reduct*.
To resolve and *reducte* gold into a potable licoure. *Warde, Secr. of Maister Alexis,* (1561,) fol. 6. b.

REDU'CT.* *n. s.* [In building.] A little place taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and regular; or for some other convenience. *Chambers.*

REDU'CTION.† *n. s.* [*reduction*, Fr. from *reductus*, Latin.]

1. The act of reducing; state of being reduced.
Some will have these years to be but months; but we have no certain evidence that they used to account a month a year; and if we had, yet that *reduction* will not serve. *Hale.*
To this head we may refer also, though by an improper *reduction*, his conjuring of a phantasm. *More, Myst. of Godliness,* B. 4. ch. 9.
Glandules in the body of man that serve either to excretion, to *reduction*, or to nutrition. *Smith on Old Age,* p. 186.
Every thing visibly tended to the *reduction* of his sacred majesty, and all persons in their several stations began to make way and prepare for it. *Fell.*

2. In arithmetick, *reduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination. *Cocker.*

REDU'CTIVE.† *adj.* [*reductif*, Fr. *reductus*, Latin.] Having the power of reducing.
Indirect, or *reductive*, or reflected worship. *Brevint, Saul, &c. at Endor,* (1674,) p. 352.

REDU'CTIVE.* *n. s.* That which has the power of reducing.
Thus far concerning these *reductives* by inundations and conflagrations. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

REDU'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *reductive*.] By reduction; by consequence.
If they be our superiors, then 'tis modesty and reverence to all such in general, at least *reductively*. *Hammond.*
Other niceties, though they are not matter of conscience, singly and apart, are yet so *reductively*; that is, though they are not so in the abstract, they become so by affinity and connection. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

REDU'NDANCE. } *n. s.* [*redundantia*, Lat. from *redundant*.] Superfluity; superabundance; exuberance.
REDU'NDANCY. }
The cause of generation seemeth to be fulness; for generation is from *redundancy*: this fulness ariseth from the nature of the creature, if it be hot, and moist and sanguine; or from plenty of food. *Bacon.*
It is a quality, that confines a man wholly within himself, leaving him void of that principle, which alone should dispose him to communicate and impart those *redundancies* of good, that he is possessed of. *South.*
I shall show our poets *redundance* of wit, justness of comparisons, and elegance of descriptions. *Garth.*
Labour ferments the humours, cast them into their proper channels, and throws off *redundancies*. *Addison.*

REDU'NDANT. *adj.* [*redundans*, Lat.]

1. Superabundant; exuberant; superfluous.
His head,
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect
Amidst his circling spires, that on the grass
Floated *redundant*. *Milton, P. L.*

Notwithstanding the *redundant* oil in fishes, they do not encrease fat so much as flesh. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Using more words or images than are useful.

Where the author is *redundant*, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched; when he trifles, abandon those passages. *Watts.*

REDU'NDANTLY.† *adv.* [from *redundant.*] Superfluously; superabundantly.

The one is still running the same round in a narrow circle, hearing the same words *redundantly.* *Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, p. 17.

To REDU'PLICATE.† *v. a.* [*re* and *duplicate.*] To double.

Embrace that *reduplicated* advice of our Saviour, I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear: Fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, Fear him. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 12.

REDUPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *reduplicate.*] The act of doubling.

This is evident, when the mark of exclusion is put; as when we speak of a white thing, adding the *reduplication*, as white; which excludes all other considerations. *Digby.*

REDU'PLICATIVE. *adj.* [*reduplicatif*, Fr. from *reduplicate.*] Double.

Some logicians mention *reduplicative* propositions; as men, considered as men, are rational creatures; i. e. because they are men. *Watts.*

RE'DWING. *n. s.* [*turdus illacus.*] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

To REE.† *v. a.* [I know not the etymology. Dr. Johnson. — It seems to be a corruption, from the Teut. *rede*, cribrum, a sieve.] To riddle; to sift.

After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you must then *ree* it over in a sieve. *Mortimer.*

To REE'CHO. *v. n.* [*re* and *echo.*] To echo back.

Around we stand, a melancholy train,
And a loud groan *reechoes* from the main. *Pope.*

REE'CHY. *adj.* [from *reech*, corruptly formed from *reek.*] Smoky; sooty; tanned.

Let him, for a pair of *reechy* kisses,
Make you to ravel all this matter out. *Shakspeare.*
The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her *reechy* neck. *Shakspeare.*

REED. *n. s.* [ꞃeod, Saxon; *ried*, German; *arundo*, Latin.]

1. A hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds.

A *reed* is distinguished from the grasses by its magnitude, and by its having a firm stem: the species are, the large manured cane or *reed*, the sugar cane, the common *reed*, the variegated *reed*, the Bambu cane, and dark red *reed*. *Miller.*

This Derceta, the mother of Semiramis, was sometimes a recluse, and falling in love with a goodly young man, she was by him with child, which, for fear of extreme punishment, she conveyed away and caused the same to be hidden among the high *reeds* which grew on the banks of the lake. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

The knotty bulrush next in order stood,
And all within of *reeds* a trembling wood. *Dryden.*

2. A small pipe, made anciently of a reed.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy
With a *reed* voice. *Shakspeare.*
Arcadian pipe, the pastoral *reed*
Of Hermes. *Milton, P. L.*

3. An arrow; as made of a reed headed.

When the Parthian turn'd his steed,
And from the hostile camp withdrew;
With cruel skill the backward *reed*
He sent; and as he fled, he slew. *Prior.*

REE'DED. *adj.* [from *reed.*] Covered with reeds.

Where houses be *reeded*,
Now pare off the moss, and go beat in the reed. *Tusser.*

REE'DEN. *adj.* [from *reed.*] Consisting of reeds.

Honey in the sickly hive infuse
Through *reeden* pipes. *Dryden, Georg.*

REED-GRASS. *n. s.* [from *reed* and *grass*, *sarganion*, Lat.] A plant, bur-reed.

REEDIFICA'TION.* *n. s.* [*reédification*, Fr.] Act of rebuilding; state of being rebuilt; new building. *Cotgrave.*

To REE'DIFY. *v. a.* [*reedifier*, Fr. *re* and *edify.*] To rebuild; to build again.

The ruin'd walls he did *reedify*. *Spenser.*
This monument five hundred years hath stood,
Which I have sumptuously *reedified*. *Shakspeare.*
The Æolians, who repeopled, *reedified* Ilium. *Sandys.*
The house of God they first *reedify*. *Milton, P. L.*

REE'DLESS. *adj.* [from *reed.*] Being without reeds.

Youth's tomb'd before their parents were,
Whom foul Cocytus' *reedless* banks enclose. *May.*

REE'DY. *adj.* [from *reed.*] Abounding with reeds.

The sportive flood in two divides,
And forms with erring streams the *reedy* isles. *Blackmore.*
Th' adjoining brook, now fretting o'er a rock,
Now scarcely moving through a *reedy* pool. *Thomson.*

REEF.* *n. s.* [*reef*, Dutch; " *rif* oft *rift* in nemen, in binden; carbasa substringere, vela contrahere; contractiores facere velorum sinus; funiculos inferiore in veli sinu âssatos congerere." Kilian, Teut. Dict.]

1. A certain portion of a sail, comprehended between the top and bottom, and a row of eyelet-holes parallel thereto. The intention of the *reef* is, to reduce the surface of the sail, in proportion to the encrease of the wind. *Chambers.*

2. A chain of rocks, lying near the surface of the water. [from the Teut. *rif*, vadum.]

The people told me, that the whole island was surrounded by a *reef*. *Wallis, in Hawkesworth's Voyages.*

To REEF.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reduce the surface of a sail.

We were obliged to take down our small sails, and *reef* our topsails; and haul close to the wind. *Hawkesworth, Voyages.*

REEK.† *n. s.* [ꞃec, ꞃeac, Sax. *reuk*, Dutch; *reikr*, Icel. from *riuka*, to smoke. *Reike* was the old English orthography; and the word was defined " smoke, or vapours of the earth." Huloet.]

1. Smoke; steam; vapour.

'Tis as hateful to me as the *reek* of a lime kiln. *Shakspeare.*
Melancholy overwhelms the fancy with black *reeks* and vapours, and thereby clouds and darkens the understanding. *Scott, Christian Life*, P. 1. ch. 4.

2. [*Reke*, German, any thing piled up; *hrouk*, Icel. from *hreika*, to raise a heap. Serenius. Our Lancashire word for a heap is *rook.*] A pile of corn or hay, commonly pronounced *rick*.

Nor barns at home, nor *reeks* are rear'd abroad. *Dryden.*
The covered *reek*, much in use westward, must needs prove of great advantage in wet harvests. *Mortimer.*

To REEK.† *v. n.* [ꞃecan, Saxon; *ruchen*, Germ. *riuka*, Icel.] To smoke; to steam; to emit vapour.

To the battle came he; where he did
Run *reeking* o'er the lives of men as if
'Twere a perpetual spoil. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Dying like men, though buried in your dunghills,
They shall be fam'd; for there the sun shall greet them,
And draw their honours *reeking* up to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*
When the fleshpots *reek*, and the uncovered dishes send forth a nidor and hungry smells. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* p. 211.
I found me laid
In balmy sweat; which with his beams the sun
Soon dry'd, and on the *reeking* moisture fed. *Milton, P. L.*
Love one descended from a race of tyrants,
Whose blood yet *reeks* on my avenging sword. *Smith.*

REE'KY. *adj.* [from *reek.*] Smoky; tanned; black.
Shut me in a charnel house,
O'ercover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With *reeky* shanks and yellow chapless skulls. *Shakspeare.*

REEL. *n. s.* [reol, Sax.] A turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.

To REEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the spindle.
It may be useful for the *reeling* of yarn. *Wilkins.*

To REEL.† *v. n.* [*rollen*, Dutch; *ragla*, Swedish, to stagger, from *raga*, to roll about like a drunken man. Ihre, Su. Goth. Lex.] To stagger; to incline in walking, first to one side and then to the other. Spenser has applied it to the feet.
Him when his mistress proud perceiv'd to fall,
While yet his feeble feet for faintness *reel'd*,
She gan call, help Orgoglio! *Spenser, F. Q.*
What news in this our tott'ring state?
— It is a *reeling* world,
And I believe will never stand upright,
Till Richard wear the garland. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
It is amiss to sit
And keep the turn of tipling with a slave,
To *reel* the streets at noon. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
They *reel* to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man. *Ps.* cvii. 27.
Grope in the dark, and to no seat confine
Their wandering feet; but *reel* as drunk with wine. *Sandys.*
He, with heavy fumes opprest,
Reel'd from the palace, and retir'd to rest. *Pope.*
Should he hide his face,
The extinguish'd stars would loosening *reel*
Wide from their spheres. *Thomson.*

REEL.* *n. s.* [perhaps from the verb.] A kind of dance. It appears to have been in use, as Mr. Douce has observed, in the time of Shakspeare.
Geilles Duncane did goe before them, playing this *reill* or daunce upon a small trump. *Newes from Scotland, &c.* (1591,) sign. B. iii.

REELE'CTION. *n. s.* [*re* and *election.*] Repeated election.
Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual, by leaving the power of *reelection* open. *Swift.*

To REEMBA'TTLE.* *v. a.* [*re* and *embattle.*] To range again in battle-array.
They, harden'd more, ——
Stood *reembattled* fierce, by force or fraud
Weening to prosper. *Milton, P. L.*

To REENA'CT. *v. a.* [*re* and *enact.*] To enact anew.
The construction of ships was forbidden to senators, by a law made by Claudius the tribune, and *reenacted* by the Julian law of concessions. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To REENFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*re* and *enforce.*] To strengthen with new assistance or support.
The French have *reenforc'd* their scatter'd men. *Shakspeare.*
They used the stones to *reenforce* the pier. *Hayward.*
The presence of a friend raises fancy, and *reenforces* reason. *Collier.*

REENFO'RCEMENT. *n. s.* [*re* and *enforcement.*]
1. Fresh assistance; new help.
Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate o' the city, which he painted
With shunless destiny; aidless came off,
And with a sudden *reenforcement* struck
Corioli like a planet. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
They require a special *reenforcement* of sound endoctrinating to set them right. *Milton on Education.*
What *reenforcement* we may gain from hope. *Milton, P. L.*
2. Iterated enforcement.
The words are a reiteration or *reenforcement* of a corollary. *Ward.*

To REENJO'Y. *v. a.* [*re* and *enjoy.*] To enjoy anew or a second time.
The calmness of temper Achilles *reenjoyed*, is only an effect of the revenge which ought to have preceded. *Pope.*

To REENKI'NDLE.* *v. a.* [*re* and *enkindle.*] To enkindle anew.
A taper, when its crown of flames is newly blown off, retains a nature so symbolical to light, that it will with greediness *reenkindle* and snatch a ray from the neighbour fire. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying,* sect. 2. ch. 2.
Doubtless there are some, who, by striving against the inordinacy of their appetites, may at length get the victory again over their bodies; and so by the assistance of the Divine Spirit, who is always ready to promote and assist good beginnings, may *reenkindle* the higher life. *Glanville, Pre-exist.* ch. 14.

To REE'NTER. *v. a.* [*re* and *enter.*] To enter again; to enter anew.
With opportune excursion, we may chance
Reenter heaven. *Milton, P. L.*
The fiery sulphurous vapours seek the centre from whence they proceed; that is, *reenter* again. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To REENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To replace in a throne.
He disposes in my hands the scheme
To *reenthrone* the king. *Southern.*

REE'NTRANCE. *n. s.* [*re* and *entrance.*] The act of entering again.
Their repentance, although not their first entrance, is notwithstanding the first step of their *reentrance* into life. *Hooker.*
The pores of the brain, through the which the spirits before took their course, are more easily opened to the spirits which demand *reentrance.* *Glanville, Scepsis.*

REE'RMOUSE. *n. s.* [hreremus, Saxon.] A bat. See REARMOUSE.

To REESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *establish.*] To establish anew.
To *reestablish* the right of lineal succession to paternal government, is to put a man in possession of that government, which his fathers did enjoy. *Locke.*
Peace, which hath for many years been banished the Christian world, will be speedily *reestablished.* *Smalridge.*

REESTA'BLISHER.† *n. s.* [from *reestablish.*] One that reestablishes.
Restorers of virtue, and *reestablishers* of a happy world. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

REESTA'BLISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *reestablish.*] The act of reestablishing; the state of being reestablished; restauration.
The Jews made such a powerful effort for their *reestablishment* under Barchocab, in the reign of Adrian, as shook the whole Roman empire. *Addison.*

To REESTA'TE.* *v. a.* [*re* and *estate.*] To reestablish.
Had there not been a degeneration from what God made us at first, there had been no need of a regeneration to *reestate* us in it. *Wallis, Two Serm.* (1682,) p. 26.

REEVE. *n. s.* [gerefa, Saxon.] A steward. Obsolete.
The *reeve*, miller, and cook, are distinguished. *Dryden.*

To REEXA'MINE. *v. a.* [*re* and *examine.*] To examine anew.
Spend the time in *reexamining* more duly your cause. *Hooker.*

To REFE'CT. *v. a.* [*refectus*, Lat.] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue. Not in use.
A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because in sleep some pounds have perspired; and is also lighter unto himself, because he is *refected.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

REFE'CTION. *n. s.* [*refection*, Fr. from *refectio*, Lat.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.
After a draught of wine, a man may seem lighter in himself from sudden *refection*, though he be heavier in the balance, from a ponderous addition. *Brown.*

Fasting is the diet of angels, the food and *refection* of souls, and the richest aliment of grace. *South.*

For sweet *refection* due,
The genial viands let my train renew. *Pope.*

RE'FECTORY.† *n. s.* [*refectoire*, Fr. from *refect.*] Room of refreshment; eating-room.

They came to a common *refectory*, had nothing of their owne, but both meate and apparell was at the appointment of the mother, which he calleth "prepositam," and overseer or maistresse. *Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith*, (1565,) fol. 116.

When a man dwells in love, then the eyes of his wife are fair as the light of heaven, and he can lay his sorrows down upon her lap, and can retire home as to his sanctuary and *refectory*, and his gardens of sweetness and chaste refreshments. *Bp. Taylor, Serm. The Marriage Ring.*

He cells and *refectories* did prepare,
And large provisions laid of winter fare. *Dryden.*

To REFE'L.† *v. a.* [*refello*, Latin.] To refute; to repress.

A likely or possible case is put, to make a cleane contrary unto it, as though it were then fully *refelled*. *Beware of M. Jewel*, (1566,) fol. 152. b.

How he *refell'd* me, and how I reply'd. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Friends, not to *refel* ye,
Or any way quell ye,
Ye aim at a mystery,
Worthy a history. *B. Jonson, Gypsies.*

It instructs the scholar in the various methods of discovering and *refelling* the subtile tricks of sophisters. *Watts.*

To REFE'R. *v. a.* [*refero*, Lat. *referer*, Fr.]

1. To dismiss for information or judgement.

Those causes the divine historian *refers* us to, and not to any productions out of nothing. *Burnet, Theory.*

2. To betake to for decision.

The heir of this kingdom hath *referred* herself unto a poor, but worthy gentleman. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

3. To reduce to; as to the ultimate end.

You profess and practise to *refer* all things to yourself. *Bacon.*

4. To reduce, as to a class.

The salts, predominant in quick lime, we *refer* rather to lixiviate, than acid. *Boyle on Colours.*

To REFE'R. *v. n.*

1. To respect; to have relation.

Of those places, that *refer* to the shutting and opening the abyss, I take notice of that in Job. *Burnet.*

2. To appeal.

In suits it is good to *refer* to some friend of trust. *Bacon.*

RE'FERABLE.* *adj.* [from *refer.*] Capable of being considered, as in relation to something else. See also REFERRIBLE.

This stanza sets out the nature of each Beironite singly considered by himself, which is *referable* to some bird or beast, who are sometime lightly shadowed out even in their very countenances. *More, Song of the Soul, Notes*, (1647,) p. 361.

REFEREE'. *n. s.* [from *refer.*] One to whom any thing is referred.

Referees and arbitrators seldom forget themselves. *L'Estrange.*

RE'FERENCE. *n. s.* [from *refer.*]

1. Relation; respect; view towards; allusion to.

The knowledge of that which man is in *reference* unto himself and other things in relation unto man, I may term the mother of all those principles, which are decrees in that law of nature, whereby human actions are framed. *Hooker.*

Jupiter was the son of Æther and Dies; so called, because the one had *reference* to the celestial conditions, the other discovered his natural virtues. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Christian religion commands sobriety, temperance, and moderation, in *reference* to our appetites and passions. *Tillotson.*

2. Dismission to another tribunal.

It passed in England without the least *reference* hither. *Swift.*

REFERE'NDARY.† *n. s.* [*referendus*, Lat.]

1. One to whose decision any thing is referred.

In suits, it is good to refer to some friend of trust; but let him chuse well his *referendaries*. *Bacon, Ess.*

2. [*Referendarius*, Lat. an officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions.]

The princes of this world have their *referendaries*, or masters of request. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza*, (1587,) p. 426.

REFE'RMENT.* *n. s.* [from *To refer.*] Reference for decision.

There was a *referment* made from his majesty to my lord's grace of Canterbury, my lords of Durham and Rochester, and myself, to hear and order a matter of difference in the church of Hereford, &c. *Abp. Laud, Diary*, p. 13.

To REFERME'NT. *v. a.* [*re* and *ferment.*] To ferment anew.

Th' admitted nitre agitates the flood,
Revives its fire, and *referments* the blood. *Blackmore.*

REFE'RRIBLE. *adj.* [from *refer.*] Capable of being considered, as in relation to something else.

Unto God all parts of time are alike, unto whom none are *referrible*, and all things present, unto whom nothing is past or to come, but who is the same yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To REFI'ND.* *v. a.* [*re* and *find.*] To find again; to experience again.

Seven autumns past, he in the eighth the same
Refinding, said; If such your power so strange,
Once more I'll try. *Sandys, Ov. Met.* 3.

To REFI'NE. *v. a.* [*raffiner*, Fr.]

1. To purify; to clear from dross and recrement.

I will *refine* them as silver is *refined*, and will try them as gold is tried. *Zech.* xiii. 9.

Weigh every word, and every thought *refine*. *Anon.*

The red dutch currant yields a rich juice, to be diluted with a quantity of water boiled with *refined* sugar. *Mortimer.*

2. To make elegant; to polish; to make accurate.

Queen Elizabeth's time was a golden age for a world of *refined* wits, who honoured poesy with their pens. *Peacham.*

Love *refines* the thoughts, and hath his seat
In reason. *Milton, P. L.*

The same traditional sloth, which renders the bodies of children, born from wealthy parents, weak, may perhaps *refine* their spirits. *Swift.*

To REFI'NE. *v. n.*

1. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy.

Chaucer *refined* on Boccace, and mended his stories. *Dryden.*

Let a lord but own the happy lines;
How the wit brightens, how the sense *refines!* *Pope.*

2. To grow pure.

The pure limpid stream, when foul with stains,
Works itself clear, and as it runs *refines*. *Addison.*

3. To affect nicety.

He makes another paragraph about our *refining* in controversy, and coming nearer still to the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*

REFI'NEDLY. *adv.* [from *refine.*] With affected elegance.

Will any dog
Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones,
To turn a wheel. *Dryden.*

REFI'NEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *refined.*]

1. State of being purified.

In a middling *refinedness* and quickness it [wine] is best. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 69.

2. Affected purity.

Sincerity keeps us from making a great semblance of peculiar sanctimony, integrity, scrupulosity, spirituality, *refinedness*, like those Pharisees so often therefore taxed in the Gospel. *Barrow*, vol. iii. S. 15.

REFI'NEMENT. *n. s.* [from *refine.*]

1. The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from dross and recrementitious matter.
2. The state of being pure.
   The more bodies are of kin to spirit in subtilty and *refinement*, the more diffusive are they. *Norris.*
3. Improvement in elegance or purity.
   From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equalled its *refinements.* *Swift.*
   The religion of the gospel is only the *refinement* and exaltation of our best faculties. *Law.*
4. Artificial practice.
   The rules religion prescribes are more successful in publick and private affairs, than the *refinements* of irregular cunning. *Rogers.*
5. Affectation of elegant improvement.
   The flirts about town had a design to leave us in the lurch, by some of their late *refinements.* *Addison, Guardian.*

REFI'NER. *n. s.* [from *refine.*]

1. Purifier; one who clears from dross or recrement.
   The *refiners* of iron observe, that that iron stone is hardest to melt, which is fullest of metal; and that easiest, which hath most dross. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*
2. Improver in elegance.
   As they have been the great *refiners* of our language, so it hath been my chief ambition to imitate them. *Swift.*
3. Inventor of superfluous subtilties.
   No men see less of the truth of things, than these great *refiners* upon incidents, who are so wonderfully subtle, and over wise in their conceptions. *Addison, Spect.*
   Some *refiners* pretend to argue from the usefulness of parties in such a government as ours. *Swift.*

To **REFI'T.** *v. a.* [*refait*, Fr. *re* and *fit.*] To repair; to restore after damage.

He will not allow that there are any such signs of art in the make of the present globe, or that there was so great care taken in the *refitting* of it up again at the deluge. *Woodward.*
Permit our ships a shelter on your shores,
Refitted from your woods with planks and oars. *Dryden.*

To **REFLE'CT.** † *v. a.* [*reflechir*, Fr. *reflecto*, Lat.] To throw back; to cast back.

Search thou the records of antiquity,
And on our ancestors *reflect* an eye. *Sandys, Paraphr. of Job.*
We, his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter sere foment. *Milton, P. L.*
Bodies close together *reflect* their own colour. *Dryden.*

To **REFLE'CT.** *v. n.*

1. To throw back light.
   In dead men's sculls, and in those holes,
   Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
   As 'twere in scorn of eyes, *reflecting* gems. *Shakspeare.*
2. To bend back.
   Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, and never *reflects* in an angle, nor bends in a circle, which is a continual reflection, unless either by some external impulse, or by an intrinsick principle of gravity. *Bentley, Serm.*
3. To throw back the thoughts upon the past or on themselves.
   The imagination casts thoughts in our way, and forces the understanding to *reflect* upon them. *Duppa.*
   In every action *reflect* upon the end; and in your undertaking it, consider why you do it. *Bp. Taylor.*
   Who saith, who could such ill events expect?
   With shame on his own counsels doth *reflect.* *Denham.*
   When men are grown up, and *reflect* on their own minds, they cannot find any thing more ancient there, than those opinions which were taught them before their memory began to keep a register of their actions. *Locke.*
   It is hard that any part of my land should be settled upon one who has used me so ill; and yet I could not see a sprig of any bough of this whole walk of trees, but I should *reflect* upon her and her severity. *Addison, Spect.*
   Let the king dismiss his woes,
   Reflecting on her fair renown;
   And take the Cypress from his brows,
   To put his wonted laurels on. *Prior.*
4. To consider attentively.
   Into myself my reason's eye I turn'd;
   And as I much *reflected*, much I mourn'd. *Prior.*
5. To throw reproach or censure.
   Neither do I *reflect* in the least upon the memory of his late majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation. *Swift.*
6. To bring reproach.
   Errors of wives *reflect* on husbands still. *Dryden.*

REFLE'CTENT, *adj.* [*reflectens*, Lat.] Bending back; flying back.

The ray descendent, and the ray *reflectent*, flying with so great a speed, that the air between them cannot take a formal play any way, before the beams of the light be on both sides of it; it follows, that, according to the nature of humid things it must first only swell. *Digby on the Soul.*

REFLE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *reflect*: thence I think *reflexion* less proper: *reflexion*, Fr. *reflexus*, Lat.]

1. The act of throwing back.
   The eye sees not itself,
   But by *reflection* from other things. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*
   If the sun's light consisted but of one sort of rays, there would be but one colour, and it would be impossible to produce any new by *reflections* or refractions.
2. The act of bending back.
   Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, nor ever reflects in an angle or circle, which is a continual *reflection*, unless by some external impulse. *Bentley, Serm.*
3. That which is reflected.
   She shines not upon fools, lest the *reflection* should hurt her. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*
   As the sun in water we can bear,
   Yet not the sun, but his *reflection* there;
   So let us view her here, in what she was,
   And take her image in this watry glass. *Dryden.*
4. Thought thrown back upon the past, or the absent, on itself.
   The three first parts I dedicate to my old friends, to take off those melancholy *reflections*, which the sense of age, infirmity, and death may give them. *Denham.*
   This dreadful image so possess'd her mind,
   She ceas'd all farther hope; and now began
   To make *reflection* on th' unhappy man. *Dryden.*
   Job's *reflections* on his once flourishing estate, did at the same time afflict and encourage him. *Atterbury.*
   What wounding reproaches of soul must he feel, from the *reflections* on his own ingratitude. *Rogers, Serm.*
5. The action of the mind upon itself.
   Reflection is the perception of the operations of our own minds within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got. *Locke.*
6. Attentive consideration.
   This delight grows and improves under thought and *reflection*; and while it exercises, does also endear itself to the mind; at the same time employing and inflaming the meditations. *South, Serm.*
7. Censure.
   He died; and oh! may no *reflection* shed
   Its poisonous venom on the royal head. *Prior.*

REFLE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *reflect.*]

1. Throwing back images.
   When the weary king gave place to night,
   His beams he to his royal brother lent,
   And so shone still in his *reflective* light. *Dryden.*
   In the *reflective* stream the sighing bride,
   Viewing her charms impair'd, abash'd shall hide
   Her pensive head. *Prior.*
2. Considering things past; considering the operations of the mind.
   Forc'd by *reflective* reason I confess,
   That human science is uncertain guess. *Prior.*

REFLE'CTOR. † *n. s.* [from *reflect.*]

1. Considerer.

There is scarce any thing that nature has made, or that men do suffer, whence the devout *reflector* cannot take an occasion of an aspiring meditation. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. That which reflects; a reflecting telescope.

Refle'x. *adj.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Directed backward.

The motions of my mind are as obvious to the *reflex* act of the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions, as the passions of my sense are obvious to my sense; I see the object, and I perceive that I see it. *Hale.*

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernible ends of them, do evince by a *reflex* argument, that it is the workmanship, not of blind mechanism or blinder chance, but of an intelligent and benign agent. *Bentley.*

Refle'x. *n. s.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Reflection.

There was no other way for angels to sin, but by *reflex* of their understandings upon themselves. *Hooker.*

I'll say yon gray is not the morning's eye,
'Tis but the pale *reflex* of Cynthia's brow. *Shakspeare.*

To **Refle'x.**✱ *v. a.*

1. To reflect. Not now in use.

May never glorious sun *reflex* his beams
Upon the country where you make abode.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

2. To bend back; to turn back.

A dog lay, — his head *reflext* upon his tail.
Gregory, Posthum. (1640,) p. 118.

Reflexibi'lity. *n. s.* [from *reflexible.*] The quality of being reflexible.

Reflexibility of rays is their disposition to be reflected or turned back into the same medium from any other medium, upon whose surface they fall; and rays are more or less reflexible, which are turned back more or less easily. *Newton.*

Refle'xible. *adj.* [from *reflexus*, Lat.] Capable to be thrown back.

Sir Isaac Newton has demonstrated, by convincing experiments, that the light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and *reflexible;* and that those rays are differently *reflexible*, that are differently refrangible. *Cheyne.*

Refle'xive.† *adj.* [*reflexus*, Lat.]

1. Having respect to something past.

That assurance *reflexive* cannot be a divine faith, but at the most an human, yet such as perhaps I may have no doubting mixed with. *Hammond, Pract. Catechism.*

2. Having a tendency to reproach or censure.

What man does not resent an ugly *reflexive* word?
South, Serm. x. 174.

Refle'xively.† *adv.* [from *reflexive.*]

1. In a backward direction.

Solomon tells us life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that not only directly in regard of the good or ill we may do to others, but *reflexively* also, in respect of what may rebound to ourselves. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. With a tendency to censure or reproach.

He spoke slightly and *reflexively* of such a lady.
South, Serm. vi. 96.

Refloa't. *n. s.* [*re* and *float.*] Ebb; reflux.

The main float and *refloat* of the sea is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon.*

To **Reflou'rish.** *v. n.* [*re* and *flourish.*] To flourish anew.

Virtue, given for lost,
Revives, *reflourishes*, then vigorous most,
When most unactive deem'd. *Milton, S. A.*

To **REFLOW.**† *v. n.* [*refluer*, Fr. *refluo*, Lat. *re* and *flow.*] To flow back. *Huloet.*

Why do not now
Thy waves *reflow?* *W. Browne.*

Re'fluency.✱ *n. s.* [*refluens*, Lat.] Quality or state of flowing back.

All things sublunary move continually, in an interchangeable flowing and *refluency.*
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648,) p. 58.

Re'fluent. *adj.* [*refluens*, Lat.] Running back; flowing back.

The liver receives the *refluent* blood almost from all the parts of the abdomen. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Tell, by what paths,
Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys
The *refluent* rivers, and the land repays. *Blackmore.*

Reflu'x. *n. s.* [*reflux*, Fr. *refluxus*, Lat.] Backward course of water.

Besides
Mine own that 'bide upon me, all from me
Shall with a fierce *reflux* on me redound. *Milton, P. L.*

The variety of the flux and *reflux* of Euripus, or whether the same do ebb and flow seven times a day, is incontrovertible.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

To **REFO'CILLATE.**✱ *v. a.* [*refociller*, Fr. Cotgrave; *refocillo*, Lat.] To strengthen by refreshment: a pedantick word.

His man was to bring him a roll, and a pot of ale, to *refocillate* his wasted spirits. *Aubrey (of Prynne,) Anecd.* ii. 508.

Refocilla'tion.† *n. s.* [*refocillation*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *refocillo*, Lat. this pedantick word, given by Dr. Johnson without any reference or authority, is in the enlarged edition of Bullokar's Expositor, 1656.] Restoration of strength by refreshment.

Some precious cordial, some costly *refocillation*, a composure comfortable and restorative. *Middleton, Mad World.*

To **Refome'nt.**✱ *v. a.* [*re* and *foment;* Fr. *refomenter.*] To cherish or warm again. *Cotgrave.*

To **REFO'RM.**† *v. a.* [*reformo*, Lat. *reformer*, Fr.]

1. To form again: the primary meaning. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

And right so in the same forme,
In fleshe and blood he shall *reforme*,
When time cometh, the quick and dede,
At thilke wofull daie of drede,
Where every man shall take his dome,
As well the master as the grome. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 2.

2. To change from worse to better.

A sect in England, following the very same rule of policy, seeketh to *reform* even the French reformation, and purge out from thence also dregs of popery. *Hooker.*

Seat worthier of gods, was built
With second thoughts, *reforming* what was old. *Milton, P. L.*

May no such storm
Fall on our times, where ruin must *reform.* *Denham.*

Now lowering looks presage approaching storms,
And now prevailing love her face *reforms.* *Dryden.*

One cannot attempt the perfect *reforming* the languages of the world, without rendering himself ridiculous. *Locke.*

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age; but that of a good one will not *reform* it. *Swift.*

To **Refo'rm.** *v. n.* To pass by change from worse to better.

Was his doctrine of the mass struck out in this conflict? or did it give him occasion of *reforming* in this point? *Atterbury.*

REFO'RM.† *n. s.* [French.] Reformation.

Tinkers bawl'd aloud to settle
Church-discipline, for mending kettle;
No sow-gelder did blow his horn
To geld a cat, but cry'd *Reform!* *Hudibras*, i. ii.

The *reforms* in representation, and the bills for shortening the duration of parliaments, he uniformly and steadily opposed for many years together. *Burke.*

REFORMA'DO.✱ *n. s.* [Spanish.]

1. A monk adhering to the reformation of his order.

Amongst others this was one of Celestin the pope's caveats for his new *reformadoes.* *Weever.*

2. An officer retained in a regiment, when his company is disbanded.

His knights *reformadoes* are wound up as high and insolent as ever they were. *B. Jonson, Epicoene.*

To **Refo'rmalize.**✱ *v. n.* [*re* and *formalize.*] To affect reformation; to pretend correctness.

Christ's doctrine [is] pure, correcting all the unpure glosses of the *reformalizing* Pharisees.
Loe, Bliss of Br. Beauty, (1614,) p. 25.

Reforma'tion.† *n. s.* [*reformation,* Fr. from *reform.*]

1. Act of forming anew; renovation; regeneration.

There are but two kinds of creation in the language of the Scriptures; the one literal, the other metaphorical; one old, the other new; one by way of formation, the other by way of *reformation.* *Pearson on the Creed,* Art. 2.

2. Change from worse to better; commonly used of human manners.

Never came *reformation* in a flood
With such a heady current, scow'ring faults;
Nor ever Hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat, as in this king. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Satire lashes vice into *reformation.* *Dryden.*

The pagan converts mention this great *reformation* of those who had been the greatest sinners, with that sudden and surprising change, which the christian religion made in the lives of the most profligate. *Addison.*

3. [By way of eminence.] The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive state.

The burden of the *reformation* lay on Luther's shoulders. *Atterbury.*

Refo'rmer. *n. s.* [from *reform.*]

1. One who makes a change for the better; an amender.

Publick *reformers* had need first practise, that on their own hearts, which they purpose to try on others. *King Charles.*

The complaint is more general, than the endeavours to redress it: Abroad every man would be a *reformer,* how very few at home. *Sprat, Serm.*

It was honour enough, to behold the English churches reformed; that is, delivered from the *reformers.* *South.*

2. One of those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations.

Our first *reformers* were famous confessors and martyrs all over the world. *Bacon.*

Refo'rmist.* *n. s.* [from *reform.*]

1. One who is of the reformed churches.

This comely subordination of degrees we once had, and we had a visible conspicuous church, to whom all other *reformists* gave the upper hand. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 36.

2. In recent times, one who proposes political reforms.

Refo'ssion.* *n. s.* [*refossus.* Lat.] Act of digging up.

Hence are murders of men, rapes of virgins, mangling of carcasses, *refossion* of graves. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

To **Refou'nd.*** *v. a.* [*re* and *found.*] To cast anew.

Perhaps they are all antient bells *refounded.*
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 8.

To **REFRA'CT.** *v. a.* [*refractus,* Lat.] To break the natural course of rays.

If its angle of incidence be large, and the refractive power of the medium not very strong to throw it far from the perpendicular, it will be *refracted.* *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

Rays of light are urged by the *refracting* media. *Cheyne.*

Refracted from yon eastern cloud,
The grand ethereal bow shoots up. *Thomson.*

Refra'ction. *n. s.* [*refraction,* Fr.]

Refraction, in general, is the incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, which happens to it whilst it enters or penetrates any medium: in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside. *Harris.*

Refraction, out of the rarer medium into the denser, is made towards the perpendicular. *Newton, Opt.*

Refra'ctive. *adj.* [from *refract.*] Having the power of refraction.

Those superficies of transparent bodies reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power; that is, which intercede mediums that differ most in their *refractive* densities. *Newton, Opt.*

Refra'ctoriness. *n. s.* [from *refractory.*] Sullen obstinacy.

I did nev[illegible]y man's *refractoriness* against the privileges and orders of the hou[illegible] *King Charles.*

Great co[illegible]aint was made, by some [illegible]isters of the presbyterian gang, of my *refractoriness* to obey the parliament's order. *Sanderson, Cases of Consc.* p. 160.

RE'FRACTORY.† *adj.* [*refractaire,* Fr. *refractarius,* Lat. and so should be written *refractary,* Dr. Johnson observes. It is so written in our old lexicography. See Cotgrave and Sherwood. And, so late as 1675, this orthography was used. "The stubborn and the *refractary.*" L. Addison, State of the Jews, 1675, p. 189. See also bishop Hall in the substantive *refractory.* It is now accented on the first syllable, but by Shakspeare on the second.] Obstinate; perverse; contumacious.

There is a law in each well-ordered nation,
To curb those raging appetites that are
Most disobedient and *refractory.* *Shakspeare.*

A rough hewn seaman, being brought before a wise justice for some misdemeanor, was by him ordered to be sent away to prison, and was *refractory* after he heard his doom, insomuch as he would not stir a foot from the place where he stood; saying, it was better to stand where he was, than to go to a worse place. *Bacon, Apoph.*

Vulgar compliance with any illegal and extravagant ways, like violent motions in nature, soon grows weary of itself, and ends in a *refractory* sullenness. *King Charles.*

Refractory mortal! if thou wilt not trust thy friends, take what follows; know assuredly, before next full moon, that thou wilt be hung up in chains. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

These atoms of theirs may have it in them, but they are *refractory* and sullen; and therefore, like men of the same tempers, must be banged and buffeted into reason. *Bentley.*

Re'fractory.* *n. s.*

1. An obstinate person.

How sharp hath your censure been of those *refractaries* amongst us, that would forgo their stations, rather than yield to these harmless impositions! *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 306.

2. Obstinate opposition.

Glorying in their scandalous *refractories* to publick order and constitutions. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 138.

Re'fragable. *adj.* [*refragabilis,* Lat.] Capable of confutation and conviction.

To **REFRAI'N.** *v. a.* [*refrener,* Fr. *re* and *frænum,* Lat.] To hold back; to keep from action.

Hold not thy tongue, O God, keep not still silence; *refrain* not thyself. *Ps.* lxxxiii. 1.

My son, walk not thou in the way with them, *refrain* thy foot from their path. *Prov.* i. 15.

Nor from the holy one of heaven
Refrain'd his tongue. *Milton, P. L.*

Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now *refrain,*
Or thwart the synod of the gods in vain. *Pope.*

To **Refrai'n.** *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain; to spare.

In what place, or upon what consideration soever it be, they do it, were it their own opinion of no force being done, they would undoubtedly *refrain* to do it. *Hooker.*

For my name's sake will I defer mine anger, and *refrain* for thee, that I cut thee not off. *Is.* xlviii. 9.

That they feed not on flesh, at least the faithful party before the flood, may become more probable, because they *refrained* therefrom some time after. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Refrai'n.* *n. s.* [*refrain,* Fr. as, "*refrain* d' une balade." Cotgrave.] The burden of a song, or piece of musick; a kind of musical repetition.

more, alas! was his *refraine.*
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. ii. 1571.
Confine the organist to a slightly ornamented *refraine.*
Mason on Church Musick, p. 213.

To REFRA'ME.✱ *v. a.* [*re* and *frame.*] To put together again.
That most exquisite silver sphere — was unframed and *reframed* in the Grand Signior's presence.
Hakewill on Providence, p. 274.

REFRANGIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *refrangible.*]
Refrangibility of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

REFRA'NGIBLE.† *adj.* [*re* and *frango*, Latin.] Capable of being refracted.
As some rays are more *refrangible* than others; that is, are more turned out of their course, in passing from one medium to another; it follows, that after such refraction, they will be separated, and their distinct colour observed. *Locke.*

REFRENA'TION.† *n. s.* [*refrenation*, Fr. Cotgrave; *re* and *fræno*, Lat.] The act of restraining.

To REFRE'SH. *v. a.* [*refraischir*, Fr. *refrigero*, Lat.]
1. To recreate; to relieve after pain, fatigue, or want.
Service shall with steeled sinews toil;
And labour shall *refresh* itself with hope. *Shakspeare.*
Musick was ordain'd to *refresh* the mind of man,
After his studies or his usual pain. *Shakspeare.*
He was in no danger to be overtaken; so that he was content to *refresh* his men. *Clarendon.*
His meals are coarse and short, his employment warrantable, his sleep certain and *refreshing*, neither interrupted with the lashes of a guilty mind, nor the aches of a crazy body. *South.*
2. To improve by new touches any thing impaired.
The rest *refresh* the scaly snakes, that sold
The shield of Pallas, and renew their gold. *Dryden.*
3. To refrigerate; to cool.
A dew coming after heat *refresheth.* *Ecclus.* xliii. 22.

REFRE'SH.✱ *n. s.* [from the verb.] Act of refreshing. Not in use.
My field, of flowers quite bereaven,
Wants *refresh* of better hap. *Daniel, Ode.*
Beauty, sweet love, is like the morning dew,
Whose short *refresh* upon the tender green
Cheers for a time, but still the sun doth shew,
And straight 'tis gone as it had never been. *Daniel, Sonnet.*

REFRE'SHER. *n. s.* [from *refresh.*] That which refreshes.
The kind *refresher* of the summer heats. *Thomson.*

REFRE'SHING.✱ *n. s.* Relief after pain, fatigue, or want.
Secret *refreshings* that repair his strength,
And fainting spirits uphold. *Milton, S. A.*
If you would have trees to thrive, take care that no plants be near them, which may deprive them of nourishment, or hinder *refreshings* and helps that they might receive.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

REFRE'SHMENT. *n. s.* [from *refresh.*]
1. Relief after pain, want or fatigue.
2. That which gives relief, as food, rest.
He was full of agony and horrour upon the approach of a dismal death, and so had most need of the *refreshments* of society, and the friendly assistances of his disciples. *South.*
Such honest *refreshments* and comforts of life, our christian liberty has made it lawful for us to use. *Sprat.*

REFRE'T. *n. s.* The burden of a song. *Dict.*

REFRI'GERANT. *adj.* [*refrigerant*, Fr. from *refrigerate.*] Cooling; mitigating heat.
In the cure of gangrenes, you must beware of dry heat, and resort to things that are *refrigerant*, with an inward warmth and virtue of cherishing. *Bacon.*

REFRI'GERANT.✱ *n. s.* A cooling medicine.
If it arise from an external cause, apply *refrigerants*, without any preceding evacuation. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To REFRI'GERATE. *v. a.* [*refrigero*, *re* and *frigus*, Lat.] To cool.
The great breezes, which the motion of the air in great circles, such as the girdle of the world produceth, do *refrigerate*; and therefore in those parts noon is nothing so hot, when the breezes are great, as about ten of the clock in the forenoon. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Whether they be *refrigerated* inclinatorily or somewhat equinoxically, though in a lesser degree, they discover some verticity. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

REFRIGERA'TION. *n. s.* [*refrigeratio*, Lat. *refrigeration.* Fr.] The act of cooling; the state of being cooled.
Divers do stut; the cause may be the *refrigeration* of the tongue, whereby it is less apt to move. *Bacon.*
If the mere *refrigeration* of the air would fit it for breathing, this might be somewhat helped with bellows. *Wilkins.*

REFRI'GERATIVE.† } *adj.* [*refrigeratif*, Fr. *refrigeratorius*, Lat.] Cooling; having the power to cool.
REFRI'GERATORY. }
His meats must be but very little nutritive, but rather *refrigerative* and of a cooling quality.
Ferrand on Love Melanch. (1640,) p. 242.
This grateful acid spirit is — highly *refrigeratory.*
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 120.

REFRI'GERATORY. *n. s.*
1. That part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; but this is now generally done by a worm or spiral pipe, turning through a tub of cold water. *Quincy.*
2. Any thing internally cooling.
A delicate wine, and a durable *refrigeratory.* *Mortimer.*

REFRIGE'RIUM. n. s. [Latin.] Cool refreshment; refrigeration.
It must be acknowledged, the ancients have talked much of annual *refrigeriums*, respites or intervals of punishment to the damned; as particularly on the festivals. *South.*

REFT. *part. pret.* of *reave.*
1. Deprived; taken away. Obsolete.
Thus we well left, he better *reft*,
In heaven to take his place,
That by like life and death, at last,
We may obtain like grace. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*
I, in a desperate bay of death,
Like a poor bark, of sails and tackling *reft*,
Rush all to pieces on thy rocky bosom. *Shakspeare.*
Another ship had seiz'd on us,
And would have *reft* the fishers of their prey. *Shakspeare.*
Our dying hero, from the continent
Ravish'd whole towns, and forts from Spaniards *reft*,
As his last legacy to Britain left. *Waller.*
2. *Preterite* of *reave.* Took away. Obsolete.
So 'twixt them both, they not a lambkin left,
And when lambs fail'd, the old sheeps lives they *reft.* *Spenser.*
About his shoulders broad he threw
An hairy hide of some wild beast, whom he
In savage forest by adventure slew,
And *reft* the spoil his ornament to be. *Spenser.*

REFT.✱ *n. s.* A chink. See RIFT.

REFUGE. *n. s.* [*refuge*, Fr. *refugium*, Lat.]
1. Shelter from any danger or distress; protection.
Rocks, dens, and caves! but I in none of these
Find place or *refuge.* *Milton, P. L.*
The young vipers supposed to break through the belly of the dam, will, upon any fright, for protection run into it; for then the old one receives them in at her mouth, which way, the fright being past, they will return again; which is a peculiar way of *refuge.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Those, who take *refuge* in a multitude, have an Arian council to answer for. *Atterbury.*

2. That which gives shelter or protection.

The Lord will be a *refuge* for the oppressed; a *refuge* in times of trouble. *Ps.* ix. 9.

They shall be your *refuge* from the avenger of blood. *Jos.* xx. 3.

Fair majesty, the *refuge* and redress
Of those whom fate pursues. *Dryden.*

3. Expedient in distress.

This last old man,
Whom with a crack'd heart I have sent to Rome,
Lov'd me above the measure of a father;
Their latest *refuge* was to send him. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

4. Expedient in general.

Light must be supplied, among graceful *refuges*, by terracing any story in danger of darkness. *Wotton.*

To **Re'fuge.** *v. a.* [*refugier*, Fr. from the noun.] To shelter; to protect.

Silly beggars,
Who sitting in the stocks, *refuge* their shame,
That many have, and others must, sit there. *Shakspeare.*

Dreads the vengeance of her injur'd lord;
Ev'n by those gods, who *refug'd* her, abhorr'd. *Dryden.*

To **Re'fuge.*** *v. n.* To take refuge.

The duke de Soubise *refuged* hither from France, upon miscarriage of some undertakings of his there. *Sir J. Finett, Obs. on Ambass.* (1656,) p. 111.

Refugee'. *n. s.* [*refugié*, Fr.] One who flies to shelter or protection.

Poor *refugees*, at first they purchase here;
And soon as denizen'd, they domineer. *Dryden.*

This is become more necessary in some of their governments, since so many *refugees* settled among them. *Addison.*

Refu'lgence.† } *n. s.* [from *refulgent.*] Splendour;
Refu'lgency. } brightness.

The *refulgence* of the eternal light. *Knatchbull, Tr. Annot. N. Test.* p. 259.

He [Moses] was obliged to keep at a more awful distance from the tremendous throne of God, and not come within the circle of its *refulgency. Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bib.* B. 4. ch. 2.

REFU'LGENT.† *adj.* [*refulgent*, old Fr. Lacombe, *refulgens*, Latin.] Bright; shining; glittering; splendid.

He neither might, nor wish'd to know
A more *refulgent* light. *Waller.*

So conspicuous and *refulgent* a truth is that of God's being the author of man's felicity, that the dispute is not so much concerning the thing, as concerning the manner of it. *Boyle.*

Agamemnon's train,
When his *refulgent* arms flash'd through the shady plain,
Fled from his well-known face. *Dryden, Æn.*

Refu'lgently. *adv.* [from *refulgent.*] In a shining manner.

To **Refu'nd.** *v. n.* [*refundo*, Lat.]

1. To pour back.

Were the humours of the eye tinctured with any colour, they would *refund* that colour upon the object, and so it would not be represented as in itself it is. *Ray.*

2. To repay what is received; to restore.

A governor, that had pillaged the people, was, for receiving of bribes, sentenced to *refund* what he had wrongfully taken. *L'Estrange.*

Such wise men as himself account all that is past, to be also gone; and know, that there can be no gain in *refunding*, nor any profit in paying debts. *South.*

How to Icarius, in the bridal hour
Shall I, by waste undone, *refund* the dower? *Pope.*

3. Swift has somewhere the absurd phrase, to *refund* himself, for to *reimburse*.

Refu'sable.* *adj.* [from *refuse.*] That may be refused; fit to be refused. *Huloet.*

A *refusable* or little thing in any one's eye. *Young, Serm.* ii. 321.

Refu'sal. *n. s.* [from *refuse.*]

1. The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded or solicited.

God has born with all his weak and obstinate *refusals* of grace, and has given him time day after day. *Rogers.*

2. The preemption; the right of having any thing before another; option.

When employments go a begging for want of hands, they shall be sure to have the *refusal*. *Swift.*

To **REFU'SE.** *v. a.* [*refuser*, Fr.]

1. To deny what is solicited or required; not to comply with.

If he should chuse the right casket, you should *refuse* to perform his father's will, if you should *refuse* to accept him. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Having most affectionately set life and death before them, and conjured them to choose one, and avoid the other, he still leaves unto them, as to free and rational agents, a liberty to *refuse* all his calls, to let his talents lie by them unprofitable. *Hammond.*

Wonder not then what God for you saw good
If I *refuse* not, but convert, as you,
To proper substance. *Milton, P. L.*

Common experience has justly a mighty influence on the minds of men, to make them give or *refuse* credit to any thing proposed. *Locke.*

2. To reject; to dismiss without a grant.

I may neither choose whom I would, nor *refuse* whom I dislike. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

To **Refu'se.** *v. n.* Not to accept; not to comply.

Women are made as they themselves would choose:
Too proud to ask, too humble to *refuse*. *Garth.*

Re'fuse. *adj.* [from the verb. The noun has its accent on the first syllable, the verb on the second.] Unworthy of reception; left when the rest is taken.

Every thing vile and *refuse* they destroyed. 1 *Sam.* xv. 9.

He never had vexatious law-disputes about his dues, but had his tithes fully paid, and not of the most *refuse* parts, but generally the very best. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Please to bestow on him the *refuse* letters; he hopes by printing them to get a plentiful provision. *Spectator.*

Re'fuse.† *n. s.* [*refus*, Fr.]

1. That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken.

We dare not disgrace our worthy superiours with offering unto them such *refuse*, as we bring unto God himself. *Hooker.*

Many kinds have much *refuse*, which countervails that which they have excellent. *Bacon.*

I know not whether it be more shame or wonder, to see that men can so put off ingenuity, as to descend to so base a vice; yet we daily see it done, and that not only by the scum and *refuse* of the people. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Down with the falling stream the *refuse* run,
To raise with joyful news his drooping son. *Dryden.*

This humourist keeps more than he wants, and gives a vast *refuse* of his superfluities to purchase heaven. *Addison.*

2. Refusal: with the accent on the last syllable. Obsolete.

This spoken, ready with a proud *refuse*
Argantes was his proffer'd aid to scorn. *Fairfax, Tass.* B. 12.

Refu'ser. *n. s.* [from *refuse.*] One who refuses.

Some few others are the only *refusers* and condemners of this catholick practice. *Bp. Taylor.*

Refu'table.* *adj.* [from *refute.*] That may be proved false or erroneous.

Refu'tal. *n. s.* [from *refute.*] Refutation. *Dict.*

Refuta'tion. *n. s.* [*refutatio*, Lat. *refutation*, Fr. from *refute.*] The act of refuting; the act of proving false or erroneous.

'Tis such miserable absurd stuff, that we will not honour it with especial *refutation*. *Bentley.*

REFU'TE. *v. a.* [*refuto*, Lat. *refuter*, Fr.] To prove false or erroneous. Applied to persons or things.

Self-destruction sought, *refutes*
That excellence thought in thee. *Milton, P. L.*

He knew that there were so many witnesses in these two miracles, that it was impossible to *refute* such multitudes. *Addison.*

REFU'TER.* *n. s.* [from *refute.*] One who refutes.

My *refuter's* forehead is stronger, with a weaker wit: let him try here the power of his audacity. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 20.

To REGAI'N. *v. a.* [*regagner*, Fr. *re* and *gain.*] To recover; to gain anew.

Hopeful to *regain*
Thy love, from thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen. *Milton, P. L.*

We've driven back
These heathen Saxons, and *regain'd* our earth,
As earth recovers from an ebbing tide. *Dryden.*

As soon as the mind *regains* the power to stop or continue any of these motions of the body or thoughts, we then consider the man as a free agent. *Locke.*

RE'GAL. *adj.* [*regal*, Fr. *regalis*, Lat.] Royal; kingly.

Edward, duke of York,
Usurps the *regal* title and the seat
Of England's true anointed lawful heir. *Shakspeare.*

Why am I sent for to a king,
Before I have shook off the *regal* thoughts
Wherewith I reign'd? *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

With them comes a third of *regal* port,
But faded splendour wan, who by his gait
And fierce demeanour seems the prince of hell. *Milton, P. L.*

When was there ever a better prince on the throne than the present queen? I do not talk of her government, her love of the people, or qualities that are purely *regal;* but her piety, charity, temperance, and conjugal love. *Swift.*

RE'GAL. *n. s.* [*regale*, Fr.] A musical instrument.

The sounds, that produce tones, are ever from such bodies as are in their parts and ports equal; and such are in the nightingale pipes of *regals* or organs. *Bacon.*

REGA'LE. *n. s.* [Latin.] The prerogative of monarchy.

To REGA'LE.† *v. a.* [*regaler*, Fr. from the old word *galer*, to make merry.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify.

Nothing does so gratify, so *regale* an haughty humour, as this usurped sovereignty over our brethren. *Gov. of the Tongue*, p. 87.

I — with a warming puff
Regale chill'd fingers. *Philips, Splendid Shilling.*

To REGA'LE.* *v. n.* To feast; to fare sumptuously.

See the rich churl, amid the social sons
Of wine and wit, *regaling!* *Shenstone.*

REGA'LE. *n. s.* An entertainment; a treat.

REGA'LEMENT. *n. s.* [*regalement*, Fr.] Refreshment; entertainment.

The muses still require
Humid *regalement*, nor will aught avail
Imploring Phœbus with unmoisten'd lips. *Philips.*

REGA'LIA.† *n. s.* [Latin.] Ensigns of royalty.

Shew
The mighty potentate, to whom belong
These rich *regalia* pompously display'd. *Young, Night Th.* 9.

REGA'LITY.† *n. s.* [*regalis*, Latin.]

1. Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

Behold the image of mortality,
And feeble nature cloth'd with fleshly 'tire,
When raging passion with fierce tyranny,
Robs reason of her due *regality*. *Spenser.*

He neither could, nor would, yield to any diminution of the crown of France, in territory or *regality*. *Bacon.*

He came partly in by the sword, and had high courage in all points of *regality*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The majesty of England might hang like Mahomet's tomb by a magnetick charm, between the privileges of the two houses, in airy imagination of *regality*. *King Charles.*

2. An ensign or token of royalty.

Kinges in an open and stately place, before all their subjectes, receive their crowne and other *regalities*. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 145. b.

RE'GALLY.* *adv.* [from *regal.*] In a regal manner.

Alfred — was buried *regally* at Winchester. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 5.

To REGA'RD. *v. a.* [*regarder*, Fr.]

1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice.

This aspect of mine,
The best *regarded* virgins of our clime
Have lov'd. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

He denies
To know their God, or message to *regard*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To observe; to remark.

If much you note him,
You offend him; feed and *regard* him not. *Shakspeare.*

3. To mind as an object of grief or terrour.

The king marvelled at the young man's courage, for that he nothing *regarded* the pains. 2 *Mac.* vii. 12.

4. To observe religiously.

He that *regardeth* the day, *regardeth* it unto the Lord; and he that *regardeth* not the day, to the Lord he doth not *regard* it. *Rom.* xiv. 6.

5. To pay attention to.

He that observeth the wind shall never sow, and he that *regardeth* the clouds shall never reap. *Proverbs.*

6. To respect; to have relation to.

7. To look towards.

It is a peninsula, which *regardeth* the mainland. *Sandys.*

REGA'RD.† *n. s.* [*regard*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Attention as to a matter of importance.

We observe omens, the falling of the salt, a dream of a funeral, an unlucky day or hour, the voice of the screech-owl, odd noises in the night, to command the most solemn *regards* of persons, whose imagination is more busy and active than their reason; heathens, women, young persons, melancholicks, superstitious or infirm persons, the illiterate multitude. *Spencer on Prod.* (1665,) p. 75.

The nature of the sentence he is to pronounce, the rule of judgement by which he will proceed, requires that a particular *regard* be had to our observation of this precept. *Atterbury.*

2. Respect; reverence; attention.

To him they had *regard*, because long he had bewitched them. *Acts*, viii. 11.

With some *regard* to what is just and right,
They'll lead their lives. *Milton, P. L.*

To shew greater *regards* to each other. *Ld. Lyttelton, Obs. on the Conv. of St. Paul.*

He has rendered himself worthy of their most favourable *regards*. *A. Smith, Theory of Mor. Sentiments.*

3. Note; eminence.

Mac Ferlagh was a man of meanest *regard* amongst them, neither having wealth nor power. *Spenser on Ireland.*

4. Respect; account.

Change was thought necessary, in *regard* of the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in use. *Hooker.*

5. Relation; reference.

How best we may
Compose our present evils, with *regard*
Of what we are and where. *Milton, P. L.*

Their business is to address all the ranks of mankind, and persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, with *regard* to themselves; in justice and goodness, with *regard* to their neighbours; and piety towards God. *Watts.*

6. [*Regard*, Fr.] Look; aspect directed to another.

Soft words to his fierce passion she assay'd;
But her with stern *regard* he thus repell'd. *Milton, P. L.*

He, surpriz'd with humble joy, survey'd
One sweet *regard*, shot by the royal maid. *Dryden.*

7. Prospect; object of sight. Not proper, nor in use.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make the main and th' aerial blue
An indistinct *regard*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

8. Matter demanding notice.

A sage old sire,—
That many high *regards* and reasons 'gainst her read.
Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 43.

REGA'RDABLE. *adj.* [from *regard.*]

1. Observable. Not used.

I cannot discover this difference of the badger's legs, although the *regardable* side be defined, and the brevity by most imputed unto the left. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Worthy of notice. Not used.

Tintogel, more famous for his antiquity, than *regardable* for his present estate, abutteth on the sea. *Carew.*

REGA'RDER.† *n. s.* [from *regard.*]

1. One that regards.

The *regarders* of times. *Judges*, ix. 37. (margin.)

2. An officer of the king's forest, whose business was to view and inquire into matters respecting it.

A forest hath laws of her own, to take cognizance of all trespasses; she hath also her peculiar officers, as foresters, verderers, *regarders*, &c. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 16.

REGA'RDFUL. *adj.* [*regard* and *full.*] Attentive; taking notice of.

Bryan was so *regardful* of his charge, as he never disposed any matter, but first he acquainted the general. *Hayward.*

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the spirit of God to his heart. *South.*

REGA'RDFULLY. *adv.* [from *regardful.*]

1. Attentively; heedfully.

2. Respectfully.

Is this the Athenian minion, whom the world
Voic'd so *regardfully*? *Shakspeare, Timon.*

REGA'RDLESS.† *adj.* [from *regard.*]

1. Heedless; negligent; inattentive.

He likest is to fall into mischance,
That is *regardless* of his governance. *Spenser.*

Regardless of the bliss wherein he sat,
Second to thee, offer'd himself to die
For man's offence. *Milton, P. L.*

We must learn to be deaf and *regardless* of other things, besides the present subject of our meditation. *Watts.*

2. Not regarded; slighted.

Sounding titles, stately buildings, fine gardens, gilded chariots, rich equipages, what are they? They dazzle every one but the possessor. To him, that is accustomed to them, they are cheap and *regardless* things. *Spectator*, No. 626.

Yes, traitor, Zara, lost, abondoned Zara
Is a *regardless* suppliant now to Osmyn.
Congreve, Mourn. Bride.

REGA'RDLESSLY.† *adv.* [from *regardless.*] Without heed.

If any preciser idiots quarrel at my distaste towards them, I pass by them *regardlessly*. *Sir M. Sandys, Ess.* (1634,) p. 189.

REGA'RDLESSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *regardless.*] Heedlessness; negligence; inattention.

They are too bookish; their *regardlessness* of men and ways of thriving makes them stand in their own light.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 432.

A wretched *regardlessness* of their eternal salvation.
Scott, Christian Life, P. 3. ch. 1.

*REGA'TTA.** *n. s.* [Italian.] A kind of boat-race.

Though I stayed in this city [Venice] longer than I could have wished, I was extremely well entertained with the sight of a *regatta*, which is a sort of rowing match, with boats of different kinds, not performed in any other part of the world, [that is in 1744, when this remark was made,] and very seldom here, on account, I suppose, of the vast expence to which it subjects the young noblesse. This diversion seems to have taken its rise from a custom introduced by the doge Pietro Landi, in the year 1539. *Drummond, Trav.* p. 84.

RE'GENCY.† *n. s.* [from *regent.*]

1. Authority; government.

As Christ took manhood, that by it he might be capable of death, whereunto he humbled himself; so because manhood is the proper subject of compassion and feeling pity, which maketh the scepter of Christ's *regency* even in the kingdom of heaven amiable. *Hooker.*

Men have knowledge and strength to fit them for action. women affection, for their better compliance; and herewith beauty to compensate their subjection, by giving them an equivalent *regency* over men. *Grew.*

2. Vicarious government.

This great minister, finding the *regency* shaken by the faction of so many great ones within, and awed by the terror of the Spanish greatness without, durst begin a war. *Temple.*

3. The district governed by a vicegerent.

Regions they pass'd, the mighty *regencies*
Of seraphim. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Those collectively to whom vicarious regality is intrusted: as, the *regency* transacted affairs in the king's absence.

Instead of naming the duke of Lancaster sole protector, they constituted a council or *regency*, consisting of twelve persons.
Lowth, Life of Wykeham, sect. 5.

REGE'NERACY.* *n. s.* [from *regenerate.*] State of being regenerate.

Called from the depth of sin to *regeneracy* and salvation.
Hammond, Works, iv. 686.

To REGE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*regenero*, Lat.]

1. To reproduce; to produce anew.

Albeit the son of this earl of Desmond, who lost his head, were restored to the earldom; yet could not the king's grace *regenerate* obedience in that degenerate house, but it grew rather more wild. *Davies on Ireland.*

Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads,
Regenerates the plants, and new adorns the meads. *Blackmore.*

An alkali, poured to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence, at the cessation of which, the salts, of which the acid is composed, will be *regenerated*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a Christian life.

No sooner was a convert initiated, but by an easy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himself as one *regenerated* and born a second time into another state of existence. *Addison on the Chr. Religion.*

REGE'NERATE. *adj.* [*regeneratus*, Lat.]

1. Reproduced.

Thou! the earthly author of my blood,
Whose youthful spirit, in me *regenerate*,
Doth with a twofold vigour lift me up
To reach at victory. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

2. Born anew by grace to a Christian life.

For, from the mercy-seat above,
Prevenient grace descending, had remov'd
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton, P. L.*

If you fulfil this resolution, though you fall sometimes by infirmity; nay, though you should fall into some greater act, even of deliberate sin, which you presently retract by confession and amendment, you are nevertheless in a *regenerate* estate, you live the life of a christian here, and shall inherit the reward that is promised to such in a glorious immortality hereafter. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

REGENERA'TION. *n. s.* [*regeneration*, Fr.] New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a Christian life.

He saved us by the washing of *regeneration*, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. *Tit.* iii. 5.

REGE'NERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *regenerate.*] The state of being regenerate.

RE'GENT. *adj.* [*regent*, Fr. *regens*, Lat.]

1. Governing; ruling.

The operations of human life flow not from the corporeal moles, but from some other active *regent* principle that resides in the body, or governs it, which we call the soul. *Hale.*

2. Exercising vicarious authority.

He together calls the *regent* powers
Under him *regent*. *Milton, P. L.*

RE'GENT.† *n. s.*

1. Governour; ruler.

Now for once beguil'd
Uriel, though *regent* of the sun, and held
The sharpest-sighted spirit of all in heaven. *Milton P. L.*

Neither of these are any impediment, because the *regent* thereof is of an infinite immensity. *Hale*

But let a heifer with gilt horns be led
To Juno, *regent* of the marriage-bed. *Dryden.*

2. One invested with vicarious royalty.

Lord *regent*, I do greet your excellence
With letters of commission from the king. *Shakspeare*

3. [*regent*, Fr. professeur.] One of a certain standing, who taught in our universities; the word formerly in use for a *professor*; retained in the present academical designation of doctors of every faculty, and masters of arts, whether as necessary *regents*, *regents* ad placitum, or non-*regents*.

RE'GENTESS.* *n. s.* [from *regent*; Fr. *regente*.] Protectress of a kingdom. *Cotgrave.*

RE'GENTSHIP. *n. s.* [from *regent*.]

1. Power of governing.

2. Deputed authority.

If York have ill-demean'd himself in France,
Then let him be deny'd the *regentship*. *Shakspeare.*

REGERMINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*re* and *germination*.] The act of sprouting again.

The Jews commonly express resurrection by *regermination*, or growing up again like a plant.
Gregory, Notes on Script. (ed. 1684,) p. 125.

REGE'ST.* *n. s.* [*registum*, Latin.] A register. See REGISTER.

Others of later time have sought to assert him by old legends and cathedral *regests*. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 3.

RE'GIBLE. *adj.* Governable. *Dict.*

RE'GICIDE. *n. s.* [*regicida*, Lat.]

1. Murderer of his king.

I through the mazes of the bloody field,
Hunted your sacred life; which that I miss'd
Was the propitious error of my fate,
Not of my soul; my soul's a *regicide*. *Dryden.*

2. [*regicidium*, Lat.] Murder of his king.

Were it not for this amulet, how were it possible for any to think they may venture upon perjury, sacrilege, murder, *regicide*, without impeachment to their saintship.
Decay of Chr. Piety.

Did fate or we, when great Atrides dy'd,
Urge the bold traitor to the *regicide*. *Pope, Odyss.*

RE'GIMEN. *n. s.* [Latin.] That care in diet and living, that is suitable to every particular course of medicine, or state of body.

Yet should some neighbour feel a pain,
Just in the parts where I complain,
How many a message would he send,
What hearty prayers that I should mend,
Enquire what *regimen* I kept,
What gave me ease, and how I slept. *Swift.*

RE'GIMENT. *n. s.* [*regiment*, old Fr.]

1. Established government; polity; mode of rule. Not in use.

We all make complaint of the iniquity of our times, not unjustly, for the days are evil; but compare them with those times wherein there were no civil societies, with those times wherein there was as yet no manner of publick *regiment* established, and we have surely good cause to think, that God hath blessed us exceedingly. *Hooker.*

The corruption of our nature being presupposed, we may not deny, but that the law of nature doth now require of necessity some kind of *regiment*. *Hooker.*

They utterly damn their own consistorian *regiment*, for the same can neither be proved by any literal texts of holy Scripture, nor yet by necessary inference out of Scripture. *White.*

2. Rule; authority. Not in use.

The *regiment* of the soul over the body, is the *regiment* of the more active part over the passive. *Hale.*

3. [*regiment*, Fr.] A body of soldiers under one colonel.

Higher to the plain we'll set forth,
In best appointment, all our *regiments*. *Shakspeare.*

The elder did whole *regiments* afford,
The younger brought his conduct and his sword. *Waller.*

The standing *regiments*, the fort, the town,
All but this wicked sister are our own. *Waller.*

Now thy aid
Eugene, with *regiments* unequal prest,
Awaits. *Philips.*

REGIME'NTAL.† *adj.* [from *regiment*.] Belonging to a regiment; military.

He sate, with a patient degree of attention, to observe the proceedings of a *regimental* court-martial.
Langton, of Johnson, in Boswell's Life.

REGIME'NTALS.* *n. s.* pl. The uniform dress of a regiment of soldiers.

He now entered, handsomely dressed in his *regimentals*; and without vanity (for I am above it) he appeared as handsome a fellow as ever wore a military dress.
Goldsmith, Vic. of Wakefield, ii. 12.

RE'GION. *n. s.* [*region*, Fr. *regio*, Lat.]

1. Tract of land; country; tract of space.

All the *regions*
Do seemingly revolt; and, who resist,
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance. *Shakspeare.*

Her eyes in heaven
Would through the airy *region* stream so bright,
That birds would sing, and think it were not night. *Shakspeare.*

The upper *regions* of the air perceive the collection of the matter of tempests before the air below. *Bacon.*

They rag'd the goddess, and with fury fraught,
The restless *regions* of the storm she sought. *Dryden.*

2. Part of the body.

The bow is bent and drawn, make from the shaft.
— Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
The *region* of my heart. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. Place; rank.

The gentleman kept company with the wild prince and Poins: he is of too high a *region*; he knows too much.
Shakspeare.

RE'GISTER.† *n. s.* [*registre*, Fr. *registrum*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — It is a corruption of *regestum*: and Milton, as I have shewn, correctly uses *regest*. Spenser also writes the present word *regester*, (not *register*,) F. Q. ii. ix. 59. The Lat. *regestum* became *regestrum*, and then *registrum*. See Du Cange: " *Regestum*, liber in quem *regeruntur* commentarii quivis, &c. *Registrum*, liber qui *rerum gestarum* memoriam continet, &c.]

1. An account of any thing regularly kept.

Joy may you have, and everlasting fame,
Of late most hard achievement by you done,
For which inrolled is your glorious name
In heavenly *registers* above the sun. *Spenser.*

Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, as your hear them unfolded, turn another into the *register* of your own.
Shakspeare.

This island, as appeareth by faithful *registers* of those times, had ships of great content. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Of these experiments, our friend, pointing at the *register* of this dialogue, will perhaps give you a more particular account. *Boyle*

For a conspiracy against the emperor Claudius, it was ordered that Scribonianus's name and consulate should be effaced out of all publick *registers* and inscriptions. *Addison.*

2. [*Registrarius*, low Lat.] The officer whose business is to write and keep the register.

He being able to shew no certificate, save only a ticket from Mr. French, the *register* was refused. *Abp. Laud, Rem.* ii. 182.

3. [In chymistry.] A sliding plate of iron which, in small chimnies, regulates the heat of the fire: hence the modern term, a *register*-stove.

Look well to the *register:*
And let your heat still lessen by degrees. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

4. A sliding piece of wood, called a stop, in an organ, perforated with a number of holes answerable to those in a sound-board: which being drawn one way stops them, and the other opens them, for the readmission of wind into the pipes.

From Pretorius, whose work was printed so late as 1615, he learns that *registers*, by which only a variety of stops could be formed, were not invented till towards the conclusion of the preceding century. *Mason on Church Musick*, p. 40.

5. One of the inner parts of the mould wherein printing types are cast; and also the disposing the forms of the press, so as that the lines and pages printed on one side of the sheet meet exactly against those on the other. *Chambers.*

To Re'gister. *v. a.* [*registrer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To record; to preserve from oblivion by authentick accounts.

The Roman emperors *registered* their most remarkable buildings, as well as actions. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To enrol; to set down in a list.

Such follow him, as shall be *register'd;*
Part good, part bad: of bad the longer scrowl. *Milton, P. L.*

Re'gistership.* *n. s.* The office of register.

The *registership* of the vice-chancellor's court petitioned for by John George. *Abp. Laud, Rem.* ii. 183.

Re'gistrar.* } *n. s.* [*registrarius*, low Latin.] An
Re'gistrary. } officer whose business is to write and keep the register.

The *registrar* of every ecclesiastical court. *Const. and Canons Ecc.* 65.

I and my company dined in the open air, in a place called Pente-Cragg, where my *registrary* had his country-house. *Abp. Laud, Diary*, p. 24.

Dr. Pinke required the *registrary* to bear witness of this his protestation. *A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox.* in 1628.

My lord's letter came not till ten houres after his death, when the patent was sealed and delivered, and the person admitted sworne before the publick *egistrar.* *Warton, Life of Bathurst*, p. 136.

Registra'tion.* *n. s.* Act of inserting in the register.

The business of the censors was to make a *registration* of all the Roman citizens. *Stackhouse, Hist of the Bib.* B. 8. ch. 1.

In France the stamp duties are not much complained of. Those of *registration*, which they call the contrôle, are. *A. Smith, Wealth of Nations*, B. 5. ch. 2.

Re'gistry. *n. s.* [from *register.*]

1. The act of inserting in the register.

A little fee was to be paid for the *registry.* *Graunt.*

2. The place where the register is kept.

3. A series of facts recorded.

I wonder why a *registry* has not been kept in the college of physicians of things invented. *Temple.*

RE'GLEMENT. *n. s.* [French.] Regulation. Not used.

To speak of the reformation and *reglement* of usury, by the balance of commodities and discommodities thereof, two things are to be reconciled. *Bacon, Ess.*

Re'glet. *n. s.* [*reglette*, from *regle*, Fr.] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.

Re'gnant. *adj.* [French.]

1. Reigning; having regal authority.

Princes are shy of their successors, and there may be reasonably supposed in queens *regnant* a little proportion of tenderness that way, more than in kings. *Wotton.*

2. Predominant; prevalent; having power.

The law was *regnant*, and confin'd his thought,
Hell was not conquer'd, when the poet wrote. *Waller.*
His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant,
A traytor to the vices *regnant.* *Swift, Miscel.*

To Rego'rge. *v. a.* [*re* and *gorge.*]

1. To vomit up; to throw back.

It was scoffingly said, he had eaten the king's goose, and did then *regorge* the feathers. *Hayward.*

2. To swallow eagerly.

Drunk with wine,
And fat *regorg'd* of bulls and goats. *Milton, S. A.*

3. [*regorger*, Fr.] To swallow back.

As tides at highest mark *regorge* the flood,
So fate, that could no more improve their joy,
Took a malicious pleasure to destroy. *Dryden.*

To Regra'de.* *v. n.* [*regredior*, Lat. *re* and *gradus.*] To retire.

They saw the darkness commence at the eastern limb of the sun, and proceed to the western, till the whole was eclipsed; and then *regrade* backwards from the western to the eastern, till his light was fully restored; which they attributed to the miraculous passage of the moon across the sun's disk. *Dr. Hales, New Analys. of Chronology*, ii. 897.

To Regra'ft. *v. a.* [*regreffer*, Fr. *re* and *graft.*] To graft again.

Oft *regrafting* the same cions, may make fruit greater. *Bacon.*

To Regra'nt. *v. a.* [*re* and *grant.*] To grant back.

He, by letters patents, incorporated them by the name of the dean and chapter of Trinity-church, in Norwich, and *regranted* their lands to them. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

To REGRA'TE. *v. a.*

1. To offend; to shock.

The clothing of the tortoise and viper rather *regrateth* than pleaseth the eye. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

2. [*regrater*, Fr.] To engross; to forestal.

Neither should they buy any corn, unless it were to make malt thereof; for by such engrossing and *regrating*, the dearth that commonly reigneth in England, hath been caused. *Spenser.*

Regra'ter.† *n. s.* [*regrateur*, Fr. from *regrate.*] Forestaller; engrosser: originally a seller by retail; a huckster.

The people would gladly have the *regrater's* head, where his feet are. *Outred, Tr. of Cope on Proverbs*, (1580.) fol. 192. b.

Through the scarcity caused by *regrators* of bread corn, of which starch is made, the ladies, to save charges, have their heads washed at home, and the beaus put out their linen to common laundresses! *Tatler*, No. 118.

To Regree't. *v. a.* [*re* and *greet.*] To resalute; to greet a second time.

Hereford, on pain of death,
Till twice five summers have enrich'd our fields,
Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions,
But lead the stranger paths of banishment. *Shakspeare.*

Regree't. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Return or exchange of salutation. Not in use.

And shall these hands, so newly join'd in love,
Unyoke this seizure, and this kind *regreet?*
Play fast and loose with faith? *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Re'gress. *n. s.* [*regrès*, Fr. *regressus*, Latin.] Passage back; power of passing back.

'Tis their natural place which they always tend to; and from which there is no progress nor *regress.* *Burnet.*

To Regre'ss. *v. n.* [*regressus*, Lat.] To go back; to return; to pass back to the former state or place.

All being forced unto fluent consistencies, naturally *regress* unto their former solidities. *Brown.*

REGRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*regressus*, Lat.] The act of returning or going back.

To desire there were no God, were plainly to unwish their own being, which must needs be annihilated in the subtraction of that essence, which substantially supporteth them, and restrains from *regression* into nothing. *Brown.*

REGRE'T.† *n. s.* [*regret*, Fr. *regretto*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — The word is probably from the Goth. *greitan*, to weep, to cry. See *To* GREIT. *Regret* is lamentation repeated.]

1. Vexation at something past; bitterness of reflection.

I never bare any touch of conscience with greater *regret*. *King Charles.*

A passionate *regret* at sin, a grief and sadness at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Though sin offers itself in never so pleasing a dress, yet the remorse and inward *regrets* of the soul, upon the commissions of it, infinitely overbalance those faint gratifications it affords the senses. *South, Serm.*

2. Grief; sorrow.

Never any prince expressed a more lively *regret* for the loss of a servant, than his majesty did for this great man; in all offices of grace towards his servants, and in a wonderful solicitous care for the payment of his debts. *Clarendon.*

That freedom, which all sorrows claim,
She does for thy content resign;
Her piety itself would blame,
If her *regrets* should waken thine. *Prior.*

3. Dislike; aversion. Not proper.

Is it a virtue to have some ineffective *regrets* to damnation, and such a virtue too, as shall balance all our vices? *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

To REGRE'T. *v. a.* [*regretter*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To repent; to grieve at.

I shall not *regret* the trouble my experiments cost me, if they be found serviceable to the purposes of respiration. *Boyle.*

Calmly he look'd on either life, and here
Saw nothing to *regret*, or there to fear;
From nature's temp'rate feast rose satisfy'd,
Thank'd heav'n that he had liv'd, and that he dy'd. *Pope.*

2. To be uneasy at. Not proper.

Those, the impiety of whose lives makes them *regret* a Deity, and secretly wish there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

REGRE'TFUL.* *adj.* [*regret* and *full*.] Full of regret.

Thou art return'd, but nought returns with thee,
Save my lost joys' *regretful* memory. *Fanshaw, Past. Fido*, p. 76.

Think not *regretful* I survey the deed. *Shenstone, Eleg.* 19.

REGRE'TFULLY.* *adv.* [from *regretful*.] With regret.

He departs out of this world *regretfully*. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 104.

REGUE'RDON. *n. s.* [*re* and *guerdon*.] Reward; recompense.

Stoop, and set your knee against my foot;
And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,
I gird thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shakspeare.*

To REGUE'RDON.† *v. a.* [*reguerdoner*, old French; *re* and *guerdon*. Chaucer uses this verb.] To reward. The verb and noun are both obsolete.

Long since we were resolved of your truth,
Your faithful service and your toil in war;
Yet never have you tasted your reward,
Or been *reguerdon'd* with so much as thanks. *Shakspeare.*

RE'GULAR. *adj.* [*regulier*, Fr. *regularis*, Lat.]

1. Agreeable to rule; consistent with the mode prescribed.

The common cant of criticks is, that though the lines are good, it is not a *regular* piece. *Guardian.*

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with errors;
Our understanding traces them in vain.
Lost and bewilder'd in the fruitless search;
Not seeing with how much art the windings run,
Nor where the *regular* confusion ends. *Addison.*

So when we view some well-proportion'd dome,
No monstrous height or breadth or length appear;
The whole at once is bold and *regular*. *Pope.*

2. Governed by strict regulations.

So just thy skill, so *regular* my rage. *Pope.*

3. In geometry; *regular* body is a solid, whose surface is composed of *regular* and equal figures, and whole solid angles are all equal, and of which there are five sorts, viz. 1. A pyramid comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whose surface is composed of six equal squares. 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles. 4. That which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons. 5. A body consisting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles: and mathematicians demonstrate, that there can be no more *regular* bodies than these five. *Muschenbroek.*

There is no universal reason, not confined to human fancy, that a figure, called *regular*, which hath equal sides and angles, is more beautiful than any irregular one. *Bentley.*

4. Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline: as, a *regular* doctor; *regular* troops.

5. Methodical; orderly.

More people are kept from a true sense and taste of religion, by a *regular* kind of sensuality and indulgence, than by gross drunkenness. *Law.*

RE'GULAR. *n. s.* [*regulier*, Fr.]

In the Romish church, all persons are said to be *regulars*, that do profess and follow a certain rule of life, in Latin stiled *regula*; and do likewise observe the three approved vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

REGULA'RITY. *n. s.* [*regularité*, Fr. from *regular*.]

1. Agreeableness to rule.

2. Method; certain order.

Regularity is certain where it is not so apparent, as in all fluids; for *regularity* is a similitude continued. *Grew.*

He was a mighty lover of *regularity* and order; and managed all his affairs with the utmost exactness. *Atterbury.*

RE'GULARLY. *adv.* [from *regular*.] In a manner concordant to rule; exactly.

If those painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it in their figures, they had indeed made things more *regularly* true, but withal very unpleasing. *Dryden.*

With one judicious stroke,
On the plain ground Appellus drew
A circle *regularly* true. *Prior.*

Strains that neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold and *regularly* low. *Pope.*

To RE'GULATE. *v. a.* [*regula*, Latin.]

1. To adjust by rule or method.

Nature, in the production of things, always designs them to partake of certain, *regulated*, established essences, which are to be the models of all things to be produced: this, in that crude sense, would need some better explication. *Locke.*

2. To direct.

Regulate the patient in his manner of living. *Wiseman.*

Ev'n goddesses are women; and no wife
Has pow'r to *regulate* her husband's life. *Dryden.*

REGULA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *regulate*.]

1. The act of regulating.

Being but stupid matter, they cannot continue any regular and constant motion, without the guidance and *regulation* of some intelligent being. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Method; the effect of being regulated. Of this sense no example is given; nor is it easy to find any, where the word *regulation* would be perfectly answerable to the meaning of *method;* which should more properly be *rule*. *Mason.*

I may safely affirm, that nothing is, under due *regulations*, improper to be taught in this place, which is proper for a gentleman to learn. *Blackstone.*

REGULA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *regulate.*]

1. One that regulates.

The regularity of corporeal principles sheweth them to come at first from a divine *regulator*. *Grew, Cosmol.*

2. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

REGULUS. n. s. [Lat. *regule*, Fr.]

Regulus is the finer and most weighty part of metals, which settles at the bottom upon melting. *Quincy.*

To REGU'RGITATE.† *v. a.* [*regurgiter*, Fr. Cotgrave; *re* and *gurges*, Lat.] To throw back; to pour back.

The inhabitants of the city remove themselves into the country so long, until, for want of receipt and encouragement, it *regurgitates* and sends them back. *Graunt.*

Arguments of divine wisdom, in the frame of animate bodies, are the artificial position of many valves, all so situate, as to give a free passage to the blood and other humours in their due channels, but not permit them to *regurgitate* and disturb the great circulation. *Bentley.*

To REGU'RGITATE. *v. n.* To be poured back.

Nature was wont to evacuate its vicious blood out of these veins, which passage being stopt, it *regurgitates* upwards to the lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

REGURGITA'TION.† *n. s.* [*regurgitation*, Fr.] Resorption; the act of swallowing back.

Regurgitation of matter is the constant symptom. *Sharp.*

To REHABI'LITATE.* *v. a.* [*re* and *habilitate*; Fr. *rehabiliter*.] To restore a delinquent to former rank, privilege, or right; to qualify again: a term both of the civil and canon law.

The king alone can *rehabilitate* an officer noted, condemned, and degraded; or a gentleman who has derogated from his rank. *Chambers.*

As to foreign powers, so long as they were conjoined with Great Britain in this contest, so long they were treated as the most abandoned tyrants, and indeed the basest of the human race. The moment any of them quits the cause of this government, and of all governments, he is *rehabilitated*, his honour is restored, all his attainders are purged! *Burke, on a Regicide Peace.*

Pope Calixtus *rehabilitated* the memory of Jeanne d'Arc, declaring her, by a bull, a martyr to her religion, to her country, and to her sovereign. *Seward, Anecd.* iii. 26.

REHABILITA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *rehabilitate.*] Act of restoring to a right or privilege which had been forfeited.

They transmitted to him from his sovereign letters of *rehabilitation*, that established him in his rank of an honest man. *Stuart, Hist. of Scotl.* ii. 240.

To REHEA'R.† *v. a.* [*re* and *hear.*] To hear again: principally, a law expression.

Every petition for a rehearing, in the court of Chancery, must be signed by two counsel of character, certifying that they apprehend the cause is proper to be *reheard*. *Chambers.*

REHEA'RING.* *n. s.* [from *rehear.*] A second hearing.

My design is to give all persons a *rehearing*, who have suffered under any unjust sentence of the Examiner. *Addison, Whig-Examiner.*

So far, at that *rehearing*, from redress,
They then turn witnesses against themselves. *Young, Night Th.* 8.

REHEA'RSAL. *n. s.* [from *rehearse.*]

1. Repetition; recital.

Twice we appoint, that the words which the minister pronounceth, the whole congregation shall repeat after him; as first in the publick confession of sins, and again in *rehearsal* of our Lord's prayer after the blessed sacrament. *Hooker.*

What dream'd my lord? tell me, and I'll requite it
And sweet *rehearsal* of my morning's dream. *Shakspeare.*

What respected their actions as a rule or admonition, applied to yours, is only a *rehearsal*, whose zeal in asserting the ministerial cause is so generally known. *South.*

2. The recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.

The chief of Rome,
With gaping mouths to these *rehearsals* come. *Dryden.*

To REHEA'RSE, *v. a.* [from *rehear.* Skinner.]

1. To repeat; to recite.

Rehearse not unto another that which is told unto thee. *Ecclus.* xix. 7.

Of modest poets be thou just,
To silent shades repeat thy verse,
'Till fame and echo almost burst,
Yet hardly dare one line *rehearse*. *Swift.*

2. To relate; to tell.

Great master of the muse! inspir'd
The pedigree of nature to *rehearse*,
And sound the maker's work in equal verse. *Dryden.*

3. To recite previously to publick exhibition.

All Rome is pleased, when Statius will *rehearse*,
And longing crouds expect the promis'd verse. *Dryden.*

REHEA'RSER.* *n. s.* [from *rehearse.*] One who recites.

The recital of genealogies, which has been considered as very efficacious to the preservation of a true series of ancestry, was anciently made when the heir of the family came of age. This practice has never subsisted within time of memory, nor was much credit due to such *rehearsers*, who might obtrude fictitious pedigrees, either to please their masters, or to hide the deficiency of their own memories. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

To REJE'CT.† *v. a.* [*rejecter*, Fr. Cotgrave; *rejicio*, *rejectus*, Lat.]

1. To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer.

Barbarossa was *rejected* into Syria, although he perceived that it tended to his disgrace. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Have I *rejected* those that me adorn'd
To be of him, whom I adore, abhorr'd? *Brown.*

2. To cast off; to make an abject.

Thou hast *rejected* the word of the Lord, and the Lord hath *rejected* thee from being king. 1 *Sam.* xv. 26.

Give me wisdom, and *reject* me not from among thy children. *Wisd.* ix. 4.

He is despised and *rejected* of men, a man of sorrows. *Is.* liii. 3.

3. To refuse; not to accept.

Because thou hast *rejected* knowledge, I will *reject* thee, that thou shalt be no priest. *Hos.* iv. 6.

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must judge, which can never permit the mind to *reject* a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident. *Locke.*

How would such thoughts make him avoid every thing that was sinful and displeasing to God, lest when he prayed for his children, God should *reject* his prayers? *Law.*

4. To throw aside, as useless or evil.

In the philosophy of human nature, as well as in physicks and mathematics, let principles be examined according to the standard of common sense, and be admitted or *rejected* according as they are found to agree or disagree with it. *Beattie.*

REJE'CTABLE.* *adj.* [*rejectable*, Fr. from *reject.*] That may be rejected. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

REJECTA'NEOUS.* *adj.* [*rejectaneus*, Latin.] Not chosen; rejected.

Taking notice how sacred a thing the Protestant Religion is in the sight of God, and how *rejectaneous* that of the Church of Rome. *More on the Seven Churches*, Dedic.

There have been sects of men, who have fancied themselves the special good men, the godly, the saints, the flower of mankind, the choice ones, the darlings of God, the favorites of heaven, the special objects of divine love and care; all others, they think, are impious and profane, *rejectaneous* and reprobate people, to whom God beareth no good will or regard. *Barrow*, vol. iii. S. 29.

REJE'CTER.* *n. s.* [from *reject.*] One who rejects; a refuser.

Bad men without the covenant, or *rejecters* of it. *Clarke, Lett. to Dodwell*, p. 25.

REJE'CTION. *n. s.* [*rejectio*, Lat.] The act of casting off or throwing aside.

The *rejection* I use of experiments, is infinite; but if an experiment be probable and of great use, I receive it. *Bacon.*

Medicines urinative do not work by *rejection* and indigestion, as solutive do. *Bacon.*

REI'GLE.† *n. s.* [*reigle*, Fr. "a line, a square, a form, a pattern," Cotgrave; from *regula*, Lat.] A hollow cut to guide any thing.

A flood gate is drawn up and let down through the *reigles* in the side posts. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

To REIGN. *v. n.* [*regno*, Lat. *regner*, Fr.]

1. To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority.

This, done by them, gave them such an authority, that though he *reigned*, they in effect ruled, most men honouring them, because they only deserved honour. *Sidney.*

Tell me, shall Banquo's issue ever
Reign in this kingdom? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

A king shall *reign* in righteousness, and princes rule in judgement. *Is.* xxxi. 1.

Did he not first sev'n years, a life-time, *reign*. *Cowley.*

This right arm shall fix
Her seat of empire; and your son shall *reign*. *A. Philips.*

2. To be predominant; to prevail.

Now did the sign *reign*, under which Perkin should appear. *Bacon.*

More are sick in the summer, and more die in the winter, except in pestilent diseases, which commonly *reign* in summer or autumn. *Bacon.*

Great secrecy *reigns* in their publick councils. *Addison.*

3. To obtain power or dominion.

That as sin *reigned* unto death, even so might grace *reign* through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ. *Rom.* v. 21.

REIGN. *n. s.* [*regne*, Fr. *regnum*, Lat.]

1. Royal authority; sovereignty.

He who like a father held his *reign*,
So soon forgot, was just and wise in vain. *Pope.*

2. Time of a king's government.

Queer country puts extol queen Bess's *reign*,
And of lost hospitality complain. *Bramston.*

The following licence of a foreign *reign*,
Did all the dregs of bold Socinus drain. *Pope.*

Russel's blood
Stain'd the sad annals of a giddy *reign*. *Thomson.*

3. Kingdom; dominions.

Saturn's sons receiv'd the threefold *reign*
Of heaven, of ocean and deep hell beneath. *Prior.*

That wrath which hurl'd to Pluto's gloomy *reign*,
The souls of mighty chiefs untimely slain. *Pope.*

4. Power; influence.

The year again
Was turning round; and every season's *raigne*
Renew'd upon us. *Chapman.*

REI'GNER.* *n. s.* [from *reign.*] Ruler. Not in use. *Sherwood.*

To REIMBO'DY. *v. n.* [*re* and *imbody*, which is more frequently, but not more properly, written *embody.*] To embody again.

Quicksilver, broken into little globes, the parts brought to touch immediately *reimbody*. *Boyle.*

To REIMBU'RSE.† *v. a.* [*rembourser*, Fr. Cotgrave; *re*, *in*, and *bourse*, a purse.] To repay; to repair loss or expence by an equivalent.

Hath he saved any kingdom at his own expence, to give him a title of *reimbursing* himself by the destruction of ours? *Swift, Miscell.*

REIMBU'RSEMENT. *n. s.* [from *reimburse.*] Reparation or repayment.

If any person has been at expence about the funeral of a scholar, he may retain his books for the *reimbursement*. *Ayliffe.*

REIMBU'RSER.* *n. s.* [from *reimburse.*] One who repays, or makes reparation. *Sherwood.*

To REIMPORTU'NE.* *v. a.* [*reimportuner*, Fr.] To importune or entreat again. *Cotgrave.*

To REIMPLA'NT.* *v. a.* [*re* and *implant.*] To plant or graft again.

How many grave and godly matrons usually graffe or *reimplant*, on their now more aged heads and brows, the reliques, combings, or cuttings, of their own or others' more youthful hair! *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 45.

To REIMPRE'GNATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *impregnate.*] To impregnate anew.

The vigour of the loadstone is destroyed by fire, nor will it be *reimpregnated* by any other magnet than the earth. *Brown.*

REIMPRE'SSION.† *n. s.* [*re* and *impression.*] A second or repeated impression.

I have caused a *re-impression* of this tract. *Clem. Spelman.*

To REIMPRI'NT.* *v. a.* [*re* and *imprint.*] To imprint again.

I have been often solicited within these two years to *reimprint* this little treatise. *Spelman.*

REIN.† *n. s.* [*rein*, Fr. "the rein of a bridle." Cotgrave. *Renn*-snara, Sueth. laqueus constringens, from *renna*, constringere. Serenius.]

1. The part of the bridle, which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand.

Every horse bears his commanding *rein*
And may direct his course as please himself. *Shakspeare.*

Take you the *reins*, while I from cares remove,
And sleep within the chariot which I drove. *Dryden.*

With hasty hand the ruling *reins* he drew;
He lash'd the coursers, and the coursers flew. *Pope.*

2. Used as an instrument of government, or for government.

The hard *rein*, which both of them have borne
Against the old kind king. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. *To give the* REINS. To give license.

War ——
[Hath] to disorder'd rage let loose the *reins*. *Milton, P. L.*

When to his lust Ægisthus *gave the rein*,
Did fate or we the adulterous act constrain? *Pope.*

To REIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To govern by a bridle.

He mounts and *reines* his horse. *Chapman.*

He, like a proud steed *rein'd*, went haughty on. *Milton, P. L.*

His son retain'd
His father's art, and warriour steeds he *rein'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To restrain; to controul.

And where you find a maid,
That, ere she sleep, hath thrice her pray'rs said,
Rein up the organs of her fantasy;
Sleep she as sound as careless infancy. *Shakspeare.*

Being once chaft, he cannot
Be *rein'd* again to temperance; then he speaks
What's in his heart. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

To REINGRA'TIATE.* *v. a.* [*re* and *ingratiate.*] To ingratiate again; to recommend to favour again.

Fearing his force, and that probably he would *reingratiate* himself. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 90.

Turkill, joining now with Canute, as it were now to *reingratiate* himself after his revolt, counselled him not to land. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 6.

If he were once *reingratiated* to his majesty's trust. *Ld. Clarendon, Life*, i. 152.

To REINHA'BIT.* *v. a.* [*re* and *inhabit.*] To inhabit again.

It should be such a time, when a commission to cause the people to return and *re-inhabit*, should be seconded with another, to build the wall of Jerusalem, and the plot within the wall. *Mede on Dan.* p. 10.

Towns and cities were not *reinhabited*, but lay ruined and waste. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 3.

REI'NLESS.* *adj.* [*rein* and *less.*] Without rein; unchecked.

A wilful prince, a *reinless* raging horse. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 386.

REINS. *n. s.* [*renes*, Lat. *reins*, Fr.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back.

Whom I shall see for myself, though my *reins* be consumed. *Job*, xix. 27.

To REINSE'RT. *v. a.* [*re* and *insert.*] To insert a second time.

To REINSPI'RE. *v. a.* [*re* and *inspire.*] To inspire anew.

Time will run
On smoother, till Favonius *reinspire*
The frozen earth, and clothe in fresh attire
The lilly and rose. *Milton, Sonnet.*

The mangled dame lay breathless on the ground,
When on a sudden *reinspir'd* with breath,
Again she rose. *Dryden.*

To REINSTA'L. *v. a.* [*re* and *instal.*]

1. To seat again.

That alone can truly *reinstall* thee
In David's royal seat, his true successor. *Milton, P. R.*

2. To put again in possession. This example is not very proper.

Thy father
Levied an army, weening to redeem
And *reinstal* me in the diadem. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

To REINSTA'TE. *v. a.* [*re* and *instate.*] To put again in possession.

David, after that signal victory, which had preserved his life, *reinstated* him in his throne, and restored him to the ark and sanctuary; yet suffered the loss of his rebellious son to overwhelm the sense of his deliverance. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Modesty *reinstates* the widow in her virginity. *Addison.*

The *reinstating* of this hero in the peaceable possession of his kingdom, was acknowledged. *Pope.*

To REI'NTEGRATE. *v. a.* [*reintegrer*, Fr. *re* and *integer*, Lat. It should perhaps be written *redintegrate.*] To renew with regard to any state or quality; to repair; to restore.

This league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany, and *reintegrated* that nation in their ancient liberty. *Bacon.*

The falling from a discord to a concord hath an agreement with the affections, which are *reintegrated* to the better after some dislikes. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To REINTHRO'NE.* *v. a.* [*re* and *inthrone.*] To place again upon the throne.

These things were acting upon a pretence to *reinthrone* the king. *Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Charles I.*

To REINTHRO'NIZE.* *v. a.* [*re* and *inthronize.*] To reinthrone.

This Mustapha they did *reinthronize*, and place in the Ottoman empire. *Howell, Lett.* i. iii. 22.

To REINTE'RROGATE.* *v. a.* [*re* and *interrogate*; Fr. *reinterroguer.*] To question repeatedly. *Cotgrave.*

To REINVE'ST.† *v. a.* [*re* and *invest.*] To invest anew.

This day of awaking me, and *reinvesting* my soul in my body, shall present me to the day of judgement. *Donne, Dev.* p. 359.

To REJOI'CE. *v. n.* [*rejouir*, Fr.] To be glad; to joy; to exult; to receive pleasure for something past.

This is the *rejoicing* city that dwelt carelessly, that said, there is none beside me. *Zeph.* ii. 15.

I will comfort them, and make them *rejoice* from their sorrow. *Jer.* xxxi. 13.

Let them be brought to confusion, that *rejoice* at mine hurt. *Ps.* xxxv. 26.

Jethro *rejoiced* for all the goodness which the Lord had done. *Exod.* xviii. 9.

They *rejoice* each with their kind. *Milton, P. L.*

To REJOI'CE.† *v. a.* To exhilarate; to gladden; to make joyful; to glad.

On May-day in the morning, every man, except impediment, would walke into the sweete meadowes and greene woods, there to *rejoyce* their spirits with the beauty and savour of sweete flowers. *Stow, Surv. of Lond.* (1603.)

Alone to thy renown tis giv'n,
Unbounded through all worlds to go;
While she great saint *rejoices* heaven,
And thou sustain'st the orb below. *Prior.*

I should give Cain the honour of the invention; were he alive, it would *rejoice* his soul to see what mischief it had made. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

REJOI'CE.* *n. s.* Act of rejoicing. Not in use.

There will be signal examples of God's mercy, and the angels must not want their charitable *rejoices* for the conversion of lost sinners. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* ii. 6.

REJOI'CER. *n. s.* [from *rejoice.*] One that rejoices.

Whatsoever faith entertains, produces love to God; but he, that believes God to be cruel or a *rejoicer* in the unavoidable damnation of the greatest part of mankind, thinks evil thoughts concerning God. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

REJOI'CING.* *n. s.* Expression of joy; subject of joy.

Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage for ever, for they are the *rejoicing* of my heart. *Ps.* cxix. 111.

Behold, I create Jerusalem a *rejoicing*, and her people a joy. *Isa.* lxv. 18.

Thy word was unto me the joy and *rejoicing* of mine heart. *Jer.* xv. 16.

We should particularly express our *rejoicing* by love and charity to our neighbours. *Nelson.*

REJOI'CINGLY.* *adv.* [from *rejoicing.*] With joy: with exultation.

Parsons *rejoicingly* relateth, out of Walsingham, the answer of king Henry the third of England to king Lewis of France, called the saint. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr.* (1616,) p. 263.

To REJOI'N. *v. a.* [*rejoindre*, Fr.]

1. To join again.

The grand signior conveyeth his gallies down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken in pieces, carried upon camels backs, and *rejoined* together at Sues. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. To meet one again.

Thoughts, which at Hyde-park-corner I forgot,
Meet and *rejoin* me in the pensive grot. *Pope.*

To REJOI'N. *v. n.* To answer to an answer.

It will be replied, that he receives advantage by this lopping of his superfluous branches; but I *rejoin*, that a translator has no such right. *Dryden, Pref. to Ovid.*

REJOI'NDER. *n. s.* [from *rejoin.*]

1. Reply to an answer.

The quality of the person makes me judge myself obliged to a *rejoinder*. *Glanville to Albius.*

2. Reply; answer.

Injury of chance rudely beguiles our lips
Of all *rejoindure*. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

To REJOI'NDER.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a reply. Not in use.

When Nathan shall *rejoinder* with a "Thou art the man!" —then their hearts come to the touchstone. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 604.

To REJOI'NT.* *v. a.* [*re* and *joint.*] To reunite the joints.

Ezekiel saw dry bones *rejointed* and reinspired with life. *Barrow on the Creed, Resurr. of the Body.*

REJO'LT. *n. s.* [*rejailir*, Fr.] Shock; succussion.

The sinner, at his highest pitch of enjoyment, is not pleased with it so much, but he is afflicted more; and as long as these inward *rejolts* and recoilings of the mind continue, the sinner will find his accounts of pleasure very poor. *South.*

To REJOU'RN.* *v. a.* [*readjourner*, Fr.] To adjourn to another hearing or inquiry.

To the Scriptures themselves I *rejourn* all such atheistical spirits; as Tully did Atticus, doubting of this point, to Plato's Phædon. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 27.

You *rejourn* a controversy of three-pence to a second day of audience. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

REIT. *n. s.* Sedge or sea-weed. *Bailey.*

REI'TER.* *n. s.* [Germ. *rèiter.*] A rider; a trooper: better known in old English, as *rutter.* See RUTTER.

To REI'TERATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *itero*, Lat. *reiterer*, Fr.] To repeat again and again.

You never spoke what did become you less
Than this; which to *reiterate*, were sin. *Shakspeare.*

With *reiterated* crimes he might
Heap on himself damnation. *Milton, P. L.*

Although Christ hath forbid us to use vain repetitions when we pray, yet he hath taught us, that to *reiterate* the same requests will not be vain. *Smalridge.*

REITERA'TION. *n. s.* [*reiteration*, Fr. from *reiterate.*] Repetition.

It is useful to have new experiments tried over again; such *reiterations* commonly exhibiting new phenomena. *Boyle.*

The words are a *reiteration* or reinforcement of an application, arising from the consideration of the excellency of Christ above Moses. *Ward of Infidelity.*

To REJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *judge.*] To reexamine; to review; to recal to a new trial.

The muse attends thee to the silent shade;
'Tis hers the brave man's latest steps to trace,
Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace. *Pope.*

REJUVENE'SCENCE, or REJUVENE'SCENCY.* *n. s.* [*re* and *juvenescens*, Lat.] State of being young again.

The whole creation, now grown old, expecteth and waiteth for a certain *rejuvenescency.* *Smith on Old Age*, (1666,) p. 264.

That degree of health I give up entirely; I might as well expect *rejuvenescence.* *Ld. Chesterfield, Miscell. Works*, iv. 275.

To REKI'NDLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *kindle.*] To set on fire again.

These disappearing, fixed stars were actually extinguished, and would for ever continue so, if not *rekindled*, and new recruited with heat and light. *Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*

Rekindled at the royal charms,
Tumultuous love each beating bosom warms. *Pope.*

To RELA'PSE.† *v. n.* [*relaps*, Fr. "fallen into an errour which he had recanted, or sickness of which he had recovered," Cotgrave; *relapsus*, Lat.]

1. To slip back; to slide or fall back.
2. To fall back into vice or errour.

The oftner he hath *relapsed*, the more significations he ought to give of the truth of his repentance. *Bp. Taylor.*

3. To fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.

He was not well cured, and would have *relapsed.* *Wiseman.*

RELA'PSE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Fall into vice or errour once forsaken.

This would but lead me to a worse *relapse*
And heavier fall. *Milton, P. L.*

We see in too frequent instances the *relapses* of those, who, under the present smart, or the near apprehension of the divine displeasure, have resolved on a religious reformation. *Rogers.*

2. Regression from a state of recovery to sickness.

It was even as two physicians should take one sick body in hand; of which, the former would purge and keep under the body, the other pamper and strengthen it suddenly; whereof what is to be looked for, but a most dangerous *relapse.* *Spenser.*

3. Return to any state. The sense here is somewhat obscure.

Mark a bounding valour in our English;
That being dead like to the bullet's grazing,
Breaks out into a second course of mischief,
Killing in *relapse* of mortality. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

4. A person fallen into an errour once forsaken.

Many other priests would defame me, and pursue me as a *relapse.* *Exam. of W. Thorpe, in* 1407, *Fox's Acts.*

RELA'PSER.* *n. s.* [from *relapse.*] One who falls into vice or errour once forsaken.

Speculative *relapsers*, that have, out of policy or guiltiness, abandoned a known and received truth. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

To RELA'TE.† *v. a.* [*relater*, Fr. Cotgrave; *relatus*, Lat.]

1. To tell; to recite.

Your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd; to *relate* the manner,
Were to add the death of you. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Here I could frequent
With worship place by place, where he vouchsaf'd
Presence divine; and to my sons *relate.* *Milton, P. L.*

The drama represents to view, what the poem only does *relate.* *Dryden.*

2. To vent by words. Unauthorized.

A man were better *relate* himself to a statue, than suffer his thoughts to pass in smother. *Bacon.*

3. To ally by kindred.

Avails thee not,
To whom *related*, or by whom begot;
A heap of dust alone remains. *Pope.*

4. To bring back; to restore: a latinism.

Abate
Your zealous hast, till morrow next againe
Both light of heven and strength of men *relate.* *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. viii. 51.

To RELA'TE.† *v. n.* To have reference; to have respect; to have relation.

Certainly had men a deep and lively sense of that eternal misery that Christ has declared the portion of those who *relate* not to him, they would give their eyes no sleep, nor their thoughts any rest, till they had satisfied themselves of that sincerity that alone must stand between them and eternal wrath. *South, Serm.* xi. 153.

All negative or privative words *relate* to positive ideas, and signify their absence. *Locke.*

As other courts demanded the execution of persons dead in law, this gave the last orders *relating* to those dead in reason. *Tatler.*

RELA'TER.† *n. s.* [from *relate*; Fr. *relateur.*] Teller; narrator; historian.

We find report a poor *relater.* *Beaum. and Fl. Isl. Princess.*

We shall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any disservice unto their *relaters.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Her husband the *relater* she prefer'd
Before the angel. *Milton, P. L.*

The best English historian, when his style grows antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious *relater* of facts. *Swift.*

RELA'TION. *n. s.* [*relation*, Fr. from *relate.*]

1. Manner of belonging to any person or thing.

Under this stone lies virtue, youth,
Unblemish'd probity and truth;
Just unto all *relations* known,
A worthy patriot, pious son. *Waller.*

So far as service imports duty and subjection, all created beings bear the necessary *relation* of servants to God. *South.*

Our necessary *relations* to a family, oblige all to use their reasoning powers upon a thousand occasions. *Watts.*

Our intercession is made an exercise of love and care for those amongst whom our lot is fallen, or who belong to us in a nearer *relation*: it then becomes the greatest benefit to ourselves, and produces its best effects in our own hearts. *Law.*

2. Respect; reference; regard.

I have been importuned to make some observations on this art, in *relation* to its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*

Relation consists in the consideration and comparing one idea with another. *Locke.*

3. Connection between one thing and another.
Of the eternal *relations* and fitnesses of things we know nothing; all that we know of truth and falsehood is, that our constitution determines us in some cases to believe, in others to disbelieve. *Beattie.*

4. Kindred; alliance of kin.
Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son, and brother, first were known. *Milton, P. L.*
Be kindred and *relation* laid aside,
And honour's cause by laws of honour try'd. *Dryden.*
Are we not to pity and supply the poor, though they have no *relation* to us? no *relation*? that cannot be: the gospel stiles them all our brethren; nay, they have a nearer *relation* to us, our fellow-members; and both these from their *relation* to our Saviour himself, who calls them his brethren. *Sprat.*

5. Person related by birth or marriage; kinsman; kinswoman.
A she-cousin, of a good family and small fortune, passed months among all her *relations.* *Swift.*
Dependants, friends, *relations*,
Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thomson.*

6. Narrative; tale; account; narration; recital of facts.
In an historical *relation*, we use terms that are most proper. *Burnet, Theory.*
The author of a just fable, must please more than the writer of an historical *relation.* *Dennis, Lett.*

RELA'TIONSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *relation.*] The state of being related to another either by kindred, or any artificial alliance. *Mason.*
Herein there is no objection to the succession of a relation of the half-blood; that is, where the *relationship* proceeds not from the same couple of ancestors (which constitutes a kinsman of the whole blood) but from a single ancestor only. *Blackstone.*
The only general private relation, now remaining to be discussed, is that of guardian and ward. — In examining this species of *relationship*, I shall first consider the different kinds of guardians. *Blackstone.*

RE'LATIVE. *adj.* [*relativus*, Lat. *relatif*, Fr.]
1. Having relation; respecting.
Not only simple ideas and substances, but modes are positive beings; though the parts of which they consist, are very often *relative* one to another. *Locke.*
2. Considered not absolutely, but as belonging to, or respecting something else.
Though capable it be not of inherent holiness, yet it is often *relative.* *Holyday.*
The ecclesiastical, as well as the civil governour, has cause to pursue the same methods of confirming himself; the grounds of government being founded upon the same bottom of nature in both, though the circumstances and *relative* considerations of the persons may differ. *South.*
Every thing sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity: an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a *relative*, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such relation to the whole. *South.*
Wholesome and unwholesome are *relative*, not real qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
3. Particular; positive; close in connection. Not in use.
I'll have grounds
More *relative* than this. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

RE'LATIVE. *n. s.*
1. Relation; kinsman.
'Tis an evil dutifulness in friends and *relatives*, to suffer one to perish without reproof. *Bp. Taylor.*
Confining our care either to ourselves and *relatives.* *Fell, Life of Hammond.*
2. Pronoun answering to an antecedent.
Learn the right joining of substantives with adjectives, and the *relative* with the antecedent. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*
3. Somewhat respecting something else.
When the mind so considers one thing, that it sets it by another, and carries its view from one to the other, this is relation and respect; and the denominations given to positive things, intimating that respect are *relatives.* *Locke.*

RE'LATIVELY. *adv.* [from *relative.*] As it respects something else; not absolutely.
All those things, that seem so foul and disagreeable in nature, are not really so in themselves, but only *relatively.* *More.*
These being the greatest good or the greatest evil, either absolutely so in themselves, or *relatively* so to us; it is therefore good to be zealously affected for the one against the other. *Sprat.*
Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself, before you consider it *relatively*, or survey the various relations in which it stands to other beings. *Watts.*

RE'LATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *relative.*] The state of having relation.

To RELA'X. *v. a.* [*relaxo*, Lat.]
1. To slacken; to make less tense.
The sinews, when the southern wind bloweth, are more *relax.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Adam, amaz'd,
Astonied stood, and black, while horrour chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints *relax'd.* *Milton, P. L.*
2. To remit; to make less severe or rigorous.
The statute of mortmain was at several times *relaxed* by the legislature. *Swift.*
3. To make less attentive or laborious.
Nor praise *relax*, nor difficulty fright. *Vanity of Hum. Wishes.*
4. To ease; to divert: as, conversation *relaxes* the student.
5. To open; to loose.
It serv'd not to *relax* their serried files. *Milton, P. L.*

To RELA'X. *v. n.* To be mild; to be remiss; to be not rigorous.
If in some regards she chose
To curb poor Paulo in too close;
In others she *relax'd* again,
And govern'd with a looser rein. *Prior.*

RELA'X.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Relaxation.
Labours and cares may have their *relaxes* and recreations. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 58.

RELA'XABLE.* *adj.* [from *relax.*] That may be remitted.
Relaxable to him by some pardon. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 34.

RELAXA'TION. *n. s.* [*relaxation*, Fr. *relaxatio*, Lat.]
1. Diminution of tension; the act of loosening.
Cold sweats are many times mortal; for that they come by a *relaxation* or forsaking of the spirits. *Bacon.*
Many, who live healthy, in a dry air, fall into all the diseases that depend upon *relaxation* in a moist one. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Cessation of restraint.
The sea is not higher than the land, as some imagined the sea stood upon a heap higher than the shore; and at the deluge *relaxation* being made, it overflowed the land. *Burnet.*
3. Remission; abatement of rigour.
They childishly granted, by common consent of their whole senate, under their town seal, a *relaxation* to one Bertelier, whom the eldership had excommunicated. *Hooker.*
The *relaxation* of the statute of mortmain, is one of the reasons which gives the bishop terrible apprehensions of popery coming on us. *Swift.*
4. Remission of attention or application.
As God has not so devoted our bodies to toil, but that he allows us some recreation; so doubtless he indulges the same *relaxation* to our minds. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
There would be no business in solitude, nor proper *relaxations* in business. *Addison, Freeholder.*

RELA'XATIVE.* *n. s.* [*relaxatus*, Lat.] That which has power to relax.
You must use *relaxatives.* *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*
The Moresco festivals seem — as *relaxations* of corporeal labours. *L. Addison, West Barbary*, p. 217.

RELA'Y.† *n. s.* [*relais*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson defines this word, without any reference or

example, merely "horses on the road to relieve others." Anciently, it was a term of hunting, when hounds were set in readiness where it was supposed a deer would pass, and were cast off after the other hounds had passed by. See the Expos. of Bullokar, ed. 1656. So the word had been used by Chaucer; and so it continued to be till late in the seventeenth century. The word is from the old Fr. verb *relayer*, *relaier*, to succeed in the place of the weary. Hence Cotgrave: "*Relayer* coche et chevaux, to take new or fresh horses and coach."] Hunting-dogs kept in readiness at certain places to follow the deer, when the dogs which have been pursuing are wearied; horses on the road to relieve others in a journey.

A grete rout
Of hunters, and of foresters,
And many *relaies*, and limers,
That hied 'hem to the forest fast. *Chaucer, Dreme*, ver. 362.

What *relays* set you? — None at all; we laid not
In one fresh dog. *B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.*

Their choice *relays*
Of horse and hounds. *Davenant, Gondibert*, B. 1. C. 2.

RELEA'SABLE.* *adj.* [from *release.*] Capable of being released.

He discharged all monasteries of all kind of taxes, works, and imposts: excepting such as were for building of forts and bridges, being (as it seems the law was then) not *releasable*. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 11.

To RELEA'SE. *v. a.* [*relascher*, *relaxer*, Fr.]

1. To set free from confinement or servitude.

Pilate said, Whom will ye that I *release* unto you? *St. Matt.* xxvii. 17.

You *releas'd* his courage, and set free
A valour fatal to the enemy. *Dryden.*

Why should a reasonable man put it into the power of fortune to make him miserable, when his ancestors have taken care to *release* him from her? *Dryden.*

2. To set free from pain.

3. To free from obligation, or penalty.

From death *releas'd* some days. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To quit; to let go.

Every creditor that lendeth ought unto his neighbour shall *release* it. *Deut.* xv. 2.

He had been base had he *releas'd* his right,
For such an empire none but kings should fight. *Dryden.*

5. To relax; to slacken. Not in use.

It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be *released*, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general rigor thereof. *Hooker.*

RELEA'SE.† *n. s.* [*relasche*, Fr. from the verb; *releases*, old Fr. "abandons de bien." Lacombe.]

1. Dismission from confinement, servitude, or pain.

2. Relaxation of a penalty.

O fatal search, in which the labouring mind,
Still press'd with weight of woe, still hopes to find
A shadow of delight, a dream of peace,
From years of pain, one moment of *release*. *Prior.*

3. Remission of a claim.

The king made a great feast, and made a *release* to the provinces, and gave gifts. *Esth.* ii. 18.

The king would not have one penny abated of what had been granted by parliament; because it might encourage other countries to pray the like *release* or mitigation. *Bacon.*

4. Acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.

5. A legal method of conveying land.

Releases are a discharge or conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another that has some former estate in possession. *Blackstone.*

RELEA'SER.* *n. s.* [from *release.*] One who releases or sets free from servitude.

Passamont i'the name of all the rest,
Bowing his body as became him best,
"Honour'd *releaser*," said, "Command what is
"Feasible." *Gayton on D. Quixote*, p. 125.

RELEA'SEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *release.*] Act of discharging; act of dismissing from servitude or pain.

Immediate rest and *releasement* from all evils. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* Pref.

If there be any *releasement*, any mitigation. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

To RE'LEGATE.† *v. a.* [*releguer*, Fr. *relego*, Lat.] To banish; to exile. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

We have not *relegated* religion (like something we were ashamed to shew) to obscure municipalities or rustick villages. *Burke.*

RELEGA'TION. *n. s.* [*relegation*, Fr. *relegatio*, Lat.] Exile; judicial banishment.

According to the civil law, the extraordinary punishment of adultery was deportation or *relegation*. *Ayliffe.*

To RELE'NT. *v. n.* [*ralentir*, Fr.]

1. To soften; to grow less rigid or hard; to give.

In some houses, sweetmeats will *relent* more than in others. *Bacon.*

In that soft season when descending showers
Call forth the greens, and wake the rising flowers;
When opening buds salute the welcome day,
And earth *relenting* feels the genial ray. *Pope.*

2. To melt; to grow moist.

Crows seem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they seem to receive in the *relenting* of the air. *Bacon.*

Salt of tartar, brought to fusion, and placed in a cellar, will, in a few minutes, begin to *relent*, and have its surface softened by the imbibed moisture of the air, wherein, if it be left long, it will totally be dissolved. *Boyle.*

All nature mourns, the skies *relent* in showers,
Hush'd are the birds, and clos'd the drooping flowers;
If Delia smile, the flowers begin to spring,
The skies to brighten, and the birds to sing. *Pope.*

3. To grow less intense.

I have marked in you a *relenting* truly, and a slacking of the main career, you had so notably begun, and almost performed. *Sidney.*

The workmen let glass cool by degrees in such *relentings* of fire, as they call their nealing heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent succeeding of air. *Digby on Bodies.*

4. To soften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compassion.

Can you behold
My tears, and not once *relent*? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

I'll not be made a soft and dull-ey'd fool,
To shake the head, *relent*, and sigh, and yield
To christian intercessors. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Undoubtedly he will *relent*, and turn
From his displeasure. *Milton, P. L.*

He sung, and hell consented
To hear the poet's pray'r;
Stern Proserpine *relented*,
And gave him back the fair. *Pope.*

To RELE'NT.† *v. a.*

1. To slacken; to remit. Obsolete.

Apace he shot, and yet he fled apace,
And oftentimes he would *relent* his pace,
That him his foe more fiercely should pursue. *Spenser.*

2. To soften; to mollify.

Air hated earth, and water hated fire,
Till love *relented* their rebellious ire. *Spenser.*

3. To dissolve.

Thou art a pearl which nothing can *relent*,
But vinegar made of devotion's tears. *Davies, Wit's Pilgr.* sign. C. 2.

RELE'NT.* *part. adj.* Dissolved.

The water is *relent* from frost. *Vulg. Hormanni.*

RELE'NT.* *n. s.* Remission; stay.

She forward went
To seeke her love where he was to be sought;
Ne rested, till she came without *relent*
Unto the land of Amazons, as she was bent.
Spenser, F. Q. v. vii. 24.

Rele'ntless.† *adj.* [from *relent.*]

1. Unpitying; unmoved by kindness or tenderness.

She's obdurate,
Flinty, *relentless.* *Beaum. and Fl. Lov. Progress.*
For this the avenging power employs his darts;
Thus will persist, *relentless* in his ire,
Till the fair slave be render'd to her sire. *Dryden.*
Why should the weeping hero now
Relentless to their wishes prove? *Prior.*

2. In Milton, it perhaps signifies unremitted; intensely fixed upon disquieting objects. Dr. Johnson. — Rather, perhaps, as Mr. Upton also thought, not knowing where to stay; wandering, confused, perplexing thoughts.

Only in destroying I find ease
To my *relentless* thoughts. *Milton, P. L.*

Re'levancy.* *n. s.* [from *relevant.*] State of being relevant.

The matter of the charge, which is there called the *relevancy* of the libel, was to be argued by lawyers, whether the matter, suppose it be proved, did amount to high treason or not.
Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time. temp. Q. Anne.

RE'LEVANT.† *adj.* [French.] Relieving; lending aid; affording something to the purpose. This is not a modern word; though as Dr. Johnson has given no example, it might by many persons be supposed so.

Having shewed you that we differ about the meaning of Scripture, and are like to do so; certainly there ought to be a rule, or a judge, between us, to determine our differences, or at least to make our probations and arguments *relevant.*
K. Charles, Lett. to A. Henderson, Papers, &c. (1649,) p. 55.
A positive regulation respecting marriage, *relevant* to a like regulation of the institution of the theocracy.
Pownall on Antiq. (1782,) p. 140.

Releva'tion. *n. s.* [*relevatio*, Lat.] A raising or lifting up.

Reli'ance. *n. s.* [from *rely.*] Trust; dependance; confidence; repose of mind: with *on* before the object of trust.

His days and times are past,
And my *reliances on* his fracted dates
Has smit my credit. *Shakspeare, Timon.*
That pellucid gelatinous substance, which he pitches upon with so great *reliance* and positiveness, is chiefly of animal constitution. *Woodward.*
He secured and encreased his prosperity, by an humble behaviour towards God, and a dutiful *reliance on* his providence. *Atterbury.*
They afforded a sufficient conviction of this truth, and a firm *reliance* on the promises contained in it. *Rogers.*
Resignation in death, and *reliance on* the divine mercies, give comfort to the friends of the dying. *Richardson, Clarissa.*
Misfortunes often reduce us to a better *reliance*, than that we have been accustomed to fix upon. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

RE'LICK,† *n. s.* [*reliquiæ*, Lat. *relique*, Fr.]

1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest. It is generally used in the plural. Dr. Johnson. — Of the word in the singular number Dr. Johnson has not produced an instance; as such, however, it is of high authority and antiquity.

Up dreary dame of darkness queen,
Go gather up the *reliques* of thy race,
Or else go them avenge. *Spenser.*
Shall we go see the *relicks* of this town. *Shakspeare.*
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy *reliques*
Of her o'ereaten faith are bound to Diomede. *Shakspeare.*
Nor death itself can holy wash their stains,
But long contracted filth ev'n in the soul remains;
The *relicks* of inveterate vice they wear,
And spots of sin. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. It is often taken for the body deserted by the soul.

What needs my Shakspeare for his honour'd bones,
The labour of an age in piled stones?
Or that his hallow'd *reliques* should be hid
Under a star-ypointed pyramid? *Milton, Ep. on Shakspeare.*
In peace, ye shades of our great grandsires, rest;
Eternal spring, and rising flowers adorn
The *relicks* of each venerable urn. *Dryden.*
Shall our *relicks* second birth receive?
Sleep we to wake, and only die to live? *Prior.*
Thy *relicks*, Rowe, to this fair shrine we trust,
And sacred place by Dryden's awful dust;
Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies,
To which thy tomb shall guide enquiring eyes. *Pope.*

3. That which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration.

And sweare it were a *relike* of a saint. *Chaucer, Pard. Tale.*
Cowls, hoods, and habits, — *reliques*, beads, —
The sport of winds. *Milton, P. L.*
This church is very rich in *relicks;* among the rest, they show a fragment of Thomas à Becket, as indeed there are very few treasuries of *relicks* in Italy, that have not a tooth or a bone of this saint. *Addison on Italy.*
The pilgrim that journeys all day
To visit some far-distant shrine,
If he bear but a *relick* away,
Is happy, nor heard to repine. *Shenstone, Pastoral Ballad.*

Re'lickly. *adv.* [from *relick.*] In the manner of relicks. A word not used, nor elegantly formed.

Thrifty wench scrapes kitchen stuff,
And barreling the droppings and the snuff
Of wasting candles, which in thirty year
Relickly kept, perhaps buys wedding cheer. *Donne.*

Re'lict. *n. s.* [*relicte*, old Fr. *relicta*, Lat.] A widow; a wife desolate by the death of her husband.

If the fathers and husbands were of the houshold of faith, then certainly their *relicts* and children cannot be strangers in this houshold. *Sprat, Serm.*
Chaste *relict!*
Honour'd on earth, and worthy of the love
Of such a spouse, as now resides above. *Garth.*

Relie'f.† *n. s.* [*relief*, Fr.]

1. Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or sorrow: not often found in the plural.

Charitable *reliefs* of the needy.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Relig. (ed. 1605,) sign. P.
Thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,
Tending to some *relief* of our extremes. *Milton, P. L.*

2. That which frees from pain or sorrow.

He found his designed present would be a *relief*, and then he thought it an impertinence to consider what it would be called besides. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*
So should we make our death a glad *relief*
From future shame. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*
Nor dar'd I to presume, that press'd with grief,
My flight should urge you to this dire *relief;*
Stay, stay your steps. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. Dismission of a sentinel from his post.

For this *relief*, much thanks; 'tis bitter cold,
And I am sick at heart. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

4. [*Relevium*, law Lat.] Legal remedy of wrongs.

5. The prominence of a figure in stone or metal; the seeming prominence of a picture.

The figures of many ancient coins rise up in a much more beautiful *relief* than those on the modern; the face sinking by degrees in the several declensions of the empire, till about Constantine's time, it lies almost even with the surface of the medal. *Addison on Medals.*

Not with such majesty, such bold *relief*,
The form august of kings, or conquering chief,
E'er swell'd on marble, as in verse have shin'd,
In polish'd verse, the manners and the mind. *Pope.*

6. The exposure of any thing, by the proximity of something different.

7. [*Relief*, old Fr. Lacombe. V. Coutume de Normandie.] In the feudal law, a payment made to the lord by the tenant coming into possession of an estate, held under him.

The fines on the succession to an estate, called in the feudal language *reliefs*, were not fixed to any certainty; and were therefore frequently made so excessive that they might rather be considered as redemptions, or new purchases, than acknowledgments of superiority and tenure. *Burke, Abridg. of Engl. Hist.* iii. 8.

8. [*Relief*, old Fr. "remnant of meat left at meals." Cotgrave.] Broken meat, Obsolete. *Huloet.*

Ete of the *releef* that they lefte. *Lib. Fest.* fol. 32.

Reli'er.* *n. s.* [from *rely.*] One who places reliance.

My friends [are] no *reliers* on my fortune. *Beaum. and Fl. Tam. Tamed.*

Relie'vable. *adj.* [from *relieve.*] Capable of relief.

Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of things, wherein the party is *relievable* by common law. *Hale.*

To RELIE'VE. *v. a.* [*relevo*, Lat. *relever*, Fr.]

1. To ease pain or sorrow.
2. To succour by assistance.

From thy growing store,
Now lend assistance, and *relieve* the poor;
A pittance of thy land will set him free. *Dryden.*

3. To set a sentinel at rest, by placing another on his post.

Honest soldier, who hath *relieved* you?
— Bernardo has my place, give you good night. *Shakspeare.*
Relieve the centries that have watch'd all night. *Dryden.*

4. To right by law.
5. To recommend by the interposition of something dissimilar.

As the great lamp of day,
Through different regions, does his course pursue,
And leaves one world but to revive a new;
While, by a pleasing change, the queen of night
Relieves his lustre with a milder light. *Stepney.*

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove tiresome, the poet must not encumber his poem with too much business; but sometimes *relieve* the subject with a moral reflection. *Addison on the Georgicks.*

6. To support; to assist; to recommend to attention.

Parallels, or like relations, alternately *relieve* each other; when neither will pass asunder, yet are they plausibly together. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Relie'ver. *n. s.* [from *relieve.*] One that relieves.

He is the protector of his weakness, and the *reliever* of his wants. *Rogers, Serm.*

RELIE'VO. n. s. [Italian.] The prominence of a figure or picture.

A convex mirrour makes the objects in the middle come out from the superficies: the painter must do so in respect of the lights and shadows of his figures, to give them more *relievo* and more strength. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

To Reli'ght. *v. a.* [*re* and *light.*] To light anew.

His power can heal me, and *relight* my eye. *Pope.*

RELI'GION.† *n. s.* [*religion*, Fr. *religio*, Lat.]

1. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments.

He that is void of fear, may soon be just,
And no *religion* binds men to be traitors. *B. Jonson.*
One spake much of right and wrong,
Of justice, of *religion*, truth, and peace,
And judgement from above. *Milton, P. L.*

By *religion*, I mean that general habit of reverence towards the divine nature, whereby we are enabled and inclined to worship and serve God after such a manner as we conceive most agreeable to his will, so as to procure his favour and blessing. *Wilkins.*

If we consider it as directed against God, it is a breach of *religion*; if as to men, it is an offence against morality. *South.*

By her inform'd, we best *religion* learn,
Its glorious object by her aid discern. *Blackmore.*

Religion or virtue, in a large sense, includes duty to God and our neighbour; but in a proper sense, virtue signifies duty towards men, and *religion* duty to God. *Watts.*

I never once in my life considered, whether I was living as the laws of *religion* direct, or whether my way of life was such, as would procure me the mercy of God at this hour. *Law.*

2. A system of divine faith and worship as opposite to others.

The christian *religion*, rightly understood, is the deepest and choicest piece of philosophy that is. *More.*

The doctrine of the gospel proposes to men such glorious rewards and such terrible punishments as no *religion* ever did, and gives us far greater assurance of their reality and certainty than ever the world had. *Tillotson.*

3. Religious rites: in the plural.

The Britons were taken up with *religions*, more than feats of arms. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 3.

Gay *religions* full of pomp and gold. *Milton, P. L.*

Reli'gionary.* *adj.* [from *religion.*] Relating to religion; pious.

His [Bishop Sanderson's] *religionary* professions in his last will and testament, contain somewhat like prophetical matter in his mentioning his belief of the happy future state of our church in a conditional manner. *Bp. Barlow, Rem.* p. 638.

Reli'gionist.† *n. s.* [from *religion.*] A bigot to any religious persuasion.

The boldest *religionists*, and mock-prophets, are very full of heat and spirits; and have their imagination too often infected with the fumes of those lower parts, the full sense and pleasure whereof they prefer before all the subtile delights of reason and generous contemplation. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 231.

The lawfulness of taking oaths may be revealed to the quakers, who then will stand upon as good a foot for preferment as any other subject; under such a motly administration, what pullings and hawlings, what a zeal and biass there will be in each *religionist* to advance his own tribe, and depress the others. *Swift.*

RELI'GIOUS.† *adj.* [*religies*, old French; *religieux*, modern; *religiosus*, Lat.]

1. Pious; disposed to the duties of religion.

It is a matter of sound consequence, that all duties are by so much the better performed, by how much the men are more *religious*, from whose habilities the same proceed. *Hooker.*

When holy and devout *religious* christians
Are at their beads, 'tis hard to draw them from thence;
So sweet is zealous contemplation! *Shakspeare.*
Their lives
Religious titled them the sons of God. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Teaching religion.

He God doth late and early pray,
More of his grace than gifts to lend;
And entertains the harmless day
With a *religious* book or friend. *Wotton.*

3. Among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

Certain fryars and *religious* men were moved with some zeal, to draw the people to the christian faith. *Abbot.*

France has vast numbers of ecclesiasticks, secular and *religious*. *Addison, State of the War.*

4. Exact; strict.

. Appropriated to strict observance of holy duties.

Her family has the same regulation as a *religious* house, and all its orders tend to the support of a constant regular devotion. *Law.*

Reli'gious.* *n. s.* One, among the Romanists, bound by vows.

What the Protestants call a fanatick, is in the Roman church a *religious* of such an order. *Addison.*

Reli'giously. *adv.* [from *religious.*]

1. Piously; with obedience to the dictates of religion.

For, who will have his work his wished end to win,
Let him with hearty pray'r *religiously* begin. *Drayton.*

2. According to the rites of religion.

These are their brethren, whom you Goths behold
Alive and dead, and for their brethren slain
Religiously they ask a sacrifice. *Titus Andronicus.*

3. Reverently; with veneration.

Dost thou in all thy addresses to him, come into his presence with reverence, kneeling and *religiously* bowing thyself before him. *Duppa, Rules to Devotion.*

4. Exactly; with strict observance.

The privileges, justly due to the members of the two houses and their attendants, are *religiously* to be maintained. *Bacon.*

Reli'giousness.† *n. s.* [from *religious.*] The quality or state of being religious.

As for princes and great persons, it is a rare thing, and surely an happy, wheresoever it falleth out of them, that any of them hath any extraordinary store of *religiousness* of any sort. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel.* (ed. 1605,) R. 4.

I have always looked upon this disputative *religiousness*, as no better than a new-fashioned knight-errantry. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. I.

To **RELI'NQUISH.** *v. a.* [*relinquo*, Lat.]

1. To forsake; to abandon; to leave; to desert.

The habitation there was utterly *relinquished.* *Abbot.*

The English colonies grew poor and weak, though the English lords grew rich and mighty; for they placed Irish tenants upon the lands *relinquished* by the English. *Davies.*

2. To quit; to release; to give up.

The ground of God's sole property in any thing is, the return of it made by man to God; by which act he *relinquishes* and delivers back to God all his right to the use of that thing, which before had been freely granted him by God. *South, Serm.*

3. To forbear; to depart from.

In case it may be proved, that amongst the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the use whereof is utterly unlawful, in regard of some special bad and noisome quality; there is no doubt but we ought to *relinquish* such rites and orders, what freedom soever we have to retain the other still. *Hooker.*

Reli'nquisher.* *n. s.* [from *relinquish.*] One who relinquishes. *Sherwood.*

Reli'nquishment. *n. s.* [from *relinquish.*] The act of forsaking.

Government or ceremonies, or whatsoever it be, which is popish, away with it: this is the thing they require in us, the utter *relinquishment* of all things popish. *Hooker.*

That natural tenderness of conscience, which must first create in the soul a sense of sin, and from thence produce a sorrow for it, and at length cause a *relinquishment* of it, is took away by a customary repeated course of sinning. *South.*

Re'liquary.* *n. s.* [*reliquaire*, Fr.] A casket in which relicks are kept.

I stopped at St. Denis, saw all the beautiful monuments of the kings of France; — rubies and emeralds, as big as small eggs; crucifixes and vows, crowns and *reliquaries*, of inestimable value. *Gray, Lett. to West,* (1739.)

RE'LISH. *n. s.* [from *relecher*, Fr. to lick again. Minsheu, and Skinner.]

1. Taste; the effect of any thing on the palate: it is commonly used of a pleasing taste.

Under sharp, sweet and sour, are abundance of immediate peculiar *relishes* or tastes, which experienced palates can easily discern. *Boyle on Colours.*

These two bodies, whose vapours are so pungent, spring from saltpetre, which betrays upon the tongue no heat nor corrosiveness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languid *relish* retaining to bitterness. *Boyle.*

Much pleasure we have lost, while we abstain'd
From this delightful fruit, nor known till now
True *relish*, tasting. *Milton, P. L.*

Could we suppose their *relishes* as different there as here, yet the manna in heaven suits every palate. *Locke.*

Sweet, bitter, sour, harsh and salt are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberless variety of *relishes* to be found distinct in the different parts of the same plant. *Locke.*

2. Taste; small quantity just perceptible.

The king becoming graces;
As justice, verity, temp'rance, stableness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;
I have no *relish* of them. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. Liking; delight in any thing.

We have such a *relish* for faction, as to have lost that of wit. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Good men after death are distributed among these several islands with pleasures of different kinds, suitable to the *relishes* and perfections of those settled in them. *Addison, Spect.*

4. Sense; power of perceiving excellence; taste. Addison uses it both with *of* and *for* before the thing.

A man, who has any *relish for* fine writing, discovers new beauties, or receives stronger impressions from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him. *Addison.*

Some hidden seeds of goodness and knowledge give him a *relish of* such reflections, as improve the mind, and make the heart better. *Addison, Spect.*

The pleasure of the proprietor, to whom things become familiar, depends, in a great measure, upon the *relish of* the spectator. *Seed, Serm.*

5. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleasure is given.

Expectation whirls me round;
The imaginary *relish* is so sweet,
That it enchants my sense. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

When liberty is gone,
Life grows insipid, and has lost its *relish.* *Addison, Cato.*

6. Cast; manner.

It preserves some *relish* of old writing. *Pope.*

To **Re'lish.†** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give a taste to any thing.

On smoaking lard they dine;
A savoury bit that serv'd to *relish* wine. *Dryden.*

2. To taste; to have a liking.

I love the people;
Though it do well, I do not *relish* well
Their loud applause. *Shakspeare.*

How will dissenting brethren *relish* it?
What will malignants say? *Hudibras.*

Men of nice palates would not *relish* Aristotle, as drest up by the schoolmen. *Baker, Refl. on Learning.*

He knows how to prize his advantages, and *relish* the honours which he enjoys. *Atterbury.*

You are to nourish your spirit with pious readings, and holy meditations, with watchings, fastings, and prayers that you may taste, and *relish*, and desire that eternal state, which is to begin when this life ends. *Law.*

3. To taste of; to give the cast or manner of.

'Tis order'd well, and *relisheth* the soldier. *Beaum. and Fl. Beggar's Bush.*

To **Re'lish.** *v. n.*

1. To have a pleasing taste.

The ivory feet of tables were carved into the shape of lions, without which, their greatest dainties would not *relish* to their palates. *Hakewill on Providence.*

2. To give pleasure.

Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have *relished* among my other discredits. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

3. To have a flavour.

A theory, which how much soever it may *relish* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. *Woodward.*

Re'lishable. *adj.* [from *relish.*] Gustable; having a taste.

To **Reli've.**† *v. n.* [*re* and *live.*] To revive; to live anew.

In March the sunne renueth his finished course, and the seasonable spring refresheth the earth; and the pleasaunce thereof, being buried in the sadnesse of the dead winter now worne away, *reliveth.* *Argum. to Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar.*

Will you deliver
How this dead queen *relives?* *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

To **Reli've.*** *v. a.* To bring back to life; to revive. Not in use, nor proper; though Spenser has often thus employed it.

Which whenas Una saw, through every vaine
The crudled cold ran to her well of life,
As in a swowne; but, soone *reliv'd* againe,
Out of his hand she snatcht the cursed knife. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To **Relo've.** *v. a.* [*re* and *love.*] To love in return. Not used.

To own for him so familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be *reloved* by him, were not the least saucy presumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty. *Boyle.*

Relu'cent. *adj.* [*relucens,* Lat.] Shining; transparent; pellucid.

In brighter mazes, the *relucent* stream
Plays o'er the mead. *Thomson, Summer.*

To **RELU'CT.**† *v. n.* [*relucter,* old French; *reluctor,* Lat.] To struggle again.

He was by nature passionate, but more apt to *reluct* at the excesses of it. *Walton, Life of Donne.*

We, with studied mixtures, force our *relucting* appetites, and with all the spells of epicurism, conjure them up, that we may lay them again. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Relu'ctance. } **Relu'ctancy.** } *n. s.* [*reluctor,* Lat.] Unwillingness; repugnance; struggle in opposition: with *to* or *against.*

It savours
Reluctance against God, and his just yoke
Laid on our necks. *Milton, P. L.*

Bear witness, heav'n, with what *reluctancy*
Her hapless innocence I doom to die. *Dryden.*

Æneas, when forced in his own defence to kill Lausus, the poet shows compassionate, and tempering the severity of his looks with a *reluctance to* the action; he has pity on his beauty and his youth; and is loth to destroy such a masterpiece of nature. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

A little more weight, added to the lower of the marbles, is able to surmount their *reluctancy to* separation, notwithstanding the supposed danger of thereby introducing a vacuum. *Boyle.*

How few would be at the pains of acquiring such an habit, and of conquering all the *reluctancies* and difficulties that lay in the way towards virtue? *Atterbury.*

Many hard stages of discipline must he pass through, before he can subdue the *reluctancies* of his corruption. *Rogers.*

With great *reluctancy* man is persuaded to acknowledge this necessity. *Rogers.*

Relu'ctant.† *adj.* [*reluctans,* Lat.]

1. Struggling against; resisting with violence. Dr. Johnson has overpassed this distinction.

Clouds began
To darken all the hill, and smoke to roll
In dusky wreaths, *reluctant* flames. *Milton, P. L.*

Down he fell
A monstrous serpent on his belly prone,
Reluctant, but in vain; a greater power
Now rul'd him, punish'd in the shape he sinn'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Unwilling; acting with slight repugnance; coy.

And sweet, *reluctant,* amorous delay. *Milton, P. L.*

Some refuge in the muse's art I found;
Reluctant now I touch'd the trembling string
Bereft of him, who taught me how to sing. *Tickell.*

Relu'ctantly.* *adv.* [from *reluctant.*] With resistance; with unwillingness.

To **Relu'ctate.** *v. n.* [*reluctor,* Lat.] To resist; to struggle against.

In violation of God's patrimony, the first sacrilege is looked on with some horrour, and men devise colours to delude their *reluctating* consciences; but when they have once made the breach, their scrupulosity soon retires. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Relucta'tion.† *n. s.* [*reluctor,* Latin.] Repugnance; resistance; unwillingness.

The king prevailed with the prince, though not without some *reluctation.* *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive him of his rule, but left the creatures to a rebellion or *reluctation.* *Bacon.*

Some sour faces made in our *reluctation.* *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

He had a *reluctation,* a deprecation of death, in the approaches thereof. *Donne, Dev.* p. 280.

These tender *reluctations* that should become your sex. *Beaum. and Fl. Sea-Voyage.*

He left his friends at Lincoln's Inn, and they him, with many *reluctations.* *Walton, Life of Donne.*

To **Relu'me.**† *v. a.* [*rallumer,* Fr. Our word *relume* is the reading of the folio edition of Shakspeare: *relumine,* that of one of the quartos.] To light anew; to rekindle.

I know not where is that Promethean heat,
That can thy light *relume.* *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Relume her ancient light, nor kindle new. *Pope.*

Aratus, who a while *relum'd* the soul
Of fondly lingering liberty in Greece. *Thomson, Winter.*

To **Relu'mine.** *v. a.* To light anew. See *To* Relume.

To **RELY'.** *v. n.* [*re* and *lye.*] To lean upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rest upon; to depend upon: with *on.*

Go, in thy native innocence; *rely*
On what thou hast of virtue; summon all!
For God tow'rds thee hath done his part; do thine! *Milton, P. L.*

Egypt does not *on* the clouds *rely,*
But to the Nile owes more than to the sky. *Waller.*

Thus Solon to Pisistratus reply'd,
Demanded, *on* what succour he *rely'd,*
When with so few he boldly did engage?
He said, he took his courage from his age. *Denham.*

Though reason is not to be *relied upon,* as universally sufficient to direct us what to do; yet it is generally to be *relied upon* and obeyed, where it tells us what we are not to do. *South.*

Fear *relies upon* a natural love of ourselves, and is complicated with a necessary desire of our own preservation. *Tillotson.*

Such variety of arguments only distract the understanding that *relies on* them. *Locke.*

The pope was become a party in the cause, and could not be *relied upon* for a decision. *Atterbury.*

Do we find so much religion in the age, as to *rely on* the general practice for the measures of our duty? *Rogers.*

No prince can ever *rely on* the fidelity of that man, who is a rebel to his Creator. *Rogers.*

To **REMAI'N.**† *v. n.* [*remainer, remaigner,* old French; *remaneo,* Lat.]

1. To be left out of a greater quantity or number.

That that *remains,* shall be buried in death. *Job,* xxvii. 15.

Bake that which ye will bake to-day; and that which *remaineth* over, lay up until the morning. *Ex.* xvi. 23.

2. To continue; to endure; to be left in a particular state.

He for the time *remain'd* stupidly good. *Milton, P. L.*

I was increased more than all that were before me, also my wisdom *remained* with me. *Eccles.* ii. 9.

3. To be left after any event.

Childless thou art, childless *remain*. *Milton, P. L.*
In the families of the world, there *remains* not to one above another the least pretence to inheritance. *Locke.*

4. Not to be lost.
Now somewhat sing, whose endless souvenance
Among the shepherds may for aye *remain*. *Spenser.*
If what you have heard, shall *remain* in you, ye shall continue in the Son. *1 Jo. ii. 24.*

5. To be left as not comprised.
That a father may have some power over his children, is easily granted; but that an elder brother has so over his brethren, *remains* to be proved. *Locke.*

6. To continue in a place.

To REMAI'N. *v. a.* To await; to be left to.
Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be
Of craft coloured with simplicity;
And such end, pardie, does all them *remain*
That of such falsers friendship shall be fain. *Spenser.*
With oaken staff
I'll raise such outcries on thy clatter'd iron,
Which long shall not withhold me from thy head,
That in a little time, while breath *remains* thee,
Thou oft shalt wish thyself at Gath to boast,
But never shalt see Gath. *Milton, S. A.*
If thence he 'scape, — what *remains* him less
Than unknown dangers. *Milton, P. L.*
The easier conquest now
Remains thee, aided by this host of friends,
Back on thy foes more glorious to return. *Milton, P. L.*

REMAI'N.† *n. s.* [*remain*, old Fr. "le restant, le surplus," Roquefort; from the verb.]

1. Relick; that which is left.
I know your master's pleasure, and he mine;
All the *remain* is, welcome. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*
Come, poor *remains* of friends, rest on this rock. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*
I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniencies, more than their small *remain* of life seemed destined to undergo. *Pope.*
Among the *remains* of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth shews itself chiefly in works that were either necessary or convenient. *Addison on Italy.*
The only poor *remain* of people that can dispense the word profitably. *Eckard, Obs. Answ. to Cont. of Cl. p. 106.*
At Bury in Suffolk is a very complete *remain* of a Jewish synagogue. *Warton.*
That single monument and sovereign record, [monumentum Ancyranum,] by some esteemed the most precious *remain* of all antiquity. *Bp. Burgess.*

2. The body left by the soul.
But fowls obscene dismember'd his *remains*,
And dogs had torn him. *Pope, Odyss.*
Oh would'st thou sing what heroes Windsor bore,
Or raise old warriors, whose ador'd *remains*,
In weeping vaults, her hallow'd earth contains. *Pope.*

3. Abode; habitation. Not in use.
A most miraculous work in this good king,
Which, often since my here *remain* in England,
I've seen him do. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

REMAI'NDER. *adj.* [from *remain.*] Remaining; refuse; left.
His brain
Is as dry as the *remainder* bisket
After a voyage. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*
We turn not back the silks upon the merchant,
When we have spoil'd them; nor the *remainder* viands
We do not throw in unrespective place,
Because we now are full. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

REMAI'NDER.† *n. s.*

1. What is left; remnant; relicks.
The gods protect you,
And bless the good *remainders* of the court! *Shakspeare.*
It may well employ the *remainder* of their lives to perform it to purpose, I mean, the work of evangelical obedience. *Hammond.*
Mahomet's crescent by our feuds encreast,
Blasted the learn'd *remainders* of the East. *Denham.*
Could bare ingratitude have made any one so diabolical, had not cruelty came in as a second to its assistance, and cleared the villain's breast of all *remainders* of humanity? *South.*
There are two restraints which God hath put upon human nature, shame and fear; shame is the weaker, and hath place only in those in whom there are some *remainders* of virtue. *Tillotson.*
What madness moves you, matrons, to destroy
The last *remainders* of unhappy Troy? *Dryden.*
If he, to whom ten talents were committed, has squandered away five, he is concerned to make a double improvement of the *remainder*. *Rogers.*
If these decoctions be repeated till the water comes off clear, the *remainder* yields no salt. *Arbuthnot.*
Of six millions raised every year for the service of the publick, one third is intercepted through the several subordinations of artful men in office, before the *remainder* is applied to the proper use. *Swift.*

2. The body when the soul is departed; remains.
Shew us
The poor *remainder* of Andronicus. *Titus Andronicus.*

3. [In law.] An estate limited in lands, tenements, or rents, to be enjoyed after the expiration of another particular estate. *Cowel.*
A fine is levied to grant a reversion or *remainder*, expectant upon a lease that yieldeth no rent. *Bacon.*

To REMA'KE. *v. a.* [*re* and *make.*] To make anew.
That which she owns above her, must perfectly *remake* us after the image of our maker. *Glanville, Apology.*

To REMA'ND.† *v. a.* [*remander*, Fr. Cotgrave; *re* and *mando*, Lat.] To send back; to call back.
The better sort quitted their freeholds and fled into England, and never returned, though many laws were made to *remand* them back. *Davies on Ireland.*
Philoxenus, for despising some dull poetry of Dionysius, was condemned to dig in the quarries; from whence being *remanded*, at his return Dionysius produced some other of his verses, which as soon as Philoxenus had read, he made no reply, but, calling to the waiters, said, carry me again to the quarries. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

RE'MANENT. *n. s.* [*remanens*, Lat. *remanant*, old Fr. It is now contracted to *remnant.*] The part remaining.
Her majesty bought of his executrix the *remanent* of the last term of three years. *Bacon.*

RE'MANENT.* *adj.* [*remanens*, Lat.] Remaining; continuing.
There is a *remanent* felicity in the very memory of those spiritual delights. *Bp. Taylor, Polem. Disc.*

REMA'RK. *n. s.* [*remarque*, Fr.] Observation; note; notice taken.
He cannot distinguish difficult and noble speculations from trifling and vulgar *remarks*. *Collier on Pride.*

To REMA'RK. *v. a.* [*remarquer*, Fr.]

1. To note; to observe.
It is easy to observe what has been *remarked*, that the names of simple ideas are the least liable to mistakes. *Locke.*

2. To distinguish; to point out; to mark. Not in use.
The prisoner Samson here I seek.
— His manacles *remark* him, there he sits. *Milton, S. A.*

REMA'RKABLE. *adj.* [*remarquable*, Fr.] Observable; worthy of note.
So did Orpheus plainly teach, that the world had beginning in time, from the will of the most high God, whose *remarkable* words are thus converted. *Ralegh.*
'Tis *remarkable*, that they
Talk most, who have the least to say. *Prior.*
What we obtain by conversation soon vanishes, unless we note down what *remarkables* we have found. *Watts.*

REMA'RKABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *remarkable.*] Observableness; worthiness of observation.

They signify the *remarkableness* of this punishment of the Jews, as signal revenge from the crucified Christ. *Hammond.*

Rema'rkably. *adv.* [from *remarkable.*] Observably; in a manner worthy of observation.

Chiefly assur'd,
Remarkably so late, of thy so true,
So faithful love. *Milton, P. L.*

Such parts of these writings, as may be *remarkably* stupid, should become subjects of an occasional criticism. *Watts.*

Rema'rker. *n. s.* [*remarqueur*, Fr.] Observer; one that remarks.

If the *remarker* would but once try to outshine the author by writing a better book on the same subject, he would soon be convinced of his own insufficiency. *Watts.*

To **Rema'rry.*** *v. a.* [*re* and *marry.*] To marry again; to marry a second time.

Hoping that when divine goodnesse shall restore our land to her former peace and tranquillity, and when the king shall be *remarried* to the state, (to which there is a probable and promising forwardnesse, if our sinns in this land forbid not the banes,) al things will be setled and modeled in an excellent method and politique uniformity. *Standard of Equality*, sect. 9.

That queen being *remarried* shortly after to the duke of Suffolk, and returning into England, Anna Bullen was left in France. *Tindal, Rapin's Hist. of Eng.*

Reme'diable.† *adj.* [from *remedy.*] Capable of remedy.

Not *remediable* by courts of Equity.
Bacon to the King on Sutton's Estate.

Reme'dial.* *adj.* [from *remedy.*] Affording remedy.

Every good political institution must have a preventive operation as well as a *remedial.*
Burke, Thoughts on the Disc. (1770.)

Reme'diate. *adj.* [from *remedy.*] Medicinal; affording a remedy. Not in use.

All you, unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and *remediate*
In the good man's distress. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Re'mediless.† *adj.* [from *remedy.* "On the authorities of Spenser and Milton Dr. Johnson has placed the accent on the second syllable, *remédiless*: but it is irregular; for every monosyllabic termination, added to a word accented on the antepenult, throws the accent to the fourth syllable from the end." Nares, Elem. of Orthoepy. pp. 187. 360.] Not admitting remedy; irreparable; cureless; incurable.

Sad Æsculapius
Imprison'd was in chains *remediless.* *Spenser.*

The war, grounded upon this general *remediless* necessity, may be termed the general, the *remediless*, or the necessary war. *Ralegh, Ess.*

We, by rightful doom *remediless*,
Were lost in death, till he, that dwelt above
High-thron'd in secret bliss, for us frail dust
Emptied his glory. *Milton, Ode.*

Flatter him it may, as those are good at flattering, who are good for nothing else; but in the mean time, the poor man is left under a *remediless* delusion. *South.*

Reme'dilessness. *n. s.* [from *remediless.*] Incurableness.

RE'MEDY. *n. s.* [*remedium*, Lat. *remede*, Fr.]

1. A medicine by which any illness is cured.

The difference between poisons and *remedies* is easily known by their effects; and common reason soon distinguishes between virtue and vice. *Swift.*

2. Cure of any uneasiness.

Here hope began to dawn; resolv'd to try,
She fix'd on this her utmost *remedy.* *Dryden.*

O how short my interval of woe!
Our griefs how swift, our *remedies* how slow. *Prior.*

3. That which counteracts any evil: with *to*, *for*, or *against*; *for* is most used.

What may be *remedy* or cure
To evils, which our own misdeeds have wrought. *Milton, P. L.*

Civil government is the proper *remedy for* the inconveniencies of the state of nature. *Locke.*

Attempts have been made for some *remedy against* this evil. *Swift.*

4. Reparation; means of repairing any hurt.

Things, without all *remedy*,
Should be without regard. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

In the death of a man there is no *remedy.* *Wisd.* ii. 1.

To **Re'medy.** *v. a.* [*remedier*, Fr.]

1. To cure; to heal.

Sorry we are, that any good and godly mind should be grieved with that which is done; but to *remedy* their grief, lieth not so much in us as in themselves. *Hooker.*

2. To repair or remove mischief.

To **REME'MBER.** *v. a.* [*remembrer*, old Fr. *remembrare*, Ital.]

1. To bear in mind any thing; not to forget.

Remember not against us former iniquities. *Ps.* lxxix. 8.

Remember thee!
Ay thou poor ghost, while memory holds a place
In this distracted brain. *Remember* thee! *Shakspeare.*

2. To recollect; to call to mind.

He having once seen and *remembered* me, even from the beginning began to be in the rierward. *Sidney.*

We are said to *remember* any thing, when the idea of it arises in the mind with a consciousness that we have had this idea before. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. To keep in mind; to have present to the attention.

Remember what I warn thee, shun to taste;
And shun the bitter consequence. *Milton, P. L.*

This is to be *remembered*, that it is not possible now to keep a young gentleman from vice by a total ignorance of it; unless you will all his life mew him up. *Locke.*

4. To bear in mind, with intent of reward or punishment.

Cry unto God; for you shall be *remembered* of him. *Barrow.*

He brings them back,
Remembering mercy and his covenant sworn. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To mention; not to omit.

A citation ought to be certain, in respect of the person cited; for, if such certainty be therein omitted, such citation is invalid, as in many cases hereafter to be *remembered.* *Ayliffe.*

6. To put in mind; to force to recollect; to remind.

His hand and leg commanding without threatning, and rather *remembering* than chastising. *Sidney.*

Joy, being altogether wanting,
It doth *remember* me the more of sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

It grieves my heart to be *remember'd* thus
By any one, of one so glorious. *Chapman.*

These petitions, and the answer of the common council of London, were ample materials for a conference with the lords who might be thereby *remembered* of their duty. *Clarendon.*

I would only *remember* them in love and prevention, with the doctrine of the Jews, and the example of the Grecians. *Holyday.*

7. To preserve from being forgotten.

Let them have their wages duly paid,
And something over, to *remember* me. *Shakspeare.*

Reme'mberer. *n. s.* [from *remember.*] One who remembers.

A brave master to servants, and a *rememberer* of the least good office; for his flock he transplanted most of them into plentiful soils. *Wotton.*

Reme'mbrance.† *n. s.* [*remembrance*, old Fr.]

1. Retention in memory; memory.

Though Cloten then but young, time has not wore him
From my *remembrance.* *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Had memory been lost with innocence,
We had not known the sentence nor th' offence;
'Twas his chief punishment to keep in store
The sad *remembrance* what he was before. *Denham.*

Sharp *remembrance* on the English part,
And shame of being match'd by such a foe,
Rouse conscious virtue up in every heart. *Dryden.*

This ever-grateful in *remembrance* bear
To me thou ow'st, to me the vital air. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. Recollection; revival of any idea; reminiscence.

I hate thy beams,
That bring to my *remembrance* from what state
I fell; how glorious once above thy sphere. *Milton, P. L.*

Remembrance is when the same idea recurs, without the operation of the like object on the external sensory. *Locke.*

3. Honourable memory. Out of use.

Rosemary and rue keep
Seeming and savour all the winter long,
Grace and *remembrance* be unto you both. *Shakspeare.*

4. Transmission of a fact from one to another.

Titan,
Among the heavens, th' immortal fact display'd,
Lest the *remembrance* of his grief should fail,
And in the constellations wrote his tale *Addison.*

5. Account preserved.

Those proceedings and *remembrances* are in the Tower, beginning with the twentieth year of Edward I. *Hale.*

6. Memorial.

But in *remembrance* of so brave a deed,
A tomb and funeral honours I decreed. *Dryden.*

7. A token by which any one is kept in the memory.

I have *remembrances* of yours,
That I have longed to redeliver. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Keep this *remembrance* for thy Julia's sake. *Shakspeare.*

8. Notice of something absent.

Let your *remembrance* still apply to Banquo;
Present him eminence, both with eye and tongue. *Shakspeare.*

9. Power of remembering.

Thee I have heard relating what was done,
Ere my *remembrance*. *Milton, P. L.*

10. Admonition.

You did commit me:
For which, I do commit into your hand
The unstained sword that you have us'd to bear;
With this *remembrance*, — That you use the same
With the like bold, just, and impartial spirit,
As you have done 'gainst me. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

11. Memorandum; a note to help memory.

Let the understanding reader take with him but three or four short *remembrances*: — the memorandums I would commend to him, are these. *Chillingworth, Rel. of Protest.* ch. 5. § 29.

REME'MBRANCER. *n. s.* [from *remembrance*.]

1. One that reminds; one that puts in mind.

A sly knave, the agent for his master,
And the *remembrancer* of her, to hold
The hand fast to her lord. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

God is present in the consciences of good and bad; he is there a *remembrancer* to call our actions to mind, and a witness to bring them to judgment. *Bp. Taylor.*

Would I were in my grave;
For, living here, you're but my curs'd *remembrancers*:
I once was happy. *Otway, Venice Preserv'd.*

2. An officer of the exchequer.

All are digested into books, and sent to the *remembrancer* of the exchequer, that he make processes upon them. *Bacon.*

To REME'MORATE.* *v. a.* [*rememoratus*, Lat.] To call to remembrance; to remember.

Let our knowledge come how it will, either by learning anew, or recording what the soul knew before; she having need, howsoever it be, of the ministery of the senses; and seeing it is almost necessary to pass through the same means from not knowing to knowledge; we shall ever find the like difficulties, whether we *rememorate* or learne anew. *Bryskett, Disc. of Civil Life*, (1606,) p. 128.

REMEMORA'TION.* *n. s.* [*rememoratio*, Lat.] Remembrance.

Helps of memory, of affection, of *rememoration*. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* (1625,) p. 255.

How apt we are to forget those duties, wherewith we are only encharged in common, without the design of a particular *rememoration*. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 298.

To REME'RCY. *v. a.* [*remercier*, Fr.] To thank. Obsolete.

Off'ring his service and his dearest life
For her defence, against that carle to fight; —
She him *remercied*, as the patron of her life. *Spenser.*

To RE'MIGRATE. *v. n.* [*remigro*, Lat.] To remove back again.

Some other ways he proposes to divest some bodies of their borrowed shapes, and make them *remigrate* to their first simplicity. *Boyle.*

REMIGRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *remigrate*.] Removal back again.

The Scots, transplanted hither, became acquainted with our customs, which, by occasional *remigrations*, became diffused in Scotland. *Hale.*

To REMI'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mind*.] To put in mind; to force to remember.

When age itself, which will not be defied, shall begin to arrest, seize and *remind* us of our mortality by pains and dulness of senses; yet then the pleasure of the mind shall be in its full vigour. *South, Serm.*

The brazen figure of the consul, with the ring on his finger, *reminded* me of Juvenal's majoris pondera gemmæ. *Addison on Italy.*

REMINI'SCENCE.† } REMINI'SCENCY. } *n. s.* [*reminiscence*, Fr. Cotgrave; *reminiscens*, Lat.] Recollection; recovery of ideas.

I cast about for all circumstances that may revive my memory or *reminiscence*. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

They have much troubled themselves, and confounded others, in finding out another receptacle of the intelligible species, which they call *reminiscency* or recordation. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 46.

For the other part of memory, called *reminiscence*, which is the retrieving of a thing at present forgot, or but confusedly remembered, by setting the mind to ransack every little cell of the brain; while it is thus busied, how accidentally does the thing sought for offer itself to the mind? *South.*

REMINISCE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *reminiscence*.] Relating to reminiscence.

Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but *reminiscential* evocation. *Brown.*

REMI'SS. *adj.* [*remis*, Fr. *remissus*, Lat.]

1. Not vigorous; slack.

The water deserts the corpuscles, unless it flow with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them out along with it, till its motion becomes more languid and *remiss*. *Woodward.*

2. Not careful; slothful.

Mad ire and wrathful fury makes me weep,
That thus we die, while *remiss* traitors sleep. *Shakspeare.*

If when by God's grace we have conquered the first difficulties of religion, we grow careless and *remiss*, and neglect our guard, God's spirit will not always strive with us. *Tillotson.*

Your candour, in pardoning my errors, may make me more *remiss* in correcting them. *Dryden.*

3. Not intense.

These nervous, bold, those languid and *remiss*;
Here cold salutes, but there a lover's kiss. *Roscommon.*

REMI'SSIBLE.† *adj.* [*remissible*, Fr.] That may be forgiven or remitted.

Punishments *remissible* or expiable. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 9.

REMI'SSION.† *n. s.* [*remission*, Fr. *remissio*, Lat.]

1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation.

Error, misclaim, and forgetfulness do now and then become suitors for some *remission* of extreme rigour. *Bacon.*

2. Cessation of intenseness.

In September and October these diseases do not abate and remit in proportion to the *remission* of the sun's heat. *Woodward.*

This difference of intention and *remission* of the mind in thinking, every one has experimented in himself. *Locke.*

3. In physick, *remission* is when a distemper abates, but does not go off quite before it returns again.
4. Release; abatement of right or claim.
Not only an expedition, but the *remission* of a duty or tax, were transmitted to posterity after this manner. *Addison.*
Another ground of the bishop's fears is the *remission* of the first fruits and tenths. *Swift.*
5. Forgiveness; pardon.
My pennance is to call Lucetta back,
And ask *remission* for my folly past. *Shakspeare.*
That plea
With God or man will gain thee no *remission*. *Milton, S. A.*
Many believe the article of *remission* of sins, but they believe it without the condition of repentance or the fruits of holy life. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*
6. Act of sending back.
The fate of her [Lot's wife] for her looking back from behind him, her being thereupon changed into a statue of metallick salt, gave rise to the poets' fiction of the loss of Eurydice, and her *remission* into hell, for her husband's turning to look upon her. *Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bib.* B. 3. ch. 1.

REMI'SSLY. *adv.* [from *remiss.*]
1. Carelesly; negligently; without close attention.
How should it then be in our power to do it coldly or *remissly?* so that our desires being natural, is also in that degree of earnestness whereunto nothing can be added. *Hooker.*
2. Not vigorously: not with ardour or eagerness; slackly.
There was not an equal concurrence in the prosecution of this matter among the bishops; some of them proceeding more *remissly* in it. *Clarendon.*

REMI'SSNESS. *n. s.* [from *remiss.*] Carelessness; negligence; coldness; want of ardour; inattention.
Future evils,
Or new, or by *remissness* new conceiv'd,
Are now to have no successive degrees. *Shakspeare.*
No great offenders 'scape their dooms;
Small praise for lenity and *remissness* comes. *Denham.*
Jack, through the *remissness* of constables, has always found means to escape. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*
The great concern of God for our salvation, is so far from an argument of *remissness* in us, that it ought to excite our utmost care. *Rogers, Serm.*

To REMI'T. *v. a.* [*remitto*, Lat.]
1. To relax; to make less intense.
So willingly doth God *remit* his ire. *Milton, P. L.*
Our supreme foe in time may much *remit*
His anger; and perhaps thus far remov'd,
Not mind us not offending, satisfy'd
With what is punish'd. *Milton, P. L.*
2. To forgive a punishment.
With suppliant prayers their powers appease;
The soft Napæan race will soon repent
Their anger, and *remit* the punishment. *Dryden.*
The magistrate can often, where the publick good demands not the execution of the law, *remit* the punishment of criminal offences by his own authority, but yet cannot *remit* the satisfaction due to any private man. *Locke.*
3. [*Remettre*, Fr.] To pardon a fault.
At my lovely Tamora's intreats,
I do *remit* these young men's heinous faults. *Titus Andr.*
Whose soever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them; and whose soever sins ye retain, they are retained. *St. John*, xx. 23.
4. To give up; to resign.
In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders should be *remitted* to their prince to be punished in the place where they have offended. *Hayward.*
Th' Ægyptian crown I to your hands *remit;*
And, with it, take his heart who offers it. *Dryden.*
Heaven thinks fit
Thee to thy former fury to *remit*. *Dryden, Tyr. Love.*
5. [*Remettre*, Fr.] To defer; to refer.
The bishop had certain proud instructions in the front, though there were a pliant clause at the foot, that *remitted* all to the bishop's discretion. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*
I *remit* me to themselves, and challenge their natural ingenuity to say, whether they have not sometimes such shiverings within them. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
6. To put again in custody.
This bold return with seeming patience heard,
The pris'ner was *remitted* to the guard. *Dryden.*
7. To send money to a distant place.
They obliged themselves to *remit* after the rate of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, divided into so many monthly payments. *Addison on Italy.*
8. To restore. Not in use.
The archbishop was retained prisoner, but after a short time *remitted* to his liberty. *Hayward.*

To REMI'T. *v. n.*
1. To slacken; to grow less intense.
When our passions *remit*, the vehemence of our speech *remits* too. *Broome on the Odyssey.*
2. To abate by growing less eager.
As, by degrees, they *remitted* of their industry, loathed their business, and gave way to their pleasures, they let fall those generous principles, which had raised them to worthy thoughts. *South, Serm.*
3. [In physick.] To grow by intervals less violent, though not wholly intermitting.

REMI'TMENT. *n. s.* [from *remit.*] The act of remitting to custody.

REMI'TTANCE. *n. s.* [from *remit.*]
1. The act of paying money at a distant place.
2. Sum sent to a distant place.
A compact among private persons furnished out the several *remittances*. *Addison on Italy.*

REMI'TTER.† *n. s.* [*remettre*, Fr.]
1. One who forgives or pardons.
Not properly pardoners, forgivers, or *remitters* of sins, as though the sentence in heaven depended upon the sentence in earth. *Fulke against Allen*, (1580,) p. 143.
2. One who remits, or procures the conveyance and payment of money.
3. [In common law.] A restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is seized of them by his latter title, under his title that is more ancient, in case where the latter is defective. *Cowel.*
You said, if I return'd next size in Lent,
I should be in *remitter* of your grace;
In th' interim my letters should take place
Of affidavits. *Donne.*

RE'MNANT.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *remanent*. Dr. Johnson. — Gower follows the old French form: "The *remenant* of folke about." Conf. Am. B. 3.] Residue; that which is left; that which remains.
Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Thou bloodless *remnant* of that royal blood,
Be't lawful that I invocate thy ghost? *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
Bear me hence
From forth the noise and rumour of the field,
Where I may think the *remnant* of my thoughts. *Shakspeare.*
About his shelves
Remnants of packthread and old cakes of roses
Were thinly scatter'd. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*
I was entreated to get them some respite and breathing by a cessation, without which they saw no probability to preserve the *remnant* that had yet escaped. *King Charles.*
It seems that the *remnants* of the generation of men were in such a deluge saved. *Bacon.*
The *remnant* of my tale is of a length
To tire your patience. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*
A feeble army and an empty senate,
Remnants of mighty battles fought in vain. *Addison*
See the poor *remnants* of these slighted hairs!
My hands shall rend what e'en thy rapine spares. *Pope.*
The frequent use of the latter was a *remnant* of popery, which never admitted scripture in the vulgar tongue. *Swift.*

RE'MNANT. *adj.* [corruptly formed from *remanent.*] Remaining; yet left.

It bid her feel
No future pain for me; but instant wed
A lover more proportion'd to her bed;
And quiet dedicate her *remnant* life
To the just duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*

To REMO'DEL.* *v. a.* [*re* and *model.*] To model anew.

There is perhaps nothing improbable in the supposition, that the lamentations, poured forth on the defeat and death of Josiah, may have been *remodelled* and adapted by the author to the heavier state of distress and calamity, when Jerusalem was taken, and her kings and her princes were captive among the Gentiles. Lam. ii. 9. *Churton, Note to a Serm. pref. to Dr. Townson's Works.*

REMO'LTEN. *part.* [from *remelt.*] Melted again.

It were good to try in glass works, whether the crude materials, mingled with glass already made and *remolten*, do not facilitate the making of glass with less heat. *Bacon.*

REMO'NSTRANT.* *n. s.* [*remonstrans*, Lat.] One that joins in a remonstrance.

We had not thought that legion could have furnished the *remonstrant* with so many brethren. *Milton, Anim. Rem. Def.* § 1.

REMO'NSTRANT.* *adj.* [*remonstrans*, Lat.] Expostulatory; containing strong reasons. *Ash.*

REMO'NSTRANCE. *n. s.* [*remonstrance*, Fr. from *remonstrate.*]

1. Show; discovery. Not in use.

You may marvel, why I would not rather
Make rash *remonstrance* of my hidden power,
Than let him be so lost. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

2. Strong representation.

The same God, which revealeth it to them, would also give them power of confirming it unto others, either with miraculous operation, or with strong and invincible *remonstrance* of sound reason. *Hooker.*

A large family of daughters have drawn up a *remonstrance*, in which they set forth, that their father, having refused to take in the Spectator, they offered to 'bate him the article of bread and butter in the tea-table. *Addison, Spect.*

Importunate passions surround the man, and will not suffer him to attend to the *remonstrances* of justice. *Rogers.*

To REMO'NSTRATE.† *v. n.* [*remonstro*, Lat. *remonstrer*, Fr.] To make a strong representation; to show reasons on any side in strong terms.

I remember with pleasure, and *remonstrate* with gratitude, that your lordship made me known to him, [Bp. Sanderson.] *Walton, Ded. of Life of Sanderson.*

To REMO'NSTRATE.* *v. a.* To shew by a strong representation.

De L'Isle, alarmed at the cruel purport of this unexpected visit, *remonstrated* to his brother-officer the undesigning and good-natured warmth of his friend. *Hist. of Duelling*, (1770,) p. 145.

REMONSTRA'TION.* *n. s.* [*remonstration*, old Fr.] Act of remonstrating.

REMO'NSTRATOR.* *n. s.* [from *remonstrate.*] One who remonstrates.

Orders were sent down for clapping up three of the *remonstrators*. *Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, K. Ch. II.*

RE'MORA.† *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A let or obstacle.

Ambition, malice, adultery, covetousness, and the like, have been great *remoras* and impediments in matters of religion. *Bp. Andrews, Expos. of the Decalogue*, Intr. ch. 1.

What mighty and invisible *remora* is this in matrimony! *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* i. 8.

We had his promise to stay for us; but the *remoras* and disappointments we met with in the road, had so put us backward in our journey, that, fearing to be too late at Jerusalem, he set out from Sidon the day before our arrival there. *Maundrell, Trav.* p. 46.

2. A fish or a kind of worm that sticks to ships, and retards their passage through the water. "*Remora* ex naturâ torpedinis est; effundit è corpore suo humorem quendam viscosissimum et frigidissimum, qui eam aquam, quæ et circa gubernaculum navis vehit, congelat, ut ad motum reddatur inhabilis:" Fracastorius: Qualities I leave to better inquiry. Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 385.]

Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, herring, roach, and *remora*. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

The *remora* is about three quarters of a yard long; his body before three inches and a half over, thence tapering to the tail end; his mouth two inches and a half over; his chops ending angularly; the nether a little broader, and produced forward near an inch; his lips rough with a great number of little prickles. *Grew.*

To RE'MORATE. *v. a.* [*remoror*, Latin.] To hinder; to delay. *Dict.*

To REMO'RD.* *v. a.* [*remordeo*, Lat.] To rebuke; to excite to remorse. Not now in use.

Somtyme he must vices *remorde*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 11.

To REMO'RD.* *v. n.* To feel remorse.

His conscience *remording* against the destruction of so noble a prince. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 97. b.

REMO'RDENCY.* *n. s.* [*remordens*, Lat.] Compunction.

That *remordency* of conscience, that extremity of grief they feel within themselves, from the apprehension of what they have lost, &c. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 175.

REMO'RSE.† *n. s.* [*remors*, Fr. Cotgrave; "*remors de conscience*;" from *remorsus*, Lat.]

1. Pain of guilt.

Deep *remorse* wrought upon her heart for her former viciousness. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

Not that he believed they could be restrained from that impious act by any *remorse* of conscience, or that they had not wickedness enough to design and execute it. *Clarendon.*

2. Tenderness; pity; sympathetick sorrow.

Many little esteem of their own lives, yet, for *remorse* of their wives and children, would be withheld. *Spenser.*

Shylock, thou lead'st this fashion of thy malice
To the last hour of act; and then 'tis thought,
Thou'lt shew thy mercy and *remorse* more strange,
Than is thy strange apparent cruelty. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

The rogues slighted me into the river, with as little *remorse* as they would have drowned a bitch's blind puppies. *Shakspeare.*

Curse on th' unpard'ning prince, whom tears can draw
To no *remorse*; who rules by lion's law. *Dryden.*

REMO'RSED.* *adj.* [from *remorse.*] Feeling the pain of guilt; struck with remorse.

The *remorsed* sinner begins first with the tender of burnt offerings. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

The soul of the *remorsed* draweth near to the grave. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 3. C. 9.

REMO'RSEFUL.† *adj.* [*remorse* and *full.*]

1. Full of a sense of guilt; denoting the pain of guilt: this primary meaning is overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

Never were thy feet, O Saviour, bedewed with more precious liquor than this of *remorseful* tears. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

How many *remorseful* souls have sent back, with Jacob's sons, their money in their sacks' mouths! *B. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

From a blacker cause
Springs this *remorseful* gloom? Is conscious guilt
The latent source of more than love's despair? *Shenstone, Econ.* P. ii.

2. Tender; compassionate.

O Eglamour, think not I flatter,
Valiant and wise, *remorseful*, well accomplish'd. *Shakspeare.*
Love, that comes too late
Like a *remorseful* pardon slowly carried,
To the great sender turns a sour offence. *Shakspeare.*
The gaudy, blabbing, and *remorseful* day
Is crept into the bosom of the sea. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
The Briton maid, *remorsefull* of their woes,
In their defence did lift her royall hand. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 802.

3. It seems to have had once the sense of *pitiable*.

Eurylochus straight hasted the report,
Of this his fellowes' most *remorceful* fate. *Chapman.*

REMO'RSELESS. *adj.* [from *remorse.*] Unpitying; cruel; savage.

Where were ye, nymphs, when the *remorseless* deep
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas? *Milton, Lycidas.*

O the inexpressible horrour that will seize upon a sinner, when he stands arraigned at the bar of divine justice! when he shall see his accuser, his judge, the witnesses, all his *remorseless* adversaries. *South, Serm.*

REMO'RSELESSLY.* *adv.* [from *remorseless.*] Without remorse.

This excused not the rigour of a merciless proceeding from him, who had but newly tasted of mercy; and, being pardoned a thousand talents, *remorselessly* and unworthily took his fellow by the throat for an hundred pence. *South, Serm.* x. 172.

REMO'RSELESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *remorseless.*] Savageness; cruelty.

Famine, now releas'd to her own will,
Revenged her restraint with greedy spight; —
For never with such fell *remorselessness*
She rag'd in any breast, as now in his.
Beaumont, Psyche, (1651,) p. 147.

REMO'TE.† *adj.* [*remot*, old Fr. *remotus*, Lat.]

1. Distant; not immediate.

In this narrow scantling of capacity, it is not all *remote* and even apparent good that affects us. *Locke.*

2. Distant; not at hand.

Their rising all at once was as the sound
Of thunder heard *remote*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Removed far off; placed not near.

The arch-chymick sun, so far from us *remote*,
Produces with terrestrial humour mixed
Here in the dark so many precious things. *Milton, P. L.*
Remote from men with God he pass'd his days,
Prayer all his business; all his pleasure praise. *Parnel.*
In quiet shades, content with rural sports,
Give me a life, *remote* from guilty courts. *Granville.*

4. Foreign.

5. Distant; not closely connected.

An unadvised transiliency from the effect to the *remotest* cause. *Glanville.*

Syllogism serves not to furnish the mind with intermediate ideas, that shew the connection of *remote* ones. *Locke.*

6. Alien; not agreeing.

All those propositions, how *remote* soever from reason, are so sacred, that men will sooner part with their lives, than suffer themselves to doubt of them. *Locke.*

7. Abstracted.

Wherever the mind places itself by any thought, either amongst, or *remote* from all bodies, it can, in this uniform idea of space, no where find any bounds. *Locke.*

REMO'TELY. *adv.* [from *remote.*] Not nearly; at a distance.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was thinly inhabited, at least not *remotely* planted before the flood. *Brown.*

Two lines in Mezentius and Lausus are indeed *remotely* allied to Virgil's sense, but too like the tenderness of Ovid. *Dryden.*

How while the fainting Dutch *remotely* fire,
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire,
In the first front amidst a slaughter'd pile,
High on the mound he died. *Smith.*

REMO'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *remote.*] State of being remote; distance; not nearness.

Titian employed brown and earthly colours upon the forepart, and has reserved his greater light for *remotenesses* and the back part of his landscapes. *Dryden.*

The joys of heaven are like the stars, which by reason of our *remoteness* appear extremely little. *Boyle.*

If the greatest part of bodies escapes our notice by their *remoteness*, others are no less concealed by their minuteness. *Locke.*

His obscurities generally arise from the *remoteness* of the customs, persons, and things he alludes to. *Addison.*

REMO'TION. *n. s.* [from *remotus*, Lat.] The act of removing; the state of being removed to distance.

All this safety were *remotion*, and thy defence absence. *Shakspeare.*

The consequent strictly taken, may be a fallacious illation, in reference to antecedency or consequence; as to conclude from the position of the antecedent unto the position of the consequent, or from the *remotion* of the consequent to the *remotion* of the antecedent. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

REMO'VABLE. *adj.* [from *remove.*] Such as may be removed.

The Irish bishops have their clergy in such subjection, that they dare not complain of them; for knowing their own incapacity, and that they are therefore *removeable* at their bishop's will, yield what pleaseth him. *Spenser.*

In such a chapel, such curate is *removeable* at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

REMO'VAL. *n. s.* [from *remove.*]

1. The act of putting out of any place.

By which *removal* of one extremity with another, the world, seeking to procure a remedy, hath purchased a mere exchange of the evil before felt. *Hooker.*

2. The act of putting away.

The *removal* of such a disease is not to be attempted by active remedies, no more than a thorn in the flesh is to be taken away by violence. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Dismission from a post.

If the *removal* of these persons from their posts has produced such popular commotions, the continuance of them might have produced something more fatal. *Addison.*

Whether this *removal* was caused by his own fears or other men's artifices, supposing the throne to be vacant, the body of the people was left at liberty to chuse what form of government they pleased. *Swift.*

4. The state of being removed.

The sitting still of a paralytick, whilst he prefers it to a *removal*, is voluntary. *Locke.*

To REMO'VE. *v. a.* [*removeo*, Lat. *remuer*, Fr.]

1. To put from its place; to take or put away.

Good God *remove*
The means that makes us strangers! *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

He *removeth* away the speech of the trusty, and taketh away the understanding of the aged. *Job,* xii. 20.

So would he have *removed* thee out of the straight, into a broad place. *Job,* xxxvi. 16.

He longer in this paradise to dwell
Permits not; to *remove* thee I am come,
And send thee from the garden forth to till
The ground. *Milton, P. L.*

Whether he will *remove* his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his choice. *Locke.*

You, who fill the blissful seats above!
Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,
But every monarch be the scourge of God,
If from your thoughts Ulysses you *remove*,
Who rul'd his subjects with a father's love. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. To place at a distance.

They are farther *removed* from a title to be innate, and the doubt of their being native impressions on the mind, is stronger against these moral principles than the other. *Locke.*

To REMO'VE. *v. n.*

1. To change place.

2. To go from one place to another.

A short exile must for show precede;
The term expir'd, from Candia they *remove*,
And happy each at home enjoys his love. *Dryden.*
How oft from pomp and state did I *remove*
To feed despair. *Prior.*

REMO'VE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Change of place.
To heare, from out the high-hair'd oake of Jove,
Counsaile from him, for means to his *remove*
To his lov'd country. *Chapman.*

2. Susceptibility of being removed. Not in use.
What is early received in any considerable strength of impress, grows into our tender natures; and therefore is of difficult *remove*. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

3. Translation of one to the place of another.
Rosaline, this favour thou shalt wear;
Hold, take you this, my sweet, and give me thine,
So shall Biron take me for Rosaline:
And change your favours too; so shall your loves
Woo contrary deceiv'd by these *removes*. *Shakspeare.*

4. State of being removed.
This place should be both school and university, not needing a *remove* to any other house of scholarship. *Milton on Education.*
He that considers how little our constitution can bear a *remove* into parts of this air, not much higher than that we breathe in, will be satisfied, that the allwise architect has suited our organs, and the bodies that are to affect them, one to another. *Locke.*

5. Act of moving a chess-man or draught.

6. Departure; act of going away.
So look'd Astrea, her *remove* design'd,
On those distressed friends she left behind. *Waller.*

7. The act of changing place.
Let him, upon his *removes* from one place to another, procure recommendation to some person of quality residing in the place whither he removeth. *Bacon, Ess.*

8. A step in the scale of gradation.
In all the visible corporeal world, quite down from us, the descent is by easy steps, and a continued series of things, that in each *remove* differ very little one from the other. *Locke.*
A freeholder is but one *remove* from a legislator, and ought to stand up in the defence of those laws. *Addison.*

9. A small distance.
The fiercest contentions of men are between creatures equal in nature, and capable, by the greatest distinction of circumstances, of but a very small *remove* one from another. *Rogers.*

10. Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet.
His horse wanted two *removes*, your horse wanted nails. *Swift.*

11. A dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains.

REMO'VED.† *particip. adj.* [from *remove.*] Remote; separate from others.
Your accent is something finer, than you could purchase in so *removed* a dwelling. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*
Some still *removed* place will fit. *Milton, Il Pens.*

REMO'VEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *removed.*] The state of being removed; remoteness.
I have eyes under my service, which look upon his *removedness*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

REMO'VER. *n. s.* [from *remove.*] One that removes.
The mislayer of a merstone is to blame; but the unjust judge is the capital *remover* of landmarks, when he defineth amiss. *Bacon.*
Hasty fortune maketh an enterpriser and *remover*, but the exercised fortune maketh the able man. *Bacon.*

To REMOU'NT. *v. n.* [*remonter*, Fr.] To mount again.
Stout Cymon soon *remounts*, and cleft in two
His rival's head. *Dryden.*
The rest *remounts* with the ascending vapours, or is washed down into rivers, and transmitted into the sea. *Woodward.*

REMUNERABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *remunerate.*] Capability of being rewarded.
The liberty and *remunerability* of human actions. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 11.

REMU'NERABLE. *adj.* [from *remunerate.*] Rewardable.

To REMU'NERATE.† *v. a.* [*remunero*, Lat. *remunerer*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Thus our word at first was after the French form. "Eschewe the evyll, or ellys thou shalt be deceyved atte last; and ever do wele, and atte last thou shal be *remunered* therfor." Lord Rivers, Dictes, &c. of the Philosophers, sign. E. iii. b.] To reward; to repay; to requite; to recompense.
Is she not then beholden to the man,
That brought her for this high good turn so far?
Yes; and will nobly *remunerate*. *Titus Andronicus.*
Money the king thought not fit to demand, because he had received satisfaction in matters of so great importance; and because he could not *remunerate* them with any general pardon, being prevented therein by the coronation pardon. *Bacon.*
In another parable he represents the great condescensions, wherewith the Lord shall *remunerate* the faithful servant. *Boyle.*

REMUNERA'TION. *n. s.* [*remuneration*, Fr. *remuneratio*. Lat.] Reward; requital; recompense; repayment.
Bear this significant to the country maid, Jaquenetta: there is *remuneration*; for the best ward of mine honour is rewarding my dependants. *Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.*
He begets a security of himself, and a careless eye on the last *remunerations*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
A collation is a donation of some vacant benefice in the church, especially when such donation is freely bestowed without any prospect of an evil *remuneration*. *Ayliffe.*

REMU'NERATIVE. *adj.* [from *remunerate.*] Exercised in given rewards.
The knowledge of particular actions seems requisite to the attainment of that great end of God, in the manifestation of his punitive and *remunerative* justice. *Boyle.*

REMU'NERATORY.* *adj.* [*remuneratoire*, Fr. from *remunerate.*] Affording recompence, or reward; requiting. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*
Remuneratory honours are proportioned at once to the usefulness and difficulty of performances. *Johnson, Rambl.* No. 145.

To REMU'RMUR. *v. a.* [*re* and *murmur.*] To utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds.
Her fate is whisper'd by the gentle breeze,
And told in sighs to all the trembling trees;
The trembling trees, in every plain and wood,
Her fate *remurmur* to the silver flood. *Pope.*

To REMU'RMUR. *v. n.* [*remurmuro*, Lat.] To murmur back; to echo a low hoarse sound.
Her fellow nymphs the mountains tear
With loud laments, and break the yielding air;
The realms of Mars *remurmur'd* all around,
And echoes to the Athenian shores rebound. *Dryden.*
His untimely fate, the Angitian woods
In sighs *remurmur'd* to the Fucine floods. *Dryden.*

RE'NAL.* *n. s.* [*renal*, Fr. Cotgrave; *renalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the reins or kidneys.

RE'NARD. *n. s.* [*renard*, a fox, Fr.] The name of a fox in fable.
Renard through the hedge had made his way. *Dryden.*

RENA'SCENCY.* *n. s.* [*renascens*, Lat.] State of being produced again.
Job would not only curse the day of his nativity, but also of his *renascency*, if he were to act over his disasters and the miseries of the dunghill. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 25.
Leave the stools as close to the ground as may be, especially if you design a *renascency* from the roots. *Evelyn*, iii. iii. 31.

RENA'SCENT. *adj.* [*renascens*, Lat.] Produced again; rising again into being.

Rena'scible. *adj.* [*renascor*, Lat.] Possible to be produced again.

To **Rena'vigate.** *v. n.* [*re* and *navigate*.] To sail again.

RENCOU'NTER. *n. s.* [*rencontre*, Fr.]

1. Clash; collison.

You may as well expect two bowls should grow sensible by rubbing, as that the *rencounter* of any bodies should awaken them into perception. *Collier.*

2. Personal opposition.

Virgil's friends thought fit to alter a line in Venus's speech, that has a relation to the *rencounter*. *Addison.*

So when the trumpet sounding gives the sign,
The justling chiefs in rude *rencounter* join:
So meet, and so renew the dextrous fight;
Their clattering arms with the fierce shock resound. *Granville.*

3. Loose or casual engagement.

The confederates should turn to their advantage their apparent odds in men and horse; and by that means out-number the enemy in all *rencounters* and engagements. *Addison.*

4. Sudden combat without premeditation.

To **Rencou'nter.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack hand to hand.

He thought attonce him to have swallowed quite,
And rush'd upon him with outrageous pryde;
Who him *rencountring* fierce as hauke in flight,
Perforce rebutted backe. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. xi. 53.
Which Scudamour perceiving forth issewed
To have *rencountred* him in equall race. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. vi. 3.

To **Rencou'nter.** *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, Fr.]

1. To clash; to collide.
2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.
3. To skirmish with another.
4. To fight hand to hand.

To **REND** *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *rent*. [ꝛenban, Saxon.] To tear with violence; to lacerate.

Will you hence
Before the tag return, whose rage doth *rend*
Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear
What they are used to bear? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He *rent* a lion as he would have *rent* a kid, and he had nothing in his hand. *Jud.* xiv. 4.

I will not *rend* away all the kingdom, but give one tribe to thy son. *1 Kings*, xi. 13.

By the thund'rer's stroke it from th' root is *rent*.
So sure the blows, which from high heaven are sent. *Cowley.*

What you command me to relate,
Renews the sad remembrance of our fate,
An empire from its old foundations *rent*. *Dryden.*

Look round to see
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;
Then *rend* it off. *Dryden, Æn.*

Is it not as much reason to say, when any monarchy was shattered to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects, that God was careful to preserve monarchical power, by *rending* a settled empire into a multitude of little governments. *Locke.*

When its way the impetuous passion found,
I *rend* my tresses, and my breast I wound. *Pope.*

To **Rend.*** *v. n.* To separate; to be disunited.

The rocks did *rend*, the veil of the temple divided of itself. *Bp. Taylor, Mor. Dem. of the Chr. Relig.*

From cloud to cloud the *rending* lightnings rage. *Thomson.*

Re'nder. *n. s.* [from *rend*.] One that rends; a tearer.

To **RE'NDER.** *v. a.* [*rendre*, Fr.]

1. To return; to pay back.

They that *render* evil for good are adversaries. *Ps.* xxxviii.
Will ye *render* me a recompense? *Joel*, iii. 4.

Let him look into the future state of bliss or misery, and see there God, the righteous judge, ready to *render* every man according to his deeds. *Locke.*

2. To restore; to give back: commonly with the adverb *back*.

Hither the seas at stated times resort,
And shove the leaden vessels into port;
Then with a gentle ebb retire again,
And *render back* their cargo to the main. *Addison.*

3. To give upon demand.

The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit, than seven men that can *render* a reason. *Prov.* xxvi. 16.

Saint Augustine *renders* another reason, for which the apostles observed some legal rites and ceremonies for a time. *White.*

4. To invest with qualities; to make.

Because the nature of man carries him out to action, it is no wonder if the same nature *renders* him solicitous about the issue. *South, Serm.*

Love
Can answer love, and *render* bliss secure. *Thomson.*

5. To represent; to exhibit.

I heard him speak of that same brother,
And he did *render* him the most unnatural
That liv'd 'mongst men. *Shakspeare.*

6. To translate.

Render it in the English a circle; but 'tis more truly *rendered* a sphere. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

He has a clearer idea of strigil and sistrum, a curry-comb and cymbal, which are the English names dictionaries *render* them by. *Locke.*

He uses a prudent dissimulation; the word we may almost literally *render* master of a great presence of mind. *Broome.*

7. To surrender; to yield; to give up.

I will call him to so strict account,
That he shall *render* every glory up,
Or I will tear the reckoning from his heart. *Shakspeare.*

My *rendering* my person to them, may engage their affections to me. *King Charles.*

One, with whom he used to advise, proposed to him to *render* himself upon conditions to the earl of Essex. *Clarendon.*

Would he *render* up Hermione,
And keep Astyanax, I should be blest! *A. Philips.*

8. To afford; to give to be used.

Logick *renders* its daily service to wisdom and virtue. *Watts.*

To **Re'nder.*** *v. n.* To shew; to give an account.

My boon is, that this gentleman may *render*,
Of whom he had this ring. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Re'nder.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Dr. Johnson defines this unusual substantive *surrender*, and cites the passage from Shakspeare's Cymbeline in illustration of it; but it there means, as elsewhere in Shakspeare, an *account*. Dr. Johnson mistook the meaning in Cymbeline, by stopping at the word *render*.

Newness
Of Cloten's death (we being not known, nor muster'd
Among the bands) may drive us to a *render*
Where we have liv'd. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*
[They] send forth us to make their sorrow'd *render*. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Re'nderable.* *adj.* [from *render*.] That may be rendered. *Sherwood.*

RENDEZVOU'S.† *n. s.* [*rendez vous*, Fr. "I know not how this word came to make its fortune in our language. It is of an awkward and ill construction, even in the French." Bp. Hurd on Addison's Guardian, No. 167.— It is not often found in an English plural form; nor has Dr. Johnson cited such an instance. Sprat so uses it.]

1. Assembly; meeting appointed.

Their time is every Wednesday, after the lecture of the astronomy professor; perhaps in memory of the first occasions of their *rendezvouses*. *Sprat, Hist. of the Royal Soc.* p. 93.

2. A sign that draws men together.

The philosophers-stone and a holy war are but the *rendezvous* of cracked brains, that wear their feather in their head instead of their hat. *Bacon.*

3. Place appointed for assembly.

A commander of many ships should rather keep his fleet together, than have it severed far asunder; for the attendance of meeting them again at the next *rendezvous* would consume time and victual. *Ralegh, Apology.*

The king appointed his whole army to be drawn together to a *rendezvous* at Marlborough. *Clarendon.*

This was the general *rendezvous* which they all got to, and, mingled more and more with that oily liquor, they sucked it all up. *Burnet, Theory.*

To RENDEZVOU'S.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To meet at a place appointed.

The next spring, he *rendezvoused* at Erzirum. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 287.

The rest that escaped marched towards the Thames, and with others *rendezvoused* upon Blackheath. *Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Ch. I.*

To RENDEZVOU'S.* *v. a.* To bring together; to bring to a place appointed.

He minces the text so small, that his parishioners, until he *rendezvouse* it again, can scarce tell what is become of it. *Echard, Cont. of the Clergy,* (ed. 1696,) p. 42.

All men are to be *rendezvoused* in a general assembly. *Philipps, Conf. of the Danish Mission.* (1719,) p. 310.

RENDIBLE.* *adj.* [*rendable*, Fr.]

1. That may be yielded, given up, or restored. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

2. That may be translated.

Touching translations, it is to be observed, that every language hath certain idioms, proverbs, and peculiar expressions of its own, which are not *rendible* in any other, but paraphrastically. *Howell, Lett.* iii. 21.

RENDI'TION.† *n. s.* [from *render.*]

1. Surrendering; the act of yielding.

Articles granted upon the *rendition* of Pendennis. *Fairfax, Lett. in* 1650, *Grey's Hudibr.* i. ii.

They have assigned unto it [memory] three operations, viz. reception, retention, and *reddition*; that this faculty doth not only keep what is committed to it, (which indeed it doth most faithfully,) but that it doth also take into .cust dy that which it keeps, and deliver it up again when called for. *Smith on Old Age,* p. 46.

2. Translation.

The Jews, who at all hands lie upon the catch, charge Paul as a perverter of the prophet's meaning, in a false *rendition* of the sense of the place. *South, Serm.* vii. 27.

RENEGA'DE.† } *n. s.* [*renegado*, Spanish; *renegat*, Fr.
RENEGA'DO. } Dr. Johnson. — So our word at first was *renegate*: "A false knight, and a *renegate.*" Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2. The word is the low Lat. *renegatus*, "qui religionem suam ejuravit." See Du Cange.]

1. One that apostatises from the faith; an apostate.

He that is a *renegado* from charity, is an unpardonable as he that returns to solemn atheism or infidelity. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 223.

Who would suppose it, that one that was educated in the church of England, should become such a fierce and overdoing *renegado*? *Bp. Parker, Repr. of Reh. Transpr.* p. 474.

There lived a French *renegado* in the same place, where the Castilian and his wife were kept prisoners. *Addison.*

2. One who deserts to the enemy, a revolter.

Some straggling soldiers might prove *renegadoes*, but they would not revolt in troops. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

If the Roman government subsisted now, they would have had *renegade* seamen and shipwrights enough. *Arbuthnot.*

To RENE'GE.† *v. a.* [*renego*, Lat. *renoier*, *reneier*, old French; and so Chaucer uses *reneying*, for *disowning.*] To disown; to renounce.

His captain's heart,
Which, in the scuffles of great fights, hath burst
The buckles on his breast, *reneges* all temper. *Shakspeare.*

The design of this war is to make me *renege* my conscience and thy truth. *King Charles.*

To RENE'GE.* *v. n.* To deny.

Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion,
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters. *Shakspeare.*

To RENE'W. *v. a.* [*re* and *new*; *renovo*, Lat.]

1. To renovate; to restore to the former state.

In such a night
Medea gather'd the enchanted herbs,
That did *renew* old Æson. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Let us go to Gilgal, and *renew* the kingdom there. 1 *Sam*

The eagle casts its bill, but *renews* his age. *Holyday.*

Renew'd to life, that she might daily die,
I daily doom'd to follow. *Dryden, Theo. and Hon.*

2. To repeat; to put again in act.

Thy famous grandfather
Doth live again in thee; long may'st thou live,
To bear his image, and *renew* his glories! *Shakspeare.*

The body percussed hath, by reason of the percussion, a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and so *reneweth* the percussion of the air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The bearded corn ensued
From earth unask'd, nor was that earth *renew'd*. *Dryden.*

3. To begin again.

The last great age, foretold by sacred rhymes,
Renews its finish'd course, Saturnian times
Roll round again. *Dryden, Virg. Past.*

4. In theology, to make anew; to transform to new life.

It is impossible for those that were once enlightened — if they shall fall away, to *renew* them again unto repentance. *Heb.* vi. 6.

Be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your mind, that ye may prove what is that perfect will of God. *Rom.* xii. 2.

RENE'WABLE. *adj.* [from *renew.*] Capable to be renewed.

The old custom upon many estates is to let for leases of lives, *renewable* at pleasure. *Swift, Miscell.*

RENE'WAL. *n. s.* [from *renew.*] The act of renewing; renovation.

It behoved the Deity, persisting in the purpose of mercy to mankind, to renew that revelation from time to time, and to rectify abuses, with such authority for the *renewal* and rectification, as was sufficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed. *Forbes.*

RENE'WEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *renew.*] State of being made anew.

Inward sanctity and *renewedness* of heart. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 663.

RENE'WER.* *n. s.* [from *renew.*] One who renews. *Sherwood.*

RENI'TENCE.† } *n. s.* [from *renitent.*]
RENI'TENCY. }

1. The resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another, or the resistance that a body makes on account of weight. *Quincy.*

A burning fire — flameth out the more, the more men seek to smother it; being kindled more vehemently by that antiperistasis of a contrary *renitency* in those that endeavour to suppress it; and so, flashing out, like the lightning, when it is in danger to be choked. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 147.

2. Disinclination; reluctance.

A certain *renitency* and regret of mind. *Bp. Hall, Chr. Mod.* B. 1. § 8.

Out of indignation, and an excessive *renitence*, not separating that which is true from that which is false. *Wollaston, Rel. of Nature.*

RENI'TENT. *adj.* [*renitens*, Lat.] Acting against any impulse by elastick power.

By an inflation of the muscles, they become soft, and yet *renitent*, like so many pillows dissipating the force of the pressure, and so taking away the sense of pain. *Ray.*

RE'NNET.† *n. s.* [*rinnen*, Germ. to flow; applied to milk, to curdle. Wachter.]

A putredinous ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with *rennet* is turned. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Re'nnet.† } *n. s.* [properly *reinette*, a little queen.
Re'nneting. } Dr. Johnson.—Our forefathers seem to have considered it by their orthography, and their paraphrase on the word, as derived from the Latin *renatus*, reproduced. Thus Drayton, in his Polyolbion, Song 18.
" The *renat*, which though first it from the pippin " came,
" Grown through his pureness nice, assumes that " curious name."
And thus Fuller, in his Worthies of Lancashire:
" Pippins graffed on a pippin stock are called *renates;* bettered in their generous nature by such double extraction."] A kind of apple.

A golden *rennet* is a very pleasant and fair fruit, of a yellow flush, and the best of bearers for all sorts of soil; of which there are two sorts, the large sort and the small. *Mortimer.*

Ripe pulpy apples, as pippins and *rennetings*, are of a syrupy tenacious nature. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To **RE'NOVATE.** *v. a.* [*renovo*, Lat.] To renew; to restore to the first state.

All nature feels the *renovating* force
Of winter, only to the thoughtless eye
In ruin seen. *Thomson, Winter.*

Renova'tion. *n. s.* [*renovation*, Fr. *renovatio*, Lat.] Renewal; the act of renewing; the state of being renewed.

Sound continueth some small time, which is a *renovation*, and not a continuance; for the body percussed hath a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and so reneweth the percussion of the air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The kings entered into speech of renewing the treaty; the king saying, that though king Philip's person were the same, yet his fortunes were raised; in which case a *renovation* of treaty was used. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To second life,
Wak'd in the *renovation* of the just,
Resigns him up, with heaven and earth renew'd. *Milton, P. L.*

To **RENOU'NCE.** *v. a.* [*renoncer*, Fr. *renuncio*, Lat.]

1. To disown; to abnegate.

From Thebes my birth I own; and no disgrace
Can force me to *renounce* the honour of my race. *Dryden.*

2. To quit upon oath.

This world I do *renounce;* and in your sights
Shake patiently my great affliction off. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Pride and passion, and the opinions of the world, must not be our counsellors; for we *renounced* them at our baptism. *Kettlewell.*

To **Renou'nce.**† *v. n.*

1. To declare renunciation. The following passage is a mere Gallicism: *renoncer à mon sang.*

On this firm principle I ever stood;
He of my sons, who fails to make it good,
By one rebellious act *renounces to* my blood. *Dryden.*

2. [At cards.] Not to follow the suit led, though the player has one of the suits in his hand.

Renou'nce.* *n. s.* Used only perhaps at cards: the act of not following the suit, when it might be done.

If with these cards you tricks intend to win,
Prevent *renounces*, and with trumps begin.
Whist, a Poem, p. 119.

Renou'ncement. *n. s.* [from *renounce.*] Act of renouncing; renunciation.

I hold you as a thing enskied and sainted;
By your *renouncement*, an immortal spirit. *Shakspeare.*

Renou'ncer.* *n. s.* [from *renounce.*] One who disowns or denies.

An apostate, and *renouncer* or blasphemer of religion.
Wilkins, Nat. Rel. B. 1. ch. 14.

A timorous *renouncer*, as St. Peter, if he be disposed to repent, is capable of mercy. *Barrow*, vol. iii. S. 16.

Renou'ncing.* *n. s.* [from *renounce.*] The act of disowning or denying; apostasy.

Those desperate atheisms, those Spanish *renouncings*, and Italian blasphemings, have now so prevailed in our Christian camps, that, if any restrain them, he shall be upbraided as no soldier. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

RENO'WN.† *n. s.* [*renommé*, Fr. And accordingly our word was at first *renomme*, or *renowm;* and continued to be so written in the early part of the seventeenth century. " They may—come to worship and good *renomme*." Knyght of the Toure, Prol. 1483. " A *renowmed* advocate." Huloet. " Thou far *renowmed* sonne of great Apollo." Spenser, F. Q. *Renowmed* and *renowmedly*, Sherwood's Dict. 1632.] Fame; celebrity; praise widely spread.

She
Is daughter to this famous duke of Milan,
Of whom so often I have heard *renown.* *Shakspeare.*

'Tis of more *renown*
To make a river, than to build a town. *Waller.*

Nor envy we
Thy great *renown*, nor grudge thy victory. *Dryden.*

To **Reno'wn.** *v. a.* [*renommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To make famous.

Let us satisfy our eyes
With the memorials and the things of fame,
That do *renown* this city. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Soft elocution does thy style *renown*,
Gentle or sharp according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to lash at vice. *Dryden.*

In solemn silence stand
Stern tyrants, whom their cruelties *renown*,
And emperors in Parian marble frown. *Addison.*

A bard, whom pilfer'd pastorals *renown.* *Pope.*

Reno'wned. *particip. adj.* [from *renown.*] Famous; celebrated, eminent; famed.

These were the *renowned* of the congregation, princes of the tribes, heads of thousands. *Num.* i. 16.

That thrice *renowned* and learned French king, finding Petrarch's tomb without any inscription, wrote one himself; saying, shame it was, that he who sung his mistress's praise seven years before her death, should twelve year want an epitaph. *Peacham on Poetry.*

The rest were long to tell, though far *renown'd.*
Milton, P. L.

Of all the cities in Romanian lands,
The chief and most *renown'd* Ravenna stands,
Adorn'd in ancient times with arms and arts. *Dryden.*

Ilva,
An isle *renown'd* for steel and unexhausted mines. *Dryden.*

Reno'wnedly.* *adv.* [from *renown.*] With celebrity; with fame. In Sherwood, it is renowmedly. See Renown.

Reno'wnless.* *adj.* [*renown* and *less.*] Inglorious; without renown. In Huloet, it is *renowmless.* See Renown.

RENT. *n. s.* [from *rend.*] A break; a laceration.

This council made a schism and *rent* from the most ancient and purest churches which lived before them. *White.*

Thou viper
Hast cancell'd kindred, made a *rent* in nature,
And through her holy bowels gnaw'd thy way,
Through thy own blood to empire. *Dryden.*

He who sees this vast *rent* in so high a rock, how the convex parts of one side exactly tally with the concave of the other, must be satisfied, that it was the effect of an earthquake.
Addison on Italy.

To RENT.† *v. a.* [rather to *rend.* Dr. Johnson. — To *rent* is the constant language of our old writers; though Dr. Johnson cites only a solitary passage from the translation of Ecclesiasticus. The translation of the Bible indeed abounds with this word, which in many modern editions, through the desire of correctness, is altered to *rend;* on the ground, no doubt, that what is the preterit and participle passive of *rend,* ought not to be an active participle or the present tense of the indicative and infinitive moods. Our ancestors did not regard this distinction.] To tear; to lacerate.

To bescratchen all her face
And for to *rent* in many place
Her clothes. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 324.

Four principal heresies there are which have in those things withstood the truth: Nestorians, by *renting* Christ asunder, and dividing him into two persons. *Hooker, Eccl. Pol.* v. § 54.

Rent your heart and not your garments. *Joel,* ii. 13.

A time to *rent,* and a time to sew. *Ecclus.* iii. 7.

What griefs my heart did *rent!* *Donne, Poems,* p. 318.

It was the custom of the Jews, when they heard the Name of God blasphemed, to *rent* their clothes. *Lowth on Isaiah,* (1714,) p. 299.

To RENT. *v. n.* [now written *rant.*] To roar; to bluster: we still say, a *tearing* fellow, for a *noisy bully.*

He ventur'd to dismiss his fear,
That partings wont to *rent* and tear,
And give the desperatest attack
To danger still behind its back. *Hudibras.*

RENT.† *n. s.* [ꞃenꞇ, Sax. redditus; *rente,* Fr.]

1. Revenue; annual payment.

Idol ceremony,
What are thy *rents?* what are thy comings in?
O ceremony shew me but thy worth! *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

I bought an annual *rent* or two,
And live just as you see I do. *Pope, Ep. of Horace.*

2. Money paid for any thing held of another.

Such is the mould, that the blest tenant feeds
On precious fruits, and pays his *rent* in weeds. *Waller.*

Folks in mudwall tenement,
Present a peppercorn for *rent.* *Prior.*

To RENT.† *v. a.* [*renter,* Fr.]

1. To hold by paying rent.

When a servant is called before his master, it is often to know, whether he passed by such a ground, if the old man, who *rents* it, is in good health. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To set to a tenant.

On the other side there is no reason why an honourable society should *rent* their estate for a trifle. *Swift, Lett.* (1736.)

RE'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *rent.*] That may be rented.

RE'NTAGE.* *n. s.* [*rentage,* old Fr.] Money paid for any thing held of another.

Fond man, that looks on earth for happiness,
And here long seeks what here is never found!
For all our good we hold from heaven by lease,
With many forfeits and conditions bound;
Nor can we pay the fine and *rentage* due.
P. Fletcher, Purp. Isl. vii. 2.

RE'NTAL. *n. s.* [from *rent.*] Schedule or account of rents.

RE'NTER. *n. s.* [from *rent.*] One that holds by paying rent.

The estate will not be let for one penny more or less to the *renter,* amongst whomsoever the rent he pays be divided. *Locke.*

RE'NTROLL.* *n. s.* [*rent* and *roll.*] List of rents, or revenues.

The whole review or expence of their house was set down in their calendar, *rentroll,* or count-book. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 418.

It shall be allowed to all such, who think riches the chief distinction, to appear in the ring with a *rentroll* hanging out of each side of their coach! *Tatler,* No. 66.

To RENVE'RSE.† *v. a.* [*re* and *inverse;* old Fr. *renverse.* Dr. Johnson barely notices *renversed* as an adjective used by Spenser for *overturned.* Spenser only uses it as a verb, and participle, in the ancient sense of degradation, by the custom of reversing or turning upside down the shield of the conquered person.] To reverse.

Whose shield he bears *renverst.* *Spenser, F. Q.* i. iv. 41.

First he his beard did shave, and fowly shent;
Then from him reft his shield, and it *renverst.* *Spenser, F. Q.* v. iii. 37.

RENVE'RSEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *renverse.*] Act of reversing. Not in use.

'Tis a total *renversement* of the order of nature before 'tis begun, and every consideration opposes it. *Stukely, Palæogr. Sacr.* (1763,) p. 60.

RENUNCIA'TION. *n. s.* [*renunciatio,* from *renuncio,* Lat.] The act of renouncing.

He that loves riches, can hardly believe the doctrine of poverty and *renunciation* of the world. *Bp. Taylor.*

To REOBTAI'N.* *v. a.* [*re* and *obtain.*] To obtain again.

I came to *reobtaine* my dignitie,
And in the throne to seate my sire againe. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 752.

REOBTAI'NABLE.* *adj.* [from *reobtain.*] That may be obtained again. *Sherwood.*

To REORDAI'N.† *v. a.* [*reordiner,* Fr. *re* and *ordain.*] To ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission granted to a minister.

They did not pretend to *reordain* those that had been ordained by the new book in king Edward's time. *Burnet, Hist. Ref.* P. II. B. 2.

REORDINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *reordain.*] Repetition of ordination.

He proceeded in his ministry without expecting any new mission, and never thought himself obliged to a *reordination.* *Atterbury.*

To REPA'CIFY. *v. a.* [*re* and *pacify.*] To pacify again.

Henry, who next commands the state,
Seeks to *repacify* the people's hate. *Daniel.*

REPAI'D. *part.* of *repay.*

To REPAI'R.† *v. a.* [*reparo,* Lat. *reparer,* Fr.]

1. To restore after injury or dilapidation.

Let the priests *repair* the breaches of the house. *2 Kings.*

The fines imposed were the more repined against, because they were assigned to the rebuilding and *repairing* of St. Paul's Church. *Clarendon.*

Heaven soon *repair'd* her mural breach. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To amend any injury by an equivalent.

He justly hath driv'n out his rebel foes
To deepest hell; and to *repair* their loss
Created this new happy race of men. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To fill up anew, by something put in the place of what is lost.

To be reveng'd,
And to *repair* his numbers thus impair'd. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To recover: a latinism.

He, ere he could his weapon backe *repaire,*
His side all bare and naked overtooke,
And with his mortall steel quite through the body strooke. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. xi. 13.

REPAI'R. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Reparation; supply of loss; restoration after dilapidation.

Before the curing of a strong disease,
Ev'n in the instant of *repair* and health,
The fit is strongest. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He cast in his mind for the *repair* of the cathedral church. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Temperance, in all methods of curing the gout, is a regular and simple diet, proportioning the daily *repairs* to the daily decays of our wasting bodies. *Temple, Miscell.*

All automata need a frequent *repair* of new strength, the causes whence their motion does proceed, being subject to fail. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

To REPAI'R. *v. n.* [*repairer*, Fr.] To go to; to betake himself.

May all to Athens back again *repair*. *Shakspeare.*
Depart from hence in peace,
Search the wide world, and where you please *repair*. *Dryden.*
'Tis fix'd; th' irrevocable doom of Jove:
Haste then, Cyllenius, through the liquid air,
Go mount the winds, and to the shades *repair*. *Pope.*

REPAI'R.† *n. s.* [*repaire*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Resort; abode.

He saw Ulysses; at his ships *repaire*,
That had been brusht with the enraged aire. *Chapman.*

The Lord will be the hope [in the margin, place of *repair*, or harbour,] of his people. *Joel*, iii. 16.

So 'scapes the insulting fire his narrow jail,
And makes small outlets into open air;
There the fierce winds his tender force assail,
And beat him downward to his first *repair*. *Dryden.*

2. Act of betaking himself any whither.

The king sent a proclamation for their *repair* to their houses, and for a preservation of the peace. *Clarendon.*

REPAI'RABLE.* *adj.* [from *repair.*] That may be repaired: now, *reparable*. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

REPAI'RER. *n. s.* [from *repair.*] Amender; restorer.

He that governs well, leads the blind, but he that teaches, gives him eyes; and it is a glorious thing to have been the *repairer* of a decayed intellect. *South, Serm.*

O sacred rest!
O peace of mind! *repairer* of decay,
Whose balms renew the limbs to labours of the day. *Dryden.*

REPA'NDOUS. *adj.* [*repandus*, Lat.] Bent upwards.

Though they be drawn *repandous* or convexedly crooked in one piece, yet the dolphin that carrieth Arion is concavously inverted, and hath its spine depressed in another. *Brown.*

RE'PARABLE. *adj.* [*reparable*, Fr. *reparabilis*, Latin.] Capable of being amended, retrieved, or supplied by something equivalent.

The parts in man's body easily *reparable*, as spirits, blood and flesh, die in the embracement of the parts hardly *reparable*, as bones, nerves and membranes. *Bacon.*

When its spirit is drawn from wine, it will not, by the reunion of its constituent liquors, be reduced to its pristine nature; because the workmanship of nature, in the disposition of the parts, was too elaborate to be imitable, or *reparable* by the bare apposition of those divided parts to each other. *Boyle.*

An adulterous person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is *reparable*, and can be made to the wronged person; to make provision for the children begotten in unlawful embraces. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

RE'PARABLY. *adv.* [from *reparable.*] In a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment or supply.

REPARA'TION. *n. s.* [*reparation*, Fr. *reparatio*, from *reparo*, Lat.]

1. The act of repairing; instauration.

Antoninus Philosophus took care of the *reparation* of the highways. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Supply of what is wasted.

When the organs of sense want their due repose and necessary *reparations*, the soul exerts herself in her several faculties. *Addison.*

In this moveable body, the fluid and solid parts must be consumed; and both demand a constant *reparation*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Recompense for any injury: amends.

The king should be able, when he had cleared himself, to make him *reparation*. *Bacon.*

I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden.*

REPA'RATIVE. *n. s.* [from *repair.*] Whatever makes amends for loss or injury.

New preparatives were in hand, and partly *reparatives* of the former beaten at sea. *Wotton, D. of Buckingham.*

REPA'RATIVE.* *adj.* Amending defect, loss, or injury.

Reparative inventions, by which art and ingenuity studies to help and repair defects or deformities. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 60.

Suits are unlawfully entered, when they are vindictive, not *reparative*; and begun only for revenge, not for reparation of damages. *Kettlewell.*

REPARTEE'.† *n. s.* [*repartie*, Fr. "an answering blow, or thrust, in fencing; and thence a return of or answer in speech." Cotgrave.] Smart reply.

The fools overflowed with smart *repartees*, and were only distinguished from the intended wits, by being called coxcombs. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Cupid was as bad as he;
Hear but the youngster's *repartee*. *Prior.*

To REPARTEE'.† *v. n.* To make smart replies.

If wise thou wilt appear, and knowing,
Repartee, repartee,
To what I'm doing. *Denham, Song.*

High flights she had, and wit at will,
And so her tongue lay seldom still;
For in all visits who but she,
To argue, or to *repartee*? *Prior.*

To REPA'SS. *v. a.* [*repasser*, Fr.] To pass again; to pass or travel back.

Well we have pass'd, and now *repass'd* the seas,
And brought desired help. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

We shall find small reason to think that Abraham passed and *repassed* those ways more often than he was enforced so to do, if we consider that he had no other comforter in this wearisome journey than the strength of his faith in God. *Ralegh.*

If his soul hath wing'd the destin'd flight,
Homeward with pious speed *repass* the main,
To the pale shade funereal rites ordain. *Pope, Odyss.*

To REPASS. *v. n.* To go back in a road.

Five girdles bind the skies, the torrid zone
Glows with the passing and *repassing* sun. *Dryden.*

REPA'ST. *n. s.* [*repas*, Fr. *re* and *pastus*, Lat.]

1. A meal; act of taking food.

From dance to sweet *repast* they turn
Desirous; all in circles as they stood,
Tables are set. *Milton, P. L.*

What neat *repast* shall feast us, light and choice,
Of Attick taste, with wine. *Milton, Sonnet.*

Sleep, that is thy best *repast*,
Yet of death it bears a taste,
And both are the same thing at last. *Denham.*

The day
Had summon'd him to due *repast* at noon. *Dryden.*

Keep regular hours for *repast* and sleep. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Food; victuals.

Go, and get me some *repast*;
I care not what, so it be wholesome food. *Shakspeare*

To REPA'ST. *v. a.* [*repaistre*, Fr. from the noun.] To feed; to feast.

To his good friends I'll ope my arm,
And, like the kind life-rendering pelican,
Repast them with my blood. *Shakspeare.*

REPA'STURE. *n. s.* [*re* and *pasture.*] Entertainment. Not in use.

He from forage will incline to play;
But if thou strive, poor soul, what art thou then?
Food for his rage, *repasture* for his den. *Shakspeare.*

To REPA'TRIATE.* *v. a.* [*repatrier*, Fr. *re* and *patria*, Lat.] To restore to one's own home or

country. This word, though now not used, is old in our language. Cotgrave and Sherwood give it. *Expatriate*, which is modern, might owe its introduction into our language to this forgotten word.

To REPA'Y. *v. a.* [*repayer*, Fr. *re* and *pay*.]

1. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge.
   According to their deeds he will *repay* recompense to his enemies, to the islands he will *repay* recompense. *Is.* lix. 18.
2. To recompense.
   He clad
   Their nakedness with skins of beasts, or slain,
   Or as the snake with youthful coat *repaid*. *Milton, P. L.*
3. To compensate.
   The false honour, which he had so long enjoyed, was plentifully *repaid* in contempt. *Bacon.*
4. To requite either good or ill.
   The poorest service is *repaid* with thanks. *Shakspeare.*
   Favouring heaven *repaid* my glorious toils
   With a sack'd palace, and barbarick spoils. *Pope.*
   I have fought well for Persia, and *repaid*
   The benefit of birth with honest service. *Rowe.*
5. To reimburse with what is owed.
   If you *repay* me not on such a day,
   Such sums as are express'd in the condition,
   Let the forfeit be an equal pound of your fair flesh. *Shakspeare.*

REPA'YMENT.† *n. s.* [from *repay*.]

1. The act of repaying.
   They sin against this commandment, [the eighth,] that are forward to run into debt knowingly beyond their power, without hopes or purposes of *repayment*. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, ch. 4. § 8.
2. The thing repaid.
   The centesima usura it was not lawful to exceed; and what was paid over it, was reckoned as a *repayment* of part of the principal. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To REPEA'L. *v. a.* [*rappeller*, Fr.]

1. To recall. Out of use.
   I will *repeal* thee, or be well assur'd,
   Adventure to be banished myself. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
   I here forget all former griefs;
   Cancel all grudge, *repeal* thee home again. *Shakspeare.*
2. To abrogate; to revoke.
   Laws, that have been approved, may be again *repealed*, and disputed against by the authors themselves. *Hooker, Pref.*
   Adam soon *repeal'd*
   The doubts that in his heart arose. *Milton, P. L.*
   Statutes are silently *repealed*, when the reason ceases for which they were enacted. *Dryden, Pref. to Fab.*

REPEA'L. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Recal from exile. Not in use.
   If the time thrust forth
   A cause for thy *repeal*, we shall not send
   O'er the vast world to seek a single man. *Shakspeare.*
2. Revocation; abrogation.
   The king being advertised, that the over-large grants of lands and liberties made the lords so insolent, did absolutely resume all such grants; but the earl of Desmond above all found himself grieved with this resumption or *repeal* of liberties, and declared his dislike. *Davies on Ireland.*
   If the presbyterians should obtain their ends, I could not be sorry to find them mistaken in the point which they have most at heart, by the *repeal* of the test; I mean the benefit of employments. *Swift, Presbyt. Plea.*

REPEA'LER.* *n. s.* [from *repeal*.] One who revokes or abrogates.
   If the repeal of American taxes destroys all our government in America, he is the man; and he is the worst of all the *repealers*, because he is the last. *Burke, Sp. on Amer. Taxation*, (1774.)

To REPEA'T. *v. a.* [*repeto*, Lat. *repeter*, Fr.]

1. To iterate; to use again; to do again.
   He, though his power
   Creation could *repeat*, yet would be loth
   Us to abolish. *Milton, P. L.*
   Where sudden alterations are not necessary, the same effect may be obtained by the *repeated* force of diet with more safety to the body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
2. To speak again.
   The psalms, for the excellency of their use, deserve to be oftner *repeated*; but that their multitude permitteth not any oftner repetition. *Hooker.*
3. To try again.
   Neglecting for Creüsa's life his own,
   Repeats the danger of the burning town. *Waller.*
   Beyond this place you can have no retreat,
   Stay here, and I the danger will *repeat*. *Dryden.*
4. To recite; to rehearse.
   These evils thou *repeat'st* upon thyself,
   Have banish'd me from Scotland. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
   Thou their natures know'st, and gav'st them names,
   Needless to thee *repeated*. *Milton, P. L.*
   He *repeated* some lines of Virgil suitable to the occasion. *Waller's Life.*

REPEA'T.* *n. s.* A repetition: in musick, a mark denoting the repetition of a preceding part of the air.
   Notes to introduce the *repeat*. *Avison on Musical Express.* p. 117.

REPEA'TEDLY. *adv.* [from *repeated*.] Over and over; more than once.
   And are not these vices, which lead into damnation, *repeatedly*, and most forcibly cautioned against? *Stephens*

REPEA'TER.† *n. s.* [from *repeat*.]

1. One that repeats; one that recites.
   Repeaters of their popular oratorious vehemencies. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 121
2. A watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.

REPEDA'TION.* *n. s.* [*repedatus*, Lat. *re* and *pes*, the foot.] Act of going back; return. Not in use.
   You shall find direction, station, and *repedation* in these planets. *More, Song of the Soul, Notes*, p. 406.

To REPE'L. *v. a.* [*repello*, Lat.]

1. To drive back any thing.
   Neither doth Tertullian bewray this weakness in striking only, but also in *repelling* their strokes with whom he contendeth. *Hooker.*
   With hills of slain on every side,
   Hippomedon *repell'd* the hostile tide. *Pope.*
2. To drive back an assailant.
   Stand fast;
   And all temptation to transgress *repel*. *Milton, P. L.*
   Repel the Tuscan foes, their city seize,
   Protect the Latians in luxurious ease. *Dryden, Æn.*
   Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made,
   And virtue may *repel*, though not invade. *Dryden.*

To REPE'L. *v. n.*

1. To act with force contrary to force impressed.
   From the same *repelling* power it seems to be, that flies walk upon the water without wetting their feet. *Newton.*
2. To *repel*, in medicine, is to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a tumour. *Quincy.*

REPE'LLENT. *n. s.* [*repellens*, Lat.] An application that has a repelling power.
   In the cure of an erisipelas, whilst the body abounds with bilious humours, there is no admitting of *repellents*, and by discutients you will encrease the heat. *Wiseman.*

REPE'LLENT.* *adj.* Having power to repel.
   Why should the most *repellent* particles be the most attractive upon contact? *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 237.

REPE'LLER. *n. s.* [from *repel*.] One that repels.

To REPE'NT. *v. n.* [*repentir*, Fr.]

1. To think on any thing past with sorrow.
   Upon any deviation from virtue, every rational creature so deviating, should condemn, renounce, and be sorry for every such deviation; that is, *repent* of it. *South.*

First she relents
With pity, of that pity then *repents*. *Dryden.*
Still you may prove the terror of your foes;
Teach traitors to *repent* of faithless leagues. *A. Philips.*

2. To express sorrow for something past.
Poor Enobarbus did before thy face *repent*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To change the mind from some painful motive.
God led them not through the land of the Philistines, lest peradventure the people *repent*, when they see war and they return. *Exod.* xiii. 17.

4. To have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life.
Nineveh *repented* at the preaching of Jonas. *St. Matt.* xii. 41.
I will clear their senses dark
What may suffice, and soften stony hearts
To pray, *repent*, and bring obedience due. *Milton, P. L.*

To REPENT. *v. a.*

1. To remember with sorrow.
If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will give over my suit, and *repent* my unlawful solicitation. *Shakspeare.*

2. To remember with pious sorrow.
Thou, like a contrite penitent
Charitably warn'd of thy sins, dost *repent*
These vanities and giddinesses, lo
I shut my chamber-door; come, let us go. *Donne.*
His late follies he would late *repent*. *Dryden.*

3. [*Se repentir*, Fr.] It is used with the reciprocal pronoun.
I *repent me*, that the duke is slain. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
No man *repented him* of his wickedness; saying, what have I done? *Jer.* viii. 6.
Judas, when he saw that he was condemned, *repented himself*. *St. Matt.* xxvii. 3.
My father has *repented him* ere now,
Or will *repent him* when he finds me dead. *Dryden.*
Each age sinn'd on;
Till God arose, and great in anger said,
Lo! it *repenteth me*, that man was made. *Prior.*

REPE'NTANCE. *n. s.* [*repentance*, Fr. from *repent*.]

1. Sorrow for any thing past.
The first step towards a woman's humility, seems to require a *repentance* of her education. *Law.*

2. Sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life; penitence
Repentance so altereth a man through the mercy of God, be he never so defiled, that it maketh him pure. *Whitgift.*
Who by *repentance* is not satisfied,
Is nor of heav'n nor earth; for these are pleased;
By penitence th' eternal's wrath's appeas'd. *Shakspeare.*
Repentance is a change of mind, or a conversion from sin to God: not some one bare act of change, but a lasting durable state of new life, which is called regeneration. *Hammond.*
In regard of secret and hidden faults, unless God should accept of a general *repentance* for unknown sins, few or none at all could be saved. *Perkins.*
This is a confidence, of all the most irrational; for upon what ground can a man promise himself a future *repentance*, who cannot promise himself a futurity. *South.*

REPE'NTANT. *adj.* [*repentant*, Fr. from *repent.*]

1. Sorrowful for the past.

2. Sorrowful for sin.
Thus they, in lowliest plight, *repentant* stood. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Expressing sorrow for sin.
After I have interr'd this noble king,
And wet his grave with my *repentant* tears,
I will with all expedient duty see you. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
There is no malice in this burning coal;
The breath of heav'n hath blown its spirit out,
And strew'd *repentant* ashes on its head. *Shakspeare, K. John.*
Relentless walls! whose darksome round contains
Repentant sighs and voluntary pains. *Pope.*

REPE'NTANT.* *n. s.* One who expresses sorrow for sin.
God is ready to forgive the *repentant* of what nation soever. *Lightfoot, Miscell.* p. 38.

REPE'NTER.* *n. s.* [from *repent.*] One who repents.
Those sentences from which a too-late *repenter* will suck desperation. *Donne, Devot.* p. 221.

REPE'NTING.* *n. s.* [from *repent.*] Act of repentance.
Mine heart is turned within me; my *repentings* are kindled together. *Hos.* xi. 8.
Nor had I any reservations in my own soul, when I passed that bill; nor *repentings* after. *King Charles.*

REPE'NTINGLY.* *adv.* [from *repenting.*] With repentance. *Sherwood.*

To REPEO'PLE.† *v. a.* [*re* and *people*; *repeupler*, Fr.] To stock with people anew.
I send, with this, my discourse of ways and means for encouraging marriage, and *repeopling* the world. *Tatler*, No. 195.

REPEO'PLING.* *n. s.* The act of repeopling.
An occurrence of such remark, as the universal flood and the *repeopling* of the world, must be fresh in memory for about eight hundred years; especially considering, that the peopling of the world was gradual. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To REPERCU'SS. *v. a.* [*repercutio*, *repercussus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive back; to rebound. Not in use.
Air in ovens, though it doth boil and dilate itself, and is *repercussed*, yet it is without noise. *Bacon.*

REPERCU'SSION. *n. s.* [from *repercuss*; *repercussio*, Lat. *repercussion*, Fr.] The act of driving back; rebound.
In echoes, there is no new elision, but a *repercussion*. *Bacon.*
By *repercussion* beams ingender fire,
Shapes by reflection shapes beget;
The voice itself when stopp'd does back retire,
And a new voice is made by it. *Cowley.*
They various ways recoil, and swiftly flow
By mutual *repercussions* to and fro. *Blackmore.*

REPERCU'SSIVE. *adj.* [*repercussif*, Fr.]

1. Having the power of driving back or causing a rebound.
And *repercussive* rocks renew'd the sound. *Pattison.*

2. Repellent.
Blood is stanched by astringent and *repercussive* medicines. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. Driven back; rebounding. Not proper.
Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud
The *repercussive* roar: with mighty crush
Tumble the smitten cliffs. *Thomson.*

REPERCU'SSIVE.* *n. s.* A repellent.
Defluxions, if you apply a strong *repercussive* to the place affected, and do not take away the cause, will shift to another place. *Bacon.*

REPERTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*repertus*, Lat.] Found; gained by finding. *Dict.*

RE'PERTORY.† *n. s.* [*repertoire*, Fr.] *repertorium*, Lat.] A treasury; a magazine; a book in which any thing is to be found.
This *repertory* of the endowments of vicarages in the diocese of Canterbury, is a second edition of a work printed in 1763. *Dr. Ducarel.*
The revolution of France is an inexhaustible *repertory* of one kind of examples. *Burke.*

REPETI'TION. *n. s.* [*repetition*, Fr. *repetitio*, Lat.]

1. Iteration of the same thing.
The frequent *repetition* of aliment is necessary for repairing the fluids and solids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Recital of the same words over again.
The psalms, for the excellency of their use, deserve to be oftener repeated; but that the multitude of them permitteth not any oftner *repetition*. *Hooker.*

3. The act of reciting or rehearsing.
If you conquer Rome, the benefit,
Which you shall thereby reap, is such a name,
Whose *repetition* will be dogg'd with curses. *Shakspeare.*

4. Recital.

I love such tears,
As fall from fit notes, beaten through mine ears,
With *repetitions* of what heaven hath done. *Chapman.*

5. Recital from memory, as distinct from reading.

Repeti'tional.* } *adj.* [from *repetition.*] Contain-
Repeti'tionary. } ing repetition.

This second or *repetitional* law being indeed a recapitulation and compendium of the first. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 15.

Where Moses delivered the second or *repetitionary* law. *Ibid.* i. 27.

To **REPI'NE.** *v. n.* [*re* and *pine.*]

1. To fret; to vex himself; to be discontented: with *at* or *against.*

Of late,
When corn was given them gratis, you *repin'd.* *Shakspeare.*

The fines imposed were the more *repined against,* because they were assigned to the rebuilding of St. Paul's church. *Clarendon.*

If you think how many diseases, and how much poverty there is in the world, you will fall down upon your knees, and instead of *repining at* one affliction, will admire so many blessings received at the hand of God. *Temple.*

2. To envy.

The ghosts *repine at* violated night;
And curse the invading sun, and sicken at the sight. *Dryden.*
Just in the gate
Dwell pale diseases and *repining* age. *Dryden.*

Repi'ner.† *n. s.* [from *repine.*] One that frets or murmurs.

What marvil if such *repiners* blow out the foggy vapourous blast of seditious words against our highest court of parliament? *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy,* p. 208.

We are not to think every clamorous haranguer, or every splenetick *repiner* against a court, is therefore a patriot. *Bp. Berkeley, Max.* § 23.

Let rash *repiners* stand appall'd,
In Thee who dare not trust. *Young, Resign.* P. ii.

Repi'ning.* *n. s.* [from *repine.*] Act of murmuring or complaining.

He bore it decently without breaking out into *repinings,* or impatient complaints. *Burnet, Life of Ld. Rochester,* p. 155.

Did we understand the reason of God's dealings, and see what he seeth, and know what he knoweth, we should praise him, on our bended knees, for those crosses which are now the innocent causes of our *repinings* against him. *Scott, Works,* (ed. 1718,) ii. 7.

Repi'ningly.* *adv.* [from *repining.*] With complaint; with murmuring.

[They] teach us how *repiningly*, how unjustly, they stooped under this yoke. *Bp. Hall, Epist.* D. 2. E. 3.

To **Repla'ce.** *v. a.* [*replacer,* Fr. *re* and *place.*]

1. To put again in the former place.

The earl being apprehended, upon examination cleared himself so well, as he was *replaced* in his government. *Bacon.*

The bowls, remov'd for fear,
The youths *replac'd;* and soon restor'd the cheer. *Dryden.*

2. To put in a new place.

His gods put themselves under his protection, to be *replaced* in their promised Italy. *Dryden, Ded. to Virgil.*

To **Replai't.** *v. a.* [*re* and *plait.*] To fold one part often over another.

In Raphael's first works, are many small foldings often *replaited,* which look like so many whip cords. *Dryden.*

To **REPLA'NT.** *v. a.* [*replanter,* Fr. *re* and *plant.*]† To plant anew.

Small trees being yet unripe, covered in autumn with dung until the spring, take up and *replant* in good ground. *Bacon.*

Repla'ntable.* *adj.* [*replantable,* Fr.] That may be replanted. *Cotgrave.*

Replanta'tion.† *n. s.* [from *replant.*] The act of planting again.

Refining and purifying the minds and spirits of the lapsed creation, and every where attempting the *replantation* of that beautiful image [which] sin and vice had obliterated, and defaced. *Hallywell, Sav. of Souls,* (1677,) p. 108.

To **Reple'nish.** *v. a.* [*repleo,* from *re* and *plenus,* Lat. *repleni,* old Fr.]

1. To stock; to fill.

Multiply and *replenish* the earth. *Gen.* i. 28.

The woods *replenished* with deer, and the plains with fowl. *Heylin.*

The waters
With fish *replenish'd,* and the air with fowl. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To finish; to consummate; to complete. Not proper, nor in use.

We smother'd
The most *replenished* sweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er she fram'd. *Shakspeare.*

To **Reple'nish.** *v. n.* To recover the former fulness. Not in use.

The humours in men's bodies encrease and decrease as the moon doth; and therefore purge some day after the full; for then the humours will not *replenish* so soon. *Bacon.*

REPLE'TE. *adj.* [*replet,* Fr. *repletus,* Lat.] Full: completely filled; filled to exuberance.

The world's large tongue
Proclaims you for a man *replete* with mocks;
Full of comparisons and wounding flouts. *Shakspeare.*

This mordication, if in over high a degree, is little better than the corrosion of poison; as sometimes in antimony, if given to bodies not *replete* with humours; for where humours abound, the humours save the parts. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

His words, *replete* with guile,
Into her heart too easy entrance won. *Milton, P. L.*

In a dog, out of whose eye being wounded the aqueous humour did copiously flow, yet in six hours the bulb of the eye was again *replete* with its humour, without the application of any medicines. *Ray on the Creation.*

Reple'tion. *n. s.* [*repletion,* Fr.] The state of being overfull.

The tree had too much *repletion,* and was oppressed with its own sap: for *repletion* is an enemy to generation. *Bacon.*

All dreams
Are from *repletion* and complexion bred;
From rising fumes of undigested food. *Dryden.*

Thirst and hunger may be satisfy'd;
But this *repletion* is to love deny'd. *Dryden.*

The action of the stomach is totally stopped by too great *repletion.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Reple'tive.* *adj.* [*repletif,* Fr.] Replenishing; filling. *Cotgrave.*

Reple'tively.* *adv.* [from *repletive.*] So as to be filled.

Not in the body *repletively.* *Summary of Du Bart.* (1621,) p. 291.

Reple'viable.† } *adj.* [*replegiabilis,* low Lat. *reple-*
Reple'visable. } *vissable,* old Fr.] What may be replevined; bailable.

Such offenders were not *replevisable.* *Hale, Hist. Pl. Cr.*

To **Reple'vin.†** } *v. a.* [*replevin,* old Fr. of *re* and
To **Reple'vy.** } *plevir,* or *plegir,* to give a pledge; *replegio,* low Lat.] To take back or set at liberty, upon security, any thing seized.

And yet not his, nor his in equitie,
But yours the waift by high prerogative:
Therefore I humbly crave your Majestie
It to *replevie.* *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. xii. 31.

Every plain countryman knows what belongs to distraining, impounding, *replevying.* *Bp. Hall. Sel. Thoughts,* § 44.

That you're a beast, and turn'd to grass,
Is no strange news, nor ever was.
At least to me, who once, you know,
Did from the pound *replevin* you. *Hudibras.*

Replica'tion. *n. s.* [*replico,* Lat.]

1. Rebound; repercussion. Not in use.

Tyber trembled underneath his banks,
To hear the *replication* of your sounds,
Made in his concave shores. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

2. Reply; answer.

To be demanded of a spunge, what *replication* should be made by the son of a king? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

This is a *replication* to what Menelaus had before offered, concerning the transplantation of Ulysses to Sparta. *Broome.*

To REPLY'. *v. n.* [*repliquer*, Fr.] To answer; to make a return to an answer.

O man! who art thou that *repliest* against God? *Rom.* ix.

Would we ascend higher to the rest of these lewd persons, we should find what reason Castalio's painter had to *reply* upon the cardinal, who blamed him for putting a little too much colour into St. Peter and Paul's faces: that it was true in their life-time they were pale mortified men, but that since they were grown ruddy, by blushing at the sins of their successors. *Atterbury, Serm.*

To Reply'. *v. a.* To return for an answer.

Perplex'd
The tempter stood, nor had what to *reply*. *Milton, P. R.*
His trembling tongue invok'd his bride;
With his last voice Eurydice he cry'd:
Eurydice the rocks and river banks *reply'd*. *Dryden.*

Reply'. *n. s.* [*replique*, Fr.] Answer; return to an answer.

But now return,
And with their faint *reply* this answer join. *Shakspeare.*

If I sent him word, it was not well cut; he would send me word, he cut it to please himself: if again, it was not well cut, this is called the *reply* churlish. *Shakspeare.*

One rises up to make *replies* to establish or confute what has been offered on each side of the question. *Watts.*

To whom with sighs, Ulysses gave *reply*;
Ah, why ill-suiting pastime must I try? *Pope.*

Reply'er. *n. s.* [from *reply*.] He that answers; he that makes a return to an answer.

At an act of the commencement, the answerer gave for his question, that an aristocracy was better than a monarchy; the *replyer* did tax him, that, being a private bred man, he would give a question of state: the answerer said, that the *replyer* did much wrong the privilege of scholars, who would be much streightened if they should give questions of nothing, but such things wherein they are practised; and added we have heard yourself dispute of virtue, which no man will say you put much in practice. *Bacon, Apopht.*

To Repo'lish. *v. a.* [*repolir*, Fr. *re* and *polish*.] To polish again.

A sundred clock is piecemeal laid
Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand
Repolish'd, without errour then to stand. *Donne.*

To REPO'RT. *v. a.* [*rapporter*, Fr.]

1. A noise by popular rumour.

Is it upon record? or else *reported* successively from age to age? *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

It is *reported*,
That good duke Humphry traitorously is murther'd. *Shakspeare.*

Report, say they, and we will *report* it. *Jer.* xx. 10.

2. To give repute.

Timotheus was well *reported* of by the brethren. *Acts*, xvi.
A widow well *reported* of for good works. 1 *Tim.* v. 10.

3. To give an account of.

There is a king in Judah; and now shall it be *reported* to the king. *Neh.* vi. 7.

4. To return; to rebound; to give back.

In Ticinum is a church with windows only from above, that *reporteth* the voice thirteen times, if you stand by the close end wall over against the door. *Bacon.*

Repo'rt. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Rumour; popular fame.

2. Repute; publick character.

My body's mark'd
With Roman swords; and my *report* was once
First with the best of note. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

In all approving ourselves as the ministers of God, by honour and dishonour, by evil *report* and good *report*. 2 *Cor.* iv.

3. Account returned.

Sea nymphs enter with the swelling tide;
From Thetis sent as spies to make *report*,
And tell the wonders of her sov'reign's court. *Waller.*

4. Account given by lawyers of cases.

After a man has studied the general principles of the law, reading the *reports* of adjudged cases, will richly improve his mind. *Watts on the Mind.*

5. Sound; loud noise; repercussion.

The stronger species drowneth the lesser; the *report* of an ordnance, the voice. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The lashing billows make a long *report*,
And beat her sides. *Dryden, Ceyx and Alc.*

Repo'rter.† *n. s.* [from *report*.]

1. Relater; one that gives an account.

There she appear'd; or my *reporter* devis'd well for her. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Rumours were raised of great discord among the nobility; for this cause the lords assembled gave order to apprehend the *reporters* of these surmises. *Hayward.*

If I had known a thing they concealed, I should never be the *reporter* of it. *Pope.*

2. [In law.] One who draws up reports of adjudged cases. *Mason.*

James the first, at the instance of Lord Bacon, appointed two *reporters* with a handsome stipend. *Blackstone.*

Repo'rtingly. *adv.* [from *reporting*.] By common fame.

Others say thou dost deserve; and I
Believe it better than *reportingly*. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

Repo'sal.† *n. s.* [from *repose*.]

1. The act of reposing.

Dost thou think,
If I would stand against thee, would the *reposal*
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,
Make thy words faith'd? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. That on which a person reposes.

His chief pillow and *reposal*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 83.

Repo'sance.* *n. s.* [from *repose*.] Reliance.

See what sweet
Reposance heaven can beget. *J. Hall, Poems*, (1646,) p. 92.

To REPO'SE. *v. a.* [*repono*, Lat.]

1. To lay to rest.

Rome's readiest champions, *repose* you here,
Secure from worldly chances and mishaps;
Here lurks no treason, here no envy swells. *Shakspeare.*

Have ye chos'n this place,
After the toil of battle, to *repose*
Your wearied virtue? *Milton, P. L.*

2. To place as in confidence or trust: with *on* or *in*.

I *repose upon* your management, what is dearest to me, my fame. *Dryden, Pref. to Ann. Mir.*

That prince was conscious of his own integrity in the service of God, and relied on this as a foundation for that trust he *reposed in* him, to deliver him out of his distresses. *Rogers.*

3. To lodge; to lay up.

Pebbles, *reposed* in those cliffs amongst the earth, being not so dissoluble and more bulky, are left behind. *Woodward.*

To Repo'se. *v. n.* [*reposer*, Fr.]

1. To sleep: to be at rest.

Within a thicket I *repos'd*; when round
I ruffled up fall'n leaves in heap; and found,
Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate. *Chapman.*

2. To rest in confidence: with *on*.

And, for the ways are dangerous to pass,
I do desire thy worthy company,
Upon whose faith and honour I *repose*. *Shakspeare.*

Repo'se.† *n. s.* [*repos*, Fr.]

1. Sleep; rest; quiet.

Merciful powers!
Restrain in me the cursed thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in *repose*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The hour
Of night, and of all things now retir'd to rest,
Mind us of like *repose*. *Milton, P. L.*

I all the livelong day
Consume in meditation deep, recluse
From human converse; nor at shut of eve
Enjoy *repose*. *Philips.*

2. Cause of rest.

After great lights must be great shadows, which we call *reposes*; because in reality the sight would be tired, if attracted by a continuity of glittering objects. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

3. *Repose*, or *quietness*, is applied to a picture, when the whole is harmonious; when nothing glares either in the shade, light, or colouring. *Gilpin.*

REPO'SEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *reposed*.] State of being at rest.

With wondrous *reposedness* of mind, and gentle words, Reputation answered. *Tr. of Boccalini*, (1626,) p. 104.

To REPO'SIT. *v. a.* [*repositus*, Lat.] To lay up; to lodge as in a place of safety.

Others *reposit* their young in holes, and secure themselves also therein, because such security is wanting, their lives being sought. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

REPOSI'TION.† *n. s.* [from *reposit*.]

1. The act of laying up in a place of safety.

That age [youth] which is not capable of observation, careless of *reposition*. *Bp. Hall, Quo Vadis.*

2. The act of replacing.

Being satisfied in the *reposition* of the bone, take care to keep it so by deligation. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

REPO'SITORY. *n. s.* [*repositoire*, Fr. *repositorium*, Lat.] A place where any thing is safely laid up.

The mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a *repository* to lay up those ideas. *Locke.*

He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of them, to us not without the appearance of irretrievable confusion, but with respect to his own knowledge into the most regular and methodical *repositories*. *Rogers, Serm.*

To REPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*re* and *possess*.] To possess again.

How comes it now, that almost all that realm is *repossessed* of them? *Spenser on Ireland.*

Her suit is now to *repossess* those lands,
Which we in justice cannot well deny. *Shakspeare.*

Nor shall my father *repossess* the land,
The father's fortune never to return. *Pope, Odyss.*

REPOSSE'SSION.* *n. s.* [*re* and *possession*.] Act of possessing again.

Whoso hath been robbed, or spoiled, of his lands or goods, may lawfully seek *repossession* by force; yet so, as before any force be used, he first civilly seek restitution.
Ralegh, Arts of Emp. Of War Defensive and Invasive, ch. 21.

To REPOU'R.* *v. a.* [*re* and *pour*.] To pour anew.

The horrid noise amaz'd the silent night,
Repouring downe blacke darknesse from the skie.
Mir. for Mag. p. 832.

To REPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*reprehendo*, Lat.]

1. To reprove; to chide.

All as before his sight, whose presence to offend with any the least unseemliness, we would be surely as loth as they, who most *reprehend* or deride what they do. *Hooker.*

Pardon me for *reprehending* thee,
For thou hast done a charitable deed. *Shakspeare.*

They, like dumb statutes star'd;
Which, when I saw, I *reprehended* them;
And ask'd the mayor, what meant this wilful silence?
Shakspeare.

2. To blame; to censure.

He could not *reprehend* the fight, so many strew'd the ground. *Chapman.*

I nor advise, nor *reprehend* the choice
Of Marcley-hill. *Philips.*

3. To detect of fallacy.

This colour will be *reprehended* or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*

4. To charge with as a fault: with *of* before the crime.

Aristippus, being *reprehended of* luxury, by one that was not rich, for that he gave six crowns for a small fish, answered, Why, what would you have given? the other said, Some twelve pence: Aristippus said again, And six crowns is no more with me. *Bacon, Apoph.*

REPREHE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *reprehend*.] Blamer; censurer.

These fervent *reprehenders* of things, established by publick authority, are always confident and bold-spirited men; but their confidence for the most part riseth from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cause they are seldom free from errours. *Hooker, Eccl. Pol.* B. 5.

REPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*reprehensible*, Fr. *reprehensus*, Lat.] Blamable; culpable; censurable.

REPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *reprehensible*.] Blamableness; culpableness.

REPREHE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *reprehensible*.] Blamably; culpably.

REPREHE'NSION. *n. s.* [*reprehensio*, Lat.] Reproof; open blame.

To a heart fully resolute, counsel is tedious, but *reprehension* is loathsome. *Bacon.*

There is likewise due to the publick a civil *reprehension* of advocates, where there appeareth cunning counsel, gross neglect, and slight information. *Bacon, Ess.*

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow-christians, or the governors of the church, then more publick *reprehensions* and increpations. *Hammond.*

What effect can that man hope from his most zealous *reprehensions*, who lays himself open to recrimination.
Gov. of the Tongue.

REPREHE'NSIVE.† *adj.* [from *reprehend*.]

1. Given to reproof.

2. Containing reproof.

By a *reprehensive* shortness, he [Christ] both clears the man's innocence, and vindicates God's proceedings.
South, Serm. viii. 299.

To REPRESE'NT. *v. a.* [*repræsento*, Lat. *representer*, Fr.]

1. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present.

Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac *representing*
The heavenly fires. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To describe; to show in any particular character.

This bank is thought the greatest load on the Genoese, and the managers of it have been *represented* as a second kind of senate. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to personate: as, the parliament *represents* the people.

4. To exhibit; to show: as, the tragedy was *represented* very skilfully.

5. To show by modest arguments or narrations.

One of his cardinals admonished him against that unskilful piece of ingenuity, by *representing* to him, that no reformation could be made, which would not notably diminish the rents of the church. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

REPRESE'NTANCE.* *n. s.* [from *represent*.] Representation; likeness.

They affirm foolishly, that the images and likenesses they frame of stone, or of wood, are the *representances* and forms of those, who have brought something profitable, by their inventions, to the common use of their living.
Donne, Hist. of the Sept. p. 93.

REPRESE'NTANT.* *n. s.* [from *represent*.] One exercising the vicarious power given by another.

There is expected the count Henry of Nassau to be at the said solemnity, as the *representant* of his brother.
Wotton, Rem. p. 279.

Representa'tion.† *n. s.* [*representation*, Fr. from *represent.*]

1. Image; likeness.

If images are worshipped, it must be as gods, which Celsus denied, or as *representations* of God; which cannot be, because God is invisible and incorporeal. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Act of supporting a vicarious character; acting for others by deputation.

The reform in *representation* he uniformly opposed. *Burke.*

3. Respectful declaration.

4. Publick exhibition.

The spectators are secured, that their poet shall not juggle or put upon them in the matter of place, and time, other than is just and reasonable for the *representation*.
Rymer on Tragedy, p. 2.

Represe'ntative. *adj.* [*representatif*, Fr. from *represent.*]

1. Exhibiting a similitude.

They relieve themselves with this distinction, and yet own the legal sacrifices, though *representative*, to be proper and real. *Atterbury.*

2. Bearing the character or power of another.

This counsel of four hundred was chosen, one hundred out of each tribe, and seems to have been a body *representative* of the people; though the people collective reserved a share of power. *Swift.*

Represe'ntative. *n. s.*

1. One exhibiting the likeness of another.

A statue of rumour whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the *representative* of credulity. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. One exercising the vicarious power given by another.

I wish the welfare of my country; and my morals and politicks teach me to leave all that to be adjusted by our *representatives* above, and to divine providence. *Blount to Pope.*

3. That by which any thing is shown.

Difficulty must cumber this doctrine, which supposes that the perfections of God are the *representatives* to us, of whatever we perceive in the creatures. *Locke.*

Represe'ntatively.* *adv.* [from *representative.*]

1. In the character of another; by a representative.

Having sustained the brunt of God's displeasure, our Lord was solemnly reinstated in favour; and we *representatively*, or virtually in him. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 30.

2. Vicariously; by legal delegacy.

That alteration — was brought in with peaceable and orderly proceeding, by general consent of the realm *representatively* assembled in parliament. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Represe'nter. *n. s.* [from *represent.*]

1. One who shows or exhibits.

Where the real works of nature, or veritable acts of story, are to be described, art, being but the imitator or secondary *representer*, must not vary from the verity. *Brown.*

2. One who bears a vicarious character; one who acts for another by deputation.

My muse officious ventures
On the nation's *representers*. *Swift.*

Represe'ntment. *n. s.* [from *represent.*] Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.

When it is blessed, some believe it to be the natural body of Christ; others, the blessings of Christ, his passion in *representment*, and his grace in real exhibition. *Bp. Taylor.*

We have met with some, whose reals made good their *representments*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To **REPRE'SS.** *v. a.* [*repressus*, Lat. *reprimer*, Fr.] To crush; to put down; to subdue.

Discontents and ill blood having used always to *repress* and appease in person, he was loth they should find him beyond sea. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Some, taking dangers to be the only remedy against dangers, endeavoured to set up the sedition again, but they were speedily *repressed*, and thereby the sedition suppressed wholly. *Hayward.*

Such kings
Favour the innocent, *repress* the bold,
And, while they flourish, make an age of gold. *Waller.*

How can I
Repress the horror of my thoughts, which fly
The sad remembrance? *Denham.*

Thus long succeeding criticks justly reign'd,
Licence *repress'd*, and useful laws ordain'd:
Learning and Rome alike in empire grew. *Pope.*

Repre'ss.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Repression; act of crushing. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says; and I may add, not in existence perhaps, unless in some corrupt edition of the Government of the Tongue, from which Dr. Johnson cites his example, viz. "Loud outcries of injury, when they tend nothing to the *repress* of it, &c." where, in the original edition of this treatise, and in the folio edition of the author's works, [Whole Duty of Man, &c.] as Mr. Bagshaw also has observed, the true reading is *redress*.

Repre'sser.* *n. s.* [from *repress*; Fr. *reprimeur.*] One who represses. *Sherwood.*

Repre'ssion. *n. s.* [from *repress.*] Act of repressing.

No declaration from myself could take place, for the due *repression* of these tumults. *King Charles.*

Repre'ssive. *adj.* [from *repress.*] Having power to repress; acting to repress.

Reprie'val.* *n. s.* [from *reprieve.*] Respite.

His [the sailor's] sleeps are but *reprievals* of his dangers; and when he wakes, 'tis the next stage to dying.
Overbury, Charact. G. 7.

To **REPRIE'VE.** *v. a.* [*reprendre*, *repris*, Fr.] To respite after sentence of death; to give a respite.

He cannot thrive,
Unless her prayers, whom heaven delights to hear,
And loves to grant, *reprieve* from the wrath
Of greatest justice. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

Company, though it may *reprieve* a man from his melancholy, yet cannot secure him from his conscience. *South.*

Having been condemned for his part in the late rebellion, his majesty had been pleased to *reprieve* him, with several of his friends, in order to give them their lives. *Addison.*

He *reprieves* the sinner from time to time, and continues and heaps on him the favours of his providence, in hopes that, by an act of clemency so undeserved, he may prevail on his gratitude and repentance. *Rogers, Serm.*

Reprie've. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Respite after sentence of death.

In his *reprieve* he may be so fitted,
That his soul sicken not. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

I hope it is some pardon or *reprieve*
For Claudio. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

The morning Sir John Hotham was to die a *reprieve* was sent to suspend the execution for three days. *Clarendon.*

All that I ask, is but a short *reprieve*,
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. *Denham.*

To **RE'PRIMAND.** *v. a.* [*reprimander*, Fr. *reprimo*, Lat.] To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove.

Germanicus was severely *reprimanded* by Tiberius, for travelling into Egypt without his permission. *Arbuthnot.*

They saw their eldest sister once brought to her tears, and her perverseness severely *reprimanded*. *Law.*

Re'primand. *n. s.* [*reprimande*, *reprimende*, Fr. from the verb.] Reproof; reprehension.

He inquires how such an one's wife or son do, whom he does not see at church; which is understood as a secret *reprimand* to the person absent. *Addison, Spect.*

To REPRI'NT. *v. a.* [*re* and *print.*]

1. To renew the impression of any thing.

The business of redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of creation, to *reprint* God's image upon the soul, and to set forth nature in a second and a fairer edition. *South.*

2. To print a new edition.

My bookseller is *reprinting* the essay on criticism. *Pope.*

REPRI'NT.* *n. s.* A reimpression. Modern.

REPRI'SAL. *n. s.* [*represalia*, low Lat. *represaille*, Fr.] Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.

The English had great advantage in value of *reprisals*, as being more strong and active at sea. *Hayward.*

Sense must sure thy safest plunder be,
Since no *reprisals* can be made on thee. *Dorset.*

REPRI'SE.† *n. s.* [*reprise*, Fr.]

1. The act of taking something in retaliation of injury.

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threatening floods and inundations near;
If so, a just *reprise* would only be
Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea. *Dryden.*

2. [In law.] An annual deduction, or duty, paid out of a manor or lands.

To REPRI'SE.* *v. a.* [*reprendre*, *repris*, Fr.]

1. To take again.

Forthy he gan some other wayes advize
How to take life from that dead-living swayne,
Whom still he marked freshly to arize
From th' Earth, and from her womb new spirits to *reprize*.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. xi. 44.

You shall read of one town taken by a boat of turfs, and *reprized* many yeers after by a boat of fagots.
Howell, For. Trav. (1642,) p. 163.

2. To recompense; to pay in any manner.

If any of the lands, so granted by his majesty, should be otherwise decreed, his majesty's grantee should be *reprised* with other lands. *Grant in Ld. Clarendon's Life*, ii. 252.

To REPROA'CH. *v. a.* [*reprocher*, Fr.]

1. To censure in opprobrious terms, as a crime.

Mezentius with his ardour warm'd
His fainting friends, *reproach'd* their shameful flight,
Repell'd the victors. *Dryden, Æn.*

The French writers do not burden themselves too much with plot, which has been *reproached* to them as a fault. *Dryden.*

2. To charge with a fault in severe language.

If ye be *reproached* for the name of Christ, happy are ye.
1 Pet. iv. 14.

That shame
There sit not, and *reproach* us as unclean. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To upbraid in general.

The very regret of being surpassed in any valuable quality, by a person of the same abilities with ourselves, will *reproach* our own laziness, and even shame us into imitation. *Rogers.*

REPROA'CH. *n. s.* [*reproche*, Fr. from the verb.] Censure; infamy; shame.

With his *reproach* and odious menaces,
The knight emboiling in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces. *Spenser.*

If black scandal or foul-fac'd *reproach*
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me. *Shakspeare.*

Thou, for the testimony of truth, hast borne
Universal *reproach*. *Milton, P. L.*

REPROA'CHABLE.† *adj.* [*reprochable*, Fr.]

1. Worthy of reproach.

2. Opprobrious; scurrilous.

Catullus the poet wrote againste him [Jul. Cæsar] contumelious or *reproachable* verses. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 170. b.

REPROA'CHFUL. *adj.* [from *reproach.*]

1. Scurrilous; opprobrious.

O monstrous! what *reproachful* words are these. *Shakspeare.*

I have sheath'd
My rapier in his bosom, and withal
Thrust these *reproachful* speeches down his throat. *Shakspeare.*

An advocate may be punished for *reproachful* language, in respect of the parties in suit. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. Shameful; infamous; vile.

To make religion a stratagem to undermine government, is contrary to this superstructure, most scandalous and *reproachful* to christianity. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Thy punishment
He shall endure, by coming in the flesh
To a *reproachful* life and cursed death. *Milton, P. L.*

REPROA'CHFULLY. *adv.* [from *reproach.*]

1. Opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously.

Shall I then be us'd *reproachfully*? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

I will that the younger women marry, and give none occasion to the adversary to speak *reproachfully*. *1 Tim.* v. 14.

2. Shamefully; infamously.

RE'PROBATE. *adj.* [*reprobus*, Lat.] Lost to virtue; lost to grace; abandoned.

They profess to know God, but in works deny him, being abominable, and to every good work *reprobate*. *Tit.* i. 16.

Strength and art are easily outdone
By spirits *reprobate*. *Milton, P. L.*

God forbid, that every single commission of a sin, though great for its kind, and withal acted against conscience, for its aggravation, should so far deprave the soul, and bring it to such a *reprobate* condition, as to take pleasure in other men's sins.
South, Serm.

If there is any poor man or woman, that is more than ordinarily wicked and *reprobate*, Miranda has her eye upon them.
Law.

RE'PROBATE. *n. s.* A man lost to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedness.

What if we omit
This *reprobate*, till he were well inclin'd. *Shakspeare.*

I acknowledge myself for a *reprobate*, a villain, a traitor to the king, and the most unworthy man that ever lived. *Ralegh.*

All the saints have profited by tribulations; and they that could not bear temptations, became *reprobates*. *Bp. Taylor.*

To RE'PROBATE. *v. a.* [*reprobo*, Lat.]

1. To disallow: to reject.

Such an answer as this is *reprobated* and disallowed of in law; I do not believe it, unless the deed appears. *Ayliffe.*

2. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction.

What should make it necessary for him to repent and amend, who either without respect to any degree of amendment is supposed to be elected to eternal bliss, or without respect to sin, to be irreversibly *reprobated*. *Hammond.*

A *reprobated* hardness of heart does them the office of philosophy towards a contempt of death. *L'Estrange.*

3. To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.

Drive him out
To *reprobated* exile round the world,
A caitive, vagabond, abhorr'd, accurs'd. *Southerne.*

RE'PROBATENESS. *n. s.* [from *reprobate.*] The state of being reprobate.

RE'PROBATER.* *n. s.* [from *reprobate.*] One who reprobates.

John, Duke of Argyle, the patriotic *reprobater* of French modes. *Noble, Contin. of Granger*, iii. 490.

REPROBA'TION. *n. s.* [*reprobation*, Fr. from *reprobate.*]

1. The act of abandoning or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction; the contrary to election.

This sight would make him do a desperate turn;
Yea curse his better angel from his side,
And fall to *reprobation*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

This is no foundation of discriminating grace, or consequently fruit of election and *reprobation*. *Hammond.*

Though some words may be accommodated to God's predestination, yet it is the scope of that text to treat of the *reprobation* of any man to hell-fire. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

God, upon a true repentance, is not so fatally tied to the spindle of absolute *reprobation*, as not to keep his promise, and seal merciful pardons. *Maine.*

2. A condemnatory sentence.

You are empowered to give the final decision of wit, to put

your stamp on all that ought to pass for current, and set a brand of *reprobation* on clipt poetry and false coin. *Dryden.*

Reproba'tioner.* *n. s.* [from *reprobation.*] One who hastily abandons others to eternal destruction.

Let them take heed, that they mistake not their own fierce temper for the mind of God. — But I never knew any of the Geneva or Scotch model, which sort of sanctified *reprobationers* we abound with, either use or like this way of preaching in my life; but generally whips and scorpions, wrath and vengeance, fire and brimstone, made both top and bottom, front and rear, first and last, of all their discourses. *South, Serm.* iii. 429.

To REPRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*re* and *produce*; *reproduire*, Fr.] To produce again; to produce anew.

If horse dung *reproduceth* oats, it will not be easily determined where the power of generation ceaseth. *Brown.*

Those colours are unchangeable, and whenever all those rays with those their colours are mixed again, they *reproduce* the same white light as before. *Newton, Opt.*

Reprodu'cer.* *n. s.* [*re* and *producer.*] One who produces anew.

I speak of Charles Townshend, officially the *reproducer* of this fatal scheme; whom I cannot even now remember without some degree of sensibility. In truth, he was the delight and ornament of this house, and the charm of every private society which he honoured with his presence.

Burke, Sp. on Americ. Taxat.

Reprodu'ction. *n. s.* [from *reproduce.*] The act of producing anew.

I am about to attempt a *reproduction* in vitriol, in which it seems not unlikely to be performable. *Boyle.*

Reproo'f. *n. s.* [from *reprove.*]

1. Blame to the face; reprehension.

Good Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with a *reproof* the easier. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

Fear not the anger of the wise to raise;
Those best can bear *reproof*, who merit praise. *Pope.*

2. Censure; slander. Out of use.

Why, for thy sake, have I suffer'd *reproof*? shame hath covered my face. *Ps.* lxix. 7.

Repro'vable. *adj.* [from *reprove.*] Culpable; blamable; worthy of reprehension.

If thou dost find thy faith as dead after the reception of the sacrament as before, it may be thy faith was not only little, but *reprovable*. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Commun.*

To REPRO'VE.† *v. a.* [*reprouver*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — The French word is rendered by Cotgrave, among others applicable to the definitions which are here given, to *disallow*. And this appears to have been the ancient meaning of the word in our language: "The stoon which the bilderis *reproveden*, this is made in to the head of the cornere." Wicliffe, St. Matt. xxi. Our translators of the present authorized version of the N. Test. thus render 1 Pet. ii. 7. "The stone which the builders *disallowed*."]

1. To blame; to censure.

I will not *reprove* thee for thy sacrifices. *Ps.* l. 8.

This is the sin of the minister, when men are called to *reprove* sin, and do not. *Perkins.*

2. To charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend.

What if they can better be content with one that can wink at their faults, than with him that will *reprove* them. *Whitgift.*

There is no slander in an allow'd fool, though he do nothing but rail; nor no railing in a known discreet man, though he do nothing but *reprove*. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

What if thy son
Prove disobedient; and, *reprov'd*, retort,
Wherefore didst thou beget me? *Milton, P. L.*

If a great personage undertakes an action passionately, let it be acted with all the malice and impotency in the world, he shall have enough to flatter him, but not enough to *reprove* him. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

He *reproves*, exhorts, and preaches to those, for whom he first prays to God. *Law.*

3. To refute; to disprove.

My lords,
Reprove my allegation if you can. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

4. To blame for: with *of.*

To *reprove* one *of* laziness, they will say, dost thou make idle a coat? that is, a coat for idleness. *Carew.*

Repro'ver. *n. s.* [from *reprove.*] A reprehender; one that reproves.

Let the most potent sinner speak out, and tell us, whether he can command down the clamours and revilings of a guilty conscience, and impose silence upon that bold *reprover*. *South.*

This shall have from every one, even the *reprovers* of vice, the title of living well. *Locke on Education.*

To Repru'ne. *v. a.* [*re* and *prune.*] To prune a second time.

Reprune apricots and peaches, saving as many of the young likeliest shoots as are well placed. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

Re'ptile. *adj.* [*reptile*, Lat.] Creeping upon many feet. In the following lines *reptile* is confounded with *serpent*.

Cleanse baits from filth, to give a tempting gloss,
Cherish the sully'd *reptile* race with moss. *Gay.*

Re'ptile. *n. s.* An animal that creeps upon many feet.

Terrestrial animals may be divided into quadrupeds or *reptiles*, which have many feet, and serpents which have no feet.

Locke, Elem. of Nat. Philos.

Holy retreat! sithence no female hither,
Conscious of social love and nature's rites,
Must dare approach, from the inferior *reptile*,
To woman, form divine. *Prior.*

Repu'blican.† *adj.* [from *republick.*] Placing the government in the people; approving this kind of government.

You can better ingraft any description of republick on a monarchy, than any thing of monarchy upon the *republican* forms. *Burke on the Fr. Revolution.*

It has been a great point with *republican* divines to explain away the force of this text, Rom. xiii. 1. But for this purpose they have never been able to fall upon any happier expedient, than to say that the word *powers*, ἐξουσίαι, signifies not persons bearing power, but forms of government. — I will venture to add, that not a single instance is to be found in any writer, sacred or profane, of the use of the word ἐξουσία to signify form of government; nor is that sense to be extracted by any critical chemistry from the etymology and radical meaning of the word.

Bp. Horsley, Serm. Jan. 30. (1793.)

Repu'blican. *n. s.* [from *republick.*] One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government.

These people are more happy in imagination than the rest of their neighbours, because they think themselves so; though such a chimerical happiness is not peculiar to *republicans*.

Addison.

Repu'blicanism.* *n. s.* Attachment to a republican form of government.

He distinguishes it with the same care from the principles of regicide and *republicanism*. *Burke.*

REPU'BLICK.† *n. n.* [*respublica*, Lat. *republique*, French.]

1. Commonwealth; state in which the power is lodged in more than one.

They are indebted many millions more than their whole *republick*'s worth. *Addison, State of the War.*

2. Common interest; the publick.

Those that by their deeds will make it known,
Whose dignity they do sustain;
And life, state, glory, all they gain,
Count the *republick*'s, not their own. *B. Jonson.*

REPUBLICK *of Letters.* The whole body of the people of study and learning. *Chambers.*

REPUBLICA'TION.* *n. s.* [*re* and *publication.*]

1. Reimpression of a printed work.

2. [In law.] A second publication; an avowed renewal.

The *republication* of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first again. *Blackstone.*

To REPU'BLISH.* *v. a.* [*re* and *publish.*] To publish anew.

The book is extant, published by warrant, and *republished* by command this present year. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* (1625,) p. 31.

REPU'DIABLE. *adj.* [from *repudiate.*] Fit to be rejected.

To REPU'DIATE. *v. a.* [*repudio*, Lat. *repudier*, Fr.] To divorce; to reject; to put away.

Let not those, that have *repudiated* the more inviting sins, show themselves philtred and bewitched by this. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Here is a notorious instance of the folly of the atheists, that while they *repudiate* all title to the kingdom of heaven, merely for the present pleasure of body, and their boasted tranquillity of mind, besides the extreme madness in running such a desperate hazard after death, they unwittingly deprive themselves here of that very pleasure and tranquillity they seek for. *Bentley, Serm.*

REPUDIA'TION.† *n. s.* [*repudiation*, Fr. from *repudiate.*] Divorce; rejection.

What *repudiations*, and newe weddinges upon divorcements! *Martin, Marr. of Priests,* (1554,) L. iii.

The Jewish *repudiations* never found favour in heaven. *Bp. Hall, Chr. Myst.* § 8.

It was allowed by the Athenians, only in case of *repudiation* of a wife. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To REPU'GN.* *v. n.* [*repugno*, Lat. *repugner*, Fr.] To oppose; to make resistance.

Nature *repugning*, they scarce taste any thing that may be profitable. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 46. b.

Many things *repugning* quite both to God's law, and man's. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As though this did *repugne* both unto their nature and grace. *Salkeld on Angels,* (1613,) p. 326.

To REPU'GN.* *v. a.* To withstand; to resist.

When stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth
About a certain question of the law
Argued betwixt the duke of York and him. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.* P. I.

REPU'GNANCE. } *n. s.* [*repugnance*, Fr. from *repugnant.*]
REPU'GNANCY. }

1. Inconsistency; contrariety.

But where difference is without *repugnancy*, that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is. *Hooker.*

It is no affront to omnipotence, if, by reason of the formal incapacity and *repugnancy* of the thing, we aver that the world could not have been made from all eternity. *Bentley.*

2. Reluctance; resistance.

Why do fond men expose themselves to battle,
And let the foes quietly cut their throats,
Without *repugnancy*? *Shakspeare, Timon.*

3. Struggle of opposite passions.

Thus did the passions act without any of their present jars, combats, or *repugnances*, all moving with the beauty of uniformity and the stilness of composure. *South, Serm.*

4. Aversion; unwillingness.

That which causes us to lose most of our time, is the *repugnance* which we naturally have to labour. *Dryden.*

REPU'GNANT.† *adj.* [*repugnant*, Fr. *repugnans*, Lat.]

1. Disobedient; not obsequious.

His antique sword,
Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls,
Repugnant to command. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. Contrary; opposite; inconsistent: generally with *to*, sometimes *with.*

All contrary and *repugnant* religions. *Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith,* (1565,) fol. 152.

There is no breach of a divine law, but is more or less *repugnant unto* the will of the law-giver, God himself. *Perkins.*

Why I reject the other conjectures is; because they have not due warrant from observation, but are clearly *repugnant thereunto.* *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Your way is to wrest and strain some principles maintained both by them and me, to a sense *repugnant with* their other known doctrines. *Waterland.*

REPU'GNANTLY. *adv.* [from *repugnant.*] Contradictorily.

They speak not *repugnantly* thereto. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To REPU'LLULATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *pullulo*, Lat. *repulluler*, Fr.] To bud again.

Though tares *repullulate*, there is wheat still left in the field. *Howell, Voc. For.*

REPU'LSE. *n. s.* [*repulse*, Fr. *repulsa*, Lat.] The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt.

My *repulse* at Hull seemed an act of so rude disloyalty, that my enemies had scarce confidence enough to abet it. *K. Charles.*

Nor much expect
A foe so proud will first the weaker seek;
So bent, the more shall shame him his *repulse*. *Milton, P. L.*

By fate repell'd, and with *repulses* tir'd. *Denham.*

To REPU'LSE. *v. a.* [*repulsus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive off.

The christian defendants still *repulsed* them with greater courage than they were able to assail them. *Knolles.*

This fleet, attempting St. Minoes, were *repulsed*, and without glory or gain, returned into England. *Hayward.*

Complete to have discover'd and *repuls'd*
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend. *Milton, P. L.*

REPU'LSER.* *n. s.* [from *repulse.*] One who beats back. *Sherwood.*

REPU'LSION. *n. s.* [*repulsus*, Lat.] The act or power of driving off from itself.

Air has some degree of tenacity, whereby the parts attract one another; at the same time, by their elasticity, the particles of air have a power of *repulsion* or flying off from one another. *Arbuthnot.*

REPU'LSIVE. *adj.* [from *repulse.*] Driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off.

The parts of the salt or vitriol recede from one another and endeavour to expand themselves, and get as far asunder as the quantity of water, in which they float, will allow; and does not this endeavour imply, that they have a *repulsive* force by which they fly from one another, or that they attract the water more strongly than one another? *Newton, Opt.*

To REPU'RCHASE. *v. a.* [*re* and *purchase.*] To buy again.

Once more we sit on England's royal throne,
Repurchas'd with the blood of enemies;
What valiant foe-men, like to autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Shakspeare.*

If the son alien those lands, and *repurchase* them again in fee, the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser. *Hale, Law of England.*

RE'PUTABLE. *adj.* [from *repute.*] Honourable; not infamous.

If ever any vice shall become *reputable*, and be gloried in as a mark of greatness, what can we then expect from the man of honour, but to signalize himself. *Rogers, Serm.*

In the article of danger, it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as defeat one. *Broome.*

RE'PUTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *reputable.*] The quality of a thing of good repute.

RE'PUTABLY. *adv.* [from *reputable.*] Without discredit.

To many such worthy magistrates, who have thus *reputably* filled the chief seats of power in this great city, I am now addressing my discourse. *Atterbury, Serm.*

REPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*reputation*, Fr. from *repute.*]

1. Character of good or bad.

Versoy, upon the lake of Geneva, has the *reputation* of being extremely poor and beggarly. *Addison.*

2. Credit; honour.

Reputation is an idle and most false imposition; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving: you have lost no *reputation* at all, unless you repute yourself such a loser. *Shakspeare.*

A third interprets motions, looks, and eyes;
At ev'ry word a *reputation* dies. *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

To REPU'TE. *v. a.* [*reputo*, Lat. *reputer*, Fr.] To hold; to account; to think.

The king was *reputed* a prince most prudent. *Shakspeare.*

I do *repute* her grace
The rightful heir to England's royal seat. *Shakspeare.*

I do know of those,
That therefore only are *reputed* wise,
For saying nothing. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Men, such as chuse
Law practice for mere gain, boldly *repute*
Worse than embrothel'd strumpets prostitute. *Donne.*

If the grand vizier be so great, as he is *reputed*, in politicks, he will never consent to an invasion of Hungary. *Temple.*

REPU'TE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Character; reputation.

A man of good *repute*, carriage, bearing, and estimation. *Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.*

2. Established opinion.

He who reigns
Monarch in heaven, till then as one secure,
Sat on his throne, upheld by old *repute*. *Milton, P. L.*

REPU'TEDLY.* *adv.* [from *reputed.*] In common estimation; according to established opinion. Barrow somewhere uses it.

REPU'TELESS. *adj.* [from *repute.*] Disreputable; disgraceful. A word not inelegant, but out of use.

Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had left me in *reputeless* banishment,
A fellow of no mark nor livelihood. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.*

REQUE'ST. *n. s.* [*requeste*, Fr.]

1. Petition; entreaty.

But ask what you would have reform'd,
I will both hear and grant you your *requests*. *Shakspeare.*

Haman stood up to make *request* for his life to Esther. *Esther.*

All thy *request* for man, accepted son!
Obtain; all thy *request* was my decree. *Milton, P. L.*

Ask him to lend
To this, the last *request* that I shall send,
A gentle ear. *Denham.*

2. Demand; repute; credit; state of being desired.

Aufidius will appear well in these wars, his great opposer Coriolanus being now in no *request* of his country. *Shakspeare.*

Whilst this vanity of thinking, that men are obliged to write either systems or nothing, is in *request*, many excellent notions are suppressed. *Boyle.*

Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now. *Temple.*

To REQUE'ST. *v. a.* [*requester*, Fr.] To ask; to solicit; to entreat.

To-night we hold a solemn supper, Sir,
And I'll *request* your presence. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

It was to be *requested* of Almighty God by prayer, that those kings would seriously fulfil all that hope of peace. *Knolles.*

The virgin quire for her *request*
The god that sits at marriage feast;
He at their invoking came,
But with a scarce well-lighted flame. *Milton, Ep. M. Winch.*

In things not unlawful, great persons cannot be properly said to *request*, because all things considered, they must not be denied. *South, Serm.*

REQUE'STER.† *n. s.* [from *request.*] Petitioner; soliciter.

Too much importunity does but teach a wise man how to deny. The more we desire to gain, the more others desire that they may not lose. The earnestness of the *requester* teacheth the petitioned to be suspicious; and suspicion teaches him how to hold, and fortify. *Junius, Sin Stigmat.* (1639,) p. 748.

To REQUI'CKEN. *v. a.* [*re* and *quicken.*] To reanimate.

By and by the din of war 'gan pierce
His ready sense, when straight his doubled spirit
Requicken'd what in flesh was fatigate,
And to the battle came he. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

RE'QUIEM.† *n. s.* [Latin. "It is called *requiem*, because the introits in the masses for the dead begin with this word." Pegge.]

1. A hymn in which they implore for the dead *requiem* or rest.

We should profane the service of the dead,
To sing a *requiem* and such peace to her,
As to peace-parted souls. *Shakspeare.*

2. Rest; quiet; peace.

The midwife kneel'd at my mother's throes,
With pain produc'd, and nurs'd for future woes;
Else had I an eternal *requiem* kept,
And in the arms of peace for ever slept. *Sandys.*

Singing a *requiem* to his soul, and projecting his future ease, upon a survey of his present stores. *South, Serm.* vi. 201.

REQUI'ETORY.* *n. s.* [*requietorium*, low Lat.] A sepulchre.

The bodies —— are not only despoiled of all outward funerall ornaments, but digged up out of their *requietories*. *Weever, Fun. Mon.* p. 419.

REQUI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *require.*] Fit to be required.

It contains the certain periods of times, and all circumstances *requirable* in a history to inform. *Hale.*

To REQUI'RE.† *v. a.* [*requiro*, Lat. *requerir*, Fr.]

1. To demand; to ask a thing as of right.

Ye me *require*
A thing without the compass of my wit;
For both the lineage and the certain sire,
From which I sprung, are from me hidden yet. *Spenser.*

We do *require* them of you, so to use them,
As we shall find their merits. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

This the very law of nature teacheth us to do, and this the law of God *requireth* also at our hands. *Spelman.*

This imply'd
Subjection, but *requir'd* with gentle sway. *Milton, P. L.*

Oft our alliance other lands desir'd,
And what we seek of you, of us *requir'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To make necessary; to need.

The king's business *required* haste. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 8.

High from the ground the branches would *require*
Thy utmost reach. *Milton, P. L.*

But why, alas! do mortal men complain?
God gives us what he knows our wants *require*,
And better things than those which we desire. *Dryden.*

God, when he gave the world in common to all mankind, commanded men also to labour; and the penury of his condition *required* it. *Locke.*

3. To request.

Two things have I *required* of thee; deny me them not before I die. *Prov.* xxx. 7.

One thing have I desired of the Lord, which I will *require*. *Ps.* xxvii. 4. *Comm. Pr.*

REQUI'RER.* *n. s.* [from *require.*] One who requires. *Huloet.*

RE'QUISITE. *adj.* [*requisitus*, Latin.] Necessary; needful; required by the nature of things.

When God new modelled the world by the introduction of a new religion, and that in the room of one set up by himself, it was *requisite*, that he should recommend it to the reasons of

men with the same authority and evidence that enforced the former. *South, Serm.*

Cold calleth the spirits to succour, and therefore they cannot so well close and go together in the head, which is ever *requisite* to sleep. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Prepare your soul with all those necessary graces, that are more immediately *requisite* to this performance. *Wake.*

Re'quisite. *n. s.* Any thing necessary.

Res non parta labore, sed relicta, was thought by a poet to be one of the *requisites* to a happy life. *Dryden.*

For want of these *requisites*, most of our ingenious young men take up some cried up English poet, adore him, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*

God on his part has declared the *requisites* on ours; what we must do to obtain blessings, is the great business of us all to know. *Wake.*

Re'quisitely. *adv.* [from *requisite.*] Necessarily; in a requisite manner.

We discern how *requisitely* the several parts of scripture are fitted to several times, persons and occurrences. *Boyle.*

Re'quisiteness. *n. s.* [from *requisite.*] Necessity; the state of being requisite.

Discerning how exquisitely the several parts of scripture are fitted to the several times, persons and occurrences intended, we shall discover not only the sense of the obscurer passages, but the *requisiteness* of their having been written so obscurely. *Boyle.*

Requisi'tion.* *n. s.* [from *requisite*; Fr. *requisition.*] Demand; application for a thing as of right.

Had you been well, I am sure you would have written, according to your engagement and my *requisition.* *Ld. Chesterfield.*

It was an incident of good fortune, that I should be at Rennes at the time of this solemn *requisition.* The marquis d'E., after twenty years' application to business, was come to reclaim his nobility. *Sterne.*

Requi'sitive.* *adj.* [from *requisite.*] Indicating demand.

Hence new modes of speaking; if we interrogate, 'tis the interrogative mode; if we require, 'tis the *requisitive.* *Harris, Herm.* B. 1. ch. 8.

Requi'sitory.* *adj.* [from *requisitus*, Lat.] Sought for; demanded.

There are two sorts of these dreams; the one, which are called curious or *requisitory*, to which are referred the dreams sought out, demanded, and obtained, by wicked vows and profane sacrifices amongst the ancient pagans. *Summary on Du Bartas,* (1621,) W. 2. p. 27.

Requi'tal. *n. s.* [from *requite.*]

1. Return for any good or bad office; retaliation.

Should we take the quarrel of sermons in hand, and revenge their cause by *requital*, thrusting prayer in a manner out of doors under colour of long preaching? *Hooker.*

Since you
Wear out your gentle limbs in my affairs,
Be bold, you do so grow in my *requital*,
As nothing can unroot you. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

We hear
Such goodness of your justice, that our soul
Cannot but yield you forth to publick thanks,
Forerunning your *requital.* *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

2. Return; reciprocal action.

No merit their aversion can remove,
Nor ill *requital* can efface their love. *Waller.*

3. Reward; recompense.

He oft would beg me sing;—
And in *requital* op'd his leathern scrip,
And shew'd me simples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton, Comus.*

I have ta'en a cordial,
Sent by the king or Haly, in *requital*
Of all my miseries, to make me happy. *Denham.*

In all the light that the heavens bestow upon this lower world, though the lower world cannot equal their benefaction, yet with a kind of grateful return it reflects those rays, that it cannot recompense; so that there is some return however, though there can be no *requital.* *South, Serm.*

To **REQUI'TE.** *v. a.* [*requiter*, Fr.]

1. To repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recompense.

If he love me to madness, I shall never *requite* him. *Shakspeare.*

Joseph will certainly *requite* us all the evil we did. *Gen.* l. 15.

An avenger against his enemies, and one that shall *requite* kindness to his friends. *Ecclus.* xxx. 6.

Him within protect from harms;
He can *requite* thee, for he knows the charms
That call fame on such gentle acts as these. *Milton, Sonnet.*

Great idol of mankind, we neither claim
The praise of merit, nor aspire to fame!
'Tis all we beg thee to conceal from sight,
Those acts of goodness which themselves *requite*:
O let us still the secret joy partake,
To follow virtue ev'n for virtue's sake. *Pope.*

Unhappy Wallace,
Great patriot hero! ill *requited* chief! *Thomson.*

2. To do or give in reciprocation.

He hath *requited* me evil for good. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 21.

Open not thine heart to every man, lest he *requite* thee with a shrewd turn. *Ecclus.* viii. 19.

Requi'ter.* *n. s.* [from *requite.*] One who requites.

Honour is not only the guardian and parent of other virtues, but is a virtue of itself, which renders man a grateful resenter and *requiter* of courtesies. *Barrow,* vol. i. S. 4.

Re'remouse. *n. s.* [hρeρemuꞅ, Saxon.] A bat. See Rearmouse.

Resa'le. *n. s.* [*re* and *sale.*] Sale at second hand.

Monopolies and coemption of wares for *resale*, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon.*

To **Resalu'te.†** *v. a.* [*resaluto*, Lat. *resaluer*, Fr.]

1. To salute or greet anew.

We drew her up to land,
And trod ourselves the *resaluted* sand. *Chapman.*

To *resalute* the world with sacred light,
Leucothea wak'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To return a salutation to. *Huloet.*

Hippocrates, after a little pause, saluted him by his name; whom he *resaluted.* *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* Pref.

To **Resai'l.** *v. a.* [*re* and *sail.*] To sail back.

From Pyle *resailing*, and the Spartan court,
Horrid to speak! in ambush is decreed. *Pope, Odyss.*

To **Resci'nd.** *v. a.* [*rescindo*, Lat. *rescinder*, Fr.] To cut off; to abrogate a law.

It is the imposing a sacramental obligation upon him, which being the condition, upon the performance whereof all the promises of endless bliss are made over, it is not possible to *rescind* or disclaim the standing obliged by it. *Hammond.*

I spake against the test, but was not heard;
These to *rescind*, and peerage to restore. *Dryden.*

RESCI'SSION.† *n. s.* [*rescission*, Fr. *rescissus*, Latin.] The act of cutting off; abrogation.

If any infer *rescission* of their estate to have been for idolatry, that the governments of all idolatrous nations should be also dissolved, it followeth not. *Bacon.*

No publick or imaginative disavowings, no ceremonial and pompous *rescission* of our fathers' crimes, can be sufficient to interrupt the succession of the curse, if the children do secretly practise or approve what they in pretence or ceremony disavow. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 43.

Resci'ssory.† *adj.* [*rescissoire*, Fr. *rescissus*, Latin.] Having the power to cut off, or abrogate.

St. Lewis and the rest were constrained to yield to the *rescissory* petitions of their subjects, who complained that the restraint of open combats occasioned multitudes of hidden murders. *Selden, Duello,* ch. 4.

Primerose proposed, but half in jest as he assured me, that the better and shorter way would be to pass a general act

rescissory (as it was called) annulling all the parliaments that had been held since the year 1633.
Burnet, Hist. of his own Time, K. Ch. II.

To RESCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*rescribo*, Lat. *rescrire*, Fr.]

1. To write back.

Whenever a prince on his being consulted *rescribes* or writes back Tolerumus, he dispenses with that act otherwise unlawful.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

2. To write over again.

Calling for more paper to *rescribe* them, he shewed him the difference betwixt the ink-box and the sand-box. *Howell.*

RE'SCRIPT. *n. s.* [*rescrit*, Fr. *rescriptum*, Lat.] Edict of an emperour.

One finding a great mass of money digged under ground, and being somewhat doubtful, signified it to the emperor, who made a *rescript* thus; Use it. *Bacon, Apoph.*

The popes, in such cases, where canons were silent, did, after the manner of the Roman emperors, write back their determinations, which were stiled *rescripts* or decretal epistles, having the force of laws. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

RE'SCUABLE.* *adj.* [*rescuable*, Fr.] That may be rescued. *Sherwood.*

Every thing under force is *rescuable* by my function.
Gayton on D. Quix. p. 116.

To RE'SCUE.† *v. a.* [*rescuo*, low Lat. *rescourrer*, old French.] To set free from any violence, confinement, or danger.

Sir Scudamore, after long sorrow, in the end met with Britomartis, who succoured him and *reskewed* his love.
Spenser.

My uncles both are slain in *rescuing* me. *Shakspeare.*
We're beset with thieves;
Rescue thy mistress, if thou be a man. *Shakspeare.*

Dr. Bancroft understood the church excellently, and had almost *rescued* it out of the hands of the Calvinian party.
Clarendon.

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, if he commit those acts, against which Scripture is plain, that they that do them shall not inherit eternal life, must necessarily resolve, that nothing but the removing his fundamental error can *rescue* him from the superstructive.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

Who was that just man, whom had not heaven
Rescued, had in his righteousness been lost? *Milton, P. L.*

Riches cannot *rescue* from the grave,
Which claims alike the monarch and the slave. *Dryden.*

We have never yet heard of a tumult raised to *rescue* a minister whom his master desired to bring to a fair account.
Davenant.

RE'SCUE. *n. s.* [*rescous*, old Fr. *rescussus*, low Lat.] Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

How comes it, you
Have holp to make this *rescue*? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

RE'SCUER.† *n. s.* [from *rescue*.] One that rescues.

They all took part with their *rescuer*, or restitutor, Quixote; and so pelted the guard, that they had very hard pay for their convoy. *Gayton on D. Quix.* p. 124.

RESEA'RCH. *n. s.* [*recherche*, Fr.] Enquiry; search.

By a skilful application of those notices, may be gained in such *researches* the accelerating and bettering of fruits, emptying mines and draining fens. *Glanville, Sceps.*

I submit those mistakes, into which I may have fallen, to the better consideration of others, who shall have made *research* into this business with more felicity. *Holder.*

A felicity adapted to every rank, such as the *researches* of human wisdom sought for, but could not discover. *Rogers.*

To RESEA'RCH. *v. a.* [*rechercher*, Fr.] To examine; to enquire.

It is not easy to *research* with due distinction, in the actions of eminent personages, both how much may have been blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Wotton, D. of Buckingham.*

RESEA'RCHER.* *n. s.* [from *research*.] One who makes examination or enquiry.

To RESEA'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *seat*.] To seat again.

When he's produc'd, will you *reseat* him
Upon his father's throne? *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

RESE'CTION.* *n. s.* [*resection*, Fr.] Act of cutting or paring off. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To RESEI'ZE.* *v. a.* [*re* and *seize*.]

1. To seize, or lay hold on, again.

2. To reinstate. See *To* RESIEGE.

In wretched prison long he did remaine,
Till they outraigned had their utmost date,
And then therein *reseized* was againe,
And ruled long with honorable state
Till he surrendered realme and life to fate.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. x. 45.

RESEI'ZER. *n. s.* One that seizes again.

RESEI'ZURE. *n. s.* [*re* and *seizure*.] Repeated seizure; seizure a second time.

Here we have the charter of foundation; it is now the more easy to judge of the forfeiture or *reseizure*: deface the image, and you divest the right. *Bacon.*

RESE'MBLABLE.* *adj.* [from *resembler*, Fr.] That may be compared. Obsolete.

Man, of soul reasonable,
Is to an angell *resemblable*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* Prol.

RESE'MBLANCE. *n. s.* [*resemblance*, Fr.]

1. Likeness; similitude; representation.

One main end of poetry and painting is to please; they bear a great *resemblance* to each other. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

The quality produced hath commonly no *resemblance* with the thing producing it; wherefore we look on it as a bare effect of power. *Locke.*

So chymists boast they have a power,
From the dead ashes of a flower,
Some faint *resemblance* to produce,
But not the virtue. *Swift, Miscell.*

I cannot help remarking the *resemblance* betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame and fortune. *Pope.*

2. Something resembling.

These sensible things, which religion hath allowed, are *resemblances* formed according to things spiritual, whereunto they serve as a hand to lead, and a way to direct. *Hooker.*

Fairest *resemblance* of thy Maker fair,
Thee all things living gaze on. *Milton, P. L.*

They are but weak *resemblances* of our intentions, faint and imperfect copies that may acquaint us with the general design, but can never express the life of the original. *Addison.*

To RESE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*resembler*, Fr.]

1. To compare; to represent as like something else.

Most safely may we *resemble* ourselves to God, in respect of that pure faculty, which is never separate from the love of God.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

The torrid parts of Africk are *resembled* to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the disperseness of habitations. *Brerewood on Languages.*

2. To be like; to have likeness to.

If we see a man of virtues, mixed with infirmities, fall into misfortune, we are afraid that the like misfortunes may happen to ourselves, who *resemble* the character. *Addison.*

To RESE'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *send*.] To send back; to send again. Not now in use.

I sent to her, by this same coxcomb,
Tokens and letters, which she did *resend*. *Shakspeare.*

To RESE'NT. *v. a.* [*ressentir*, Fr.]

1. To take well or ill.

A serious consideration of the mineral treasures of his territories, and the practical discoveries of them by way of my philosophical theory, he then so well *resented*, that afterwards, upon a mature digestion of my whole design, he commanded me to let your lordships understand, how great an inclination he hath to further so hopeful a work. *Bacon.*

To be absent from any part of publick worship he thus deeply *resented*. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront. This is now the most usual sense.

Thou with scorn
And anger would'st *resent* the offer'd wrong. *Milton, P. L.*

Such proceedings have been always *resented*, and often punished in this kingdom. *Davenant.*

Rese'nter.† *n. s.* [from *resent.*]

1. One who takes a thing well or ill.

Honour is not only the guardian and parent of other virtues, but is a virtue of itself, which renders man a grateful *resenter* and requiter of courtesies. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 4.

2. One who feels injuries deeply: the most usual sense.

The earl was the worst philosopher, being a great *resenter*, and a weak dissembler of the least disgrace. *Wotton.*

Rese'ntful.† *adj.* [*resent* and *full.*] Malignant; easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it; full of resentment.

Pope was as *resentful* of an imputation of the roundness of his back, as Marshal Luxembourg is reported to have been on the sarcasm of king William. *Tyers, Hist. Rhaps. on Pope*, p. 6.

To soften the obdurate, to convince the mistaken, to mollify the *resentful*, are worthy of a statesman. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

Rese'ntingly. *adv.* [from *resenting.*]

1. With deep sense; with strong perception.

Hylobares judiciously and *resentingly* recapitulates your main reasonings. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

2. With continued anger.

Rese'ntive.* *adj.* [from *resent.*] Quick to take ill; easily excited to resentment.

From the keen *resentive* north,
By long oppression, by religion, rous'd,
The guardian army came. *Thomson, Liberty*, P. iv.

Rese'ntment.† *n. s.* [*ressentiment*, Fr.]

1. Strong perception of good or ill.

He retains vivid *resentments* of the more solid morality. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

This psalm begins with an hallelujah — in which the people of God express a just *resentment* and grateful acknowledgment of the chiefest mercies received by their fathers. *Bp. Pearson, Serm.* 5. *Nov.* 1673.

Some faces we admire and doat on; others, in our impartial apprehensions, no less deserving, we can behold without *resentment*; yea, with an invincible disregard. *Glanville.*

What he hath of sensible evidence, the very groundwork of his demonstration, is but the knowledge of his own *resentment*; but how the same things appear to others, they only know that are conscious to them; and how they are in themselves, only he that made them. *Glanville.*

2. Deep sense of injury; anger long continued; sometimes simply anger.

Can heavenly minds such high *resentment* show,
Or exercise their spight in human woe? *Dryden.*

I cannot, without some envy, and a just *resentment* against the opposite conduct of others, reflect upon that generosity, wherewith the heads of a struggling faction treat those who will undertake to hold a pen in their defence. *Swift.*

Though it is hard to judge of the hearts of people, yet where they declare their *resentment*, and uneasiness at any thing, there they pass the judgment upon themselves. *Law.*

Reserva'tion. *n. s.* [*reservation*, Fr.]

1. Reserve; concealment of something in the mind.

Nor had I any *reservations* in my own soul, when I passed that bill, nor repentings after. *King Charles.*

We swear with Jesuitical equivocations and mental *reservations.* *Sanderson against the Covenant.*

2. Something kept back; something not given up.

Ourself by monthly course,
With *reservation* of an hundred knights,
By you to be sustain'd, shall our abode
Make with you by due turns. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

This is academical *reservation* in matters of easy truth, or rather sceptical infidelity against the evidence of reason. *Brown.*

These opinions Steele and his faction are endeavouring to propagate among the people concerning the present ministry; with what *reservation* to the honour of the queen, I cannot determine. *Swift, Miscell.*

3. Custody: state of being treasured up.

He will'd me,
In heedfull'st *reservation*, to bestow them
As notes, whose faculties inclusive were,
More than they of note. *Shakspeare.*

Rese'rvative.* *adj.* [*reservatif*, Fr.] Reserving. Not now in use. *Cotgrave.*

Rese'rvatory. *n. s.* [*reservoir*, Fr.] Place in which any thing is reserved or kept.

How I got such notice of that subterranean *reservatory* as to make a computation of the water now concealed therein, peruse the propositions concerning earthquakes. *Woodward.*

To RESE'RVE. *v. a.* [*reserver*, Fr. *reservo*, Lat.]

1. To keep in store; to save to some other purpose.

I could add many probabilities of the names of places; but they should be too long for this, and I *reserve* them for another. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail, which I have *reserved* against the day of trouble? *Job* xxxviii. 23.

David houghed all the chariot horses, but *reserved* of them for an hundred chariots. *2 Sam.* viii. 4.

Flowers
Reserv'd from night, and kept for thee in store. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To retain; to keep; to hold.

Reserve thy state, with better judgement check
This hideous rashness. *Shakspeare.*

Will he *reserve* his anger for ever? will he keep it to the end? *Jer.* iii. 5.

3. To lay up to a future time.

The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptations, and to *reserve* the unjust unto the day of judgment to be punished. *2 Pet.* ii. 9.

The breach seems like the scissures of an earthquake, and threatens to swallow all that attempt to close it, and *reserves* its cure only for omnipotence. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Conceal your esteem and love in your own breast, and *reserve* your kind looks and language for private hours. *Swift.*

Rese'rve. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Store kept untouched, or undiscovered.

The assent may be withheld upon this suggestion, that I know not yet all that may be said: and therefore, though I be beaten, it is not necessary I should yield, not knowing what forces there are in *reserve* behind. *Locke.*

2. Something kept for exigence.

The virgins, besides the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a *reserve* in some other vessel for a continual supply. *Tillotson.*

Things are managed by advocates, who oftentimes seek conquest, and not justice, and ransack all *reserves* of law to support an unrighteous cause. *Kettlewell.*

3. Something concealed in the mind.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain *reserves* and deviations, and with a salvo to his own private judgement. *Addison, Freeholder.*

4. Exception; prohibition.

Is knowledge so despised?
Or envy, or what *reserve* forbids to taste? *Milton, P. L.*

5. Exception in favour.

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve*, and which they would fain reconcile to the expectations of religion. *Rogers, Serm.*

6. Modesty; caution in personal behaviour.

Ere guardian thought could bring its scatter'd aid,
My soul surpris'd, and from herself disjoin'd,
Left all *reserve* and all the sex behind. *Prior.*

Rese'rved. *adj.* [from *reserve.*]

1. Modest; not loosely free.

To all obliging, yet *reserv'd* to all,
None could himself the favour'd lover call. *Walsh.*

Fame is a bubble the *reserv'd* enjoy;
Who strive to grasp it, as they touch, destroy. *Young.*

2. Sullen; not open; not frank.

Nothing *reserv'd* or sullen was to see,
But sweet regards. *Dryden.*

Rese'rvedly. *adv.* [from *reserved.*]

1. Not with frankness; not with openness; with reserve.

I must give only short hints, and write but obscurely and *reservedly*, until I have opportunity to express my sentiments with greater copiousness and perspicuity. *Woodward.*

2. Scrupulously; coldly.

He speaks *reserv'dly*, but he speaks with force;
Nor can a word be chang'd, but for a worse. *Pope.*

Rese'rvedness. *n. s.* [from *reserved.*] Closeness; want of frankness; want of openness.

Observe their gravity
And their *reservedness*, their many cautions
Fitting their persons. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

By formality, I mean something more than ceremony and complement, even a solemn *reservedness*, which may well consist with honesty. *Wotton.*

There was a great wariness and *reservedness*, and so great a jealousy of each other, that they had no mind to give or receive visits. *Clarendon.*

Dissimulation can but just guard a man within the compass of his own personal concerns, which yet may be more effectually done by that silence and *reservedness*, that every man may innocently practise. *South, Serm.*

Rese'rver.✝ *n. s.* [from *reserve.*] One that reserves.

I am in this no *reserver* of my good will till the last. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 370.

Reservoi'r. *n. s.* [*reservoir*, Fr.] Place where any thing is kept in store.

There is not a spring or fountain, but are well provided with huge cisterns and *reservoirs* of rain and snow water. *Addison.*

Who sees pale Mammon pine amidst his store,
Sees but a backward steward for the poor;
This year a *reservoir* to keep and spare;
The next a fountain spouting through his heir. *Pope.*

To **RESE'TTLE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *settle.*] To settle again.

Will the house of Austria yield the least article, even of usurped prerogative, to *resettle* the minds of those princes in the alliance, who are alarmed at the consequences of the emperor's death. *Swift.*

Rese'ttlement. *n. s.* [from *resettle.*]

1. The act of settling again.

To the quieting of my passions, and the *resettlement* of my discomposed soul, I consider that grief is the most absurd of all the passions. *Norris, Miscell.*

2. The state of settling again.

Some roll their cask to mix it with the lees, and, after a *resettlement*, they rack it. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Re'siance.✝ *n. s.* [*reseance*, Fr. *reseancia*, low Lat. V. Du Cange.] Residence; abode; dwelling. *Resiance* and *resiant* are now only used in law.

The king forthwith banished all Flemings out of his kingdom, commanding his merchant adventurers, which had a *resiance* in Antwerp, to return. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Re'siant.✝ *adj.* [*resseant*, Fr.] Resident; present in a place.

That was to weet the famous Troynovant,
In which her kingdom's throne is chiefly *resiant*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Solyman was come as far as Sophia, where the Turks' great lieutenant in Europe is always *resiant*, before that the Hungarians were aware. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

The Allobroges
Here *resiant* in Rome. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

To **RESI'DE.** *v. n.* [*resideo*, Lat. *resider*, Fr.]

1. To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be present.

How can God with such *reside*? *Milton.*

In no fix'd place the happy souls *reside*;
In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. [*Resido*, Lat.] To sink; to subside; to fall to the bottom.

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a dram of each, turn into a mouldy substance; there *residing* in the bottom a fair cloud, and a thick oil on the top. *Boyle.*

Re'sidence.✝ }
Re'sidency. } *n. s.* [*residence*, Fr.]

1. Act of dwelling in a place.

Residentiaries in any cathedral or collegiate church shall, after the days of their *residency* appointed by their local statutes or customs expired, presently repair to their benefices. *Const. and Canons Ecc.* 44.

Something holy lodges in that breast,
And with these raptures moves the vocal air,
To testify his hidden *residence*. *Milton, Comus.*

There was a great familiarity between the confessor and duke William; for the confessor had often made considerable *residencies* in Normandy. *Hale, Law of England.*

2. Place of abode; dwelling.

Within the infant rind of this small flower,
Poison hath *residence*, and medicine power. *Shakspeare.*

Understand the same
Of fish within their watery *residence*. *Milton, P. L.*

Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus for some time, and the *residence* of Tiberius for several years. *Addison.*

3. [from *resido*, Lat.] That which settles at the bottom of liquors.

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the ordinary *residence* or settlement of liquors. *Bacon.*

Our clearest waters, and such as seem simple unto sense, are much compounded unto reason, as may be observed in the evaporation of water, wherein, besides a terreous *residence*, some salt is also found. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Re'sident.✝ *adj.* [*residens*, Lat. *resident*, Fr.]

1. Dwelling or having abode in any place.

I am not concerned in this objection; not thinking it necessary, that Christ should be personally present or *resident* on earth in the millenium. *Burnet, Theory.*

He is not said to be *resident* in a place, who comes thither with a purpose of retiring immediately; so also he is said to be absent, who is absent with his family. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. Fixed.

The unskilful, unexperienced Christian shrieks out whenever his vessel shakes, thinking it always in danger, that the watery pavement is not stable and *resident* like a rock. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* xi. (1651.)

Re'sident. *n. s.* [from the adj.] An agent, minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassadour.

The pope fears the English will suffer nothing like a *resident* or consul in his kingdoms. *Addison.*

Reside'ntiary. *adj.* [from *resident.*] Holding residence.

Christ was the conductor of the Israelites into the land of Canaan, and their *residentiary* guardian. *More.*

Reside'ntiary.* *n. s.* One who keeps a certain residence.

Residentiaries in any cathedral or collegiate church shall after the days of their residency appointed by their local statutes or customs expired, presently repair to their benefices. *Const. and Canons Eccl.* 44.

Presbyters or priests in the apostles' time were of two sorts; one of *residentiaries*, and such as were affixed to certain churches, and so did ποιμαίνειν, *præsidere gregi.* *Mede, Diatrib.* p. 302.

Resi'der.* *n. s.* [from *reside.*] One who resides in a particular place.

We being persons of considerable estates in the kingdom, and *residers* therein. *Swift, Advert. against Wood.*

Resi'dual. }
Resi'duary. } *adj.* [from *residuum*, Lat.] Relating to the residue; relating to the part remaining.

'Tis enough to lose the legacy, or the *residuary* advantage of the estate left him by the deceased. *Ayliffe.*

Re'sidue. *n. s.* [*residu*, Fr. *residuum*, Lat.] The remaining part; that which is left.

The causes are all such as expel the most volatile parts of the blood, and fix the *residue*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To Resie'ge.† *v. a.* [*re* and *siege*, Fr.] To seat again. Dr. Johnson has cited Spenser for his authority: but Spenser's word is not *resiege:* it is *reseize*. See the second sense of *To* Reseize, which Dr. Johnson overpassed.

To RESI'GN. *v. a.* [*resigner*, Fr. *resigno*, Lat.]

1. To give up a claim or possession.

Resign
Your crown and kingdom, indirectly held. *Shakspeare.*
I'll to the king, and signify to him,
That thus I have *resign'd* to you my charge. *Shakspeare.*
To her thou didst *resign* thy place. *Milton, P. L.*
Phœbus *resigns* his darts, and Jove
His thunder to the god of love. *Denham.*
Every Ismena would *resign* her breast;
And every dear Hippolytus be blest. *Prior.*

2. To yield up.

Whoever shall *resign* their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial ingannations from others, although their condition may place them above the multitude, yet are they still within the line of vulgarity. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Desirous to *resign* and render back
All I receiv'd. *Milton, P.L.*

Those, who always *resign* their judgement to the last man they heard or read, truth never sinks into those men's minds; but, cameleon-like, they take the colour of what is laid before them, and as soon lose and resign it to the next that comes in their way. *Locke.*

3. To give up in confidence: with *up* emphatical.

What more reasonable, than that we should in all things *resign* up ourselves *to* the will of God. *Tillotson.*

4. To submit; particularly to submit to providence.

Happy the man, who studies nature's laws,
His mind possessing in a quiet state,
Fearless of fortune, and *resign'd* to fate. *Dryden.*
A firm, yet cautious, mind,
Sincere, though prudent; constant, yet *resign'd.* *Pope.*

5. To submit without resistance or murmur.

What thou art, *resign* to death. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Resi'gn.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Resignation. Not in use.

You have gain'd more in a royal brother,
Than you could lose by your *resign* of Epire.
Beaum. and Fl. Coronation.

Resigna'tion. *n. s.* [*resignation*, Fr.]

1. The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession.

Do that office of thine own good will;
The *resignation* of thy state and crown. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

He intended to procure a *resignation* of the rights of the king's majesty's sisters and others, entitled to the possession of the crown. *Hayward.*

2. Submission; unresisting acquiescence.

We cannot expect that any one should readily quit his own opinion, and embrace ours, with a blind *resignation* to an authority, which the understanding acknowledges not. *Locke.*

There is a kind of sluggish *resignation*, as well as poorness and degeneracy of spirit in a state of slavery, that very few will recover themselves out of it. *Addison.*

3. Submission without murmur to the will of God.

Resi'gnedly.* *adv.* [from *resigned.*] With resignation.

Resi'gner. *n. s.* [from *resign.*] One that resigns.

Resi'gnment.† *n. s.* [from *resign.*] Act of resigning.

Having broken the business by three demands; the *resignment* of Breda and Guelder, the dismantling of Rheinberg, and the equality of free exercise of religion on either side.
Wotton, Rem. p. 459.

Here I am, by his command, to cure ye,
Nay more, for ever, by his full *resignment.*
Beaum. and Fl. Mons. Thomas.

RESI'LIENCE.† } *n. s.* [from *resilio*, Lat.] The
RESI'LIENCY. } act of starting or leaping back.

If you strike a ball sidelong, the rebound will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any such *resilience* in echoes, that is, whether a man shall hear better if he stand aside the body repercussing, than if he stand where he speaketh, may be tried. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The common *resiliency* of the mind from one extreme to another. *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 110.

Resi'lient. *adj.* [*resiliens*, Lat.] Starting or springing back.

Resili'tion. *n. s.* [*resilio*, Lat.] The act of springing back; resilience.

RE'SIN. *n. s.* [*resine*, Fr. *resina*, Lat.] The fat sulphurous parts of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous menstruum. Those vegetable substances that will dissolve in water are gums, those that will not dissolve and mix but with spirits or oil are resins. *Quincy.*

Re'sinous. *adj.* [from *resin*; *resineux*, Fr.] Containing resin; consisting of resin.

Resinous gums dissolved in spirit of wine, are let fall again, if the spirit be copiously diluted. *Boyle on Colours.*

Re'sinousness. *n. s.* [from *resinous.*] The quality of being resinous.

Resipi'scence.† *n. s.* [*resipiscence*, Fr. *resipiscentia*, low Lat.] Wisdom after the fact; repentance.

So powerful is the impression of a Divinity in human nature, that the most erring beliefs are forced to discern the utility, and the most perverted lives the necessity, of such a sovereign; who abounds with such benignity even towards these irritations, that he provides motives respectively proper for the rectifying each of these errors; offering the ingenuous reason, and the sensual fear, towards their disabuse and *resipiscence.*
W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess. P. ii. (1654,) p. 47.

To RESI'ST. *v. a.* [*resisto*, Lat. *resister*, Fr.]

1. To oppose; to act against.

Submit yourselves to God; *resist* the devil, and he will flee from you. *Ja.* iv. 7.

To do ill our sole delight,
As being the contrary to his high will
Whom we *resist*. *Milton, P. L.*
Not more almighty to *resist* our might
Than wise to frustrate all our plots and wiles. *Milton, P. L.*
Some forms, though bright, no mortal man can bear,
Some, none *resist*, though not exceeding fair. *Young.*

2. To not admit impression or force.

Nor keen nor solid could *resist* that edge. *Milton, P. L.*

To Resi'st. *v. n.* To make opposition.

All the regions
Do seemingly revolt; and, who *resist*,
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance,
And perish constant fools. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Resi'stance. } *n. s.* [*resistance*, Fr. This word, like
Resi'stence. } many others, is differently written, as it is supposed to have come from the Latin or the French.]

1. The act of resisting; opposition.

Demetrius, seeing that the land was quiet, and that no *resistance* was made against him, sent away all his forces. 1 *Mac.*

2. The quality of not yielding to force or external impression.

The *resistance* of bone to cold is greater than of flesh; for that the flesh shrinketh, but the bone resisteth, whereby the cold becometh more eager. *Bacon.*

Musick so softens and disarms the mind,
That not an arrow does *resistance* find. *Waller.*

The idea of solidity we receive by our touch, and it arises from the *resistance* which we find in body to the entrance of any other body into the place it possesses. *Locke.*

But that part of the *resistance* which arises from the vis inertiæ, is proportional to the density of the matter, and cannot be diminished by dividing the matter into smaller parts, nor by any other means than by decreasing the density of the medium. *Newton, Opt.*

Resi'stant.✱ *n. s.* [from *resist.*] Whoever or whatever opposes or resists.

According to the degrees of power in the agent and *resistant*, is an action performed or hindered. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 6.

Resi'ster.✱ *n. s.* [from *resist.*] One who makes opposition. *Huloet.*

To the *resisters*, and violent contemners, it burns and consumes like lightning. *Austin, Hæc Homo*, p. 107.

Such are all *resisters* of God's spirit, wicked in the highest degree. *South, Serm.*

Resistibi'lity. *n. s.* [from *resistible.*]

1. Quality of resisting.

Whether the *resistibility* of Adam's reason did not equivalence the facility of Eve's seduction, we refer unto schoolmen. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The name body, being the complex idea of extension and *resistibility*, together, in the same subject, these two ideas are not exactly one and the same. *Locke.*

2. Quality of being resistible.

It is from corruption, and liberty to do evil, meeting with the *resistibility* of this sufficient grace, that one resists it. *Hammond.*

Resi'stible. *adj.* [from *resist.*] That may be resisted.

That is irresistible; this, though potent, yet is in its own nature *resistible* by the will of man; though it many times prevails by its efficacy. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Resi'stive.✱ *adj.* [from *resist.*] Having power to resist.

I have an excellent new fucus made,
Resistive 'gainst the sun, the rain, or wind,
Which you shall lay on with a breath or oil. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

Resi'stless.† *adj.* [from *resist.*]

1. Irresistible; that cannot be opposed.

Our own eyes do every where behold the sudden and *resistless* assaults of death. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

All at once to force *resistless* way. *Milton, P. L.*

Since you can love, and yet your error see,
The same *resistless* power may plead for me. *Dryden.*

She chang'd her state;
Resistless in her love, as in her hate. *Dryden.*

Though thine eyes *resistless* glances dart,
A stronger charm is thine, a generous heart. *Logie.*

2. That cannot resist: helpless.

Like a grim lion rushing with fierce might
Out of his den, he seized greedily
On the *resistless* prey. *Spenser, Muiopotmos.*

Resi'stlessly.✱ *adv.* [from *resistless.*] So as not to be opposed or denied.

'Tis *resistlessly* plain, that the divine writers do not always confine themselves to plain and common grammar, but often express their vigorous sentiments in the language of the figurative construction. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* i. 61.

Reso'lvable. *adj.* [from *resolve.*]

1. That may be referred or reduced.

Pride is of such intimate connection with ingratitude, that the actions of ingratitude seem directly *resolvable* into pride, as the principal reason of them. *South.*

2. Dissoluble; admitting separation of parts.

As the serum of the blood is *resolvable* by a small heat, a greater heat coagulates, so as to turn it horny, like parchment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Capable of solution or of being made less obscure.

The effect is wonderful in all, and the causes best *resolvable* from observations made in the countries themselves, the parts through which they pass. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Re'soluble. *adj.* [*resoluble*, Fr. *re* and *solubilis*, Lat.] That may be melted or dissolved.

Three is not precisely the number of the distinct elements, whereinto mixt bodies are *resoluble* by fire. *Boyle.*

To **RESO'LVE.†** *v. a.* [*resolvo*, Lat. *resoudre*, Fr.]

1. To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty.

In all things then are our consciences best *resolved*, and in most agreeable sort unto God and nature resolved, when they are so far persuaded, as those grounds of persuasion will bear. *Hooker.*

Give me some breath,
Before I positively speak in this;
I will *resolve* your grace immediately. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

I cannot brook delay, *resolve* me now;
And what your pleasure is, shall satisfy me. *Shakspeare.*

Resolve me, strangers, whence and what you are? *Dryden.*

2. To solve; to clear.

Examine, sift, and *resolve* their alleged proofs, till you come to the very root whence they spring, and it shall clearly appear, that the most which can be inferred upon such plenty of divine testimonies, is only this, that some things, which they maintain, do seem to have been out of Scripture not absurdly gathered. *Hooker.*

I *resolve* the riddle of their loyalty, and give them opportunity to let the world see, they mean not what they do, but what they say. *King Charles.*

He always bent himself rather judiciously to *resolve*, than by doubts to perplex a business. *Hayward.*

The gravers, when they have attained to the knowledge of these reposes, will easily *resolve* those difficulties which perplex them. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

The man, who would *resolve* the work of fate,
May limit number. *Prior.*

Happiness, it was *resolved* by all, must be some one uniform end, proportioned to the capacities of human nature, attainable by every man, independent on fortune. *Rogers.*

3. To settle in an opinion.

Good or evil actions, commanded or prohibited by laws and precepts simply moral, may be *resolved* into some dictates and principles of the law of nature, imprinted on man's heart at the creation. *White.*

Long since we were *resolved* of your truth,
Your faithful service, and your toil in war. *Shakspeare.*

4. To fix in a determination. This sense is rather neutral, though in these examples the form be passive.

Good proof
This day affords, declaring thee *resolv'd*
To undergo with me one guilt. *Milton, P. L.*

I run to meet th' alarms,
Resolv'd on death, *resolv'd* to die in arms. *Dryden.*

Resolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack;
Nothing retards thy voyage, unless
Thy other lord forbids voluptuousness. *Dryden, Pers.*

5. To fix in constancy; to confirm.

Quit presently the chapel, or *resolve* you
For more amazement:
I'll make the statue move. *Shakspeare.*

6. To melt; to dissolve; to disperse.

He commended his soul into the hands of God, and so departed hence most christenlye; his bodye *resolved* into ashes. *Bale, Brief Chron. of Ld. Cobham.*

The waters, having now received spirit and motion, *resolved* their thinner parts into air. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World*, i. § 7.

O that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and *resolve* itself into a dew. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Resolving is bringing a fluid, which is new concreted, into the state of fluidity again. *Arbuthnot on Al*

Vegetable salts *resolve* the coagulated humours of a body, and attenuate, by stimulating the solids, and d the fluids. *Arbuthnot on*

7. To relax; to lay at ease.

And how his limbs, *resolv'd* through idle leisure,
Unto sweet sleep he may securely lend. *Spenser,*

Loos'd whole
In pleasure and security—each house
Resolv'd in freedom. *B. Jons*

ought ...worth. degree ...t, than the *Sidney.* *Philips.* ...*ift to Gay.*

3. To have relation to: as, the allusion *respects* an ancient custom.

4. To look toward.

The needle doth vary, as it approacheth the pole; whereas, were there such direction from the rocks, upon a nearer approachment, it would more directly *respect* them. *Brown.*

Palladius adviseth, the front of his house should so *respect* the South, that in the first angle it receive the rising rays of the winter sun, and decline a little from the winter setting thereof. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

RESPE'CT. *n. s.* [*respect*, Fr. *respectus*, Lat.]

1. Regard; attention.

You have too much *respect* upon the world;
They lose it, that do buy it with much care. *Shakspeare.*

I love
My country's good with a *respect* more tender
Than mine own life. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. Reverence; honour.

You know me dutiful, therefore
Let me not shame *respect;* but give me leave
To take that course by your consent and voice. *Shakspeare.*

Æneas must be drawn a suppliant to Dido, with *respect* in his gestures, and humility in his eyes. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

I found the king abandon'd to neglect;
Seen without awe, and serv'd without *respect.* *Prior.*

The same men treat the Lord's-day with as little *respect*, and make the advantage of rest and leisure from their worldly affairs only an instrument to promote their pleasure and diversions. *Nelson.*

3. Awful kindness.

He, that will have his son have a *respect* for him, must have a great reverence for his son. *Locke.*

4. Goodwill.

Pembroke has got
A thousand pounds a year, for pure *respect;*
No other obligation?
That promises more thousands. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The Lord had *respect* unto Abel and his offering. *Gen.* iv.

5. Partial regard.

It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgement. *Prov.*

6. Reverend character.

Many of the best *respect* in Rome,
Groaning under this age's yoke,
Have wish'd, that noble Brutus had his eyes. *Shakspeare.*

7. Manner of treating others.

You must use them with fit *respects*, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of kin to their persons, not errors. *Bacon.*

The duke's carriage was to the gentlemen of fair *respect*, and bountiful to the soldier, according to any special value which he spied in any. *Wotton, D. of Buckingham.*

8. Consideration; motive.

Whatsoever secret *respects* were likely to move them, for contenting of their minds, Calvin returned. *Hooker.*

The love of him, and this *respect* beside;
For that my grandsire was an Englishman,
Awakes my conscience to confess all this. *Shakspeare.*

Since that *respects* of fortune are his love,
I shall not be his wife. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

9. Relation; regard.

In *respect* of the suitors which attend you, do them what right in justice, and with as much speed as you may. *Bacon.*

There have been always monsters amongst them, in *respect* of their bodies. *Wilkins.*

I have represented to you the excellency of the christian religion, in *respect* of its clear discoveries of the nature of God, and in *respect* of the perfection of its laws. *Tillotson.*

Every thing which is imperfect, as the world must be acknowledged in many *respects*, had some cause which produced it. *Tillotson.*

They believed but one supreme deity, which, with *respect* to the various benefits men received from him, had several titles. *Tillotson.*

RESPECTABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *respectable.*] State or quality of being respectable.

The great *respectability* of his character. *Cumberland, Mem.* i. 290.

RESPE'CTABLE.† *adj.* [*respectable*, Fr.] Venerable; meriting respect. This word is one of Dr. Johnson's latest additions to his Dictionary. It had been, however, in our lexicography more than a century and a half: but it also escaped the notice of Dr. Ash. Cotgrave and Sherwood both give it.

Decorum, the great outguard of the sex and the proud sentiment of honour, makes virtue more *respectable.* *Burke on a Reg. Peace.*

RESPE'CTABLY.* *adv.* [from *respectable.*] With respect; so as to merit respect.

RESPE'CTABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *respectable.*] State or quality of being respectable.

RESPE'CTER. *n. s.* [from *respect.*] One that has partial regard.

Neither is any condition more honourable in the sight of God than another; otherwise he would be a *respecter* of persons: for he hath proposed the same salvation to all. *Swift.*

RESPE'CTFUL. *adj.* [*respect* and *full.*] Ceremonious; full of outward civility.

Will you be only, and for ever mine?
From this dear bosom shall I ne'er be torn?
Or you grow cold, *respectful*, or forsworn? *Prior.*

With humble joy, and with *respectful* fear,
The listening people shall his story hear. *Prior.*

RESPE'CTFULLY. *adv.* [from *respectful.*] With some degree of reverence.

To your glad genius sacrifice this day,
Let common meats *respectfully* give way. *Dryden.*

RESPE'CTFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *respectful.*] The quality of being respectful.

RESPE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *respect.*]

1. Particular; relating to particular persons or things.

Moses mentions the immediate causes, and St. Peter the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens, and that constitution of the earth, in reference to their *respective* waters, which made that world obnoxious to a deluge. *Burnet, Theory.*

When so many present themselves before their *respective* magistrates to take the oaths, it may not be improper to awaken a due sense of their engagements. *Addison.*

2. [*Respectif*, Fr.] Relative; not absolute.

The medium intended is not an absolute, but a *respective* medium: the proportion recommended to all is the same; but the things to be desired in this proportion will vary. *Rogers.*

3 Worthy of reverence. Not in use.

What should it be, that he respects in her,
But I can make *respective* in myself. *Shakspeare.*

4. Careful; cautious; attentive to consequences. Obsolete.

Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and wish that the world may go well, so it be not long of them, than with pain and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good. *Hooker.*

He was exceeding *respective* and precise. *Ralegh.*

RESPE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *respective.*]

1. Particularly; as each belongs to each.

The interruption of trade between the English and Flemish began to pinch the merchants of both nations, which moved them by all means to dispose their sovereigns *respectively* to open the intercourse again. *Bacon.*

The impressions from the objects of the senses do mingle *respectively* every one with his kind. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Good and evil are in morality, as the East and West are in the frame of the world, founded in and divided by that fixed and unalterable situation, which they have *respectively* in the whole body of the universe. *South, Serm.*

The principles of those governments are *respectively* disclaimed and abhorred by all the men of sense and virtue in both parties. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Relatively; not absolutely.

If there had been no other choice, but that Adam had been left to the universal, Moses would not then have said, eastward in Eden, seeing the world had not east nor west, but *respectively*. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

3. Partially; with respect to private views. Obsolete.

Among the ministers themselves, one being so far in estimation above the rest, the voices of the rest were likely to be given for the most part *respectively* with a kind of secret dependency. *Hooker, Pref.*

4. With great reverence. Not in use.

Honest Flaminius, you are very *respectively* welcome. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

RESPE'CTLESS.* *adj.* [*respect* and *less.*] Having no respect; without regard; without consideration; without reverence.

The Cambrian part, *respectless* of their power. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 12.

'Tis the common fortune of most scholars to be servile and poor, to complain pitifully, and lay open their wants to their *respectless* patrons. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 131.

He that is so *respectless* in his courses,
Oft sells his reputation at cheap market.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

The Hollander [is] more surly, and *respectless* of gentry and strangers. *Howell, Lett.* i. ii. 15.

In their conversation, austere and *respectless*. *Sandys Christ's Pass.* p. 94.

Prevent all inconvenience that might arise out of disdainful and *respectless* carriage. *Hales, Rem.* p. 28.

RESPE'CTLESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *respectless.*] State of being respectless; inattention; regardlessness.

That which he did, was to lay his elbow on the arm of his chair, and his hand on his cheek; desiring Camilla to bear with his *respectlessness* therein. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quixote,* iv. 6.

To RESPE'RSE.* *v. a.* [*respersus,* Lat.] To sprinkle; to disperse in small masses.

Take David's psalter, or the other hymns of holy Scripture, or any of the prayers which are *respersed* over the Bible. *Bp. Taylor, Disc. on Extemp. Prayer,* § 31.

Love and consider the rare documents of Christianity, which certainly is the greatest treasure-house of those excellent, moral, and perfective discourses, which with much pains and greater pleasure we find *respersed* and thinly scattered in all the Greek and Roman poets, historians, and philosophers. *Bp. Taylor, Great Exempl.* Pref.

RESPE'RSION. *n. s.* [*respersio,* Latin.] The act of sprinkling.

RESPIRA'TION.† *n. s.* [*respiration,* Fr. *respiratio,* from *respiro,* Lat.]

1. The act of breathing.

Apollonius of Tyana affirmed, that the ebbing and flowing of the sea was the *respiration* of the world, drawing in water as breath, and putting it forth again. *Bacon.*

Syrups or other expectoratives do not advantage in coughs, by slipping down between the epiglottis; for, as I instanced before, that must necessarily occasion a greater cough and difficulty of *respiration*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The author of nature foreknew the necessity of rains and dews to the present structure of plants, and the uses of *respiration* to animals; and therefore created those correspondent properties in the atmosphere. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. Relief from toil.

Till the day
Appear of *respiration* to the just,
And vengeance to the wicked. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Interval.

Some meet *respiration* of a more full trial and inquiry into each other's condition. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

To RESPI'RE. *v. n.* [*respiro,* Lat. *respirer,* Fr.]

1. To breathe.

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could *respire*;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire,
The fainty knights were scorch'd. *Dryden.*

2. To catch breath.

Till breathless both themselves aside retire,
Where foaming wrath, their cruel tusks they whet,
And trample th' earth the whiles they may *respire*. *Spenser.*

I, a prisoner chain'd, scarce freely draw
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,
Unwholesome draught; but here I feel amends,
The breath of heaven fresh blowing, pure, and sweet,
With day-spring born; here leave me to *respire*. *Milton, S. A.*

3. To rest; to take rest from toil.

Hark! he strikes the golden lyre;
And see! the tortur'd ghosts *respire*,
See shady forms advance! *Pope, St. Cecilia.*

To RESPI'RE.* *v. a.* To breathe out; to send out in exhalations.

The air *respires* the pure Elysian sweets
In which she breathes, and from her looks descend
The glories of the summer. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

RESPI'RABLE.* *adj.* [from *respire.*] That can respire.

RESPI'RATORY.* *adj.* [from *respire.*] Having power to respire.

In the construction of the *respiratory* organs, a bird and a snake are not the same. *Hunter.*

RE'SPITE. *n. s.* [*respit,* Fr.]

1. Reprieve; suspension of a capital sentence.

I had hope to spend
Quiet, though sad, the *respite* of that day,
That must be mortal to us both. *Milton, P. L.*

Wisdom and eloquence in vain would plead
One moment's *respite* for the learned head;
Judges of writings and of men have dy'd. *Prior.*

2. Pause; interval.

The fox then counsell'd th' ape, for to require
Respite till morrow to answer his desire. *Spenser.*

This customary war, which troubleth all the world, giveth little *respite* or breathing time of peace, doth usually borrow pretence from the necessary, to make itself appear more honest. *Ralegh, Ess.*

Some pause and *respite* only I require,
Till with my tears I shall have quench'd my fire. *Denham.*

To RE'SPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To relieve by a pause.

In what bower or shade
Thou find'st him, from the heat of noon retir'd,
To *respite* his day-labour with repast,
Or with repose. *Milton, P. L.*

2. [*Respiter,* old Fr.] To suspend; to delay.

An act passed for the satisfaction of the officers of the king's army, by which they were promised payment, in November following; till which time they were to *respite* it, and be contented that the common soldiers and inferior officers should be satisfied upon their disbanding. *Clarendon.*

RESPLE'NDENCE. } *n. s.* [from *resplendent.*] Lustre;
RESPLE'NDENCY. } brightness; splendour.

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *resplendence*, heir of all my might. *Milton, P. L.*

To neglect that supreme *resplendency*, that shines in God, for those dim representations of it in the creature, is as absurd as it were for a Persian to offer his sacrifice to a parhelion instead of adoring the sun. *Boyle.*

RESPLE'NDENT. *adj.* [*resplendens,* Lat.] Bright; shining; having a beautiful lustre.

Rich in commodities, beautiful in situation, *resplendent* in all glory. *Camden, Rem.*

There all within full rich array'd he found,
With royal arras and *resplendent* gold. *Spenser.*

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver to the gold, and made a compound metal, as fit for most uses as gold, and more *resplendent*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Empress of this fair world, *resplendent* Eve! *Milton, P. L.*

Every body looks more splendid and luminous in the light of its own colour: cinnaber in the homogeneal light is most *resplendent*, in the green light it is manifestly less *resplendent*, in the blue light still less. *Newton, Opt.*

Resplendent brass, and more *resplendent* dames. *Pope.*

Resple'ndently. *adv.* [from *resplendent.*] With lustre; brightly; splendidly.

To **RESPO'ND.**† *v. n.* [*respondeo*, Lat. *respondre*, French.]

1. To answer. Little used.

I remember him in the divinity-school *responding* and disputing with a perspicuous energy.
Oldisworth, of Smith, in Johnson's Lives of the Poets.

2. To correspond; to suit.

To ev'ry theme *responds* thy various lay;
Here rolls a torrent, there meanders play. *Broome.*

Respo'nd.* *n. s.* [from *respondeo*, Lat.]

A *respond* is a short anthem, interrupting the middle of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem is done. *Wheatly.*

Whether they have not omitted at even-song the *responds.*
Art. of Visit. of K. Edw. VI.

Sundry short hymns and *responds* of lessons.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

Respo'ndent. *n. s.* [*respondens*, Lat.]

1. An answerer in a suit.

In giving an answer, the *respondent* should be in court, and personally admonished by the judge to answer the judge's interrogation *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. One whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections.

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably commit the opponent with the *respondent*, like a long practised moderator? *More, Div. Dialogues.*

The *respondent* may easily shew, that though wine may do all this, yet it may be finally hurtful to the soul and body of him. *Watts, Logick.*

Respo'nsal.* *adj.* [from *response.*] Answerable; responsible.

For whom he was to be *responsal* both to God and the king.
Heylin, Life of Abp. Laud, p. 213.

Respo'nsal.* *n. s.* [from *response.*]

1. One responsible for another person.

Anatolius was put into the see of Constantinople by the influence of Dioscorus, whose *responsal* he had been.
Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

2. Response.

After some short prayers and *responsals*, the mass-priest begs.
Brevint, Saul, &c. at Endor, p. 288.

Alternate psalmody, for its division into two parts, was commonly called antiphony, and sometimes the singing by *responsals.* *Christian Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 111.

Respo'nse. *n. s.* [*responsum*, Lat.]

1. An answer; commonly an oraculous answer.

Mere natural piety has taught men to receive the *responses* of the gods with all possible veneration. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The oracles, which had before flourished, began to droop, and from giving *responses* in verse, descended to prose, and within a while were utterly silenced. *Hammond.*

2. [*Respons*, Fr.] Answer made by the congregation, speaking alternately with the priest in publick worship.

To make his parishioners kneel and join in the *responses*, he gave every one of them a hassock and common prayer book.
Addison, Spect.

3. Reply to an objection in a formal disputation.

Let the respondent not turn opponent; except in retorting the argument upon his adversary after a direct *response;* and even this is allowed only as a confirmation of his own *response.*
Watts on the Mind.

Responsibi'lity.* *n. s.* [from *responsible*; Fr. *responsibilité.*] State of being accountable or answerable.

Where I speak of *responsibility*, I do not mean to exclude that species of it, which the legal powers of the country have a right finally to exact from those who abuse a publick trust; but high as this is, there is a *responsibility* which attaches on them, from which the whole legitimate power of this kingdom cannot absolve them; there is a *responsibility* to conscience and to glory; a *responsibility* to the existing world, and to that posterity, which men of their eminence cannot avoid for glory or for shame; a *responsibility* to a tribunal, at which not only ministers, but kings and parliaments, but even nations themselves, must one day answer.
Burke on a Regicide Peace, Lett. 3.

Respo'nsible. *adj.* [from *responsus*, Lat.]

1. Answerable; accountable.

Heathens, who have certainly the talent of natural knowledge, are *responsible* for it. *Hammond.*

He as much satisfies the itch of telling news; he as much persuades his hearers; and all this while he has his retreat secure, and stands not *responsible* for the truth of his relations.
Gov. of the Tongue.

2. Capable of discharging an obligation.

The necessity of a proportion of money to trade depends on money as a pledge, which writing cannot supply the place of; since the bill, I receive from one man, will not be accepted as security by another, he not knowing that the bill is legal, or that the man bound is honest or *responsible.* *Locke.*

Respo'nsibleness. *n. s.* [from *responsible.*] State of being obliged or qualified to answer.

Respo'nsion. *n. s.* [*responsio*, Lat.] The act of answering.

Respo'nsive. *adj.* [*responsif*, Fr. from *responsus*, Latin.]

1. Answering; making answer.

A certificate is a *responsive* letter, or letter by way of answer.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

2. Correspondent; suited to something else.

Sing of love and gay desire,
Responsive to the warbling lyre. *Fenton.*

Be there Demodocus the bard of fame,
Taught by the gods to please, when high he sings
The vocal lay *responsive* to the strings. *Pope, Odys.*

Respo'nsory. *adj.* [*responsorius*, Lat.] Containing answer.

Respo'nsory.* *n. s.* Response; responsal.

The versicle; the *responsory.* *Crashaw, Poems.*

These are the pretty *responsories*, these are the dear antiphonies. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

REST.† *n. s.* [ꞃeꞅꞇ. Saxon; *ruste*, Dutch.]

1. Sleep; repose.

All things retir'd to *rest*,
Mind us of like repose. *Milton, P. L.*

My tost limbs are wearied into *rest.* *Pope.*

2. The final sleep; the quietness of death.

Oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears;
For David left him, when he went to *rest*,
His lyre. *Dryden.*

3. Stilness; cessation or absence of motion.

Putrefaction asketh *rest;* for the subtle motion, which putrefaction requireth, is disturbed by any agitation. *Bacon.*

What cause mov'd the Creator, in his holy *rest*,
So late to build. *Milton, P. L.*

All things past are equally and perfectly at *rest;* and to this way of consideration of them are all one, whether they were before the world, or but yesterday. *Locke.*

4. Quiet; peace; cessation from disturbance.

Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find *rest* unto your souls. *St. Matt.* xi. 29.

He giveth you *rest* from all your enemies. *Deut.* xii. 10.

'Scap'd from such storms of power, holding it best
To be below herself to be at *rest.* *Daniel, Civ. War.*

The root cut off from whence these tumults rose,
He should have *rest*, the commonwealth repose. *Daniel.*

Thus fenc'd, but not at *rest* or ease of mind. *Milton, P. L.*

Where can a frail man hide him? in what arms
Shall a short life enjoy a little *rest?* *Fanshaw.*

With what a load of vengeance am I prest,
Yet never, never, can I hope for *rest;*
For when my heavy burden I remove,
The weight falls down, and crushes her I love. *Dryden.*

Like the sun, it had light and agility; it knew no *rest* but in motion, no quiet but in activity. *South, Serm.*

Thither, where sinners may have *rest*, I go. *Pope.*
The grave, where ev'n the great find *rest*. *Pope.*

5. Cessation from bodily labour.

There the weary be at *rest*. *Job*, iii. 17.

The Christian chuseth for his day of *rest*, the first day of the week, that he might thereby profess himself a servant of God, who on the morning of that day vanquished Satan. *Nelson.*

6. Support; that on which any thing leans or rests.

Forth prick'd Clorinda from the throng,
And 'gainst Tancredie set her spear in *rest*. *Fairfax.*

A man may think, that a musket may be shot off as well upon the arm as upon a *rest;* but when all is done, good counsel setteth business straight. *Bacon.*

Their visors clos'd, their lances in the *rest*,
Or at the helmet pointed, or the crest;
They speed the race. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

Take the handle in your right hand, and clasping the blade of it in your left, lean it steady upon the *rest*, holding the edge a little aslant over the work, so as a corner of the thin side of the chissel may bear upon the *rest*, and the flat side of the chissel may make a small angle with the *rest*. *Moxon.*

7. Place of repose.

Sustain'd by him with comforts, till we end
In dust, our final *rest*, and native home. *Milton, P. L.*

8. Final hope.

Sea fights have been final to the war, but this is, when princes set up their *rest* upon the battle. *Bacon.*

This answer would render their counsels of less reverence to the people, if upon those reasons, they should recede from what they had, with that confidence and disdain of the house of peers, demanded of the king; they therefore resolved to set up their *rest* upon that stake, and to go through with it, or perish in the attempt. *Clarendon.*

9. [*reste*, Fr. *quod restat*, Lat.] Remainder; what remains.

Religion gives part of its reward in hand, the present comfort of having done our duty; and for the *rest*, it offers us the best security that heaven can give. *Tillotson.*

The power in glory shone,
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known,
The *rest* a huntress. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

10. [In musick.] An interval, during which the sound or voice is intermitted.

If there are any *rests* succeeding the pause, the performer's attention to the leading instrument will direct him when these [all the parts] are to commence.
Avison on Musical Expression, p. 117.

In a musical movement we usually find various *rests*, as the strain proceeds, answering to commas in verbal punctuation.
Mason on Church Musick, p. 14.

11. [In poetry.] A pause or rest of the voice; a cæsura.

Rest. *adj.* [*restes*, Fr. *quod restat*, Lat.] Others; those not included in any proposition.

By description of their qualities, many things may be learned concerning the *rest* of the inhabitants. *Abbot.*

They had no other consideration of the publick than that no disturbance might interrupt their quiet in their own days; and that the *rest*, who had larger hearts, and more publick spirits, would extend their labour, activity, and advice only to secure the empire at home by all peaceable arts. *Clarendon.*

Plato, and the *rest* of the philosophers, acknowledged the unity, power, wisdom, goodness, and providence of the supreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

Arm'd like the *rest*, the Trojan prince appears,
And by his pious labour urges theirs. *Dryden.*

Upon so equal terms did they all stand, that no one had fairer pretence of right than the *rest*. *Woodward.*

To Rest. † *v. n.* [from the noun; Sax. ꞃeꞅꞇan.]

1. To sleep; to be asleep; to slumber.

Fancy then retires
Into her private cell, when nature *rests*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To sleep the final sleep; to die.

Ἱερὸν ὕπνον
Κοιμᾶται· θνήσκειν μὴ λέγε τοὺς ἀγαθούς.

I should have lain still, and been quiet; I should have slept: then had I been at rest with kings, &c. There the prisoners *rest* together, they hear not the voice of the oppressor.
Job, iii. 13–18.

Glad I'd lay me down,
As in my mother's lap; there I should *rest*
And sleep secure. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To be at quiet; to be at peace; to be without disturbance.

The wicked are like the troubled sea, when it cannot *rest*, whose waters cast up mire and dirt. *Isaiah*, lvii. 20

Thither let us tend
From off the tossing of these fiery waves,
There *rest*, if any rest can harbour there. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To be without motion; to be still.

Over the tent a cloud shall *rest* by day. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To be fixed in any state or opinion.

He will not *rest* content, though thou givest many gifts.
Prov. vi. 35.

Every creature has a share in the common blessings of providence; and every creature should *rest* well satisfied with its proportion in them. *L'Estrange.*

After such a lord I *rest* secure,
Thou wilt no foreign reins or Trojan load endure. *Dryden.*

There yet survives the lawful heir
Of Sancho's blood, whom, when I shall produce,
I *rest* assur'd to see you pale with fear. *Dryden.*

6. To cease from labour.

Six days thou shalt do thy work, and on the seventh day thou shalt *rest*. *Exod.* xxiii. 12.

The ark went before, to search out a *resting* place for them.
Numb. x. 33.

From work
Resting, he bless'd the seventh day. *Milton, P. L.*

When you enter into the regions of death, you *rest* from all your labours and your fears. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

7. To be satisfied; to acquiesce.

To urge the foe to battle
Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair,
Were to refuse the awards of providence,
And not to *rest* in heaven's determination. *Addison.*

8. To lean; to recline for support or quiet.

On him I *rested*,
And not without considering, fix'd my fate. *Dryden.*

Sometimes it *rests* upon testimony, when testimony of right has nothing to do; because it is easier to believe, than to be scientifically instructed. *Locke.*

The philosophical use of words conveys the precise notions of things, which the mind may *rest* upon, and be satisfied with, in its search after knowledge. *Locke.*

9. [*resto*, Lat. *rester*, Fr.] To be left; to remain.

Fall'n he is; and now
What *rests*, but that the mortal sentence pass
On his transgression. *Milton, P. L.*

There *resteth* the comparative; that is, its being granted, that it is either lawful or binding, yet whether other things be not preferred before it, as extirpation of heresies. *Bacon.*

To Rest. *v. a.*

1. To lay to rest.

Your piety has paid
All needful rites, to *rest* my wand'ring shade *Dryden.*

2. To place as on a support.

As the vex'd world, to find repose, at last
Itself into Augustus' arms did cast;
So England now doth, with like toil oppres
Her weary head upon your bosom *rest*. *Waller.*

The protestants having well studied the fathers, were now willing to *rest* their cause, not upon Scripture only, but fathers too; so far at least as the three first centuries. *Waterland.*

Here *rests* his head upon the lap of earth,
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown. *Gray.*

Resta'gnant. *adj.* [*restagnans*, Lat.] Remaining without flow or motion.

Upon the tops of high mountains, the air, which bears against the *restagnant* quicksilver, is less pressed by the less ponderous incumbent air. *Boyle.*

To **RESTA'GNATE.** *v. n.* [*re* and *stagnate.*] To stand without flow.

The blood returns thick, and is apt to *restagnate. Wiseman.*

Restagna'tion. *n. s.* [from *restagnate.*] The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.

Restaura'tion. *n. s.* [*restauro*, Lat.] The act of recovering to the former state.

Adam is in us an original cause of our nature, and of that corruption of nature which causeth death; Christ as the cause original of *restauration* to life. *Hooker.*

O my dear father! *restauration* hang
Thy medicine on my lips; and let this kiss
Repair those violent harms, that my two sisters
Have in thy reverence made. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Spermatical parts will not admit a regeneration, much less will they receive an integral *restauration.* *Brown.*

To **Reste'm.** *v. a.* [*re* and *stem.*] To force back against the current.

How they *restem*
Their backward course, bearing with frank appearance
Toward Cyprus. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Re'stful.† *adj.* [*rest* and *full.*] Quiet; being at rest.

Is not my arm of length,
That reacheth from the *restful* English court,
As far as Calais to my uncle's head? *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

In pleasure's seas he swims;
For still he bath'd therein in *restful* state.
Davies, Wit's Pilgrim. sign. T. 2.

Re'stfully.* *adv.* In a state of quiet.

They living *restfully*, and in health, unto extreme age.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 192. b.

Restha'rrow. *n. s.* A plant.

RE'STIFF.† *adj.* [*restif*, Fr. *restivo*, Ital. *restivus*, low Lat. from *resto*, to stand still.]

1. Unwilling to stir; resolute against going forward; obstinate; stubborn. It is originally used of an horse, that, though not wearied, will not be driven forward.

They need not be drawen, no more than a free horse needeth the spurre, but they which are slow and heavy, and they much more, which are altogether *restiffe*.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza, (1587,) p. 56.

All, who before him did ascend the throne,
Labour'd to draw three *restive* nations on. *Roscommon.*

This *restiff* stubbornness is never to be excused under any pretence whatsoever. *L'Estrange.*

Some with studious care,
Their *restiff* steeds in sandy plains prepare. *Dryden.*

The archangel, when discord was *restive*, and would not be drawn from her beloved monastery with fair words, drags her out with many stripes. *Dryden, Ded. to Juv.*

So James the drowsy genius wakes
Of Britain, long entranc'd in charms,
Restiff, and slumbering on its arms. *Dryden.*

The pamper'd colt will discipline disdain,
Impatient of the lash, and *restiff* to the rein. *Dryden.*

2. Being at rest; being less in motion. Not used.

Palsies oftenest happen upon the left side; the most vigorous part protecting itself, and protruding the matter upon the weaker and *restive* side. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Re'stifness. *n. s.* [from *restiff.*] Obstinate reluctance.

Overt virtues bring forth praise; but secret virtues bring forth fortune: certain deliveries of a man's self, which the Spanish name desemboltura partly expresseth; when there be not stands nor *restiveness* in a man's nature; but the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune.
Bacon, Ess.

That it gave occasion to some men's further *restiveness*, is imputable to their own depraved tempers. *King Charles.*

Resti'nction. *n. s.* [*restinctus*, Lat.] The act of extinguishing.

Re'stingplace.* *n. s.* A place of rest.

I have brought you to a very commodious *resting-place* in this argument. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. 2.

To **RESTI'NGUISH.*** *v. a.* [*restinguo*, Lat.] To extinguish.

Hence the thirst of languishing souls is *restinguished*, as from the most pure fountains of living water.
Dr. Field, of Controv. (*Life, pub.* in 1716,) p. 41.

To **RE'STITUTE.*** *v. a.* [*restitutus, restituo*, Lat.] To recover to a former state.

Restituted trade
To every virtue lent his helping stores. *Dyer, Fleece*, B. 2.

Restitu'tion. *n. s.* [*restitutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of restoring what is lost or taken away.

To subdue an usurper, should be no unjust enterprise or wrongful war, but a *restitution* of ancient rights unto the crown of England, from whence they were most unjustly expelled and long kept out. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He would pawn his fortunes
To hopeless *restitution*, so he might
Be call'd your vanquisher. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He *restitution* to the value makes;
Nor joy in his extorted treasure takes. *Sandys.*

Whosoever is an effective real cause of doing a neighbour wrong, by what instrument soever he does it, is bound to make *restitution*. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

In case our offence against God hath been complicated with injury to men, it is but reasonable we should make *restitution.*
Tillotson, Serm.

A great man, who has never been known willingly to pay a just debt, ought not all of a sudden to be introduced, making *restitution* of thousands he has cheated: let it suffice to pay twenty pounds to a friend, who has lost his note. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The act of recovering its former state or posture.

In the woody parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded, as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastick; that so their roots may yield to stones, and their trunks to the wind, with a power of *restitution.*
Grew, Cosmol.

Re'stitutor.* *n. s.* [*restitutor*, Lat.] A restorer.

Their rescuer, or *restitutor*, Quixote.
Gayton on D. Quix. p. 124.

Re'stive, Re'stiveness.* See **Restiff, Restifness.**

Re'stless.† *adj.* [Sax. ꞃeꞅtleaꞅ.]

1. Being without sleep.

Restless he pass'd the remnants of the night,
Till the fresh air proclaim'd the morning nigh:
And burning ships, the martyrs of the fight,
With paler fires beheld the eastern sky. *Dryden.*

2. Unquiet; without peace.

Ease to the body some, none to the mind
From *restless* thoughts, that like a deadly swarm
Of hornets arm'd, no sooner found alone,
But rush upon me thronging, and present
Times past, what once I was, and what am now. *Milton, S. A.*

Could we not wake from that lethargick dream,
But to be *restless* in a worse extreme? *Denham.*

We find our souls disordered and *restless*, tossed and disquieted by passions, ever seeking happiness in the enjoyments of this world, and ever missing what they seek. *Atterbury.*

What tongue can speak the *restless* monarch's woes,
When God and Nathan were declar'd his foes? *Prior.*

3. Unconstant; unsettled.

He was stout of courage, strong of hand,
Bold was his heart, and *restless* was his spright. *Fairfax.*

He's proud, fantastick, apt to change,
Restless at home, and ever prone to range. *Dryden.*

4. Not still; in continual motion.

How could nature on their orbs impose
Such *restless* revolution, day by day
Repeated? *Milton, P. L.*

RE'STLESSLY. *adv.* [from *restless.*] Without rest; unquietly.

When the mind casts and turns itself *restlessly* from one thing to another, strains this power of the soul to apprehend, that to judge, another to divide, a fourth to remember: thus tracing out the nice and scarce observable difference of some things, and the real agreement of others; at length it brings all the ends of a long hypothesis together. *South.*

RE'STLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *restless.*]

1. Want of sleep.

Restlessness and intermission from sleep, grieved persons are molested with, whereby the blood is dried. *Harvey.*

2. Want of rest; unquietness.

Let him keep the rest,
But keep them with repining *restlessness!*
Let him be rich and weary, that at least,
If goodness lead him not, yet weariness
May toss him to my breast. *Herbert.*

I sought my bed, in hopes relief to find,
But *restlessness* was mistress of my mind. *Harte.*

3. Motion; agitation.

The trembling *restlessness* of the needle, in any but the north point of the compass, manifests its inclination to the pole; which its wavering and its rest bear equal witness to. *Boyle.*

RESTO'RABLE. *adj.* [from *restore.*] What may be restored.

By cutting turf without any regularity, great quantities of *restorable* land are made utterly desperate. *Swift.*

RESTO'RAL.* *n. s.* [from *restore.*] Restitution. *Cotgrave, in V. Recreance.*

One part of the Christian faith concerns the promises of pardon to our sins, and *restoral* into God's favour upon the terms, propounded in the Gospel, of sincere faith and repentance. *Barrow,* vol. ii. S. 4.

RESTORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *restore; restauration,* Fr.]

1. The act of replacing in a former state. This is properly *restauration.*

Hail, royal Albion, hail to thee,
Thy longing people's expectation!
Sent from the gods to set us free
From bondage and from usurpation:
Behold the different climes agree,
Rejoicing in thy *restoration.* *Dryden.*

The Athenians, now deprived of the only person that was able to recover their losses, repent of their rashness, and endeavour in vain for his *restoration.* *Swift.*

2. Recovery.

The change is great in this *restoration* of the man, from a state of spiritual darkness, to a capacity of perceiving divine truth. *Rogers.*

RESTO'RATIVE. *adj.* [from *restore.*] That which has the power to recruit life.

Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil;
But life preserves, destroys life's enemy,
Hunger, with sweet *restorative* delight. *Milton, P. R.*

RESTO'RATIVE. *n. s.* [from *restore.*] A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.

I will kiss thy lips;
Haply some poison yet doth hang on them,
To make me die with a *restorative.* *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

God saw it necessary by such mortifications to quench the boundless rage of an insatiable intemperance, to make the weakness of the flesh, the physick and *restorative* of the spirit. *South, Serm.*

Asses milk is an excellent *restorative* in consumptions. *Mortimer.*

He prescribes an English gallon of asses milk, especially as a *restorative.* *Arbuthnot.*

To **RESTO'RE.** *v. a.* [*restaurer,* Fr. *restauro,* Lat.]

1. To give back what has been lost or taken away.

Restore the man his wife. *Gen.* xx. 7.

He shall *restore* in the principal, and add the fifth part more. *Lev.* vi. 5.

She lands him on his native shores,
And to his father's longing arms *restores.* *Dryden.*

2. To bring back.

The father banish'd virtue shall *restore,*
And crimes shall threat the guilty world no more. *Dryden.*

Thus pencils can, by one slight touch, *restore*
Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryden.*

3. To retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin, to its former state.

Loss of Eden, till one greater man
Restore it, and regain the blissful seat. *Milton, P. L.*

The archangel paus'd
Between the world destroy'd and world *restor'd.* *Milton, P. L.*

These artificial experiments are but so many essays, whereby men attempt to *restore* themselves from the first general curse inflicted upon their labours. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

In his Odysseys, Homer explains, that the hardest difficulties may be overcome by labour, and our fortune *restored* after the severest afflictions. *Prior.*

4. To cure; to recover from disease.

Garth, faster than a plague destroys, *restores.* *Granville.*

5. To recover passages in books from corruption.

RESTO'RE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Restoration. Not in use.

Till he had made amends and full *restore*
For all the damage. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. v. 18.

RESTO'RER. *n. s.* [from *restore.*] One that restores; one that recovers the lost; or repairs the decayed.

Next to the son,
Destin'd *restorer* of mankind, by whom
New heaven and earth shall to the ages rise. *Milton, P. L.*

I foretel you, as the *restorer* of poetry. *Dryden.*

Here are ten thousand persons reduced to the necessity of a low diet and moderate exercise, who are the only great *restorers* of our breed, without which, the nation would in an age become one great hospital. *Swift.*

To **RESTRAI'N.** *v. a.* [*restreindre,* Fr. *restringo,* Latin.]

1. To withhold; to keep in.

If she *restrain'd* the riots of your followers,
'Tis to such wholesome end as clears her. *Shakspeare.*

The gods will plague thee,
That thou *restrain'st* from me the duty, which
To a mother's part belongs. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. To repress; to keep in awe.

The law of nature would be in vain, if there were no body that, in the state of nature, had a power to execute that law, and thereby preserve the innocent and *restrain* offenders. *Locke.*

That all men may be *restrained* from doing hurt to one another, the execution of the law of nature is in that state put into every man's hand, whereby every one has a right to punish the transgressors to such a degree as may hinder its violation. *Locke.*

3. To suppress; to hinder; to repress.

Merciful pow'rs!
Restrain in me the cursed thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Compassion gave him up to tears
A space, till firmer thoughts *restrain'd* excess. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To abridge.

Me of my lawful pleasure she *restrain'd,*
And pray'd me oft forbearance. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Though they two were committed, at least *restrained* of their liberty, yet this discovered too much of the humour of the court. *Clarendon.*

5. To hold in.

His horse, with a half checked bit, and a headstall of sheep's leather, which being *restrained* to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst, and now repaired with knots. *Shakspeare.*

6. To limit; to confine.

We *restrain* it to those only duties, which all men, by force of natural wit, understand to be such duties as concern all men. *Hooker.*

Upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity? whose life depends upon his breath, and is so *restrained* to the present, that it cannot secure to itself the reversion of the very next minute. *South, Serm.*

Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral universality also is to be *restrained* by a part of the predicate; as all the Italians are politicians; that is, those among the Italians, who are politicians, are subtle politicians; i. e. they are generally so. *Watts, Logick.*

Restrai'nable. *adj.* [from *restrain.*] Capable to be restrained.

Therein we must not deny a liberty; nor is the hand of the painter more *restrainable*, than the pen of the poet. *Brown.*

Restrai'nedly. *adv.* [from *restrained.*] With restraint; without latitude.

That Christ's dying for all is the express doctrine of the Scripture, is manifested by the world, which is a word of the widest extent, and although it be sometimes used more *restrainedly*, yet never doth signify a far smaller disproportionable part of the world. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Restrai'ner. *n. s.* [from *restrain.*] One that restrains; one that withholds.

If nothing can relieve us, we must with patience submit unto that restraint, and expect the will of the *restrainer*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Restrai'nt. *n. s.* [from *restrain*; *restreint*, Fr.]

1. Abridgement of liberty.

She will well excuse,
Why at this time the doors are barr'd against you:
Depart in patience,
And about evening come yourself alone,
To know the reason of this strange *restraint*. *Shakspeare.*
I request
The enfranchisement of Arthur, whose *restraint*
Doth move the murm'ring lips of discontent. *Shakspeare.*

It is to no purpose to lay *restraints* or give privileges to men, in such general terms, as the particular persons concerned cannot be known by. *Locke.*

I think it a manifest disadvantage, and a great *restraint* upon us. *Felton on the Classicks.*

2. Prohibition.

What mov'd our parents to transgress his will
For one *restraint*, lords of the world besides? *Milton, P. L.*

3. Limitation; restriction.

If all were granted, yet it must be maintained within any bold *restraints*, far otherwise than it is received. *Brown.*

4. Repression; hindrance of will; act of withholding; state of being withheld.

There is no *restraint* to the Lord to save, by many or by few. *1 Sam.* xiv. 6.

Thus it shall befal
Him who, to worth in woman overtrusting,
Lets her will rule; *restraint* she will not brook. *Milton, P. L.*

Is there any thing, which reflects a greater lustre upon a man's person, than a severe temperance and a *restraint* of himself from vicious pleasures? *South.*

To **RESTRI'CT.**† *v. a.* [*restrictus*, Lat.] To limit; to confine. A word scarce English, Dr. Johnson says; yet it has generally obtained.

In the enumeration of constitutions in this chapter, there is not one that can be limited and *restricted* by such a distinction, nor can perhaps the same person, in different circumstances, be properly confined to one or the other. *Arbuthnot.*

We exhort all persons, who keep horses, to *restrict* the consumption of oats. *Royal Proclamation*, Dec. 1800.

Restri'ction. *n. s.* [*restriction*, Fr.] Confinement; limitation.

This is to have the same *restriction* with all other recreations, that it be made a divertisement not a trade. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Iron manufacture, of all others, ought the least to be encouraged in Ireland; or, if it be, it requires the most *restriction* to certain places. *Temple, Miscell.*

All duties are matter of conscience; with this *restriction*, that a superior obligation suspends the force of an inferior. *L'Estrange.*

Each other gift, which God on man bestows,
Its proper bounds and due *restriction* knows;
To one fix'd purpose dedicates its power. *Prior.*

Celsus's rule, with the proper *restrictions*, is good for people in health. *Arbuthnot.*

Restri'ctive. *adj.* [from *restrict.*]

1. Expressing limitation.

They, who would make the *restrictive* particle belong to the latter clause, and not to the first, do not attend to the reason. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [*Restrictif*, Fr.] Styptick; astringent.

I applied a plaister over it, made up with my common *restrictive* powder. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Restri'ctively. *adv.* [from *restrictive.*] With limitation.

All speech, tending to the glory of God or the good of man, is aright directed; which is not to be understood so *restrictively*, as if nothing but divinity, or necessary concerns of life, may lawfully be brought into discourse. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To **RESTRI'NGE.** *v. a.* [*restringo*, Lat.] To confine; to contract; to astringe.

Restri'ngency.* *n. s.* [*restringens*, Latin.] The power of contracting.

The dyers use this water in reds, and in other colours wanting *restringency*, and in the dying of materials of the slacker contextures. *Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. R. S.* p. 293.

Restri'ngent. *n. s.* [*restringens*, Lat. *restringent*, Fr.] That which hath the power of contracting; styptick.

The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulsion, *restringents* to stench, and incrassatives to thicken the blood. *Harvey.*

To **Restri've.*** *v. n.* [*re* and *strive.*] To strive anew.

Restriving again afresh, with a kick and a wrench together, I freed my long captivated weapon. *Sir E. Sackville, Guardian*, No. 133.

Re'sty.† *adj.* [*restiff*, Fr.] Obstinate in standing still; restiff; as, "a *restie* oxe that will not go forward," Barret; "dull, heavy," Cockeram.

The master is too *resty*, or too rich, to say his own prayers, or to bless his own table. *Milton, Eiconoclast.* § 24.

Have not other hands been tried and found *resty*? but we stick at nothing. *Davenant.*

Men of discretion, whom people in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they please, find them neither *resty* nor vicious. *Swift.*

Resubje'ction.* *n. s.* [*re* and *subjection.*] A second subjection.

An overture of the likelihood of this liberal dispensation from his holy father of Rome, upon the conditions of our *resubjection!* *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 14.

To **Resubli'me.** *v. a.* [*re* and *sublime.*] To sublime another time.

When mercury sublimate is *resublimed* with fresh mercury, it becomes mercurius dulcis, which is a white tasteless earth scarce dissolvable in water, and mercurius dulcis *resublimed* with spirit of salt returns into mercury sublimate. *Newton.*

Resuda'tion.* *n. s.* [*resudation*, Fr. *resudatus*, Lat.] Act of sweating out again. *Cotgrave.*

To **RESU'LT.** *v. n.* [*resulter*, Fr. *resulto*, Lat.]

1. To fly back.

With many a weary step, and many a groan,
Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone;
The huge round stone, *resulting* with a bound,
Thunders impetuous down, and smoaks along the ground. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. [*Resulter*, Fr.] To rise as a consequence; to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring.

Rue prospers much, if set by a fig tree; which is caused, not by reason of friendship, but by extraction of a contrary juice; the one drawing juice fit to *result* sweet, the other bitter. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Such huge extremes, when nature doth unite,
Wonder from thence *results*, from thence delight. *Denham.*

Upon the dissolution of the first earth, this very face of things would immediately *result*. *Burnet, Theory.*

Pleasure and peace do naturally *result* from a holy and good life. *Tillotson, Serm.*

The horror of an object may overbear the pleasure *resulting* from its greatness. *Addison.*

Their effects are often very disproportionable to the principles and parts that *result* from the analysis. *Baker.*

3. To arise as a conclusion from premises.

RESU'LT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Resilience; act of flying back.

Sound is produced between the string and the air, by the return or the *result* of the string, which was strained by the touch to his former place. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Consequence; effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes.

Did my judgement tell me, that the propositions sent to me were the *results* of the major part of their votes, I should then not suspect my own judgment for not speedily concurring with them. *King Charles.*

As in perfumes, compos'd with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost,
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich *result* of all:
So she was all a sweet, whose ev'ry part,
In due proportion mix'd, proclaim'd the maker's art. *Dryden.*

Buying of land is the *result* of a full and satiated gain: men in trade seldom lay out money upon land, till their profit has brought in more than trade can employ. *Locke.*

3. Inference from premises.

These things are a *result* or judgement upon fact. *South.*

4. Resolve; decision. Improper.

Rude, passionate, and mistaken *results* have, at certain times, fallen from great assemblies. *Swift.*

RESU'LTANCE.† *n. s.* [*resultance*, Fr.] The act of resulting.

Neither of which marriages yet taking effect, the *resultance* was only a peace and friendship established upon the first proposition of alliance betwixt them. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 11.

Chiefly in the *resultance* of the beautiful and admirable frame of the whole body. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 183.

He would — thence infer,
That souls were but *resultances* from her. *Donne, Poems,* p. 212.

RESU'MABLE. *adj.* [from *resume*.] What may be taken back.

This was but an indulgence, and therefore *resumable* by the victor, unless there intervened any capitulation to the contrary. *Hale.*

To RESU'ME.† *v. a.* [*resumo*, Lat.]

1. To take back what has been given.

The sun, like this, from which our sight we have,
Gaz'd on too long, *resumes* the light he gave. *Denham.*

Sees not my love, how time *resumes*
The glory which he lent these flowers;
Though none shou'd taste of their perfumes,
Yet must they live but some few hours:
Time, what we forbear, devours. *Waller.*

2. To take back what has been taken away.

That opportunity,
Which then they had to take from 's, to *resume*
We have again. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

They *resume* what has been obtained fraudulently, by surprise and upon wrong suggestions. *Davenant.*

3. To take again.

Then enter into glory, and *resume*
His seat, *Milton, P. L.*

At this, with look serene, he rais'd his head;
Reason *resum'd* her place, and passion fled. *Dryden.*

4. Dryden uses it with *again*, but improperly, unless the resumption be repeated.

To him our common grandsire of the main
Had giv'n to change his form, and chang'd, *resume again.* *Dryden.*

5. To begin again what was broken off: as, to *resume* a discourse.

The vote from the house of commons was read; and, in regard it was late, for it was past eight of the clock, the house was *resumed;* and it was moved, that the committee might sit again to-morrow in the afternoon. *Henry, Ld. Clarendon's Diary,* (1688-9.)

RESU'MPTION. *n. s.* [*resomption*, Fr. *resumptus*, Lat.] The act of resuming.

If there be any fault, it is the *resumption* or the dwelling too long upon his arguments. *Denham.*

The universal voice of the people seeming to call for some kind of *resumption*, the writer of these papers thought it might not be unseasonable to publish a discourse upon grants. *Davenant.*

RESU'MPTIVE. *adj.* [*resumptus*, Lat.] Taking back.

RESUPINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*resupino*, Lat.] The act of lying on the back.

A *resupination* of the figure. *Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.*

To RESURVE'Y. *v. a.* [*re* and *survey*.] To review; to survey again.

I have, with cursory eye, o'erglanc'd the articles;
Appoint some of your counsel presently
To sit with us, once more with better heed
To *resurvey* them. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

RESURRE'CTION. *n. s.* [*resurrection*, Fr. *resurrectum*, Lat.] Revival from the dead; return from the grave.

The Sadducees were grieved, that they taught and preached through Jesus the *resurrection* from the dead. *Acts*, iv. 2.

Nor after *resurrection* shall he stay
Longer on earth, than certain times to appear
To his disciples. *Milton, P. L.*

He triumphs in his agonies, whilst the soul springs forward to the great object which she has always had in view, and leaves the body with an expectation of being remitted to her in a glorious and joyful *resurrection*. *Addison, Spect.*

Perhaps there was nothing ever done in all past ages, and which was not a publick fact, so well attested as the *resurrection* of Christ. *Watts.*

To RESU'SCITATE.† *v. a.* [*resuscito*, Lat. *resusciter*, Fr.] To stir up anew: to revive.

We have beasts and birds for dissections, though divers parts, which you account vital, be perished and taken forth, *resuscitating* of some that seem dead in appearance. *Bacon.*

That after death we should be *resuscitated*. *Glanville, Pre-ex.* ch. 14.

To RESU'SCITATE.* *v. n.* To awaken; to revive.

Those birds, that yearly sleep a winter's death,
Each spring to mighty love *resuscitate*. *Feltham, Lusoria,* § 35.

RESUSCITA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *resuscitate*.] The act of stirring up anew; the act of reviving, or state of being revived.

The *resuscitation* of the body from its dust is a supernatural work, yet such as whereof God hath been pleased to give us many images and prefigurations even in nature itself. *Bp. Hall, Tempt. Repell.* D. 1. § 5.

The *resuscitation* of all his saints into the eternal happiness, which they had fallen from. *More, Myst. of Godliness,* (1660,) p. 277.

Resuscitation of the day,
Or resurrection of the spring. *Cowley, Ode Resl. K. Ch. II.*

Your very obliging manner of enquiring after me, at your *resuscitation*, should have been sooner answered; I sincerely rejoice at your recovery. *Pope.*

RESU'SCITATIVE.* *adj.* [*resuscitatif*, Fr.] Reviving; raising from death to life. *Cotgrave.*

To RETAI'L.† *v. a.* [from the old Fr. *retailler*, to cut into little pieces; to separate.]

1. To sell in small quantities; in consequence of selling at second hand.

All encouragement should be given to artificers; and those, who make, should also vend and *retail* their commodities. *Locke.*

2. To sell at second hand.

The sage dame,
By names of toasts, *retails* each batter'd jade. *Pope.*

3. To tell in broken parts, or at second hand.

He is furnish'd with no certainties,
More than he haply may *retail* from me. *Shakspeare.*
Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
To whom I will *retail* my conquest won,
And she shall be sole victress, Cæsar's Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

RETAI'L.† *n. s.* [from the verb. The accent on this substantive is now usually on the first syllable; but Dryden and Swift have placed it on the last.] Sale by small quantities, or at second hand.

Then mother church did mightily prevail,
She parcell'd out the Bible by *retail.* *Dryden, Rel. Laici.*
The author, to prevent such a monopoly of sense, is resolved to deal in it himself by *retail.* *Addison.*
We force a wretched trade by beating down the sale,
And selling basely by *retail.* *Swift, Miscell.*

RETAI'LER.† *n. s.* [from *retail.*]

1. One who sells by small quantities.

From these particulars we may guess at the rest, as *retailers* do of the whole piece, by taking a view of its ends. *Hakewill.*

2. One who tells in broken parts, or at second hand.

The admirable Sir Isaac Newton, a much better philosopher, I do not say merely, than Epicurus, or Lucretius, or any of the more modern *retailers* of their blunders; but even than any of the most celebrated ones, whether of ancient or modern times. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. 1.

To RETAI'N.† *v. a.* [*retenco*, Lat. *retener*, Fr.]

1. To keep; not to lose.

Where is the patience now,
That you so oft have boasted to *retain?* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Though the offending part felt mortal pain,
The immortal part its knowledge did *retain.* *Denham.*
The vigour of this arm was never vain;
And that my wonted prowess I *retain*,
Witness these heaps of slaughter. *Dryden.*
A tomb and funeral honours I decreed;
The place your armour and your name *retains.* *Dryden.*
Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it is reasonable to conclude, it can *retain* without the help of the body too. *Locke.*

2. To keep; not to lay aside.

Let me *retain*
The name and all the addition to a king;
The sway, beloved sons, be yours. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
As they did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge, God gave him over to a reprobate mind. *Rom.* i. 22.
Be obedient and *retain*
Unalterably firm his love entire. *Milton, P. L.*
Although they *retain* the word mandrake in the text, yet they retract it in the margin. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
They, who have restored painting in Germany, not having seen any of those fair reliques of antiquity, have *retained* much of that barbarous method. *Dryden.*

3. To keep; not to dismiss.

Receive him that is mine own bowels; whom I would have *retained* with me. *Philem.* 13.
Hollow rocks *retain*
The sound of blustering winds. *Milton.*

4. To keep in pay; to hire. See the last sense of RETAINER.

A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the most learned father of their order to write in its defence. *Addison.*
Lazarus's case is to come on next, and this fee is to *retain* you on his side. *Sherlock, Trial of the Witnesses.*

5. To withhold; to keep back. [Fr. *retenir.*] Not in use.

He laid him bleeding on the ground, and had killed him if his brother Robert had not *retained* him, and made him sensible how much more it concerned him to make his escape than pursue his revenge. *Temple, Intr. Hist. of Eng.* p. 287.

To RETAI'N. *v. n.*

1. To belong to; to depend on.

These betray upon the tongue no heat nor corrosiveness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish *retaining* to bitterness. *Boyle.*
In animals many actions depend upon their living form, as well as that of mixtion, and though they wholly seem to *retain* to the body, depart upon disunion. *Brown.*

2. To keep; to continue. Not in use. Perhaps it should be *remain.*

No more can impure man *retain* and move
In the pure region of that worthy love,
Than earthly substance can unforc'd aspire,
And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*

RETAI'NER.† *n. s.* [from *retain.*]

1. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger-on.

You now are mounted,
Where pow'rs are your *retainers.* *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
One darling inclination of mankind affects to be a *retainer* to religion; the spirit of opposition, that lived long before christianity, and can easily subsist without it. *Swift.*
A combination of honest men would endeavour to extirpate all the profligate immoral *retainers* to each side, that have nothing to recommend them but an implicit submission to their leaders. *Addison, Spect.*

2. In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his house; but only using or bearing his name or livery. *Cowel.*

3. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance.

By another law, the king's officers and farmers were to forfeit their places and holds, in case of unlawful *retainer*, or partaking in unlawful assemblies. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

4. One that retains, or loses not.

One that has forgot the common meaning of words, but an admirable *retainer* of the sound. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 9.

5. A retaining fee; a fee advanced to counsel to retain his services in a trial.

You are men of too much sense, I am sure, to be found on the side of Jannes and Jambres, or to take a *retainer* from Simon Magus. *Bp. Horne, Lett. on Infidelity*, L. 14.

To RETA'KE. *v. a.* [*re* and *take.*] To take again.

A day should be appointed, when the remonstrance should be *retaken* into consideration. *Clarendon.*

To RETA'LIATE.† *v. a.* [*re* and *talio*, Lat. *retalionner*, Fr.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite: it may be used of good or evil.

Our ambassador sent word to the duke's son, that his visit should be *retaliated.* *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 132.
It is very unlucky, to be obliged to *retaliate* the injuries of authors, whose works are so soon forgotten, that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors. *Swift.*
If the first minister of state had used me as you have done, *retaliating* would be thought a mark of courage. *Swift.*

RETALIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *retaliate.*] Requital; return of like for like.

They thought it no irreligion to prosecute the severest *retaliation* or revenge; so that at the same time their outward man might be a saint, and their inward man a devil. *South.*
God, graciously becoming our debtor, takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full *retaliation.* *Calamy, Serm.*

To RETA'RD. *v. a.* [*retardo*, Lat. *retarder*, Fr.]

1. To hinder; to obstruct in swiftness of course.

How Iphitus with me, and Pelias
Slowly retire; the one *retarded* was
By feeble age, the other by a wound. *Denham.*

2. To delay; to put off.

Nor kings nor nations
One moment can *retard* th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

It is as natural to delay a letter at such a season, as to *retard* a melancholy visit to a person one cannot relieve. *Pope.*

To RETA'RD. *v. n.* To stay back.

Some years it hath also *retarded*, and come far later, than usually it was expected. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

RETARDA'TION.† *n. s.* [*retardation*, Fr. from *retard.*] Hindrance; the act of delaying.

Out of this a man may devise the means of altering the colour of birds, and the *retardation* of hoary hairs. *Bacon.*

The eighth is the *retardation* of our glory. *Bp. Hall, Of Contentation*, § 18.

The acceleration or *retardation* of the motion. *More, Song of the Soul, Notes*, p. 392.

RETA'RDER. *n. s.* [from *retard.*] Hinderer; obstructer.

This disputing way of enquiry, is so far from advancing science, that it is no inconsiderable *retarder*. *Glanville.*

RETA'RDMENT.* *n. s.* [from *retard.*] Act of delaying or keeping back.

Which malice or which art no more could stay,
Than witches' charms can a *retardment* bring
To the resuscitation of the day,
Or resurrection of the spring. *Cowley, Ode Rest. K. Ch. II.*

Very probable reasons were offered to justify every new *retardment*. *Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, K. William.*

To RETCH.† *v. n.* [hꝛæcan, Saxon; *recere*, Italian, to vomit; *hraekia*, Icel. the same.] To force up something from the stomach. It is commonly written *reach*.

RE'TCHLESS. *adj.* [sometimes written *wretchless*, properly *reckless*. See RECKLESS.] Careless.

He struggles into breath, and cries for aid;
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid:
He creeps, he walks, and issuing into man,
Grudges their life, from whence his own began;
Retchless of laws, affects to rule alone. *Dryden.*

RETE'CTION. *n. s.* [*retectus*, Lat.] The act of discovering to the view.

This is rather a restoration of a body to its own colour, or a *retection* of its native colour, than a change. *Boyle.*

RETE'NTION. *n. s.* [*retention*, Fr. *retentio*, from *retentus*, Latin.]

1. The act of retaining; the power of retaining.

No woman's heart
So big to hold so much; they lack *retention*. *Shakspeare.*

A froward *retention* of custom is as turbulent a thing, as an innovation; and they that reverence too much old things, are but a scorn to the new. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. *Retention* and retentive faculty is that state of contraction in their solid parts, which makes them hold fast their proper contents. *Quincy.*

3. Memory.

The backward learner makes amends another way, expiating his want of docility with a deeper and a more rooted *retention*. *South, Serm.*

Retention is the keeping of those simple ideas, which from sensation or reflection the mind hath received. *Locke.*

4. The act of withholding any thing.

His life I gave him, and did thereto add
My love without *retention* or restraint;
All his. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

5. Custody; confinement; restraint.

I sent the old and miserable king
To some *retention* and appointed guard. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

RETE'NTIVE. *adj.* [*retentus*, Lat. *retentif*, Fr.]

1. Having the power of retention.

It keepeth sermons in memory, and doth in that respect, although not feed the soul of man, yet help the *retentive* force of that stomach of the mind. *Hooker.*

Have I been ever free, and must my house
Be my *retentive* enemy, my gaol? *Shakspeare.*

From *retentive* cage
When sullen Philomel escapes, her notes
She varies, and of past imprisonment
Sweetly complains. *Philips.*

In Tot'nam fields the brethren with amaze
Prick all their ears up, and forget to graze;
Long Chancery-lane *retentive* rolls the sound,
And courts to courts return it round and round. *Pope.*

2. Having memory.

To remember a song or tune, our souls must be an harmony continually running over in a silent whisper those musical accents, which our *retentive* faculty is preserver of. *Glanville.*

RETE'NTIVE.* *n. s.* [*retentus*, Lat.] Restraint.

Secret checks readily conspire with outward *retentives*. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.*

RETE'NTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *retentive.*] Having the quality of retention.

RE'TICENCE. *n. s.* [*reticence*, Fr. *reticentia*, from *reticeo*, Lat.] Concealment by silence. *Dict.*

RE'TICLE. *n. s.* [*reticulum*, Lat.] A small net. *Dict.*

RETI'CULAR. *adj.* [from *reticulum*, Lat.] Having the form of a small net.

RETI'CULATED. *adj.* [*reticulatus*, Lat.] Made of network; formed with interstitial vacuities.

The intervals of the cavities, rising a little, make a pretty kind of *reticulated* work. *Woodward on Fossils.*

RE'TIFORM. *adj.* [*retiformis*, Lat.] Having the form of a net.

The uveous coat and inside of the choroides are blackened, that the rays may not be reflected backwards to confound the sight; and if any be by the *retiform* coat reflected, they are soon choaked in the black inside of the uvea. *Ray.*

*RE'TINA.** *n. s.* [Latin.] One of the coats or tunicles of the eye.

RETI'NUE. *n. s.* [*retenue*, Fr.] A number attending upon a principal person; a train; a meiny.

Not only this your all-licens'd fool,
But other of your insolent *retinue*,
Do hourly carp and quarrel. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

What followers, what *retinue* can'st thou gain,
Or at thy heels the dizzy multitude,
Longer than thou can'st feed them on thy cost? *Milton, P. R.*

There appears
The long *retinue* of a prosperous reign,
A series of successful years. *Dryden.*

Neither pomp nor *retinue* shall be able to divert the great, nor shall the rich be relieved by the multitude of his treasures. *Rogers, Serm.*

To RETI'RE. *v. n.* [*retirer*, Fr.]

1. To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy.

The mind contracts herself, and shrinketh in,
And to herself she gladly doth *retire*. *Davies.*

The less I may be blest with her company, the more I will *retire* to God and my own heart. *King Charles.*

Thou open'st wisdom's way,
And giv'st access, though secret she *retire*. *Milton, P. L.*

The parliament dissolved, and gentlemen charged to *retire* to their country habitations. *Hayward.*

Perform'd what friendship, justice, truth require,
What could he more but decently *retire*. *Swift.*

2. To retreat from danger.

Set up the standard towards Zion, *retire*, stay not. *Jeremiah.*

From each hand with speed *retir'd*,
Where erst was thickest plac'd, the angelick throng. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To go from a publick station.

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's publick posts *retire*,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys. *Addison.*

4. To go off from company.

The old fellow skuttled out of the room, and *retired*. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To withdraw for safety.

He, that had driven many out of their country, perished in a strange land, *retiring* to the Lacedemonians. 2 *Mac.* v.

To RETI'RE. *v. a.* To withdraw; to take away; to make to retire.

He brake up his court, and *retired* himself, his wife, and children into a forest thereby. *Sidney.*

He, our hope, might have *retir'd* his power,
And driven into despair an enemy's hate. *Shakspeare.*

I will thence *retire* me to my Milan. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

There may be as great a variety in *retiring* and withdrawing men's conceits in the world, as in obtruding them. *Bacon.*

As when the sun is present all the year,
And never doth *retire* his golden ray,
Needs must the spring be everlasting there,
And every season like the month of May. *Davies.*

These actions in her closet, all alone,
Retir'd within herself, she doth fulfill. *Davies.*

After some slight skirmishes, he *retired* himself into the castle of Farnham. *Clarendon.*

Hydra-like, the fire
Lifts up his hundred heads to aim his way;
And scarce the wealthy can one half *retire*,
Before he rushes in to share the prey. *Dryden.*

RETI'RE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Retreat; recession. Not in use.

I heard his praises in pursuit,
But ne'er, till now, his scandal of *retire*. *Shakspeare.*

Thou hast talk'd
Of sallies and *retires*, of trenches, tents. *Shakspeare.*

The battle and the *retire* of the English succours were the causes of the loss of that duchy. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. Retirement; place of privacy. Not in use.

Eve, who unseen
Yet all had heard, with audible lament
Discover'd soon the place of her *retire*. *Milton, P. L.*

RETI'RED. *part. adj.* [from *retire.*]

1. Secret; private.

Language most shews a man; speak that I may see thee: it springs out of the most *retired* and inmost parts of us. *B. Jonson.*

Some, accustomed to *retired* speculations, run natural philosophy into metaphysical notions and the abstract generalities of logick. *Locke.*

He was admitted into the most secret and *retired* thoughts and counsels of his royal master king William. *Addison.*

2. Withdrawn.

You find the mind in sleep *retired* from the senses, and out of these motions made on the organs of sense. *Locke.*

RETI'REDLY.* *adv.* [from *retired.*] In solitude; in privacy. *Sherwood.*

RETI'REDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *retired.*] Solitude; privacy; secrecy.

How many have we known, that have been innocent in their *retiredness*, miserably debauched with lewd conversation! Next to being good, is to consort with the virtuous. *Bp. Hall, Sel. Thoughts*, § 19.

Casting one eye back at the least to his former *retiredness*. *Walton, Rem.* p. 166.

If *retiredness* be not more delicious than affluence or popularity, how comes it that men of great employment do so often lock up themselves from the crowd and flux of affairs? As the happiest part of their lives, they steal themselves into a calm. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 44.

Like one, who in her third widowhood doth profess
Herself a nun, ty'd to *retiredness*,
So affects my muse now a chaste fallowness. *Donne.*

How could he have the leisure and *retiredness* of the cloister, to perform all those acts of devotion in, when the burthen of the reformation lay upon his shoulders? *Atterbury.*

RETI'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *retire.*]

1. Private abode; secret habitation.

Caprea had been the *retirement* of Augustus for some time, and the residence of Tiberius for many years. *Addison.*

He has sold a small estate that he had, and has erected a charitable *retirement* for ancient, poor people to live in prayer and piety. *Law.*

2. Private way of life.

My *retirement* there tempted me to divert those melancholy thoughts. *Denham, Ded.*

An elegant sufficiency, content,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,
Progressive virtue, and approving heaven. *Thomson.*

3. Act of withdrawing.

Short *retirement* urges sweet return. *Milton, P. L.*

4. State of being withdrawn.

In this *retirement* of the mind from the senses, it retains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking, which we call dreaming. *Locke.*

RETO'LD. part. pass. of *retell.* Related or told again.

Whatever Harry Percy then had said
At such a time, with all the rest *retold*,
May reasonably die. *Shakspeare.*

Upon his dead corpse there was such misuse,
By those Welchwomen done, as may not be
Without much shame *retold* or spoken of. *Shakspeare.*

To RETO'RT.† *v. a.* [*retort*, Fr. *retortus*, Lat.]

1. To throw back; to rebound.

His virtues, shining upon others,
Heat them, and they *retort* that heat again
To the first giver. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

The loadstone, which the wary mariner
Doth as directer of his travels bear
Now to the rising sun, now to the set,
Doth never lose that hidden virtue yet,
Which makes it to the north *retort* its look. *Fanshaw, Tr. of Past. Fido.*

When the body is distempered, it *retorts* and shoots backward its indispositions to the mind. *Sir R. Tempest, Ent. of Solitariness*, (1649,) p. 4.

2. To return any argument, censure, or incivility.

His proof will easily be *retorted*, and the contrary proved, by interrogating; shall the adulterer inherit the kingdom of God? if he shall, what need I, that am now exhorted to reform my life, reform it? if he shall not, then certainly I, that am such, am none of the elect; for all, that are elect, shall certainly inherit the kingdom of God. *Hammond.*

He pass'd through hostile scorn;
And with *retorted* scorn his back he turn'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The respondent may shew, how the opponent's argument may be *retorted* against himself. *Watts.*

3. To curve back.

It would be tried how the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line *retorted*; or in some pipe that were sinuous. *Bacon.*

RETO'RT. *n. s.* [*retorte*, Fr. *retortum*, Lat.]

1. A censure or incivility returned.

I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was: this is called the *retort* courteous. *Shakspeare.*

2. A chymical glass vessel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted.

In a laboratory, where the quicksilver is separated by fire, I saw an heap of sixteen thousand *retorts* of iron, every one of which costs a crown at the best hand from the iron furnaces in Corinthia. *Brown, Trav.*

Recent urine distilled yields a limpid water; and what remains at the bottom of the *retort* is not acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

RETO'RTER. *n. s.* [from *retort.*] One that retorts.

RETO'RTING.* *n. s.* [from *retort.*] Act of casting back, in the way of censure or incivility.

As for those little *retortings* of my own expressions, "of being dull by design, witty in October, shining, excelling," and so forth; they are the common cavils of every witling, who has no other methods of shewing his parts, but by little variations and repetitions of the man's word whom he attacks. *Tatler*, No. 239.

RETO'RTION.† *n. s.* [from *retort.*] The act of retorting.

As for the seeming reasons which this opinion leads unto, they will appear, like the staff of Egypt, either to break under, or by an easy *retortion* to pierce and wound, itself. *Spencer on Prod.* (1665,) p. 253.

Complaints and *retortions* are the common refuge of causes that want better arguments. *Lively Oracles, &c.* (1678,) p. 24.

To RETO'SS. *v. a.* [*re* and *toss.*] To toss back.

Tost and *retost* the ball incessant flies. *Pope, Odyss.*

To RETOU'CH. *v. a.* [*retoucher*, Fr.] To improve by new touches.

He furnished me with all the passages in Aristotle and Horace, used to explain the art of poetry by painting; which, if ever I *retouch* this essay, shall be inserted. *Dryden.*

Lintot, dull rogue, will think your price too much:
" Not sir, if you revise it and *retouch.*" *Pope.*

To RETRA'CE. *v. a.* [*retracer*, Fr.] To trace back; to trace again.

Then if the line of Turnus you *retrace*,
He springs from Inachus of Argive race. *Dryden.*

To RETRA'CT. *v. a.* [*retractus*, Lat. *retracter*, Fr.]

1. To recall; to recant.

Were I alone to pass the difficulties,
Paris should ne'er *retract* what he hath done,
Nor faint in the pursuit. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

If his subtilities could have satisfied me, I would as freely have *retracted* this charge of idolatry, as I ever made it. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To take back; to resume.

A great part of that time, which the inhabitants of the former earth had to spare, and whereof they made so ill use, was employed in making provision for bread; and the excess of fertility which contributed so much to their miscarriages, was *retracted* and cut off. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

To RETRA'CT. *v. n.* To unsay; to withdraw concession.

She will, and she will not, she grants, denies,
Consents, *retracts*, advances, and then flies. *Granville.*

To RETRA'CTATE.* *v. a.* [*retractatus*, Lat.] To recant; to unsay.

St. Augustine was not ashamed to *retractate*, we might say revoke, many things that had passed him; and doth even glory that he seeth his infirmities.
Translators of the Bible to the Reader.

RETRACTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*retractation*, Fr. *retractatio*, Lat.] Recantation; change of opinion declared.

Saint Austen, in the ix. chapter of his first book of *retractations* sayth, he had diligently searched from whence evil might spring. *Crowley, Def. of Eng. Writers,* (1566,) fol. 31. b.

Culpable beginnings have found commendable conclusions, and infamous courses pious *retractations.*
Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 6.

RETRA'CTION.† *n. s.* [*retraction*, old Fr.]

1. Act of withdrawing something advanced, or changing something done.

They make bold with the Deity when they make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such countermarches and *retractions*, as we do not impute to the Almighty. *Woodward.*

2. Recantation; declaration of change of opinion.

There came into her head certain verses, which if she had had present commodity, she would have joined as a *retraction* to the other. *Sidney.*

These words (1 Sam. xxv. 32, 33.) are David's *retraction*, or laying down of a bloody and revengeful resolution.
South, Serm. ii. 355.

3. Act of withdrawing a claim.

Other men's insatiable desire of revenge hath wholly beguiled both church and state, of the benefit of all my either *retractions* or concessions. *King Charles.*

RETRA'CTIVE.* *n. s.* [from *retract.*] That which withdraws or takes from.

We could make this use of it, to be a strong *retractive* from any, even our dearest and gainfullest, sins.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 139.

The *retractives* of bashfulness — might have hindered his progression. *Naunton, Fragm. Reg. of Ld. Mountjoy.*

RETRA'ICT.† *n. s.* [*retraicte*, Fr.] Retreat: Obsolete. It was formerly *retrait*, as in Spenser, and so rendered from the French by Cotgrave.

The earl of Lincoln deceived of the country's concourse unto him, and seeing the business past *retraict*, resolved to make on where the king was, and give him battle. *Bacon.*

RETRA'IT.† *n. s.* [*ritratto*, Italian.] A cast of the countenance; a picture: Obsolete.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,
Under the shadow of her even brows,
Working bellgards, and amorous *retraite*,
And every one her with a grace endows. *Spenser.*
She is the mighty Queen of Faery,
Whose faire *retraite* I in my shield doe beare. *Spenser.*

RETRE'AT. *n. s.* [*retraite*, Fr.]

1. Act of retiring.

But beauty's triumph is well-tim'd *retreat*
As hard a science to the fair as great. *Pope.*

2. State of privacy; retirement.

Here in the calm still mirror of *retreat*,
I studied Shrewsbury the wise and great. *Pope.*

3. Place of privacy; retirement.

He built his son a house of pleasure, and spared no cost to make a delicious *retreat.* *L'Estrange.*

Holy *retreat*, sithence no female thither
Must dare approach, from the inferiour reptile
To woman, form divine. *Prior.*

4. Place of security.

This place our dungeon, not our safe *retreat*,
Beyond his potent arm. *Milton, P. L.*
That pleasing shade they sought, a soft *retreat*,
From sudden April's showers, a shelter from the heat. *Dryden.*

There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of obscure and undefined words; which yet make these *retreats* more like the dens of robbers, than the fortresses of fair warriors. *Locke.*

5. Act of retiring before a superiour force. *Retreat* is less than flight.

Honourable *retreats* are no ways inferior to brave charges as having less of fortune, more of discipline, and as much of valour. *Bacon.*

Unmov'd
With dread of death to flight or foul *retreat.* *Milton, P. L.*
No thought of flight,
None of *retreat.* *Milton, P. L.*

To RETRE'AT.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to a private abode.

2. To take shelter; to go to a place of security.

But yet so fast they could not home *retreat*,
But that swift Talus did the foremost win.
Spenser, F. Q. v. vii. 35.

3. To retire from a superiour enemy.

4. To go back out of the former place.

The rapid currents drive
Towards the *retreating* sea their furious tide. *Milton, P. L.*

My subject does not oblige me to look after the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now *retreated.* *Woodward.*

Having taken her by the hand, he *retreated* with his eye fixed upon her. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

RETRE'ATED. *part. adj.* [from *retreat.*] Retired; gone to privacy.

Others more mild,
Retreated in a private valley, sing. *Milton.*

To RETRE'NCH.† *v. a.* [*retrencher*, Fr. Cotgrave; " to cut off, to curtail, to diminish; also, to intrench, to lodge in trenches." The term, a *retrenched* post, is still military language. *Retrench-*

ment also for *fortification* stands in most editions of Dr. Johnson's dictionary, but is in some improperly omitted.]

1. To cut off; to pare away.

The pruner's hand must quench
Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts *retrench*. *Denham.*

Nothing can be added to the wit of Ovid's Metamorphoses; But many things ought to have been *retrenched*. *Dryden.*

We ought to *retrench* those superfluous expences to qualify ourselves for the exercise of charity. *Atterbury.*

2. To confine. Improper.

In some reigns, they are for a power and obedience that is unlimited; and in others, are for *retrenching*, within the narrowest bounds, the authority of the princes and the allegiance of the subject. *Addison, Freeholder.*

To RETRE'NCH. *v. n.* To live with less magnificence or expence.

Can I *retrench*? yes mighty well
Shrink back to my paternal cell,
A little house, with trees a-row,
And like its master, very low. *Pope, Epist. of Hor.*

RETRE'NCHING.* *n. s.* [from *retrench.*] A curtailing; a cutting out; a purposed omission.

All ancient books, having been preserved by transcription, were liable through ignorance, negligence, or fraud, to be corrupted in three different ways, that is to say, by *retrenchings*, additions, and alterations. *Harris, Philol. Inquiries.*

RETRE'NCHMENT. *n. s.* [*retranchement*, Fr. from *retrench.*]

1. The act of lopping away.

I had studied Virgil's design, his judicious management of the figures, the sober *retrenchments* of his sense, which always leaves somewhat to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleasure. *Dryden, Ded. to Virg.*

The want of vowels in our language has been the general complaint of our politest authors, who nevertheless have made these *retrenchments*, and consequently encreased our former scarcity. *Addison.*

I would rather be an advocate for the *retrenchment*, than the encrease of this charity. *Atterbury.*

2. Fortification.

To RE'TRIBUTE.† *v. a.* [*retribuo*, Lat. *retribuer*, Fr.] To pay back; to make repayment of.

Here is no want of pleasure neither, abounding in gardens, fruit, and corn; which, being cultivated, *retribute* a gainful acknowledgement. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 223.

I come to tender you the man you have made,
And like a thankful stream to *retribute*
All you my ocean have enrich'd me with.
Beaum. and Fl. Q. of Corinth.

Both the will and power to serve him are his upon so many scores, that we are unable to *retribute*, unless we do restore; and all the duties we can pay our Maker are less properly requitals than restitutions. *Boyle.*

In the state of nature, a man comes by no arbitrary power to use a criminal, but only to *retribute* to him, so far as calm reason and conscience dictate, what is proportionate to his transgression. *Locke.*

RE'TRIBUTER. *n. s.* [from *retribute.*] One that makes retribution.

RETRIBU'TION. *n. s.* [*retribution*, Fr. from *retribute.*] Repayment; return accommodated to the action.

The king thought he had not remunerated his people sufficiently with good laws, which evermore was his *retribution* for treasure. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

In good offices and due *retributions*, we may not be pinching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to higgle and dodge in the amends. *Bp. Hall.*

All who have their reward on earth, the fruits
Of painful superstition, and blind zeal,
Nought seeking but the praise of men, here find
Fit *retribution*, empty as their deeds. *Milton, P. L.*

There is no nation, though plunged into never such gross idolatry, but has some awful sense of a Deity, and a persuasion of a state of *retribution* to men after this life. *South.*

It is a strong argument for a state of *retribution* hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous. *Addison, Spect.*

RETRI'BUTIVE.† } *adj.* [from *retribute.*] Repaying;
RETRI'BUTORY. } making repayment.

Neither is it the pleasure of the Almighty to defer the *retributory* comforts of his mourners till another world: even here He is ready to supply them with abundant consolations. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 183.

Something strangely *retributive* is working. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

RETRIE'VABLE.† *adj.* [from *retrieve.*] That may be retrieved.

I interest myself a little in the history of it, [office of poet laureate,] and rather wish somebody may accept it that will retrieve the credit of the thing, if it be *retrievable*, or ever had any credit. *Gray, Lett. to Mason,* (1757.)

To RETRIE'VE.† *v. a.* [*retrouver*, Fr. *ritrovare*, Ital. "iterum invenire; quod, ni fallor, à Teut. *treffen*, tangere, attingere, ortum ducit; quod eò verisimilius fit, quòd antiqui semper *treuver* scripserunt." Skinner.]

1. To recover; to restore.

By this conduct we may *retrieve* the publick credit of religion, reform the example of the age, and lessen the danger we complain of. *Rogers, Serm.*

2. To repair.

O reason! once again to thee I call;
Accept my sorrow, and *retrieve* my fall. *Prior.*

3. To regain.

With late repentance now they would *retrieve*
The bodies they forsook, and wish to live. *Dryden.*

Philomela's liberty *retriev'd*,
Cheers her sad soul. *Philips.*

4. To recall; to bring back.

If one, like the old Latin poets, came among them, it would be a means to *retrieve* them from their cold trivial conceits, to an imitation of their predecessors. *Bp. Berkeley to Pope.*

RETRIE'VE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A seeking again; a discovery. *Bullokar.*

We'll bring Wax to the *retrieve*. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

With this they all were satisfied,
As men are wont o' th' bias'd side,
Applauded the profound dispute;
And grew more gay and resolute
By having overcome all doubt,
Than if it never had fall'n out;
And to compleat their narrative
Agreed t' insert this strange *retrieve*. *Butler's Remains.*

RETROA'CTION.† *n. s.* [*retrò*, Lat. backwards, and *action*; *retroacte*, Fr.] Action backward.

RETROA'CTIVE.* *adj.* [*retrò*, Lat. and *active.*] Acting in regard to things past.

A bill of pains and penalties was introduced, a *retroactive* statute, to punish the offences, which did not exist at the time they were committed. *Gibbon's Mem.* p. xi.

RETROCE'SSION.† *n. s.* [*retrocessum*, Lat.] The act of going back.

This argument is drawn from the sun's *retrocession*. *More, Immort. of the Soul,* iii. ii. 66.

The *retrocession* of the shadow must be as natural as before. *Gregory, Posthum.* p. 40.

RETROCOPULA'TION. *n. s.* [*retro* and *copulation.*] Post-coition.

From the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessity of *retrocopulation*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

RETROGRADA'TION.† *n. s.* [*retrogradation*, Fr. from *retrograde.*] The act of going backward.

For *retrogradation*, the shadow went back ten degrees in the dial of Ahaz. *Bp. Hall, Serm. on Ps.* cvii. 34.

Planets — have their stations and *retrogradations*, as well as their direct motion. *Cudworth, Serm.* p. 58.

As for the revolutions, stations, and *retrogradations* of the planets, observed constantly in most certain periods of time, it sufficiently demonstrates, that their motions are governed by counsel. *Ray on the Creation.*

RE'TROGRADE. *adj.* [*retrograde*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.]

1. Going backward.

Princes, if they use ambitious men, should handle it so, as they be still progressive, and not *retrograde*. *Bacon.*

2. Contrary; opposite.

Your intent
In going back to school to Wittenberg,
It is most *retrograde* to our desire. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

3. In astronomy, planets are *retrograde*, when by their proper motion in the zodiack, they move backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs; as from the second degree of Aries to the first: but this retrogradation is only apparent and occasioned by the observer's eye being placed on the earth; for to an eye at the sun, the planet will appear always direct, and never either stationary or *retrograde*. *Harris.*

Their wand'ring course, now high, now low, then hid,
Progressive, *retrograde*, or standing still,
In six thou see'st. *Milton, P. L.*

Two geomantick figures were display'd;
One when direct, and one when *retrograde*. *Dryden.*

To **Re'trograde.** *v. n.* [*retrograder*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.] To go backward.

The race and period of all things here is to turn things more pneumatical and rare, and not to *retrograde* from pneumatical to that which is dense. *Bacon.*

Retrogre'ssion. *n. s.* [*retro* and *gressus*, Lat.] The act of going backwards.

The account, established upon the rise and descent of the stars, can be no reasonable rule unto distant nations, and by reason of their *retrogression*, but temporary unto any one. *Brown.*

Retromi'ngency. *n. s.* [*retro* and *mingo*, Lat.] The quality of staling backwards.

The last foundation was *retromingency*, or pissing backwards; for men observing both sexes to urine backwards, or aversly between their legs, they might conceive there were feminine parts in both. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Retromi'ngent. *n. s.* [*retro* and *mingens*, Lat.] An animal staling backward.

By reason of the backward position of the feminine parts of quadrupeds, they can hardly admit the substitution of masculine generations, except it be in *retromingents*. *Brown.*

RE'TROSPECT. *n. s.* [*retro* and *specio*, Latin.] Look thrown upon things behind or things past.

As you arraign his majesty by *retrospect*, so you condemn his government by second sight. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Retrospe'ction. *n. s.* [from *retrospect*.] Act or faculty of looking backwards.

Can'st thou take delight in viewing
This poor isle's approaching ruin,
When thy *retrospection* vast
Sees the glorious ages past?
Happy nation were we blind,
Or had only eyes behind. *Swift.*

Retrospe'ctive. *adj.* [from *retrospect*.] Looking backwards.

In vain the grave, with *retrospective* eye,
Would from the apparent what conclude the why. *Pope.*

To **Retru'de.** * *v. a.* [*retrudo*, Latin.] To thrust back.

The term of latitude is breathless line;
A point the line doth manfully *retrude*
From infinite process. *More, Song of the Soul*, (1647.)

To **Retu'nd.** *v. a.* [*retundo*, Lat.] To blunt; to turn.

Covered with skin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally a very cold part, and also to quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and *retund* the edge of any weapon. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **RETU'RN.** *v. n.* [*retourner*, Fr.]

1. To come again to the same place.

Whoso rolleth a stone, it will *return* upon him. *Prov.* xxvi.

On their embattled ranks the waves *return*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To come back to the same state.

If they *returned* out of bondage, it must be into a state of freedom. *Locke.*

3. To go back.

I am in blood
Stept in so far, that should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To *return* to the business in hand, the use of a little insight in those parts of knowledge, is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*

4. To make answer.

The thing of courage,
As rous'd with rage, with rage doth sympathize;
And with an accent tun'd in self-same key,
Returns to chiding fortune. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

He said; and thus the queen of heaven *return'd*;
Must I, oh Jove, in bloody wars contend! *Pope.*

5. To come back; to come again; to revisit.

Thou to mankind
Be good, and friendly still, and oft *return*. *Milton, P. L.*

6. After a periodical revolution, to begin the same again.

With the year
Seasons *return*, but not to me *returns*
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn. *Milton, P. L.*

7. To retort; to recriminate.

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden.*

To **Retu'rn.** *v. a.*

1. To repay; to give in requital.

Return him a trespass offering. *1 Sam.* vi. 3.

Thy Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head. *1 Kings*, ii. 44.

What peace can we *return*,
But to our power, hostility, and hate? *Milton, P. L.*

When, answer none *return'd*, I set me down. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To give back.

What counsel give ye to *return* answer to this people. *2 Chron.*

3. To send back.

Reject not then what offer'd means, who knows
But God hath set before us, to *return* thee
Home to thy country and his sacred house. *Milton, S. A.*

4. To give account of.

Probably one fourth part more died of the plague than are *return'd*. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

5. To transmit.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money, and *return* the same to the treasurer for his majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

Retu'rn. † *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of coming back to the same place.

The king of France so suddenly gone back!
Something since his coming forth is thought of,
That his *return* was now most necessary. *Shakspeare.*

When forc'd from hence to view our parts he mourns;
Takes little journies, and makes quick *returns*. *Dryden.*

2. Retrogression.

3. Act of coming back to the same state.

At the *return* of the year, the king of Syria will come up. *1 Kings*, xx. 22.

4. Revolution; vicissitude.

Weapons hardly fall under rule; yet even they have *returns* and vicissitudes; for ordnance was known in the city of the Oxidraces in India, and is what the Macedonians called thunder and lightning. *Bacon, Ess.*

5. Repayment of money laid out in commodities for sale.

As for any merchandize you have bought, ye shall have your *return* in merchandize or gold. *Bacon.*

As to roots accelerated in their ripening, there is the high price that those things bear, and the swiftness of their *returns*; for, in some grounds, a radish comes in a month, that in others will not come in two, and so make double *returns*. *Bacon.*

6. Profit; advantage.

The fruit, from many days of recreation, is very little; but from these few hours we spend in prayer, the *return* is great. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

7. Remittance; payment from a distant place.

Within these two months, I do expect *return*
Of thrice three times the value of this bond. *Shakspeare.*

Brokers cannot have less money by them, than one twentieth part of their yearly *returns*. *Locke.*

8. Repayment; retribution; requital.

You made my liberty your late request,
Is no *return* due from a grateful breast?
I grow impatient, till I find some way,
Great offices, with greater to repay. *Dryden.*

Since these are some of the *returns* which we made to God after obtaining our successes, can we reasonably presume, that we are in the favour of God? *Atterbury.*

Nothing better becomes a person in a publick character, than such a publick spirit; nor is there any thing likely to procure him larger *returns* of esteem. *Atterbury.*

Returns, like these, our mistress bids us make,
When from a foreign prince a gift her Britons take. *Prior.*

Ungrateful lord!
Would'st thou invade my life, as a *return*
For proffer'd love? *Rowe.*

9. Act of restoring or giving back; restitution.

The other ground of God's sole property in any thing, is the gift, or rather the *return* of it made by man to God. *South.*

10. Relapse.

This is breaking into a constitution to serve a present expedient; the remedy of an empirick, to stifle the present pain, but with certain prospect of sudden *returns*. *Swift.*

11. [*Retour*, Fr.]

Either of the adjoining sides of the front of an house, or ground-plot, is called a *return* side. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

Both these sides are not only *returns*, but parts of the front, and a stately tower in the midst of the front. *Bacon.*

12. Report; account: as, the sheriff's *return*. To this sense also perhaps may be referred the *return* of Members of Parliament. *Mason.*

The members returned are the sitting members, until the house of commons upon petition shall adjudge the *return* to be false and illegal. *Blackstone.*

13. [In law.] Certain days in every term are called *return*-days, or days in bank; and so Hilary term hath four returns. *Cowel.*

On some one of these days in bank all original writs are returnable, and therefore they are generally called the *returns* of that term. *Blackstone.*

Retu'rnable. *adj.* Allowed to be reported back. A law term.

It may be decided in that court, where the verdict is *returnable*. *Hale.*

He shall have an attachment against the sheriff, directed to the coroner, and *returnable* into the king's bench. *Ayliffe.*

Retu'rner. *n. s.* [from *return*.] One who pays or remits money.

The chapmen, that give highest for this, can make most profit by it, and those are the *returners* of our money. *Locke.*

Retu'rnless. *adj.* Admitting no return; irremeable.

But well knew the troth
Of this thine owne returne, though all my friends,
I knew as well should make *returnlesse* ends. *Chapman.*

Revalua'tion.* *n. s.* [*re* and *valuation*.] A fresh valuation. *Sherwood.*

Reve.† *n. s.* The bailiff of a franchise or manour. See Reeve.

The *reve* was a slendre colerike man:—
Wel coude he kepe a garner and a binne;
There was none auditor coude on him winne:
Wel wiste he by the drought, and by the raine,
The yelding of his seed, and of his grain. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

To REVEA'L. *v. a.* [*revelo*, Lat. *reveler*, Fr.]

1. To show; to discover; to lay open; to disclose a secret.

Be ashamed: speaking again that which thou hast heard, and *revealing* of secrets. *Ecclus.* xli. 23.

Light was the wound, the prince's care unknown,
She might not, would not yet *reveal* her own. *Waller.*

The answer to one who asked what time was, *si non rogas intelligo*; that is, the more I think of time, the less I understand it; might persuade one, that time, which *reveals* all other things, is itself not to be discovered. *Locke.*

Thy throne is darkness in the abyss of light,
A blaze of glory that forbids the sight;
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And search no further than thyself *reveal'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To impart from heaven.

The sufferings of this life are not to be compared with the glory which shall be *revealed* in us. *Rom.* viii. 18.

Revea'ler. *n. s.* [from *reveal*.]

1. Discoverer; one that shows or makes known.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unseen, as a stable assent unto things inevident, upon authority of the divine *revealer*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The lives of the *revealers* may be justly set over against the revelation, to find whether they agree. *Atterbury.*

2. One that discovers to view.

He brought a taper; the *revealer* light
Expos'd both crime and criminal to sight. *Dryden.*

Revea'lment.* *n. s.* [from *reveal*.] The act of revealing.

This is one reason why God permits so many heinous impieties to be concealed here on earth, because he intends to dignify that day with the *revealment* of them. *South, Serm.* vii. 270.

*REVEI'LLE.** } *REVEI'LLE.* } *n. s.* [French; from *reveiller*, to awake.] The military notice by beat of drum, about day-break, that it is time to rise. It is vulgarly pronounced *revelly'*, with the accent on the last syllable: our poets, old and modern, place it on the second.

Sound the trumpet, beat the drum;
Through all the world around;
Sound a *reveille*, sound, sound,
The warrior god is come. *Dryden, Secular Masque.*

Save where the fife its shrill *reveille* screams. *Campbell, Gertrude.*

To RE'VEL.† *v. n.* [Skinner derives it from *reveiller*, Fr. to awake; Lye from *ravelen*, *raveelen*, Dutch, to rove loosely about, which is much countenanced by the old phrase, *revel-rout*. Dr. Johnson. — Tyrrwhitt illustrates the word, in the Canterbury Tales of Chaucer, as "entertainment, properly during the night;" thus evidently alluding to the Fr. *reveillir*, to awake, or to keep awake. "And made *revel* all the longe night." Kn. Tale. And this is most probably the origin of our word. The *revels* of old were dances, masks, and the like, appropriated chiefly to the night-season. See also Wake.] To feast with loose and clamorous merriment.

My honey love,
Will we return unto thy father's house,
And *revel* it as bravely as the best. *Shakspeare.*

We'll keep no great ado—a friend or two.
Tybalt being slain so late,

It may be thought we held him carelessly,
Being our kinsman, if we *revel* much. *Shakspeare.*
Antony, that *revels* long o'nights,
Is up. *Shakspeare.*
We shall have *revelling* to-night;
I will assume thy part in some disguise. *Shakspeare.*
He can report you more odd tales
Of our outlaw Robin Hood,
That *revell'd* here in Sherewood,
Though he ne'er shot in his bow. *B. Jonson.*
Were the doctrine new,
That the earth mov'd, this day would make it true;
For every part to dance and *revel* goes,
They tread the air, and fall not where they rose. *Donne.*
Whene'er I *revell'd* in the women's bow'rs;
For first I sought her but at looser hours:
The apples she had gather'd smelt most sweet. *Prior.*

Re'vel.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

Let them pinch the unclean knight,
And ask him, why, that hour of fairy *revel*,
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread? *Shakspeare.*
They could do no less but, under your fair conduct,
Crave leave to view these ladies, and intreat
An hour of *revels* with them. *Shakspeare.*
What makes the studious man prefer a book before a *revel*, the rigors of contemplation and retirement before merry-meetings and jolly company? — Because a nobler pleasure has rendered those inferiour ones tasteless and contemptible. *South, Serm.* viii. 408.

Re'vel-rout. *n. s.*

1. A mob; an unlawful assembly of a rabble. *Ainsworth.*
2. Tumultuous festivity.

For this his minion, the *revel-rout* is done. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

To **Reve'l.** *v. a.* [*revello*, Lat.] To retract; to draw back.

Those, who miscarry, escape by their flood, *revelling* the humours from their lungs. *Harvey.*
Venesection in the left arm does more immediate *revel*, yet the difference is minute. *Friend, Hist. of Physick.*

Revela'tion. *n. s.* [from *revelation*, Fr.]

1. Discovery; communication; communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven.

When the divine *revelations* were committed to writing, the Jews were such scrupulous reverers of them, that they numbered even the letters of the Old Testament. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*
As the gospel appears in respect of the law to be a clearer *revelation* of the mystical part, so it is a far more benign dispensation of the practical part. *Sprat.*

2. The apocalypse; the prophecy of St. John, revealing future things.

Re'veller. *n. s.* [from *revel.*] One who feasts with noisy jollity.

Fairies black, grey, green and white,
You moonshine *revellers* attend your office. *Shakspeare.*
Unwelcome *revellers*, whose lawless joy
Pains the sage ear, and hurts the sober eye. *Pope.*

Re'velling.* *n. s.* [from *revel.*] Loose jollity; revelry.

They — used secret ceremonies, or made *revellings* of strange rites. *Wisd.* xiv. 23.
The time past of our life may suffice us to have wrought the will of the Gentiles, when we walked in lasciviousness, lusts, excess of wine, *revellings*, banquetings, and abominable idolatries. 1 *Pet.* iv. 3.

Re'velry. *n. s.* [from *revel.*] Loose jollity; festive mirth.

Forget this new-fall'n dignity,
And fall into our rustick *revelry*. *Shakspeare.*
There let Hymen oft appear
In saffron robe, with taper clear,
And pomp, and feast, and *revelry*,
With mask and antique pageantry. *Milton, L'All.*

To **REVE'NGE.** *v. a.* [*revencher*, *revancher*, Fr.]

1. To return an injury.

Not unappeas'd, he pass'd the Stygian gate,
Who leaves a brother to *revenge* his fate. *Pope.*

2. To vindicate by punishment of an enemy.

If our hard fortune no compassion draws,
The gods are just, and will *revenge* our cause. *Dryden.*

3. To wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them. With the reciprocal pronoun, or in a passive sense.

Come, Antony and young Octavius,
Revenge yourselves alone on Cassius. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*
It is a quarrel most unnatural,
To be *reveng'd* on *him* that loveth thee. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
Northumberland slew thy father;
And thine lord Clifford; and you vow'd revenge:
If I be not, heavens be *reveng'd* on *me!* *Shakspeare.*
Edom hath *reveng'd himself* upon Judah. *Ezek.* xxv. 12.
O Lord, visit me, and *revenge me* of my persecutors. *Jer.*
Who shall come to stand against thee, to be *revenged* for the unrighteous men? *Wisd.* xii. 12.
Your fury of a wife,
Not yet content to be *reveng'd* on *you*,
The agents of your passion will pursue. *Dryden.*

Reve'nge. *n. s.* [*revenche*, *revanche*, Fr.]

1. Return of an injury.

May we, with the witness of a good conscience, pursue him with further *revenge*. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*
I will make mine arrows drunk with blood; from the beginning of *revenges* upon the enemy. *Deut.* xxxii. 42.
Deformed persons are commonly even with nature; for as nature has done ill by them, so they do by nature; being void of natural affection, they have their *revenge* of nature. *Bacon.*
But what will not ambition and *revenge*
Descend to? *Milton, P. L.*
The satyr in a rage
Forgets his bus'ness is to laugh and bite,
And will of death and dire *revenges* write. *Dryden.*
Draco, the Athenian lawgiver, granted an impunity to any person that took *revenge* upon an adulterer. *Broome.*

2. The passion of vengeance; desire of hurting one from whom hurt has been received.

Revenges burn in them: for their dear causes
Would, to the bleeding and the grim alarm,
Excite the mortified man. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. *Revenge* is an act of passion; *vengeance*, of justice. Injuries are *revenged;* crimes are *avenged*. This distinction is perhaps not always preserved.

Re'vengeful. *adj.* [from *revenge.*] Vindictive; full of revenge; full of vengeance.

May my hands
Never brandish more *revengeful* steel
Over the glittering helmet of my foe. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*
If thy *revengeful* heart cannot forgive,
Lo! here I lend thee this sharp pointed sword,
Which hide in this true breast. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
Into my borders now Jarbas falls,
And my *revengeful* brother scales the walls. *Denham.*
Repeating England, this *revengeful* day,
To Philip's manes did an off'ring bring. *Dryden.*

Reve'ngefully. *adv.* [from *revengeful.*] Vindictively.

He smil'd *revengefully*, and leap'd
Upon the floor; thence gazing at the skies,
His eye-balls fiery red, and glowing vengeance;
Gods I accuse you not. *Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.*

Reve'ngefulness.* *n. s.* [from *revengeful.*] Vindictiveness; state or quality of being revengeful.

Boisterous wrath, and stormy *revengefulness;* fool-hardy confidence, and indefatigable contention about vain objects. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653.) p. 196.

Reve'ngeless.* *adj.* [*revenge* and *less.*] Unrevenged.

We, full of hearty tears
For our good father's loss,
Cannot so lightly over-jump his death
As leave his woes revengeless. *Marston, Malcontent.*

REVE'NGER. *n. s.* [from *revenge.*]

1. One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's injuries.

May be, that better reason will assuage
The rash *revenger's* heat; words, well dispos'd,
Have secret power to appease enflamed rage. *Spenser.*

I do not know,
Wherefore my father should *revengers* want,
Having a son and friends. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

So shall the great *revenger* ruinate
Him and his issue by a dreadful fate. *Sandys, Paraph.*

Morocco's monarch
Had come in person, to have seen and known
The injur'd world's *revenger* and his own. *Waller.*

2. One who punishes crimes.

What government can be imagined, without judicial proceedings? and what methods of judicature, without a religious oath, which supposes an omniscient Being, as conscious to its falsehood or truth, and a *revenger* of perjury. *Bentley.*

REVE'NGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *revenge.*] Vengeance; return of an injury.

It may dwell
In her son's flesh to mind *revengement*,
And be for all chaste dames an endless monument. *Spenser.*

By the perclose of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such a one as travelleth in fear of *revengement.* *Ralegh.*

REVE'NGINGLY. *adv.* [from *revenging.*] With vengeance; vindictively.

I've bely'd a lady,
The princess of this country; and the air on't
Revengingly enfeebles me. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

REVE'NUE. *n. s.* [*revenu*, Fr. Its accent is uncertain.] Income; annual profits received from lands or other funds.

They privily send over unto them the *revenues*, wherewith they are there maintained. *Spenser on Ireland.*

She bears a duke's *revenues* on her back,
And in her heart scorns our poverty. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Only I retain
The name and all the addition to a king;
The sway, *revenue*, beloved sons, be yours. *Shakspeare.*

Many officers are of so small *revenue*, as not to furnish a man with what is sufficient for the support of his life. *Temple.*

If the woman could have been contented with golden eggs, she might have kept that *revenue* on still. *L'Estrange.*

His vassals easy, and the owner blest,
They pay a trifle, and enjoy the rest:
Not so a nation's *revenues* are paid;
The servant's faults are on the master laid. *Swift.*

When men grow great from their *revenue* spent,
And fly from bailiffs into parliament. *Young.*

To REVE'RB. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Lat.] To resound; to reverberate. Not in use.

Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least;
Nor are those empty hearted, whose loud sound
Reverbs no hollowness. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

REVE'RBERANT.† *adj.* [*reverberans*, Lat.] Resounding; beating back. The reading in the following passage of Shakspeare should be, I think, *reverberant.* Dr. Johnson. — The true word of Shakspeare is *reverberate.* Theobald altered it to *reverberant*, Mr. Holt White observes, and at the same time confirms the old reading by a passage from Heywood; to which he might have added another from Ben Jonson; so common was the use of the adjective in a passive form with an active sense.

Hollow your name to the *reverberate* hills,
And make the babbling gossip of the air
Cry out, Olivia! *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Give shrill *reverberat* echoes and rebounds. *Heywood, Troja Britann.* (1609.)

Which skill Pythagoras
First taught to men by a *reverberate* glass. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

To REVE'RBERATE. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Lat. *reverberer*, Fr.]

1. To beat back.

Nor doth he know them for aught,
Till he behold them form'd in the applause
Where they're extended; which, like an arch, *reverberates*
The sound again. *Shakspeare.*

As the sight of the eye is like a glass, so is the ear a sinuous cave, with a hard bone, to stop and *reverberate* the sound. *Bacon.*

As we, to improve the nobler kinds of fruits, are at the expence of walls to receive and *reverberate* the faint rays of the sun, so we, by the help of a good soil, equal the production of warmer countries. *Swift.*

2. To heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

Crocus martis, that is, steel corroded with vinegar or sulphur, and after *reverberated* with fire, the loadstone will not attract. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To REVE'RBERATE. *v. n.*

1. To be driven back; to bound back.

The rays of royal majesty *reverberated* so strongly upon Villerio, that they dispelled all clouds. *Howell.*

2. To resound.

Start
An echo with the clamour of thy drum,
And ev'n at hand a drum is ready brac'd,
That shall *reverberate* all as well as thine. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

REVERBERA'TION. *n. s.* [*reverberation*, Fr. from *reverberate.*] The act of beating or driving back.

To the reflection of visibles, small glasses suffice; but to the *reverberation* of audibles, are required greater spaces. *Bacon.*

The first repetitions follow very thick; for two parallel walls beat the sound back on each other, like the several *reverberations* of the same image from two opposite looking-glasses. *Addison.*

REVE'RBERATORY. *adj.* [*reverberatoire*, Fr.] Returning; beating back.

Good lime may be made of all kind of flints, but they are hard to burn, except in a *reverberatory* kiln. *Moxon.*

REVE'RBERATORY.* *n. s.* [*reverberatoire*, Fr.] A reverberating furnace. *Cotgrave, and Chambers.*

To REVE'RE. *v. a.* [*reverer*, Fr. *revereor*, Lat.] To reverence; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe.

An emperor often stamp'd on his coins the face or ornaments of his collegue, and we may suppose Lucius Verus would omit no opportunity of doing honour to Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather *revered* as his father, than treated as his partner in the empire. *Addison on Italy.*

Jove shall again *revere* your pow'r,
And rise a swan, or fall a show'r. *Prior.*

Taught 'em how clemency made pow'r *rever'd*,
And that the prince belov'd was truly fear'd. *Prior.*

RE'VERENCE. *n. s.* [*reverence*, Fr. *reverentia*, Lat.]

1. Veneration; respect; awful regard.

When quarrels and factions are carried openly, it is a sign the *reverence* of government is lost. *Bacon, Ess.*

Higher of the genial bed, —
And with mysterious *reverence*, I deem. *Milton, P. L.*

In your prayers, use reverent postures, and the lowest gestures of humility, remembring that we speak to God, in our *reverence* to whom we cannot exceed. *Bp. Taylor.*

A poet cannot have too great a *reverence* for readers. *Dryden.*

The fear, acceptable to God, is a filial fear; an awful *reverence* of the divine nature, proceeding from a just esteem of his perfections, which produces in us an inclination to his service, and an unwillingness to offend him. *Rogers.*

2. Act of obeisance; bow; courtesy.

Now lies he there,
And none so poor to do him *reverence*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

He led her easily forth,
Where Godfrey sat among his lords and peers,
She *rev'rence* did, then blush'd as one dismay'd. *Fairfax.*

Had not men the hoary heads rever'd,
Or boys paid *reverence*, when a man appear'd,
Both must have dy'd. *Dryden, Juv.*

Upstarts the beldam,—
And, *reverence* made, accosted thus the queen. *Dryden.*

The monarch
Commands into the court the beauteous Emily:
So call'd, she came; the senate rose and paid
Becoming *reverence* to the royal maid. *Dryden.*

3. Title of the clergy.

Many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your *reverence* shall incite us to. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

4. Poetical title of a father.

O my dear father! let this kiss
Repair those violent harms, that my two sisters
Have in thy *reverence* made. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To RE'VERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with reverence; to regard with awful respect.

Those that I *reverence*, those I fear, the wise;
At fools I laugh, not fear them. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To loathsome sickness, worthily since they
God's image did not *reverence* in themselves. *Milton, P. L.*

He slew Action, but despoil'd him not;
Nor in his hate the funeral rites forgot;
Arm'd as he was, he sent him whole below,
And *reverenc'd* thus the manes of his foe. *Dryden.*

As his goodness will forbid us to dread him as slaves, so his majesty will command us to *reverence* him as sons. *Rogers.*

He presents every one so often before God in his prayers, that he never thinks he can esteem, *reverence*, or serve those enough, for whom he implores so many mercies from God. *Law.*

RE'VERENCER. *n. s.* [from *reverence.*] One who regards with reverence.

The Athenians, quite sunk in their affairs, had little commerce with the rest of Greece, and were become great *reverencers* of crowned heads. *Swift.*

RE'VEREND. *adj.* [*reverend*, Fr. *reverendus*, Lat.]

1. Venerable; deserving reverence; exacting respect by his appearance.

Let his lack of years be no impediment, to let him lack a *reverend* estimation. *Shakspeare, Merchant of Ven.*

Reverend and gracious senators. *Shakspeare.*

Onias, who had been high priest,— *reverend* in conversation, gentle in condition. *2 Mac.* xv. 12.

A parish priest was of the pilgrim train,
An awful, *reverend*, and religious man,
His eyes diffus'd a venerable grace,
And charity itself was in his face. *Dryden.*

A *reverend* sire among them came,
Who preach'd conversion and repentance. *Milton, P. L.*

Reverend old man! lo here confest he stands. *Pope.*

2. The honorary epithet of the clergy. We style a clergyman, *reverend*; a bishop, right *reverend*; an archbishop, most *reverend*.

RE'VERENT. *adj.* [*reverens*, Lat.] Humble; expressing submission; testifying veneration.

They, forthwith to the place
Repairing where he judg'd them, prostrate fell
Before him *reverent*. *Milton, P. L.*

Meet then the senior, far renown'd for sense,
With *reverent* awe, but decent confidence. *Pope.*

REVERE'NTIAL. *adj.* [*reverentielle*, Fr. from *reverent.*] Expressing reverence; proceeding from awe and eneration.

That oaths made in *reverential* fear
Of love and his wrath may any forswear. *Donne.*

The least degree of contempt weakens religion; it properly consisting in a *reverential* esteem of things sacred. *South.*

The reason of the institution being forgot, the after-ages perverted it, supposing only a *reverential* gratitude paid to the earth as the common parent. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

All look up with *reverential* awe,
At crimes that 'scape or triumph o'er the law. *Pope.*

REVERE'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *reverential.*] With show of reverence.

The Jews, *reverentially* declining the situation of their temple, place their beds from North to South. *Brown.*

RE'VERENTLY. *adv.* [from *reverent.*] Respectfully; with awe; with reverence.

Chide him for faults, and do it *reverently*. *Shakspeare.*

His disciples here,
By their great master sent to preach him every where,
Most *reverently* received. *Drayton.*

To nearest ports their shatter'd ships repair,
Where by our dreadful cannon they lay aw'd;
So *reverently* men quit the open air,
When thunder speaks the angry gods abroad. *Dryden.*

Then down with all thy boasted volumes, down;
Only reserve the sacred one:
Low, *reverently* low,
Make thy stubborn knowledge bow:
To look to heav'n be blind to all below. *Prior.*

REVE'RER. *n. s.* [from *revere.*] One who venerates; one who reveres.

When the divine revelations were committed to writing, the Jews were such scrupulous *reverers* of them, that it was the business of the Masorites, to number not only the sections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testament. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

REVERI'E.* See REVERY.

REVE'RSAL. *n. s.* [from *reverse.*] Change of sentence.

The king, in the *reversal* of the attainders of his partakers, had his will. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

REVE'RSAL.* *adj.* [from *reverse.*] Implying reverse; intended to reverse.

After his death there were *reversal* letters found among his papers. *Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, Ch. II.*

To REVE'RSE.† *v. a.* [*reverser*, old Fr. *reversus*, Latin.]*

1. To turn upside down.

A pyramid *reversed* may stand upon his point, if balanced by admirable skill. *Temple, Miscell.*

2. To overturn; to subvert.

These now controul a wretched people's fate,
These can divide, and these *reverse* the state. *Pope.*

3. To turn back.

Michael's sword stay'd not;
But with swift wheel *reverse*, deep entering shar'd
Satan's right side. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To contradict; to repeal.

Better it was in the eye of his understanding, that sometime an erroneous sentence definitive should prevail, till the same authority, perceiving such oversight, might afterwards correct or *reverse* it, than that strifes should have respite to grow, and not come speedily unto some end. *Hooker, Pref.*

A decree was made, that they had forfeited their liberties; and albeit they made great moans, yet could they not procure this sentence to be *reversed*. *Hayward.*

Death, his doom which I
To mitigate thus plead, not to *reverse*,
To better life shall yield him. *Milton, P. L.*

Though grace may have *reversed* the condemning sentence, and sealed the sinner's pardon before God, yet it may have left no transcript of that pardon in the sinner's breast. *South.*

Those seem to do best, who, taking useful hints from facts, carry them in their minds to be judged of by what they shall find in history to confirm or *reverse* these imperfect observations. *Locke.*

5. To turn to the contrary.

These plain characters we rarely find,
Though strong the bent, yet quick the turns of mind;
Or puzzling contraries confound the whole,
Or affectations quite *reverse* the soul. *Pope.*

6. To put each in the place of the other.

With what tyranny custom governs men; it makes that reputable in one age, which was a vice in another, and *reverses* even the distinctions of good and evil. *Rogers.*

7. To recall; to renew. Obsolete.

Well knowing true all he did rehearse,
And to his fresh remembrance did *reverse*
The ugly view of his deformed crimes. *Spenser.*

To REVE'RSE.† *v. n.* [*revertere, reversus*, Lat.] To return.

Beene they all dead, and laid in doleful hearse?
Or doen they onely sleepe, and shall again *reverse*? *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. iv. 1.

REVE'RSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Change; vicissitude.

The strange *reverse* of fate you see;
I pity'd you, now you may pity me. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

By a strange *reverse* of things, Justinian's law, which for many ages was neglected, does now obtain, and the Theodosian code is in a manner antiquated. *Baker.*

2. A contrary; an opposite. This is a sense rather colloquial than analogous.

Count Tariff appeared the *reverse* of Goodman Fact. *Addison.*

The performances, to which God has annexed the promises of eternity, are just the *reverse* of all the pursuits of sense. *Rogers.*

3. [*revers*, Fr.] The side of the coin on which the head is not impressed.

As the Romans set down the image and inscription of the consul, afterward of the emperor on the one side, so they changed the *reverse*, always upon new events. *Camden.*

Our guard upon the royal side;
On the *reverse* our beauty's pride. *Waller.*

Several *reverses* are owned to be the representations of antique figures. *Addison on Anc. Medals.*

REVE'RSEDLY.* *adv.* [from *reversed.*] In a reversed manner.

He took out of his pocket this letter, for want of a better supply of paper at hand; and on the cover of it, over the direction, which now stands among the notes, intermixed *reversedly* with them, noted from Dr. London's mouth the account which we had to communicate. *Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, § 9.

REVE'RSELESS.* *adj.* [*reverse* and *less.*] Not to be reversed; irreversible.

Even now thy lot shakes in the urn, whence fate
Throws her pale edicts in *reverseless* doom. *Seward, Sonnet.*

REVE'RSIBLE.† *adj.* [*reversible*, Fr. from *reverse.*] Capable of being reversed.

If the judgement be given by him that hath authority, and it be erroneous, it was at common law *reversible* by writ of error. *Hale, H. P. C.* c. 26.

REVE'RSELY.* *adj.* [from *reverse.*] On the other hand; on the opposite.

That is properly credible, which is not apparent of itself, nor certainly to be collected, either antecedently by its cause, or *reversely* by its effect, and yet, though by none of these ways, hath the attestation of a truth. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.

REVE'RSION. *n. s.* [*reversion*, Fr. from *reverse.*]

1. The state of being to be possessed after the death of the present possessor.

As were our England in *reversion* his,
And he our subjects next degree in hope. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

A life in *reversion* is not half so valuable, as that which may at present be entered on. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

2. Succession; right of succession.

He was very old, and had out-lived most of his friends; many persons of quality being dead, who had, for recompence of services, procured the *reversion* of his office. *Clarendon.*

Upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity? whose life depends upon his breath, and is so restrained to the present, that it cannot secure to itself the *reversion* of the very next minute. *South, Serm.*

So many candidates there stand for wit,
A place at court is scarce so hard to get:
In vain they croud each other at the door;
For e'en *reversions* are all begg'd before. *Dryden.*

Fame's a *reversion* in which men take place,
O late *reversion!* at their own decease. *Young.*

REVE'RSIONARY. *adj.* [from *reversion.*] To be enjoyed in succession.

There are multitudes of *reversionary* patents and *reversionary* promises of preferments. *Arbuthnot.*

REVE'RSIONER.* *n. s.* [from *reversion.*] One who has a reversion.

A scire facias brought against Mr. Ware would presently vacate his patent; but then there will be a clamour, in regard the office will not fall to the king, but to the *reversioner.* *Henry, Ld. Clarendon's Lett.* (1686.)

To REVE'RT. *v. a.* [*reverto*, Lat.]

1. To change; to turn to the contrary.

Wretched her subjects, gloomy sits the queen,
Till happy chance *revert* the cruel scene;
And apish folly, with her wild resort
Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court. *Prior.*

2. To reverberate.

The stream boils
Around the stone, or from the hollow'd bank
Reverted plays in undulating flow. *Thomson.*

To REVE'RT. *v. n.* [*revertir*, old Fr.] To return; to fall back.

My arrows,
Too slightly timbred for so loud a wind,
Would have *reverted* to my bow again. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

If his tenant and patentee shall dispose of his gift without his kingly assent, the lands shall *revert* to the king. *Bacon.*

REVE'RT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Return; recurrence. A musical term.

Hath not musick her figures the same with rhetorick? what is a *revert* but her antistrophe? *Peacham on Musick.*

REVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [from *revert.*] Returnable.

REVE'RTIVE.* *adj.* [from *revert.*] Changing; turning to the contrary.

He taught
Why now the mighty mass of water swells
Resistless, heaving on the broken rocks,
And the full river turning, till again
The tide *revertive*, unattracted, leaves
A yellow waste of idle sands behind. *Thomson on Sir Isaac Newton.*

To REVE'ST. *v. a.* [*revestir, revêtir*, Fr. *revestio*, Lat.]

1. To clothe again.

Her, natheless,
The enchanter finding fit for his intents,
Did thus *revest*, and deckt with due habiliments. *Spenser.*

When thou of life renewest the seeds,
The withered fields *revest* their chearful weeds. *Wotton.*

2. To reinvest; to vest again in a possession or office.

REVE'STIARY. *n. s.* [*revestiaire*, Fr. from *revestio*, Lat.] Place where dresses are reposited.

The effectual power of words the Pythagoreans extolled; the impious Jews ascribed all miracles to a name, which was ingraved in the *revestiary* of the temple. *Camden, Rem.*

REVERY'.† *n. s.* [*resverie*, Fr. from *resver*, "to dote, to speak idly, to talk like an ass!" Cotgrave. And so *resverie* at first signified raving, or idle talking; then vain fancy, or fond imagination.] Loose musing; irregular thought.

Revery is when ideas float in our mind, without any reflection or regard of the understanding. *Locke.*

If the minds of men were laid open, we should see but little difference between that of the wise man and that of the fool; there are infinite *reveries* and numberless extravagancies pass through both. *Addison.*

I am really so far gone, as to take pleasure in *reveries* of this kind. *Pope.*

REVI'CTION.† *n. s.* [*revictum*, Lat.] Return to life.

Do we live to see a *reviction* of the old Sadducism, so long since dead and forgotten? *Bp. Hall, Gr. Myst. of Godliness*, § 9.

If the Rabins prophecy succeed, we shall conclude the days of the phenix, not in its own, but in the last and general flames, without all hope of *reviction*. *Brown.*

To REVI'CTUAL. *v. a.* [*re* and *victual.*] To stock with victuals again.

It hath been objected, that I put into Ireland, and spent much time there, taking care to *revictual* myself, and none of the rest. *Ralegh, Apology.*

To REVI'E.* *v. a.* [*re* and *vie.* See *To* VIE.] To accede to the proposal of a stake, and to overtop it: an old phrase at cards. "*A.* Mingle the cards. *S.* Sir, I bid, do you hold it? *A.* Yes, sir, I accept it, and bid yet." Wodroephe's Fr. Gramm. 1623. p. 259.

A. What shall we play for?
S. One shilling stake, and three rest. I vye it; will you hould it?
A. Yea, sir, I hould it, and *revye* it. *Florio, Sec. Frutes*, (1591.)

Here's a trick vied and *revied.* *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

To REVI'E.* *v. n.* To return the challenge of a wager at cards; to make any retort.

We must not permit vying and *revying* upon one another. *Chief Justice, in the Trial of the Seven Bishops.*

To REVIE'W. *v. a.* [*re* and *view.*]

1. To look back.

So swift he flies, that his *reviewing* eye
Has lost the chasers, and his ear the cry. *Denham.*

2. To see again.

I shall *review* Sicilia; for whose sight
I have a woman's longing. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

3. To consider over again; to re-examine.

Segrais says, that the Æneis is an imperfect work, and that death prevented the divine poet from *reviewing* it; and, for that reason, he had condemned it to the fire. *Dryden.*

4. To retrace.

Shall I the long laborious scene *review*,
And open all the wounds of Greece anew? *Pope.*

5. To survey; to overlook; to examine.

REVIE'W.† *n. s.* [*reveüe*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Survey; re-examination.

He with great indifference considered his *reviews* and subsequent editions. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

We make a general *review* of the whole work, and a general *review* of nature; that, by comparing them, their full correspondency may appear. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The works of nature will bear a thousand views and *reviews*; the more narrowly we look into them, the more occasion we shall have to admire. *Atterbury, Serm.*

2. A periodical publication, giving an analysis of books, a character of them, and remarks upon them. The Monthly *Review* is the earliest of the *name.*

Weekly memorials; or, an account of books lately set forth, &c. Jan. 1688-9: This is the earliest specimen of an English *review.* *Nichols, Liter. Anec.* iv. 73.

The king asked him [Dr. Johnson] if there were any other literary journals published in this kingdom, except the monthly and critical *reviews*; and on being answered there were no other [viz. in 1767] his majesty asked him which of them was the best. *Conv. in Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

3. Inspection of soldiers, assembled for examination as to their appearance and skill.

REVIE'WER.* *n. s.* [from *review.*]

1. One who re-examines.

This rubrick, being the same that we have in king Edward's second Common Prayer Book, may perhaps have slipt into the present Book through the inadvertensy of the *reviewers*, who might not probably just then consider, that custom had shifted the place for the performance of the daily service into another part of the church. *Wheatly on the Comm. Pr.* ch. 2.

2. One who writes in a periodical publication called a review.

The Critical *reviewers*, I believe, often review without reading the books through; but lay hold of a topick, and write chiefly from their own minds. The Monthly *reviewers* are duller men, and are glad to read the books through. *Johnson in 1776, Boswell's Life of him.*

To REVI'GORATE.* *v. a.* [*revigourer*, Fr.] To reinforce; to add new vigour; to give new strength. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To REVI'LE. *v. a.* [*re* and *vile.*] To reproach; to vilify; to treat with contumely.

Asked for their pass by every squib,
That list at will them to *revile* or snib. *Spenser.*

I read in's looks
Matter against me; and his eye *revil'd*
Me as his abject object. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Fear not the reproach of men, neither be afraid of their *revilings.* *Isaiah*, li. 7.

She still beareth him an invincible hatred, *revileth* him to his face, and raileth at him in all companies. *Swift.*

REVI'LE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Reproach; contumely; exprobation. Not used, but elegant.

I heard thee in the garden, and of thy voice
Afraid, being naked, hid myself: — To whom
The gracious judge, without *revile*, reply'd. *Milton, P. L.*

REVI'LE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Opprobrious language. Not in use.

I have gained a name bestuck, or, as I may say, bedecked with the reproaches and *reviles* of this modest confuter. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

REVI'LEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *revile.*] Reproach; contumelious language.

Scorns, and *revilements*, that bold and profane wretches have cast upon him. *More, Myst. of Godliness*, p. 217.

REVI'LER.† *n. s.* [from *revile.*] One who reviles; one who treats another with contumelious terms.

Diagoras, a known *reviler* of all their other gods. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 117.

We all know, that in private or personal injuries, yea in publick sufferings for the cause of Christ, his rule and example teaches us to be so far from a readiness to speak evil, as not to answer the *reviler* in his language, though never so much provoked. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.* Pref.

The bitterest *revilers* are often half-witted people. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

REVI'LING.* *n. s.* [from *revile.*] Act of reproaching; act of using contumelious language.

The strife of the proud is blood-shedding; and their *revilings* are grievous to the ear. *Ecclus.* xxvii. 15.

He will have thee ready to endure persecutions, *revilings*, and all manner of slanders, not only patiently, but also cheerfully, for the truth's sake. *South, Serm.* iii. 165.

REVI'LINGLY. *adv.* [from *revile.*] In an opprobrious manner; with contumely.

The love I bear to the civility of expression will not suffer me to be *revilingly* broad. *Maine.*

REVI'SAL. *n. s.* [from *revise.*] Review; re-examination.

The *revisal* of these letters has been a kind of examination of conscience to me; so fairly and faithfully have I set down in them the undisguised state of the mind. *Pope.*

To REVI'SE. *v. a.* [*revisus*, Lat.] To review; to overlook.

Lintot will think your price too much;
Not, Sir, if you *revise* it, and retouch. *Pope.*

REVI'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Review; re-examination.

The author is to be excused, who never, in regard to his eyes and other impediments, gives himself the trouble of corrections and *revises.* *Boyle.*

2. Among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected.

His sending them sheet by sheet when printed, and surveying the *revises*. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

REVI'SER.† *n. s.* [*reviseur*, Fr. from *revise.*] Examiner; superintendant.

The author, publisher, or *reviser* of that volume. *Bp. Kennet, Lett. to Hearne.*

The *revisers* of this version, seemingly aware of this impropriety, have put into the margin, Then began, &c. *Pilkington, Rem. on Script.* p. 188.

REVI'SION. *n. s.* [*revision*, Fr. from *revise.*] Review.

To REVI'SIT. *v. a.* [*revisiter*, Fr. *reviso*, *revisito*, Lat.] To visit again.

Thee I *revisit* safe,
And feel thy sovran vital lamp; but thou
Revisit'st not these eyes, that roll in vain,
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn. *Milton, P. L.*
Let the pale sire *revisit* Thebes, and bear
These pleasing orders to the tyrant's ear. *Pope, Stat.*

REVISITA'TION.* *n. s.* [*revisitation*, Fr.] Act of revisiting. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

REVI'VAL.† *n. s.* [from *revive.*] Recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity; recall to life.

The *revival* of learning in most countries appears to have owed its first rise to translations. *Warton.*

To REVI'VE. *v. n.* [*revivre*, Fr. *revivo*, Lat.]

1. To return to life.

The Lord heard Elijah, and the soul of the child came unto him again, and he *revived.* *1 Kings*, xvii. 22.

So he dies;
But soon *revives:* death over him no power
Shall long usurp. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To return to vigour or fame; to rise from languor, oblivion, or obscurity.

I *revive*
At this last sight, assur'd that man shall live. *Milton, P. L.*

To REVI'VE.† *v. a.*

1. To bring to life again.

Spot more delicious than those gardens feign'd
Or of *reviv'd* Adonis. *Milton, P. L.*

Those bodies, by reason of whose mortality we died, shall be *revived.* *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 11.

2. To raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion.

Noise of arms, or view of martial guise,
Might not *revive* desire of knightly exercise. *Spenser.*

3. To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory.

The memory is the power to *revive* again in our minds those ideas, which after imprinting have been laid aside out of sight. *Locke.*

The mind has a power in many cases to *revive* perceptions, which it has once had. *Locke.*

4. To quicken; to rouse.

I should *revive* the soldiers hearts;
Because I ever found them as myself. *Shakspeare.*
When first Æneas in his place beheld,
Reviv'd his courage, and his fear expell'd. *Dryden.*
Old Egeus only could *revive* his son,
Who various changes of the world had known. *Dryden.*

5. To recomfort; to restore to hope.

Wilt thou draw out thy anger to all generations? Wilt thou not *revive* us again, that thy people may rejoice in thee? *Ps.* lxxxv. 6.

6. To bring again into notice.

He'll use me as he does my betters,
Publish my life, my will, my letters,
Revive the libels born to die,
Which Pope must bear as well as I. *Swift.*

7. [In chymistry.] To recover from a mixed state.

REVI'VER.† *n. s.* [from *revive.*]

1. That which invigorates or revives. *Sherwood.*

2. One who brings again into notice, or redeems from neglect.

The authors or late *revivers* of all these sects or opinions were learned. *Milton, Of True Religion, Heresy, &c.*

He [bishop Wilkins] was the principal *reviver* of experimental philosophy of Oxford. *Aubrey, Anecd.* ii. 583.

REVI'VING.* *n. s.* [from *revive.*] Act of recomforting or restoring to hope.

God lighten our eyes, and give us a little *reviving* in our bondage. *Ezra*, ix. 8.

They who are too scrupulous, and dejected of spirit, might be often strengthened with wise consolations and *revivings.* *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.* § 1.

To REVIVI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*revivifier*, Fr. *re* and *vivifico*, Lat.] To recall to life.

REVIVIFICA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *revivificate.*] The act of recalling to life.

The resurrection or *revivification* (for the word signifies no more than so) is common to both. *More, Myst. of Godliness*, (1663,) p. 225.

As long as an infant is in the womb of its parent, so long are these medicines of *revivification* in preparing. *Spectator.*

To REVI'VIFY.* *v. a.* [*re* and *vivify.*] To recall to life.

That the gross matter which they saw, laid in the grave and turn to corruption, or burnt into ashes and blown away by the air, should ever be raised, or collected again, and *revivified:* of this the most speculative among them had no conception. *Stackhouse, Appar. to his Hist. of the Bible*, p. xii.

REVIVI'SCENCE.† } *n. s.* [*reviviscо*, *reviviscentia*, Lat.
REVIVI'SCENCY. } Of this useful expression Dr. Johnson has brought only a solitary instance from Burnet. *Reviviscence* was as common as *reviviscency.*] Renewal of life; renewal of existence.

The same articles of religion, with some alterations, in the *reviviscency* of the Reformation, in the days of queen Elizabeth, were again ratified by the authority of the queen, and of the clergy. *Bp. Pearson, No Necess. of Ref. the Ch. of Eng.* (1660,) p. 20.

Neither will the life of the soul alone continuing amount to the *reviviscence* of the whole man. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 11.

Scripture makes mention of a restitution and *reviviscency* of all things at the end of the world. *Burnet.*

The Stoicks asserted a conflagration and *reviviscence* of the world. *Whitby on the N. Test.* vol. i. p. 725.

There is a constant round of things; a death, and *reviviscence* in nature. *Ellis, Knowledge of Div. Things*, p. 347.

REU'NION.† *n. s.* [*reunion*, Fr. *re* and *union.*] Return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord.

She, that should all parts to *reunion* bow,
She that had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and fasten sundred parts in one. *Donne.*

At the latter day we expect not a new creation, but a restitution, not a propagation but a renovation, not a production of new souls, but a *reunion* of such as before were separated. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 11.

To REUNI'TE.† *v. a.* [*re* and *unite*; Fr. *reunir.*]

1. To join again; to make one whole a second time; to join what is divided.

By this match the line of Charles the great
Was *reunited* to the crown of France. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Thou shalt not suffer that soul to continue there,—but shalt bring it shortly from thence, and *reunite* it to my body. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 5.

2. To reconcile; to make those at variance one.

To REUNI'TE. *v. n.* To cohere again.

REUNI'TION.* *n. s.* [*re* and *unition*; from *reunite.*] Second conjunction.

I believe the immortality of the soul; I believe the resurrection of the body, and its *reunition* with the soul. *Knatchbull on the N. Test. Tr.* p. 93.

REVOCABLE.† *adj.* [*revocable*, Fr. *revoco*, *revocabilis*, Lat.]

1. That may be recalled.

Howsoever you shew bitterness, do not act any thing that is not *revocable*. *Bacon, Ess.*

2. That may be repealed.

If that were not performed, the covenant became broke and *revocable*. *Milton, Colasterion.*

RE'VOCABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *revocable*.] The quality of being revocable.

To RE'VOCATE. *v. a.* [*revoco*, Lat.] To recall; to call back.

His successor, by order, nullifies
Many his patents, and did *revocate*
And reassume his liberalities. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

REVOCA'TION. *n. s.* [*revocation*, Fr. *revocatio*, Lat.]

1. Act of recalling.

One, that saw the people bent for the *revocation* of Calvin, gave him notice of their affection. *Hooker.*

2. State of being recalled.

Elaiana's king commanded Chenandra to tell him that he had received advice of his *revocation*. *Howell, Voc. For.*

3. Repeal; reversal.

A law may cease to be in force, without an express *revocation* of the lawgiver. *White.*

If a grievance be inflicted on a person, he may appeal, it is not necessary to pray a *revocation* of such a grievance. *Ayliffe.*

To REVO'KE. *v. a.* [*revoquer*, Fr. *revoco*, Lat.]

1. To repeal; to reverse.

What reason is there, but that those grants and privileges should be *revoked*, or reduced to the first intention? *Spenser.*

When we abrogate a law as being ill made, the whole cause for which it was made still remaining, do we not herein *revoke* our very own deed, and upbraid ourselves with folly, yea all that were makers of it with oversight and error. *Hooker.*

Without my Aurengzebe I cannot live;
Revoke his doom, or else my sentence give. *Dryden.*

2. To check; to repress.

She strove their sudden rages to *revoke*,
That at the last suppressing fury mad,
They gan abstain. *Spenser.*

3. To draw back.

Shame were to *revoke*
The forward footing for an hidden shade. *Spenser.*
Seas are troubled, when they do *revoke*
Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Davies.*

To REVO'KE.* *v. n.* To renounce at cards.

REVO'KE.* *n. s.* Act of renouncing at cards: used in no other sense.

REVO'KEMENT. *n. s.* [from *revoke*.] Revocation; repeal; recall. Little in use.

Let it be nois'd,
That through our intercession, this *revokement*
And pardon comes. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

To REVO'LT. *v. n.* [*revolter*, Fr. *revoltare*, Italian.]

1. To fall off from one to another. It denotes something of pravity or rebellion.

All will *revolt* from me, and turn to him. *Shakspeare.*
Our discontented counties do *revolt*,
Our people quarrel with obedience. *Shakspeare, K. John.*
This people hath a *revolting* and a rebellious heart. *Jer.* v. 53.

2. To change. Not in use.

You are already love's firm votary,
And cannot soon *revolt* and change your mind. *Shakspeare.*

To REVO'LT.* *v. a.* [*revoltare*, Ital. *revolvo*, Lat.] To turn; "to *revolt*; to put to flight; to overturn; to overwhelm." So Florio, in 1598, translates the Italian word. Of late years, this active verb has been much in use; and it is also old.

As a thonderbolt
Perceth the yielding ayre, and doth displace
The soring clouds into sad showres ymolt;
So to her yold the flames, and did their force *revolt*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. xi. 25.

So bold an assertion hath *revolted* the more experienced criticks. *Warburton, Serm.* xxi. *n.*

This abominable medley is made rather to *revolt* young and ingenuous minds. *Burke, Lett. on a Regicide Peace.*

The Calasseros, obstinate as their mules, accord to you in nothing, but in admitting indiscriminately a load of baggage that would almost *revolt* a waggon; and this is indispensable, as you must carry beds, provisions, cooking vessels. *Cumberland, Memoirs of himself.*

REVO'LT. *n. s.* [*revolte*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Desertion; change of sides.

He was greatly strengthened, and the enemy as much enfeebled by daily *revolts*. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

If all our levies are made in Scotland or Ireland, may not these two parts of the monarchy be too powerful for the rest, in case of a *revolt*. *Addison, State of the War.*

2. A revolter; one who changes sides. Not in use.

You ingrate *revolts*,
You bloody Neros, ripping up the womb
Of your dear mother England. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

3. Gross departure from duty.

Your daughter hath made a gross *revolt*;
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling stranger. *Shakspeare.*

REVO'LTED.† *part.* [from *revolt*.] Having swerved from duty.

This people hath a revolting and rebellious heart; they are *revolted* and gone. *Jer.* v. 53.

Thou single hast maintain'd
Against *revolted* multitudes the cause
Of truth. *Milton, P. L.*

REVO'LTER. *n. s.* [from *revolt*.] One who changes sides; a deserter; a renegade.

Fair honour that thou dost thy God, in trusting
He will accept thee to defend his cause,
A murderer, a *revolter*, and a robber. *Milton, S. A.*

He was not a *revolter* from the truth, which he had once embraced. *Atterbury, Serm.*

Those, who are negligent or *revolters*, shall perish. *Swift.*

RE'VOLUBLE.* *adj.* [*revoluble*, Fr.] That may revolve. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To REVO'LVE.† *v. n.* [*revolver*, old French; *revolvo*, Lat.]

1. To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution.

They do not *revolve* about any common centre. *Cheyne.*

If the earth *revolve* thus, each house near the equator must move a thousand miles an hour. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

Each *revolving* year,
The teeming ewes a triple offspring bear. *Pope.*

2. To fall back; to return.

To terms of this height he *revolved*; and of the same complexion are his letters to your majesty. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 291.

On the desertion of an appeal, the jurisdiction does, ipso jure, *revolve* to the judge a quo. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

To REVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*revolvo*, Lat.]

1. To roll any thing round.

Then in the East her turn she shines,
Revolv'd on heaven's great axis. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To consider; to meditate on.

You may *revolve* what tales I told you
Of courts, of princes, of the tricks of war. *Shakspeare.*

REVOL'VENCY.* *n. s.* [from *revolve*.] Constant revolution.

Its own *revolvency* upholds the world. *Cowper, Task.*

REVOLU'TION. *n. s.* [*revolution*, Fr. *revolutus*, Lat.]

1. Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move.

On their orbs impose
Such restless *revolution*, day by day
Repeated. *Milton, P. L.*

They will be taught the diurnal *revolution* of the heavens. *Watts.*

2. Space measured by some revolution.

At certain *revolutions* are they brought,
And feel by turns the bitter change. *Milton, P. L.*

Meteors have no more time allowed them for their mounting, than the short *revolution* of a day. *Dryden.*

The Persian wept over his army, that within the *revolution* of a single age, not a man would be left alive. *Wake.*

3. Change in the state of a government or country. It is used among us κατ' ἐξοχὴν, for the change produced by the admission of king William and queen Mary.

The late *revolution*, justified by its necessity and the good it had produced, will be a lasting answer. *Davenant.*

4. Rotation; circular motion.

5. Motion backward.

Fear
Comes thundering back with dreadful *revolution*
On my defenceless head. *Milton, P. L.*

REVOLU'TIONARY.* *adj.* Originating in a revolution: a word which the French democratical revolution formed, and usually coupled with the most execrable actions.

The form of that monster in politics, of which, as the very notion involves a contradiction of ideas, the name cannot be expressed without a contradiction in terms, "a *revolutionary* government!" *Ld. Mornington, Sp. in the H. of Comm.* (1794.)

Every thing we hear from them [the French] is new, and, to use a phrase of their own, *revolutionary;* every thing supposes a total revolution in all the principles of reason, prudence, and moral feeling. *Burke, on a Regicide Peace.*

REVOLU'TIONIST.* *n. s.* A favourer of revolutions: of the same origin and character as *revolutionary.*

If all *revolutionists* were not proof against all caution, I should recommend it to their consideration, that no persons were ever known in history, either sacred or profane, to vex the sepulchre. *Burke.*

To REVO'MIT. *v. a.* [*revomir*, Fr. *re* and *vomit.*] To vomit; to vomit again.

They might cast it up, and take more vomiting and *revomiting* what they drink. *Hakewill on Providence.*

REVU'LSION.† *n. s.* [*revulsion*, Fr. *revulsus*, Lat.]

1. The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

Derivation differs from *revulsion* only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it to some very remote or contrary part, we call it *revulsion;* if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it derivation. *Wiseman of Tumours.*

There is a way of *revulsion* to let blood in an adverse part. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I had heard of some strange cures of frenzies, by casual applications of fire to the lower parts, which seems reasonable enough, by the violent *revulsion* it may make of humours from the head. *Temple, Miscell.*

2. The act of withholding or drawing back.

There is no excuse to forget what every thing prompts unto us.—To run on in despite of the *revulsions* and pullbacks of such remoras, aggravates our transgressions. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 10.

REVU'LSIVE.* *n. s.* [from *revulsion.*]

1. Revulsion, in its medical sense.

His flux of blood breaking forth again with greater violence than it had done before, was not to be stopped by outward applications, nor the *revulsives* of any kind; not of its own, the opening of a vein, first in the arm, and after in the foot. *Fell, Life of Hammond,* § 3.

2. That which has the power of subducting or withdrawing.

The most powerful *revulsive* of his danger. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.* p. 263.

In his sicknesses, he never intermitted study, but rather reinforced it then as the most appropriate *revulsive* and diversion of pain. *Fell, Life of Hammond,* § 2.

REVU'LSIVE. *adj.* Having the power of revulsion.

REW.* *n. s.* [ræpa, Sax. *reihe*, German, rank, order, series. Mr. Mason, who did not look to etymology, has, in his Supplement to Dr. Johnson's dictionary, introduced *rew* merely as "an old *poetical* word for *row.*" The fact is, that *rew* is the genuine word for *row;* and is not only in our oldest authors, but in our lexicography: as, "a *rew* of trees." Barret: "a *rew*, or rank." Sherwood. *Rew* is also the Cornish word. Wicliffe, Gower, and Chaucer, use it.] A row.

The goddesse with her crew,—
Sitting beside a fountaine in a *rew.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

To REWA'RD.† *v. a.* [*re* and *award*, to give in return. Skinner. Dr. Johnson.—Rather from the ancient French *rewerdon*, i. e. *reguerdon; rewerdonement*, recompense," Roquefort.]

1. To give in return.

Thou hast *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded* thee evil. 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 17.

They *rewarded* me evil for good. *Ps.* xxxv. 12.

2. To repay; to recompense for something good.

God *rewards* those that have made use of the single talent, that lowest proportion of grace, which he is pleased to give: and the method of his rewarding is by giving them more grace. *Hammond.*

To judge the unfaithful dead, but to *reward*
His faithful, and receive them into bliss. *Milton, P. L.*

There is no more reason to *reward* a man for believing that four is more than three, than for being hungry or sleepy; because these things do not proceed from choice, but from natural necessity. A man must do so, nor can he do otherwise. *Wilkins.*

The supreme Being *rewards* the just, and punishes the unjust. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

REWA'RD.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Recompense given for good performed.

Rewards and punishments do always presuppose something willingly done well or ill; without which respect, though we may sometimes receive good, yet then it is only a benefit, and not a *reward.* *Hooker.*

To myself I owe this due regard,
Not to make love my gift, but my *reward.* *Dryden.*

Men have consented to the immortality of the soul and the recompenses of another world, promising to themselves some *rewards* of virtue after this life. *Tillotson.*

2. It is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompense of evil.

What *reward* shall be given or done unto thee, thou false tongue? even mighty and sharp arrows, with hot burning coals. *Ps.* cxx. 3.

REWA'RDABLE. *adj.* [from *reward.*] Worthy of reward.

Men's actions are judged, whether in their own nature *rewardable* or punishable. *Hooker.*

The action that is but indifferent, and without reward, if done only upon our own choice, is an act of religion, and *rewardable* by God, if done in obedience to our superiors. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

REWA'RDABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *rewardable.*] Worthiness of reward.

What can be the praise or *rewardableness* of doing that which a man cannot chuse but do? *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. ii.

REWA'RDER. *n. s.* [from *reward.*] One that rewards; one that recompenses.

A liberal *rewarder* of his friends. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
As the supreme Being is the only proper judge of our perfections, so is he the only fit *rewarder* of them. *Addison.*
Ill judges, as well as *rewarders*, have popular assemblies been, of those who best deserved from them, *Swift.*

To REWO'RD. *v. a.* [*re* and *word.*] To repeat in the same words.

Bring me to the test,
And I the matter will *reword;* which madness
Would gambol from. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

RHABA'RBARATE. *adj.* [from *rhabarbara*, Lat.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

The salt humours must be evacuated by the senate, *rhabarbarate*, and sweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the purging waters. *Floyer on the Humours.*

RHA'BDOMANCY. *n. s.* [ῥάβδος and μαντεία.] Divination by a wand.

Of peculiar *rhabdomancy* is that which is used in mineral discoveries, with a forked hazel, commonly called Moses's rod, which, freely held forth, will stir and play if any mine be under it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

RHAPSO'DICAL.* *adj.* [from *rhapsody.*] Unconnected.

See Dr. Heylin's confutation of Fuller's *rhapsodical* stories of the church of England. *Dean Martin's Lett.* (1662,) p. 17.

RHA'PSODIST.† *n. s.* [from *rhapsody.*]

1. One who recites or sings rhapsodies, or compositions, for a livelihood: one who makes and repeats extempore-verses. See the first sense of RHAPSODY.

Select ballads in the old Scottish dialect are also interspersed among those of our ancient English minstrels; and the artless productions of these old *rhapsodists* are occasionally confronted with specimens of the composition of contemporary poets of a higher class. *Bp. Percy, Rel. of Anc. Poet.* Pref.
Ossian and Homer, though both of the profession of *rhapsodists*, are thought to be very unlike.
Tyers, Hist. Rhaps. on Pope, p. 38.
A few seasons ago, there was an Italian *rhapsodist* in London; who, as I am told, made excellent extempore verses on every subject that was proposed to him. *Tyers, ut supr.* p. 55.

2. One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another.

Ask our *rhapsodist*, if you have nothing but the excellence and loveliness of virtue to preach, and no future rewards or punishments, how many vicious wretches will you ever reclaim. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

RHA'PSODY.† *n. s.* [ῥαψωδία, Gr. ῥάπτω, to sew, or join together; and ᾠδή, a song.]

1. A collection of songs, or verses; dispersed pieces joined together. Of this primary meaning Dr. Johnson has taken no notice; and yet our old lexicography has rightly distinguished it, "a joining of divers verses together." Bullokar's Expos. 1656, in V. RAPSODY.

Homer wrote a sequel of songs and *rhapsodies*, to be sung by himself for small earnings, and good cheer, at festivals and other days of merriment; the Ilias he made for the men, and the Odysseis for the other sex. These loose songs were not collected together in the Epic form till Pisistratus's time, above 500 years after. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 7.

2. Any number of parts joined together, without necessary dependence or natural connection.

Such a deed, as sweet religion makes
A *rhapsody* of words. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
This confusion and *rhapsody* of difficulties was not to be supposed in each single sinner. *Hammond.*
He, that makes no reflexions on what he reads, only loads his mind with a *rhapsody* of tales fit for the entertainment of others. *Locke.*
The words slide over the ears, and vanish like a *rhapsody* of evening tales. *Watts on the Mind.*

RHEIN-BERRY. *n. s.* [*spina cervina*, Latin.] Buckthorn, a plant.

RHE'NISH.* *n. s.* [from the river *Rhene.*] A kind of German wine.

A pestilence on him for a mad rogue! he poured a flagon of *Rhenish* on my head once. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

*RHE'TOR.** *n. s.* [Latin; ῥήτωρ, Gr.] A rhetorician.

Your hearing, what is it but as of a *rhetor* at a desk, to commend or dislike? *Hammond, Works*, iv. 514.
Senators and pretors,
With great dictators, us'd to apply to *rhetors.* *Butler, Rem.*

RHETO'RICAL. *adj.* [*rhetoricus*, Lat. from *rhetorick.*] Pertaining to rhetorick; oratorial; figurative.

The apprehension is so deeply riveted into my mind, that *rhetorical* flourishes cannot at all loosen it. *More.*
Because Brutus and Cassius met a blackmore, and Pompey had on a dark garment at Pharsalia, these were presages of their overthrow, which notwithstanding are scarce *rhetorical* sequels; concluding metaphors from realities, and from conceptions metaphorical inferring realities again. *Brown.*
The subject may be moral, logical, or *rhetorical*, which does not come under our senses. *Watts on the Mind.*

RHETO'RICALLY.† *adv.* [from *rhetorical.*] Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the passions.

My lorde hath *rhetoricallye* begunne his proposicion to winne his auditory. *Bale, Yet a Course*,(1543,) fol. 44. b.
You shall see how *rhetorically* he expostulates.
Hammond, Works, iv. 485.
He who obtains what he has been *rhetorically*, or importunately, begging for, goes away really a conqueror.
South, Serm. ii. 137.

To RHETO'RICATE.† *v. n.* [*rhetoricor*, low Lat. from *rhetorick.*] To play the orator; to attack the passions.

'Twill be much more seasonable to reform, than apologize or *rhetoricate;* — not to suffer themselves to perish in the midst of such solicitations to be saved. *Dec. of Chr. Piety*, p. 49.
When some Corinthians were puffed up by reason of a faculty which they had of *rhetoricating* religiously, St. Paul, like an apostle, tells them, that he would come amongst them, and know, not the speech of them that were puffed up, but the power. *Cudworth, Serm.* p. 93.

RHETORICA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *rhetoricate.*] Rhetorical amplification.

Take but away their *rhetorications* and equivocal expressions, their misrepresentations and misreports, their ostentation and their scurrilities; and their cause will be left in a manner destitute. *Waterland, Charge*, (1732,) p. 9.

RHETORI'CIAN. *n. s.* [*rhetoricien*, Fr. *rhetor*, Lat.]

1. One who teaches the science of rhetorick.

The ancient sophists and *rhetoricians*, which ever had young auditors, lived till they were an hundred years old. *Bacon.*
'Tis the business of *rhetoricians* to treat the characters of the passions. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*
A man may be a very good *rhetorician*, and yet at the same time a mean orator. *Baker on Learning.*

2. An orator; less proper.

He play'd at Lions a declaiming prize,
At which the vanquish'd *rhetorician* dies. *Dryden.*

RHETORI'CIAN. *adj.* Suiting a master of rhetorick.

Boldly presum'd with *rhetorician* pride,
To hold of any question either side. *Blackmore.*

RHE'TORICK. *n. s.* [ῥητορική; *rhetorique*, Fr.]

1. The act of speaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance.

We could not allow him an orator who had the best thoughts, and who knew all the rules of *rhetorique*, if he had not acquired the art of using them. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*
Of the passions, and how they are moved, Aristotle, in his second book of *rhetorick*, hath admirably discoursed in a little compass. *Locke, Thoughts on Reading.*
Grammar teacheth us to speak properly, *rhetorick* instructs to speak elegantly. *Baker on Learning.*

2. The power of persuasion; oratory.

The heart's still *rhetorick*, disclos'd with eyes. *Shakspeare.*
His sober lips then did he softly part,
Whence of pure *rhetorick* whole streams outflow. *Fairfax.*
Enjoy your dear wit and gay *rhetorick*,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence.
Milton, Comus.

To RHE'TORIZE.* *v. n.* [from *rhetor.*] To play the orator. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To RHE'TORIZE.* *v. a.* To represent by a figure of oratory.

A certain *rhetorized* woman, whom he calls mother.
Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.

RHEUM. *n. s.* [ῥεῦμα; *rheume*, Fr.] A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*

Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For villainy is not without such a *rheum*;
And he long traded in it, makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse. *Shakspeare.*
You did void your *rheum* upon my beard. *Shakspeare.*
Each changing season does its poison bring,
Rheums chill the winter, agues blast the spring. *Prior.*

RHEU'MATICK.† *adj.* [ῥευματικὸς; from *rheum.*]

1. Proceeding from rheum or a peccant watery humour.

The moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That *rheumatick* diseases do abound. *Shakspeare.*
The blood taken away looked very sizy or *rheumatick*. *Floyer.*

2. Denoting the pain which attacks the joints, and the muscles and membranes between the joints.

RHEU'MATISM. *n. s.* [ῥευματισμὸς; *rheumatisme*, Fr. *rheumatismus*, Lat.] A painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours.

Rheumatism is a distemper affecting chiefly the membrana communis musculorum, which it makes rigid and unfit for motion; and it seems to be occasioned almost by the same causes, as the mucilaginous glands in the joints are rendered stiff and gritty in the gout. *Quincy.*

The throtling quinsey, 'tis my star appoints,
And *rheumatisms* I send to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

RHEU'MY. *adj.* [from *rheum.*] Full of sharp moisture.

Is Brutus sick?
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To dare the vile contagion of the night?
And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air,
To add unto his sickness. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*
The South he loos'd, who night and horror brings,
And fogs are shaken from his flaggy wings:
From his divided beard two streams he pours;
His head and *rheumy* eyes distil in show'rs. *Dryden.*

RHIME.* See RHYME.

RHINO'CEROS. *n. s.* [ῥὶν and κέρας; *rhinocerot*, Fr.] A vast beast in the East Indies armed with a horn on his nose.

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd *rhinoceros*, or Hyrcanian tyger;
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

If you draw your beast in an emblem, shew a landscape of the country natural to the beast; as to the *rhinoceros* an East Indian landscape, the crocodile, an Egyptian. *Peacham.*

RHODODE'NDRON.* *n. s.* [ῥόδον, Gr. a rose, and δένδρον, tree.] Dwarf rose bay. *Miller.*

The *rhododendron* [will make] posts and rafters.
Evelyn, iii. iii. § 23.

RHODOMONTA'DE.* See RODOMONTADE. Some write it, improperly, *rhodomontade*.

RHOMB. *n. s.* [*rhombe*, Fr. *rhombus*, Lat. ῥόμβος.] In geometry, a parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse: it is formed by two equal and right cones joined together at their base.
Trevoux and Harris.

Save the sun his labour, and that swift
Nocturnal and diurnal *rhomb* suppos'd
Invisible else above all stars, the wheel
Of day and night. *Milton, P. L.*
See how in warlike muster they appear,
In *rhombs* and wedges, and half-moons and wings. *Milton.*

RHO'MBICK. *adj.* [from *rhomb.*] Shaped like a rhomb.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the asteria in form of a star, and they are of a *rhombick* figure. *Grew.*

RHO'MBOID.† } *n. s.* [ῥομβοειδὴς; *rhomboïde*, Fr.] A
RHOMBO'IDES. } figure approaching to a rhomb.

See them under sail, in all their lawn and sarcenet, with a geometrical *rhomboides* upon their heads.
Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 2

Let A C B D be a *rhomboides*. *More, Song of the Soul*, p. 378.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; and they are of a rhombick figure; talk, of such as are *rhomboids*. *Grew.*

RHOMBO'IDAL. *adj.* [from *rhomboid.*] Approaching in shape to a rhomb.

Another *rhomboidal* selenites of a compressed form, had many others infixed round the middle of it. *Woodward.*

RHU'BARB.† *n. s.* [*rhubar*, Persian. Sir T. Herbert's Trav. p. 316. *rhabarbarum*, Latin; which Morin derives from the Gr. ῥᾶ, in its medical sense of root, and βάρβαρος, strange, foreign.] A medicinal root slightly purgative, referred by botanists to the dock.

What *rhubarb*, senna, or what purgative drug
Would scour these English hence. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Having fixed the fontanel, I purged him with an infusion of *rhubarb* in small ale. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

RHYME.† *n. s.* [*Rimen* is a verb in the Franco-Theotisc signifying *congruere*, *obvenire*, *contingere*, that is, to agree together, to meet. This very neatly describes *rhime*, in which sounds are made to agree together and to meet. I therefore think, that the word *rhime* has come to us from the ancient languages of Europe, rather than from the Latin *rhythmus*; and that the Frankish *rimen* shews to us the rationale of its use. Inq. respecting the early use of Rhime by Sharon Turner, Esq. F.A.S. Archæol. vol. 14. p. 175. The learned author of the preceding remark then notices the Saxon ꞃim, *number*, or completion of numbers: whence "forsan nostra *rime*, rhythmus, metrum, i. e. *certus numerus pedum in carmine*." Lye, edit. Manning. Mr. Turner has also noticed the Sax. ƿyme, or ƿeam, signfying *harmony*. Serenius produces the Su. Goth. *rim*, *ryma*, scriptum metricum, à *hreim*, resonantia canora; *hreimer*, (verb. imp.) resonat." We have thus the clue to the formation of our word, and to its application in several senses. And the manner of writing it *rime*, *rhyme*, or *rhime*, must depend upon the use of it by our best writers rather perhaps than upon the derivation. Yet some contend earnestly for a distinction of *rime* and *rhyme*, because Milton, in the Preface to his Paradise Lost, wrote *rime*, they assert, to signify the *jingling sound of like endings*; and *rhime*, at the beginning of the poem, to signify *verse in general*. Some also have blamed the editor of this dictionary for having printed, in his editions of Milton's Poetical Works, the latter of these words with the *h*; pretending that the best editions are not followed

by him, whereas the *poet's own edition* has been his guide, (and no fastidious refiner's,) which reads, "Things unattempted yet in prose or *rhime*;" and corresponds with his use of *rhyme* in Lycidas.]

1. An harmonical succession of sounds.

The youths with songs and *rhimes*:
Some dance, some hale the rope. *Denham.*

2. The consonance of verses; the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another.

The measure is English heroick verse without *rime*, as that of Homer in Greek, and of Virgil in Latin; *rime* being no necessary adjunct, or true ornament, of poem or good verse, in longer works especially, but the invention of a barbarous age to set off wretched matter and lame metre. *Milton, P. L.* Pref.

For *rhyme* the rudder is of verses,
With which like ships they steer their courses. *Hudibras.*

Such was the news, indeed, but songs and *rhymes*
Prevail as much in these hard iron times;
As would a plump of trembling fowl, that rise
Against an eagle sousing from the skies. *Dryden.*

If Cupid throws a single dart,
We make him wound the lover's heart;
But if he takes his bow and quiver,
'Tis sure he must transfix the liver;
For *rhime* with reason may dispense,
And sound has right to govern sense. *Prior.*

3. Poetry; a poem.

Thou ken'st not, Percie, how the *rime* should rage:
O if my temples were distain'd with wine,
And 'girt in girlonds of wilde yvie twine,
How could I reare the muse on lofty stage!
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Oct.

All his manly power it did disperse,
As he were warmed with inchanted *rhimes*,
That oftentimes he quak'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Who would not sing for Lycidas? he knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty *rhyme*. *Milton, Lycidas.*

Things unattempted yet in prose or *rhime*. *Milton, P. L.*

4. A word of sound to answer to another word.

What wise means to gain it hast thou chose?
Know fame and fortune both are made of prose.
Is thy ambition sweating for a *rhyme*,
Thou unambitious fool, at this late time? *Young.*

Rhyme or *reason*. Number or sense.

I was promis'd on a time,
To have *reason* for my *rhime*;
But from that time unto this season,
I receiv'd nor *rhime* nor *reason*.
Verses ascribed (unjustly) to Spenser.

The guiltiness of my mind drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief, in despight of the teeth of all *rhime* and *reason*, that they were fairies. *Shakspeare.*

To Rhyme.† *v. n.* [*rimen*, Fr. Theotisc. See Rhyme. Dan. *rimer*; Germ. *reimen*.]

1. To agree in sound.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But fagotted his notions as they fell,
And, if they *rhym'd* and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*

2. To make verses.

These fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhyme* themselves into ladies' favours, they do always reason themselves out again. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

There march'd the bard and blockhead, side by side,
Who *rhym'd* for hire, and patroniz'd for pride. *Pope.*

To Rhyme.* *v. a.* To put into rhyme.

There was not a dosen sentences in his whole sermon but thei ended all in rime for the most part: Some, not well disposed, wished the preacher a lute, that with his *rimed* sermon he might use some pleasaunte melodie, and so the people might take pleasure divers wàies, and daunce if thei liste!
Wilson, Arte of Rhetorike, (1553.)

The first [translation of the Psalms] too elegant for the vulgar use; the other as flat and poor, as lamely worded, and unhandsomely *rhimed*, as the old.
Bp. King to Abp. Usher, (1651,) *Lett. ed. Parr*, p. 567.

Rhy'meless.* *adj.* [*rhyme* and *less*.] Not having consonance of verses.

Too popular is tragick poesie,
Straining his tiptoes for a farthing fee:
And doth beside on *rhymeless* numbers tread.
Bp. Hall, Sat. i. 4.

Rhy'mer.† } *n. s.* [from *rhyme*.] One who makes
Rhy'mester. } rhymes; a versifier; a poet in contempt.

Saucy lictors
Will catch at us like strumpets; and scald *rhymers*
Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Such wondrous rabblements of *rhymesters* new.
Bp. Hall, Sat. i. 2.

When a *rimer* reads his poem to him, he [the hypocrite] begs a copy, and persuades the press! *Bp. Hall, Charact.* p. 65.

It was made penal to the English, to permit the Irish to graze upon their lands, to entertain any of their minstrels, *rhimers*, or news-tellers. *Davies on Ireland.*

Rhymer, come on, and do the worst you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*

Milton's rhime is constrained at an age, when the passion of love makes every man a *rhimer*, though not a poet. *Dryden.*

I speak of those who are only *rhimsters*. *Dennis.*

Rhythm.* *n. s.* [*rhythmus*, Lat. ῥυθμος, Gr.]

1. Metre; verse; numbers.

The old Italian tunes and *rithmes*, both in conceit and cadency, have much affinity with the Welsh.
Howell, Instr. For. Trav. (1642,) p. 123.

You may find Scaliger refuted for denying poetick *rhithme* or meeter, (and so not poesie in a strict sense,) to be in Scripture: for St. Hierome is of another mind; and the impossibility of a *rhithme* in that language, [Hebrew,] like our ὁμοιοτέλευτον, like cadency of words, which we strictly call rhyme, is by Alsted's instances refuted in Psal. 118. 25.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl. (1654,) p. 47.

Now sportive youth
Carol incondite *rhythms* with suiting notes,
And quaver unharmonious. *Philips, Cider*, B. 2.

2. Proportion applied to any motion whatever.
Harris.

Rhy'thmical.† *adj.* [ῥυθμικὸς; *rhythmique*, Fr. from *rhythm*.] Harmonical; having one sound proportioned to another.

Several sorts of musick; harmonical, *rithmical*, and organical. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 343.

The term figurate, which we now employ to distinguish florid from more simple melody, was used to denote that which was simply *rhythmical* or accentual.
Mason on Ch. Musick, p. 28.

Ri'al.* *n. s.* A piece of money. See Real.

*RI'ANT.** *adj.* [French; from *rire*, to laugh.] Laughing; exciting laughter. *Scott.*

In such cases the sublimity must be drawn from the other sources; with a strict caution however against any thing light and *riant*. *Burke on the Subl. and Beautiful*, P. ii. § 16.

RIB.† *n. s.* [ꞃibbe, Saxon.]

1. A bone in the body.

Of these there are twenty-four in number, *viz.* twelve on each side the twelve vertebræ of the back; they are segments of a circle; they grow flat and broad, as they approach the sternum; but the nearer they are to the vertebræ, the rounder and thicker they are; at which end they have a round head, which being covered with a cartilage, is received into the sinus in the bodies of the vertebræ: the *ribs*, thus articulated, make an acute angle with the lower vertebræ: the *ribs* have each a small canal or sinus, which runs along their under sides, in which lies a nerve, vein, and artery: their extremities, which are fastened to the sternum, are cartilaginous, and the cartilages make an obtuse angle

with the bony part of the *ribs*; this angle respects the head: the cartilages are harder in women than in men, that they may better bear the weight of their breasts: the ribs are of two sorts; the seven upper are called true *ribs*, because their cartilaginous ends are received into the sinus of the sternum: the five lower are called false *ribs*, because they are softer and shorter, of which only the first is joined to the extremity of the sternum, the cartilaginous extremities of the rest being tied to one another, and thereby leaving a greater space for the dilatation of the stomach and intrails: the last of these short ribs is shorter than all the rest: it is not tied to them, but sometimes to the musculus obliquus descendens.

Why do I yield to that suggestion?
Whose horrid image doth upfix my hair,
And make my seated heart knock at my *ribs*,
Against the use of nature! *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

He open'd my left side, and took
From thence a *rib*, with cordial spirits warm
And life-blood streaming fresh. *Milton, P. L.*

Sure he, who first the passage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide,
And *ribs* of iron arm'd his side. *Dryden, Hor.*

2. Any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats;
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her high top lower than her *ribs*,
To kiss her burial. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

The ships with shatter'd *ribs* scarce creeping from the seas. *Drayton.*

3. Any prominence running in lines; as, the stalks of a leaf.

4. Any thing slight, thin, or narrow; a strip.

Fetching up his single melancholy cow from a small *rib* of land, that is scarce to be found without a guide. *Echard on the Cont. of the Clergy*, p. 104.

To RIB.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with ribs.

Was I by rocks engender'd, *ribb'd* with steel,
Such tortures to resist, or not to feel? *Sandys.*

2. To enclose as the body by ribs.

It were too gross
To *rib* her cerecloth in the obscure grave. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Remember
The natural bravery of your isle, which stands
As Neptune's park, *ribbed*, and paled in,
With rocks unscalable and roaring waters. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

RI'BALD.† *n. s.* [*ribauld*, Fr. *ribaldo*, Italian; *ribaldr*, Su. Goth. nebulo, which Ihre derives from *hrid*, pugna, and *balldr*, audax; meaning licentious, ungovernable soldiers. Roquefort thus illustrates the Fr. *ribauld*, anciently *ribau*, or *ribaud*: "Nom donné à tout homme fort, robuste, et de peine, comme crocheteur, porteur, &c. C'etoit aussi le nom qui portoit celui qui, chez le roi, avoit soin de faire le soir la visite du palais, pour voir si tout étoit dans l'ordre. On appeloit aussi *ribauds*, sous Philippe-le-bel et Philippe-Auguste, des soldats d'élite, choisis pour leur garde particulière, et *roi des ribauds* celui qui commandoit cette garde. Enfin ribaud signifioit encore bandit, voleur, scélerat, méchant, libertin, excommunié; homme qui procure des femmes de mauvais vie, qui les soutient."] A loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch.

That lewd *ribald* with vile lust advaunst,
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To spoil her dainty corps, so fair and sheen. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Ne'er one sprig of laurel grac'd these *ribbalds*,
From slashing Bentley down to pidling Tibbalds. *Pope.*

RI'BALD.* *adj.* Base; mean.

The busy day,
Wak'd by the lark, has rous'd the *ribald* crows. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Which *ribbald* art their church to Luther owes. *Dryden, Hind and Panther.*

RI'BALDRY.† *n. s.* [from *ribald*; *ribaudie*, old Fr. *ribalderia*, old Ital. Our elder word was *ribaudry*. "Ditties of wanton love or *ribaudrye*." Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 63. "Rymes of *ribaudrie*." Spenser, Shep. Cal. Oct.] Mean, lewd, brutal language.

Were it not for quaffing, *ribaldry*, dalliance, scurrile profaneness, these men would be dull, and (as we say) dead on the nest! *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 7.

Mr. Cowley asserts, that obscenity has no place in wit; Buckingham says, 'tis an ill sort of wit, which has nothing more to support it than barefac'd *ribaldry*. *Dryden.*

The *ribaldry* of the low characters is different; the reeve, miller, and cook are distinguished from each other. *Dryden.*

In the same antique loom these scenes were wrought,
Embellish'd with good morals and just thought,
True nature in her noblest light you see,
E'er yet debauch'd by modern gallantry
To trifling jests and fulsome *ribaldry*. *Granville.*

If the outward profession of religion were once in practice among men in office, the clergy would see their duty and interest in qualifying themselves for lay-conversation, when once they were out of fear of being choaked by *ribaldry* or prophaneness. *Swift.*

RI'BAND. *n. s.* [*rubande*, *ruban*, Fr. This word is sometimes written *ribon*, or *ribbon*, as Dr. Johnson observes; and in that form, I may add, approaches nearer to the Fr. *ruban*; for *rubande* is not believed to have ever existed. See Nares's Elem. of Orthoepy, p. 308. Menage tells us, that *ruban* is from the Lat. *rubeus*, red; "*rubeus*, *rubenus*, *rubanus*, RUBAN: les plus beaux rubans sont de *couleur de feu*."] A fillet of silk; a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament.

Quaint in green, she shall be loose enrob'd,
With *ribbands* pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakspeare.*

A *ribband* did the braided tresses bind,
The rest was loose. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

See! in the lists they wait the trumpet's sound;
Some love-device is wrought on every sword,
And every *riband* bears some mystick word. *Granville.*

To RI'BAND.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ribands.

One that has miraculously purchased a *ribanded* wristcoat. *Beaum. and Fl: Fair Maid of the Inn.*

Your mistress appears here in prize, *ribanded* with green and yellow. *B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.*

RI'BBED.† *adj.* [from *rib.*]

1. Furnished with ribs.

Hung on each bough a single leaf appears,
Which shrivell'd in its infancy remains,
Like a clos'd fan, nor stretches wide its veins,
But as the seasons in their circle run,
Opes its *ribb'd* surface to the nearer sun. *Gay.*

2. Marked with protuberant lines.

And plantain *ribb'd*, that heals the reaper's wound;
And marj'ram sweet in shepherd's posie found. *Shenstone, Schoolmistress.*

RI'BIBE.* *n. s.* [*rubebe*, violon. Lacombe. But see REBECK.] A sort of stringed instrument. Obsolete.

RI'BBON. *n. s.* See RIBAND.

To RI'BROAST. *v. n.* [*rib* and *roast.*] To beat soundly. A burlesque word.

That done, he rises, humbly bows,
And gives thanks for the princely blows;
Departs not meanly proud, and boasting
Of his magnificent *ribroasting*. *Butler.*

I have been pinched in flesh, and well *ribroasted* under my former masters; but I'm in now for skin and all. *L'Estrange.*

RI'BWORT. *n. s.* [*plantago.*] A plant.

RIC. *n. s.* *Ric* denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man; as in these verses of Fortunatus:

Hilperice potens, si interpres barbarus adsit,
Adjutor fortis hoc quoque nomen habet.

Hilperic Barbarians a stout helper term.

So Alfric is altogether strong; Æthelric, nobly strong or powerful: to the same sense as Polycrates, Crato, Plutarchus, Opimius. *Gibson's Camden.*

RICE.† *n. s.* [*riz*, old Fr. *riso*, Ital. *oryza*, Lat. ὄρυζα, Gr. from the Arabick word *rouz.*] One of the esculent grains: it hath its grains disposed into a panicle, which are almost of an oval figure, and are covered with a thick husk, somewhat like barley: this grain is cultivated in most of the Eastern countries. *Miller.*

Rice is the food of two thirds of mankind; it is kindly to human constitutions, proper for the consumptive, and those subject to hæmorrhages. *Arbuthnot.*

If the snuff get out of the snuffers, it may fall into a dish of *rice* milk. *Swift, Direct. to the Butler.*

RICH.† *adj.* [ꞃıc, ꞃıce, ꞃıche, Saxon; *rice*, old Fr. *riche*, modern; *ricco*, Ital. *rik*, Su. *rikr*, Icel. from the M. Goth. *reiks*, a prince, a ruler, according to Serenius, from the Goth. verb *rikjan*, to collect together, according to Mr. H. Tooke. The derivation of Serenius seems to be the true one; power, in barbarous times, being, as Dr. Jamieson has observed, the great source of wealth.]

1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or possessions; opulent: opposed to *poor*.

I am as *rich* in having such a jewel,
As twenty seas, if all their sand were pearl. *Shakspeare.*

The *rich* shall not give more, and the poor no less. *Exod.*

A thief bent to unhoard the cash
Of some *rich* burgher. *Milton.*

Rich was his soul, though his attire was poor,
As heaven had cloth'd his own embassador. *Dryden.*

Several nations of the Americans are *rich* in land, and poor in all the comforts of life. *Locke.*

He may look upon the *rich* as benefactors, who have beautified the prospect all around him. *Seed.*

2. Valuable; estimable; precious; splendid; sumptuous.

Earth, in her *rich* attire,
Consummate lovely smil'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Matilda never was meanly dress'd in her life; and nothing pleases her in dress, but that which is very *rich* and beautiful to the eye. *Law.*

3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree.

So we th' Arabian coast do know
At distance, when the spices blow,
By the *rich* odour taught to steer,
Though neither day nor star appear. *Waller.*

If life be short, it shall be glorious,
Each minute shall be *rich* in some great action. *Rowe.*

Sauces and *rich* spices are fetched from India. *Baker.*

4. Fertile; fruitful.

There are, who, fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mold on their ill natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*

5. Abundant; plentiful.

The gorgeous East with *richest* hand
Pours on her sons barbarick pearl and gold. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Abounding; plentifully stocked: as, pastures *rich* in flocks.

7. Having something precious.

Groves whose *rich* trees wept odorous gums and balms. *Milton, P. L.*

To RICH.* *v. a.* [from the noun. Dr. Johnson gives the word in the passage from Shakspeare's K. Lear as an adjective. But to *rich* is certainly one of our old verbs.] To enrich. Obsolete.

Then he shall be *riched* so,
That it maie faile nevermo. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.

To *ritch* his country, let his words lyke flowing water fall. *Drant, Tr. of Horace*, (1567.)

Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forests, and with champions *rich'd*,
With plenteous rivers and wide-skirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

RI'CHES.† *n. s.* [ꞃıcheꞅꞅe, Saxon; *richesse*, French. Dr. Johnson notices only the Fr. plural *richesses*; but both our old language and the French had the singular. "Let us when we perceyve the daunger of this worldly and transytory *rychesse* call unto Almyghty God for helpe." Bp. Fisher, Ps. This form was not disused at the beginning of the seventeenth century. See Revel. xviii. 16. "In one hour so great *riches is* come to nought."]

1. Wealth; money or possessions.

The instrumentalness of *riches* to charity has rendered it necessary by laws to secure propriety. *Hammond.*

Chemists seek *riches* by transmutation and the great elixir. *Sprat.*

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than our neighbours, whereby we are enabled to procure to ourselves a greater plenty of the conveniencies of life, than comes within their reach, who, sharing the gold and silver of the world in a less proportion, want the means of plenty and power, and so are poorer. *Locke.*

What *riches* give us, let us first enquire,
Meat, fire, and cloaths; what more? meat, cloaths, and fire. *Pope.*

2. Splendid sumptuous appearance.

The *riches* of heaven's pavement, trodden gold. *Milton, P. L.*

RI'CHLY.† *adv.* [from *rich*; Sax. ꞃıcelıce.]

1. With riches; wealthily; splendidly; magnificently.

In Belmont is a lady *richly* left,
And she is fair, of wondrous virtues. *Shakspeare.*

Women *richly* gay in gems. *Milton.*

2. Plenteously; abundantly.

In animals, some smells are found more *richly* than in plants. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

After a man has studied the laws of England, the reading the reports of adjudged cases will *richly* improve him. *Watts.*

3. Truly; abundantly. An ironical use.

There is such licentiousness among the basest of the people, that one would not be sorry to see them bestowing upon one another a chastisement, which they so *richly* deserve. *Addison.*

RI'CHNESS. *n. s.* [from *rich.*]

1. Opulence; wealth.

Of virtue you have left proof to the world;
And virtue is grateful with beauty and *richness* adorn'd. *Sidney.*

2. Finery; splendour.

3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness.

This town is famous for the *richness* of the soil. *Addison.*

4. Abundance or perfection of any quality.

I amused myself with the *richness* and variety of colours in the western parts of heaven. *Spectator.*

5. Pampering qualities.

The living tincture of whose gushing blood
Shou'd clearly prove the *richness* of his food. *Dryden.*

RICK.† *n. s.* [usually *reek*, in our old books; ꞃicꝫ, hꞃic, Sax. a heap; *hrauk*, Icel. from *hreika*, to pile a heap, according to Serenius; from the Goth. *rikjan*, to rake together, according to Mr. H. Tooke. See also REEK.]

1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and sheltered from wet.

An inundation
O'erflowed a farmer's barn and stable;
Whole *ricks* of hay and stacks of corn
Were down the sudden current born. *Swift.*

Mice and rats do great injuries in the field, houses, barns, and corn *ricks*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.

In the North they bind them up in small bundles, and make small *ricks* of them in the field. *Mortimer.*

RI'CKETS. *n. s.* [*rachitis*, Lat. The name given to the distemper at its first appearance by Glisson.] A distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven: its cure is performed by evacuation and friction. *Quincy.*

In some years, liver-grown, spleen, and *rickets* are put altogether, by reason of their likeness. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

O were my pupil fairly knock'd o' th' head,
I should possess th' estate, if he were dead;
He's so far gone with the *rickets* and th' evil,
That one small dose will send him to the devil. *Dryden.*

So when at school we first declaim,
Old Busby walks us in a theme,
Whose props support our infant vein,
And help the *rickets* in the brain;
But when our souls their force dilate,
Our thoughts grow up to wit's estate. *Prior.*

RI'CKETY. *adj.* [from *rickets*.] Diseased with the rickets.

In a young animal, when the solids are too lax, the case of *rickety* children, the diet should be gently astringent. *Arbuthnot.*

RI'CTURE. *n. s.* [*rictura*, Lat.] A gaping. *Dict.*

RID. pret. of *ride*.

To RID.† *v. a.* in the pret. perhaps *ridded*, or *rid*; in the passive part. *rid*. [from hꞃeððan, Saxon.]

1. To set free; to redeem.

It is he that delivereth me from my cruel enemies; thou shalt *rid* me from the wicked man. *Ps.* xviii. 49.

Rid me and deliver me out of great waters. *Ps.* cxliv.

I will bring you out from under their burthens, and *rid* you out of their bondage. *Ex.* vi. 6.

2. To clear; to disencumber.

They were not before so willing to be *rid* of their learned pastor, as now importunate to obtain him again from them, who had given him entertainment. *Hooker.*

I must *rid* all the seas of pirates. *Shakspeare.*

We'll use his countenance; which being done,
Let her, who would be *rid* of him, devise
His speedy taking off. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Upon the word, stept forth
Three of thy crew, to *rid* thee of that care. *B. Jonson.*

I can put on
Thy terrours, as I put thy mildness on,
Image of thee in all things; and shall soon,
Arm'd with thy might, *rid* heaven of these rebels. *Milton, P. L.*

Did saints for this bring in their plate;
For when they thought the cause had need on't,
Happy was he that could be *rid* on't. *Hudibras.*

The god, uneasy till he slept again,
Resolv'd at once to *rid* himself of pain. *Dryden.*

The greater visible good does not always raise men's desire, in proportion to the greatness it appears to have; though every little trouble moves us, and sets on work to get *rid* of it. *Locke.*

The ladies asked, whether we believed that the men of any town would, at the same conjuncture, have loaden themselves with their wives; or rather, whether they would not have been glad of such an opportunity to get *rid* of them? *Addison.*

3. To dispatch.

Having the best at Barnet field,
We'll thither straight; for willingness *rids* away. *Shakspeare.*

4. To drive away; to remove by violence; to destroy.

Ah deathsmen! you have *rid* this sweet young prince. *Shakspeare.*

RI'DDANCE. *n. s.* [from *rid*.]

1. Deliverance.

Deliverance from sudden death, *riddance* from all adversity, and the extent of saving mercy towards all men. *Hooker.*

2. Disencumbrance; loss of something one is glad to lose.

I have too griev'd a heart
To take a tedious leave: thus losers part.
—A gentle *riddance*. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

By this, the cock had a good *riddance* of his rival. *L'Estrange.*

3. Act of clearing away any encumbrances.

Those blossoms, and those dropping gums,
That lie bestrown, unsightly and unsmooth,
Ask *riddance*, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milton, P. L.*

RI'DDEN. the participle of *ride*.

He could never have *ridden* out an eternal period, but it must be by a more powerful being than himself. *Hale.*

RI'DDLE.† *n. s.* [ꞃæðelꞅ, Saxon, from ꞃæðe, counsel, perhaps a trial of wit. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. H. Tooke contends that it is the past participle of ꝩꞃiðan, to twist, metaphorically applied. He had here forgotten the Saxon verb aꞃæðian, to guess, to divine; from which *riddle* obviously descends. Serenius also produces *rada*, Goth. *per conjecturam indagare*.]

1. An enigma; a puzzling question; a dark problem.

How did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In *riddles* and in charms of death. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The Theban monster, that propos'd
Her *riddle*, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd;
That once found out and solv'd, for grief and spight
Cast herself headlong from the Ismenian steep. *Milton.*

2. Any thing puzzling.

'Twas a strange *riddle* of a lady;
Not love, if any lov'd her; hey day!
So cowards never use their might,
But against such as will not fight. *Hudibras.*

3. [hꞃiððle, Saxon; perhaps from hꞃeððan, to free, (and so to separate or disentangle,) as Skinner has observed.] A coarse or open sieve.

Horse-beans and tares, sown together, are easily parted with a *riddle*. *Mortimer.*

To RI'DDLE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To solve; to unriddle. There is something of whimsical analogy between the two senses of the word *riddle*: as, we say, *to* sift *a question*: but their derivations differ.

When I have done all this, and think it duty,
Is't requisite another bore my nostrils?
Riddle me that. *Beaum. and Fl. Tam. Tamed.*

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can,
Who bears a nation in a single man? *Dryden, Juv.*

2. To separate by a coarse sieve.

The finest sifted mould must be *riddled* in. *Mortimer.*

To RI'DDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak ambiguously or obscurely.

Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift;
Riddling confession finds but *riddling* shrift. *Shakspeare.*

Ri'ddler.* *n. s.* [from *riddle.*] One who speaks obscurely or ambiguously.

Thou *riddler*, speak
Distinct and clear; else I will search thy soul. *Home, Douglas.*

Ri'ddlingly. *adv.* [from *riddle.*] In the manner of a riddle; secretly.

Though like the pestilence and old-fashion'd love,
Riddlingly it catch men, and doth remove
Never, till it be starv'd out, yet their state
Is poor. *Donne.*

To **RIDE.** *v. n.* preter. *rid* or *rode*; part. *rid* or *ridden.* [ꝛiban, Saxon; *rijden*, Dutch.]

1. To travel on horseback.

Brutus and Cassius
Are *rid*, like madmen, through the gates of Rome. *Shakspeare.*

Were you but *riding* forth to air yourself,
Such parting were too petty. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast *ridden*? *Numbers.*

Through storms of smoke and adverse fire he *rides*,
While every shot is levell'd at his sides. *Smith.*

Let your master *ride* on before, and do you gallop after him. *Swift, Dir. to the Groom.*

2. To travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk.

Infected be the air whereon they *ride*. *Shakspeare.*

Upon this chaos *rid* the distressed ark, that bore the small remains of mankind. *Burnet, Theory.*

3. To be supported in motion.

As venerable Nestor, hatch'd in silver,
Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree,
On which heaven *rides*, knit all the Grecian ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

4. To manage an horse.

Skill to *ride* seems a science,
Proper to gentle blood; some others feign,
To manage steeds, as did this vaunter; but in vain. *Spenser.*

The horses I saw well chosen, *ridden*, and furnished. *Shakspeare.*

Inspir'd by love, whose business is to please,
He *rode*, he fenc'd, he mov'd with graceful ease. *Dryden.*

5. To be on the water.

On the western coast
Rideth a puissant army. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

The sea was grown so rough, that the admiral was not able longer to *ride* it out with his gallies; but was enforced to slip his anchors, and run his gallies on ground. *Knolles.*

They were then in a place to be aided by their ships, which *rode* near in Edinburgh Frith. *Hayward.*

Waiting him his royal fleet did *ride*,
And willing winds to their low'r'd sails deny'd. *Dryden.*

Men once walk'd where ships at anchor *ride*. *Dryden.*

Now on their coasts our conquering navy *rides*,
Way-lays their merchants, and their land besets. *Dryden.*

6. To be supported by something subservient.

A credulous father, and a brother noble,
Whose nature is so far from doing harms,
That he suspects none; on whose foolish honesty
My practices *rid* easy. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To **Ride.** *v. a.*

1. To sit on so as to be carried.

They *ride* the air in whirlwind. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To manage insolently at will.

Humility does not make us servile or insensible, nor oblige us to be *ridden* at the pleasure of every coxcomb. *Collier.*

The nobility could no longer endure to be *ridden* by bakers, coblers, and brewers. *Swift, Presbyt. Plea.*

Ride.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A saddle-horse. Norfolk. *Grose.*

2. An excursion in a vehicle, or on horseback: as, to take a *ride.*

3. A road cut in a wood, or through grounds, for the purpose of using the diversion of riding therein; a riding. See Riding.

Ri'der.† *n. s.* [from *ride*; Sax. ꝛibeꝛe.]

1. One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle.

The strong camel and the generous horse,
Restrain'd and aw'd by man's inferiour force,
Do to the *rider*'s will their rage submit,
And answer to the spur, and own the bit. *Prior.*

2. One who manages or breaks horses.

As horses are bred better; and to that end *riders* dearly hired. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

I would with jockies from Newmarket dine,
And to rough *riders* give my choicest wine. *Bramstone.*

3. An inserted leaf; an additional clause, as to a bill passing through parliament.

They tacked the following *rider* to it. *Brand, Popul. Antiq.* ii. 237.

RIDGE. *n. s.* [hꝛicᵹ, Saxon; *rig*, Danish; *rugge*, Dutch; the back.]

1. The top of the back.

He thought it was no time to stay;
But in a trice advanc'd the knight
Upon the bare *ridge* bolt upright. *Hudibras.*

2. The rough top of any thing, resembling the vertebræ of the back.

As when a vulture on Imaus bred,
Whose snowy *ridge* the roving Tartar bounds,
Dislodges from a region scarce of prey. *Milton, P. L.*

His sons
Shall dwell to Seir, on that long *ridge* of hills! *Milton, P. L.*

The highest *ridges* of those mountains serve for the maintenance of cattle for the inhabitants of the vallies. *Ray.*

3. A steep protuberance.

Part rise in crystal wall, or *ridge* direct,
For haste. *Milton, P. L.*

About her coasts unruly waters roar,
And, rising on a *ridge*, insult the shore. *Dryden.*

4. The ground thrown up by the plow.

Thou visitest the earth; thou waterest the *ridges* thereof abundantly; thou settlest the furrows thereof. *Ps.* lxv. 10.

The body is smooth on that end, and on this 'tis set with *ridges* round the point. *Woodward.*

Wheat must be sowed above furrow fourteen days before Michaelmas, and laid up in round high warm *ridges*. *Mortimer.*

5. The top of the roof rising to an acute angle.

Ridge tiles or roof tiles, being in length thirteen inches, and made circular breadthways like an half cylinder, whose diameter is about ten inches or more, and about half an inch and half a quarter in thickness, are laid upon the upper part or *ridge* of the roof, and also on the hips. *Moxon.*

6. *Ridges* of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other like fleshy *ridges*, with interjacent furrows or sinking cavities. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **Ridge.**† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form a ridge.

Thou from heaven
Feign'dst at thy birth was given thee in thy hair,
Where strength can least abide, though all thy hairs
Were bristles rang'd like those that *ridge* the back
Of chaf'd wild boars, or ruffl'd porcupines. *Milton, S. A.*

2. To wrinkle.

An eye
As fix'd as marble, with a forehead *ridg'd*
And furrow'd into storms. *Cowper.*

Ri'dgel.† } **Ri'dgeling.** } *n. s.* [*ovis rejicula*, Lat. Ainsworth. From the Sax. ꝛꝛiᵹan, to conceal; some portion of what was to be removed having been hidden from the operator's eye. Mr. H. Tooke. From *rig*, Sax. hꝛicᵹ, the back, "quasi *rig-hold*, quia testiculi (sive alter testiculus) intra dorsum retinentur, neque in scrotum descendunt." Dr. Whitaker, Hist. of Craven, p. 293.]

An animal half castrated: a ram of this description, in the north, is called a *riggilt*. The word has also the forms of *rig* and *rigsie*.

Tend my herd, and see them fed;
To morning pastures, evening waters, led:
And 'ware the Libyan *ridgel's* butting head. *Dryden.*
And 'ware the *ridg'ling* with his butting head. *Dryden.*

RI'DGINGLY.* *adv.* [from *ridge.*] After the manner of ridges, or ridge by ridge. *Huloet.*

RI'DGY. *adj.* [from *ridge.*] Rising in a ridge.

Far in the sea against the foaming shore,
There stands a rock; the raging billows roar
Above his head in storms; but, when 'tis clear,
Uncurl their *ridgy* backs, and at his feet appear. *Dryden.*

RI'DICULE.† *n. s.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculum*, Lat. The accent, as Dr. Johnson has placed it and as Mr. Nares has observed upon it, was formerly upon the last syllable of this word; and Mr. Nares tells us, that he had even heard it so used by persons adhering to the ancient fashion. Elem. of Orthoep. 1792, p. 361. There can be little doubt, however, that Pope intended to place the accent on the first syllable; and so the word is now usually pronounced.]

1. Wit of that species that provokes laughter.

Sacred to *ridicule* his whole life long,
And the sad burthen of some merry song. *Pope.*
Those, who aim at *ridicule*,
Should fix upon some certain rule,
Which fairly hints they are in jest. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. Folly; ridiculousness.

It does not want any great measure of sense to see the *ridicule* of this practice. *Addison, Spect.* No. 18.

RI'DICULE.* *adj.* [*ridicule*, Fr.] Ridiculous. Not in use.

This action — was brought to court, and became so *ridicule*, that Sylvanus Scory was so laughed at and jeered, that he never delivered the letter to the queen. *Aubrey, Anecd.* ii. 529.

To RI'DICULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expose to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment.

I wish the vein of *ridiculing* all that is serious and good may have no worse effect upon our state, than knight errantry had on theirs. *Temple.*

RI'DICULER.† *n. s.* One that ridicules.

They are generally *ridiculers* of all that is truly excellent. *Clarke, Evid. of Nat. and Rev. Religion.*
The *ridiculer* shall make only himself ridiculous. *Earl of Chesterfield.*

RIDI'CULOUS.† *adj.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculus*, Lat. *Ridiculous* was in use before Milton wrote, from whose Paradise Lost Dr. Johnson's earliest example of the word is drawn. Aubrey, Milton's contemporary, uses the French adjective *ridicule*. But *ridiculous* had been employed by our translators of the Bible.] Worthy of laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment.

A stammering tongue, [in the margin *ridiculous*,] that thou canst not understand. *Isaiah*, xxxiii. 19.
He that sacrificeth of a thing wrongfully gotten, his offering is *ridiculous*. *Ecclus.* xxxiv. 18.
Thus was the building left
Ridiculous; and the work confusion nam'd. *Milton, P. L.*
It was not in Titus's power not to be derided; but it was in his power not to be *ridiculous*. *South.*

RIDI'CULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ridiculous.*] In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

Epicurus's discourse concerning the original of the world is so *ridiculously* merry, that the design of his philosophy was pleasure and not instruction. *South.*

RIDI'CULOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ridiculous.*] The quality of being ridiculous.

What sport do Tertullian, Minucius and Arnobius make with the images consecrated to divine worship? from the meanness of the matter they are made of, the casualties of fire, and rottenness they are subject to, on purpose to represent the *ridiculousness* of worshipping such things. *Stillingfleet.*

RI'DING. *particip. adj.* Employed to travel on any occasion.

It is provided by another provincial constitution, that no suffragan bishop shall have more than one *riding* apparitor, and that archdeacons shall not have so much as one *riding* apparitor, but only a foot messenger. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

RI'DING.† *n. s.* [from *ride.*]

1. A road cut in a wood, or through grounds, for the purpose of using the diversion of riding therein.

Beyond the garden *ridings* were cut out, each answering the angles of the lodge. *Sidney, Arcad.* b. 1.

2. A district visited by an officer.

3. One of the three divisions of Yorkshire; corrupted from *trithing*. *Ray.*

RI'DINGCOAT. *n. s.* [*riding* and *coat.*] A coat made to keep out weather.

When you carry your master's *ridingcoat* in a journey, wrap your own in it. *Swift, Direct. to the Groom.*

RI'DINGHABIT.* *n. s.* [*riding* and *habit.*] A dress worn by women, when they ride on horseback.

There is another kind of occasional dress in use among the ladies; I mean the *ridinghabit*, which some have not injudiciously styled the hermaphroditical, by reason of its masculine and feminine composition. *Guardian*, No. 149.
Here is the dress of a modern amazon, in what is called a *riding-habit*. *Warton, Hist. E. P* iv. 71.

RI'DINGHOOD. *n. s.* [*riding* and *hood.*] A hood used by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain.

The palliolum was like our *ridinghoods*, and served both for a tunick and a coat. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
Good housewives all the winter's rage despise,
Defended by the *ridinghood's* disguise. *Gay.*

RI'DINGHOUSE.* } *n. s.* A place in which the art of
RI'DINGSCHOOL. } riding is taught.

I hope you apply the time you have saved from the *ridinghouse* to useful more than to learned purposes. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

*RIDO'TTO.** *n. s.* [Italian; "a company, a crew or assembly of good fellows; also, a gaming or tabling house, or other place where good companie doth meete." Florio, 1598.] A sort of publick assembly.

In the mornings, if you are high-bred enough, you are to go to White's, where whist may engage you, till the masquerade, *ridotto*, or some other polite amusement calls you away. *The Student*, vol. ii. p. 366.
How then must four long months be worn away? Four months, in which there will be no routs, no shows, no *ridottos*; in which visits must be regulated by the weather, and assemblies will depend upon the moon! *Dr. Johnson, Rambler*, No. 124.

RIE. *n. s.* [See RYE.] An esculent grain. This differs from wheat in having a flatter spike, the corn larger and more naked. *Miller.*

August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aspect, upon his head a garland of wheat and *rie*. *Peacham.*

RIFE. *adj.* [ꞃẏꝼe, Saxon; *rijf*, Dutch.] Prevalent; prevailing; abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers.

While those restless desires, in great men *rife*,
To visit so low folks did much disdain,
This while, though poor, they in themselves did reign. *Sidney.*
Guyon closely did await
Avantage; whilst his foe did rage most *rife*;
Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him straight,
And falsed oft his blows. *Spenser.*
The plague was then *rife* in Hungary. *Knolles.*
Blessings then are plentiful and *rife*,
More plentiful than hope. *Herbert.*

Space may produce new worlds; whereof so *rife*
There went a fame in heav'n, that ere long
Intended to create. *Milton, P. L.*

This is the place,
Whence even now the tumult of loud mirth
Was *rife*, and perfect in my listening ear. *Milton, Comus.*

That grounded maxim
So *rife* and celebrated in the mouths
Of wisest men, that to the publick good
Private respects must yield. *Milton, S. A.*

Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs were *rife* and mortal. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Ri'fely. *adv.* [from *rife*.] Prevalently; abundantly.

It was *rifely* reported, that the Turks were coming in a great fleet. *Knolles, Hist.*

Ri'feness.† *n. s.* [from *rife*.] Prevalence; abundance.

The *rifeness* of their familiar excommunications may have taught them to seek for a spotlessness above. *Bp. Hall, Beauty and Unity of the Church.*

He ascribes the great *rifeness* of carbuncles in the summer, to the great heats. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Ri'ffraff.† *n. s.* [il ne luy lairra *rif* ne *raf*. Cotgrave, in V. Rif. Where *rif* is defined *rien*, nothing.] The refuse of any thing.

Thwick-thwack, and *riff-raff*, roars he out aloud! *Bp. Hall, Sat.* i. 6.

This is all *riff-raff*. *Beaum. and Fl. Kn. Burn. Pestle.*

To **RI'FLE.** *v. a.* [*riffer*, *rifler*, Fr. *riffelen*, Teut.]

1. To rob; to pillage; to plunder.

Stand, Sir, and throw us what you have about you; if not, we'll make you, Sir, and *rifle* you. *Shakspeare.*

Men, by his suggestion taught,
Ransack'd the centre, and with impious hands
Rifled the bowels of their mother earth
For treasures better hid. *Milton, P. L.*

You have *rifled* my master, who shall maintain me? *L'Estrange.*

A commander in the parliament's rebel army *rifled* and defaced the cathedral at Lichfield. *South.*

2. To take away; to seize as pillage.

Mine is thy daughter, priest, and shall remain,
And pray'rs, and tears, and bribes shall plead in vain,
Till time shall *rifle* every youthful grace. *Pope.*

Ri'fle.* *n. s.* [*rijffelen*, Teut. radere, scalpere. Kilian.]

1. A kind of whetstone.

All our sports and recreations, if we use them well, must be to our body, or mind, as the mower's whetstone, or *rifle*, is to his scythe, to sharpen it when it growes dull. *Whately, Redempt. of Time*, (1634,) p. 11.

2. A sort of gun, having, within its barrel, indented lines.

Ri'fleman.* *n. s.* One armed with a rifle.

Ri'fler.† *n. s.* [from *rifle*.] Robber; plunderer; pillager. *Prompt. Parv.*

Parting both with cloak and coat, if any please to be the *rifler*. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.*

RIFT.† *n. s.* [from *To rive*; *riven*, *rived*, *rift*. Skinner, and Mr. H. Tooke. Skinner considers *rive* as descended from ꞃeaꝼian, rapere. Chaucer writes this word *reft*. "If thou maiest finden any shore, or hole, or *refte*." Rom. R. 2661. Serenius and Lye produce the Icel. *rift*, from *rifa*, rima, a chink.] A cleft; a breach; an opening.

He pluckt a bough, out of whose *rift* there come
Small drops of gory blood. *Spenser.*

She did confine thee
Into a cloven pine, within which *rift*
Imprison'd, thou didst painfully remain. *Shakspeare.*

In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineth a low vault; at the end of that is a round house, with a small slit or *rift*; and in the conduit a window: if you cry out in the *rift*, it makes a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon.*

They have an idle tradition, that a missel bird, feeding upon a seed she cannot digest, expelleth it whole; which, falling upon a bough of a tree that hath some *rift*, putteth forth the misseltoe. *Bacon.*

Either tropick now
'Gan thunder, and both ends of heaven; the clouds,
From many a horrid *rift*, abortive pour'd
Fierce rain with lightning mixt. *Milton, P. R.*

Some pick out bullets from the vessels sides,
Some drive old oakum through each seam and *rift*. *Dryden.*

To **Rift.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to split. To *rive* is perhaps more proper.

To the dread rattling thunder
Have I giv'n fire, and *rifted* Jove's stout oak
With his own bolt. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

At sight of him the people with a shout
Rifted the air. *Milton, S. A.*

On *rifted* rocks, the dragon's late abodes,
The green reed trembles. *Pope, Messiah.*

To **Rift.†** *v. n.*

1. To burst; to open.

I'd shriek, that even your ears
Should *rift* to hear me. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Some trees are best for ship timber, as oaks that grow in moist grounds; for that maketh the timber tough, and not apt to *rift* with ordnance. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

When ice is congealed in a cup, it will swell instead of contracting, and sometimes *rift*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To belch; to break wind. [*ræver*, Danish, the same; perhaps from the Sax. ꞃyꝼ, alvus, venter.] A northern word.

RIG.† *n. s.* *Rig*, ridge, seem to signify the top of a hill falling on each side; from the Saxon, hꞃyꝫꝫ; and the Icelandick, *hriggr*, both signifying a back. Gibson. "*Rigge* of land, agger." Prompt. Parv. *Rig* is still our northern word, used in opposition: as, *rig* and *furrow*.

Rig.* *n. s.* [perhaps from the Icel. *riga*, citare in gyrum.] Bluster.

This sanguine little king's fisher (not prescient of the storm, as by his instinct he ought to be) appearing at that uncertain season before the *riggs* of old Michaelmas were yet well composed, and when the unclement storms of winter were approaching, began to flicker over the seas, and was busy in building its halcyon nest, as if the angry ocean had been soothed by the genial breath of May. *Burke on a Regicide Peace*, Lett. 3.

RIG.* *n. s.* [perhaps from the old French *rigoler*, to mock; to laugh at; "se *rigoler* de, to make merry, or play the wanton with." Cotgrave.]

1. A wanton; an impudent woman; a strumpet.

Fy on thee thou rampe, thou *rig!* *Com. of Gamm. Gurton's Needle*, (1551.)

The most voluptuous, over-wanton *rigge*,
Proud plenty, scorns meek piety's womanhood. *Davies, Wit's Pilgrim.* sign. V. 2.

2. *To run a* Rig. To play a trick of gaiety or merriment.

Away went Gilpin, neck or nought,
Away went hat and wig;
He little dreamt, when he set out,
Of *running such a rig*. *Cowper.*

3. *To run the* Rig *upon*. To practise a joke upon a person; to jeer; to banter. [*rigoler*, Fr.] Both this and the preceding are low expressions.

To **Rig.*** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play the wanton. So *rigging*, according to Grose, is used in the west of England.

To **RIG.†** *v. a.* [the past participle of the Sax. ꞃꝼꝫan, to cover. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. To dress; to accoutre.

All occupations opening like a mart,
That serve to *rig* the body out with bravery.
Beaum. and Fl. Four Pl. in One.

Keep —
The body of your strength, your noble heart,
From ever yielding to dishonest ends,
Rigg'd round about with virtue. *Beaum. and Fl. Mons. Thomas.*

Jack was *rigged* out in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap; and a pretty figure he made in the world. *L'Estrange.*

2. To fit with tackling.

My minde for Egypt stoode;
When nine faire ships, I *rigg'd* forth for the flood. *Chapman.*

He, like a foolish pilot, hath shipwreck'd
My vessel gloriously *rigg'd.* *Milton, S. A.*

The sinner shall set forth like a ship launched into the wide sea, not only well built and *rigged;* but also carried on with full wind. *South, Serm.*

He bids them *rig* the fleet. *Denham.*

He *rigged* out another small fleet, and the Achæans engaged him with theirs. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

RIGADOO'N.✝ *n. s.* [*rigadon*, Fr.] A kind of brisk dance, performed by one couple, said to be brought from Provence.

I led him by the hand into the next room, where we danced a *rigadoon* together. *Guardian*, No. 154.

RIGA'TION.✝ *n. s.* [*rigatio*, Lat.] The act of watering. *Dict.*

In dry years, every field that has not some spring, or aqueduct, to furnish it with repeated *rigations*, is sure to fail in its crop. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain*, Let. 16.

RI'GGER. *n. s.* [from *rig*.] One that rigs or dresses.

RI'GGING.✝ *n. s.* [written, I suppose, corruptly for *riggen*, i. e. ƿriȝȝen; that with which a ship, or any thing else, is *rigged*, i. e. ƿriȝȝeð, or covered. Mr. H. Tooke.] The sails or tackling of a ship.

To plow the deep,
To make fit *rigging*, or to build a ship. *Creech.*

His batter'd *rigging* their whole war receives;
All bare, like some old oak with tempests beat,
He stands, and sees below his scatter'd leaves. *Dryden.*

RI'GGISH.✝ *adj.* [from *rig*, a strumpet.] Wanton; whorish.

Vilest things
Become themselves in her, that the holy priests
Bless her, when she is *riggish.* *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The wanton gesticulations of a virgin, in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than *riggish* and unmaidenly. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

To RI'GGLE.✝ *v. n.* [properly to *wriggle*.] To move backward and forward, as shrinking from pain: properly *wriggle.*

Truth, by the information of her own light, points out the straight road to her abode; and forbids us to *riggle* into her presence through by-paths, and the cloudy medium of falsehood. *Warburton, Doct. of Grace*, (ed. 1763,) Pref.

RIGHT.✝ *adj.* [*raihts*, M. Goth. *rettr*, Icel. "rectus; *rietta*, *retta*, dirigere, ex curvo rectum facere. Consent. aliis lingu. et dialect. haud paucis." Serenius. Thus riȝt, riht, reht, Saxon; *recht*, Germ. and Teut. *ritto*, Ital. *rectus*, Lat. "We are told by [bishop] Cumberland, that *rectitude*, applied to action or contemplation, is merely metaphorical; and that as a *right* line describes the shortest passage from point to point, so a *right* action effects a good design by the fewest means; and so likewise a *right* opinion is that which connects distant truth by the shortest train of intermediate propositions." Dr. Johnson, Idler, No. 36. "The application of the same word to denote a *straight line*, and *moral rectitude of conduct*, has obtained in every language I know," (Dugald Stewart's Philosoph. Essays, p. 164.) "and might, I think, be satisfactorily explained, without founding the theory of morality [as Mr. Horne Tooke has sophistically done] upon a philological *nostrum* concerning *past participles.*" See also JUST.]

1. Fit; proper; becoming; suitable.

The words of my mouth are plain to him that understandeth, and *right* to them that find knowledge. *Prov.* viii.

A time there will be, when all these unequal distributions of good and evil shall be set *right*, and the wisdom of all his transactions made as clear as the noon-day. *Atterbury.*

The Lord God led me in the *right* way. *Gen.* xxiv. 48.

2. Rightful; justly claiming.

There being no law of nature, nor positive law of God, that determines which is the *right* heir in all cases, the right of succession could not have been certainly determined. *Locke.*

3. True; not erroneous; not wrong.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die. *Locke.*

Our calendar wants to be reformed, and the equinox rightly computed; and being once reformed and set *right*, it may be kept so, by omitting the additional day at the end of every hundred and thirty-four years. *Holder on Time.*

If my present and past experience do exactly coincide, I shall then be disposed to think them both *right.* *Beattie.*

4. Not mistaken; passing a true judgement; passing judgement according to the truth of things.

You are *right*, Justice, and you weigh this well;
Therefore still bear the balance and the sword. *Shakspeare.*

5. Just; honest; equitable; not criminal.

Their heart was not *right* with him, neither were they stedfast in his covenant. *Ps.* lxxviii. 37.

6. Happy; convenient.

The lady has been disappointed on the *right* side, and found nothing more disagreeable in the husband, than she discovered in the lover. *Addison, Spect.*

7. Not left.

It is not with certainty to be received, concerning the *right* and left hand, that men naturally make use of the *right*, and that the use of the other is a digression. *Brown.*

The left foot naked, when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they sheathe the *right.* *Dryden.*

8. Straight; not crooked.

The idea of a *right* lined triangle necessarily carries with it an equality of its angles to two right ones. *Locke.*

9. Perpendicular; direct.

RIGHT. *interject.* An expression of approbation.

Right, cries his lordship, for a rogue in need
To have a taste, is insolence indeed:
In me 'tis noble, suits my birth and state. *Pope.*

RIGHT.✝ *adv.*

1. Properly; justly; exactly; according to truth, or justice.

Then shall the *right* aiming thunder-bolts go abroad, and from the clouds, as from a well-drawn bow, shall they fly to the mark. *Wisd.* v. 21.

To understand political power *right*, and derive it from its original, we must consider what state all men are naturally in, and that is a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and dispose of their possessions and persons. *Locke.*

2. According to art or rule.

You with strict discipline instructed *right*,
Have learn'd to use your arms before you fight. *Roscommon.*

Take heed you steer your vessel *right*, my son,
This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,
Into an unseen whirlpool draws you fast,
And in a moment sinks you. *Dryden, Sp. Friar.*

3. In a direct line; in a straight line.

Let thine eyes look *right* on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee. *Prov.* iv. 25.

Ye shall be driven out *right* forth, and none shall gather up him that wandereth. *Jer.* xlix. 5.
The people passed over *right* against Jericho. *Jos.* iii. 16.
Insects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination; for ants go *right* forwards to their hills, and bees know the way from a flowery heath to their hives. *Bacon.*
This way, *right* down to Paradise descend. *Milton, P. L.*

4. In a great degree; very. Now obsolete.
I gat me to my Lord *right* humbly. *Ps.* xxx. 8.
Right noble princes,
I'll acquaint our duteous citizens. *Shakspeare.*
Pardon us the interruption
Of thy devotion and *right* christian zeal. *Shakspeare.*
I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd
Where our *right* valiant is become. *Shakspeare.*
When I had climb'd a height
Rough and *right* hardly accessible; I might
Behold from Circe's house, that in a grove
Set thicke with trees stood, a bright vapor move. *Chapman.*
The senate will smart deep
For your upbraidings: I should be *right* sorry
To have means so to be veng'd on you,
As I shall shortly on them. *B. Jonson.*
Right many a widow his keen blade,
And many fatherless, had made. *Hudibras.*

5. It is still used in titles: as, right *honourable*; right *reverend*.
I mention the *right* honourable Thomas Howard lord high marshal. *Peacham on Drawing.*

6. Just.
Came he *right* now to sing a raven's note? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.* P. II.

7. Immediately; at the instant.
I do see the cruel pangs of death
Right in thine eye. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

RIGHT. *n. s.*

1. Not wrong.
One rising, eminent
In wise deport, spake much of *right* and wrong,
Of justice, of religion, truth, and peace,
And judgement from above. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Justice; not injury.
Persons of noble blood are less envied in their rising; for it seemeth but *right* done to their birth. *Bacon.*
In the midst of your invectives, do the Turks this *right*, as to remember that they are no idolaters. *Bacon.*
Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,
And well deserv'd, had fortune done him *right*. *Dryden.*
He, that would do *right* to religion, cannot take a more effectual course, than by reconciling it with the happiness of mankind. *Tillotson.*

3. Freedom from guilt; goodness.
His faith perhaps in some nice tenets might
Be wrong, his life I'm sure was in the *right*. *Cowley.*

4. Freedom from errour.
Seldom your opinions err;
Your eyes are always in the *right*. *Prior.*

5. Just claim.
The Roman citizens were, by the sword, taught to acknowledge the pope their lord, though they knew not by what *right*. *Ralegh, Ess.*
The proud tyrant would many times say, that whatsoever belonged unto the empire of Rome, was of *right* his, for as much as he was possessed of the imperial scepter, which his great grandfather Mahomet had by law of arms won from Constantine. *Knolles, Hist.*
Subdue by force, all who refuse
Right reason for their law; and for their king
Messiah, who by *right* of merit reigns. *Milton, P. L.*
My *right* to it appears,
By long possession of eight hundred years. *Dryden.*
Might and *right* are inseparable in the opinion of the world. *L'Estrange.*
Descriptions, figures, and fables must be in all heroick poems; every poet hath as much *right* to them, as every man hath to air. *Dryden.*
Judah pronounced sentence of death against Thamar: our author thinks it is very good proof, that because he did it, therefore he had a *right* to do it. *Locke.*
Agrippa is generally ranged in sets of medals among the emperors; as some among the empresses have no other *right*. *Addison.*

6. That which justly belongs to one.
To thee doth the *right* of her appertain, seeing thou only art of her kindred. *Tob.* vi. 11.
The custom of employing these great persons in all great offices, passes for a *right*. *Temple.*
The prisoner freed himself by nature's laws,
Born free, he sought his *right*. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

7. Property; interest.
A subject in his prince may claim a *right*,
Nor suffer him with strength impair'd to fight. *Dryden.*

8. Power; prerogative.
God hath a sovereign *right* over us, as we are his creatures, and by virtue of this *right*, he might, without injustice, have imposed difficult tasks: but in making laws, he hath not made use of this *right*. *Tillotson.*

9. Immunity; privilege.
The citizens,
Let them but have their *rights*, are ever forward
In celebration of this day with shews. *Shakspeare.*
Their only thoughts and hope was to defend their own *rights* and liberties, due to them by the law. *Clarendon.*

10. The side not left.
On his *right*
The radiant image of his glory sat,
His only Son. *Milton, P. L.*

11. *To* RIGHTS. In a direct line; straight.
These strata failing, the whole tract sinks down *to rights* into the abyss, and is swallowed up by it. *Woodward.*

12. *To* RIGHTS. With deliverance from errour.
Several have gone about to inform them, and set them *to rights*; but for want of that knowledge of the present system of nature, have not given the satisfaction expected. *Woodward.*

To RIGHT.† *v. a.*

1. To do justice to; to establish in possessions justly claimed; to relieve from wrong.
How will this grieve you,
When you shall come to clearer knowledge, that
You thus have publish'd me? gentle my lord,
You scarce can *right* me throughly. *Shakspeare.*
If the injured person be not *righted*, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and bound to restitution. *Bp. Taylor.*
I cou'd not expedient see,
On this side death, to *right* our family. *Waller.*
Some seeking unto courts, and judicial endeavours to *right* ourselves are still innocent. *Kettlewell.*
Make my father known,
To *right* my honour, and redeem your own. *Dryden.*

2. [In naval language.] To restore a ship to her upright position, after she has been laid on a careen; to put any thing in its proper position: as, to *right* the helm.

To RIGHT.* *v. n.*
A ship is said to *right* at sea, when she rises with her masts erected, after having been pressed down on one side by the effort of her sails, or a heavy squall of wind. *Falconer.*

To RI'GHTEN.* *v. a.* [ꞃıȝhꞇan, ꞃıhꞇan, Sax.] To do justice to.
Seek judgement; relieve [in the margin *righten*] the oppressed. *Isaiah,* i. 17.

RI'GHTEOUS.† *adj.* [ꞃıhꞇ-ꞅıꞅ, Saxon; whence *rightwise*, in our old authors; *rightwisness*, in Wicliffe; and *rightwisely*, in Bishop Fisher: so much, as Dr. Johnson remarks, are words corrupted by pronunciation. Upon the word before us the following excellent observation demands

especial notice. "'Tis the Gospel's work to reduce man to the principles of his first creation; that is to be both *good* and *wise*. Our ancestors, it seems, were clear of this opinion. He that was pious and just, was reckoned a *righteous* man. Godliness and integrity was called and counted *righteousness*. And in their old Saxon English, *righteous* was *right-wise*; and *righteousness* was originally *right-wiseness*." Feltham, Res. ii. 48.]

1. Just; honest; virtuous; uncorrupt.

That far be from thee, to slay the *righteous* with the wicked; and that the *righteous* should be as the wicked. *Genesis.*

2. Equitable; agreeing with right.

Kill my rival too; for he no less
Deserves; and I thy *righteous* doom will bless. *Dryden.*

Ri'ghteoused.* *adj.* Made righteous; justified. Not in use, and inelegant.

Can we meryte grace with synne? or deserve to be *ryghtoused* by folye? *Bale, Yet a Course,* (1543,) fol. 62. b.

Ri'ghteously.† *adv.* [from *righteous.*]

1. Honestly; virtuously.

Athens did *righteously* decide,
When Phocion and when Socrates were try'd;
As *righteously* they did those dooms repent,
Still they were wise, whatever way they went. *Dryden.*

2. According to desert.

Turn from us all those evils, that we most *righteously* have deserved. *Litany.*

Ri'ghteousness. *n. s.* [from *righteous.*] Justice; honesty; virtue; goodness; integrity.

The scripture, ascribing to the persons of men *righteousness*, in regard of their manifold virtues, may not be construed, as though it did thereby clear them from all faults. *Hooker.*

Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,
Cou'd warning make the world more just or wise;
Learn *righteousness*, and dread th' avenging deities. *Dryden.*

Good men often suffer, and that even for the sake of *righteousness*. *Nelson.*

Ri'ghter.* *n. s.* [from *right*; rihtere, Sax. rector, gubernator.] A redresser; one who relieves from wrong; one who does justice to.

I will pay thee what I owe thee, as that *righter* of wrongs hath left me commanded. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix.* i. 4.

RI'GHTFUL.† *adj.* [*right* and *full.*]

1. Having the right; having the just claim.

As in this haughty great attempt,
They laboured to supplant the *rightful* heir;
I lost my liberty, and they their lives. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
Some will mourn in ashes, some coal black,
For the deposing of a *rightful* king. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

2. Honest; just; agreeable to justice.

Joseph hir hosbonde — was a *rightful* man. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* i.

I came not to clepe *rightful* men, but synful men. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* ix.

Nor would, for gold or fee,
Be won, their *rightful* causes down to tread. *Spenser.*

Grant to us, Lord, we beseech thee, the spirit to think and do always such things as be *rightful*. *Collect.*

Gather all the smiling hours;
Such as with friendly care have guarded
Patriots and kings in *rightful* wars. *Prior.*

Ri'ghtfully. *adv.* [from *rightful.*] According to right; according to justice.

Henry, who claimed by succession, was sensible that his title was not sound; but was *rightfully* in Mortimer, who had married the heir of York. *Dryden, Pref. to Fab.*

Right-hand. *n. s.* Not the left.

The rank of osiers, by the murmuring stream,
Left on your *right-hand* brings you to the place. *Shakspeare.*

Ri'ghtfulness. *n. s.* [from *rightful.*] Moral rectitude.

But still although we fail of perfect *rightfulness*,
Seek we to tame these superfluities,
Nor wholly wink though void of purest sightfulness. *Sidney.*

Ri'ghtly. *adv.* [from *right.*]

1. According to truth or justice: properly; suitably: not erroneously.

Each of his reign allotted, *rightlier* call'd
Powers of fire, air, water, and earth beneath. *Milton.*
Descend from heaven, Urania! by that name
If *rightly* thou art call'd. *Milton.*
For glory done
Of triumph, to be styl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods;
Destroyers *rightlier* call'd, and plagues of men. *Milton.*

A man can never have so certain a knowledge, that proposition, which contradicts the clear principles of his own knowledge, was divinely revealed, or that he understands the words *rightly*, wherein it is delivered; as he has, that the contrary is true. *Locke.*

Is this a bridal or a friendly feast?
Or from their deeds I *rightlier* may divine,
Unseemly flown with insolence or wine. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. Honestly; uprightly.

Let not my jealousies be your dishonour;
You may be *rightly* just, whatever I shall think. *Shakspeare.*

3. Exactly.

Should I grant, thou didst not *rightly* see;
Then thou wert first deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

4. Straitly; directly.

We wish one end; but differ in order and way, that leadeth *rightly* to that end. *Ascham, Schoolmaster*

Ri'ghtness. *n. s.* [from *right.*]

1. Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude; not errour.

It is not necessary for a man to be assured of the *rightness* of his conscience, by such an infallible certainty of persuasion, as amounts to the clearness of a demonstration; but it is sufficient if he knows it upon grounds of such a probability, as shall exclude all rational grounds of doubting. *South.*

Like brute beasts we travel with the herd, and are never so solicitous for the *rightness* of the way, as for the number or figure of our company. *Rogers, Serm.*

2. Straitness.

Sounds move strongest in a right line, which nevertheless is not caused by the *rightness* of the line, but by the shortness of the distance. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

RI'GID. *adj.* [*rigide*, Fr. *rigidus*, Lat.]

1. Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant.

A body, that is hollow, may be demonstrated to be more *rigid* and inflexible, than a solid one of the same substance and weight. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Severe; inflexible.

His severe judgement giving law,
His modest fancy kept in awe;
As *rigid* husbands jealous are,
When they believe their wives too fair. *Denham.*

3. Unremitted; unmitigated.

Queen of this universe! do not believe
Those *rigid* threats of death; ye shall not die. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Sharp; cruel. It is used somewhat harshly by Philips.

Cressy plains
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess
What the Silures vigour unwithstood
Could do in *rigid* fight. *Philips.*

Rigi'dity.† *n. s.* [*rigidité*, Fr. from *rigid.*]

1. Stiffness.

Rigidity is said of the solids of the body, when, being stiff or impliable, they cannot readily perform their respective offices; but a fibre is said to be rigid, when its parts so strongly cohere together,

as not to yield to that action of the fluids, which ought to overcome their resistance in order to the preservation of health: it is to be remedied by fomentations.

Rigidity of the organs is such a state as makes them resist that expansion, which is necessary to carry on the vital functions: *rigidity* of the vessels and organs must necessarily follow from the *rigidity* of the fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance.

This severe observation of nature, by the one in her commonest, and by the other in her absolutest forms, must needs produce in both a kind of *rigidity*, and consequently more naturalness than gracefulness. *Wotton on Architecture.*

3. Severity; inflexibility.

Not to mollify a transcendence of literal *rigidity*. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Till the Lutherans abate of their *rigidity*. *Burnet on the Articles*, Pref.

RI'GIDLY.† *adv.* [from *rigid.*]

1. Stiffly; unpliantly.

2. Severely; inflexibly; without remission; without mitigation.

It is a greater fault *rigidly* to censure, than to commit a small oversight. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 47.

If any one shal' *rigidly* urge from that passage the literal expression of breeding, he must allow Moses to speak in the language of the vulgar in common affairs of life. *Bentley, Serm.* 4.

RI'GIDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *rigid.*] Stiffness; severity; inflexibility.

Giving themselves over to meditation, to prayer, to fasting, to all severity and *rigidness* of life. *Hales, Rem.* p. 110.

It is possible there may be so much good-nature in the husband, as to take off somewhat from that *rigidness*, which otherwise the principles of his religion would bind him to. *Sanderson, Cases of Consc.* p. 4.

RI'GLET. *n. s.* [*regulet*, Fr.] A flat thin square piece of wood.

The pieces that are intended to make the frames for pictures, before they are molded, are called *riglets.* *Moxon.*

RI'GMAROLE.* *n. s.* A repetition of idle words; a succession of long stories. This word is colloquial and modern, and has some appearance of a corruption of an old expression, namely of the famous "*ragman's roll*," as a collection of deeds was called, in which the nobility and gentry were compelled to subscribe allegiance to K. Edw. I. of England; recorded in *four large rolls of parchment, consisting of thirty-five pieces bound together.* See Dr. Jamieson's Scottish Etym. Dict. in V. RAGMAN'S ROW, or ROLL. But it may be referred to the old English word *ragman*, which is used in P. Ploughman's strains, (as Dr. Jamieson has shewn,) both as a brief, and as a herald or recorder, one who recites a long list. The pardoner, with his brief, recital, or list of indulgences, is thus described:

"He — blered their eyes,
"And raughte, with his *ragman*, both ringes and "broches." *P. Pl. Vision.*

The herald, thus:

"Ther is non heraud hath half swich a *rolle*
"Right as a *rageman* hath rekned them newe."
P. Pl. Crede.

Dr. Jamieson thinks that the Teut. *reghe*, ordo, series, is connected with that word. *Ragman-rolls* became a familiar term, as is evident by Skelton's usage of it.

I dyd what I coulde to scarpe out the scrolles,
Apollo to rase out of her *ragman rolles.* *Skelton, Poems*, p. 56.

Mr. *Rigmarole*, believe me, a woman with a butt of sack at her elbow is never long-lived! *Goldsmith, Ess.* 19.

RI'GOL.† *n. s.* A circle. Perhaps peculiar to Shakspeare.

This sleep is sound; this is a sleep,
That, from this golden *rigol*, hath divorc'd
So many English kings. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

About the mourning and congealed face
Of that black blood a watery *rigol* goes,
Which seems to weep upon the tainted place.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

RI'GOUR.† *n. s.* [*rigor*, Lat. *rigueur*, Fr.]

1. Cold; stiffness.

Haste, hapless sighs; and let your burning breath
Dissolve the ice of her indurate heart,
Whose frozen *rigor*, like forgetful death,
Feels never any touch of my desert.
In Dowland's First Book of Songs, (1597.)

The rest his look
Bound with Gorgonian *rigour*, not to move. *Milton, P. L.*

2. A convulsive shuddering with sense of cold.

Rigors, chilness, and a fever attend every such new suppuration. *Blackmore.*

A right regimen, during the rigor or cold fit in the beginning of a fever, is of great importance; a long continued *rigor* is a sign of a strong disease: during the *rigor*, the circulation is less quick, and the blood actually stagnates in the extremities, and, pressing upon the heart, may produce concretions; therefore a *rigor* increaseth an inflammation. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Severity; sternness; want of condescension to others.

Nature has got the victory over passion, all his *rigour* is turned to grief and pity. *Denham, Sophy.*

Rigour makes it difficult for sliding virtue to recover. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

4. Severity of life; voluntary pain; austerity.

He resumed his *rigors*, esteeming this calamity such a one as should not be outlived, but that it became men to be martyrs to. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Does not looseness of life, and a want of necessary sobriety in some, drive others into *rigors* that are unnecessary? *Sprat.*

This prince lived in this convent, with all the *rigor* and austerity of a capuchin. *Addison on Italy.*

5. Strictness; unabated exactness.

It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be released, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general *rigor* thereof. *Hooker.*

Heat and cold are not, according to philosophical *rigour*, the efficients; but are names expressing our passions. *Glanville.*

The base degenerate age requires
Severity and justice in its *rigour*:
This awes an impious bold offending world. *Addison.*

6. Rage; cruelty; fury.

He at his foe with furious *rigour* smites,
That strongest oak might seem to overthrow;
The stroke upon his shield so heavy lights,
That to the ground it doubleth him full low. *Spenser.*

Driven by the necessities of the times and the temper of the people, more than led by his own disposition to any height and *rigour* of actions. *King Charles.*

7. Hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness.

The stones the *rigor* of their kind expel,
And supple into softness as they fell. *Dryden.*

RI'GOROUS.† *adj.* [*rigoureux*, Fr. Cotgrave.]

1. Severe; allowing no abatement.

He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock,
With *rigorous* hands; he hath resisted law,
And therefore law shall scorn him further trial,
Than the severity of publick power. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Are these terms hard and *rigorous*, beyond our capacities to perform? *Rogers, Serm.*

2. Exact; scrupulously nice: as, a *rigorous* demonstration; a *rigorous* definition.

RI'GOROUSLY.† *adv.* [from *rigorous.*]

1. Severely; without tenderness or mitigation.

Lest they faint
At the sad sentence *rigorously* urg'd,
For I behold them soften'd, and with tears
Bewailing their excess, all terrour hide. *Milton, P. L.*

The people would examine his works more *rigorously* than himself, and would not forgive the least mistake. *Dryden.*

2. Exactly; scrupulously; nicely.

A man of strict honour, because he is punctual to his promises; because he is scrupulous in paying his debts, and *rigorously* just in discharging the duties of his station. *The Student*, i. 48.

The rules of the three unities are indeed *rigorously* and scrupulously observed. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

Ri'gorousness.* *n. s.* [from *rigorous.*] Severity, without tenderness or mitigation. *Ash.*

RILL.† *n. s.* [*ryll*, Icel. rivulus, in the Edda, q. d. *rinnel*, from the Su. Goth. *rinna*, to flow. Serenius. Rather, an abbreviation of the Lat. *rivulus*, viz. *rillus*. The old French language has *riller*, glisser, couler. Roq.] A small brook; a little streamlet.

May thy brimmed waves from this
Their full tribute never miss,
From a thousand petty *rills*,
That tumble down the snowy hills. *Milton, Comus.*

On every thorn delightful wisdom grows,
In every *rill* a sweet instruction flows;
But some untaught, o'erhear the whisp'ring rill,
In spite of sacred leisure blockheads still. *Young.*

To Rill. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run in small streams.

Io! Apollo, mighty king, let envy,
Ill-judging and verbose, from Lethe's lake,
Draw tuns unmeasurable; while thy favour
Administers to my ambitious thirst
The wholesome draught from Aganippe's spring
Genuine, and with soft murmurs gently *rilling*
Adown the mountains where thy daughters haunt. *Prior.*

Ri'llet. *n. s.* [corrupted from *rivulet.*] A small stream.

A creeke of Ose, between two hills, delivering a little fresh *rillet* into the sea. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Th' industrious muse thus labours to relate
Those *rillets* that attend proud Tamer and her state. *Drayton.*

Rim. *n. s.* [ꞃima, Saxon.]

1. A border; a margin.

It keeps off the same thickness near its centre; while its figure is capable of variation towards the *rim*. *Grew.*

2. That which encircles something else.

We may not affirm, that ruptures are confinable unto one side, as the peritoneum or *rim* of the belly may be broke; or its perforations relaxed in either. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The drum-maker uses it for *rimbs*. *Mortimer, Husb.*

RIME.† *n. s.* [hꞃim, ꞃim, Sax. ꞃim-ꝼoꞃꞇ, rime-frost.]

1. Hoar frost.

Breathing upon a glass giveth a dew; and in *rime* frosts you shall find drops of dew upon the inside of glass windows. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

In a hoar frost, a *rime*, is a multitude of quadrangular prisms piled without any order one over another. *Grew.*

2. [*Rima*, Lat.] A hole; a chink. Not used.

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet can they contract the *rime* or chink of their larinx, so as to prevent the admission of wet or dry indigested. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. A step of a ladder. North. *Grose.*

To Rime. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To freeze with hoar frost.

Rime.* See Rhyme.

RI'MPLE.* *n. s.* [hꞃympelle, Saxon.] A wrinkle; a fold. *Prompt. Parv.*

To Ri'mple.† *v. a.* [from the noun. This is our old word, which Dr. Johnson dismisses with a reference to *crumple* and *rumple*, and with the example from Wiseman's Surgery. "*Rympyled*, rugatus." Prompt. Parv.] To pucker; to wrinkle.

A *rimpled* vecke farre ronne in age. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 4495.

The skin was tense, also *rimpled* and blistered. *Wiseman.*

Ri'mpling.* *n. s.* [from *rimple.*] Uneven motion; undulation.

Throughout the lanes she glides at evening's close,
And softly lulls her infant to repose;
Then sits and gazes, but with viewless look,
As gilds the moon the *rimpling* of the brook. *Crabbe, Par. Register*, P. i.

Ri'my. *adj.* [from *rime.*] Steamy; foggy; full of frozen mist.

The air is now cold, hot, dry, or moist; and then thin, thick, foggy, *rimy*, or poisonous. *Harvey.*

RIND. *n. s.* [ꞃinb, Saxon; *rinde*, Dutch.] Bark; husk.

Therewith a piteous yelling voice was heard,
Crying, O spare with guilty hands to tear
My tender sides in this rough *rind* embar'd. *Spenser.*

Within the infant *rind* of this small flower
Poison hath residence, and medicine power. *Shakspeare.*

These plants are neither red nor polished, when drawn out of the water, till their *rind* have been taken off. *Boyle.*

Others whose fruit, burnish'd with golden *rind*,
Hung amiable. *Milton, P. L.*

Thou can'st not touch the freedom of this mind
With all thy charms, although this corporal *rind*
Thou hast immanacled. *Milton, Comus.*

This monument, thy maiden beauty's due,
High on a plane-tree shall be hung to view;
On the smooth *rind* the passenger shall see
Thy name engrav'd, and worship Helen's tree. *Dryden.*

To Rind. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorticate; to bark; to husk.

RING.† *n. s.* [hꞃinᵹ, ꞃinᵹ, Sax. *hring*, Icel. circus: "vox antiquiss. et in lingu. septentr. usitatissima." Serenius.]

1. A circle; an orbicular line.

In this habit
Met I my father with his bleeding *rings*,
Their precious gems new lost. *Shakspeare.*

Bubbles of water, before they began to exhibit their colours to the naked eye, have appeared through a prism girded about with many parallel and horizontal *rings*. *Newton.*

2. A circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament.

A quarrel.
— About a hoop of gold, a paltry *ring*. *Shakspeare.*

I have seen old Roman *rings* so very thick about, and with such large stones in them, that 'tis no wonder a fop should reckon them a little cumbersome in the summer. *Addison.*

3. A circle of metal to be held by.

The *rings* of iron, that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung. *Dryden.*

Some eagle got the *ring* of my box in his beak, with an intent to let it fall, and devour it. *Swift.*

4. A circular course.

Chaste Diana,
Goddess presiding o'er the rapid race,
Place me, O place me in the dusty *ring*,
Where youthful charioteers contend for glory. *Smith.*

5. A circle made by persons standing round.

Make a *ring* about the corps of Cæsar,
And let me shew you him, that made the will. *Shakspeare.*

The Italians, perceiving themselves almost environed, cast themselves into a *ring*, and retired back into the city. *Hayward.*

Round my arbour a new *ring* they made,
And footed it about the secret shade. *Dryden.*

6. A number of bells harmonically tuned.

A squirrel spends his little rage,
In jumping round a rowling cage;
The cage as either side turn up,
Striking a *ring* of bells a-top. *Prior.*

7. The sound of bells or any other sonorous body.

Stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no *ring*, but a flat noise or rattle. *Bacon.*

Hawks bells, that have holes, give a greater *ring*, than if the pellet did strike upon brass in the open air. *Bacon.*

Sullen Moloch, fled,
Hath left in shadows dread
His burning idol all of blackest hue;
In vain with cymbals *ring*,
They call the grisly king. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

8. A sound of any kind.

The king, full of confidence, as he had been victorious in battle, and had prevailed with his parliament, and had the *ring* of acclamations fresh in his ears, thought the rest of his reign should be but play. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To RING.† *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *rung.* [hꞃingan, Saxon.]

1. To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound.

Ring the alarum bell. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. [From *ring.*] To encircle.

Talbot,
Who, *ring'd* about with bold adversity,
Cries out for noble York and Somerset. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

3. To fit with rings.

Death, death; oh amiable lovely death!
Thou odoriferous stench, sound rottenness,
Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night,
Thou hate and terrour to prosperity,
And I will kiss thy detestable bones,
And put my eye-balls in thy vaulty brows,
And *ring* these fingers with thy houshold worms. *Shakspeare.*

4. To restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.

But then some pence 'twould cost the clowne
To yoke and eke to *ring* them. *W. Browne.*

To RING.† *v. n.*

1. To form a circle. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

From the ocean all rivers spring,
And tribute back repay as to their king:
Right so from you all goodly virtues well
Into the rest, which round about you *ring*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To sound as a bell or sonorous metal.

Ring out, ye crystal spheres,
And let your silver chime
Move in melodious time;
And let the base of heaven's deep organ blow. *Milton.*

No funeral rites nor man in mournful weeds,
Nor mournful bell shall *ring* her burial. *Shakspeare.*

Easy it might be to *ring* other changes upon the same bells. *Norris, Miscell.*

At Latagus a weighty stone he flung;
His face was flatted, and his helmet *rung*. *Dryden.*

3. To practise the art of making musick with bells.

Signs for communication may be contrived at pleasure: four bells admit twenty-four changes in *ringing;* each change may, by agreement, have a certain signification. *Holder.*

4. To sound; to resound.

Hercules, missing his page, called him by his name aloud, that all the shore *rang* of it. *Bacon.*

The particular *ringing* sound in gold, distinct from the sound of other bodies, has no particular name. *Locke.*

With sweeter notes each rising temple *rung*,
A Raphael painted! and a Vida sung!
Immortal Vida! *Pope.*

5. To utter as a bell.

Ere to black Hecat's summons
The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath *rung* night's yawning peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

6. To tinkle.

My ears still *ring* with noise; I'm vext to death:
Tongue-kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryden.*

7. To be filled with a bruit or report.

That profane, atheistical, epicurean rabble, whom the whole nation so *rings* of, are not indeed what they vote themselves, the wisest men in the world. *South.*

RING BONE. *n. s.*

Ring-bone is a hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet: it sometimes grows quite round like a ring, and thence it is called the *ring-bone.* *Farrier's Dict.*

RI'NGDOVE. *n. s.* [*rhingelduyve*, German.]

Pigeons are of several sorts, wild and tame; as wood pigeons, dovecot pigeons, and *ringdoves.* *Mortimer.*

RI'NGER. *n. s.* [from *ring.*] He who rings.

RI'NGING.* *n. s.* [from *ring.*] Art or act of making musick with bells.

Many other sports there be, as *ringing*, bowling, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 266.

RI'NGLEADER.† *n. s.* [*ring* and *leader.*]

1. One who leads the ring. Mr. Pegge is greatly mistaken in saying that we always use this word in a bad sense; viz. that of a person who is at the head of a mob, or any tumultuous assembly. Anonym. p. 98. It is true, Dr. Johnson has taken no notice of the original meaning of the word. But Barret, in 1580, tells us, that a *ringleader* was the Lat. *præsultor*, *dux*, and Fr. *celuy qui meine la danse.* And the incomparable Barrow confirms this.

St. Peter had a primacy of order, such an one as the *ringleader* hath in a dance, as the primipilar centurion had in the legion. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

2. The head of a riotous body.

He caused to be executed some of the *ringleaders* of the Cornish men, in sacrifice to the citizens. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The nobility escaped; the poor people, who had been deluded by these *ringleaders*, were executed. *Addison.*

RI'NGLET. *n. s.* [*ring*, with a diminutive termination.]

1. A small ring.

Silver the lintels, deep projecting o'er;
And gold the *ringlets* that command the door. *Pope.*

2. A circle.

You demy puppets, that
By moon-shine do the green *ringlets* make,
Whereof the ewe not bites. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Never met we,
Upon the beached margent of the sea,
To dance our *ringlets* to the whistling wind,
But with thy brawls thou hast disturb'd our sport. *Shakspeare.*

3. A curl.

With *ringlets* quaint, and wanton windings wove. *Milton, Arcades.*

Her golden tresses — in wanton *ringlets* wav'd,
As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton, P. L.*

These in two sable *ringlets* taught to break,
Once gave new beauties to the snowy neck. *Pope.*

RI'NGSTREAKED. *adj.* [*ring* and *streaked.*] Circularly streaked.

He removed the he-goats that were *ringstreaked* and spotted, and all the she-goats that were speckled. *Gen.* xxx. 35.

RI'NGTAIL.† *n. s.* [*ring* and *tail.*] A kind of kite with a whitish tail. *Bailey.*

Thou royal *ring-tail*, fit to fly at nothing,
But poor men's poultry. *Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.*

RI'NGWORM. *n. s.* [*ring* and *worm.*] A circular tetter.

It began with a serpigo, making many round spots, such as is generally called *ringworms.* *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To RINSE.† *v. a.* [from *rein*, Germ. pure, clear. Dr. Johnson. — This may be carried to the M. Goth. *hreins*, clean, pure; Icel. *hreinsa*, to make clean; *reinser*, old Fr. to wash.]

1. To wash; to cleanse by washing.

This last costly treaty
Swallow'd so much treasure, and like a glass
Did break i' the *rinsing*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Whomsoever he toucheth, and hath not *rinsed* his hands in water, he shall be unclean. *Lev.* xv. 11.

This must move us humbly to sue unto God, and earnestly to entreat him, to wash us throughly from our wickedness, and cleanse us from our sins; yea to purge and *rinse* the fountain thereof, our unclean and polluted hearts. *Perkins.*

2. To wash the soap out of clothes.

They cannot boil, nor wash, nor *rinse*, they say
With water sometimes ink, and sometimes whey,
According as you meet with mud or clay. *King.*

RI'NSER. *n. s.* [from *rinse.*] One that washes or rinses; a washer.

RI'OT.† *n. s.* [*riote*, Fr. *riotta*, Italian. Dr. Johnson.— Serenius deduces the word from the Goth. *hriota*, subsultare, Sueth. *ruta*, grassari, dissolutè vivere; Callander, from the Goth. *reta*, Icel. *reita*, ad iram excitare.]

1. Wild and loose festivity.

When his headstrong *riot* hath no curb,
When rage and hot blood are his counsellors,
When means and lavish manners meet together,
Oh! with what wings shall his affection fly
Tow'rd fronting peril and oppos'd decay. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

So senseless of expence,
That he will neither know how to maintain it,
Nor cease his flow of *riot*. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Not accused of *riot*, or unruly. *Tit.* i. 6.

All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and *riot*, feast and dance. *Milton, P. L.*

2. A sedition; an uproar.

Transform'd to serpents all, as accessories
To his bold *riot*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. *To run* RIOT. To move or act without control or restraint.

One man's head *runs riot* upon hawks and dice. *L'Estrange.*

You never can defend his breeding,
Who, in his satire's *running riot*,
Could never leave the world in quiet. *Swift, Miscell.*

To RI'OT. *v. n.* [*rioter*, old Fr.]

1. To revel; to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments.

Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in *rioting* and drunkenness. *Rom.* xiii. 13.

Now he exacts of all, wastes in delight,
Riots in pleasure, and neglects the law. *Daniel.*

2. To luxuriate; to be tumultuous.

Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repose;
No pulse that *riots*, and no blood that glows. *Pope.*

3. To banquet luxuriously.

4. To raise a sedition or uproar.

RI'OTER.† *n. s.* [from *riot.*]

1. One who is dissipated in luxury.

Light-braines, runnagates, unthriftes, and *riotours.* *Martin, Marr. of Priests*, (1554,) Ll. iii.

Even the *rioters* of the world have stings and torments from it: If a man live in sensuality and fulness of pleasure, what a cutting thought it is to consider, that in a little time he must bid adieu to this and to all felicity for ever! *Glanville, Serm.* p. 295.

2. One who raises an uproar or sedition.

Any two justices may come with the *posse comitatus*, if need be, and suppress any such riot, assembly, or rout, and arrest the *rioters.* *Blackstone.*

RI'OTISE. *n. s.* [from *riot.*] Dissoluteness; luxury. Obsolete.

From every work he challenged essoign
For contemplation sake; yet otherwise
His life he led in lawless *riotise.* *Spenser.*

RI'OTOUS.† *adj.* [*rioteux*, Fr. from *riot.*]

1. Luxurious; wanton; licentiously festive.

What needs me tell their feast and goodly guise,
In which was nothing *riotous* nor vain. *Spenser.*

When all our offices have been opprest
With *riotous* feeders,
I have retir'd me to a wasteful cock,
And set mine eyes at flow. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

John came neither eating nor drinking, that is far from the diet of Jerusalem and other *riotous* places, but fared coarsely. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

With them no *riotous* pomp nor Asian train,
T' infect a navy with their gaudy fears;
But war severely like itself appears. *Dryden.*

2. Seditious; turbulent.

The *riotous* assembling of twelve persons, or more, and not dispersing upon proclamation, was first made high treason by statute. *Blackstone.*

RI'OTOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *riotous.*]

1. Luxuriously; with licentious luxury.

He that gathereth by defrauding his own soul, gathereth for others that shall spend his goods *riotously.* *Ecclus.* xiv. 4.

2. Seditiously; turbulently.

If any person so *riotously* assembled begin even before proclamation to pull down any church, chapel, meeting-house, or out-houses, they shall be felons without benefit of clergy. *Blackstone.*

RI'OTOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *riotous.*] The state of being riotous.

Excess includeth *riotousness*, expence of money, prodigal housekeeping. *Ralegh, Arts of Emp.* ch. 19.

To RIP.† *v. a.* [hrypan, rypan, ryppan, Sax.]

1. To tear; to lacerate; to cut asunder by a continued act of the knife or of other force.

You bloody Neros, *ripping* up the womb
Of your dear mother England, blush for shame. *Shakspeare.*

Thou wilt dash their children, and *rip* up their women with child. *2 Kings*, viii. 12.

The beast prevents the blow,
And upward *rips* the groin of his audacious foe. *Dryden.*

2. To take away by laceration or cutting.

Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely *ripp'd.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Esculapius, because *ripped* from his mother's womb, was feigned to be the son of Apollo. *Hayward.*

Rip this heart of mine
Out of my breast, and shew it for a coward's. *Otway.*

The conscious husband, whom like symptoms seize,
Charges on her the guilt of their disease;
Affecting fury acts a madman's part,
He'll *rip* the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville.*

3. To disclose; to search out; to tear up; to bring to view: usually, but not always, with *up.*

You *rip* up the original of Scotland. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Let it be lawful for me to *rip* up to the very bottom, how and by whom your discipline was planted, at such time as this age we live in began to make first trial thereof. *Hooker.*

Know, I do scorn to stoop
To *rip* your lives. *Marston, Scourge of Vill.* (1599,) Pref.

They *ripped* up all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

The relations considering that a trial would *rip* up old sores, and discover things not so much to the reputation of the deceased, they dropt their design. *Arbuthnot.*

RIP.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A laceration.

He [the lion] once gave him a *rip* in his flesh-coloured doublet. *Addison, Spect.* No. 13.

2. A wicker basket to carry fish in. *Cowel.*

3. Refuse. [perhaps a corruption of *riff.*] A low word: as, a *rip* of a horse.

RIPE. *adj.* [ripe, Saxon; *rijp*, Dutch.]

1. Brought to perfection in growth; mature.

Macbeth
Is *ripe* for shaking; and the powers above
Put on their instruments. *Shakspeare.*

Their fruit is improfitable, not *ripe* to eat. *Wisd.* iv. 5.
So may'st thou live, till, like *ripe* fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap, or be with ease
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd, for death mature. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Resembling the ripeness of fruit.
Those happiest smiles,
That play'd on her *ripe* lip, seem'd not to know
What guests were in her eyes, which parted thence,
As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakspeare.*

3. Complete; proper for use.
I by letters shall direct your course,
When time is *ripe*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Advanced to the perfection of any quality.
There was a pretty redness in his lips,
A little *riper* and more lusty red
Than that mix'd in his cheeks. *Shakspeare.*
O early *ripe!* to thy abundant store,
What could advancing age have added more? *Dryden.*

5. Finished; consummate.
Beasts are in sensible capacity as *ripe*, even as men themselves, perhaps more *ripe*. *Hooker.*
He was a scholar and a *ripe* and good one. *Shakspeare.*

6. Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured.
He thence shall come,
When this world's dissolution shall be *ripe*. *Milton, P. L.*
While things were just *ripe* for a war, the cantons, their protectors, interposed as umpires in the quarrel. *Addison.*

7. Fully qualified by gradual improvement.
At thirteen years old he was *ripe* for the university. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*
Ripe for heaven, when fate Æneas calls,
Then shalt thou bear him up, sublime, to me. *Dryden.*

To Ripe. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured. *Ripen* is now used.
From hour to hour we *ripe* and *ripe*,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot. *Shakspeare.*
Slubber not business for my sake, Bassanio;
But stay the very *riping* of the time. *Shakspeare.*
Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou,
In my grave's inside, see what thou art now;
Yet thou'rt not yet so good, till us death lay
To *ripe* and mellow there, w' are stubborn clay. *Donne.*

To Ripe. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe.
He is retir'd, to *ripe* his growing fortunes,
To Scotland. *Shakspeare.*

Ri'pely. *adv.* [from *ripe*.] Maturely; at the fit time.
It fits us therefore *ripely;*
Our chariots and our horsemen be in readiness. *Shakspeare.*

To Ri'pen.✝ *v. n.* [ꞃipian, Sax.] To grow ripe; to be matured.
This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a *ripening*, nips his root;
And then he falls as I do. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
Afore the sour grape is *ripening* in the flower. *Is.* xviii. 5.
The pricking of a fruit before it *ripeneth*, ripens the fruit more suddenly. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Trees, that *ripen* latest, blossom soonest; as peaches and cornelians; and it is a work of providence that they blossom so soon; for otherwise they could not have the sun long enough to *ripen*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And strangers to the sun yet *ripen* here. *Granville.*

To Ri'pen. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe.
My father was no traitor;
And that I'll prove on better men than Somerset,
Were growing time once *ripen'd* to my will. *Shakspeare.*
When to *ripen'd* manhood he shall grow,
The greedy sailor shall the seas forego. *Dryden.*

That I settled
Your father in his throne, was for your sake,
I left th' acknowledgment for time to *ripen*. *Dryden.*
The genial sun
Has daily, since his course begun,
Rejoiced the metal to refine,
And *ripen'd* the Peruvian mine. *Addison.*
Be this the cause of more than mortal hate,
The rest succeeding times shall *ripen* into fate. *Pope.*
Here elements have lost their uses;
Air *ripens* not, nor earth produces. *Swift.*

Ri'peness.✝ *n. s.* [ꞃipeneꞅꞅe, Sax.]

1. The state of being ripe; maturity.
They have compared it to the *ripeness* of fruits. *Wiseman.*
Little matter is deposited in the abscess, before it arrives towards its *ripeness*. *Sharp.*

2. Full growth.
Time, which made them their fame out-live,
To Cowley scarce did *ripeness* give. *Denham.*

3. Perfection; completion.
To this purpose were those harmonious tunes of psalms devised for us, that they, which are either in years but young, or touching perfection of virtue as yet not grown to *ripeness*, might, when they think they sing, learn. *Hooker.*
This royal infant promises
Upon this land a thousand thousand blessings,
Which time shall bring to *ripeness*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
I to manhood am arriv'd so near,
And inward *ripeness* doth much less appear,
That some more timely happy spirits indu'th. *Milton, Sonnet.*

4. Fitness; qualification.
Men must endure
Their going hence, ev'n as their coming hither:
Ripeness is all. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Ri'pier.✱ *n. s.* [*riparius*, low Lat. from the old Eng. *rip*, a basket. Cowel.] One who brings fish from the sea-coast to the inner parts of the land. *Cowel.*
I can send you speedier advertisement of her constancy by the next *ripier*, that rides that way with mackrel. *Chapman, Widow's Tears.*

Ri'pper. *n. s.* [from *rip*.] One who rips; one who tears; one who lacerates.

Ri'pping.✱ *n. s.* [from *To rip*.] Discovery.
This *ripping* of ancestors is very pleasing unto me, and indeed savoureth of good conceipt and some reading withall. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To RIPPLE.✝ *v. n.*

1. To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.
Eamont runs rapidly on near the way, *rippling* over the stones. *Gray, Lett.*

2. *To* Ripple *flax*. To wipe or draw off its seed-vessels; to clean flax. North. Ray, and Grose. [*repa*, Su. Goth. to pluck; *repa lin*, linum vellere. Dr. Jamieson.]

Ri'pple.✱ *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Agitation of water fretting on the surface, or laving the banks.

2. A large comb, through which flax is dressed.

Ri'ppling.✱ *n. s.* [from *To ripple*.]

1. The ripple dashing on the shore.
Reached shore through a most turbulent *rippling*, occasioned by the fierce current of the tides between the islands and the coast. *Pennant, Tour in Scotland.*

2. Method of cleaning flax.

Ri'ptowell. *n. s.* A gratuity, or reward given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey.*

To RISE.✝ *v. n.* pret. *rose;* part. *risen*. Cowley has *ris*, for *rose;* so has Jonson. [*reisan*, Goth. ꞃiꞅan, Sax.]

1. To change a jacent or recumbent, to an erect posture.

I have seen her *rise* from her bed, and throw her nightgown upon her. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The archbishop received him sitting, for, said he, I am too old to *rise*. *Earl of Orrery.*

2. To get up from rest.

Never a wife leads a better life than she does; do what she will; *go to bed* when she list; *rise* when she list. *Shakspeare.*

As wild asses in the desert, go they forth to their work, *rising* betimes for a prey. *Job*, xxiv. 5.

That is to live,
To rest secure, and not *rise* up to grieve. *Daniel, Civ. War.*
Thy mansion wants thee, Adam, *rise*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To get up from a fall.

True in our fall,
False in our promis'd *rising*. *Milton, P.L.*

4. To spring; to grow up.

They imagine
For one forbidden tree a multitude,
New *ris'n* to work them farther woe. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To gain elevation of rank or fortune.

Some *rise* by sin, and some by virtue fall. *Shakspeare.*

If they *rise* not with their service, they will make their service fall with them. *Bacon,*

To *rise* i' th' world,
No wise man that's honest should expect. *Otway.*

Those, that have been raised by some great minister, trample upon the steps by which they *rise*, to rival him. *South.*

6. To swell.

If the bright spot stay in his place, it is a *rising* of the burning. *Lev.* xiii. 21.

7. To ascend; to move upwards.

The sap in old trees is not so frank as to *rise* all to the boughs, but tireth by the way, and putteth out moss. *Bacon.*

If two plane polish'd plates of a polish'd looking glass be laid together, so that their sides be parallel, and at a very small distance from one another, and then their lower edges be dipped into water, the water will *rise* up between them. *Newton.*

8. To break out from below the horizon, as the sun.

He maketh the sun to *rise* on the evil and the good. *St. Matt.* v.

Whether the sun
Rise on the earth, or earth *rise* on the sun. *Milton, P. L.*

9. To take beginning; to come into existence, or notice.

Only he spoke, and every thing that is,
Out to the fruitful womb of nothing *ris*. *Cowley.*

10. To begin to act.

High winds began to *rise*. *Milton, P. L.*

With Vulcan's rage the *rising* winds conspire,
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire. *Dryden.*

11. To appear in view.

The poet must lay out all his strength, that his words may be glowing, and that every thing he describes may immediately present itself, and *rise* up to the reader's view. *Addison.*

12. To change a station; to quit a siege.

He, *rising* with small honour from Gunza, and fearing the power of the christians, was gone. *Knolles.*

13. To be excited; to be produced.

Indeed you thank'd me; but a nobler gratitude
Rose in her soul; for from that hour she lov'd me. *Otway.*

A thought *rose* in me, which often perplexes men of contemplative natures. *Spectator.*

14. To break into military commotions; to make insurrections.

At our heels all hell should *rise*,
With blackest insurrection. *Milton, P. L.*

Numidia's spacious kingdom lies
Ready to *rise* at its young prince's call. *Addison, Cato.*

No more shall nation against nation *rise*,
Nor ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes. *Pope.*

15. To be roused; to be excited to action.

Who will *rise* up for me against evil-doers? or who will stand up for me against the workers of iniquity? *Ps.* xciv.

Gather together, come against, and *rise* up to the battle. *Jeremiah.*

16. To make hostile attack.

If any man hate his neighbour, lie in wait, and *rise* up against him, and smite him mortally, and fleeth into one of these cities, the elders of his city shall fetch him thence. *Deuteronomy.*

17. To grow more or greater in any respect.

A hideous gabble *rises* loud
Among the builders. *Milton, P. L.*

The great duke *rises* on them in his demands, and will not be satisfied with less than a hundred thousand crowns, and a solemn embassy to beg pardon. *Addison on Italy.*

18. To encrease in price.

Bullion is *risen* to six shillings and five pence the ounce; *i. e.* that an ounce of uncoined silver will exchange for an ounce and a quarter of coined silver. *Locke.*

19. To be improved.

From such an untainted couple, we can hope to have our family *rise* to its ancient splendour of face, air, countenance, and shape. *Tatler.*

20. To elevate the style.

Your author always will the best advise,
Fall when he falls, and when he *rises*, *rise*. *Roscommon.*

21. To be revived from death.

After I am *risen* again, I will go before you. *St. Matt.* xxvi.

The stars of morn shall see him *rise*
Out of his grave. *Milton.*

22. To come by chance.

As they gan his library to view,
And antique registers for to avise,
There chanced to the prince's hand to *rise*
An ancient book. *Spenser.*

23. To be elevated in situation.

He bar'd an ancient oak of all her boughs;
Then on a *rising* ground the trunk he plac'd,
Which with the spoils of his dead foe he grac'd. *Dryden.*

Ash, on banks or *rising* grounds near rivers, will thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer.*

RISE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of rising, locally or figuratively.

Sit down, my masters, he cried, your *rise* hath been my fall. *Ld. Bacon, in Mallet's Life of him.*

Thy *rise* of fortune did I only wed,
From its decline determin'd to recede? *Prior.*

2. The act of mounting from the ground.

In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast backwards and then forwards, with so much the greater force; for the hands go backward before they take their *rise*. *Bacon.*

3. Eruption; ascent.

Upon the candle's going out, there is a sudden *rise* of water; for the flame filling no more place, the air and water succeed. *Bacon.*

The hill submits itself
In small descents, which do its height beguile;
And sometimes mounts, but so as billows play,
Whose *rise* not hinders, but makes short our way. *Dryden.*

4. Place that favours the act of mounting aloft.

Rais'd so high, from that convenient *rise*
She took her flight, and quickly reach'd the skies. *Creech.*

Since the arguments against them rise from common received opinions, it happens, in controversial discourses, as it does in the assaulting of towns, where, if the ground be but firm, whereon the batteries are erected, there is no farther inquiry of whom it is borrowed, so it affords but a fit *rise* for the present purpose. *Locke.*

5. Elevated place.

Such a *rise*, as doth at once invite
A pleasure, and a reverence from the sight. *Denham.*

6. Appearance as of the sun in the East.

Phœbus! stay;
The world to which you fly so fast,
From us to them can pay your haste
With no such object, and salute your *rise*
With no such wonder, as De Mornay's eyes. *Waller.*

7. Encrease in any respect.

8. Encrease of price.

Upon a breach with Spain, must be considered the present state of the king's treasure, the *rise* or fall that may happen in his constant revenue by a Spanish war. *Temple.*

The bishops have had share in the gradual *rise* of lands. *Swift.*

9. Beginning; original.

It has its *rise* from the lazy admonitions of those who give rules, and propose examples, without joining practice with their instructions. *Locke on Education.*

All wickedness taketh its *rise* from the heart, and the design and intention with which a thing is done, frequently discriminates the goodness or evil of the action. *Nelson.*

His reputation quickly peopled it, and gave *rise* to the republick, which calls itself after his name. *Addison.*

10. Elevation; encrease of sound.

In the ordinary *rises* and falls of the voice, there fall out to be two becmolls between the unison and the diapason. *Bacon.*

11. [*hrys*, Icel. *rys*, Teut. a twig.] A bough; a branch. In Lancashire a *rizen* or *ryzen* hedge is a fence of boughs and stakes; and in the west of England a *ryce* or *rise* fence is one of twigs or wattles.

As white as lilie or rose on *rise.* *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 1015.

RI'SEN. *part.* of to *rise.*

RI'SER. *n. s.* [from *rise.*] One that rises.

The isle Ææa, where the palace stands
Of th' early *riser*, with the rosy hands,
Active Aurora; where she loves to dance. *Chapman.*

RISIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *risible.*] The quality of laughing.

How comes lowness of style to be so much the propriety of satyr, that without it a poet can be no more a satyrist, than without *risibility* he can be a man. *Dryden.*

Whatever the philosophers may talk of their *risibility*, neighing is a more noble expression than laughing. *Arbuthnot.*

RI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*risible*, Fr. *risibilis*, Lat.]

1. Having the faculty or power of laughing.

We are in a merry world, laughing is our business; as if because it has been made the definition of man, that he is *risible*, his manhood consisteth in nothing else. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter.

RI'SING.* *n. s.* [from *rise.*]

Act of getting up from a fall.

This child is set for the fall and *rising* again of many. *St. Luke*, ii. 34.

2. Appearance of the sun, of a star, or other luminary, above the horizon, which before was hid beneath it.

From the *rising* of the sun unto the going down thereof. *Ps.* l. 1.

3. A tumour.

This is the law — for a *rising*, and for a scab, and for a bright spot. *Lev.* xiv. 56.

4. Tumult; insurrection.

He's follow'd both with body and with mind,
And doth enlarge his *rising* with the blood
Of fair king Richard scrap'd from Pomfret stones. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

5. Resurrection.

They kept that saying within themselves, questioning one with another what the *rising* from the dead should mean. *St. Mark*, xi. 10.

RISK.† *n. s.* [*risque*, Fr. *rischio*, Ital. *riesgo*, *riezgo*, Spanish. Meursius gives the barbarous Greek ῥίζικον or ῥίζηκον, fortune, chance, danger, and therewith the Ital. *risico*, (written also *risigo*, *risco*, and *rischio*,) the same. Menage considers the origin of this word as very obscure.] Hazard; danger; chance of harm.

Some run the *risk* of an absolute ruin for the gaining of a present supply *L'Estrange.*

When an insolent despiser of discipline, nurtured into contempt of all order by a long *risk* of licence, shall appear before a church governor, severity and resolution are that governor's virtues. *South, Serm.*

By allowing himself in what is innocent, he would run the *risk* of being betrayed into what is not so. *Atterbury.*

An innocent man ought not to run an equal *risk* with a guilty one. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

To RISK. *v. a.* [*risquer*, Fr.] To hazard; to put to chance; to endanger.

Who would hope new fame to raise,
Or *risk* his well-established praise,
That, his high genius to approve,
Had drawn a George or carv'd a Jove. *Addison.*

RI'SKER. *n. s.* [from *risk.*] He who risks.

He thither came, t' observe and smoak
What courses other *riskers* took. *Butler.*

RISSE. The obsolete preterite of *rise.*

Risse not the consular men and left their places,
So soon as thou sat'st down; and fled thy side. *B. Jonson.*

RITE. *n. s.* [*rit*, Fr. *ritus*, Lat.] Solemn act of religion; external observance.

The ceremonies, we have taken from such as were before us, are not things that belong to this or that sect, but they are the ancient *rites* and customs of the church. *Hooker.*

It is by God consecrated into a sacrament, a holy *rite*, a means of conveying to the worthy receiver the benefits of the body and blood of Christ. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

When the prince her fun'ral *rites* had paid,
He plow'd the Tyrrhene seas. *Dryden.*

*RITORNE'LLO.** *n. s.* [Italian.] The refrain, repeat, or burden, of an air or song.

Confine the organist to a slightly ornamented refraine, or *ritornello*, at the end of each stave or stanza. *Mason on Church Musick*, p. 213.

RI'TUAL. *adj.* [*rituel*, Fr.] Solemnly ceremonious; done according to some religious institution.

Instant I bade the priests prepare
The *ritual* sacrifice, and solemn pray'r. *Prior.*

If to tradition were added, certain constant *ritual* and emblematical observances, as the emblems were expressive, the memory of the thing recorded would remain. *Forbes.*

RI'TUAL. *n. s.* [from the adj.] A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down.

An heathen *ritual* could not instruct a man better than these several pieces of antiquity in the particular ceremonies, that attended different sacrifices. *Addison on Italy.*

RI'TUALIST.† *n. s.* [from *ritual.*] One skilled in the ritual.

In whose *ritualists*, as Ben Casem, Sid Ben Hali, Abdalla, &c. if you find any such thing, it will be more than could be expected. *Gregory, Notes on Script.* (ed. 1684,) p. 99.

Of this there are two notable instances taken notice of by Cassalion, and several other *ritualists.* *Bourne, Antiq. of the Com. People*, p. 26.

RI'TUALLY.* *adv.* [from *ritual.*] With some particular ceremony.

In some parts of this kingdom is joined also solemnity of drinking out of a cup, *ritually* composed, decked, and filled with country liquor. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* § 9.

RI'VAGE.† *n. s.* [French.] A bank; a coast; the shore. Not now in use.

Golden sand
The which Pactolus with his waters shere
Throws forth upon the *rivage* round about him nere. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Think
You stand upon the *rivage*, and behold
A city on th' inconstant billows dancing;
For so appears this fleet. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

RI'VAL.† *n. s.* [*rivalis*, Lat. from *rivus*, a river; the word *rivals*, in Latin, being originally applied,

according to Sir T. Hanmer, to proprietors of neighbouring lands parted only by a brook, which belonged equally to both; and so signified *partners*, or those concerned in the same affair. Morin more fully illustrates this derivation from *rivus*: "*Rivalis* désigne proprement ceux qui ont droit d'usage dans un même ruisseau; et comme cet usage est souvent pour eux *un sujet de contestations, on a transporté cette signification de rivalis à ceux qui ont les mêmes prétentions à une chose*." Dict. Etym. Fr. and Gr.]

1. One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues; a competitor.

Oh love! thou sternly dost thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a *rival* in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all fellowship disdain. *Dryden.*

2. A competitor in love.

She saw her father was grown her adverse party, and yet her fortune such as she must favour her *rival*. *Sidney.*

France and Burgundy,
Great *rivals* in our younger daughter's love. *Shakspeare.*
Your *rival*'s image in your worth I view;
And what I lov'd in him, esteem in you. *Granville.*

RI'VAL. *adj.* Standing in competition; making the same claim; emulous.

Had I but the means
To hold a *rival* place with one of them,
I should be fortunate. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
Equal in years, and *rival* in renown
With Epaphus, the youthful Phaeton,
Like honour claims. *Dryden.*
You bark to be employ'd,
While Venus is by *rival* dogs enjoy'd. *Dryden.*

To RI'VAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stand in competition with another; to oppose.

Those, that have been raised by the interest of some great minister, trample upon the steps by which they rise, to *rival* him in his greatness, and at length step into his place. *South.*

2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel.

Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass
O'er hollow arches of resounding brass;
To *rival* thunder in its rapid course,
And imitate inimitable force. *Dryden, Æn.*
O Thou, too great to *rival* or to praise,
Forgive, lamented shade, these duteous lays.
Lee had thy fire, and Congreve had thy wit;
And copyists, here and there, some likeness hit;
But none possess'd thy graces, and thy ease;
In thee alone 'twas natural to please! *Harte.*

To RI'VAL. *v. n.* To be competitors. Out of use.

Burgundy,
We first address towards you, who with this king
Hath *rivall'd* for our daughter. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

RIVA'LITY.† *n. s.* [*rivalitas*, Lat.]

1. Equal rank. Obsolete.

Cæsar, having made use of him in the wars 'gainst Pompey, presently denied him *rivality*; would not let him partake in the glory of the action. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

2. Competition; rivalry.

RI'VALRY. *n. s.* [from *rival*.] Competition; emulation.

It is the privilege of posterity to set matters right between those antagonists, who, by their *rivalry* for greatness, divided a whole age. *Addison.*

RI'VALSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *rival*.] The state or character of a rival.

He hath confess'd
To me in private that he loves another,
My lady's woman, Mrs. Pleasance; therefore
Secure you of *rivalship*. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady*

To RIVE. *v. a.* preter. *rived*, part. *riven*. [ꞃyꝼt broken; Saxon; *rijven*, Dutch; *river*, Fr. to drive.] To split; to cleave; to divide by a blunt instrument; to force in disruption.

At his haughty helmet
So hugely struck, that it the steel did *rive*,
And cleft his head. *Spenser.*
The varlet at his plaint was grieved sore,
That his deep wounded heart in two did *rive*. *Spenser.*
Through *riven* clouds and molten firmament,
The fierce three-forked engine making way,
Both lofty towers and highest trees hath rent. *Spenser.*
O Cicero!
I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds
Have *riv'd* the knotty oaks; but ne'er till now
Did I go through a tempest dropping fire. *Shakspeare.*
As one he stood escap'd from cruel fight,
Sore toil'd, his *riven* arms to havock hewn. *Milton, P. L.*

The neighbouring forests, formerly shaken and *riven* with the thunder-bolts of war, did envy the sweet peace of Druina. *Howell, Voc. For.*

Had I not been blind, I might have seen
Yon *riven* oak, the fairest of the green. *Dryden.*
Let it come;
Let the fierce lightning blast, the thunder *rive* me. *Rowe.*

To RIVE.† *v. n.* [*rifwa*, Su. Goth.] To be split; to be divided by violence.

His hearte asonder *riveth*. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 5718.

Oh that our hearts could but *rive* in sunder at but the dangers of those publick judgements! *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 69.

Blow, thou west wind,
Blow, till thou *rive*, and make the sea run roaring. *Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim.*

Freestone *rives*, splits, and breaks in [illegible] direction. *Woodward.*

To RI'VEL.† *v. a.* [ꝫeꞃiꝑleꝺ, [illegible], corrugated, rumpled; *ruyffelen*, Teut.] To [illegible] act into wrinkles and corrugations.

Her chekes ben with teres wette,
And *rivelyn* as an empty skyn. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 1.

It [melancholy] makes them hollow-eyed, and to have wrinkled brows, *rivelled* cheeks, dry bodies. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 96.

Base quean, and *rivell'd* witch! *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 3.
Then droop'd the fading flowers, their beauty fled,
And clos'd their sickly eyes and hung the head,
And *rivell'd* up with heat, lay dying in their bed. *Dryden.*
And since that plenteous autumn now is past,
Whose grapes and peaches have indulg'd your taste,
Take in good part, from our poor poet's board,
Such *rivell'd* fruits as winter can afford. *Dryden.*
Alum stipticks, with contracting power,
Shrink his thin essence like a *rivell'd* flower. *Pope.*

RI'VEL.* } *n. s.* [from the verb; *ruyffel*, Teut.]
RI'VELING. } Wrinkle. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*

It hadde no wem, ne *ryveling*, or ony such thing. *Wicliffe, Ephes.* v.

RI'VEN. part. of *rive*.

RI'VER.† *n. s.* [*riviere*, Fr. *rivus*, Lat.] A land current of water bigger than a brook.

Springs make rivulets; and these united form brooks; which coming forward in streams, compose great *rivers* that run into the sea. *Locke.*

It is a most beautiful country, being stored throughout with many goodly *rivers*, replenished with all sorts of fish. *Spenser.*

The first of these *rivers* has been celebrated by the Latin poets for the gentleness of its course, as the other for its rapidity. *Addison on Italy.*

RI'VER.* *n. s.* [from *To rive*.] One who splits or cleaves.

An honest block-*river*, with his beetle, heartily calling. *Echard, Obs. on the Answ. to Cont. of the Cl.* p. 23.

RIVER-DRAGON. *n. s.* A crocodile. A name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.

Thus with ten wounds
The *river-dragon* tam'd at length, submits
To let his sojourners depart. *Milton, P. L.*

Ri'veret.† *n. s.* [diminutive of *river*.] A small stream; a rill.

Bringing all their *riverets* in,
There ends; a new song to begin. *Drayton, Polyolb.*
Calls down each *riveret* from her spring,
Their queen upon her way to bring. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 8.
Wandle, a clear *riveret*, full of the best trouts.
Leigh's England Described, (1659,) p. 190.

River-god. *n. s.* Tutelary deity of a river.

His wig hung as strait as the hair of a *river-god* rising from the water. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

River-horse. *n. s.* Hippopotamus.

Rose,
As plants ambiguous between sea and land,
The *river-horse* and scaly crocodile. *Milton, P. L.*

RI'VET. *n. s.* [*river*, Fr. to break the point of a thing; to drive.] A fastening pin clenched at both ends.

The armourers accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing *rivets* up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
Thy armour
I'll frush, and unlock the *rivets* all,
But I'll be master of it. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*
Though Valeria's fair, and though she loves me too,
'Gainst her my soul is arm'd on every part;
Yet there are secret *rivets* to my heart,
Where Berenice's charms have found the way,
Subtile as lightnings. *Dryden, Tyr. Love.*
The verse in fashion is, when numbers flow
So smooth and equal, that no sight can find
The *rivet*, where the polish'd piece was join'd. *Dryden.*
The *rivets* of those wings inclos'd
Fit not each other. *Dryden, Don. Seb.*
This instrument should move easy upon the *rivet*. *Sharp.*

To **Ri'vet.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with rivets.

This man,
If all our fire were out, would fetch down new,
Out of the hand of Jove; and *rivet* him
To Caucasus, should he but frown. *B. Jonson.*

2. To fasten strongly; to make immovable.

You were to blame to part with
A thing stuck on with oaths upon your finger,
And *rivetted* with faith unto your flesh. *Shakspeare.*
Why should I write this down, that's *rivetted*,
Screw'd to my memory? *Shakspeare, Cymb.*
What one party thought to *rivet* to a settledness by the influence of the Scots, that the other rejects. *King Charles.*
Till fortune's fruitless spite had made it known,
Her blows not shook but *rivetted* his throne. *Dryden.*
Thus hath God not only *rivetted* the notion of himself into our natures, but likewise made the belief of his being, necessary to the peace of our minds and happiness of society. *Tillotson.*
If the eye sees those things *rivetted*, which are loose, where will you begin to rectify the mistake? *Locke.*
Where we use words of a loose and wandering signification, hence follows mistake and error, which those maxims, brought as proofs to establish propositions, wherein the terms stand for undetermined ideas, do by their authority confirm and *rivet*. *Locke.*
Rivet and nail me where I stand, ye pow'rs. *Congreve.*
They provoke him to the rage
Of fangs and claws, and, stooping from your horse,
Rivet the panting savage to the ground. *Addison, Cato.*
A similitude of nature and manners, in such a degree as we are capable of, must tie the holy knot, and *rivet* the friendship between us. *Atterbury.*

3. To drive or clench a rivet.

In *rivetting*, the pin you *rivet* in should stand upright to the plate you *rivet* it upon; for if it do not stand upright, you will be forced to set it upright, after it is *rivetted*. *Moxon.*

Ri'vulet. *n. s.* [*rivulus*, Lat.] A small river; a brook; a streamlet.

By fountain or by shady *rivulet*,
He sought them. *Milton, P. L.*
The veins, where innumerable little *rivulets* have their confluence into the common channel of the blood. *Bentley.*
I saw the *rivulet* of Salforata, formerly called Albula, and smelt the stench that arises from its water, which Martial mentions. *Addison on Italy.*

Rixa'tion.* *n. s.* [*rixatio*, Lat.] A brawl; a quarrel. *Cockeram.*

Rixdo'llar. *n. s.* A German coin, worth about four shillings and six-pence sterling. *Dict.*

Roach.† *n. s.* [from *rutilus*, Lat. redhaired. Dr. Johnson. — Saxon, ꞃeohche.]

1. A *roach* is a fish of no great reputation for his dainty taste: his spawn is accounted much better than any other part of him: he is accounted the water-sheep, for his simplicity and foolishness; and it is noted, that *roaches* recover strength, and grow in a fortnight after spawning. *Walton, Angler.*

If a gudgeon meet a *roach*,
He dare not venture to approach;
Yet still he leaps at flies. *Swift.*

2. *As sound as a* **Roach.** [*roche*, Fr. a rock.] Apparently a corrupt phrase. Firm; stout.

Ray has the expression, as sound as a trout; but sometimes people will express it, *as sound as a roach*, which is by no means a firm fish, but rather otherwise; and on that account Mr. Thomas surmises it should rather be *sound as a roche*, or *rock*: and it is certain, the abbey of De Rupe, in Yorkshire, was called *Roche-abbey*, implying that *roche* was formerly the pronunciation of *rock* here, in some places at least.
Pegge, Anonym. p. 349.

Road.† *n. s.* [*rade*, Fr. *route*, French: *Route* is *via trita*. Dr. Johnson. — What is *ridden* over. Mr. Horne Tooke. Anciently written *rode*. See the fourth definition.]

1. Large way; path.

Would you not think him a madman, who, whilst he might easily ride on the beaten *road* way, should trouble himself with breaking up of gaps? *Suckling.*
To God's eternal house direct the way,
A broad and ample *road*. *Milton, P. L.*
The liberal man dwells always in the *road*. *Fell.*
To be indifferent whether we embrace falsehood or truth, is the great *road* to error. *Locke.*
Could stupid atoms, with impetuous speed,
By diff'rent *roads* and adverse ways proceed,
That here they might rencounter, here unite. *Blackmore.*
There is but one *road* by which to climb up. *Addison.*

2. [*Rade*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — This also, according to Skinner, is from *ride*; ships *riding* at anchor.] Ground where ships may anchor.

I should be still
Peering in maps for ports and *roads*;
And every object that might make me fear
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
About the island are many *roads*, but only one harbour. *Sandys, Journey.*

3. Inroad; incursion.

The Volscians stand
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make *road*
Upon's again. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Cason was desirous of the spoil, for he was, by the former *road* into that country, famous and rich. *Knolles.*
The king of Scotland, seeing none came in to Perkin, turned his enterprise into a *road*, and wasted Northumberland with fire and sword. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

4. Journey. The word seems, in this sense at least, to be derived from *rode*, the preterite of *ride*: as we say, a short *ride*; an easy *ride*. Dr. Johnson. — The Sax. ꞃad is a journey; and *rade*, or *raid*, is the Scottish word; but *rode* our old one, as if from *ride*:

"He mote travel for worship,
"And make many hasty *rodes*,
"Sometime in Pruis, sometime in Rhodes."
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.]

With easy *roads* he came to Leicester,
And lodg'd in the abbey. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
He from the East his flaming *road* begins. *Milton, P. L.*

5. The act or state of travelling.

Some taken from their shops and farms, others from their sports and pleasures, these at suits at law, those at gaming tables, some on the *road*, others at their own fire-sides. *Law.*

ROA'DSTEAD.* *n. s.* [*road* and *stead*.] A place fit for ships to anchor in. "We often meet with the word *roadstead* in voyages, and I suppose it is still a common term with all seafaring men." Mr. Horne Tooke.

Three large ships of war and a lugger had anchored in a small *roadstead* upon the coast. *London Gaz. Extraord.* (Feb. 27, 1797.)

ROA'DWAY.* *n. s.* [*road* and *way*.] Course of the publick road; highway.

Never a man's thought in the world keeps the *roadway* better than thine. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.
Employing them at home about some publick buildings, as bridges, *roadways*, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* Pref.
I have digressed into such a path, as I doubt not ye will agree with me to be much fairer, and more delightful, than the *roadway* I was in. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

To ROAM.† *v. n.* [*romigare*, Italian. See ROOM. Dr. Johnson. — *Raumen*, Germ. ꞃuman, Sax. *removere*; ꞃum, latus, patens; ꞃume, latè, undequaque; *rumen*, Theotisc. ulteriùs, longiùs. Our early use of the word was simply to walk about:

"Though we slepe or wake, or *rome* or ride,
"Ay flyeth the time, it wol no man abide."
Chaucer, Cl. Tale.]

To wander without any certain purpose; to ramble, to rove; to play the vagrant. It has been imagined to come from the pretences of vagrants, who always said they were going to *Rome*.

Five summers have I spent in farthest Greece,
Roaming clean through the bounds of Asia. *Shakspeare.*
Daphne *roaming* through a thorny wood. *Shakspeare.*
The lonely fox *roams* far abroad,
On secret rapine bent, and midnight fraud. *Prior.*
What were unenlighten'd man,
A savage *roaming* through the woods and wilds,
In quest of prey. *Thomson, Summer.*

To ROAM. *v. a.* To range; to wander over.

Now fowls in their clay nests were couch'd,
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to *roam*. *Milton, P. L.*

ROAM.* } *n. s.* [from the verb.] Act of wan-
ROA'MING. } dering.

The ravings and *roamings* of a busy fancy. *More, Myst. of Godliness*, p. 282.
The boundless space, through which these rovers take
Their restless *roam*, suggests the sister-thought
Of endless time. *Young, Night Th.* 9.

ROA'MER.† *n. s.* [from *roam*.] A rover; a rambler; a wanderer; a vagrant.

And now is religiou a rider, a *romer* by the street. *Vis. of P. Plowman*, fol. 50.

ROAN.† *adj.* [*rouen*, Fr.]

A *roan* horse is a horse of a bay, sorrel, or black colour, with grey or white spots, interspersed very thick. *Farrier's Dict.*

What horse? a *roan*, a crop-ear, is it not? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. I.

To ROAR.† *v. n.* [ꞃaꞃan, Sax. *reeren*, Teut. *ruir*, old French. The Scottish form of this word is *rare*, or *rair*.]

1. To cry as a lion or other wild beast.

Roaring bulls he would him make to tame. *Spenser.*
Warwick and Montague,
That in their chains fetter'd the kingly lion,
And made the forest tremble when they *roar'd*. *Shakspeare.*
The young lions *roared* upon him and yelled. *Jer.* ii. 15.
The death of Daphnis woods and hills deplore,
They cast the sound to Libya's desart shore;
The Libyan lions hear, and hearing *roar*. *Dryden.*

2. To cry in distress.

At his nurse's tears
He whin'd and *roar'd* away your victory,
That pages blush'd at him. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Sole on the barren sands the suff'ring chief
Roar'd out for anguish, and indulg'd his grief. *Dryden.*

3. To sound as the wind or sea.

South, East, and West, with mixt confusion *roar*,
And rowl the foaming billows to the shore. *Dryden.*
Loud as the wolves on Orcas' stormy steep,
Howl to the *roaring* of the northern deep. *Pope.*

4. To make a loud noise.

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to *roar*. *Milton, P. L.*
Consider what fatigues I've known,
How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches *roar'd*. *Gay.*

ROAR. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The cry of the lion or other beast.

The wonted *roar* is up,
And hiss continual through the tedious night. *Thomson.*

2. An outcry of distress.

3. A clamour of merriment.

Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs? your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a *roar*? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

4. The sound of the wind or sea.

The *roar*
Of loud Euroclydon. *Philips.*

5. Any loud noise.

Deep-throated engines belch'd, whose *roar*
Imbowel'd with outrageous noise the air. *Milton, P. L.*
Oft on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the far off curfew sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore,
Swinging slow with sullen *roar*. *Milton, Il Pens.*
When cannons did diffuse,
Preventing posts, the terror, and the news;
Our neighbour princes trembled at their *roar*. *Waller.*
The waters, listening to the trumpet's *roar*,
Obey the summons, and forsake the shore. *Dryden.*

ROA'RER.† *n. s.* [from *roar*.]

1. A noisy brutal man.

Hear this, ye godless and swaggering *roarers*, that dare say with Pharaoh, Who is the Lord? You that now bid defiance to fear, shall in spite of you learn the way to fear. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 231.
The English *roarers* put down all. *Howell.*

2. One who bawls.

The *roarer* has no other qualification for a champion of controversy, than a harden'd front and strong voice. Having seldom so much desire to confute as to silence, he depends rather upon vociferation than argument. *Dr. Johnson, Rambler*, No. 144.

ROA'RING.* *n. s.* [from *roar*.]

1. Cry of the lion or other beast.

The king's wrath is as the *roaring* of a lion. *Prov.* xix. 12.
More *roarings* of the lion. *Addison, Guard.* No. 124.

2. Outcry of distress.

My sighing cometh before I eat, and my *roarings* are poured out like water. *Job*, iii. 24.

3. Sound of the wind or sea.

They shall roar against them like the *roaring* of the sea. *Isaiah*, v. 30.

ROA'RY. *adj.* [better *rory*; *rores*, Lat.] Dewy.

On Lebanon his foot he set,
And shook his wings with *roary* May dews wet. *Fairfax.*

To ROAST.✝ *v. a.* [*rostir*, *rotir*, Fr. *rosten*, Germ. ȝepoꞅꞇoꝺ, Saxon, roasted; from *rastrum*, Lat. a grate; to *roast*, being, in its original sense, to broil on a gridiron. Dr. Johnson. — Wachter to the Germ. *rost*, a grate, adds the Welsh verb *rhostio*, to roast, *rhost*, what is roasted; and admits that it is an ancient British word, but of Greek origin, viz. from τέρσω, Æolicè pro τείρω, to dry, to burn, (from which the Latins have *torreo*,) and so by a metathesis *rosten*.]

1. To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire.

The slothful man *roasteth* not that which he took in hunting. *Prov.* xii. 27.

Roasting and boiling are below the dignity of your office. *Swift, Direct. to the Cook.*

2. To impart dry heat to flesh.

Here elements have lost their uses,
Air ripens not, nor earth produces;
Fire will not *roast*, nor water boil. *Swift.*

3. To dress at the fire without water.

In eggs boiled and *roasted*, there is scarce difference to be discerned. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. To heat any thing violently.

Roasted in wrath and fire,
He thus o'ersized with coagulate gore,
Old Priam seeks. *Shakspeare.*

5. In common conversation, to jeer or banter. *Scott.*

ROAST. for *roasted*.

He lost his *roast* beef stomach, not being able to touch a sirloin. *Addison.*

And if Dan Congreve judges right,
Roast beef and ale make Britons fight. *Prior.*

It warns the cook-maid, not to burn
The *roast* meat which it cannot turn. *Swift, Miscel.*

ROAST.✝ *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is roasted.

He drave him thence, as Tobias drove away the spirit Asmodeus; for that was done with a *roste*, and this with a spit. *Sir J. Harrington, Br. View of the Ch.* p. 63.

2. In common conversation, banter.

3. *To rule the* ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preside. It was perhaps originally *roist*, which signified a tumult, to direct the populace.

Where champions *ruleth the rost*,
Their daily disorder is most. *Tusser, Husbandry.*

The new-made duke, that *rules the roast*. *Shakspeare.*

Alma slap-dash, is all again
In every sinew, nerve, and vein;
Runs here and there like Hamlet's ghost,
While every where she *rules the roast*. *Prior.*

ROA'STER.* *n. s.* [from *roast*.]

1. One who roasts meat. *Sherwood.*

2. A gridiron. *Ainsworth, in V. Craticula.*

ROB.✝ *n. s.* [I believe Arabick. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Hunt, in his dissertation on the Arab. Language, (1739,) informs us that it is certainly a word borrowed from the Arabians. The French and Italians use the same word.] Inspissated juices.

The infusion, being evaporated to a thicker consistence, passeth into a jelly, *rob*, extract, which contain all the virtues of the infusion. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To ROB.✝ *v. a.* [*rober*, old Fr. *robbare*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — And these from the M. Goth. *raubjan*, *birauban*, to spoil, to plunder; Germ. and Teut. *rauben*. "Verbum antiquissimum à Scythis et Celtis cum ipsâ re longè lateque disseminatum. Persis *rubaden* est *rapere*, et inde *roubah*, vulpes, quia rapto vivit. Persas autem et genus et linguam à Scythis ducere, jam multa monuerunt vocabula. Usum Celticum demonstrant idiomata Celtica, Cambricum, et Armoricum, in quibus vigent derivata ab hoc verbo oriunda, ut sunt *rhaib*, rapacitas, *rob*, præda, manifesto satis indicio, ipsum verbum Celtis haud ignotum fuisse." Wachter]

1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, or by secret theft; to plunder. To be *robbed*, according to the present use of the word, is to be injured by theft, secret or violent; to *rob*, is to take away by unlawful violence; and to *steal*, is to take away privately.

Is't not enough to break into my garden,
And, like a thief, to come to *rob* my grounds,
But thou wilt brave me with these sawcy terms? *Shakspeare.*

Our sins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's justice from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we *robbed* him of in our prosperity. *King Charles.*

I have not here designed to *rob* him of any part of that commendation, which he has so justly acquired from the whole author, whose fragments only fall to my portion. *Dryden.*

The water-nymphs lament their empty urns,
Bœotia, *robb'd* of silver Dirce, mourns. *Addison.*

2. To set free; to deprive of something bad. Ironical.

Our house is hell, and thou, a merry devil,
Did'st *rob* it of some taste of tediousness. *Shakspeare.*

3. To take away unlawfully.

Better be disdain'd of all, than fashion a carriage to *rob* love from any. *Shakspeare.*

Procure, that the nourishment may not be *robbed* and drawn away. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Nor will I take from any man his due;
But thus assuming all, he *robs* from you. *Dryden.*

Oh double sacrilege on things divine,
To *rob* the relick, and deface the shrine! *Dryden.*

RO'BBER. *n. s.* [from *rob*.] One that plunders by force, or steals by secret means; a plunderer; a thief.

These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee; I'm your host;
With *robbers'* hands, my hospitable favour
You should not ruffle thus. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Thou, — like a *robber*, stripp'dst them of their robes. *Milton, S. A.*

The *robber* must run, ride, and use all the desperate ways of escape; and probably after all, his sin betrays him to the gaol, and from thence advances him to the gibbet. *South.*

Bold Prometheus did aspire,
And stole from heaven the seeds of fire;
A train of ills, a ghastly crew,
The *robber's* blazing track pursue. *Dryden, Hor.*

Publick *robbers* are more criminal than petty and common thieves. *Davenant.*

RO'BBERY. *n. s.* [*roberie*, old Fr. from *rob*.] Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.

Thieves for their *robbery* have authority,
When judges steal themselves. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

A storm or *robbery*
Shook down my mellow hangings. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Some more effectual way might be found, for suppressing common thefts and *robberies*. *Temple.*

RO'BBINS.* *n. s.* [*raaband*, a rope-band. Widegren's Swedish Lex.] Small ropes which fasten sails to the yards.

ROBE. *n. s.* [*robbe*, Fr. *robba*, Italian; *rauba*, low Lat.] A gown of state; a dress of dignity.

Through tatter'd cloaths small vices do appear;
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

My Nan shall be the queen of all fairies,
Finely attir'd in a *robe* of white. *Shakspeare.*

The last good king, whom willing Rome obey'd,
Was the poor offspring of a captive maid;
Yet he those *robes* of empire justly bore,
Which Romulus, our sacred founder, wore. *Dryden.*

To Robe. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress pompously; to invest.

What christian soldier will not be touched with a religious emulation, to see an order of Jesus do such service for enlarging the christian borders; and an order of St. George only to *robe*, and feast, and perform rites and observances? *Bacon.*

There in long robes the royal magi stand;
The sage Chaldæans *rob'd* in white appear'd,
And Brachmans. *Pope, Temp. of Fame.*

Robed in loose array she came to bathe. *Thomson.*

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The pretty *robins*, nightingales, and thrushes
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There nis no clothe sitteth bette
On damosel, than doth *rockette.* *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 1240.

Rochet, a frock, loose gaberdine, gown of canvas or coarse linen, worne by a labourer over the rest of his clothes; also, a prelate's *rochet*, &c. *Cotgrave.*

2. A linen habit now peculiar to a bishop, worn under the chimere.

Bishops were obliged, by the canon law, to wear their *rochets* whenever they appeared in publick; which practice was constantly kept up in England till the Reformation. *Wheatly on the Comm. Prayer*, ch. 2. § 4.

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1. A vast mass of stone, fixed in the earth.

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And would not dash me with their ragged sides. *Shakspeare.*

There be *rock* herbs; but those are where there is some mould. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Distilling some of the tincted liquor, all that came over was as limpid and colourless as *rock* water, and the liquor remaining in the vessel deeply ceruleous. *Boyle.*

These lesser *rocks*, or great bulky stones, are they not manifest fragments? *Burnet, Theory.*

Of amber a nodule, invested with a coat, called *rock* amber. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Ye darksome pines, that o'er yon *rocks* reclin'd,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*

2. Protection; defence. A scriptural sense.

Though the reeds of Egypt break under the hand of him that leans on them, yet the *rock* of Israel will be an everlasting stay. *K. Charles.*

3. [*Rock*, Danish; *rocca*, Italian; *rucca*, Spanish; *spin-rock*, Dutch.] A distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below.

A learned and a manly soul
I purpos'd her; that should with even powers,
The *rock*, the spindle, and the sheers, controul
Of destiny, and spin her own free hours. *B. Jonson.*

On the *rock* a scanty measure place
Of vital flax, and turn the wheel apace. *Dryden.*

Flow from the *rock* my flax, and swiftly flow,
Persue thy thread, the spindle runs below. *Parnel.*

To ROCK.† *v. a.* [*rocquer*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—Descended from the Icel. *hrocka*, to shake, or be shaken. Serenius adds the Dalecamp. *rucka*, oscillare.]

1. To shake; to move backwards and forwards.

If, by a quicker *rocking* of the engine, the smoke were more swiftly shaken, it would, like water, vibrate to and fro. *Boyle.*

The wind was laid; the whispering sound
Was dumb; a rising earthquake *rock'd* the ground. *Dryden.*

A living tortoise, being turned upon its back, could help itself only by its neck and head, by pushing against the ground to *rock* itself as in a cradle, to find out the side towards which the inequality of the ground might more easily permit to roll its shell. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To move the cradle, in order to procure sleep.

Come, take hand with me,
And *rock* the ground whereon these sleepers be. *Shakspeare.*

Leaning her head upon my breast,
My panting heart *rock'd* her asleep. *Suckling.*

My bloody resolutions,
Like sick and froward children,
Were *rock'd* asleep by reason. *Denham.*

While his secret soul on Flanders preys,
He *rocks* the cradle of the babe of Spain. *Dryden.*

High in his hall, *rock'd* in a chair of state,
The king with his tempestuous council sate. *Dryden.*

3. To lull; to quiet.

Sleep *rock* thy brain,
And never come mischance between us twain! *Shakspeare.*

O lull me, lull me, charming air,
My senses *rock* with wonder sweet!
Like snow on wool, thy fallings are,
Soft, like a spirit, are thy feet!
Song on Musick, in Wit Restored, (1658,) p. 95.

To ROCK. *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel to and fro.

The *rocking* town
Supplants their footsteps; to and fro they reel
Astonish'd. *Philips.*

RO'CKING.* *n. s.* [from *To rock.*] State of being shaken.

I like this *rocking* of the battlements. *Young, Revenge.*

ROCK-DOE. *n. s.* A species of deer.

The *rock-doe* breeds chiefly upon the Alps: a creature of admirable swiftness; and may probably be that mentioned in the book of Job: her horns grow sometimes so far backward, as to reach over her buttocks. *Grew, Mus.*

ROCK-RUBY. *n. s.* A name given improperly by lapidaries and jewellers to the garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue. *Hill on Fossils.*

Rock-ruby is of a deep red, and the hardest of all the kinds. *Woodward on Fossils.*

ROCK-PIGEON.* *n. s.* [*rock* and *pigeon.*] A sort of pigeon which builds in rocks by the sea-coast.

Pigeons or doves are of several sorts; as wood-pigeons, and *rock-pigeons.* *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

ROCK-SALT. *n. s.* Mineral salt.

Two pieces of transparent *rock-salt*; one white, the other red. *Woodward on Fossils.*

RO'CKER. *n. s.* [from *rock.*] One who rocks the cradle.

His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,
Was weary, and without a *rocker* slept. *Dryden.*

RO'CKET. *n. s.* [*rocchetto*, Ital.] An artificial firework, being a cylindrical case of paper filled with nitre, charcoal, and sulphur, and which mounts in the air to a considerable height, and there bursts.

Every *rocket* ended in a constellation, strowing the air with a shower of silver spangles. *Addison.*

When bonefires blaze, your vagrant works shall rise
In *rockets*, till they reach the wond'ring skies. *Garth.*

RO'CKET. *n. s.* [*eruca.*] A plant. The whole plant hath a peculiar fetid smell. *Miller.*

Rocket is one of the sallet furniture. *Mortimer.*

RO'CKINESS.* *n. s.* [from *rocky.*] State of being rocky.

This *rockiness* in the highest parts proves his fine earth to be but a figment.
Bp. H. Croft on Burnet's Theory, (1685,) p. 162.

RO'CKLESS. *adj.* [from *rock.*] Being without rocks.

A crystal brook
Is weedless all above, and *rockless* all below. *Dryden.*

RO'CKROSE. *n. s.* [*rock* and *rose.*] A plant.

RO'CKWORK. *n. s.* [*rock* and *work.*] Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks. A natural wall of rock.

The garden is fenced on the lower end, by a natural mound of *rockwork.* *Addison.*

RO'CKY.† *adj.* [from *rock.*]

1. Full of rocks.

Val de Compare presenteth her *rocky* mountains. *Sandys.*

Make the bold prince
Through the cold North and *rocky* regions run. *Waller.*

The vallies he restrains
With *rocky* mountains. *Dryden.*

Nature lodges her treasures in *rocky* ground. *Locke.*

2. Resembling a rock.

The *rocky* orb
Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Hard; stony; obdurate.

I, like a poor bark, of sails and tackling reft,
Rush all to pieces on thy *rocky* bosom. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

I tell you of the oaky, *rocky*, flinty hearts of men turned into flesh. *Bp. Hall, Estate of a Christian.*

There are some men of *rocky* hearts and impassible tempers. *Norris on the Beat.* p. 46.

ROD. *n. s.* [*roede*, Dutch.]

1. A long twig.

Some chuse a hazel *rod* of the same year's shoot, and this they bind on to another straight stick of any wood, and walking softly over those places, where they suspect the bowels of the earth to be enriched with metals, the wand will, by bowing towards it, discover it. *Boyle.*

2. A kind of sceptre.

She had all the royal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward confessor's crown,
The *rod* and bird of peace. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The pastoral reed
Of Hermes, or his opiate *rod.* *Milton, P. L.*

O gentle sleep, I cry'd,
Why is thy gift to me alone deny'd?
Mildest of beings, friend to ev'ry clime,
Where lies my error, what has been my crime?
Beasts, birds, and cattle feel thy balmy *rod*;
The drowsy mountains wave, and seem to nod:

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The wind was laid; the whispering sound
Was dumb; a rising earthquake *rock'd* the ground. *Dryden.*
A living tortoise, being turned upon its back, could help itself only by its neck and head, by pushing against the ground to *rock* itself as in a cradle, to find out the side towards which the inequality of the ground might more easily permit to roll its shell. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To move the cradle, in order to procure sleep.

Come, take hand with me,
And *rock* the ground whereon these sleepers be. *Shakspeare.*
Leaning her head upon my breast,
My panting heart *rock'd* her asleep. *Suckling.*
My bloody resolutions,
Like sick and froward children,
Were *rock'd* asleep by reason. *Denham.*
While his secret soul on Flanders preys,
He *rocks* the cradle of the babe of Spain. *Dryden.*
High in his hall, *rock'd* in a chair of state,
The king with his tempestuous council sate. *Dryden.*

3. To lull; to quiet.

Sleep *rock* thy brain,
And never come mischance between us twain! *Shakspeare.*
O lull me, lull me, charming air,
My senses *rock* with wonder sweet!
Like snow on wool, thy fallings are,
Soft, like a spirit, are thy feet!
Song on Musick, in Wit Restored, (1658,) p. 95.

To ROCK. *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel to and fro.

The *rocking* town
Supplants their footsteps; to and fro they reel
Astonish'd. *Philips.*

RO'CKING.✱ *n. s.* [from *To rock.*] State of being shaken.

I like this *rocking* of the battlements. *Young, Revenge.*

ROCK-DOE. *n. s.* A species of deer.

The *rock-doe* breeds chiefly upon the Alps: a creature of admirable swiftness; and may probably be that mentioned in the book of Job: her horns grow sometimes so far backward, as to reach over her buttocks. *Grew, Mus.*

ROCK-RUBY. *n. s.* A name given improperly by lapidaries and jewellers to the garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue. *Hill on Fossils.*

Rock-ruby is of a deep red, and the hardest of all the kinds. *Woodward on Fossils.*

ROCK-PIGEON.✱ *n. s.* [*rock* and *pigeon.*] A sort of pigeon which builds in rocks by the sea-coast.

Pigeons or doves are of several sorts; as wood-pigeons, and *rock-pigeons*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

ROCK-SALT. *n. s.* Mineral salt.

Two pieces of transparent *rock-salt*; one white, the other red. *Woodward on Fossils.*

RO'CKER. *n. s.* [from *rock.*] One who rocks the cradle.

His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,
Was weary, and without a *rocker* slept. *Dryden.*

RO'CKET. *n. s.* [*rocchetto*, Ital.] An artificial firework, being a cylindrical case of paper filled with nitre, charcoal, and sulphur, and which mounts in the air to a considerable height, and there bursts.

Every *rocket* ended in a constellation, strowing the air with a shower of silver spangles. *Addison.*
When bonefires blaze, your vagrant works shall rise
In *rockets*, till they reach the wond'ring skies. *Garth.*

RO'CKET. *n. s.* [*eruca.*] A plant. The whole plant hath a peculiar fetid smell. *Miller.*

Rocket is one of the sallet furniture. *Mortimer.*

RO'CKINESS.✱ *n. s.* [from *rocky.*] State of being rocky.

This *rockiness* in the highest parts proves his fine earth to be but a figment. *Bp. H. Croft on Burnet's Theory*, (1685,) p. 162.

RO'CKLESS. *adj.* [from *rock.*] Being without rocks.

A crystal brook
Is weedless all above, and *rockless* all below. *Dryden.*

RO'CKROSE. *n. s.* [*rock* and *rose.*] A plant.

RO'CKWORK. *n. s.* [*rock* and *work.*] Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks. A natural wall of rock.

The garden is fenced on the lower end, by a natural mound of *rockwork*. *Addison.*

RO'CKY.✝ *adj.* [from *rock.*]

1. Full of rocks.

Val de Compare presenteth her *rocky* mountains. *Sandys.*
Make the bold prince
Through the cold North and *rocky* regions run. *Waller.*
The vallies he restrains
With *rocky* mountains. *Dryden.*
Nature lodges her treasures in *rocky* ground. *Locke.*

2. Resembling a rock.

The *rocky* orb
Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Hard; stony; obdurate.

I, like a poor bark, of sails and tackling reft,
Rush all to pieces on thy *rocky* bosom. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
I tell you of the oaky, *rocky*, flinty hearts of men turned into flesh. *Bp. Hall, Estate of a Christian.*
There are some men of *rocky* hearts and impassible tempers. *Norris on the Beat.* p. 46.

ROD. *n. s.* [*roede*, Dutch.]

1. A long twig.

Some chuse a hazel *rod* of the same year's shoot, and this they bind on to another straight stick of any wood, and walking softly over those places, where they suspect the bowels of the earth to be enriched with metals, the wand will, by bowing towards it, discover it. *Boyle.*

2. A kind of sceptre.

She had all the royal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward confessor's crown,
The *rod* and bird of peace. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
The pastoral reed
Of Hermes, or his opiate *rod*. *Milton, P. L.*
O gentle sleep, I cry'd,
Why is thy gift to me alone deny'd?
Mildest of beings, friend to ev'ry clime,
Where lies my error, what has been my crime?
Beasts, birds, and cattle feel thy balmy *rod*;
The drowsy mountains wave, and seem to nod:

The torrents cease to chide, the seas to roar,
And the hush'd waves recline upon the shore. *Harte.*

3. Any thing long and slender.
Let the fisherman
Increase his tackle, and his *rod* retie. *Gay.*
Haste, ye Cyclops, with your forked *rods*,
This rebel love braves all the gods,
And every hour by love is made,
Some heaven-defying Encelade. *Granville.*

4. An instrument for measuring.
Decempeda was a measuring *rod* for taking the dimensions of buildings, and signified the same thing as pertica, taken as a measure of length. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

5. An instrument of correction, made of twigs tied together.
If he be but once so taken idly roguing, he may punish him with stocks; but if he be found again so loitering, he may scourge him with whips or *rods*. *Spenser on Ireland.*
I am whipt and scourg'd with *rods*,
Nettled, and stung with pismires, when I hear
Of Bolingbroke. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
In this condition the *rod* of God hath a voice to be heard, and he, whose office it is, ought now to expound to the sick man the particular meaning of the voice. *Hammond.*
Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chastisements; that thy *rod*, as well as thy staff, may comfort us. *King Charles.*
They trembling learn to throw the fatal dart,
And under *rods* of rough centurions smart. *Dryden.*
As soon as that sentence is executed, these *rods*, these instruments of divine displeasure, are thrown into the fire. *Atterbury.*
A wit's a feather, and a chief a *rod*;
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*

Ro'ddy.* *adj.* [from *rod.*] Full of rods or twigs. Not in use. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Rode. pret. of *ride.*
He in paternal glory *rode.* *Milton, P. L.*

Rode.* *n. s.* [ɲoδ, Sax.] The cross. See Rood.

*RO'DOMONT.** *n. s.* [from *Rodomonte*, the blustering Italian hero. See Rodomontade. This word appears full as early in our language as *rodomontade.*] A vain boaster.
He vapoured; [but] being pretty sharply admonished, he quickly became mild and calm, a posture ill-becoming such a *rodomont.* *Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Charles I.*

Ro'domont.* *adj.* Bragging; vainly boasting.
Don, a Spanish reader,
Who had thought to have been the leader
(Had the match gone on)
Of our ladies one by one,
And triumph'd our whole nation,
In his *rodomont* fashion. *B. Jonson, Masque of Owls.*

Rodomonta'de.† } Rodomonta'do. } *n. s.* [from a boastful boisterous hero of Ariosto, called *Rodomonte*; Fr. *rodomontade.*] An empty noisy bluster or boast; a rant.
Regardless of the *rodomontadoes* of that treacherous enemy. *Sir T. Herb. Trav.* p. 199.
I was a little mov'd in my nature to hear his *rodomontadoes.* *Beaum. and Fl. Coronation.*
He only serves to be sport for his company; for in these gamesome days men will give him hints, which may put him upon his *rodomontades.* *Gov. of the Tongue.*
The libertines of painting have no other model but a *rodomontade* genius, and very irregular, which violently hurries them away. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*
He talks extravagantly in his passion, but if I would quote a hundred passages in Ben Jonson's Cethegus, I could shew that the *rodomontades* of Almanzor are neither so irrational nor impossible, for Cethegus threatens to destroy nature. *Dryden.*

To Rodomonta'de. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To brag thrasonically; to boast like Rodomonte.

Rodomonta'dist.* } Rodomonta'dor. } *n. s.* [from *rodomontade.*] One who brags or blusters.
When this *rodomontadist* had ended his story, it was dinner time. *Terry, Voyage to the E. Ind.* (1655,) p. 167.
The Andalusians seem to be the greatest talkers and *rodomontadors* of Spain. *Guthrie, Spain.*

ROE.† *n. s.* [ɲa, ɲa-δeoɲ, Saxon. And so *ra*, in old English: "Wight (nimble) as is a *ra.*" Chaucer, Reve's Tale.] A species of deer, yet found in the highlands of Scotland.
He would him make
The *roe*-bucks in their flight to overtake. *Spenser.*
Thy greyhounds are fleeter than the *roe.* *Shakspeare.*
They were as swift as the *roes* upon the mountains. 1 *Chr.*
Procure me a Troglodyte footman, who can catch a *roe* at his full speed. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Roe.† *n. s.* old pl. *roan*, answering to *roes.* Skinner. [*raun*, Dan. *rogen*, Germ. ova piscium. Wachter.] The eggs of fish.
Here comes Romeo
Without his *roe*, like a dried herring. *Shakspeare.*

Roga'tion. *n. s.* [*rogation*, Fr. from *rogo*, Lat.] Litany; supplication.
He perfecteth the *rogations* or litanies before in use, and addeth unto them that which the present necessity required. *Hooker.*
Supplications, with this solemnity for appeasing of God's wrath, were of the Greek church termed litanies, and *rogations* of the Latin. *Bp. Taylor.*

Rogation-week. *n. s.* The second week before Whitsunday; thus called from three fasts observed therein, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called rogation days, because of the extraordinary prayers and processions then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of holy Thursday. *Dict.*

ROGUE.† *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology, Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Horne Tooke pronounces it the past participle of the Sax. ɲɲιʒan: "*Rogue* (according to the usual change of the characteristic *i*) is the past tense, and therefore past participle, of ɲɲιʒan, and means *covered, cloaked*; most aptly applied to the character designated by that term." Div. of Purley, ii. 227. — *Rogues*, in our old books, are "*sturdy beggars.*" This is the earliest acceptation of the word. I conceive it therefore to descend from the Dutch *prachgen*, to go a begging, whence our *prog*, written also *progue*, a word of bad meaning; and thence, omitting *p*, the word before us. See *To* Prog.]

1. A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond.
For fear lest we, like *rogues*, should be reputed,
And for ear-marked beasts abroad be bruited. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*
The sheriff and the marshal may do the more good, and more terrify the idle *rogue.* *Spenser on Ireland.*
The scum of people and wicked condemned men spoileth the plantation; for they will ever live like *rogues*, and not fall to work, but be lazy and do mischief. *Bacon, Essays.*
The troops are all scattered, and the commanders very poor *rogues.* *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

2. A knave; a dishonest fellow; a villain; a thief.
Thou kill'st me like a *rogue* and a villain. *Shakspeare.*
A *rogue* upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and take off a man's head as cleverly as the executioner; but then there is a vast disparity, when one action is murther, and the other justice. *South.*
If he call *rogue* and rascal from the garret,
He means you no more mischief than a parrot. *Dryden.*

The *rogue* and fool by fits is fair and wise,
And ev'n the best, by fits, what they despise. *Pope.*

3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment.
I never knew a woman love man so,
— Alas, poor *rogue*, I think indeed she loves. *Shakspeare.*

4. A wag. [*rogue*, Fr. malapert, saucy. Cotgrave.] Dr. Johnson cites no etymon, but a passage from Shakspeare's Hamlet, in which he has converted *peasant* into *pleasant*, and has there mistaken the sense of the word.
The satirical *rogue* says here, that old men have grey beards. *Shakspeare.*

To ROGUE.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To wander; to play the vagabond.
If he be but once so taken idly *roguing*, he may punish him with the stocks. *Spenser on Ireland.*
He *rogued* away at last, and was lost. *Carew.*
2. To play knavish tricks.
This was thy *roguing*,
For thou art ever whispering. *Beaum. and Fl. Mons. Thomas.*

RO'GUERY. *n. s.* [from *rogue.*]
1. The life of a vagabond.
To live in one land is captivity,
To run all countries a wild *roguery*. *Donne.*
2. Knavish tricks.
They will afterwards hardly be drawn to their wonted lewd life in thievery and *roguery*. *Spenser on Ireland.*
You rogue, here's lime in this sack too; there's nothing but *roguery* to be found in villainous man. *Shakspeare.*
Like the devil did tempt and sway 'em
To *rogueries*, and then betray 'em. *Hudibras.*
The kid smelt out the *roguery*. *L'Estrange.*
'Tis no scandal grown,
For debt and *roguery* to quit the town. *Dryden.*
The *roguery* of alchymy,
And we, the bubbled fools,
Spend all our present stock in hopes of golden rules. *Swift.*
3. Waggery; arch tricks.
The other Terræ Filius made up what was wanting on Saturday; full of waggery and *roguery*, but little wit. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 306.

RO'GUESHIP.† *n. s.* [from *rogue.*] The qualities or personage of a rogue.
What made your *rogueships*
Harrying for victuals here? *Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.*
Say, in what nasty celler under ground,
Or what church porch, your *rogueship* may be found? *Dryden.*

RO'GUISH. *adj.* [from *rogue.*]
1. Vagrant; vagabond.
Though the persons, by whom it is used, be of better note than the former *roguish* sort; yet the fault is no less worthy of a marshal. *Spenser.*
2. Knavish; fraudulent.
He gets a thousand thumps and kicks,
Yet cannot leave his *roguish* tricks. *Swift, Miscell.*
3. Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous.
The most bewitching leer with her eyes, the most *roguish* cast; her cheeks are dimpled when she smiles, and her smiles would tempt an hermit. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*
I am pleased to see my tenants pass away a whole evening in playing their innocent tricks; our friend Wimble is as merry as any of them, and shews a thousand *roguish* tricks on these occasions. *Addison.*
Timothy used to be playing *roguish* tricks; when his mistress's back was turned, he would loll out his tongue. *Arbuthnot.*

RO'GUISHLY.† *adv.* [from *roguish.*] Like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly.
His heir *roguishly* wasteth all. *Granger on Eccles.* (1621,) p. 303.

RO'GUISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *roguish.*] The qualities of a rogue.

RO'GUY.† *adj.* [from *rogue.*] Knavish; wanton. A bad word.
Go, buy some ballad of the faery king,
And of the beggar wench; some *roguy* thing,
Which thou may'st chaunt unto the chambermaid. *Marston, Scourge of Vill.* (1599,) Pref.
A *roguy* fidler undertook presently to quit the place of all the vermin. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1640,) p. 10.
A shepherd's boy had gotten a *roguy* trick of crying a wolf, and fooling the country with false alarms. *L'Estrange.*

ROIN.* *n. s.* [*rogne*, Fr. from *rogner*, to eat, to corrode.] A scab; a scurf. Not in use.
Withouten blaine, or scabbe, or *roine. Chaucer, Rom. R.* 553.

To ROIN. See *To* ROYNE.

ROI'NISH. See ROYNISH.

ROINT, or ROYNT.* *adv.* Aroynt; be gone; stand off. See AROYNT. *Roynt* thee, witch, i. e. get out of my way, witch. North. *Grose.*

To ROIST. } *v. n.* [of this word the most pro-
To ROI'STER. } bable etymology is from *hrister*, Icelandick, a violent man.] To behave turbulently; to act at discretion; to be at free quarter; to bluster.
I have a *roisting* challenge sent amongst
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks,
Will strike amazement to their drowsy spirits. *Shakspeare.*
Among a crew of *roist'ring* fellows,
He'd sit whole evenings at the alehouse. *Swift.*

ROI'STER.† *n. s.* [*hrister*, Icel. See the verb. *Rustre*, Fr. "a ruffian, swaggerer, saucy, scurvy fellow." Cotgrave.] A turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow. *Roisterer* is used in the north.
If he not recke what ruffian *roisters* take his part,
He weeldes unwisely then the mace of Mars in hand. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 434.
There was, about half a year since, one that pretended himself a minister, &c. but at last was found to have gone under three names, and in as several habits, of a minister, an ordinary lay-man, and a *royster*. *Abp. Laud, Rem.* i. 558.

RO'KY.* *adj.* [*roock*, Teut. *roock-damp*, vapor. Kilian.] Misty; cloudy. Prompt. Parv. It is pronounced *rooky* in the north; as, *rooky* weather. Ray calls it a variation of dialect for *reeky*.

To ROLL. *v. a.* [*rouler*, Fr. *rollen*, Dutch; from *rotulo*, of *roto*, Lat.]
1. To move any thing by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface, to the ground.
Who shall *roll* us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre? *St. Mark*, xvii. 3.
2. To move any thing round upon its axis.
3. To move in a circle.
To dress, and troll the tongue, and *roll* the eye. *Milton, P. L.*
4. To produce a periodical revolution.
Heaven shone, and *roll'd* her motions. *Milton, P. L.*
5. To wrap round upon itself.
6. To enwrap; to involve in bandage.
By this *rolling*, parts are kept from joining together. *Wiseman.*
7. To form by rolling into round masses.
Grind red-lead, or any other colour with strong wort, and so *roll* them up into long rolls like pencils. *Peacham.*
8. To pour in a stream or waves.
A small Euphrates through the piece is *roll'd*,
And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*

To ROLL. *v. n.*
1. To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to a plane; as a cylinder.
Fire must rend the sky,
And wheel on the earth, devouring where it *rolls*. *Milton, P. L.*

Reports, like snow-balls, gather still the farther they *roll*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

I'm pleas'd with my own work; Jove was not more
With infant nature, when his spacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas,
To give it the first push, and see it *roll*
Along the vast abyss. *Dryden.*

2. To run on wheels.

He next essays to walk, but downward press'd,
On four feet imitates his brother beast;
By slow degrees he gathers from the ground
His legs, and to the *rolling* chair is bound. *Dryden.*

3. To perform a periodical revolution.

Thus the year *rolls* within itself again. *Dryden.*
When thirty *rolling* years have run their race. *Dryden.*

4. To move with the surface variously directed.

Thou, light,
Revisit'st not these eyes, which *roll* in vain,
To find the piercing ray, and find no dawn. *Milton, P. L.*
A boar is chaf'd, his nostrils flames expire,
And his red eye-balls *roll* with living fire. *Dryden.*

5. To float in rough water.

Twice ten tempestuous nights I *roll'd*, resign'd
To roaring billows and the warring wind. *Pope.*

6. To move as waves or volumes of water.

Wave *rolling* after wave. *Milton, P. L.*

Our nation is too great to be ruined by any but itself; and if the number and weight of it *roll* one way upon the greatest changes that can happen, yet England will be safe. *Temple.*

Till the huge surge *roll'd* off, then backward sweep
The refluent tides, and plunge into the deep. *Pope.*
Storms beat, and *rolls* the main;
Oh beat those storms, and *roll* the seas in vain. *Pope.*

7. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously.

Here tell me, if thou dar'st, my conscious soul,
What diff'rent sorrows did within thee *roll*. *Prior.*
The thoughts, which *roll* within my ravish'd breast,
To me, no seer, the inspiring gods suggest. *Pope.*
In her sad breast the prince's fortunes *roll*,
And hope and doubt alternate seize her soul. *Pope.*

8. To revolve on an axis.

He fashion'd those harmonious orbs, that *roll*
In restless gyres about the Artick pole. *Sandys, Paraph.*

9. To be moved with violence.

Down they fell
By thousands, angel on archangel *roll'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

ROLL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of rolling; the state of being rolled.

2. The thing rolling.

Listening senates hang upon thy tongue,
Devolving through the maze of eloquence
A *roll* of periods, sweeter than her song. *Thomson.*

3. [*Rouleau*, Fr.] Mass made round.

Large *rolls* of fat about his shoulders clung,
And from his neck the double dewlap hung. *Addison.*

To keep ants from trees, encompass the stem four fingers breadth with a circle or *roll* of wool newly plucked. *Mortimer.*

4. Writing rolled upon itself; a volume.

Busy angels spread
The lasting *roll*, recording what we said. *Prior.*

5. A round body rolled along; a cylinder.

Where land is clotty, and a shower of rain comes that soaks through, use a *roll* to break the clots. *Mortimer.*

6. [*Rotulus*, Lat.] Publick writing.

Cromwell is made master
O' the *rolls* and the king's secretary. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Darius made a decree, and search was made in the house of the *rolls*, where the treasures were laid up. *Ezra*, vi. 1.

The *rolls* of parliament, the entry of the petitions, answers, and transactions in parliament, are extant. *Hale.*

7. A register; a catalogue.

Beasts only cannot discern beauty; and let them be in the *roll* of beasts, that do not honour it. *Sidney.*

These signs have mark'd me extraordinary,
And all the courses of my life do shew,
I am not in the *roll* of common men. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The *roll* and list of that army doth remain. *Davies.*

Of that short *roll* of friends writ in my heart,
There's none, that sometimes greet us not. *Donne.*

'Tis a mathematical demonstration, that these twenty-four letters admit of so many changes in their order, and make such a long *roll* of differently ranged alphabets, not two of which are alike; that they could not all be exhausted, though a million millions of writers should each write above a thousand alphabets a day, for the space of a million millions of years. *Bentley.*

8. Chronicle.

Please thy pride, and search the herald's *roll*,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree. *Dryden.*
His chamber all was hanged about with *rolls*
And old records, from antient times deriv'd. *Spenser.*
The eye of time beholds no name
So blest as thine, in all the *rolls* of fame. *Pope.*

9. [*Role*, Fr.] Part; office. Not in use.

In human society, every man has his *roll* and station assigned him. *L'Estrange.*

RO'LLER. *n. s.* [*rouleau*, Fr. from *roll*.]

1. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level walks.

When a man tumbles a *roller* down a hill, the man is the violent enforcer of the first motion; but when it is once tumbling, the property of the thing itself continues it. *Hammond.*

The long slender worms, that breed between the skin and flesh in the isle of Ormuz and in India, are generally twisted out upon sticks or *rollers*. *Ray on the Creation.*

They make the string of the pole horizontal towards the lathe, conveying and guiding the string from the pole to the work, by throwing it over a *roller*. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

Lady Charlotte, like a stroller,
Sits mounted on the garden *roller*. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. Bandage; fillet.

Fasten not your *roller* by tying a knot, lest you hurt your patient. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Bandage being chiefly to maintain the due situation of a dressing, surgeons always turn a *roller* with that view. *Sharp.*

RO'LLINGPIN. *n. s.* [*rolling* and *pin*.] A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded.

The pin should be as thick as a *rollingpin*. *Wiseman.*

RO'LLING-PRESS.† *n. s.* A cylinder rolling upon another cylinder by which engravers print their plates upon paper.

Not long after the art of printing was made public, the invention of the *rolling-press* was discovered. *Massey, Orig. of Letters*, p. 136.

RO'LLYPOOLY. *n. s.* A sort of game, in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins. A corruption of *roll ball into the pool*.

Let us begin some diversion; what d'ye think of *roulypouly* or a country dance? *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

RO'MAGE. *n. s.* A tumult; a bustle; an active and tumultuous search for any thing. It is commonly written RUMMAGE, which see.

This is the chief head
Of this post haste and *romage* in the land. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To RO'MAGE.* *v. a.* [See *To* RUMMAGE.] To search.

Upon this they fell again to *romage* the will. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 2.

RO'MAN.* *n. s.* [*Romanus*, Lat.]

1. A native of Rome; one of the people of Rome; a freeman of Rome.

Quintus Memmius and Titus Manlius, ambassadours of the *Romans*, send greeting unto the people of the Jews. *2 Macc.* xi. 34.

The chief captain came, and said unto him, Tell me, art thou a *Roman*? He said, Yea. And the chief captain answered, With a great sum obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, But I was free born. *Acts*, xxii. 27.

2. One of the Christian church at Rome, consisting partly of Jewish and partly of heathen converts, to whom St. Paul addressed an epistle.

We take into consideration the epistle to the *Romans* in particular. *Locke.*

3. A papist; a romanist.

Whether doth the Jew romanize, or the *Roman* judaize, in his devotions. *Lightfoot, Miscell.* p. 137.

RO'MAN.* *adj.*

1. Relating to the people of Rome.

In Augustus's time, they [the Jews] were in a low state, reduced under the *Roman* yoke. *Sherlock, Trial of the Witn. of the Resurr.* p. 15.

2. Popish; professing the religion of the pope of Rome.

These are the chief grounds upon which we separate from the *Roman* communion. *Burnet, Art.* 22.

When you are in *Roman*-Catholic countries, go to their churches, see all their ceremonies. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

ROMA'NCE.† *n. s.* [*roman*, Fr. *romanza*, Italian. " The Latin language ceased to be regularly spoken in France, about the ninth century; and was succeeded by what was called the *romance*-tongue, a mixture of the language of the Franks and of bad Latin. The species of writing, called *romans*, began in the tenth century, according to the opinion of the Benedictine fathers, who have well refuted M. Fleuri and Calmet, who make it less ancient by two hundred years." Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope, i. 291. Metrical fables or romances, have been by some attributed to an eastern origin; by others, with greater probability, to the poets of the north.]

1. A military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adventures in war and love.

What resounds
In fable or *romance* of Uther's son. *Milton, P. L.*

A brave *romance* who would exactly frame,
First brings his knight from some immortal dame. *Waller.*

Some *romances* entertain the genius; and strengthen it by the noble ideas which they give of things; but they corrupt the truth of history. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. A lie; a fiction. In common speech.

A staple of *romance* and lies,
False tears and real perjuries,
Where sighs and looks are bought and sold,
And love is made but to be told. *Prior.*

To ROMA'NCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to forge.

This is strange *romancing*. *Richardson, Pamela.*

ROMA'NCER.† *n. s.* [from *romance*.]

1. A writer of romances.

Sir James Long [was] in the civill warres colonel of horse; good sword-man; admirable extempore orator; great memorie; great historian and *romanceer*. *Aubrey, Anecd.* ii. 433.

That the French *romancers* borrowed some things from the English, appears from the word " termagant," which they took up from our minstrels, and corrupted into " tervagaunte." *Bp. Percy, Ess. on Anc. Metr. Romances.*

This poem (le Roman de la Rose) is far beyond the rude efforts of all their preceding *romancers*. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 368.

Chaucer's rime of Sir Thopas, being intended to ridicule the vulgar *romancers*, seems to have been purposely written in their favourite metre. *Tyrwhitt on the Lang. and Vers. of Ch.* § 7.

2. A liar; a forger of tales.

The allusion of the daw extends to all impostors, vain pretenders, and *romancers*. *L'Estrange.*

Shall we, cries one, permit
This lewd *romancer*, and his bantering wit. *Tate, Juv.*

ROMA'NCY.* *adj.* [from *romance*.] Romantick; full of wild scenery. This is the older adjective, but is not now in use.

The house is an old house, situated in a *romancy* place; and a man, that is given to devotion and learning, cannot find out a better place. *Life of A. Wood, (under* 1658,) p. 118.

RO'MANISM.* *n. s.* [from *Roman*.] Tenets of the church of Rome.

Papists have the common faith, (and I wish to God they had no more,) and their own proper *romanism;* to the very same or like purpose as the Jews have the law and the prophets, and the talmud of their rabbins. *Brevint, Saul, &c. at Endor,* (1674,) p. 5.

RO'MANIST.* *n. s.* [from *Roman*.] A papist.

The *Romanists* are guilty of too much scruple in this kind. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 4. C. 7.

The gross idolatry of the *Romanists* in the invocation of saints. *More, Antid. against Idol.* ch. 4.

To RO'MANIZE.† *v. a.* [from *roman*, Fr.]

1. To convert to Romish or papistical opinions.

Yet if your English *romanized* hearts
Gainst nature's custome swell with foule defame,
Brandish your stings, and cast your utmost darts,
Against the greatnesse of her glorious name. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 787.

Our countrymen, *romanized* and jesuited, have filled the world with outcries against our state for suppressing them, and making laws against their religion. *Dr. White, Serm.* (1615,) p. 27.

2. To latinize; to fill with modes of the Roman speech.

He did too much *romanize* our tongue, leaving the words he translated, almost as much Latin as he found them. *Dryden.*

To RO'MANIZE.* *v. n.* To follow a Romish opinion, custom, or mode of speech.

Thou hast seen a popish Jew interceding for the dead:— Tell me, gentle reader, whether doth the Jew *romanize*, or the Roman judaize, in his devotions. *Lightfoot, Miscell.* p. 137.

So apishly *romanizing*, that the word of command still was set down in Latin. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

ROMA'NTICAL.† } ROMA'NTICK. } *adj.* [from *romance*.]

1. Resembling the tales of romances; wild.

Philosophers have maintained opinions, more absurd than any of the most fabulous poets or *romantick* writers. *Keil.*

Zeal for the good of one's country a party of men have represented as chimerical, and *romantick*. *Addison.*

2. Improbable; false.

Their feigned and *romantick* heroes. *Scott, Works,* (ed. 1718,) ii. 124.

3. Fanciful; full of wild scenery.

The dun umbrage, o'er the falling stream,
Romantick hangs. *Thomson, Spring.*

ROMA'NTICALLY.* *adv.* [from *romantical*.] Wildly; extravagantly.

I love you both very sincerely, though not so *romantically* perhaps as such as you may expect, who have been used to receive more complimental letters and high flights. *Pope, Lett. to M. and T. Blount,* L. 25.

ROMA'NTICKNESS.* *n. s.* [from *romantick*.] State or quality of being romantick.

RO'MEPENNY.* } RO'MESCOT. } *n. s.* [rome-pæniȝ, and rome-rcott, Sax.] Peter-pence: which see.

Besides the usual tribute of *romescot*, giving great alms by the way. *Milton, (of Canute,) Hist. of Eng.* B. 6.

RO'MISH.† *adj.* [from *Rome*.]

1. Roman; respecting the people of Rome.

The *Romish* people wise in this. *Drant, Tr. of Horace,* (1567.)

To mart
As in a *Romish* stew. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

2. Popish.

Bulls or letters of election only serve in the *Romish* countries. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

RO'MIST.* *n. s.* [from *Rome*.] A papist.

The *Romists* hold fast the distinction of mortal and venial sins. *South, Serm.* vii. 110.

ROMP.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology. The word at first was *ramp*, and is ancient in this sense. It is from the verb *ramp*, signifying both to rage, and to sport or play. The old sense, I should add, is personal. "Fy on thee, thou *rampe*, thou rig!" Com. of Gamm. Gurton's Needle, 1551. "Although she were a lusty bouncing *rampe*." Harvey, Pierce's Supererogat. 1593.]

1. A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl.

She was in the due mean between one of your affected courtesying pieces of formality, and your *romps* that have no regard to the common rules of civility. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Rough rude play.

Romp loving miss
Is haul'd about in gallantry robust. *Thomson.*

To **Romp.** *v. n.* To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously.

In the kitchen, as in your proper element, you can laugh, squall, and *romp* in full security. *Swift, Rule to Servants.*

Men presume on the liberties taken in *romping*. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

Ro'mpish.* *adj.* [from *romp*.] Inclined to rude or rough play. *Ash.*

Ro'mpishness.* *n. s.* [from *rompish*.] Disposition to rude sport.

The air she gave herself was that of a romping girl; and whenever I talked to her with any turn of fondness, she would immediately snatch off my periwig, try it upon herself in the glass, clap her arms a kimbo, draw my sword, and make passes on the wall, take off my cravat, and seize it to make some other use of the lace, or run into some other unaccountable *rompishness*. *Spectator*, No. 187.

RONDEAU.† *n. s.* [Fr.]

1. A kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses; of which eight have one rhyme and five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible. *Trevoux.*

He used to read to him a book of sonnets, *rondeaus*, and virelays. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. p. lxxvi.

2. A kind of jig, or lively tune, which ends with the first strain repeated.

Ro'ndle.† *n. s.* [*rondelle*, old Fr.] A round mass.

Certain *rondles* given in arms, have their names according to their several colours. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Ro'ndure.* *n. s.* [*rondeur*, Fr.] A circle; a round. Not in use.

All things rare
That heaven's air in this huge *rondure* hems. *Shakspeare, Sonn.* 21.

Ro'nion.† *n. s.* [*rognon*, French, the loins. I know not certainly the meaning of this word. Dr. Johnson. — It is no doubt from the Fr. *rogne*, *royne*, scurf. See Roin. And thus Dr. Johnson himself on the passage in the Merry Wives of Windsor. "*Ronyon*, applied to a woman, means, as far as can be traced, much the same with *scall*, or *scab*, spoken of a man."] A fat bulky woman.

Give me, quoth I:
Aroynt thee, witch! the rump-fed *ronyon* cries. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Out of my door, you witch, you polecat, you *ronyon!* *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

Rong.* the old pret. and part. of *ring*.

A fool's bell is soone *ronge*. *Chaucer, Rom. R.*

Ront. *n. s.* [See Runt.] An animal stinted in the growth: commonly pronounced *runt*.

My ragged *ronts* all shiver and shake,
As doen high towers in an earthquake;
They wont in the wind wag their wriggle tails,
Pearke as a peacock; but now it avales. *Spenser.*

Rood.† *n. s.* [ροδ, Sax.]

1. The fourth part of an acre in square measure, or one thousand two hundred and ten square yards.

I've often wish'd that I had clear,
For life, six hundred pounds a year,
A terras-walk, and half a *rood*
Of land, set out to plant a wood. *Swift.*

No stately larch-tree there expands a shade
O'er half a *rood* of Larisséan glade. *Harte.*

2. A pole; a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure.

Satan,
With head uplift above the wave; ——
His other parts besides —
Prone on the flood, extended long and large,
Lay floating many a *rood*. *Milton, P. L.*

For stone fences in the North, they dig the stones for eighteen-pence a *rood*, and make the walls for the same price, reckoning twenty-one foot to the *rood* or pole. *Mortimer.*

3. [ροδe, Sax. from the old Goth. and Icel. *roda*, an image. Junius, and Serenius.] The cross; an image or picture of our Saviour upon the cross, with those of the Virgin Mary and St. John on each side of it. Chaucer writes this word *rode*.

And nigh thereto a little chappel stoode,
Which, being all with ivy overspred,
Deckt all the roofe; and, shadowing the *roode*,
Seem'd like a grove faire braunched over hed. *Spenser, F. Q.*

By the holy *rood*,
I do not like these several councils. *Shakspeare.*

Roo'dloft.† *n. s.* [*rood* and *loft*.] A gallery in the church on which the cross, or the representation already mentioned, was set to view.

They shall see that all *roodlofts*, in which wooden crosses stood, be clean taken away. *Irish Constitutions and Canons*, (1635,) p. 110.

Under the king's arms, placed over the *roodloft*, is [a] distich. *Ashmole's Berks.* i. p. 69.

ROOF.† *n. s.* [hροϝ, Sax. In the plural Sidney has *rooves*, now obsolete. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Horne Tooke calls this word the past participle of hρæϝ-nan, to sustain. Serenius directs us to the M. Goth. *hrot*, tectum, a roof; Icel. *riafr*, *raf*; Sueth. ant. *ref*.]

1. The cover of a house.

Her shoulders be like two white doves,
Perching within square royal *rooves*. *Sidney.*

Return to her, and fifty men dismiss'd?
No, rather I abjure all *roofs*, and chuse
To wage against the enmity o' th' air. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. The house in general.

I'll tell all strictly true,
If time, and foode, and wine enough accrue
Within your *roofe* to us; that freely we
May sit and banquet. *Chapman.*

3. The vault; the inside of the arch that covers a building.

From the magnanimity of the Jews, in causes of most extreme hazard, those strange and unwonted resolutions have grown, which, for all circumstances, no people under the *roof* of heaven did ever match. *Hooker.*

The dust
Should have ascended to the *roof* of heav'n,
Rais'd by your populous troops. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

In thy fane, the dusty spoils among,
High on the burnish'd *roof*, my banner shall be hung. *Dryden.*

4. The palate; the upper part of the mouth.

Swearing till my very *roof* was dry
With oaths of love. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

My very lips might freeze to my teeth, my tongue to the *roof* of my mouth, ere I should come by a fire. *Shakspeare.*

Some fishes have rows of teeth in the *roofs* of their mouths; as pikes, salmons, and trouts. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To ROOF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a roof.

He enter'd soon the shade
High *roof't*, and walks beneath, and alleys brown. *Milton, P. L.*
Large foundations may be safely laid;
Or houses *roof'd*, if friendly planets aid. *Creech.*

I have not seen the remains of any Roman buildings, that have not been *roofed* with vaults or arches. *Addison.*

2. To inclose in a house.

Here had we now our country's honour *roof'd*,
Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present. *Shakspeare.*

ROO'FLESS.* *adj.* [ꞃoꝼleaꞅ, Sax.] Wanting a roof; uncovered.

And columns, awful in decay,
Rear up their *roofless* heads to form the various scene. *Hughes.*

ROO'FY. *adj.* [from *roof.*] Having roofs.

Snakes,
Whether to *roofy* houses they repair,
Or sun themselves abroad in open air,
In all abodes of pestilential kind
To sheep. *Dryden, Georg.*

ROOK.† *n. s.* [hꞃoc, Sax. Serenius pronounces it formed from the sound, like the Swed. *kraeka*, a crow; and Skinner from the Lat. *raucus*, hoarse.]

1. A bird resembling a crow: it feeds not on carrion, but grain.

Augurs, that understood relations, have,
By magpies, and by choughs, and *rooks*, brought forth
The secret'st man of blood. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Huge flocks of rising *rooks* forsake their food,
And crying seek the shelter of the wood. *Dryden.*
The jay, the *rook*, the daw
Aid the full concert. *Thomson, Spring.*

2. One of the pieces used at the game of chess. [*roc*, "la *tour*, piece des échecs." Lacombe.]

So have I seen a king on chess,
His *rooks* and knights withdrawn,
His queen and bishops in distress,
Shifting about grow less and less,
With here and there a pawn. *Dryden, Songs.*

3. A cheat; a trickish rapacious fellow.

Rooks and rakeshames sold to lucre.
Milton, of Ref. in Eng. B. 2.

I am, like an old *rook*, who is ruined by gaming, forced to live on the good fortune of the pushing young men.
Wycherley.

To ROOK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob; to cheat.

They *rook'd* upon us with design,
To out-reform and undermine. *Hudibras.*

How any one's being put into a mixed herd of unruly boys, and there learning to *rook* at span-farthing, fits him for conversation, I do not see. *Locke on Education.*

To ROOK.* *v. a.* To cheat; to plunder by cheating.

He [Sir John Denham] was much *rooked* by gamesters.
Aubrey, Anecd. ii. 317.

To ROOK.* To squat. See *To* RUCK.

ROO'KERY. *n. s.* [from *rook.*] A nursery of rooks.

No lone house in Wales, with a mountain and a *rookery*, is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.*

ROO'KY. *adj.* [from *rook.*] Inhabited by rooks.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the *rooky* wood. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

ROOM.† *n. s.* [ꞃum, Saxon, and Su. Goth. *rums*, M. Goth. space, a place.]

1. Space; extent of place great or small.

With new wonder, now he views,
To all delight of human sense expos'd
In narrow *room*, nature's whole wealth. *Milton, P. L.*

If you will have a young man to put his travels into a little *room*, and in short time gather much, this he must do. *Bacon.*

2. Space or place unoccupied.

The dry land is much too big for its inhabitants; and that before they shall want *room* by encreasing and multiplying, there may be new heavens and a new earth. *Bentley.*

3. Way unobstructed.

Make *room*, and let him stand before our face. *Shakspeare.*
What train of servants, what extent of field,
Shall aid the birth, or give him *room* to build? *Creech.*

This paternal regal power, being by divine right, leaves no *room* for human prudence to place it any where. *Locke.*

4. Place of another; stead.

In evils, that cannot be removed without the manifest danger of greater to succeed in their *rooms*, wisdom of necessity must give place to necessity. *Hooker.*

For better ends our kind redeemer dy'd,
Or the fallen angels *rooms* will be but ill supply'd. *Roscommon.*

By contributing to the contentment of other men, and rendering them as happy as lies in our power, we do God's work, are in his place and *room*. *Calamy, Serm.*

5. Unobstructed opportunity.

When this princess was in her father's court, she was so celebrated, that there was no prince in the empire, who had *room* for such an alliance, that was not ambitious of gaining her into his family. *Addison, Freeholder.*

It puts us upon so eager a pursuit of the advantages of life, as leaves no *room* to reflect on the great author of them.
Atterbury.

6. Possible admission; possible mode.

Will you not look with pity on me?
Is there no hope? is there no *room* for pardon? *A. Philips.*

7. An apartment in a house; so much of a house as is inclosed within partitions.

I found the prince in the next *room*,
Washing with kindly tears his gentle cheeks. *Shakspeare.*
If when she appears in th' *room*,
Thou dost not quake, and art struck dumb;
Know this,
Thou lov'st amiss;
And to love true,
Thou must begin again, and love anew. *Suckling.*

In a prince's court, the only question a man is to ask is, whether it be the custom of the court, or will of the prince, to be uncovered in some *rooms* and not in others. *Stillingfleet.*

It will afford me a few pleasant *rooms*, for such a friend as yourself. *Pope.*

8. Particular place or station.

With price whereof they buy a golden bell,
And purchase highest *rooms* in boure and hall.
Spenser, Colin Clout.

They love the uppermost *rooms* at feasts. *St. Matt.* xxiii. 6.

9. Office. Obsolete.

He exercised his high *rome* of chauncellorship, as he was accustomed. *Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

ROO'MAGE. *n. s.* [from *room.*] Space; place.

Man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest brain to his proportion, for the lodging of the intellective faculties: it must be a silent character of hope, when there is good store of *roomage*, and receipt, where those powers are stowed. *Wotton.*

ROO'MFUL.* *adj.* [*room* and *full.*] Abounding with rooms. Not in use.

Now in a *roomful* house. *Donne, Progr. of the Soul,* st. 34.

ROO'MINESS. *n. s.* [from *roomy.*] Space; quantity of extent.

ROOMTH.* *n. s.* [from *room.*] Space; place. See F. Junii Gloss. Goth. in V. RUMS, "latus, spatiosus: Anglis quoque *roomthie* est laxus, spatiosus."

Unto his root all put their hands to hew,
Whose *roomth* but hinders others that would grow.
Drayton, Bar. War. vi. 28.
Not finding fitting *roomth* upon the rising side.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 6.

ROO'MTHY.* *adj.* [from *roomth.*] Spacious. See Junius in ROOMTH.

The land was far *roomthier* than the scale of miles doth make it. *Fuller, Holy War,* p. 28.

ROO'MY. *adj.* [from *room.*] Spacious; wide, large.

With *roomy* decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length. *Dryden.*
This sort of number is more *roomy;* the thought can turn itself with greater ease in a larger compass. *Dryden.*

ROOP.* *n. s.* [*hroop*, Icel. vociferation; from the Goth. *hropian*, to cry out; often, as Dr. Jamieson observes, the cause of hoarseness.] A hoarseness. North. *Ray, and Grose.*

ROOST. *n. s.* [hɲoꞅꞇ, Sax.]

1. That on which a bird sits to sleep.
Sooner than the mattin-bell was rung,
He clapp'd his wings upon his *roost*, and sung. *Dryden.*
2. The act of sleeping.
A fox spied out a cock at *roost* upon a tree. *L'Estrange.*
Large and strong muscles move the wings, and support the body at *roost*. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

To ROOST. *v. n.* [*roesten*, Dutch; of the same etymology with *rest*.]

1. To sleep as a bird.
The cock *roosted* at night upon the boughs. *L'Estrange.*
2. To lodge. In burlesque.

ROOT. *n. s.* [*rôt*, Swedish; *roed*, Danish.]

1. That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment.
The layers will in a month strike *root*, being planted in a light loamy earth. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*
When you would have many new *roots* of fruit trees, take a low tree and bow it, and lay all its branches aflat upon the ground, and cast earth upon them, and every twig will take *root*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
A flower in meadow ground, amellus call'd;
And from one *root* the rising stem bestows
A wood of leaves. *Dryden, Georgic.*
In October, the hops will settle and strike *root* against spring. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*
2. The bottom; the lower part.
Deep to the *roots* of hell the gather'd beach
They fasten'd. *Milton, P. L.*
These subterraneous vaults would be found especially about the *roots* of the mountains. *Burnet, Theory.*
3. A plant of which the root is esculent.
Those plants, whose *roots* are eaten, are carrots, turnips, and radishes. *Watts.*
Nor were the cole-worts wanting, nor the *root*,
Which after-ages call Hybernian fruit. *Harte.*
4. The original; the first cause.
The love of money is the *root* of all evil, is a truth universally agreed in. *Temple.*
5. The first ancestor.
It was said,
That myself should be the *root*, and father
Of many kings. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Why did my parents send me to the schools,
That I with knowledge might enrich my mind?
Since the desire to know first made men fools,
And did corrupt the *root* of all mankind. *Davies.*
Whence,
But from the author of all ill, could spring
So deep a malice, to confound the race
Of mankind in one *root*. *Milton, P. L.*
They were the *roots*, out of which sprang two distinct people, under two distinct governments. *Locke.*
6. Fixed residence.
7. Impression; durable effect.
Having this way eased the church, as they thought, of superfluity, they went on till they had plucked up even those things also, which had taken a great deal stronger and deeper *root*. *Hooker.*
That love took deepest *root*, which first did grow. *Dryden.*

To ROOT.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fix the root; to strike far into the earth.
Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth *root* upon. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
Underneath the grove of sycamore,
That westward *rooteth*, did I see your son. *Shakspeare.*
The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not take deep *rooting* from bastard slips, nor lay any fast foundation. *Wisdom.*
After a year's *rooting*, then shaking doth the tree good, by loosening of the earth. *Bacon.*
The coulter must be proportioned to the soil, because, in deep grounds, the weeds *root* the deeper. *Mortimer.*
2. To turn up earth; to search in the earth.
Thou elvish-mark'd, abortive, *rooting* hog!
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
No lusty neatherd thither drove his kine,
Nor boorish hogheard fed his *rooting* swine.
Browne, Brit. Past. B. 2. S. 1.
3. To sink deep.
If any irregularity chanced to intervene, and cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to *root* and fasten by concealment. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

To ROOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fix deep in the earth.
When ocean, air, and earth at once engage,
And *rooted* forests fly before their rage,
At once the clashing clouds to battle move. *Dryden.*
Where the impetuous torrent rushing down
Huge craggy stones, and *rooted* trees had thrown,
They left their coursers. *Dryden, Æn.*
2. To impress deeply.
The great important end that God designs it for, the government of mankind, sufficiently shews the necessity of its being *rooted* deeply in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence. *South.*
They have so *rooted* themselves in the opinions of their party, that they cannot bear an objection with patience. *Watts.*
3. To turn up out of the ground; to radicate; to extirpate: with a particle; as, *out* or *up*.
He's a rank weed,
And we must *root* him *out*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
Soon shall we drive back Alcibiades,
Who, like a boar too savage, doth *root up*
His country's peace. *Shakspeare, Timon.*
The Egyptians think it sin or to *root up* or to bite
Their leeks or onions, which they serve with holy rite.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.
Root up wild olives from thy labour'd lands. *Dryden.*
The royal husbandman appear'd,
And plough'd, and sow'd, and till'd;
The thorns he *rooted out*, the rubbish clear'd,
And blest th' obedient field. *Dryden.*
4. To destroy; to banish: with particles.
Not to destroy, but *root* them *out* of heaven. *Milton, P. L.*
In vain we plant, we build, our stores increase,
If conscience *roots up* all our inward peace. *Granville.*

ROOT-BOUND.* *adj.* [*root* and *bound*.] Fixed to the earth by a root.
If I but wave this wand,
Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster,
And you a statue, or, as Daphne was,
Root-bound, that fled Apollo. *Milton, Comus.*

ROOT-BUILT.* *adj.* [*root* and *built*.] Built of roots.
Philosophy requires
No lavish cost; to crown its utmost prayer
Suffice the *root-built* cell, the simple fleece,
The juicy viand, and the crystal stream. *Shenstone, Econ. P. 1.*

ROOT-HOUSE.* *n. s.* [*root* and *house*.] An edifice of roots.
Here, entering a gate, you are led through a thicket of many sorts of willows into a large *root-house*, inscribed to the earl of Stamford. It seems that worthy peer was present at the opening of the first cascade, which is the principal object from the *root-house*. *Dodsley, Descript. of the Leasowes.*

ROO'TED. *adj.* [from *root*.] Fixed; deep; radical.
Pluck from the memory a *rooted* sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain. *Shakspeare.*
The danger is great to them, who, on a weaker foundation, do yet stand firmly *rooted*, and grounded in the love of Christ. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

You always joined a violent desire of perpetually changing places with a *rooted* laziness. *Swift to Gay.*

ROO'TEDLY. *adv.* [from *rooted.*] Deeply; strongly.

They all do hate him as *rootedly* as I. *Shakspeare.*

ROO'TER.* *n. s.* [from *root.*] One who tears up by the root.

The *rooters* up of religion and monarchy.
Archdeacon Arnway, Tablet, &c. (1661,) p. 154.

Thy hand hath ever found out oppressours of truth and order; shall it not do as much for *rooters* of truth and order? *Archd. Arnway, ut supr.* p. 184.

The *rooters* and thorough reformers made clean work with the church, and took away all. *South, Serm.* iv. 23.

ROO'TY. *adj.* [from *root.*] Full of roots. *Dict.*

ROPE.† *n. s.* [ꞃap, Saxon; *reep*, *roop*, Dutch; *raip*, M. Goth. The Yorkshire dialect is, according to this ancient word, *rape.*]

1. A cord; a string; a halter; a cable; a haulser.

Thou drunken slave, I sent thee for a *rope*,
And told thee to what purpose. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

An anchor, let down by a *rope*, maketh a sound; and yet the *rope* is no solid body, whereby the sound can ascend. *Bacon.*

Who would not guess there might be hopes,
The fear of gallowses and *ropes*
Before their eyes, might reconcile
Their animosities a while. *Hudibras.*

Hang yourself up in a true *rope*, that there may appear no trick in it. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

2. Any row of things depending: as, a *rope* of onions.

I cannot but confess myself mightily surprized, that, in a book, which was to provide chains for all mankind, I should find nothing but a *rope* of sand. *Locke.*

3. The intestines of birds. [ꞃoppaꞅ, Sax.] As, the *ropes* of a woodcock.

To ROPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw out into viscosities; to concrete into glutinous filaments.

Such bodies partly follow the touch of another body, and partly stick to themselves; and therefore *rope* and draw themselves in threads; as pitch, glue, and birdlime. *Bacon.*

In this close vessel place the earth accurs'd,
But fill'd brimful with wholesome water first,
Then run it through, the drops will *rope* around. *Dryden.*

RO'PEDANCER. *n. s.* [*rope* and *dancer.*] An artist who dances on a rope.

Salvian, amongst publick shows, mentions the Petaminarii; probably derived from the Greek πετάσθαι, to fly, and may refer to such kind of *ropedancers*. *Wilkins.*

Statius, posted on the highest of the two summits, the people regarded with terror, as they look upon a daring *ropedancer*, whom they expect to fall every moment. *Addison.*

Nic bounced up with a spring equal to that of one of your nimblest tumblers or *ropedancers*, and fell foul upon John Bull, to snatch the cudgel he had in his hand. *Arbuthnot.*

RO'PELADDER.* *n. s.* A portable ladder made of rope.

RO'PEMAKER, or *roper. n. s.* [*rope* and *maker.*] One who makes ropes to sell.

The *ropemaker* bear me witness,
That I was sent for nothing but a rope. *Shakspeare.*

RO'PERY.† *n. s.* [from *rope.*]

1. Rogue's tricks. See ROPETRICK.

What saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his *ropery?* *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

2. Place where ropes are made.

The new *ropery*, and the forges where they put fresh touch-holes into old cannon, are established upon an extensive plan; but there is little activity in either. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain*, L. 17.

RO'PETRICK. *n. s.* [*rope* and *trick.*] Probably a rogue's trick; a trick that deserves the halter.

She may perhaps call him half a score knaves, or so: an' he begin once, he'll rail in his *ropetricks*. *Shakspeare.*

RO'PEWALK.* *n. s.* [*rope* and *walk.*] Walk or place where ropes are made.

RO'PINESS. *n. s.* [from *ropy.*] Viscosity; glutinousness.

RO'PY.† *adj.* [from *rope.*] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous; "as, ale or other licoure." *Prompt. Parv.*

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold;
Tough, wither'd truffles, *ropy* wine, a dish
Of shotten herrings, or stale stinking fish. *Dryden, Juv.*

Take care
Thy muddy beverage to serene, and drive
Precipitant the baser *ropy* lees. *Philips.*

The contents separated from it are sometimes *ropy*, and sometimes only a grey and mealy, light substance. *Blackmore.*

ROQUELAURE.† *n. s.* [French. "The French tailors, he [Dr. Harris, Bp. of Landaff,] observed, invent new modes of dress, and dedicate them to great men, as authors do books; as was the case with the *roquelaure* cloak, which then [about the year 1715] displaced the surtout; and was called the *roquelaure* from being dedicated to the duke of Roquelaure, whose title was spread, by this means, throughout France and Britain." Noble, Continuat. of Granger, iii. 490.] A cloak for men.

Within the *roquelaure*'s clasp thy hands are pent. *Gay.*

RO'RAL.* *adj.* [*roralis*, Lat.] Dewy. *Coles.*

These see her from her dusky plight
With *roral* wash redeem her face,
And prove herself of Titan's race;
And mounting in loose robes the skies,
Shed light and fragrance as she flies.
Green, Spleen, (1754,) p. 5.

RORA'TION. *n. s.* [*roris*, Latin.] A falling of dew. *Dict.*

RO'RID.† *adj.* [*roridus*, Lat.] Dewy.

The waters are converted into liquid or *rorid* air.
Granger on Eccles. (1621,) p. 15.

Distilling of *rorid* drops of balsam to heal the wounded.
More, Ant. against Idol. ch. 8.

A vehicle conveys it through less accessible cavities into the liver, from thence into the veins, and so in a *rorid* substance through the capillary cavities. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

RORI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ros* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing dew. *Dict.*

RORI'FLUENT. *adj.* [*ros* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with dew. *Dict.*

RO'SARY.† *n. s.* [*rosarium*, Lat. "The *rosary*, otherwise called the *Virgin's psalter*, is a new manner of praying, which, saies Navarrus, never was nor can ever be valued at what it is worth; for it is made up of 150 ave-maries, and 15 paters, tacked together with little buttons upon a string!" Brevint, Saul, &c. at Endor, 1674, p. 169.]

1. A bunch of beads, on which the Romanists number their prayers.

No *rosary* this votress needs,
Her very syllables are beads. *Cleaveland.*

He turns the innocent party to a task of prayers beyond the multitude of beads and *rosaries*. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

2. A bed of roses; a place where roses grow.

The sweetest and the fairest blossom that ever budded, either out of the white or red *rosary*.
Proceed. against Garnet, &c. (1606.) sign. D d. 3.

3. A chaplet.

Christ hath now knit them them into *rosaries* and coronets.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 1. ch. 3.

Every day propound to yourself a *rosary* or chaplet of good works, to present to God at night. *Bp. Taylor.*

RO'SCID.† *adj.* [*roscidus*, Lat.] Dewy: abounding with dew; consisting of dew.

Wine is to be forborn in consumptions, for the spirits of wine prey upon the *roscid* juice of the body. *Bacon.*

The ends of rainbows fall more upon one kind of earth than upon another; for that earth is most *roscid*. *Bacon.*

These relicks dry suck in the heavenly dew;
And *roscid* manna rains upon her breast.
More, Infin. of Worlds, st. 100.

Roscid and honey drops observable in the flowers of Martagon. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 20.

ROSE.✝ *n. s.* [ꞃoꞅe, Sax. *rose*, Fr. *rosa*, Lat.]

1. A flower.

The flower of the *rose* is composed of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in a beautiful order, whose leafy flower-cup afterward becomes a roundish or oblong fleshy fruit, inclosing several angular hairy seeds; to which may be added, it is a weak, pithy shrub, for the most part beset with prickles, and hath pinnated leaves: the species are, 1. The wild briar, dog *rose*, or hep-tree. 2. Wild briar or dog *rose*, with large prickly heps. 3. The greater English apple-bearing *rose*. 4. The dwarf wild Burnet-leaved *rose*. 5. The dwarf wild Burnet-leaved *rose*, with variegated leaves. 6. The striped Scotch *rose*. 7. The sweet briar or eglantine. 8. Sweet briar with a double flower. All the other sorts of *roses* are originally of foreign growth, but are hardy enough to endure the cold of our climate in the open air, and produce beautiful and fragrant flowers. *Miller.*

Make use of thy salt hours, season the slaves
For tubs and baths, bring down the *rose*-cheek'd youth,
To the tub fast and the diet. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Patience thou young and *rose*-lipp'd cherubin. *Shakspeare.*

Here without thorn the *rose*. *Milton, P. L.*

This way of procuring autumnal *roses* will, in most *rose* bushes, fail; in some good bearers, it will succeed. *Boyle.*

For her the unfading *rose* of Eden blooms. *Pope.*

2. A riband gather'd into a knot in the form of a rose, and serving as a kind of ornamental shoe-tye, or knee-band. See the second sense of ROSY.

The Provencial *roses* on my razed shoes. *Shakspeare, Ham.*

Those *roses*
Were big enough to hide a cloven foot. *B. Jonson, Dev. an Ass.*

Under the ROSE.✝ Of this vulgar saying, Dr. Johnson produces only the following opinion of Sir Thomas Brown, from his Vulgar Errours: "By desiring a secrecy to words spoke under the rose, we mean, in society and compotation, from the ancient custom in symposiack meetings, to wear chaplets of *roses* about their heads." Sir Thomas has elsewhere considered the *rose* as the *symbol of silence*; which others also have stated, calling it the flower of Venus, consecrated by Cupid to Harpocrates the god of silence. There is a curious passage in an old book, which has hitherto escaped observation, that graphically illustrates the secrecy required in respect to *speaking under the rose.* "Among the pagans (in old tyme) those, that invited any, shewed them the doore threshold, saying these words; Let nothing pass over this, that is to say, let nothing be reported over this threshold of any thing that shall be done at this bancket. And for this cause (for the present) in many countries *they lay table-cloths upon their tables, whereupon are painted* ROSES, *shewing thereby, that all the words, spoken thereat, ought to be hidden under it.*" Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gramm. 4to. 1623. p. 397. Yet we had formerly also the phrase *without the rose*, which seems to point at the *wearing of roses* as the original of the saying: "I speak it now *without the rose.*" Beaum. and Fletch. Beggar's Bush.

Treason is but a tavern dialect: any thing passes well *under the rose!* It is not the man, but the liquor; not the liquor, but the excess, that is guilty of this liberty! *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 20.

If this make us speak
Bold words anon, 'tis all *under the rose*
Forgotten! *Beaum. and Fl. Beggar's Bush.*

Now that you and I are together, and *under the rose* too, as they say, why should not we drink somewhat briskly? *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. I.

ROSE. pret. of *rise*.

Eve — *rose* and went forth among her flowers. *Milton, P. L.*

RO'SEAL.* *adj.* [*roseus*, Lat.] Rosy; like a rose in smell or colour.

The *rosiall* colour, which was wont to be in his vysage, [was] tourned into sallowe. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 126.

From *roseal* Aurora's door
Fair Titan shak'd his locks, and marched out. *Beaumont, Psyche*, p. 112.

The rich and *roseal* spring of those rare sweets. *Crashaw, Poems*, p. 59

RO'SEATE. *adj.* [*rosat*, Fr. from *rose*.]

1. Rosy; full of roses.

I come, ye ghosts, prepare your *roseate* bowers,
Celestial palms, and ever-blooming flowers. *Pope.*

2. Blooming; fragrant; purple, as a rose.

Here pride has struck her lofty sail
That roam'd the world around;
Here *roseate* beauty cold and pale
Has left the power to wound. *Boyle.*

RO'SED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Crimsoned; flushed.

Can you blame her, being a maid yet *rosed* over with the virgin crimson of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a naked blind boy? *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

RO'SE-MALLOW. *n. s.* A plant larger than the common mallow. *Miller.*

RO'SEMARY.✝ *n. s.* [*rosmarinus*, Lat. *rosmarin*, Fr. *rosmarijn*, Teut. And so our old form of *rosemary*. "His herbe propre is *rosemarine*." Gower, Conf. Am. B. 7.] A verticillate plant. *Miller.*

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of *rosemary*;
And with this horrible object, from low farms,
Inforce their charity. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Around their cell
Set rows of *rosemary* with flowering stem. *Dryden.*

Rosemary is a small, but very odoriferous shrub; the principal use of it is to perfume chambers, and in decoctions for washing. *Mortimer.*

The neighbours
Follow'd with wistful look the damsel bier,
Sprigg'd *rosemary* the lads and lasses bore. *Gay.*

RO'SE-NOBLE. *n. s.* An English gold coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings.

The succeeding kings coined *rose-nobles* and double *rose-nobles*. *Camden, Rem.*

ROSEWA'TER. *n. s.* [*rose* and *water*.] Water distilled from roses.

Attend him with a silver bason
Full of *rosewater*. *Shakspeare.*

His drink should be cooling; as fountain water with *rose-water* and sugar of roses. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

RO'SET.✝ *n. s.* [*rosette*, Fr. Cotgrave.] A red colour for painters.

Grind cerus with a weak water of gum-lake, *roset*, and vermillion, which maketh it a fair carnation. *Peacham.*

ROSICRU'CIAN.* *n. s.* [from *ros*, Lat. dew, and *crux*, a cross. "*Crux* stands for *lux*, light, because the figure of the cross × exhibits the three letters of

which the word *LVX* is formed; and *light* is what, in the opinion of the *Rosicrucians*, when properly modified, produces gold. And of all natural bodies, *dew* is the most powerful dissolvent of gold." Mosheim, Ecc. Hist. Cent. xvii. § 1.] One of those philosophers, who by the assistance of the dew seek for light, or, in other words, the substance called the philosopher's stone. Mosheim. A sort of fantastick chymist; a kind of quack or cheat.

A mysterious knack — that lies locked up in the brain or breast of some chemical man, that, like the *Rosicrucians*, will not yet reveal it. *Walton, Angler.*

ROSICRU'CIAN.* *adj.* Of the Rosicrucians.

Rosicrucian virtuosos
Can see with ears, and hear with noses;
And, when they neither see nor hear,
Have more than both supply'd by fear,
That makes 'em in the dark see visions! *Hudibras*, iii. iii.

RO'SIER.† *n. s.* [*rosier*, Fr. Chaucer writes it *roser*.] A rose-bush.

By the *roser*, or by other bushes. *Chaucer, Pers. Tale.*
Her yellow golden hair
Was trimly woven, and in tresses wrought,
Ne other tire she on her head did wear,
But crowned with a garland of sweet *rosiere*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

RO'SIN. *n. s.* [properly *resin*; *resine*, Fr. *resina*, Latin.]

1. Inspissated turpentine; a juice of the pine.

The billows from the kindling prow retire,
Pitch, *rosin*, searwood on red wings aspire. *Garth.*

2. Any inspissated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit.

Tea contains little of a volatile spirit; its *rosin* or fixed oil, which is bitter and astringent, cannot be extracted but by rectified spirit. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To RO'SIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with rosin.

Bouzebeus who could sweetly sing,
Or with the *rosin'd* bow torment the string. *Gay.*

RO'SINESS.* *n. s.* [from *rosy*.] State or quality of being rosy.

As the fair morn breaks through her *rosiness*. *Davenant, Gondib.* B. 3.

Some may delight themselves in a black skin, and others in a white; some in a gentle natural *rosiness* of complexion. *Spence, Crito.*

RO'SINY. *adj.* [from *rosin*.] Resembling rosin. The example should perhaps be *roselly*. See ROSSEL.

The best soil is that upon a sandy gravel or *rosiny* sand. *Temple.*

RO'SLAND.* *n. s.* Heathy land; also watery, moorish land. Bailey. *Rhôs*, Welsh, is a moist large plain; *rôs*, Cornish, moss.

RO'SSEL. *n. s.*

A true *rossel* or light land, whether white or black, is what they are usually planted in. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

RO'SSELLY. *adj.* [from *rossel*.]

In Essex, moory land is thought to be the most proper: that which I have observed to be the best soil is a *rosselly* top, and a brick earthy bottom. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

RO'STRAL.* *adj.* [from *rostrum*, Lat. "*rostrata* corona," a garland given to a captain for a victory at sea.] Having some resemblance to the beak of a ship, or rostrum.

Commerce wore a *rostral* crown upon her head, and kept her eyes fixed upon a compass. *Tatler*, No. 161.

RO'STRATED. *adj.* [*rostratus*, Lat.] Adorned with the beaks of ships.

He brought to Italy an hundred and ten *rostrated* gallies of the fleet of Mithridates. *Arbuthnot.*

RO'STRUM. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The beak of a bird.
2. The beak of a ship.
3. The scaffold whence orators harangued.

Vespasian erected a column in Rome, upon whose top was the prow of a ship, in Latin *rostrum*, which gave name to the common pleading place in Rome, where orations were made, being built of the prows of those ships of Antium, which the Romans overthrew. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Myself shall mount the *rostrum* in his favour,
And strive to gain his pardon from the people. *Addison.*

4. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks; also a crooked scissars, which the surgeons use in some cases for the dilatation of wounds. *Quincy.*

RO'SY.† *adj.* [*roseus*, Lat.]

1. Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

When the *rosy*-finger'd morning fair,
Weary of aged Tithon's saffron bed,
Had spred her purple robe through dewy air. *Spenser.*
A smile that glow'd
Cœlestial *rosy*-red, love's proper hue. *Milton, P. L.*
Fairest blossom! do not slight
That age which you may know so soon;
The *rosy* morn resigns her light,
And milder glory to the noon. *Waller.*
As Thessalian steeds the race adorn,
So *rosy*-coloured Helen is the pride
Of Lacedemon and of Greece beside. *Dryden.*
While blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on thy *rosy* cheeks confest,
Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right
To triumph o'er this destin'd breast. *Prior.*

2. Made in the form of a rose.

His cloak with orient velvet quite lin'd through,
His *rosy* ties and garters so o'erblown. *B. Johnson, Epigr.* 97.

To ROT. *v. n.* [ɲotian, Sax. *rotten*, Dutch.] To putrify; to lose the cohesion of its parts.

A man may *rot* even here. *Shakspeare.*
From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we *rot* and *rot*. *Shakspeare.*

Being more nearly exposed to the air and weather, the bodies of the animals would suddenly corrupt and *rot*; the bones would likewise all *rot* in time, except those which were secured by the extraordinary strength of their parts. *Woodward.*

To ROT. *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption.

No wood shone that was cut down alive, but such as was *rotted* in stock and root while it grew. *Bacon.*

Frowning Auster seeks the southern sphere,
And *rots*, with endless rain, th' unwholsome year. *Dryden.*

ROT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted.

In an unlucky grange, the sheep died of the *rot*, the swine of the mange, and not a goose or duckling throve. *B. Jonson.*
The cattle must of *rot* and murrain die. *Milton, P. L.*

The wool of Ireland suffers under no defect, the country being generally full stocked with sheep, and the soil little subject to other *rots* than of hunger. *Temple.*

2. Putrefaction; putrid decay.

Brandy scarce prevents the sudden *rot*
Of freezing nose, and quick decaying feet. *Philips.*

*ROTA.** *n. s.* [Latin. See Du Cange in V. ROTA PORPHYRETICA.]

1. A particular court of papal jurisdiction, consisting of twelve doctors.

Staphileus, dean of the *rota*, was there. *Burnet, Hist. Ref.* i. 50.

2. A club of politicians, in the history of this country, who, when the government so often wavered in 1659, were for contriving an equal government by rotation.

Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As *rota* men of politicks,
Straight cast about to over-reach
The unwary conqueror with a fetch. *Hudibras*, ii. iii.

RO'TARY. *adj.* [*rota*, Latin.] Whirling as a wheel. *Dict.*

RO'TATED. *adj.* [*rotatus*, Latin.] Whirled round.

ROTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*rotation*, Fr. *rotatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of whirling round like a wheel; the state of being so whirled round; whirl.

Of this kind is some disposition of bodies to *rotation* from East to West; as the main float and refloat of the sea, by consent of the universe as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon.*

By a kind of circulation or *rotation*, arts have their successive invention, perfection, and traduction from one people to another. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

The axle-trees of chariots take fire by the rapid *rotation* of the wheels. *Newton, Opt.*

In the passions wild *rotation* tost,
Our spring of actions to ourselves is lost. *Pope.*

In fond *rotation* spread the spotted wing,
And shiver every feather with desire. *Thomson.*

2. Vicissitude of succession.

This is all the possible *rotation* our speculative state-botcher can in reason promise to himself. *Butler, Charact.*

ROTA'TOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] That which gives a circular motion.

This articulation is strengthened by strong muscles; on the inside by the triceps and the four little *rotators*. *Wiseman.*

RO'TATORY.* *adj.* [*rotatus*, Lat.] Whirling; running round with celerity. Dr. Johnson thus defines the second sense of *giddy*, with *rotatory* prefixed.

The ball and socket joint allows a *rotatory* or sweeping motion. *Paley, Nat. Theol.* ch. 9.

ROTE.† *n. s.*

1. [*Rote*, old Fr. from the Lat. *rota*, a wheel; the Fr. *vielle*, and what we call the hurdy-gurdy. Ritson, Metr. Rom. i. clxv. "*Rote*, instrument qu'on a appelé depuis *vielle*; il etoit monté de cinq cordes, accordées de quarte en quarte." Roquefort, Gloss. Lang. Rom.] A musical instrument.

Wel couthe he sing, and playen on a *rote*. *Chaucer.*

There did he find, in her delicious bower,
The faire Pæana playing on a *rote*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. [*Rotine*, old Fr. *par rotine*, by rote. Cotgrave. This is the general usage of this meaning, with *by*; but it is not universally so.] Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehension of the sense.

First rehearse this song by *rote*,
To each word a warbling note. *Shakspeare.*

Thy loved did read by *rote*, and could not spell. *Shakspeare.*

He rather saith it by *rote* to himself, than that he can throughly believe it. *Bacon, Ess.*

All this he understood by *rote*,
And as occasion serv'd would quote. *Hudibras.*

Learn Aristotle's rules by *rote*,
And at all hazards boldly quote. *Swift, Miscell.*

These learn a *rote* of buffoonry, that serveth all occasions. *Swift.*

To **ROTE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix in the memory, without informing the understanding.

Speak to the people
Words *roted* in your tongue; bastards and syllables
Of no allowance to your bosom's truth. *Shakspeare.*

To **ROTE.*** *v. n.* [*rota*, Lat.] To go out by rotation or succession.

A third part of the senate, or parliament, should *rote* out by ballot every year, and new ones be chosen in their room. *Grey, Note on Hudibras*, P. 2. C. 3. ver. 1108.

RO'TGUT. *n. s.* [*rot* and *gut*.] Bad beer.

They overwhelm their paunch daily with a kind of flat *rotgut*, we with a bitter dreggish small liquor. *Harvey.*

RO'THER-BEASTS.* *n. s.* [hrýðer, Sax. hrýðeru, boves, vaccæ; *hrutr*, or *rutr*, Icel. aries, from *ru*, vellus, cæsaries. Serenius.] Horned cattle; black cattle. Phillips says it is used in old statutes, and in his time in the north of England.

The beare to chase, the hinde to runne, the cruel boare to fall
Upon the heards of *rother-beasts* had now no lust at all. *Golding, Tr. of Ovid's Met.* (1567.)

RO'THER-NAILS. *n. s.* [a corruption of *rudder*.] Among shipwrights, nails with very full heads used for fastening the rudder irons of ships. *Bailey.*

RO'THER-SOIL.* *n. s.* The dung of rother-beasts.

RO'TTEN. *adj.* [from *rot*.]

1. Putrid; carious; putrescent.

Trust not to *rotten* planks. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Prosperity begins to mellow,
And drop into the *rotten* mouth of death. *Shakspeare.*

O bliss-breeding sun, draw from the earth
Rotten humidity; below thy sister's orb
Infect the air. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

There is by invitation or excitation; as when a *rotten* apple lieth close to another apple that is sound; or when dung, which is already putrefied, is added to other bodies. *Bacon.*

Who brass as *rotten* wood; and steel no more
Regards than reeds. *Sandys, Paraphr.*

It groweth by a dead stub of a tree, and about the roots of *rotten* trees, and takes his juice from wood putrefied. *Bacon.*

They screwood from the *rotten* hedges took,
And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden.*

2. Not firm; not trusty.

Hence, *rotten* thing, or I shall shake thy bones
Out of thy garments. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

3. Not sound; not hard.

They were left moiled with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the *rotten* way. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

4. Fetid; stinking.

You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate,
As reek o' the *rotten* fens. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

RO'TTENNESS. *n. s.* [from *rotten*.] State of being rotten; cariousness; putrefaction.

Diseas'd ventures,
That play with all infirmities for gold,
Which *rottenness* lends nature. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

If the matter stink and be oily, it is a certain sign of a *rottenness*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

ROTU'ND. *adj.* [*rotonde*, Fr. *rotundus*, Latin.] Round; circular; spherical.

The cross figure of the Christian temples is more proper for spacious buildings than the *rotund* of the heathens; the eye is much better filled at first entering the *rotund*, but such as are built in the form of a cross give us a greater variety. *Addison.*

ROTUNDIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [*rotundus* and *folium*, Lat.] Having round leaves.

ROTU'NDITY. *n. s.* [*rotunditas*, Lat. *rotundité*, Fr. from *rotund*.] Roundness; sphericity; circularity.

Thou all-shaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick *rotundity* o' the world. *Shakspeare.*

With the *rotundity* common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, else all fluids would be alike in weight. *Grew.*

Who would part with these solid blessings, for the little fantastical pleasantness of a smooth convexity and *rotundity* of a globe? *Bentley, Serm.*

Rotundity is an emblem of eternity, that has neither beginning nor end. *Addison on Medals.*

ROTU'NDO.† *n. s.* [*rotondo*, Italian.] A building formed round both in the inside and outside; such as the pantheon at Rome. *Trevoux.*

He at last brought us to the *rotunda*.
Addison on Anc. Medals.
On the brink of the precipice stands the Sibyl's temple, the remains of a little *rotundo* surrounded with its portico.
Gray, Lett.

To ROVE.† *v. n.* [*roffver*, Danish, to range for plunder; *rooven*, Teut. the same; *hrausa*, Icel. to move from a place. Serenius.]

1. To ramble; to range; to wander.
Thou'st years upon thee, and thou art too full
Of the war's surfeits, to go *rove* with one
That's yet unbruis'd. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Faultless thou dropt from his unerring skill,
With the bare power to sin, since free of will;
Yet charge not with thy guilt his bounteous love,
For who has power to walk, has power to *rove*. *Arbuthnot.*
I view'd th' effects of that disastrous flame,
Which kindled by th' imperious queen of love,
Constrain'd me from my native realm to *rove*. *Pope.*

2. To shoot an arrow called a rover. To *rove wide of the mark*, is a phrase yet used in some places. Dr. Johnson has taken no notice of this definition.
Even at the marke-white of his heart she *roved*.
Spenser, F. Q.

To ROVE. *v. a.* To wander over.
Roving the field, I chanc'd
A goodly tree far distant to behold,
Loaden with fruit of fairest colours. *Milton, P. L.*
Cloacina as the town she *rov'd*,
A mortal scavenger she saw, she lov'd. *Gay.*

RO'VER.† *n. s.* [from *rove*.]

1. A wanderer; a ranger.
Are you *rovers*, and men of fortune?
Bogan, Hom. Hebr. (1658,) p. 243.
Thought, busy thought, too busy for my peace,
Strays, wretched *rover*, o'er the pleasing past.
Young, Night Th. 1.

2. A fickle inconstant man.
Soon, too soon, the happy lover
Does our tenderest hopes deceive;
Man was form'd to be a *rover*,
Foolish woman to believe. *Mendez, Song in the Chaplet.*

3. A robber; a pirate. [ꞃeaꝼeꞃe, Saxon; *roover*, Teut.]
This is the case of *rovers* by land, as some cantons in Arabia.
Bacon, Holy War.

4. A kind of arrow.
Here be of all sorts; flights, *rovers*, and butt-shafts.
B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.

5. *At* ROVERS. Without any particular aim. Dr. Johnson. — Barret explains "running *at rovers*" by *overmuch liberty*.
You pretend to shoote at the butte, you shoote quite *at the rovers*, and cleane from the marke.
Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 63.
Nature shoots not *at rovers*: even inanimates, though they know not their perfection, yet are they not carried on by a blind unguided impetus; but that, which directs them, knows it. *Glanville, Scepsis.*
Providence shoots not *at rovers*: there is an arrow that flies by night as well as by day, and God is the person that shoots it. *South, Serm.*
Men of greater reading show their talents on the meanest subjects; this is a kind of shooting *at rovers*. *Addison.*

ROUGE. n. s. [French.] Red paint.

ROUGE.✱ *adj.* [*rouge*, Fr.] Red.
Of olive and of *ruge* floures
Weren ystrewed halle and bouris.
Davies's Visions, (*about* 1312,) *in Wart. H. E. P.* i. 223.

To ROUGE.✱ *v. n.* To lay rouge upon the face: as, she *rouges*.

To ROUGE.✱ *v. a.* To have the face coloured with rouge: as, she was *rouged*.

ROUGH.† *adj.* [hꞃeoꝼ, ꞃeoh, Saxon; *rauh*, Germ. The Sax. has also the substantive hꞃeoꝼ, scabies.]

1. Not smooth; rugged; having inequalities on the surface.
The fiend
O'er bog or steep, through strait, *rough*, dense, or rare,
Pursues his way. *Milton, P. L.*
Were the mountains taken all away, the remaining parts would be more unequal than the *roughest* sea; whereas the face of the earth should resemble that of the calmest sea, if still in the form of its first mass. *Burnet, Theory.*

2. Austere to the taste: as, *rough* wine.

3. Harsh to the ear.
The *rough* and woful musick that we have,
Cause it to sound. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*
Most by the numbers judge a poet's song,
And smooth or *rough* with them is right or wrong. *Pope.*

4. Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not soft; coarse; not civil; severe; not mild; rude.
A fiend, a fury, pitiless and *rough*,
A wolf; nay worse, a fellow all in buff. *Shakspeare.*
Strait with a band of soldiers tall and *rough*
On him he seizes. *Cowley, Davideis.*
The booby Phaon only was unkind,
A surly boatman *rough* as seas and wind. *Prior.*

5. Not gentle; not proceeding by easy operation.
He gave not the king time to prosecute that gracious method, but forced him to a quicker and *rougher* remedy.
Clarendon.
Hippocrates seldom mentions the doses of his medicines, which is somewhat surprizing, because his purgatives are generally very *rough* and strong. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. Harsh to the mind; severe.
Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverseness, which *rough* and imperious usage often produces in generous minds.
Locke.

7. Hard featured; not delicate.
A ropy chain of rheums, a visage *rough*,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of buff. *Dryden.*

8. Not polished; not finished by art: as, *a* rough *diamond*.

9. Terrible; dreadful.
Before the cloudy van,
On the *rough* edge of battle, ere it join'd,
Satan advanc'd. *Milton, P. L.*

10. Rugged; disordered in appearance; coarse.
Rough from the tossing surge Ulysses moves,
Urg'd on by want, and recent from the storms,
The brackish ooze his manly grace deforms. *Pope.*

11. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous.
Come what come may,
Time and the hour run through the *roughest* day. *Shakspeare.*

12. Hairy; covered with hair or feathers. See ROUGH-FOOTED.

ROUGH.✱ *n. s.* Not calm weather. Obsolete.
Thrice happy swains! —
In calms, you fish; in *roughs*, use songs and dances.
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. vii. 32.

To ROU'GHCAST. *v. a.* [*rough* and *cast*.]

1. To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities.
Nor bodily, nor ghostly negro could
Roughcast thy figure in a sadder mould. *Cleaveland.*

2. To form any thing in its first rudiments.
In merriment they were first practised, and this *roughcast* unhewn poetry was instead of stage plays for one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden, Ded. to Juv.*

ROU'GHCAST. *n. s.* [*rough* and *cast*.]

1. A rude model; a form in its rudiments.
The whole piece seems rather a loose model and *roughcast* of what I design to do, than a compleat work. *Digby.*

2. A kind of plaister mixed with pebbles, or by some other cause very uneven on the surface.

Some man must present a wall; and let him have some plaster, lome, or *roughcast* about him to signify wall. *Shakspeare.*

Rou'ghdraught. *n. s.* [*rough* and *draught.*] A draught in its rudiments; a sketch.

My elder brothers came
Roughdraughts of nature, ill design'd and lame,
Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear;
'Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care. *Dryden.*

To **Rou'ghdraw.** *v. a.* [*rough* and *draw.*] To trace coarsely.

His victories we scarce could keep in view,
Or polish 'em so fast, as he *roughdrew.* *Dryden.*

To **Rou'ghen.** *v. a.* [from *rough.*] To make rough.

Such difference there is in tongues, that the same figure which *roughens* one, gives majesty to another; and that was it which Virgil studied in his verses. *Dryden.*

Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid,
When dust and rain at once his coat invade!
His only coat; when dust, confus'd with rain,
Roughens the nap, and leaves a mingled stain. *Swift.*

To **Rou'ghen.** *v. n.* To grow rough.

The broken landskip
Ascending *roughens* into rigid hills. *Thomson, Spring.*

To **Rou'ghhew.**† *v. a.* [*rough* and *hew.* Dr. Farmer informed Mr. Steevens that the phrase, as used by Shakspeare, is technical. "A wool-man, butcher, and dealer in *skewers,* lately observed to him, that his nephew (an idle lad) could only *assist* him in making them; he could *rough-hew* them, but not *shape their ends.* To shape the ends of *wool-skewers,* or *point* them, requires a degree of skill; any one can *rough-hew* them." Those who lop the branches and knots, from trees that have been felled, I may add, commonly call their work *rough-hewing.*] To give to any thing the first appearance of form.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Roughhew them how he will. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The whole world, without art and dress,
Would be but one great wilderness,
And mankind but a savage herd,
For all that nature has conferr'd:
This does but *roughhew* and design,
Leaves art to polish and refine. *Hudibras.*

Rou'ghhewn. *particip. adj.*

1. Rugged; unpolished; uncivil; unrefined.

A *roughhewn* seaman, being brought before a justice for some misdemeanour, was by him ordered away to prison; and would not stir; saying, it was better to stand where he was, than go to a worse place. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

2. Not yet nicely finished.

I hope to obtain a candid construction of this *roughhewn* ill-timber'd discourse. *Howell, Voc. For.*

Rou'ghly. *adv.* [from *rough.*]

1. With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface.

2. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely.

Ne Mammon would there let him long remain,
For terror of the torments manifold,
In which the damned souls he did behold,
But *roughly* him bespake. *Spenser.*

Rebuk'd, and *roughly* sent to prison,
Th' immediate heir of England! was this easy? *Shakspeare.*

3. Severely; without tenderness.

Some friends of vice pretend,
That I the tricks of youth too *roughly* blame. *Dryden.*

4. Austerely to the taste.

5. Boisterously; tempestuously.

6. Harshly to the ear.

Rou'ghness. *n. s.* [from *rough.*]

1. Superficial asperity; unevenness of surface.

The little *roughnesses* or other inequalities of the leather against the cavity of the cylinder, now and then put a stop to the descent or ascent of the sucker. *Boyle.*

While the steep horrid *roughness* of the wood
Strives with the gentle calmness of the flood. *Denham.*

When the diamond is not only found, but the *roughness* smoothed, cut into a form, and set in gold, then we cannot but acknowledge, that it is the perfect work of art and nature. *Dryden.*

Such a persuasion as this well fixed, will smooth all the *roughness* of the way that leads to happiness, and render all the conflicts with our lusts pleasing. *Atterbury.*

2. Austereness to the taste.

Divers plants contain a grateful sharpness, as lemons; or an austere and inconcocted *roughness,* as sloes. *Brown.*

3. Taste of astringency.

A tobacco-pipe broke in my mouth, and the spitting out the pieces left such a delicious *roughness* on my tongue, that I champed up the remaining part. *Spectator.*

4. Harshness to the ear.

In the *roughness* of the numbers and cadences of this play, which was so designed, you will see somewhat more masterly than in any of my former tragedies. *Dryden.*

The Swedes, Danes, Germans, and Dutch attain to the pronunciation of our words with ease, because our syllables resemble theirs in *roughness* and frequency of consonants. *Swift.*

5. Ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners; tendency to rudeness; coarseness of behaviour and address.

Roughness is a needless cause of discontent; severity breedeth fear; but *roughness* breedeth hate: even reproofs from authority ought to be grave and not taunting. *Bacon.*

When our minds' eyes are disengag'd,
They quicken sloth, perplexities unty,
Make *roughness* smooth, and hardness mollify. *Denham.*

Roughness of temper is apt to discountenance the timorous or modest. *Addison.*

6. Absence of delicacy.

Should feasting and balls once get amongst the cantons, their military *roughness* would be quickly lost, their tempers would grow too soft for their climate. *Addison.*

7. Severity; violence of discipline.

8. Violence of operation in medicines.

9. Unpolished or unfinished state.

10. Inelegance of dress or appearance.

11. Tempestuousness; storminess.

12. Coarseness of features.

Rough-footed.† *adj.* [from *rough* and *foot.*] Feather-footed: as, "a *rough-footed* dove." *Sherwood.*

Rough-shod.* *adj.* [*rough* and *shod.*] Having the foot fitted, when the roads in frosty weather are slippery, with a roughened shoe: used of horses.

Rou'ghings.* *n. s.* pl. Grass after mowing or reaping. See Rowen.

Rought. old. pret. of *reach.* [commonly written by Spenser *raught.*] Reached.

The moon was a month old, when Adam was no more,
And *rought* not to five weeks, when he came to fivescore. *Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.*

To **Rou'ghwork.** *v. a.* [*rough* and *work.*] To work coarsely over without the least nicety.

Thus you must continue, till you have *roughwrought* all your work from end to end. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

Ro'ving.* *n. s.* [from *To rove.*] Act of rambling or wandering.

The numberless *rovings* of fancy, and windings of language. *Barrow, Serm.* i. 177.

If we indulge the frequent rise and *roving* of passions, we thereby procure an unattentive habit. *Watts.*

ROULEAU.* *n. s.* [French.] A little roll; a roll of guineas made up in a paper: a term of gaming, as the amusing Fop-Dictionary of 1690 informs us, adding that certain lenders made up a *rouleau* of 49 guineas, for which they were to receive in payment 50!

Expos'd in glorious heaps the tempting bank,
Guineas, half-guineas, all the shining train,
The winner's pleasure, and the loser's pain:
In bright confusion open *rouleaus* lie,
They strike the soul, and glitter in the eye! *Pope, Basset-Table.*

To **Roun.*** *v. n.* To whisper. See the second sense of *To* Round. But *roun*, or *rown*, is the true word, as the etymon, and ancient usage of it, will shew. [Sax. runian, susurrare, mysticè loqui; Germ. *runen*; M. Goth. *runa*, mysterium, secretum. The Lancashire dialect preserves this form in *reawn*, to whisper. *Rownynge*, susurrum. Pr. Parv.]

And oft he *rowneth* in her ear. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.
He *rouned* in his ere. *Chaucer, Fr. Tale.*

To **Roun.*** *v. a.* To address in a whisper.

A little wholesome talk,
That none could hear, close *rowned* in the ear.
Breton, Works of a Young Wit, (1577.)

Rou'nceval. *n. s.* [from *Rouncesval*, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees.] See Pea, of which it is a species.

Dig garden,
And set as a daintie thy *runcival* pease. *Tusser.*

ROUND.† *adj.* [*rond*, French; *rondo*, Italian; *rund*, Dutch; *rotundus*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — Su. Goth. *rund, raund*: vox antiquissima. Serenius.]

1. Cylindrical.

Hollow engines long, and *round*, thick ramm'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Circular.

The queen of night,
In her increasing hornes, doth *rounder* grow,
Till full and perfect she appeare in show. *Brown.*
His ponderous shield,
Ethereal temper, massy, large, and *round*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Spherical; orbicular.

The outside bare of this *round* world. *Milton, P. L.*

4. [*Rotundo ore*, Lat.] Smooth; without defect in sound.

In his satyrs Horace is quick, *round*, and pleasant, and as in nothing so bitter, so not so good as Juvenal. *Peacham.*

His style, though *round* and comprehensive, was incumbred sometimes by parentheses, and became difficult to vulgar understandings. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

5. Whole; not broken.

Pliny put a *round* number near the truth, rather than a fraction. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. Large; not inconsiderable: this is hardly used but with *sum* or *price*.

Three thousand ducats! 'tis a good *round sum*. *Shakspeare.*
They set a *round price* upon your head. *Addison.*
It is not easy to foresee what a *round sum* of money may do among a people, who have tamely suffered the *Franche compté* to be seized on. *Addison on Italy.*
She called for a *round sum* out of the privy purse. *Hooke.*

7. Plain; clear; fair; candid; open.

Round dealing is the honour of man's nature; and a mixture of falsehood is like allay in gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it embaseth it. *Bacon.*

8. Quick; brisk.

Painting is a long pilgrimage; if we do not actually begin the journey, and travel at a *round* rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*
Sir Roger heard them upon a *round* trot; and after pausing, told them, that much might be said on both sides. *Addison.*

9. Plain; free without delicacy or reserve; almost rough.

Let his queen mother all alone intreat him,
To shew his griefs; let her be *round* with him. *Shakspeare.*
The kings interposed in a *round* and princely manner; not only by way of request and persuasion, but also by way of protestation and menace. *Bacon.*

Round.† *n. s.*

1. A circle; a sphere; an orb.

Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,
And chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden *round*,
Which fate and metaphysick aid doth seem
To have crown'd thee withal. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
I'll charm the air to give a sound,
While you perform your antick *round*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Three or four we'll dress like urchins,
With *rounds* of waxen tapers on their heads,
And rattles in their hands. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*
Hirsute roots are a middle sort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, besides the putting forth sap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in *round*. *Bacon.*
He did foretel and prophesy of him,
Who to his realms that azure *round* hath join'd. *Denham.*
They meet, they wheel, they throw their darts afar;
Then in a *round* the mingled bodies run,
Flying they follow, and pursuing shun. *Dryden.*
How shall I then begin, or where conclude,
To draw a fame so truly circular?
For, in a *round*, what order can be shew'd,
Where all the parts so equal perfect are? *Dryden.*
The mouth of Vesuvio has four hundred yards in diameter; for it seems a perfect *round*. *Addison.*
This image on the medal plac'd,
With its bright *round* of titles grac'd,
And stampt on British coins shall live. *Addison.*

2. Rundle; step of a ladder.

When he once attains the upmost *round*,
He then unto the ladder turns his back,
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees
By which he did ascend. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*
Many are kick'd down ere they have climbed the two or three first *rounds* of the ladder. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
All the *rounds* like Jacob's ladder rise;
The lowest hid in earth, the topmost in the skies. *Dryden.*
This is the last stage of human perfection, the utmost *round* of the ladder whereby we ascend to heaven. *Norris.*

3. The time in which any thing has passed through all hands, and comes back to the first: hence applied to a carousal.*

A gentle *round* fill'd to the brink,
To this and t' other friend I drink. *Suckling.*
Women to cards may be compar'd; we play
A *round* or two, when us'd, we throw away. *Granville.*
The feast was serv'd; the bowl was crown'd;
To the king's pleasure went the mirthful *round*. *Prior.*

4. A revolution; a course ending at the point where it began.

We, that are of purer fire,
Imitate the starry quire,
Who, in their mighty watchful spheres,
Lead in swift *rounds* the months and years. *Milton, Comus.*
No end can to this be found,
'Tis nought but a perpetual fruitless *round*. *Cowley.*
If nothing will please people, unless they be greater than nature intended, what can they expect, but the ass's *round* of vexatious changes. *L'Estrange.*
How then to drag a wretched life beneath
And endless *round* of still returning woes,
And all the gnawing pangs of vain remorse?
What torment's this? *Smith.*
Some preachers, prepared only upon two or three points, run the same *round* from one end of the year to another. *Addison.*

Till by one countless sum of woes opprest,
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of rest,
We find the vital springs relax'd and worn;
Compell'd our common impotence to mourn,
Thus through the *round* of age, to childhood we return. *Prior.*

5. Rotation; succession in vicissitude.

Such new Utopians would have a *round* of government, as some the like in the church, in which every spoak becomes uppermost in his turn. *Holyday.*

6. [*Ronde*, Fr.] A walk performed by a guard or officer, to survey a certain district.

He accompanied the major of the regiment in going what are styled the *rounds*. *Langton of Johnson, in Boswell's Life.*

7. A dance; a roundelay; a song.

The Graces painted are
With hand in hand dancing and endless *round*.
Davies, Orchestra, (1596.)
Love taught them *rounds* and winding heys to tread.
Davies, ut supra.

Some jolly shepherd sung a lusty *round*,
And to his voice had tun'd his oaten reed. *Fairfax, Tass.* B. 7.

Rhimes, songs, and merry *rounds*.
Fletcher, Faithf. Shepherdess.

Come, knit hands, and beat the ground
In a light fantastick *round*. *Milton, Comus.*

8. A general discharge of cannon or fire-arms.
James, Milit. Dict.

Round. *adv.*

1. Every way; on all sides.

The terror of God was upon the cities *round* about. *Gen.*

All sounds whatsoever move *round*; that is, on all sides, upwards, downwards, forwards, and backwards. *Bacon.*

In darkness and with dangers compass'd *round*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. [*En rond, à la ronde*, Fr.] In a revolution.

At the best 'tis but cunning; and if he can in his own fancy raise that to the opinion of true wisdom, he comes *round* to practise his deceits upon himself. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

3. Circularly.

One foot he center'd, and the other turn'd
Round through the vast profundity obscure. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Not in a direct line.

If merely to come in, Sir, they go out;
The way they take is strangely *round* about. *Pope.*

Round. *prep.*

1. On every side of.

To officiate light *round* this opacous earth. *Milton, P. L.*

2. About; circularly about.

He led the hero *round*
The confines of the blest Elysian ground. *Dryden.*

3. All over; here and there in.

Round the world we roam,
Forc'd from our pleasing fields, and native home. *Dryden.*

To Round. *v. a.* [*rotundo*, Lat. from the noun.]

1. To surround; to encircle.

Would that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal, that must *round* my brow,
Were redhot steel to sear me to the brain. *Shakspeare.*

We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is *rounded* with a sleep. *Shakspeare.*

This distemper'd messenger of wet,
The many coloured Iris, *rounds* thine eyes. *Shakspeare.*

The vilest cockle gaping on the coast,
That *rounds* the ample sea. *Prior.*

2. To make spherical, circular, or cylindrical.

Worms with many feet, which *round* themselves into balls, are bred chiefly under logs of timber. *Bacon.*

When silver has been lessened in any piece carrying the publick stamp, by clipping, washing, or *rounding*, the laws have declared it not to be lawful money. *Locke.*

With the cleaving-knife and mawl split the stuff into a square piece near the size, and with the draw-knife *round* off the edges to make it fit for the lathe. *Moxon.*

Can any one tell, how the sun, planets, and satellites were *rounded* into their particular spheroidical orbs? *Cheyne.*

3. To raise to a relief.

The figures on our modern medals are raised and *rounded* to a very great perfection. *Addison on Anc. Medals.*

4. To move about any thing.

To those beyond the polar circle, day
Had unbenighted shone, while the low sun,
To recompense his distance, in your sight
Had *rounded* still the horizon, and not known
Or East or West. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To mould into smoothness.

These accomplishments, applied in the pulpit, appear by a quaint, terse, florid stile, *rounded* into periods and cadencies, without propriety or meaning. *Swift, Miscell.*

To Round.† *v. n.*

1. To grow round in form.

The queen, your mother, *rounds* apace; we shall
Present our services to a fine new prince. *Shakspeare.*

2. [*Runen*, German; whence Chaucer writes it better *roun*. Dr. Johnson. — It is Sax. as I have shewn under *roun*; and the present writing of it, *round*, is certainly a corruption.] To whisper.

Being come to the supping place, one of Kalander's servants *rounded* in his ear; at which he retired. *Sidney.*

They're here with me already; whispering, *rounding*,
Sicilia is a so forth; 'tis far gone. *Shakspeare.*

3. To go rounds, as a guard.

They —
Keep watch, or nightly *rounding* walk. *Milton, P. L.*

To Round.† *v. a.* To address in a whisper. A corruption of *roun*.

And in his eare him *rounded* close behinde. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Cicero was at dinner, where an ancient lady said she was but forty: one that sat by *rounded* him in the ear, she is far more out of question: Cicero answered, I must believe her, for I heard her say so any time these ten years. *Bacon.*

The fox *rounds* the new elect in the ear, with a piece of secret service that he could do him. *L'Estrange.*

Rou'ndabout. *adj.* [This word is used as an adjective, though it is only an adverb united to a substantive by a colloquial license of language, which ought not to have been admitted into books.]

1. Ample; extensive.

Those sincerely follow reason, but for want of having large, sound, *roundabout* sense, have not a full view of all that relates to the question. *Locke on the Understanding.*

2. Indirect; loose.

Paraphrase is a *roundabout* way of translating, invented to help the barrenness, which translators, overlooking in themselves, have apprehended in our tongue. *Felton on the Classicks.*

Rou'ndel.† }
Rou'ndelay. } *n. s.*

1. [*Rondelet*, Fr. A kind of ancient poetry, which commonly consists of thirteen verses, of which eight are of one kind of rhyme and five of another: it is divided into three couplets; and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the *roundel* is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible. Dict. Trevoux.] A song or tune in which preceding lines or strains are repeated; a kind of dance.

Siker, sike a *roundle* never heard I none;
Little lacketh Perigot of the best,
And Willie is not greatly over-gone,
So weren his under-songs well addrest. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

To hear thy rimes and *roundelays*,
Which thou wert wont in wasteful hills to sing,
I more delight than lark in summer days,
Whose echo made the neighbouring groves to ring. *Spenser.*

Come now a *roundel* and a fairy song. *Shakspeare.*

The muses and graces made festivals; the fawns, satyrs, and nymphs did dance their *roundelays*. *Howell.*

They list'ning heard him, while he search'd the grove,
And loudly sung his *roundelay* of love,
But on the sudden stop'd. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

2. [*Rondelle*, Fr.] A round form or figure.

The Spaniards, casting themselves into *roundels*, and their strongest ships walling in the rest, made a flying march to Calais. *Bacon.*

They——
Pluckt in their horns, and in a *roundel* lay. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 827.

Rou'nder.† *n. s.* [from *round*.] Circumference; enclosure. The word in Shakspeare, cited by Dr. Johnson, is not *rounder*, but *roundure*, as elsewhere the poet uses *rondure*. See Rondure.

If you fondly pass our proffer'd offer,
'Tis not the *roundure* of your old fac'd walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Rou'ndhead. *n. s.* [*round* and *head*.] A puritan, so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round.

Your petitioner always kept hospitality, and drank confusion to the *roundheads*. *Spectator.*

Roundhea'ded.* *adj.* [*round* and *head*.] Having a round top.

Round-headed arches and windows. *Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, § 6.

Rou'ndhouse. *n. s.* [*round* and *house*.] The constable's prison, in which disorderly persons, found in the street, are confined.

They march'd to some fam'd *roundhouse*. *Pope.*

Rou'ndish. *adj.* [from *round*.] Somewhat round; approaching to roundness.

It is not every small crack that can make such a receiver, as is of a *roundish* figure, unless to our experiment. *Boyle.*

Rou'ndlet.* *n. s.* [from *round*.] A little circle.

Little circles, or *roundlets*, dispersed here and there about the hemispheres. *Gregory, Posthum.* p. 310.

The troubled tears then standing in his eyes,
Through which he did upon the letters look,
Made them to seem like *roundlets*, that arise
By a stone cast into a standing brook. *Drayton, Barons' Wars*, B. 5. st. 60.

Rou'ndly.* *adj.* [*round* and *like*.] Somewhat round; like a circle.

About the edges of whose *roundly* form
In order grew such trees as doe adorne
The sable hearse. *W. Browne.*

Rou'ndly. *adv.* [from *round*.]

1. In a round form; in a round manner.

2. Openly; plainly; without reserve.

Injoin gainsayers, giving them *roundly* to understand, that where our duty is submission, weak oppositions betoken pride. *Hooker.*

You'll prove a jolly surly groom,
That take it on you at the first so *roundly*. *Shakspeare.*

Mr. de Mortier *roundly* said, that to cut off all contentions of words, he would propose two means for peace. *Hayward.*

From a world of phænomena, there is a principle that acts out of wisdom and counsel, as was abundantly evidenced, and as *roundly* acknowledged. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

He affirms every thing *roundly*, without any art, rhetorick, or circumlocution. *Addison, Count Tariff.*

3. Briskly; with speed.

When the mind has brought itself to attention, it will be able to cope with difficulties, and master them, and then it may go on *roundly*. *Locke.*

4. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest.

I was called any thing, and I would have done any thing, indeed too, and *roundly* too. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

This lord justice caused the earl of Kildare to be arrested, and cancelled such charters as were lately resumed, and proceeded every way so *roundly* and severely, as the nobility did much distaste him. *Davies on Ireland.*

Rou'ndness.† *n. s.* [from *round*.]

1. Circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form.

The same reason is of the *roundness* of the bubble; for the air within avoideth discontinuance, and therefore casteth itself into a round figure. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Bracelets of pearl gave *roundness* to her arm,
And ev'ry gem augmented ev'ry charm. *Prior.*

Roundness is the primary essential mode or difference of a bowl. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Smoothness.

The whole period and compass of this speech was delightsome for the *roundness*, and grave for the strangeness. *Spenser.*

3. Honesty; openness; vigorous measures.

Albeit *roundness* and plain dealing be most worthy praise. *Ralegh, Arts of Emp.* ch. 20.

Round-robin.* *n. s.* [“a corruption of the Fr. *ruban ronde*, a round riband. It was usual among French officers, when they signed a remonstrance, to write their names in a circular form, so that it was impossible to ascertain who signed first.” James, Milit. Dict.] A written petition or remonstrance, signed by several persons round a ring or circle.

The question was who should have the courage to propose them to him? at last it was hinted, that there could be no way so good as that of a *round-robin* as the sailors call it, which they make use of when they enter into a conspiracy, so as not to let it be known who puts his name first or last to the paper. *Sir W. Forbes, Lett. to Boswell, in Bosw. Life of Johnson.*

To **ROUSE.** *v. a.* [of the same class of words with *raise* and *rise*.]

1. To wake from rest.

At once the crowd arose, confus'd and high;
For Mars was early up, and *rous'd* the sky. *Dryden.*

Rev'rent I touch thee! but with honest zeal,
To *rouse* the watchmen of the publick weal,
To virtue's work provoke the tardy hall;
And goad the prelate slumbering in his stall. *Pope.*

2. To excite to thought or action.

Then *rouse* that heart of thine,
And whatsoever heretofore thou hast assum'd to be,
This day be greater. *Chapman.*

The Dane and Swede, *rous'd* up by fierce alarms,
Bless the wise conduct of her pious arms;
Soon as her fleets appear, their terrors cease,
And all the northern world lies hush'd in peace. *Addison.*

I'll thunder in their ears their country's cause,
And try to *rouse* up all that's Roman in them. *Addison, Cato.*

The heat, with which Luther treated his adversaries, though strained too far, was extremely well fitted by the providence of God to *rouse* up a people, the most phlegmatick of any in Christendom. *Atterbury.*

3. To put into action.

As an eagle, seeing prey appear,
His airy plumes doth *rouse* full rudely dight;
So shaked he, that horror was to hear. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Blust'ring winds had *rous'd* the sea. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To drive a beast from his laire.

The blood more stirs,
To *rouse* a lion, than to start a hare. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

He stooped down, he couched as a lion, and as an old lion; who shall *rouse* him up? *Gen.* xlix. 9.

The unexpected sound
Of dogs and men his wakeful ear does wound;
Rous'd with the noise, he scarce believes his ear,
Willing to think th' illusions of his fear
Had giv'n this false alarm. *Denham.*

Now Cancer glows with Phœbus' fiery car,
The youth rush eager to the sylvan war;
Swarm o'er the lawns, the forest-walks surround,
Rouse the fleet hart, and cheer the op'ning hound. *Pope.*

To **Rouse.** *v. n.*

1. To awake from slumber.

Men, sleeping found by whom they dread,
Rouse and bestir themselves ere well awake. *Milton, P. L.*

Richard, who now was half asleep,
Rous'd; nor would longer silence keep. *Prior.*

Melancholy lifts her head;
Morpheus rouses from his bed. *Pope, St. Cecilia.*

2. To be excited to thought or action.
Good things of day begin to droop and drowse,
While night's black agents to their prey do *rouse.* *Shakspeare.*

ROUSE.† *n. s.* [*rusch*, German, half drunk. Dr. Johnson. — This word is used in the various significations of a riotous noise, a drunken debauch, and a large portion of liquor. We had it probably from our Saxon or Danish progenitors; and though the original word is lost, it remains in the German *rausch.* Hence our *carouse.* Douce, Illustr. of Shakspeare, ii. 205. — The Danish *rowsa* is preserved in a work, believed by Mr. Brand to be written in K. Ch. the second's time: "Thou noblest drunkard Bacchus, — teach me how to take the Danish *rowsa*, the Switzer's *stoop of Rhenish*, the Italian *parmasant*, the Englishman's *healths* and *frolicks.*" Popul. Antiq. ii. 228.] A large glass filled to the utmost, in honour of a health proposed. The word is obsolete.
They have given me a *rouse* already.
— Not past a pint as I am a soldier. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
No jocund health that Denmark drinks to-day,
But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell;
And the king's *rouse* shall bruit it back again,
Respeaking earthly thunder. *Shakspeare.*
Take the *rowse* freely,
'Twill warm your blood, and make you fit for jollity.
Beaum. and Fl. Loy. Subject.

ROU'SER.† *n. s.* [from *rouse.*] One who rouses.
All this which I have depainted to thee, are inciters and *rousers* of my mind. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix.* iii. 6.

ROUT.† *n. s.* [*route*, old Fr. *rot*, Teut. *rotte*, Germ. *ruta*, *routa*, low Lat. "*rhawd*, *rhawter*, Welsh, caterva, turma, *rhodio*, vagari." Serenius.]

1. A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous croud.
Besides the endless *routs* of wretched thralls,
Which thither were assembled day by day
From all the world. *Spenser.*
A *rout* of people there assembled were,
Of every sort and nation under sky. *Spenser.*
If that rebellion
Came like itself in base and abject *routs*,
Led on by bloody youth, goaded with rage,
And countenanced by boys and beggary,
You, reverend father, then had not been there. *Shakspeare.*
Farmers were to forfeit their holds in case of unlawful retainer, or partaking in *routs* and unlawful assemblies. *Bacon.*
Such a tacit league is against such *routs* and shoals, as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature. *Bacon.*
Nor do I name of men the common *rout*,
That, wandering loose about,
Grow up and perish, as the summer fly. *Milton, S. A.*
Fancy, wild dame, with much lascivious pride,
By twin chameleons drawn, does gaily ride,
Her coach there follows, and throngs round about,
Of shapes and airy forms an endless *rout.* *Cowley.*
The mad ungovernable *rout*,
Full of confusion and the fumes of wine,
Lov'd such variety and antick tricks. *Roscommon.*
Harley spies
The doctor fasten'd by the eyes
At Charing-cross among the *rout*,
Where painted monsters are hung out. *Swift.*

2. A select company. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson, or any of our lexicographers.
He rode the hinderest of the *route*, *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*
Upon a little hillock she was placed
Higher than all the rest, and round about
Environ'd with a girland, goodly graced,
Of lovely lasses; and them all without
The lustie shepherd swaynes sate in a *rout.* *Spenser, F. Q.*
She is the foundress of those assemblies called *routs.*
Dr. Warton, Renelagh House.
Our lords and ladies then could sup alone,
The noisy terms of drums and *routs* unknown.
Nevile, Imit. of Juvenal, p. 24.

3. [*Route*, Fr.] Confusion of an army defeated or dispersed.
Thy army,
As if they could not stand when thou wer't down,
Dispers'd in *rout*, betook them all to fly. *Daniel.*
Their mightiest quell'd, the battle swerv'd,
With many an inrode gor'd; deformed *rout*
Enter'd, and foul disorder. *Milton, P. L.*

To ROUT. *v. a.* To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat.
The next way to end the wars with him, and to *rout* him quite, should be to keep him from invading of those countries adjoining. *Spenser on Ireland.*
That party of the king's horse, that charged the Scots, so totally *routed* and defeated their whole army, that they fled.
Clarendon.

To ROUT. *v. n.* To assemble in clamorous and tumultuous crouds.
The meaner sort *routed* together, and suddenly assailing the earl in his house, slew him. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To ROUT, or ROWT.* *v. n.* [*hriota*, Icel. hputan, Sax.] To snore in sleep. Prompt. Parv. The word is retained also in Barret's Alv. 1580. To snort. It is still a northern word; to make a bellowing noise. And so anciently, as well as to snore.
The beting of the sea—
And that a man stande out of doute
A myle off thens, and heare it *route.*
Chaucer, House of Fame, ii. 530.
They had gode leysir for to *route*,
To vye who mighten slepe best. *Chaucer, Dr.* ver. 172.

To ROUT.* *v. n.* To search in the ground: as, a swine. A corruption of *root.* See *To* ROOT. It is a low expression also for making any search.
Do thou the monumental hillock guard
From trampling cattle, and the *routing* swine.
Edwards, Sonn. (1758,) S. 44.

ROUTE. *n. s.* [*route*, Fr.] Road; way.
Wide through the furzy field their *route* they take,
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*

*ROUTI'NE.** *n. s.* [French; anciently *rottine*, "an usual course, beaten path, ordinary way." Cotgrave.] Custom; practice.
He has certain set forms and *routines* of speech.
Butler, Rem. ii. 272.

ROW.† *n. s.* [*reih*, Germ. pæpa, Sax. See REW.] A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line.
Lips never part, but that they show
Of precious pearl the double *row.* *Sidney.*
After them all dancing on a *row*,
The comely virgins came with garlands dight,
As fresh as flowres. *Spenser.*
Three *rows* of great stones, and a new *row* of timber.
Ezra, vi. 4.
Where any *row*
Of fruit trees, overwoody, reach'd too far
Their pamper'd boughs, and needed hands to check
Fruitless embraces. *Milton, P. L.*
A triple mounted *row* of pillars, laid
On wheels. *Milton, P. L.*
Where the bright seraphim in burning *row*,
Their loud uplifted angel-trumpets blow. *Milton, Ode.*
A new born wood of various lines there grows,
And all the flourishing letters stand in *rows.* *Cowley.*
The victor honour'd with a nobler vest,
Where gold and purple strive in equal *rows.* *Dryden.*
Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd beaux,
Why bows the sidebox from its inmost *rows.* *Pope.*

ROW.* *n. s.* A riotous noise; a drunken debauch. Mr. Douce thinks that, to the substantive *rouse*, may be referred "the word *row*, which was very much used a few years since." Illustr. of Shaksp. 1807. ii. 205. It is a very low expression.

To ROW. *v. n.* [ꞃopan, Sax.] To impel a vessel in the water by oars.

He saw them toiling in *rowing;* for the wind was contrary. *St. Mark*, vi. 48.

Some of these troughs or canoes were so great, that above twenty men have been found *rowing* in one. *Abbot.*

The bold Britons then securely *row'd;*
Charles and his virtue was their sacred load. *Waller.*

The watermen turned their barge, and *rowed* softly, that they might take the cool of the evening. *Dryden.*

To ROW. *v. a.* To drive or help forward by oars.

The swan *rows* her state with oary feet. *Milton, P. L.*

RO'WABLE.* *adj.* [from *To row.*] Capable of being rowed upon.

That long barren fen,
Once *rowable;* but now doth nourish men
In neighbour towns, and feels the weighty plough.
B. Jonson, Horace's Art of Poetry.

RO'WEL.† *n. s.* [*rouelle*, Fr.]

1. A little flat ring, or wheel of plate or iron, in horses' bits. *Cotgrave.*

A goodly person! and could menage faire
His stubborn steed with curbed canon bitt,
Who under him did trample as the aire,
And chauft that any on his backe should sitt:
The yron *rowels* into frothy fome he bitt.
Spenser, F. Q. i. vii. 37.

2. The points of a spur turning on an axis.

He gave his able horse the head,
And, bending forward, struck his agile heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the *rowel* head. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

A rider like myself, who ne'er wore *rowel*
Nor iron on his heel. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

A mullet is the *rowel* of a spur, and hath never but five points; a star hath six. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

He spurr'd his fiery steed
With goring *rowels*, to provoke his speed. *Dryden.*

3. A seton; a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a discharge.

To RO'WEL. *v. a.* To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.

Rowel the horse in the chest. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

RO'WEN.† *n. s.* [*rowings* are in some places what are elsewhere called *roughings.* See ROUGHINGS.]

Rowen is a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. *Notes on Tusser.*

Then spare it for *rowen*, til Michel be past,
To lengthen thy dairie, no better thou hast. *Tusser.*

Turn your cows, that give milk, into your *rowens*, till snow comes. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

RO'WER. *n. s.* [from *row.*] One that manages an oar.

Four gallies first, which equal *rowers* bear,
Advancing in the watry lists, appear. *Dryden.*

The bishop of Salisbury ran down with the stream thirty miles in an hour, by the help of but one *rower.* *Addison.*

RO'YAL. *adj.* [*royal*, Fr.]

1. Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal.

The *royal* stock of David. *Milton, P. L.*

The *royal* bowers
Of great Seleucia built by Grecian kings. *Milton, P. L.*

Thrice happy they, who thus in woods and groves,
From courts retired, possess their peaceful loves:
Of *royal* maids how wretched is the fate! *Granville.*

2. Noble; illustrious.

What news from Venice?
How doth that *royal* merchant, good Antonio? *Shakspeare.*

RO'YAL.* *n. s.*

1. One of the shoots of a stag's head. *Bailey.*

2. The highest sail of a ship. *Chambers.*

3. In artillery, a kind of small mortar. *Chambers.*

4. One of the soldiers of the first regiment of foot, which is called *The Royals;* and is supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe. *James.*

RO'YALISM.* *n. s.* [Fr. *royalisme.*] Attachment to the cause of royalty.

RO'YALIST.† *n. s.* [*royaliste*, Fr. "taking the king's part, siding with the king." Cotgrave.] Adherent to a king.

Where Candish fought, the *royalists* prevail'd,
Neither his courage nor his judgement fail'd. *Waller.*

The old church of England *royalists*, another name for a man who prefers his conscience before his interests, are the most meritorious subjects in the world, as having passed all those terrible tests, which domineering malice could put them to, and carried their credit and their conscience clear. *South.*

To RO'YALIZE. *v. a.* [from *royal.*] To make royal.

Ere you were queen, ay, or your husband king,
To *royalize* his blood, I spilt mine own. *Shakspeare.*

RO'YALLY. *adv.* [from *royal.*] In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king.

It shall be my care,
To have you *royally* appointed. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

His body shall be *royally* interr'd,
And the last funeral pomps adorn his hearse. *Dryden.*

RO'YALTY. *n. s.* [*royaulté*, Fr.]

1. Kingship; character or office of a king.

Draw, you rascal; you come with letters against the king, and take vanity the puppet's part against the *royalty* of her father. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He will lose his head, ere give consent,
His master's son, as worshipfully he terms it,
Shall lose the *royalty* of England's throne. *Shakspeare.*

Royalty by birth was the sweetest way of majesty: a king and a father compounded into one, being of a temper like unto God, justi[illegible] and mercy. *Holyday.*

If they had held their *royalties* by this title, either there must have been but one sovereign, or else every father of a family had as good a claim to *royalty* as these. *Locke.*

2. State of a king.

I will, alas! be wretched to be great,
And sigh in *royalty*, and grieve in state. *Prior.*

3. Emblems of royalty.

Wherefore do I assume
These *royalties*, and not refuse to reign? *Milton, P. L.*

To ROYNE. *v. a.* [*rogner*, Fr.] To gnaw; to bite.

Yet did he murmure with rebellious sound,
And softly *royne* when savage choler gan redound.
Spenser, F. Q.

RO'YNISH. *adj.* [*rogneux*, Fr. mangy, paltry.] Paltry; sorry; mean; rude.

The *roynish* clown, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh, is also missing. *Shakspeare.*

RO'YTELET. *n. s.* [French.] A little or petty king.

Causing the American *roytelets* to turn all homagers to that king and the crown of England. *Heylin.*

RO'YTISH.* *adj.* Wild; irregular. This word is retained in the northern *rowty*, over-rank, spoken of corn or grass. Its origin I know not.

No weed presum'd to shew its *roytish* face
In this inclosure; nettles, thistles, brakes,
Thorns, briars, cockle, hemlock, rampant grasse,
With all those herbs the meager wizard rakes
Into his deadly boxes, either yet
Were not at all, or far from Eden set.
Beaumont, Psyche, (1651,) p. 85.

To RUB.† *v. a.* [*rhubio*, Welsh; *reiben*, German, to wipe. Dr. Johnson.—"The Greek word τρίβω vulgarly signifies to *rub*." Hammond on St. Mark, xiv. 3. Wachter, under the Germ. *reiben*, refers to this Greek word; and notices also the Heb. *roph*, contrivit.]

1. To clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it; to scour; to wipe; to perfricate.

2. To touch so as to leave something of that which touches behind.

Their straw-built citadel new *rubb'd* with balm. *Milton, P. L.*

In narrow clefts, in the monument that stands over him, catholicks *rub* their beads, and smell his bones, which they say have in them a natural perfume, though very like apoplectick balsam; and what would make one suspect, that they *rub* the marble with it, it is observed, that the scent is stronger in the morning than at night. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To move one body upon another.

Look, how she *rubs* her hands.
—It is an accustomed action with her, to seem thus washing her hands. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The government at that time by kings, before whom the people in the most formal expressions of duty and reverence used to *rub* their noses, or stroke their foreheads. *Heylin.*

The bare *rubbing* of two bodies violently produces heat, and often fire. *Locke.*

Two bones, *rubbed* hard against one another, produce a fetid smell. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To obstruct by collision.

'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition all the world well know
Will not be *rubb'd* nor stopp'd. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

5. To polish; to retouch.

The whole business of our redemption is, to *rub* over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul. *South.*

6. To remove by friction: with *off* or *out*.

A forcible object will *rub out* the freshest colours at a stroke, and paint others. *Collier of the Aspect.*

If their minds are well principled with inward civility, a great part of the roughness, which sticks to the outside for want of better teaching, time, and observation, will *rub off*; but if ill, all the rules in the world will not polish them. *Locke on Education.*

7. To touch hard.

He, who before he was espied, was afraid, after being perceived, was ashamed, now being hardly *rubbed* upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger. *Sidney.*

8. *To* Rub *down*. To clean or curry a horse.

When his fellow beasts are weary grown,
He'll play the groom, give oats, and *rub* 'em *down*. *Dryden.*

9. *To* Rub *up*. To excite; to awaken.

You will find me not to have *rubbed up* the memory of what some heretofore in the city did. *South.*

10. *To* Rub *up*. To polish; to refresh.

To Rub. *v. n.*

1. To fret; to make a friction.

This last allusion gall'd the panther more,
Because indeed it *rubb'd* upon the sore;
Yet seem'd she not to winch, though shrewdly pain'd. *Dryden.*

2. To get through difficulties.

No hunters, that the tops of mountaines scale,
And *rub* through woods with toile seeke them all. *Chapman.*

Many lawyers, when once hampered, *rub* off as well as they can. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis as much as one can do, to *rub* through the world, though perpetually a doing. *L'Estrange.*

Rub.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Frication; act of rubbing.

2. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl.

We'll play at bowls.
—'Twill make me think the world is full of *rubs*,
And that my fortune runs against the bias. *Shakspeare.*

A *rub* to an overthrown bowl proves an help by hindering it. *Fuller, Holy State*, p. 26.

3. Any unevenness of surface.

Faces look uniformly unto our eyes: how they appear unto some animals of a more piercing or differing sight, who are able to discover the inequalities, *rubbs*, and hairiness, of the skin, is not without good doubt. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* ii. 9.

4. Collision; hindrance; obstruction.

The breath of what I mean to speak
Shall blow each dust, each straw, each little *rub*
Out of the path, which shall directly lead
Thy foot to England's throne. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Now every *rub* is smoothed in our way. *Shakspeare.*

Those you make friends,
And give your hearts to, when they once perceive
The least *rub* in your fortunes, fall away. *Shakspeare.*

Upon this *rub*, the English embassadors thought fit to demur, and sent to receive directions. *Hayward.*

He expounds the giddy wonder
Of my weary steps, and under
Spreads a path clear as the day,
Where no churlish *rub* says nay
To my joy-conducted feet. *Crashaw.*

He that once sins, like him that slides on ice,
Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice;
Though conscience checks him, yet those *rubs* gone o'er,
He slides on smoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden.*

All sorts of *rubbs* will be laid in the way. *Davenant.*

An hereditary right is to be preferred before election; because the government is so disposed, that it almost executes itself: and upon the death of a prince, the administration goes on without any *rub* or interruption. *Swift.*

5. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness.

To sleep; perchance to dream; ay, there's the *rub*. *Shakspeare.*

Rub-stone. *n. s.* [*rub* and *stone*.] A stone to scour or sharpen.

A cradle for barlie, with *rub-stone* and sand. *Tusser.*

Ru'bber.† *n. s.* [from *rub*.]

1. One that rubs.

Yonder's mistress Younglove, brother, the grave *rubber* of your mistress's toes. *Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.*

2. The instrument with which one rubs.

Servants ——
Then blow the fire with puffing cheeks, and lay
The *rubbers*, and the bathing sheets display. *Dryden, Juv.*

Rub the dirty tables with the napkins, for it will save your wearing out the common *rubbers*. *Swift.*

3. A coarse file.

The rough or coarse file, if large, is called a *rubber*, and takes off the unevenness which the hammer made in the forging. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

4. A game; a contest; two games out of three.

The ass was to stand by, to see two boobies try their title to him by a *rubber* of cuffs. *L'Estrange.*

If butchers had but the manners to go to sharps, gentlemen would be contented with a *rubber* at cuffs. *Collier on Duelling.*

5. A whetstone. *Ainsworth.*

Ru'bbage.† } Ru'bbish. } *n. s.* [from *rub*; as perhaps meaning, at first, dust made by rubbing. *Rubbage* is not now used. Dr. Johnson.—Of *rubbidge*, another form of this word, Dr. Johnson has taken no notice. Mr. Pegge considers *rubbidge* as the change of *rubbish* made by the modern Londoners; *idge* being a favourite termination of theirs. See his Anecd. of the Eng. Language, 2d edit. 70. But this is not the fact. *Rubbidge* is old in the language, and used by such men as Jeremy Taylor and Hall. Who shall now dare to reprehend the cockneys? "Buried in *rubbidge*

and dust." Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 56. "The *rubbidge* and ruins of our own vile bodies." Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 72. "The Colossus, noble without, stufft with *rubbidge* and coarse metal within." Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 11.]

1. Ruins of building; fragments of matter used in building.

What trash is Rome!
What *rubbish*, and what offal! when it serves
For the base matter to illuminate
So vile a thing as Cæsar. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Such conceits seem too fine among this *rubbage*. *Wotton.*

A fabrick, though high and beautiful, if founded on *rubbish*, is easily made the triumph of the winds. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

When the foundation of a state is once loosened, the least commotion lays the whole in *rubbish*. *L'Estrange.*

Th' Almighty cast a pitying eye,
He saw the town's one half in *rubbish* lie. *Dryden.*

Knowledge lying under abundance of *rubbish*, his scope has been to remove this *rubbish*, and to dress up crabbed matters as agreeably as he can. *Davenant.*

The enemy hath avoided a battle, and taken a surer way to consume us, by letting our courage evaporate against stones and *rubbish*. *Swift.*

2. Confusion; mingled mass.

That noble art of political lying ought not to lie any longer in *rubbish* and confusion. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

3. Any thing vile and worthless.

RU'BBIDGE.* *n. s.* Rubbish. See what I have said under the etymological part of RUBBAGE. And also RUBBLE.

RU'BBLE.* *n. s.* Rubbish. This is perhaps the oldest form of the word *rubbish*.

Carry out *rubble*, as mortar, and broken stones of old buildings. *Barret, Alv.* 1580.

Rubble, or rubbish, of old houses. *Barret, ut supr.*

Pieces of timber, bars of iron, massy stones, together with all the *rubble* and stones in the walls of that great and glorious pile. *Dean King, Serm.* (1608,) p. 20.

RUBBLE-STONE. *n. s.*

Rubble-stones owe their name to their being rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge, departing in hurry and with great precipitation. *Woodward.*

RU'BICAN. *adj.* [*rubican*, Fr.] *Rubican* colour of a horse is one that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light, grey, or white upon the flanks, but so that this grey or white is not predominant there. *Farrier's Dict.*

RU'BICUND.† *adj.* [*rubiconde*, Fr. *rubicundus*, Lat.] Inclining to redness. *Cockeram.*

Falstaff alludes to Pistol's *rubicund* nose.
Douce, Illustr. of Shakspeare, i. 58.

RUBICU'NDITY.* *n. s.* [from *rubicund*.] Disposition to redness. *Scott.*

RU'BIED.† *adj.* [from *ruby*.] Red as a ruby.

The *rubied* cherry. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

Thrice upon thy finger's tip,
Thrice upon thy *rubied* lip. *Milton, Comus.*

Rubied nectar flows
In pearl, in diamond, and in massy gold. *Milton, P. L.*

RUBIFICA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *ruber* and *facio*, Lat.] Act of making red: a term of chymistry.

Dealbation, *rubification*, and fixation. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 42.

RUBI'FICK. *adj.* [*ruber* and *facio*, Lat.] Making red.

While the several species of rays, as the *rubifick*, are by refraction separated one from another, they retain those motions proper to each. *Grew, Cosmol.*

RU'BIFORM. *adj.* [*ruber*, Lat. and *form*.] Having the form of red.

Of those rays, which pass close by the snow, the *rubiform* will be the least refracted; and so come to the eye in the directest lines. *Newton, Opt.*

To RU'BIFY.† *v. a.* To make red. Originally a chymical term.

Wateres *rubifying*. *Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.*

This topically applied, becomes a phænigmus or *rubifying* medicine, and of such fiery parts as to conceive fire of themselves, and burn a house. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

RU'BIOUS. *adj.* [*rubeus*, Lat.] Ruddy; red. Not used.

Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and *rubious*. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

RU'BRICAL.* *adj.* [from *rubrica*, Lat.]

1. Red.

A man would think you had eaten over-liberally of Esau's red porridge, and from thence dream continually of blushing; — that you thus persecute ingenuous men all over your book with this one overtired *rubrical* conceit still of blushing.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

2. Placed in rubricks.

As the singing-psalms were never a part of our liturgy, no *rubrical* directions are any where given for the manner of performing them. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 199.

To RU'BRICATE.* *v. a.* [*rubricatus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson merely notices *rubricated* as an adjective, (as Ash has after him,) without any example; but it is an old verb, hitherto unnoticed.] To distinguish or mark with red.

Curroon *rubricates* this in the kalendar of his greatest deliverances. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 85.

RU'BRICATE.* *part. adj.* [*rubricatus*, Lat.] Marked with red.

Other festivals I enquire not after, that stand *rubricate* in old kalendars. *Spelman.*

RU'BRICK. *n. s.* [*rubrique*, Fr. *rubrica*, Lat.] Directions printed in books of law and in prayer books; so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.

No date prefix'd,
Directs me in the starry *rubrick* set. *Milton, P. R.*

They had their particular prayers according to the several days and months; and their tables or *rubricks* to instruct them. *Stillingfleet.*

The *rubrick* and the rules relating to the liturgy are established by royal authority, as well as the liturgy itself. *Nelson.*

RU'BRICK. *adj.* Red.

The light and rays, which appear red, or rather make objects appear so, I call *rubrick* or red-making. *Newton.*

What though my name stood *rubrick* on the walls. *Pope.*

To RU'BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with red.

RU'BY.† *n. s.* [*rubi*, *rubis*, old Fr. from *ruber*, Lat.]

1. A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond.

Up, up, fair bride! and call
Thy stars from out their several boxes, take
Thy *rubies*, pearls, and diamonds forth, and make
Thyself a constellation of them all. *Donne.*

Melpomene would be represented like a manly lady, upon her head a dressing of pearl, diamonds, and *rubies*. *Peacham.*

Crowns were on their royal scutcheons plac'd,
With saphires, diamonds, and with *rubies* grac'd. *Dryden.*

2. Redness.

You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural *ruby* of your cheeks,
When mine is blanch'd with fear. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. Any thing red.

Desire of wine
Thou could'st repress, nor did the dancing *ruby*
Sparkling, out-pour'd, the flavour, or the smell,
Or taste, that cheers the hearts of gods and men,
Allure thee from the cool crystalline stream. *Milton, S. A.*

4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle. This is a very old acceptation of the word.

To take away red *rubies* that growe in the face by reason of the heate of the liver.
Ward, Tr. of Alexis of Piemont, P. ii. (1563,) fol. 45. b.

He's said to have a rich face and *rubies* about his nose.
Capt. Jones.

Ru'by. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of a red colour.

Wounds, like dumb mouths, do ope their *ruby* lips.
Shakspeare.

Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and *ruby* than thy small pipe
Is at the maiden's organ shrill and sound. *Shakspeare.*

To **Ru'by.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make red. Not in use.

With sanguine drops the walls are *rubied* round.
Pope, Odyss. 20.

To **Ruck.*** *v. n.* [Mr. Horne Tooke considers it as formed "from the Sax. ꞃꞅıᵹan, to cover, and to mean (not as Junius supposes, to lye *quiet* or *in ambush*,) but simply to lye *covered*." Ray and Grose give it as a north country word, meaning to *squat*, or *shrink down*. It appears to have been anciently and most frequently applied to birds; which escaped Mr. Tooke's notice.] To cower; to sit close; to lie close.

But now they *rucken* in their nest,
And resten. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.

O false morderour, *rucking* in thy den.
Chaucer, Nonn. Pr. Tale.

On the house did *rucke*
A cursed owle, the messenger of ill successe and lucke.
Golding, Tr. of Ov. Met. (1567.)

On the turrets the skrich-howle —
Doth *ruck*. *Stanyhurst, Tr. of Virg.* (1582.)

The raven *rook'd* her on the chimney's top.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. III.

Ruck.* *n. s.* [from the Sax. ꞃꞅıᵹan, to cover, Mr. H. Tooke.] A part of silk or linen folded over, or covering some other part, when the whole should lie smooth or even. Mr. Tooke. This is common in many parts of England, for a crease.

Ructa'tion.† *n. s.* [*ructo*, Lat.] A belching arising from wind and indigestion. Swift somewhere uses this word. But it was in use a century before his time. The vocabulary of Cockeram has it.

RUD.* *adj.* [old Cornish, *rud*; Sax. ꞃuꝺe; Su. Goth. *roed*.] Red; ruddy; rosy.

Sweet blushes stain'd her *rud*-red cheeke,
Her eyen were black as sloe.
Sir Gawaine, Percy's Rel. Anc. Poet. iii. i. 2.

Rud.* *n. s.* [ꞃuꝺu, Sax.]

1. Redness; blush.

His *rudde* is like scarlet in grain.
Chaucer, Rime of Sir Thopas.

Fast, with a redd *rudd*,
To her chamber can shee flee.
Boy and Mantle, Percy, ut supr. iii. i. 1.

2. Ruddle; red oker used to mark sheep. North.
Grose.

3. A kind of bastard small roach. *Walton.*

Men, that know their difference, call them *ruds*: they differ from the true roach, as much as a herring from a pilchard.
Walton, Angler.

To **Rud.** *v. a.* [ꞃuꝺu, Sax. redness.] To make red. Obsolete.

Her cheeks, like apples, which the sun had *rudded*. *Spenser.*

Ru'dder.† *n. s.* [*roeder*, Teut. Our old word was both *roder* and *rother*. "The ship of love hath lost his *rother*." Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2. "*Roder*, or stern of a ship." Huloet.]

1. The instrument at the stern of a vessel, by which its course is governed.

My heart was to thy *rudder* ty'd by the string,
And thou should'st towe me after. *Shakspeare.*

They loosed the *rudder* bands, and hoised up the main-sail, and made toward shore. *Acts*, xxvii. 40.

Those, that attribute unto the faculty any first or sole power, hath therein no other understanding, than such a one hath, who, looking into the stern of a ship, and finding it guided by the helm and *rudder*, doth ascribe some absolute virtue to the piece of wood, without all consideration of the hand that guides it. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Fishes first to shipping did impart;
Their tail the *rudder*, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

Thou held'st the *rudder* with a steady hand
Till safely on the shore the bark did land. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing that guides or governs the course.

For rhyme the *rudder* is of verses. *Hudibras.*

Ru'ddiness. *n. s.* from *ruddy*.] The quality of approaching to redness.

The *ruddiness* upon her lip is wet;
You'll mar it, if you kiss it. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

If the flesh lose its *ruddiness*, and look pale and withered, you may suspect it corrupting. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Ru'ddle. *n. s.* [*rudul*, Icelandick.] Red earth.

Ruddle owes its colour to an admixture of iron; and as that is in greater or less proportion, it is of a greater or less specifick gravity, consistence, or hardness. *Woodward.*

Ru'ddleman.* *n. s.* One who is employed in digging ruddle or red earth.

Besmeared like a *ruddleman*, a gypsy, or a chimney-sweeper.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 470.

Ru'ddock.† *n. s.* [ꞃuꝺꝺuc, Sax. from ꞃuꝺe or ꞃoeꝺ, red. Chaucer has mentioned this bird.] A red-breast.

The merry larke her mattins sings aloft;
The ouzle shrills; the *ruddock* warbles soft. *Spenser, Epithal.*

Of singing birds, they have linnets, and *ruddocks*. *Carew.*

RU'DDY. *adj.* [ꞃuꝺu, Saxon.]

1. Approaching to redness; pale red.

We may see the old man in a morning,
Lusty as health, come *ruddy* to the field,
And there pursue the chase, as if he meant
To o'ertake time, and bring back youth again. *Otway.*

New leaves on every bough were seen;
Some *ruddy* colour'd, some of lighter green. *Dryden.*

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;
How *ruddy* like your lips their streaks appear! *Dryden.*

Ceres, in her prime,
Seems fertile, and with *ruddiest* freight bedeckt. *Philips.*

If physick, or issues, will keep the complexion from inclining to coarse, or *ruddy*, she thinks them well employed. *Law.*

2. Yellow. Used, if to be used at all, only in poetry.

A crown of *ruddy* gold inclos'd her brow,
Plain without pomp. *Dryden.*

RUDE.† *adj.* [*rude*, Fr. "rustical, clownish, boorish, uncivil, brutish, untaught, rugged, unpolished." Cotgrave. *Rudis*, Lat. The Sax. ꞃeðe, ꞃeoðe, is rude, rough.]

1. Untaught; barbarous; savage.

Nor is there any nation in the world, now accounted civil, but within the memory of books, were utterly *rude* and barbarous. *Wilkins.*

2. Rough; coarse of manners; uncivil; brutal.

Ruffian, let go that *rude* uncivil touch;
Thou friend of an ill fashion. *Shakspeare.*

Vane's bold answers, termed *rude* and ruffian-like, furthered his condemnation. *Hayward.*

You can with single look inflame
The coldest breast, the *rudest* tame. *Waller.*

It has been so usual to write prefaces, that a man is thought *rude* to his reader, who does not give him some account beforehand. *Walsh.*

3. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent.

Clouds push'd with winds *rude* in their shock. *Milton, P. L.*

The water appears white near the shore, and a ship; because the *rude* agitation breaks it into foam. *Boyle.*

4. Harsh; inclement.

Spring does to flow'ry meadows bring,
What the *rude* winter from them tore. *Waller.*

5. Ignorant; raw; untaught.

Though I be *rude* in speech, yet not in knowledge. *2 Cor.*

He was yet but *rude* in the profession of arms, though greedy of honour. *Wotton, D. of Buckingham.*

Such tools as art yet *rude* had form'd. *Milton, P. L.*

6. [*Rude*, Fr.] Rugged; uneven; shapeless; unformed.

In their so *rude* abode,
Not the poore swincherd would forget the gods. *Chapman.*

It was the custom to worship *rude* and unpolished stones. *Stillingfleet.*

7. Artless; inelegant.

I would know what ancient ground of authority he hath for such a senseless fable; and if he have any of the *rude* Irish books. *Spenser.*

One example may serve, till you review the Æneis in the original, unblemished by my *rude* translation. *Dryden.*

8. Such as may be done with strength without art.

To his country farm the fool confin'd;
Rude work well suited with a rustick mind. *Dryden.*

RU'DELY. *adv.* [from *rude.*]

1. In a rude manner; fiercely; tumultuously.

Whether to knock against the gates of Rome,
Or *rudely* visit them in parts remote,
To fright them ere destroy. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. Without exactness; without nicety; coarsely.

I that am not shap'd for sportive tricks,
I that am *rudely* stampt, and want love's majesty
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shakspeare.*

3. Unskilfully.

My muse, though *rudely*, has resign'd
Some faint resemblance of his godlike mind. *Dryden.*

4. Violently; boisterously.

With his truncheon he so *rudely* stroke
Cymocles twice, that twice him forced his foot revoke. *Spenser.*

RU'DENESS. *n. s.* [*rudesse*, Fr. from *rude.*]

1. Coarseness of manners; incivility.

This *rudeness* is a sauce to his good wit,
Which gives men stomach to digest his words
With better appetite. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The publick will in triumphs rudely share,
And kings the *rudeness* of their joy must bear. *Dryden.*

The *rudeness*, tyranny, the oppression, and ingratitude of the late favourites towards their mistress, were no longer to be born. *Swift, Miscell.*

The *rudeness*, ill-nature, or perverse behaviour of any of his flock, used at first to betray him into impatience; but it now raises no other passion in him, than a desire of being upon his knees in prayer to God for them. *Law.*

2. Ignorance; unskilfulness.

What he did amiss, was rather through *rudeness* and want of judgment, than any malicious meaning. *Hayward.*

3. Artlessness; inelegance; coarseness.

Let be thy bitter scorn,
And leave the *rudeness* of that antique age
To them, that liv'd therein in state forlorn. *Spenser.*

4. Violence; boisterousness.

The ram, that batters down the wall,
For the great swing and *rudeness* of his poise,
They place before his hand that made the engine. *Shakspeare.*

5. Storminess; rigour.

You can hardly be too sparing of water to your housed plants; the not observing of this, destroys more plants than all the *rudenesses* of the season. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

RUDENTURE. n. s. [French.] In architecture, the figure of a rope or staff, sometimes plain and sometimes carved, wherewith the flutings of columns are frequently filled up. *Bailey.*

RU'DERARY. *adj.* [*rudera*, Lat.] Belonging to rubbish. *Dict.*

RUDERA'TION. *n. s.* In architecture, the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little stones. *Bailey.*

RU'DESBY. *n. s.* [from *rude.*] An uncivil turbulent fellow. A low word, now little used.

I must be forced
To give my hand, opposed against my heart,
Unto a mad-brain *rudesby*, full of spleen. *Shakspeare.*

Out of my sight, *rudesby* be gone. *Shakspeare.*

RU'DIMENT. *n. s.* [*rudiment*, Fr. *rudimentum*, Latin.]

1. The first principles; the first elements of a science.

Such as were trained up in the *rudiments*, and were so made fit to be by baptism received into the church, the fathers usually term hearers. *Hooker.*

To learn the order of my fingering,
I must begin with *rudiments* of art. *Shakspeare.*

Thou soon shalt quit
Those *rudiments*, and see before thine eyes
The monarchies of th' earth, their pomp, and state,
Sufficient introduction to inform
Thee, of thyself so apt, in regal arts. *Milton, P. R.*

Could it be believed, that a child should be forced to learn the *rudiments* of a language, which he is never to use, and neglect the writing a good hand, and casting accounts? *Locke.*

2. The first part of education.

He was nurtured where he was born in his first *rudiments*, till the years of ten, and then taught the principles of musick. *Wotton, D. of Buckingham.*

The skill and *rudiments* austere of war. *Philips.*

3. The first, inaccurate, unshapen beginning or original of any thing.

Moss is but the *rudiment* of a plant, and the mould of earth or bark. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The *rudiments* of nature are very unlike the grosser appearances. *Glanville, Sceps.*

So looks our monarch on this early fight,
Th' essay and *rudiments* of great success,
Which all-maturing time must bring to light. *Dryden.*

Shall that man pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and short in moral? which are but the *rudiments*, the beginnings, and first draught of religion; as religion is the perfection, refinement, and sublimation of morality. *South.*

God beholds the first imperfect *rudiments* of virtue in the soul, and keeps a watchful eye over it, till it has received every grace it is capable of. *Addison, Spect.*

The sappy boughs
Attire themselves with blooms, sweet *rudiments*
Of future harvest. *Philips.*

To RU'DIMENT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ground; to settle in rudiments of any science. Not in use.

It is the right discipline of knight-errantry, to be *rudimented* in losses at first, and to have the tyrocinium somewhat tart! *Gayton on D. Quix.* p. 37.

RUDIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *rudiment.*] Initial; relating to first principles.

Your first *rudimental* essays in spectatorship were made in my shop, where you often practised for hours. *Spectator.*

To RUE.† *v. a.* [hreopian, Sax. *reuen*, German. Anciently, *rewe*. Wicliffe, and Chaucer.] To grieve for; to regret; to lament.

Thou temptest me in vain;
To tempt the thing which daily yet I *rue*,
And the old cause of my continued pain,
With like attempts to like end to renew. *Spenser.*

You'll *rue* the time,
That clogs me with this answer. *Shakspeare.*

France, thou shalt *rue* this treason with thy tears,
If Talbot but survive. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Oh! treacherous was that breast, to whom you
Did trust our counsels, and we both may *rue*,
Having his falsehood found too late, 'twas he
That made me cast you guilty, and you me. *Donne.*

Thy will
Chose freely what it now so justly *rues*. *Milton, P. L.*

The consequent appendant miseries of sin are studiously kept from the sinner's notice; his eye must not see what his heart will certainly *rue*. *South, Serm.* x. 339.

To RUE.* *v. n.* To have compassion. See RUTH.

I pray you, that ye wil *rewe* on me. *Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*

Full many a one for me deepe groan'd and sigh'd,
And to the dore of death for sorrow drew,
Complayning out on me that would not on them *rew*. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. viii. 20.

RUE.* *n. s.* [hreope, Sax. repentance.] Sorrow; repentance.

Rue, even for ruth, here shortly shall be seen,
In the remembrance of a weeping queen. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

My marriage day chas'd joy away;
For I have found it true,
That bed which did all joys display
Became a bed of *rue*. *Brathwaite, Shep. Tales.*

RUE.† *n. s.* [*rue*, Fr. ῥυτὴ, Gr. *ruta*, Lat. rube, Sax.] An herb, called herb of grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it. Miller. — Dr. Johnson, and the commentators on Shakspeare disputing upon this title of *herb of grace*, have overlooked Jeremy Taylor's notice of it: "They [the Romish exorcists] are to try the devil by holy water, incense, sulphur, *rue*, which from thence, as we suppose, came to be called *herb of grace*." Diss. from Popery, ch. 2. § 10.

What savor is better,
For places infected, than wormwood and *rue*. *Tusser.*

Here did she drop a tear; here, in this place,
I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

The weasel, to encounter the serpent, arms herself with eating of *rue*. *More, Ant. against Atheism.*

RUE'FUL.† *adj.* [*rue* and *full*.] Mournful; woeful; sorrowful.

When we have our armour buckled on,
The venom'd vengeance ride upon our swords,
Spur them to *rueful* work, rein them from ruth. *Shakspeare.*

Behold, looke, if ever you saw the like *rueful* spectacle! *Bp. Andrews, Serm. on the Passion.*

Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud,
Heard on the *rueful* stream. *Milton, P. L.*

He sigh'd, and cast a *rueful* eye;
Our pity kindles, and our passions die. *Dryden.*

RUE'FULLY. *adv.* [from *rueful*.] Mournfully; sorrowfully.

Why should an ape run away from a snail, and very *ruefully* and frightfully look back, as being afraid? *More.*

RUE'FULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *rueful*.] Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

For he was false, and fraught with ficklenesse,
And learned had to love with secret lookes,
And well could daunce, and sing with *ruefulnesse*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

RUE'ING.* *n. s.* [from *rue*.] Lamentation.

I pray God this sudden riches make not again a long repentanse, this sudden joy a long *rueing*. *Sir T. Smith, Orat. for Q. Eliz. Marrying.*

RUE'LLE. *n. s.* [French.] A circle; an assembly at a private house. Not used.

The poet, who flourished in the scene, is condemned in the *ruelle*. *Dryden, Pref. to Æn.*

RUFF.† *n. s.*

1. A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. See RUFFLE.

You a captain; for what? for tearing a whore's *ruff* in a bawdy house? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

We'll revel it,
With *ruffs*, and cuffs, and fardingals. *Shakspeare.*

Like an uproar in the town,
Before them every thing went down,
Some tore a *ruff*, and some a gown. *Drayton.*

Sooner may a gulling weather spy,
By drawing forth heaven's scheme tell certainly,
What fashion'd hats, or *ruffs*, or suits next year,
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Donne.*

The ladies freed the neck from those yokes, those linnen *ruffs* in which the simplicity of their grandmothers had enclosed it. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. Any thing collected into puckers or corrugations.

I rear'd this flower,
Soft on the paper *ruff* its leaves I spread. *Pope.*

3. [From *rough* scales.] A small river fish.

A *ruff* or pope is much like the pearch for shape, and taken to be better, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon; he is an excellent fish, and of a pleasant taste. *Walton.*

4. A state of roughness. Obsolete.

As fields set all their bristles up; in such a *ruff* wert thou. *Chapman, Iliad.*

5. New state. This seems to be the meaning of this cant word, unless it be contracted from *ruffle*.

How many princes that, in the *ruff* of all their glory, have been taken down from the head of a conquering army to the wheel of the victor's chariot. *L'Estrange.*

6. A bird of the tringa species, still considered in several parts of England as a great dainty.

Of partridge, pheasant, woodcock, of which some
May yet be there; and godwit, if we can,
Knat, rail, and *ruff* too. *B. Jonson, Epig.*

7. A particular kind of pigeon.

8. At cards, the act of winning the trick by trumping cards of another suit. [*ronfle*, Fr.] See Cotgrave and Sherwood.

To RUFF.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1.* To ruffle; to disorder.

The fether in her lofty crest,
Ruffed of Love, gan lowly to avale. *Spenser, F. Q.*
The bird, *ruffing* his fethers wyde. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To trump any other suit of the cards at whist.

RU'FFIAN.† *n. s.* [*ruffiano*, Italian; *ruffien*, Fr. a bawd; *roffver*, Danish, to pillage; perhaps it may be best derived from the old Teutonick word which we now write, *rough*. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius and Dr. Jamieson consider *rofwa*, Su. Goth. to rob, as the original. The Scottish word is *ruffie*: our word, in its elder form, *ruffin*, or *rouffin*. Some have thought it formed from the word *ruff*; the bullies and swaggerers of old time wearing enormous *ruffs*: to whose mode of dress our ancient books often allude. "A *ruffian* will have more in his *ruff* and hose, than he should spend in a year." Bp. Pilkington, Expos. of Haggai, 1559. "They set them out wyth sumpteous and gorgeous apparell, — sometyme lyke *rouffyns*, but seldome like honest folckes." Woolton, Chr. Manual, 1576. The *ruffian* thus seems to have been, at first, a kind of coxcomb, swaggerer, or bully; a *ruffler*. "Their youthfull and *ruffyns'* tricks." Woolton, ut suprà.] A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cut-throat; a robber; a murderer.

Have you a *ruffian* that will swear? drink? dance?
Revel the night? rob? murder? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Every fidler sings libels openly; and each man is ready to challenge the freedom of David's *ruffians*, "Our tongues are our own, who shall control us?" *Bp. Hall, Fashions of the World.*

The boasted ancestors of these great men,
Whose virtues you admire, were all such *ruffians*,
This dread of nations, this almighty Rome,
That comprehends in her wide empire's bounds
All under heaven, was founded on a rape. *Addison, Cato.*

RU'FFIAN.† *adj.* Brutal; savagely boisterous.

Should'st thou but hear I were licentious,
And that this body, consecrate to thee,
By *ruffian* lust should be contaminate,
Would'st thou not spit at me? *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*
Experienc'd age
May timely intercept the *ruffian* rage,
Convene the tribes. *Pope, Odyss.*

To RU'FFIAN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rage; to raise tumults; to play the ruffian. Not in use.

A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements;
If it hath *ruffian'd* so upon the sea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt upon them,
Can hold the mortise? *Shakspeare, Othello.*

RU'FFIANLIKE.* } *adj.* [*ruffian* and *like.*] Like a
RU'FFIANLY. } ruffian; dissolute; licentious; brutal.

To omit his *ruffianlike* railing and whorish scolding.
Fulke, Ans. to P. Frarine, (1580,) p. 54.

Sir Ralph Vane's bold answers, termed rude and *ruffianlike*, falling into ears apt to take offence, furthered his condemnation. *Hayward.*

Misconstrue me not as one that affects to be a patron of *ruffianly* and dissolute fashions. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 241.

To RU'FFLE.† *v. a.* [*ruyffelen*, Teut. to wrinkle, to rivel. Kilian. Serenius adds *ruffla*, circumspargere. Dalec. ant.]

1. To disorder; to put out of form; to make less smooth.

Naughty lady,
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee; I'm your host;
With robbers hands, my hospitable favour
You should not *ruffle* thus. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Not one flower of their crowns was blasted; no, not one hair of their heads *ruffled*.
Proceed. against Garnet, &c. (1606,) Hh. 4. b.

In changeable taffeties, differing colours emerge and vanish upon the *ruffling* of the same piece of silk. *Boyle.*

As she first began to rise,
She smooth'd the *ruffled* seas, and clear'd the skies. *Dryden.*

Bear me, some god! oh quickly bear me hence
To wholesome solitude, the nurse of sense;
Where contemplation prunes her *ruffled* wings,
And the free soul looks down to pity kings. *Pope.*

2. To discompose; to disturb; to put out of temper.

Were I Brutus,
And Brutus Antony, there were an Antony
Would *ruffle* up your spirits, and put a tongue
In every wound of Cæsar, that should move
The stones of Rome to rise and mutiny. *Shakspeare.*

We are transported by passions, and our minds *ruffled* by the disorders of the body; nor yet can we tell, how the soul should be affected by such kind of agitations. *Glanville.*

3. To put out of order; to surprise.

The knight found out
The advantage of the ground, where best
He might the *ruffled* foe infest. *Hudibras.*

4. To throw disorderly together.

Within a thicket I repos'd, when round
I *ruffled* up fall'n leaves in heap, and found,
Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate. *Chapman.*

5. To contract into plaits.

A small skirt of fine *ruffled* linen, running along the upper part of the stays before, is called the modesty-piece. *Addison.*

To RU'FFLE.† *v. n.*

1. To grow rough or turbulent.

The night comes on, and the high winds
Do sorely *ruffle*; for many miles about
There's scarce a bush. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

As we find the *ruffling* winds to be commonly in cemeteries, and about churches; so the eagerest and most sanguinary wars are about religion. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 29.

The rising wind a *ruffling* gale afford. *Dryden.*

2. To be in loose motion; to flutter.

One spendeth his patrimony upon pounces and cuts; another bestoweth more on a dancing shirt than might suffice him to buy honest and comely apparel for his whole body. Some hang their revenues about their necks, *ruffling* in their ruffs; and many one jeopardeth his best joint to maintain himself in sumptuous rayment. *Homily against Excess of Apparel.*

The fiery courser, when he hears from far
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,
On his right shoulder his thick mane reclin'd,
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind. *Dryden.*

3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention. Out of use.

A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy;
One fit to bandy with thy lawless sons,
To *ruffle* in the commonwealth of Rome. *Titus Andron.*

They would *ruffle* with jurors, and inforce them to find as they would direct. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

RU'FFLE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Plaited linen used as an ornament.

The tucker is a slip of fine linen, run in a small *ruffle* round the uppermost verge of the women's stays. *Addison.*

2. Disturbance; contention; tumult.

A blusterer, that the *ruffle* knew
Of court, of city. *Shakspeare, Lover's Complaint.*

Conceive the mind's perception of some object, and the consequent *ruffle* or commotion of the blood. *Watts.*

3. A kind of flourish upon a drum: a military token of respect.

RU'FFLER.* *n. s.* [from *ruffle.*] A swaggerer; a bully; a boisterous fellow. Obsolete. In the Interlude of New Custome, published in 1573, cruelty and avarice are personified, and called *rufflers*.

The ranke rable of Romysh *ruffleleers*.
Bale, Yet a Course, fol. 56.

RU'FFLING.* *n. s.* [from *ruffle.*] Commotion; disturbance. Obsolete. *Barret.*

With great trouble and business, with great stir and *ruffling*.
Barret, in V. Trouble, Alv. (1580.)

RU'FTERHOOD. *n. s.* In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn. *Bailey.*

RUG.† *n. s.* [*ruggig*, rough, Swedish. Dr. Johnson.— Mr. Horne Tooke says that it is the Sax. ƿooc, indumentum, and the past participle of ƿɼuȝan, to cover; the characteristic *i*, as usual, being changed into *oo* and *u*. Div. of Purl. ii. 229. The Sax. ƿooc is also *hircinum* vel *equinum* indumentum; and the Goth. *rock*, toga, has been derived by Stadenius from *rauh*, rough, hairy, as the skins of beasts; as *rug* is by Serenius from the Icel. *ru*, vellus, cæsaries, wool, hair. The Finlanders, Mr. Callander has observed, call a furred gown *roucka*; and the bed-coverings they use, made of sheep-skins, are named *roucat*; whence, he says, our *rug*.]

1. A coarse, nappy, woollen cloth.

January must be expressed with a horrid and fearful aspect, clad in Irish *rug* or coarse frieze. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The vuugus resembleth a goat, but greater and more profitable; of the fleece whereof they make *rugs*, coverings, and stuffs *Heylin.*

2. A coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds.

She covered him with a mantle, [in the margin, *rug* or blanket.] *Judges,* iv. 18.

A *rug* was o'er his shoulders thrown;
A *rug*; for night-gown he had none. *Swift, Miscell.*

3. A rough woolly dog. Not used.

Mungrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughes, water *rugs*, and demy wolves are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

RUG-GOWNED.* *adj.* [*rug* and *gown.*] Wearing a coarse or rough gown.

I had rather meet
An enemy in the field, than stand thus nodding
Like to a *rug-gown'd* watchman. *Beaum. and Fl. Prophetess.*

RU'GGED.† *adj.* [*ruggig*, Swedish; *rugueux*, old Fr. See also ROUGH, and RUG. Originally, our word was *ruggy*. "*Ruggy* hairs." Chaucer, Kn. Tale.]

1. Rough; full of unevenness and asperity.

Nature, like a weak and weary traveller,
Tir'd with a tedious and *rugged* way. *Denham.*

Since the earth revolves not upon a material and *rugged*, but a geometrical plane, their proportions may be varied in innumerable degrees. *Bentley.*

2. Not neat; not regular; uneven.

His hair is sticking;
His well-proportion'd beard made rough and *rugged*,
Like to the summer's corn by tempest lodg'd. *Shakspeare.*

3. Savage of temper; brutal; rough.

The greatest favours to such an one neither soften nor win upon him; neither melt nor endear him, but leave him as hard, *rugged*, and unconcerned as ever. *South.*

4. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempestuous.

Now bind my brows with iron, and approach
The *rugged'st* hour that time and spite dare bring,
To frown upon th' enraged Northumberland. *Shakspeare.*

5. Rough or harsh to the ear.

Wit will shine
Through the harsh cadence of a *rugged* line. *Dryden.*

A monosyllable line turns verse to prose, and even that prose is *rugged* and unharmonious. *Dryden, Ded. to Æn.*

6. Sour; surly; discomposed.

Sleek o'er your *rugged* looks,
Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests to-night. *Shakspeare.*

7. Violent; rude; boisterous.

Fierce Talgol, gathering might,
With *rugged* truncheon charg'd the knight. *Hudibras.*

8. Rough; shaggy.

The *rugged* Russian bear. *Shakspeare.*

Through forests wild,
To chase the lion, boar, or *rugged* bear. *Fairfax.*

RU'GGEDLY.† *adv.* [from *rugged.*] In a rugged manner.

Of all mankind, methinks, Mr. Keil uses you the most *ruggedly*. *Bp. Nicolson to Wotton, Ep. Corr.* i. 108.

RU'GGEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *rugged.*]

1. The state or quality of being rugged.

He finds, instead of soft lawns and shady thickets, nothing more than uncultivated *ruggedness*. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

2. Roughness; asperity.

Hardness and *ruggedness* is unpleasant to the touch. *Bacon.*

Syrups immediately abate and demulce the hoarseness and violence of a cough, by mollifying the *ruggedness* of the intern tunick of the gullet. *Harvey.*

This softness of the foot, which yields and fits itself to the *ruggedness* and unevenness of the roads, does render it less capable of being worn. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Roughness; rudeness; coarseness of behaviour.

They of that soft sex, with whom I have conversed, have accused me of too great severity and *ruggedness* towards them. *Mayne, Answ. to Cheynel*, (1647,) p. 27.

I had no inclination to a wife who had the *ruggedness* of a man without his force, and the ignorance of a woman without her softness. *Johnson, Rambl.* No. 115.

The northern Europe, until some parts of it were subdued by the progress of the Roman arms, remained almost equally covered with the *ruggedness* of primitive barbarism. *Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist.* B. i. ch. 1.

RU'GIN. *n. s.* A nappy cloth.

The lips grew so painful, that she could not endure the wiping the ichor from it with a soft *rugin* with her own hand. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

RU'GINE. *n. s.* [*rugine*, Fr.] A chirurgeon's rasp.

If new flesh should not generate, bore little orifices into the bone, or rasp it with the *rugine*. *Sharp.*

RUGO'SE. *adj.* [*rugosus*, Lat.] Full of wrinkles.

It is a relaxation of the sphincter to such a degree, that the internal *rugose* coat of the intestine turneth out, and beareth down. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

RUGO'SITY.* *n. s.* [*rugosus*, Lat.] State of being wrinkled.

Weaknesses — whether they be outward, as stiffness, contraction, *rugosity*; or inward, as aches, pains, numness, palsies, cramps, tremblings. *Smith on Old Age*, (1666,) p. 63.

RU'IN. *n. s.* [*ruine*, Fr. *ruina*, Lat.]

1. The fall or destruction of cities or edifices.

Loud rung the *ruin*, and with boistrous fear,
Strait revell'd in the queen's amazed ear. *Beaumont, Psyche.*

2. The remains of building demolished.

The Veian and the Gabian towers shall fall,
And one promiscuous *ruin* cover all;
Nor, after length of years, a stone betray
The place where once the very *ruins* lay. *Addison.*

Judah shall fall, oppress'd by grief and shame,
And men shall from her *ruins* know her fame. *Prior.*

Such a fool was never found,
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,
Only to have the *ruins* made
Materials for a house decay'd. *Swift.*

3. Destruction; loss of happiness or fortune overthrow.

He parted frowning from me, as if *ruin*
Leapt from his eyes. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Those whom God to *ruin* has design'd,
He fits for fate, and first destroys their mind. *Dryden.*

4. Mischief; bane.

The errors of young men are the *ruin* of business. *Bacon.*

Havock, and spoil, and *ruin* are my gain. *Milton, P. L.*

To RU'IN. *v. a.* [*ruiner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To subvert; to demolish.

A nation loving gold must rule this place,
Our temples *ruin*, and our rites deface. *Dryden.*

2. To destroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune.

By thee rais'd, I *ruin* all my foes. *Milton, P. L.*

Dispose all honours of the sword and gown,
Grace with a nod, and *ruin* with a frown. *Dryden.*

A confident dependence ill-grounded creates such a negligence, as will certainly *ruin* us in the end. *Wake.*

3. To impoverish.

She would *ruin* me in silks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pincushion sufficient to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addison.*

To RU'IN. *v. n.*

1. To fall in ruins.

Hell heard the unsufferable noise, hell saw
Heaven *ruining* from heav'n, and would have fled
Affrighted, but strict fate had fix'd too deep
Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To run to ruin; to dilapidate.

Though he his house of polish'd marble build,
Yet shall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell,
Or sheds of reeds, which summer's heat repel. *Sandys.*

3. To be brought to poverty or misery.

If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall *ruin* the faster. *Locke.*

To RU'INATE.† *v. a.* [from *ruin.* This word is now obsolete. Dr. Johnson. — *Ruinated*, according to Mr. Pegge, is the usual word of a Londoner for *ruined*. Anecd. of the Eng. Lang. 2d ed. p. 69. Nor is the word, as applied to a building in the sense of *decayed*, obsolete.]

1. To subvert; to demolish.

I will not *ruinate* my father's house,
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together,
And set up Lancaster. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
What offence of such impietie
Hath Priam or his sonnes done thee? that with so high a hate
Thou should'st thus ceaselessly desire to rase and *ruinate*
So well a builded town as Troy? *Chapman.*
We'll order well the state,
That like events may ne'er it *ruinate.* *Shakspeare.*
He built the *ruinated* priory, adorned with the arms of his friends. *Graves, Recollect. of Shenstone,* (1788,) p. 69.

2. To bring to meanness or misery irrecoverable.
The Romans came to pull down kingdoms; Philip and Nabis were already *ruinated*, and now was his turn to be assailed. *Bacon, War with Spain.*
So shall the great revenger *ruinate*
Him and his issue by a dreadful fate. *Sandys.*

RUINA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *ruinate.*] Subversion; demolition; overthrow. Still a colloquial word.
Roman coins were over covered in the ground, in the sudden *ruination* of towns by the Saxons. *Camden, Rem.*

RU'INER.† *n. s.* [from *ruin*; Fr. *ruineur.*] One that ruins.
This Ulysses, old Laertes' sonne,
That dwells in Ithaca; and name hath wonne
Of citie *ruiner.* *Chapman.*
They have been the most certain deformers and *ruiners* of the church. *Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.*

RU'INOUS. *adj.* [*ruinosos*, Lat. *ruineux*, Fr.]
1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished.
It is less dangerous, when divers parts of a tower are decayed, and the foundation firm, than when the foundation is *ruinous.* *Hayward.*
2. Mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive.
The birds,
After a night of storm so *ruinous*,
Clear'd up their choicest notes in bush and spray,
To gratulate the sweet return of morn. *Milton, P. R.*
Those successes are more glorious, which bring benefit to the world, than such *ruinous* ones, as are dyed in human blood. *Glanville, Pref.*
A stop might be put to that *ruinous* practice of gaming. *Swift.*

RU'INOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *ruinous.*]
1. In a ruinous manner.
By the serche of dyverse most *ruynouslye* spoyled, broaken up, and dyspersed libraries. *Bale, Pref. to Leland.*
2. Mischievously; destructively.
If real uneasinesses may be admitted to be as deterring as imaginary ones, his own decree will retort the most *ruinously* on himself. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

RU'INOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *ruinous.*] A ruinous state. *Scott.*

RULE.† *n. s.* [old French *rule*, regle; Sax. ꞃeᵹol, ꞃeᵹul: Lat. *regula.*]
1. Government; empire; sway; supreme command.
I am asham'd, that women
Should seek for *rule*, supremacy, or sway,
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey. *Shakspeare.*
May he live
Ever belov'd, and loving may his *rule* be! *Shakspeare.*
A wise servant shall have *rule* over a son that causeth shame. *Prov.* xvii. 2.
Adam's sin did not deprive him of his *rule*, but left the creatures to a reluctation. *Bacon.*
There being no law of nature nor positive law of God, that determines which is the positive heir, the right of succession, and consequently of bearing *rule*, could not have been determined. *Locke.*
This makes them apprehensive of every tendency, to endanger that form of *rule* established by the law of their country. *Addison, Freeholder.*
Instruct me whence this uproar;
And wherefore Vanoe, the sworn friend to Rome,
Should spurn against our *rule*, and stir
The tributary provinces to war. *A. Philips, Briton.*
Seven years the traitor rich Mycenæ sway'd;
And his stern *rule* the groaning land obey'd. *Pope.*
2. An instrument by which lines are drawn.
Or, if your influence be quite damm'd up
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,
Though a rush-candle from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With thy long-levell'd *rule* of streaming light! *Milton, Comus.*
A judicious artist will use his eye, but he will trust only to his *rule.* *South, Serm.*
3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed.
He laid this *rule* before him, which proved of great use; never to trouble himself with the foresight of future events. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*
This little treatise will furnish you with infallible *rules* of judging truly. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*
Know'st with an equal hand to hold the scale;
See'st where the reasons pinch, and where they fail,
And where exceptions o'er the general *rule* prevail. *Dryden.*
We profess to have embraced a religion, which contains the most exact *rules* for the government of our lives. *Tillotson.*
We owe to Christianity the discovery of the most certain and perfect *rule* of life. *Tillotson.*
A *rule* that relates even to the smallest part of our life, is of great benefit to us, merely as it is a *rule.* *Law.*
4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour. Not in use.
Some say he's mad; others, that lesser hate him,
Do call it valiant fury; but for certain,
He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the belt of *rule.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To RULE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To govern; to control; to manage with power and authority.
It is a purpos'd thing
To curb the will of the nobility;
Suffer it, and live with such as cannot *rule*,
Nor ever will be *rul'd.* *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Marg'ret shall now be queen, and *rule* the king;
But I will *rule* both her, the king, and realm. *Shakspeare.*
A greater power now *rul'd* him. *Milton, P. L.*
Rome! 'tis thine alone with awful sway,
To *rule* mankind, and make the world obey,
Disposing peace and war thy own majestick way. *Dryden.*
2. To manage; to conduct.
He sought to take unto him the *ruling* of the affairs. 1 *Mac.*
3. To settle as by a rule.
Had he done it with the pope's licence, his adversaries must have been silent; for that's a *ruled* case with the schoolmen. *Atterbury.*
4. To mark with lines: as, *ruled* paper, *ruled* parchment. *Barret, Alv.* (1580.)

To RULE. *v. n.* To have power or command: with *over.*
Judah yet *ruleth* with God, and is faithful with the saints. *Hos.* xi. 12.
Thrice happy men! whom God hath thus advanc'd!
Created in his image, there to dwell,
And worship him; and in reward to *rule*
Over his works. *Milton, P. L.*
We subdue and *rule over* all other creatures; and use for our own behoof those qualities wherein they excel. *Ray.*
He can have no divine right to my obedience, who cannot shew his divine right to the power of *ruling over* me. *Locke.*

RU'LER. *n. s.* [from *rule.*]
1. Governour; one that has the supreme command.
Soon *rulers* grow proud, and in their pride foolish. *Sidney.*
God, by his eternal providence, has ordained kings; and the law of nature, leaders and *rulers* over others. *Ralegh.*
The pompous mansion was design'd
To please the mighty *rulers* of mankind;
Inferior temples use on either hand. *Addison.*
2. An instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

They know how to draw a straight line between two points by the side of a *ruler*. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

RU'LY.* *adj.* [from *rule*.] Moderate; quiet; orderly. This is a proper word, as opposed to *unruly*; and is old in the language. Cotgrave and Sherwood both have it.

RUM.† *n. s.*

1. A country parson, Dr. Johnson says; calling it a cant word, and citing the verses of Swift in proof of his definition. Swift has elsewhere applied it in a similar manner. But the general meaning is a queer or old-fashioned person; transferred also to things, as to an old book. See also the adjective RUM.

I'm grown a mere mopus; no company comes,
But a rabble of tenants and rusty dull *rums*. *Swift.*

You're a rare *rum*, [to Dr. Mills.] *Swift in Sheridan's Life.*

The books, which booksellers call *rums*, appear to be very numerous. *Nichols's Liter. Anecd.* v. 471.

2. A kind of spirits distilled from molasses. I know not how derived. *Roemer* in Dutch is a drinking glass. Dr. Johnson.—*Rum* is the name it bears among the native Americans. Chambers.

Rum finds its market in North America. *Guthrie.*

RUM.* *adj.* Old-fashioned; odd; queer. A cant term.

Law, Locke, and Newton, and all the *rum* race,
That talk of their modes, their ellipses, and space!
The Lounger in the Student, vol. 2. p. 279.

I have heard—that the expression *rum* books arose from Osborne's sending large assortments of unsaleable works to Jamaica in exchange for rum. But I believe this etymology is erroneous. See a large number of words connected with *rum* in N. Bailey's Collection of Canting Words and Terms. *Nichols's Liter. Anecd.* v. 471.

To RU'MBLE.† *v. n.* [*rommelen*, Teut. *rommeler*, old Fr. *rombolare*, Ital. *ramla*, Su. Goth. Serenius derives the last from the Icel. *rymber*, murmur. Dr. Jamieson considers it as a diminutive from the Su. Goth. *raama*, to roar.] To make a hoarse low continued noise.

The trembling streams, which wont in channels clear
To *rumble* gently down with murmur soft,
And were by them right tuneful taught to bear
A base's part amongst their consort; oft,
Now forc'd to overflow with brackish tears,
With troublous noise did dull their dainty ears. *Spenser.*

Rumble thy belly full, spit fire, spout rain;
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire are my daughters;
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness. *Shakspeare.*

Our courtier thinks that he's preferr'd, whom every man envies;
When love so [illegible] in his pate, no sleep comes in his eyes. *Suckling.*

The fire she fann'd, with greater fury burn'd,
Rumbling within. *Dryden.*

Th' included vapours, that in caverns dwell,
Lab'ring with colick pangs, and close confin'd,
In vain sought issue from the *rumbling* wind. *Dryden.*

On a sudden there was heard a most dreadful *rumbling* noise within the entrails of the machine, after which the mountain burst. *Addison.*

RU'MBLER. *n. s.* [from *rumble*.] The person or thing that rumbles.

RU'MBLING.* *n. s.* [from *rumble*.] A hoarse low continued noise.

At the rushing of his chariots, and at the *rumbling* of his wheels, the fathers shall not look back to their children for feebleness. *Jerem.* xlvii. 3.

Apollo starts, and all Parnassus shakes
At the rude *rumbling* Baralipton makes. *Roscommon.*

Several monarchs have acquainted me, how often they have been shook from their respective thrones by the *rumbling* of a wheelbarrow! *Spectator.*

RU'MBOUGE.* Yorksh. Dial. See RAMBOOZE.

RU'MINANT. *adj.* [*ruminant*, Fr. *ruminans*, Latin.] Having the property of chewing the cud.

Ruminant creatures have a power of directing the peristaltick motion upwards and downwards. *Ray.*

RU'MINANT.* *n. s.* An animal that chews the cud.

The description, given of the muscular part of the gullet, is very exact in *ruminants*, but not in men. *Derham.*

To RU'MINATE. *v. n.* [*ruminer*, Fr. *rumino*, Lat.]

1. To chew the cud.

Others—fill'd with pasture gazing sat,
Or bedward *ruminating*. *Milton, P. L.*

The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment, appears from the contrivance of nature in making the salivary ducts of animals, which *ruminate* or chew the cud, extremely open. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

On the grassy bank
Some *ruminating* lie. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. To muse; to think again and again.

Alone sometimes she walk'd in secret where,
To *ruminate* upon her discontent. *Fairfax.*

Of ancient prudence here he *ruminates*,
Of rising kingdoms, and of falling states. *Waller.*

I am at a solitude, an house between Hampstead and London, wherein Sir Charles Sedley died: this circumstance sets me a thinking and *ruminating* upon the employments in which men of wit exercise themselves. *Steele to Pope.*

He practises a slow meditation, and *ruminates* on the subject; and perhaps in two nights and days rouses those several ideas which are necessary. *Watts on the Mind.*

To RU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*rumino*, Lat.]

1. To chew over again.

2. To muse on; to meditate over and over again.

'Tis a studied, not a present thought,
By duty *ruminated*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The condemned English
Sit patiently, and inly *ruminate*
The morning's danger. *Shakspeare.*

Mad with desire she *ruminates* her sin,
And wishes all her wishes o'er again;
Now she despairs, and now resolves to try;
Wou'd not, and wou'd again, she knows not why. *Dryden.*

RUMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*ruminatio*, Lat. from *ruminate*.]

1. The property or act of chewing the cud.

Rumination is given to animals, to enable them at once to lay up a great store of food, and afterwards to chew it. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Meditation; reflection.

It is a melancholy of mine own, extracted from many objects, in which my often *rumination* wraps me in a most humorous sadness. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Retiring, full of *rumination* sad,
He mourns the weakness of these latter times. *Thomson.*

RU'MINATOR.* *n. s.* [from *ruminate*; Fr. *rumineur*.] One that considers or thinks of, deliberates or pauses on, a matter. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To RU'MMAGE.† *v. a.* [*raumen*, Germ. to empty, Skinner: *rimari*, Lat. Dr. Johnson.—Perhaps from *raum*, room, space. Germ. and Sax. See ROMAGE. Phillips says, it is originally a sea term, and properly signifies "to remove goods or luggage out of a ship's hold." As in order to this, Mr. Malone has added, "they must be searched for and tumbled about, hence the word came to signify to *search*, to *tumble about*, in which last sense it is used by women."] To search; to evacuate.

Our greedy seamen *rummage* every hold,
Smile on the booty of each wealthier chest. *Dryden.*

To RU'MMAGE. *v. n.* To search places.

A fox was *rummaging* among a great many carved figures, there was one very extraordinary piece. *L'Estrange.*

Some on antiquated authors pore;
Rummage for sense. *Dryden, Pers.*

I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little-Britain and Duck-lane. *Swift.*

RU'MMAGE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Search; act of tumbling things about. A low word.

RU'MMER. *n. s.* [*roemer*, Dutch.] A glass; a drinking cup.

Imperial Rhine bestow'd the generous *rummer.* *Philips.*

RU'MOROUS.* *adj.* [from *rumour.*] Famous; notorious. Not in use.

The *rumourouse* fall of antichryst and his kyngdome. *Bale on the Revel.* P. iii. (1550.)

RU'MOUR. *n. s.* [*rumeur*, Fr. *rumor*, Lat.] Flying or popular report; bruit; fame.

There ran a *rumour*
Of many worthy fellows that were out. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Great is the *rumour* of this dreadful knight,
And his atchievements of no less account. *Shakspeare.*

Rumour next, and chance,
And tumult, and confusion, all embroil'd. *Milton, P. L.*

She heard an ancient *rumour* fly,
That times to come should see the Trojan race
Her Carthage ruin. *Dryden, Æn.*

To RU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report abroad; to bruit.

Catesby, *rumour* it abroad,
That Anne my wife is sick, and like to die. *Shakspeare.*

All abroad was *rumour'd*, that this day
Samson should be brought forth. *Milton, S. A.*

He was *rumoured* for the author, and as such published to the world by the London and Cambridge stationers. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

'Twas *rumour'd*,
My father 'scap'd from out the citadel. *Dryden.*

RU'MOURER. *n. s.* [from *rumour.*] Reporter; spreader of news.

A slave
Reports, the Volscians, with two several powers,
Are entered into the Roman territories.
—Go see this *rumourer* whipt: it cannot be. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

RUMP.† *n. s.* [*rumpf*, Germ. *romp*, Dutch; derived by Wachter from the Lat. *rumpo*, "quia truncus est pars à toto avulsa."]

1. The end of the back bone; used vulgarly of beasts, and contemptuously of human beings.

At her *rump* she growing had behind
A fox's tail. *Spenser.*

If his holiness would thump
His reverend bum 'gainst horse's *rump*,
He might be equipt from his own stable. *Prior.*

Rumps of beef with virgin honey strew'd. *King.*

Last trotted forth the gentle swine,
To ease her itch against the stump,
And dismally was heard to whine,
All as she scrubb'd her meazly *rump.* *Swift, Miscell.*

2. The buttocks.

He charg'd him first to bind
Crowdero's hands on *rump* behind. *Hudibras.*

3. A name applied, in the history of this country, to the parliament at certain periods, during the usurpation of Cromwell. It was called the *rump-parliament*, lord Clarendon says, from the notable detestation men had of it as the *fag-end of a carcass long since expired.* * See also Walker's Hist. of Independency, P. ii. p. 32.

A pox on the pitiful *rump*,
That a third time above board vapours!
Collect. of Loyal Songs, ii. 138.

The *rump* abolished the House of Lords, the army abolished the *rump*, and by this army of saints Cromwell governed. *Swift, Exam.* No. 39.

RU'MPER.* *n. s.* One who favoured the rump-parliament; one who had been a member of it.

Dr. Palmer, a great *rumper*, warden of All Souls' college, being then very ill and weak, had a rump thrown up from the street at his windows. He had been one of the rump-parliament, and a great favourite of Oliver. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 140.

RU'MPLE. *n. s.* [hpympelle, Saxon.] Pucker; rude plait.

Fair Virginia would her fate bestow
On Rutila, and change her faultless make
For the foul *rumple* of her camel-back. *Dryden.*

To RU'MPLE.† *v. a.* [*rompelen*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. —From the Sax. hpympelle, rugæ. *Rumple* was originally *rympyl*, as in the Prompt. Parv.] To crush or contract into inequalities and corrugations; to crush together out of shape.

I—will be so hardy as once more to unpin your spruce fastidious oratory, to *rumple* her laces, her frizzles, and her bobbins! *Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.*

Each vital speck, in which remains
The entire, but *rumpled* animal, contains
Organs perplex'd. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

I *rumpled* petticoats, or tumbled beds,
Or discompos'd the head-dress of a prude. *Pope.*

Never put on a clean apron, till you have made your lady's bed, for fear of *rumpling* your apron. *Swift.*

To RUN.† *v. n.* pret. *ran.* [*rinnan*, Gothick; pennan, Saxon. And, according to the Saxon form, our word was originally written; of which, as well as of the existence of the Sax. word Dr. Johnson has taken no notice. Chaucer writes it *renne.* And so particular was Barret in respect to this form of the word in his Alveary of 1580, that he has given it, "To runne, or *rather* to renne."]

1. To move swiftly; to ply the legs in such a manner, as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time; to make haste; to pass with very quick pace.

Their feet *run* to evil, and make haste to shed blood. *Prov.*

Laban *ran* out unto the man unto the well. *Gen.* xxiv. 29.

Since death's near, and *runs* with so much force,
We must meet first, and intercept his course. *Dryden.*

He *ran* up the ridges of the rocks amain. *Dryden.*

Let a shoe-boy clean your shoes, and *run* of errands. *Swift.*

2. To use the legs in motion.

Seldom there is need of this, till young children can *run* about. *Locke.*

3. To move in a hurry.

The priest and people *run* about,
And at the ports all thronging out,
As if their safety were to quit
Their mother. *B. Jonson.*

4. To pass on the surface, not through the air.

The Lord sent thunder, and the fire *ran* along upon the ground. *Ex.* ix. 25.

5. To rush violently.

Let not thy voice be heard, lest angry fellows *run* upon thee, and thou lose thy life. *Judges*, xviii. 25.

Now by the winds and raging waves I swear,
Your safety more than mine was thus my care;
Lest of the guide bereft, the rudder lost,
Your ship should *run* against the rocky coast. *Dryden.*

They have avoided that rock, but *run* upon another no less dangerous. *Burnet, Theory.*

I discover those shoals of life which are concealed in order to keep the unwary from *running* upon them. *Addison.*

6. To take a course at sea.

Running under the island Clauda, we had much work to come by the boat. *Acts*, xxvii. 16.

7. To contend in a race.

A horseboy, being lighter than you, may be trusted to *run* races with less damage to the horses. *Swift.*

8. To flee; not to stand. It is often followed by *away* in this sense.

The difference between the valour of the Irish rebels and the Spaniards was, that the one *ran away* before they were charged, and the other straight after. *Bacon.*

I do not see a face
Worthy a man that dares look up and stand
One thunder out; but downward all like beasts
Running away at every flash. *B. Jonson.*

The rest dispers'd, *run*, some disguis'd,
To unknown coasts; some to the shores do fly. *Daniel.*

They, when they're out of hopes of flying,
Will *run away* from death by dying. *Hudibras.*

Your child shrieks, and *runs away* at a frog. *Locke.*

9. To go away by stealth.

My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew, my master. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

10. To emit, or let flow any liquid.

My statues,
Like a fountain, with a hundred spouts,
Did *run* pure blood. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

I command, that the conduit *run* nothing but claret. *Shakspeare.*

In some houses, wainscots will sweat, so that they will almost *run* with water. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Rivers *run* potable gold. *Milton, P. L.*

Caicus roll'd a crimson flood,
And Thebes *ran* red with her own natives' blood. *Dryden.*

The greatest vessel, when full, if you pour in still, it must *run* out some way, and the more it *runs* out at one side, the less it *runs* out at the other. *Temple.*

11. To flow; to stream; to have a current; not to stagnate.

Innumerable islands were covered with flowers, and interwoven with shining seas that *ran* among them. *Addison.*

Her fields he cloth'd, and cheer'd her blasted face
With *running* fountains and with springing grass. *Addison.*

See daisies open, rivers *run*. *Parnel.*

12. To be liquid; to be fluid.

In lead melted, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little hole, in which put quicksilver wrapped in a piece of linnen, and it will fix and *run* no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in snow
The mountain stands; nor can the rising sun,
Unfix her frosts, and teach 'em how to *run*. *Addison.*

As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run*,
And trickle into drops before the sun,
So melts the youth. *Addison, Ov.*

13. To be fusible; to melt.

Her form glides through me, and my heart gives way;
This iron heart, which no impression took
From wars, melts down, and *runs*, if she but looks. *Dryden.*

Sussex iron ores *run* freely in the fire. *Woodward.*

14. To fuse; to melt.

Your iron must not burn in the fire; that is, *run* or melt; for then it will be brittle. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

15. To pass; to proceed.

You, having *run* through so much publick business, have found out the secret so little known, that there is a time to give it over. *Temple, Miscell.*

If there remains an eternity to us, after the short revolution of time, we so swiftly *run* over here, 'tis clear, that all the happiness that can be imagined in this fleeting state, is not valuable in respect of the future. *Locke.*

16. To flow as periods or metre; to have a cadence: as, the lines run smoothly.

17. To go away; to vanish; to pass.

As fast as our time *runs*, we should be very glad in most parts of our lives, that it *ran* much faster. *Addison.*

18. To have a legal course; to be practised.

Customs *run* only upon our goods imported or exported, and that but once for all; whereas interest *runs* as well upon our ships as goods, and must be yearly paid. *Child.*

19. To have a course in any direction.

A hound *runs* counter, and yet draws dry foot well. *Shakspeare.*

Little is the wisdom, where the flight
So *runs* against all reason. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

That punishment follows not in this life the breach of this rule, and consequently has not the force of a law, in countries where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter to it, is evident. *Locke.*

Had the present war *run* against us, and all our attacks upon the enemy been vain, it might look like a degree of frenzy to be determined on so impracticable an undertaking. *Addison.*

20. To pass in thought or speech.

Cou'd you hear the annals of our fate;
Through such a train of woes if I should *run*,
The day wou'd sooner than the tale be done. *Dryden.*

By reading, a man antedates his life; and this way of *running* up beyond one's nativity, is better than Plato's pre-existence. *Collier.*

Virgil, in his first Georgick, has *run* into a set of precepts foreign to his subject. *Addison.*

Raw and injudicious writers propose one thing for their subject, and *run* off to another. *Felton.*

21. To be mentioned cursorily or in few words.

The whole *runs* on short, like articles in an account, whereas, if the subject were fully explained, each of them might take up half a page. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

22. To have a continual tenour of any kind.

Discourses *ran* thus among the clearest observers: it was said, that the prince, without any imaginable stain of his religion, had, by the sight of foreign courts, much corroborated his judgement. *Wotton, D. of Buckingham.*

The king's ordinary style *runneth*, our sovereign lord the king. *Sanderson.*

23. To be busied upon.

His grisly beard his pensive bosom sought,
And all on Lausus *ran* his restless thought. *Dryden.*

When we desire any thing, our minds *run* wholly on the good circumstances of it; when 'tis obtained, our minds *run* wholly on the bad ones. *Swift.*

24. To be popularly known.

Men gave them their own names, by which they *run* a great while in Rome. *Temple.*

25. To have reception, success, or continuance: as, the pamphlet *ran* much among the lower people.

26. To go on by by a succession of parts.

She saw with joy the line immortal *run*,
Each sire imprest and glaring in his son. *Pope.*

27. To proceed in a train of conduct.

If you suspend your indignation against my brother, till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent, you should *run* a certain course. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

28. To pass into some change.

Is it really desirable, that there should be such a being in the world, as takes care of the frame of it, that it do not *run* into confusion, and ruin mankind? *Tillotson.*

Wonder at my patience;
Have I not cause to rave, and beat my breast,
To rend my heart with grief, and *run* distracted? *Addison.*

29. To pass.

We have many evils to prevent, and much danger to *run* through. *Bp. Taylor.*

30. To proceed in a certain order.

Day yet wants much of his race to *run*. *Milton, P. L.*

Thus in a circle *runs* the peasant's pain,
And the year rolls within itself again. *Dryden.*

This church is very rich in relicks, which *run* up as high as Daniel and Abraham. *Addison on Italy.*

Milk by boiling will change to yellow, and *run* through all the intermediate degrees, till it stops in an intense red. *Arbuthnot.*

31. To be in force.

The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years' profits of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that *runneth* against him. *Bacon.*

The time of instance shall not commence or *run* till after contestation of suit. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

32. To be generally received.

Neither was he ignorant what report *ran* of himself, and how he had lost the hearts of his subjects. *Knolles.*

33. To be carried on in any manner.

Concessions, that *run* as high as any, the most charitable protestants make. *Atterbury.*

In popish countries the power of the clergy *runs* higher, and excommunication is more formidable. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

34. To have a track or course.

Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinus *run* up above the orifice. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

One led me over those parts of the mines, where metalline veins *run.* *Boyle.*

35. To pass irregularly.

The planets do not of themselves move in curve lines, but are kept in them by some attractive force, which, if once suspended, they would for ever *run* out in right lines. *Cheyne.*

36. To make a gradual progress.

The wing'd colonies
There settling, seize the sweets the blossoms yield,
And a low murmur *runs* along the field. *Pope.*

37. To be predominant.

This *run* in the head of a late writer of natural history, who is not wont to have the most lucky hits in the conduct of his thoughts. *Woodward on Fossils.*

38. To tend in growth.

A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably water the one, and destroy the other. *Bacon.*

39. To grow exuberantly.

Joseph is a fruitful bough, whose branches *run* over the wall. *Gen.* xlix. 22.

Study your race, or the soil of your family will dwindle into cits, or *run* into wits. *Tatler.*

If the richness of the ground cause turnips to *run* to leaves, treading down the leaves will help their rooting. *Mortimer.*

In some, who have *run* up to men without a liberal education, many great qualities are darkened. *Felton.*

Magnanimity may *run* up to profusion or extravagance. *Pope.*

40. To excern pus or matter.

Whether his flesh *run* with his issue, or be stopped, it is his uncleanness. *Lev.* xiii. 3.

41. To become irregular; to change to something wild.

Many have *run* out of their wits for women. 1 *Esdr.* iv.

Our king return'd,
The muse *run* mad to see her exil'd lord;
On the crack'd stage the bedlam heroes roar'd. *Granville.*

42. To go by artifice or fraud.

Hath publick faith, like a young heir,
For this taken up all sorts of ware,
And *run* into every tradesman's book,
Till both turn'd bankrupts? *Hudibras.*

Run in trust, and pay for it out of your wages. *Swift.*

43. To fall by haste, passion, or folly into fault or misfortune.

If thou remember'st not the slightest folly,
That ever love did make thee *run* into;
Thou hast not lov'd. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Solyman himself, in punishing the perjury of another, *ran* into wilful perjury himself, perverting the commendation of justice, which he had so much desired by his most bloody and unjust sentence. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

From not using it right, come all those mistakes we *run* into in our endeavours after happiness. *Locke.*

44. To fall; to pass; to make transition.

In the middle of a rainbow, the colours are sufficiently distinguished; but near the borders they *run* into one another, so that you hardly know how to limit the colours. *Watts.*

45. To have a general tendency.

Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments, and the extremes into despotick power. *Swift.*

46. To proceed as on a ground or principle.

It is a confederating with him, to whom the sacrifice is offered: for upon that the apostle's argument *runs.* *Atterbury.*

47. To go on with violence.

Tarquin, *running* into all the methods of tyranny, after a cruel reign was expelled. *Swift.*

48. *To* RUN *after.* To search for; to endeavour at, though out of the way.

The mind, upon the suggestion of any new notion, *runs after* similes, to make it the clearer to itself; which, though it may be useful in explaining our thoughts to others, is no right method to settle true notions in ourselves. *Locke.*

49. *To* RUN *away with.* To hurry without deliberation.

Thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue, but *run away with* a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view. *Locke.*

50. *To* RUN *in with.* To close; to comply.

Though Ramus *run in with* the first reformers of learning, in his opposition to Aristotle, yet he has given us a plausible system. *Baker.*

51. *To* RUN *on.* To be continued.

If, through our too much security, the same should *run on,* soon might we feel our estate brought to those lamentable terms, whereof this hard and heavy sentence was by one of the ancients uttered. *Hooker.*

52. *To* RUN *on.* To continue the same course.

Running on with vain prolixity. *Drayton.*

53. *To* RUN *over.* To be so full as to overflow.

He fills his famish'd maw, his mouth *runs o'er*
With unchew'd morsels, while he churns the gore. *Dryden.*

54. *To* RUN *over.* To be so much as to overflow.

Milk while it boils, or wine while it works, *run over* the vessels they are in, and possess more place than when they were cool. *Digby on Bodies.*

55. *To* RUN *over.* To recount cursorily.

I shall *run* them *over* slightly, remarking chiefly what is obvious to the eye. *Ray.*

I shall not *run over* all the particulars, that would shew what pains are used to corrupt children. *Locke.*

56. *To* RUN *over.* To consider cursorily.

These four every man should *run over,* before he censure the works he shall view. *Wotton on Architecture.*

If we *run over* the other nations of Europe, we shall only pass through so many different scenes of poverty. *Addison.*

57. *To* RUN *over.* To run through.

Should a man *run over* the whole circle of earthly pleasures, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not satisfaction. *South.*

58. *To* RUN *out.* To be at an end.

When a lease had *run out,* he stipulated with the tenant to resign up twenty acres, without lessening his rent, and no great abatement of the fine. *Swift.*

59. *To* RUN *out.* To spread exuberantly.

Insectile animals, for want of blood, *run* all *out* into legs. *Hammond.*

The zeal of love *runs out* into suckers, like a fruitful tree. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Holy Living.*

Some papers are written with regularity; others *run out* into the wildness of essays. *Spectator.*

60. *To* RUN *out.* To expatiate.

Nor is it sufficient to *run out* into beautiful digressions, unless they are something of a piece with the main design of the Georgick. *Addison.*

On all occasions, she *run out* extravagantly in praise of Hocus. *Arbuthnot.*

They keep to their text, and *run out* upon the power of the pope, to the diminution of councils. *Baker.*

He shews his judgement, in not letting his fancy *run out* into long descriptions. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

61. *To* RUN *out.* To be wasted or exhausted.

He hath *run out* himself, and led forth
His desp'rate party with him; blown together
Aids of all kinds. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Th' estate *runs out*, and mortgages are made,
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd. *Dryden.*

62. *To* RUN *out.* To grow poor by expence disproportionate to income.

From growing riches with good cheer,
To *running out* by starving here. *Swift.*

So little gets for what she gives,
We really wonder how she lives!
And had her stock been less, no doubt,
She must have long ago *run out.* *Dryden.*

To RUN. *v. a.*

1. To pierce; to stab.

Poor Romeo is already dead, *run* through the ear with a love song. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Hipparchus, going to marry, consulted Philander upon the occasion; Philander represented his mistress in such strong colours, that the next morning he received a challenge, and before twelve he was *run* through the body. *Spectator.*

I have known several instances, where the lungs *run* thro' with a sword have been consolidated and healed. *Blackmore.*

2. To force; to drive.

In nature, it is not convenient to consider every difference that is in things, and divide them into distinct classes: this will *run* us into particulars, and we shall be able to establish no general truth. *Locke.*

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unusual stress may discourage it, yet this must not *run* it, by an over-great shyness of difficulties, into a lazy sauntering about ordinary things. *Locke.*

A talkative person *runs* himself upon great inconveniencies, by blabbing out his own or other's secrets. *Ray.*

3. To force into any way or form.

Some, used to mathematical figures, give a reference to the methods of that science in divinity or politick enquiries; others, accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke.*

What is raised in the day, settles in the night; and its cold *runs* the thin juices into thick sizy substances. *Cheyne.*

The daily complaisance of gentlemen, *runs* them into variety of expressions; whereas your scholars are more close, and frugal of their words. *Felton on the Classicks.*

4. To drive with violence.

They *ran* the ship aground. *Acts*, xxvii. 41.

This proud Turk offered scornfully to pass by without vailing, which the Venetian captains not enduring, set upon him with such fury, that the Turks were enforced to *run* both their gallies on shore. *Knolles, Hist.*

5. To melt; to fuse.

The purest gold must be *run* and washed. *Felton.*

6. To incur; to fall into.

He *runneth* two dangers, that he shall not be faithfully counselled, and that he shall have hurtful counsel given. *Bacon.*

The tale I tell is only of a cock,
Who had not *run* the hazard of his life,
Had he believ'd his dream, and not his wife. *Dryden.*

Consider the hazard I have *run* to see you here. *Dryden.*

O that I could now prevail with any one to count up what he hath got by his most beloved sins, what a dreadful danger he *runs*. *Calamy.*

I shall *run* the danger of being suspected to have forgot what I am about. *Locke.*

7. To venture; to hazard.

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon.*

Take here her reliques and her gods, to *run*
With them thy fate, with them new walls expect. *Denham.*

A wretched exil'd crew
Resolv'd, and willing under my command,
To *run* all hazards both of sea and land. *Dryden.*

8. To import or export without duty.

Heavy impositions lessen the import, and are a strong temptation of *running* goods. *Swift.*

9. To prosecute in thought.

To *run* the world back to its first original, and view nature in its cradle, to trace the outgoings of the Ancient of Days in the first instance of his creative power, is a research too great for mortal enquiry. *South.*

The world hath not stood so long, but we can still *run* it up to artless ages, when mortals lived by plain nature. *Burnet.*

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run* it up to its *punctum saliens.* *Collier.*

I present you with some peculiar thoughts, rather than *run* a needless treatise upon the subject at length. *Felton.*

10. To push.

Some English speakers *run* their hands into their pockets, others look with great attention on a piece of blank paper. *Addison.*

11. *To* RUN *down.* To chase to weariness.

They *ran down* a stag, and the ass divided the prey very honestly. *L'Estrange.*

12. *To* RUN *down.* To crush; to overbear.

Though out-number'd, overthrown,
And by the fate of war *run down*,
Their duty never was defeated. *Hudibras.*

Some corrupt affections in the soul urge him on with such impetuous fury, that, when we see a man overborn and *run down* by them, we cannot but pity the person, while we abhor the crime. *South.*

It is no such hard matter to convince or *run down* a drunkard, and to answer any pretences he can alledge for his sin. *South.*

The common cry
Then *ran* you *down* for your rank loyalty. *Dryden.*

Religion is *run down* by the license of these times. *Berkeley.*

13. This is one of the words which serves for use when other words are wanted, and has therefore obtained a great multiplicity of relations and intentions; but it may be observed always to retain much of its primitive idea, and to imply progression, and, for the most part, progressive violence.

RUN.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of running.

The ass sets up a hideous bray, and fetches a *run* at them open mouth. *L'Estrange.*

2. Course; motion.

Want of motion, whereby the *run* of humours is stayed, furthers putrefaction. *Bacon.*

3. Flow; cadence.

He no where uses any softness, or any *run* of verses to please the ear. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

4. Course; process.

Our common *run* of ladies. *Swift.*

5. Way; will; uncontrolled course.

Talk of some other subject; the thoughts of it make me mad; our family must have their *run.* *Arbuthnot.*

6. Long reception; continued success.

It is impossible for detached papers to have a general *run* or long continuance, if not diversified with humour. *Addison.*

7. Modish clamour; popular censure.

You cannot but have observed, what a violent *run* there is among too many weak people against university education. *Swift.*

He bade him not be discouraged at this *run* upon him; for though they had got the laughers upon their side, yet mere wit and raillery could not hold it out long against a work of so much learning. *Warburton, Notes on Pope.*

8. *At the long* RUN. In fine; in conclusion; at the end.

They produce ill-conditioned ulcers, for the most part mortal *in the long run* of the disease. *Wiseman.*

Wickedness may prosper for a while, but *at the long run*, he that sets all knaves at work will pay them. *L'Estrange.*

Shuffling may serve for a time, but truth will most certainly carry it *at the long run.* *L'Estrange.*

Hath falshood proved *at the long run* more for the advancement of his estate than truth? *Tillotson.*

RU'NAGATE. *n. s.* [corrupted from *renegat*, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apostate.

The wretch, compell'd, a *runagate* became,
And learn'd what ill a miser state doth breed. *Sidney.*
God bringeth the prisoners out of captivity; but letteth the *runagates* continue in scarceness. *Ps.* lxviii. 6.
I dedicate myself to your sweet pleasure,
More noble than that *runagate* to your bed. *Shakspeare.*
As Cain, after he had slain Abel, had no certain abiding; so the Jews, after they had crucified the Son of God, became *runagates.* *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

RU'NAWAY. *n. s.* [*run* and *away.*] One that flies from danger; one who departs by stealth; a fugitive.

Come at once,
For the close night doth play the *runaway,*
And we are staid for. *Shakspeare.*
Thou *runaway,* thou coward, art thou fled?
Speak in some bush; where dost thou hide thy head? *Shakspeare.*

RUNCA'TION.* *n. s.* [*runcatio,* Lat.] Act of clearing away weeds. Bailey, and Chambers. Not now in use. Evelyn has employed it.

RU'NDLE. *n. s.* [corrupted from *roundle,* of *round.*]

1. A round; a step of a ladder.

The angels did not fly, but mounted the ladder by degrees; we are to consider the several steps and *rundles* we are to ascend by. *Duppa.*

2. A peritrochium; something put round an axis.

The third mechanical faculty, stiled *axis in peritrochio,* consists of an axis or cylinder, having a *rundle* about it, wherein are fastened divers spokes, by which the whole may be turned round. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

RU'NDLET.† *n. s.* [perhaps *runlet* or *roundlet.* Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson's conjecture as to *runlet* is right. "He allowed no other library than a full-stored cellar, resembling the buts to folios, barrels to quartos, smaller *runlets* to less volumes." Fuller, Hol. and Prof. State, 1648, p. 448.] A small barrel.

Set a *rundlet* of verjuice over against the sun in summer, to see whether it will sweeten. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

RUNE.* *n. s.* [Run, Cimbr. et Sax. *litera; character.* "Septentrionalium veterum literæ vocantur *runæ.* Insculpebant eas ligneis et fraxineis (*buchen*) præcipuè tabulis aut bacillis, (quas *stab* et *staebe* adpellamus;) quod quia difficillimum, si curvis ductibus et flexionibus constitissent literæ, rotundas ferè lineas omnes in rectas redigebant. Dedit id locum Germanicæ literarum adpellationi (*buchstaben*) æquè ac alii, quâ *runar, runer,* et *runnen,* dicuntur frequentissimè, præsertìm in lapidibus sepulchralibus, quæ familiari formâ finiuntur, *incidi fecit runas. Runa* enim, hodiè *rinne,* idem est quòd rima, canalis, fissura." Keysler, p. 463.] The Runick character, or letter.

The *runes* were for long periods of time in use upon materials more lasting than any others employed to the same purpose. *Temple.*
There are many manuscripts now remaining, by which it will appear, that the Danish *runes* were much studied among our Saxon ancestors. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. Diss. i.

RUNG. pret. and part. pass. of *ring.*

The heavens and all the constellations *rung.* *Milton, P. L.*

RUNG.* *n. s.* [*hrugg,* Goth. pronounced *hrung,* a rod, a staff.]

1. A spar; a round or step of a ladder: so used in the north of England.

2. *Rungs* are what the carpenters call those timbers in a ship, which constitute her floor, and are bolted to the keel. Skinner. [Icel. *raung,* pl. *rungor;* Su. Goth. *rong;* Fr. *varangues,* the ribs of a ship. Dr. Jamieson.]

RU'NICK.* *adj.* [See RUNE.] Denoting the letters and language of the ancient northern nations.

Odin was the first inventor, at least the first engraver, of the *Runick* letters or characters. *Temple.*
There huge Colosses rose with trophies crown'd,
And *Runic* characters were grav'd around. *Pope.*

RU'NNEL.† *n. s.* [from *run.*] A rivulet; a small brook.

With murmur loud, down from the mountain's side,
A little *runnel* tumbled neere the place. *Fairfax.*
Pale Melancholy sat retir'd;
And from her wild sequester'd seat,
In notes by distance made more sweet,
Pour'd through the mellow horn her pensive soul;
And, dashing soft from rocks around,
Bubbling *runnels* join'd the sound. *Collins, Ode on the Passions.*

RU'NNER.† *n. s.* [from *run.*]

1. One that runs; that which runs.

The ships, built in this fashion, were found better *runners* than any made before. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 236.

2. A racer.

Fore-spent with toil, as *runners* with a race,
I lay me down a little while to breathe. *Shakspeare.*
Here those that in the rapid course delight,
The rival *runners* without order stand. *Dryden.*

3. A messenger.

To Tonson or Lintot his lodgings are better known than to the *runners* of the post-office. *Swift to Pope.*

4. A shooting sprig.

In every root there will be one *runner,* which hath little buds on it, which may be cut into. *Mortimer.*

5. One of the stones of a mill.

The mill goes much heavier by the stone they call the *runner,* being so large. *Mortimer.*

6. [*Erythropus.*] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

RU'NNET. *n. s.* [ᵹerunnen, Sax. coagulated.] A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese. It is sometimes written *rennet;* which see.

The milk of the fig hath the quality of *runnet* to gather cheese. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
It coagulates the blood, as *runnet* turns milk. *More.*
The milk in the stomach of calves, coagulated by the *runnet,* is rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arbuthnot.*

RU'NNING. *adj.* Kept for the race.

He will no more complain of the frowns of the world, or a small cure, or the want of a patron, than he will complain of the want of a laced coat, or a *running* horse. *Law.*

RU'NNING.* *n. s.* [from *run.*]

1. Act of moving on with celerity.

A *running* that could not be seen of skipping beasts. *Wisd.* xvii. 19.

2. Discharge of a wound or sore.

RU'NNION.† *n. s.* See RONION. A paltry scurvy wretch.

RUNT. *n. s.* [*runte,* in the Teutonick dialects, signifies a bull or cow, and is used in contempt by us for small cattle; as *kefyl,* the Welsh term for a horse, is used for a worthless horse.] Any animal small below the natural growth of the kind.

Reforming Tweed
Hath sent us *runts* even of her church's breed. *Cleaveland.*
Of tame pigeons, are croppers, carriers, and *runts.* *Walton.*
This overgrown *runt* has struck off his heels, lowered his foretop, and contracted his figure. *Addison.*

RUPEE'.* *n. s.* An East Indian silver coin, worth about two shillings and four-pence.

In silver, fourteen *roopees* make a masse. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 45.

Ru'ption.† *n. s.* [*ruption*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *ruptus*, Lat.] Breach; solution of continuity.

The plenitude of vessels or plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by *ruption* or apertion. *Wiseman.*

RU'PTURE. *n. s.* [*rupture*, Fr. from *ruptus*, Lat.]

1. The act of breaking; state of being broken; solution of continuity.

The egg,
Bursting with kindly *rupture*, forth disclos'd,
Their callow young. *Milton, P. L.*

A lute-string will bear a hundred weight without *rupture*, but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity. *Arbuthnot.*

The diets of infants ought to be extremely thin, such as lengthen the fibres without *rupture*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A breach of peace; open hostility.

When the parties, that divide the common-wealth, come to a *rupture*, it seems every man's duty to chuse a side. *Swift.*

3. Burstenness; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut.

The *rupture* of the groin or scrotum is the most common species of hernia. *Sharp, Surgery.*

To **Ru'pture.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break; to burst; to suffer disruption.

The vessels of the brain and membranes, if *ruptured*, absorb the extravasated blood. *Sharp, Surgery.*

Ru'pturewort. *n. s.* [*herniaria*, Lat.] A plant.

RU'RAL.† *adj.* [*rural*, Fr. *ruralis*, from *rura*, Lat.] Country; existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country; resembling the country.

Lady, reserved to do pastoral company honour,
Joining your sweet voice to the *rural* music of desert. *Sidney.*

Here is a *rural* fellow,
That will not be denied your highness's presence;
He brings you figs. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Many worthy ministers, in their *rural* stations, shine with this virtue in the eyes of the world.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 84.

We turn
To where the silver Thames first *rural* grows. *Thomson.*

Ru'ralist.* *n. s.* [from *rural*.] One who leads a rural life.

You have recalled to my thoughts an image, which must have pleaded so strongly with our Egyptian *ruralists*, for a direct and unqualified adoration of the solar orb.
Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 3.

Rura'lity. } **Ru'ralness.** } *n. s.* [from *rural*.] The quality of being rural. *Dict.*

Ru'rally.* *adv.* [from *rural*.] As in the country.

The college itself [Jesus] is *rurally* situated at some distance from the body of the town, on the Newmarket-road.
Wakefield, Mem. p. 76.

Ruri'colist. *n. s.* [*ruricola*, Lat.] An inhabitant of the country. *Dict.*

Ruri'genous. *adj.* [*rura* and *gigno*, Lat.] Born in the country. *Dict.*

RUSE. *n. s.* [French.] Cunning; artifice; little stratagem; trick; wile; fraud; deceit. A French word neither elegant nor necessary.

I might here add much concerning the wiles and *ruses*, which these timid creatures use to save themselves. *Ray.*

RUSH.† *n. s.* [ꞃuꞅc, ꞃuꞅc, Sax. *reis*, Icel. *raus*, Goth. Chaucer, *rish*.]

1. A plant.

A *rush* hath a flower composed of many leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose; from the centre of which rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a fruit or husk, which is generally three-cornered, opening into three parts, and full of roundish seeds: they are planted with great care on the banks of the sea in Holland, in order to prevent the water from washing away the earth; for the roots of these *rushes* fasten themselves very deep in the ground, and mat themselves near the surface, so as to hold the earth closely together. *Miller.*

He taught me how to know a man in love; in which cage of *rushes* I am sure you are not prisoner. *Shakspeare.*

Man but a *rush* against Othello's breast,
And he retires. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, *rushes* strew'd, cobwebs swept? *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

Your farm requites your pains;
Though *rushes* overspread the neighb'ring plains. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing proverbially worthless.

I value it not a *rush*.
K. Charles I. Orig. Narr. of his Trial, No. 2. p. 6.

Not a *rush* matter, whether apes go on four legs or two.
L'Estrange.

John Bull's friendship is not worth a *rush*. *Arbuthnot.*

Rush-candle. *n. s.* [*rush* and *candle*.] A small blinking taper, made by stripping a rush, except one small stripe of the bark, which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow.

Be it moon or sun, or what you please;
And if you please to call it a *rush-candle*,
Henceforth it shall be so for me. *Shakspeare.*

Or, if your influence be quite damm'd up
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,
Though a *rush-candle* from the wicker-hole
Of some clay habitation visit us. *Milton, Comus.*

Ru'shlike.* *adj.* [*rush* and *like*.] Resembling a rush; weak; impotent.

Ne yet did seeke their glorie to advance,
By only tilting with a *rush-like* lance. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 788.

To **RUSH.**† *v. n.* [hꞃeoꞅan, bꞃeoꞅan, ꞃeoꞅan, Sax. *driusan*, Goth. to fall, or rush, *drus*, a fall.] To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity.

Gorgias removed out of the camp by night, to the end he might *rush* upon the camp of the Jews. 1 *Mac.* iv. 2.

Every one that was a warrior *rushed* out upon them. *Judith.*

Armies *rush* to battle in the clouds. *Milton, P. L.*

Why wilt thou *rush* to certain death and rage
In rash attempts beyond thy tender age,
Betray'd by pious love? *Dryden, Virg.*

Desperate should he *rush*, and lose his life,
With odds oppress'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

They will always strive to be good Christians, but never think it to be a part of religion, to *rush* into the office of princes or ministers. *Sprat.*

You say, the sea,
Does with its waves fall backward to the West,
And, thence repell'd, advances to the East;
While this revolving motion does endure,
The deep must reel, and *rush* from shore to shore. *Blackmore.*

With a *rushing* sound th' assembly bend
Diverse their steps. *Pope, Odyssey.*

Now sunk the sun from his aëreal height,
And o'er the shaded billows *rush'd* the night. *Pope.*

To **Rush.*** *v. a.* To push forward with violence.

Consideration, in a most special manner, we owe to our souls; for without it, we shall, as rash unadvised people use to do, *rush* them into infinite perils.
Wh. Duty of Man, Sund. 6. § 21.

Rush. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Violent course.

A gentleman of his train spurred up his horse, and with a violent *rush* severed him from the duke. *Wotton.*

Him while fresh and fragrant time
Cherisht in his golden prime,
The *rush* of death's unruly wave
Swept him off into his grave. *Crashaw.*

Cruel Auster thither hy'd him,
And with the *rush* of one rude blast,
Sham'd not spitefully to cast
All his leaves so fresh, so sweet. *Crashaw.*

RU'SHED.* *adj.* [from *rush.*] Abounding with rushes.
Near the *rush'd* marge of Cherwell's flood. *Warton.*

RU'SHER.* *n. s.* [from *To rush.*]

1. One who rushes forward.
They will be teachers of the simple before they have been the scholars of the wise.—Remit such *rushers*, not into the church only but pulpit, to the philosophy school to be shamed. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* (1654.)

2. One who strewed rushes on the floor, at the dances of our ancestors.
Fidlers, *rushers*, puppet-masters,
Jugglers, and gipsies. *B. Jonson.*

RU'SHINESS.* *n. s.* [from *rushy.*] State of being full of rushes. *Scott.*

RU'SHING.* *n. s.* [from *To rush.*] Any commotion, or violent course.
A *rushing* like the *rushing* of many waters. *Isaiah*, xvii. 12.
I heard behind me a voice of a great *rushing*. *Ezek.* iii. 12.

RU'SHY.† *adj.* [from *rush.*]

1. Abounding with rushes.
By the *rushy*-fringed bank,
Where grows the willow, and the ozier dank. *Milton, Comus.*
In *rushy* grounds, springs are found at the first spit. *Mortimer.*
The timid hare to some lone seat
Retir'd; the *rushy* fen or rugged furze. *Thomson.*

2. Made of rushes.
What knight like him could toss the *rushy* lance. *Tickell.*

RUSK. *n. s.* Hard bread for stores.
The lady sent me divers presents of fruits, sugar, and *rusk.* *Ralegh.*

RU'SMA. *n. s.* A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime steeped in water, of which the Turkish women make their psilothron, to take off their hair. *Grew.*

RU'SSET. *adj.* [*rousset*, Fr. *russus*, Lat.]

1. Reddishly brown. Such is the colour of apples called *russetings.*
The morn, in *russet* mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastward hill. *Shakspeare.*
Our summer such a *russet* livery wears,
As in a garment often dy'd appears. *Dryden.*

2. Newton seems to use it for grey; but, if the etymology be regarded, improperly.
This white spot was immediately encompassed with a dark grey or *russet*, and that dark grey with the colours of the first iris. *Newton, Opt.*

3. Coarse; homespun; rustick. It is much used in descriptions of the manners and dresses of the country, I suppose, because it was formerly the colour of rustick dress: in some places, the rusticks still dye clothes spun at home with bark, which must make them *russet.*
Taffeta phrases, silken terms precise,
Figures pedantical: these summer flies
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation:
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd
In *russet* yeas, and honest kersy noes. *Shakspeare.*

RU'SSET.† *n. s.* [see the adjective.] Country-dress.
Courtly silks in cares are spent,
When country's *russet* breeds content. *Heywood, Shepherd's Song.*
The Dorick dialect has a sweetness in its clownishness, like a fair shepherdess in her country *russet.* *Dryden.*

To RU'SSET.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give to any thing a reddishly brown colour.
The blossom blows, the summer-ray
Russets the plain. *Thomson, Hymn.*

RU'SSET.† } *n. s.* A name given to several sorts of
RU'SSETING. } pears or apples from their colour.
The *russet* pearmain is a very pleasant fruit, continuing long on the tree, and in the conservatory partakes both of the *russeting* and pearmain in colour and taste; the one side being generally *russet*, and the other streaked like a pearmain. *Mortimer.*
The apple-orange; then, the savoury *russeting.* *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 18.

RU'SSETY.* *adj.* [from *russet.*] Of a russet colour.

RUST. *n. s.* [ꞃuꞅꞇ, Saxon.]

1. The red desquamation of old iron.
This iron began at the length to gather *rust.* *Hooker.*
Rust-eaten pikes and swords in time to come,
When crooked plows dig up earth's fertile womb,
The husbandman shall oft discover. *May, Virgil.*
But Pallas came in shape of *rust*,
And 'twixt the spring and hammer thrust,
Her Gorgon shield, which made the cock
Stand stiff, as 'twere transform'd to stock. *Hudibras.*
My scymitar got some *rust* by the sea water. *Gulliver.*

2. The tarnished or corroded surface of any metal.
By dint of sword his crown he shall increase,
And scour his armour from the *rust* of peace. *Dryden.*

3. Loss of power by inactivity.

4. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration.
Let her see thy sacred truths cleared from all *rust* and dross of human mixtures. *King Charles.*

To RUST.† *v. n.* [from the noun; Sax. ꞃuꞅꞇian.]

1. To gather rust; to have the surface tarnished or corroded.
Her fallow leas,
The darnel hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth rest upon, while that the culter *rusts*,
That should deracinate such savagery. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
Our armours now may *rust*, our idle scymitars
Hang by our sides for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*

2. To degenerate in idleness.
Must I *rust* in Egypt, never more
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece? *Dryden.*

To RUST. *v. a.*

1. To make rusty.
Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

2. To impair by time or inactivity.

RU'STICAL. *adj.* [*rusticus*, Lat.] Rough; savage; boisterous; brutal; rude.
On he brought me unto so bare a house, that it was the picture of miserable happiness and rich beggary, served only by a company of *rustical* villains, full of sweat and dust, not one of them other than a labourer. *Sidney.*
This is by a *rustical* severity to banish all urbanity, whose harmless and confined condition is consistent with religion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
He confounds the singing and dancing of the Satyrs with the *rustical* entertainment of the first Romans. *Dryden.*

RU'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *rustical.*] Savagely; rudely; inelegantly.
My brother Jaques he keeps at school,
And report speaks goldenly of his profit;
For my part he keeps me *rustically* at home. *Shakspeare.*
Quintius here was born,
Whose shining plough-share was in furrows worn,
Met by his trembling wife, returning home,
And *rustically* joy'd, as chief of Rome. *Dryden.*

RU'STICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *rustical.*] The quality of being rustical; rudeness; savageness.

To RU'STICATE. *v. n.* [*rusticor*, Lat.] To reside in the country.
My lady Scudamore, from having *rusticated* in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the sake of seeing the sun, and to sleep because it is night. *Pope.*

To RU'STICATE. *v. a.* To banish into the country.
I was deeply in love with a milliner, upon which I was sent away, or, in the university phrase, *rusticated* for ever. *Spectator.*

RUSTICA'TION.* *n. s.* [*rustication*, Fr. from *rusticate.*]

A dwelling in the country. The word is old, being in Cockeram's vocabulary. Later usage of it implies a kind of exile into the country.

I was afraid that her resolution would sink under the sudden transition from a town life to such a melancholy state of *rustication*. *Smollett.*

Rusti'city. *n. s.* [*rusticité*, Fr. *rusticitas*, from *rusticus*, Lat.]

1. Qualities of one that lives in the country; simplicity; artlessness; rudeness; savageness.

There presented himself a tall, clownish, young man, who, falling before the queen of the fairies, desired that he might have the atchievement of any adventure, which, during the feast, might happen; that being granted, he rested him on the floor, unfit for a better place by his *rusticity*. *Spenser.*

The sweetness and *rusticity* of a pastoral cannot be so well exprest in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixt with the Dorick dialect. *Addison.*

This so general expence of their time would curtail the ordinary means of knowledge, as 'twould shorten the opportunities of vice; and so accordingly an universal *rusticity* presently took place, and stopped not till it had over-run the whole stock of mankind. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Rural appearance.

Ru'stick. *adj.* [*rusticus*, Lat. *rustique*, Fr.]

1. Rural; country.

By Lelius willing missing was the odds of the Iberian side, and continued so in the next by the excellent running of a knight, though fostered so by the muses, as many times the very *rustick* people left both their delights and profits to hearken to his songs. *Sidney.*

2. Rude; untaught; inelegant.

An ignorant clown cannot learn fine language or a courtly behaviour, when his *rustick* airs have grown up with him till the age of forty. *Watts, Logick.*

3. Brutal; savage.

My soul foreboded I should find the bower
Of some fell monster, fierce with barbarous power;
Some *rustick* wretch, who liv'd in heav'n's despight,
Contemning laws, and trampling on the right. *Pope.*

4. Artless; honest; simple.

5. Plain; unadorned.

An altar stood, *rustick*, of grassy sord. *Milton, P. L.*
With unguents smooth the polish'd marble shone,
Where ancient Neleus sat, a *rustick* throne. *Pope.*

Ru'stick.† *n. s.*

1. A clown; a swain; an inhabitant of the country.

As nothing is so rude and insolent as a wealthy *rustick*, all this his kindness is overlooked, and his person most unworthily railed at. *South.*

2. Rude sort of masonry, in imitation of simple nature, not according to rules of art.

Clap four slices of pilaster on't,
That laid with bits of *rustick* makes a front. *Pope.*

Ru'stily.* *adv.* [from *rusty.*] In a rusty state.

Their armour they should make look so *rustily*, and ill-favouredly, as might well become such wearers. *Sidney, Arcad.* b. 1.

Ru'stiness. *n. s.* [from *rusty.*] The state of being rusty.

To RU'STLE.† *v. n.* [hpiptlan, Sax. crepitare. "Factum crediderim à Suio-Goth. *hrista*, *rista*, quatere, usurpatumque primùm ad exprimendum sonum ab armis concussis factum." Serenius.] To make a low continued rattle; to make a quick succession of small noises.

He is coming; I hear the straw *rustle*. *Shakspeare.*

This life
Is nobler than attending for a check;
Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder, than *rustling* in unpaid-for silk. *Shakspeare.*

Thick swarm'd, both on the ground, and in the air
Brush'd with the hiss of *rustling* wings. *Milton.*

As when we see the winged winds engage,
Rustling from every quarter of the sky,
North, East, and West, in airy swiftness vy. *Granville.*

All begin the attack;
Fans clap, silks *rustle*, and tough whalebones crack. *Pope.*

Not less their number than the milk-white swans,
That o'er the winding of Cyaster's springs,
Stretch their long necks, and clap their *rustling* wings. *Pope.*

Ru'stling.* *n. s.* [from *rustle.*] A quick succession of small noises.

Let not the creaking of shoes, nor the *rustling* of silks, betray thy poor heart to women. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Ru'sty.† *adj.* [from *rust.*]

1. Covered with rust; infected with rust.

After a long calm of peace, he was left engaged in a war with a *rusty* sword and empty purse. *Howell.*

Part scour the *rusty* shields with seam, and part
New grind the blunted axe. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Impaired by inactivity.

Hector, in his dull and long continued truce,
Is *rusty* grown. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

3. Surly; morose.

There was a guard by St. Giles's of *rusty* ruffians, kept by lord Lovelace's order: they made a great clutter.

Diary of Hen. E. of Clarendon, (in 1689.)

Old Iron, why so *rusty?* will you never leave your innuendoes? *Guardian*, No. 160.

4. Rancid: a corruption of *reasty.* See Reasty.

RUT.† *n. s.* [*ruit*, *rut*, Fr. *rugitus*, Lat. Roquefort. From *rauta*, *ryta*, Su. Goth. *rugire.* Serenius.]

1. Copulation of deer.

The time of going to *rut* of deer is in September; for that they need the whole summer's feed to make them fit for generation: and if rain come about the middle of September, they go to *rut* somewhat the sooner. *Bacon.*

The ground hereof was the observation of this part in deer after immoderate venery, and about the end of their *rut*. *Brown.*

2. [*Route*, Fr. *ratta*, Su. Goth. a path.] The track of a cart wheel. *Ainsworth.*

From hills raine waters headlong fall,
That allwayes eat huge *ruts*, which, met in one bed fill a vall
With such a confluence of streames, that on the mountaine grounds
Farre off, in frighted shepheards eares the bustling noise rebounds. *Chapman.*

To Rut. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To desire to come together. Used of deer.

RUTH. *n. s.* [from *rue.*]

1. Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another. Out of use.

O wretch of guests, said he, thy tale hath stirred
My mind to much *ruth*. *Chapman.*

All *ruth*, compassion, mercy he forgot. *Fairfax.*

She fair, he full of bashfulness and truth
Lov'd much, hop'd little, and desired nought;
He durst not speak, by suit to purchase *ruth*. *Fairfax.*

The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Chosen thou hast; and they that overween,
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and *ruth*. *Milton, Sonnet.*

2. Misery; sorrow.

The weary Britons, whose war-hable youth
Was by Maximian lately led away,
With wretched miseries and woful *ruth*,
Were to those Pagans made an open prey. *Spenser.*

Ru'thful.† *adj.* [*ruth* and *full.*]

1. Merciful; compassionate.

He [God] *ruthful* is to man. *Turbervile, Ecl.* 3.

2. Rueful; woful; sorrowful.

The inhabitants seldom take a *ruthful* and reaving experience of those harms, which infectious diseases carry with them. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

What sad and *ruthful* faces!
Beaum. and Fl. Doub. Marriage.

RU'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *ruthful.*]

1. Woful; sadly.
The flower of horse and foot, lost by the valour of the enemy, *ruthfully* perished. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.
Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking sound
Is sign of dreary death, my deadly cries
Most *ruthfully* to tune. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

3. Wofully. In irony.
By this Minerva's friend bereft
Oïleades of that rich bowl, and left his lips, nose, eyes,
Ruthfully smear'd. *Chapman, Iliad.*

RU'THLESS. *adj.* [from *ruth.*] Cruel; pitiless; uncompassionate; barbarous.
What is Edward but a *ruthless* sea?
What Clarence but a quicksand of deceit? *Shakspeare.*
The *ruthless* flint doth cut my tender feet;
And when I start, the cruel people laugh. *Shakspeare.*
His archers circle me; my reins they wound,
And *ruthless* shed my gall upon the ground. *Sandys.*
Their rage the hostile powers restrain,
All but the *ruthless* monarch of the main. *Pope.*

RU'THLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ruthless.*] Want of pity.

RU'THLESSLY. *adv.* [from *ruthless.*] Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

RU'TILANT.* *adj.* [*rutilans*, Lat.] Shining. *Coles.*
Parchments — coloured with this *rutilant* mixture.
Evelyn, B. ii. ch. 4. § 1.

To RU'TILATE.* *v. n.* [*rutilo*, Lat.] To shine; to appear bright; and, actively, to make bright. Cockeram, and Coles. Not in use.

RU'TTER.* *n. s.* [*ruyter*, Teut. *reuter*, Germ. *reitre*, old French.] A kind of horse-soldier; a rider; a trooper.
Neyther shall they be accompanied with a garde of ruffelynge *rutters*. *Bale on the Revel.* P. II. (1550.)
The prince finding his *rutters* alert, (as the Italians say,) with advice of his valiant brother, sent his trumpets to the D. d'Alva.
Sir R. Williams, Act. of the L. Countr. (1618,) p. 27.
The Flanders *ruyters*, or cavaliers, who now by Magna Charta were expressly, and by name, ordered to be expelled the kingdom, as a nuisance to the realm.
Vindication of Magna Charta, (1704,) p. 8.

RU'TTERKIN.* *n. s.* A word of contempt. Perhaps from the old Fr. *routier*, "one by long practice master of his profession, and in every part an old crafty fox, notable beguiler, ordinary deceiver." Cotgrave.
Such a rout of reguler *rutterkins*, some bellowing in the quire, some muttering, and another sort jetting up and down, to wayte when my Ladie shal be readye to see a cast of theyr office!
Confut. of N. Shaxton, (1546,) sign. G. vi.

RU'TTIER.† *n. s.* [*routiere*, Fr.] A direction of the road, or of the course at sea; an old traveller well acquainted with most ways; an experienced soldier.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

RU'TTISH. *adj.* [from *rut.*] Wanton; libidinous; salacious; lustful; lecherous.
That is an advertisement to one Diana, to take heed of the allurement of count Rousillon, a foolish idle boy; but for all that very *ruttish*. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

RYE. *n. s.* [ꞃyꝣe, Sax.]

1. A coarse kind of bread corn.
Between the acres of the *rye*,
These pretty country folks would lye. *Shakspeare.*
Rye is more acrid, laxative, and less nourishing than wheat.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. A disease in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

RYE'GRASS. *n. s.* A kind of strong grass.
Some sow *ryegrass* with the corn at Michaelmas. *Mortimer.*

S.

S† Has in English the same hissing sound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued sibilation.

In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine sound: in the middle it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like *z*; as *rose*, *roseate*, *rosy*, *osier*, *nosel*, *resident*, *busy*, *business*. It sometimes keeps its natural sound; as *loose*, *designation*; for which I know not whether any rules can be given.

In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes *s*, as in *this*; and sometimes *z*, as in *as*, *has*; and generally where *es* stands in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*. It seems to be established as a rule, that no noun singular should end with *s* single: therefore in words written with diphthongs, and naturally long, an *e* is nevertheless added at the end, as *goose*, *house*; and where the syllable is short the *s* is doubled, and was once *sse*, as *ass*, anciently *asse*; *wilderness*, anciently *wildernesse*; *distress*, anciently *distresse*. *Dr. Johnson.*

The change which has happened in our language by the abbreviation of several words that are terminated in *eth*, by substituting an *s* in the room of the last syllable, as in *drowns*, *walks*, *arrives*, and innumerable other words, which in the pronunciation of our forefathers were *drowneth*, *walketh*, *arriveth*; has wonderfully multiplied a letter, which was before too frequent in the English tongue, and added to that hissing in our language which is taken so much notice of by foreigners; but at the same time humours our taciturnity, and eases us of many superfluous syllables. *Addison.*

The letter S, Ihre observes, was a peculiar favourite with the ancient Goths; "quâ nulla — carior, nulla frequentior." *Dr. Jamieson.*

SABA'OTH. *n. s.* [Hebrew.] Signifying *an army*.

Holy Lord God of *sabaoth*; that is, Lord of hosts. *Common Prayer.*

SABBATA'RIAN.† *n. s.* [from *sabbath*.] One who observes the Sabbath with unreasonable rigour; one who observes the seventh day of the week in opposition to the first.

We have myriads of examples in this kind, amongst those rigid *Sabbatarians*. *Burton, Anat. of Melanch.* p. 681.

SABBATA'RIAN.* *adj.* Of or belonging to sabbatarians.

Puritans — were wont to pass their strange determinations, *sabbatarian* paradoxes, and apocalyptical frensies, under the name and covert of the true professors of Christian doctrine. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* Ded.

SABBATA'RIANISM.* *n. s.* The tenets of sabbatarians.

Laws against profanation; I do not mean tending to judaism or *sabbatarianism*. *Bp. Ward, Serm.* 30 *Jan.* (1673,) p. 34.

SA'BBATH.† *n. s.* [An Hebrew word signifying *rest*; Goth. *sabbato*; Fr. *sabbat*; Lat. *sabbatum*. "From the Hebrew word *shabath*, it is called *sabbath* (or rest) day, Levit. xxiii. 32. and xxv. 2. It signifieth not such a rest as wherein one sitteth still and doth nothing, (as the word *noach* doth,) but only a resting and ceasing from that which he did before." Leigh's Crit. Sacra, p. 242.]

1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for publick worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety.

There was a double reason rendered by God why the Jews should keep that *sabbath* which they did; one special, as to a seventh day, to shew they worshipped that God who was the Creator of the world; the other individual, as to that seventh day, to signify their deliverance from the Egyptian bondage, from which that seventh day was dated. Being then, upon the resurrection of our Saviour, a greater deliverance and far more plenteous redemption was wrought than that of Egypt, and therefore a greater observance was due unto it than to that; the individual determination of the day did pass upon a stronger reason to another day, always to be repeated by a seventh return upon the reference to the Creation. As there was a change in the year at the coming out of Egypt, by the command of God; "this month (the month of Abib) shall be unto you the beginning of months, it shall be the first month of the year to you;" so, at this time of

a more eminent deliverance, a change was wrought in the hebdomadal or weekly account; and the first day is made the seventh, or the seventh after that first is sanctified. — And thus the observation of that day which the Jews did sanctify, ceased, and was buried with our Saviour; and, in the stead of it, the religious observation of that day, on which the Son of God rose from the dead, by the constant practice of the blessed Apostles, was transmitted to the Church of God, and so continued in all ages. *Pearson.*

I purpose,
And by our holy *sabbath* have I sworn,
To have the due and forfeit of my bond. *Shakspeare.*
Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light,
Ere *sabbath* evening. *Milton, P. L.*
Here every day was *sabbath*: only free
From hours of prayer, for hours of charity,
Such as the Jews from servile toil releast,
Where works of mercy were a part of rest:
Such as blest angels exercise above,
Vary'd with sacred hymns and acts of love;
Such *sabbaths* as that one she now enjoys,
Ev'n that perpetual one, which she employs:
For such vicissitudes in heaven there are,
In praise alternate, and alternate pray'r. *Dryden.*

2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest.

Never any *sabbath* of release
Could free his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel, Civ. War.*
Nor can his blessed soul look down from heav'n,
Or break the eternal *sabbath* of his rest,
To see her miseries on earth. *Dryden.*
Peaceful sleep out the *sabbath* of the tomb,
And wake to raptures in a life to come. *Pope.*

SA'BBATHBREAKER. *n. s.* [*sabbath* and *break.*] Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness.

The usurer is the greatest *sabbathbreaker*, because his plough goeth every Sunday. *Bacon, Ess.*

SA'BBATHLESS.* *adj.* [*sabbath* and *less.*] Without intermission of labour; without interval of rest.

Although men should refrain themselves from injury and evil acts, yet this incessant and *sabbathless* pursuit of a man's fortune leaveth not tribute, which we owe to God, of our time. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning.*

SABBA'TICAL.† } *adj.* [*sabbaticus*, Lat. *sabbatique*, Fr.
SABBA'TICK. } from *sabbath.*]

1. Resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

In accounting the *sabbatical* years, this rule is to be observed, that the same year which endeth one jubilee, beginneth the next. *Gregory, Posthum.* (1640,) p. 138.

The appointment and observance of the *sabbatical* year, and after the seventh *sabbatical* year, a year of jubilee is a circumstance of great moment. *Forbes.*

2. Belonging to the sabbath.

This salutary view is only and effectually pursued by due attendance on *sabbatic* duty. This is the true method to make an impression on the heart. They that go not to divine worship, cannot know the morality of actions; and have no impulse on their minds to do what is good, to abstain from what is evil. *Stukeley, Palæog. Sacr.* p. 99.

SA'BBATISM.† *n. s.* [from *sabbatum*, Lat.] Observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid. This is Dr. Johnson's definition of the word, without any example; of which, indeed, in this sense I can find none. Nor is the word thus so proper as *sabbatarianism.* But *sabbatism*, as denoting rest, is a good and true word.

This is that *sabbatism*, or rest, that the author to the Hebrews exhorts them to strive to enter into, through faith and obedience. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 210.

SABE'LLIAN.* *adj.* [*Sabellien*, old Fr.] Relating to the heresy of Sabellius.

Speaking of the *Sabellian* heresy. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 8.

SABE'LLIAN.* *n. s.* A follower of Sabellius, who denied the distinction of persons in the Godhead.

That this doctrine of the Trinity of Persons in the Unity of the Godhead is not only possible, but certainly true, I shall endeavour to evince against our modern Socinians, who are the unhappy spawn of the ancient Ebionites, *Sabellians*, and Arians. *Dr. Gregory, Doct. of the Trin.* (1695,) p. 24.

SABE'LLIANISM.* *n. s.* The tenets of Sabellius.

Socinus, as to this point, (however it be that he sometimes objects *Sabellianism* to the Catholicks,) does scarce himself differ from Sabellius. *Barrow on the Divin. of the H. Ghost.*

SA'BINE. *n. s.* [*sabine*, Fr. *sabina*, Lat.] A plant.

Sabine or savin will make fine hedges, and may be brought into any form by clipping, much beyond trees. *Mortimer.*

SA'BLE. *n. s.* [*zibella*, Lat.] Fur.

Sable is worn of great personages, and brought out of Russia, being the fur of a little beast of that name, esteemed for the perfectness of the colour of the hairs, which are very black. Hence *sable*, in heraldry, signifies the black colour in gentlemens arms. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Furiously running in upon him, with tumultuous speech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of *sables.* *Knolles.*

The peacock's plumes thy tackle must fail,
Nor the dear purchase of the *sable*'s tail. *Gay.*

SA'BLE. *adj.* [Fr.] Black. A word used by heralds and poets.

By this the drooping daylight gan to fade,
And yield his room to sad succeeding night,
Who with her *sable* mantle gan to shade
The face of earth, and ways of living wight. *Spenser, F. Q.*
With him inthron'd
Sat *sable* vested night, eldest of things,
The consort of his reign. *Milton, P. L.*
They soon begin that tragick play,
And with their smoky cannons banish day:
Night, horrour, slaughter, with confusion meet,
And in their *sable* arms embrace the fleet. *Waller.*
Adoring first the genius of the place,
And night, and all the stars that gild her *sable* throne. *Dryden.*

SA'BLIERE. n. s. [French.]

1. A sandpit. *Bailey.*

2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick as a beam. *Bailey.*

SABO'T. * *n. s.* [French; *zapato*, Span. a shoe.] A sort of wooden shoe.

A fustian language, like the clattering noise of *sabots.* *Bramhall against Hobbes*, (1655,) p. 20.

They wear large clumsy shoes, almost as bad as the French *sabot.* *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain*, Lett. 44.

SA'BRE.† *n. s.* [*sabre*, Fr. I suppose, of Turkish original. Dr. Johnson. — The Cossacks use *sabla*, and the Poles *sabel*, for a sabro. Clarke's Trav p. 233.] A cymetar; a short sword with a convex edge; a faulchion.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;
Keen be my *sabre*, and of proof my arms;
I ask no other blessing of my stars,
No prize but fame, no mistress but the wars. *Dryden.*
Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own *sabre* gave,
In the vile habit of a village slave,
The foe deceiv'd. *Pope, Odyss.*

To SA'BRE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with a sabre.

You send troops to *sabre* and bayonet us into submission. *Burke.*

SABULO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *sabulous.*] Grittiness; sandiness.

SA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*sabulum*, Lat.] Gritty; sandy.

SAC.* *n. s.* [ſac, Saxon.] One of the ancient privileges of the Lord of a manor. See Soc.

SACCA'DE. n. s. [French.] A violent check the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very

suddenly: a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. *Bailey.*

SACCHARI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*saccharum*, and *fero*, Lat.] Producing sugar.

Sacchariferous trees. *Hist. R. Soc.* iv. 380.

SA'CCHARINE.† *adj.* [*saccharin*, Fr. Cotgrave; *saccharum*, Lat.] Having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

Manna is an essential *saccharine* salt, sweating from the leaves of most plants. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SACERDO'TAL.† *adj.* [*sacerdotal*, Fr. Cotgrave; *sacerdotalis*, Lat.] Priestly; belonging to the priesthood.

They have several offices and prayers, especially for the dead, in which functions they use *sacerdotal* garments. *Stillingfleet.*

He fell violently upon me, without respect to my *sacerdotal* orders. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

If ample powers, granted by the rulers of this world, add dignity to the persons intrusted with these powers, behold the importance and extent of the *sacerdotal* commission. *Atterbury.*

SA'CHEL.† *n. s.* [*sacculus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson, under *satchel*, observes that perhaps *sachel* is the better form of this word. Mr. Nares, on the other hand, prefers *satchel*, considering the *t* necessary to shorten the *a*. But this is contrary to ancient custom, and to the etymology. Chaucer, *sachelles*. *Sacculus* is the diminutive of the Lat. *saccus*; as *secke* is of the Germ. *seckel*, a little sack.] A small sack or bag.

Puckered together like a *sachell.*
Junius, Sin Stigm. (1639,) p. 19.

SACK.† *n. s.* [שַׂק Hebrew; *sakk*, Goth. ſacc, Sax. *sac*, Fr. σάκκος, Gr. *saccus*, Lat. *sacco*, Ital. and Span. It is observable of this word, that it is found in all languages, and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.]

1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag.

Our *sacks* shall be a mean to sack the city,
And we be lords and rulers over Roan. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Vastius caused the authors of that mutiny to be thrust into *sacks*, and in the sight of the fleet cast into the sea. *Knolles.*

2. The measure of three bushels.

3. A woman's loose robe.

This strait-bodied city attire will stir a courtier's blood, more than the finest loose *sacks* the ladies use to be put in.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

To SACK.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in bags.

Now the great work is done, the corn is ground,
The grist is *sack'd*, and every sack well bound. *Betterton.*

2. [From *sacar*, Spanish. Dr. Johnson. — The Spanish word means to tear or pluck away by force; and *saco* is the plunder of a town. Some have considered the Sax. ſecce, battle, as the origin of the term. See Lye's Dict. edit. Manning in V. Secce.] To take by storm; to pillage; to plunder.

Edward Bruce spoiled all the old English-pale inhabitants, and *sacked* and rased all cities and corporate towns. *Spenser.*

I'll make thee stoop and bend thy knee,
Or *sack* this country with a mutiny. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

What armies conquer'd, perish'd with thy sword?
What cities *sack'd*? *Fairfax.*

Who sees these dismal heaps, but would demand
What barbarous invader *sack'd* the land? *Denham.*

The pope himself was ever after unfortunate, Rome being twice taken and *sacked* in his reign. *South.*

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is the bed of the Tiber: when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city *sacked* by a barbarous enemy, they would take care to bestow such of their riches this way as could best bear the water. *Addison.*

SACK.† *n. s.*

1. Storm of a town; pillage; plunder. [*saco*, Span. See the second sense of *To* SACK.]

If Saturn's son bestows
The *sack* of Troy, which he by promise owes,
Then shall the conquering Greeks thy loss restore. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. [*Sec*, French, of uncertain etymology: but derived by Skinner, after Mandesto, from Xeque, a city of Morocco. The *sack* of Shakspeare is believed to be what is now called *Sherry*. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Malone and others have considered it as a *dry* wine, and thence to have been named in French *vin sec*; and Mr. Douce has added that the old way of writing it, both in French and English, is *secke*. Dr. Neumann says that the term *dry*, or *sec*, is proper, because the wine is made from half-dried grapes. In Minsheu's Eng. and Span. Dict. 1599, "*sacke*" is called "a wine that commeth out of Spaine," and is rendered merely "vino blanco," white wine. This Spanish wine, however, according to a citation made by Mr. Douce from a late publication of Travels, is said to owe its name to "goatskin *sacks* in which it is carried: — a practice so common in Spain, *as to give the name of sack* to a species of white wine once highly prized in Great Britain.". See Illustr. of Shakspeare, i. 417. Where also reference is made to the low Lat. *saccatum*, in Du Cange, which describes a liquor made from water and the dregs of wine passed or strained through a sack.]

Please you, drink a cup of *sack*. *Shakspeare.*

The butler hath great advantage to allure the maids with a glass of *sack*. *Swift.*

SA'CKBUT.† *n. s.* [*sacabuche*, Spanish; *sambuca*, Lat. *sambuque*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Our word is from the old French *sacquebutte*, which Lacombe defines "espece de serpent d'église, ou instrument musique;" and assigns to this term the date of 1200. The Fr. *sambuque*, and Lat. *sambuca*, which Dr. Johnson mentions, are not the *sackbut*. Nor is the *sackbut* a kind of pipe, as he has defined it. "It is usually eight feet long, without reckoning two circles in the middle of the instrument, and without being drawn out: — it serves as a bass in concerts of wind musick." Mus. Dict. Skinner thus explains the Spanish word *sacabuche*, "tuba ductilis, à *saca del buche*, i. e. ab extrahendo è stomacho, vel ventriculo usque; quia scilicet, qui hoc tubæ genere utuntur, magnâ vi spiritum trahunt et vehementèr proflant."] A kind of trumpet.

The trumpets, *sackbuts*, psalteries and fife,
Make the sun dance. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

SA'CKCLOTH. *n. s.* [*sack* and *cloth*.] Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification.

Coarse stuff made of goats' hair, of a dark colour, worn by soldiers and mariners; and used as a habit among the Hebrews in times of mourning. Called *sackcloth*, either because sacks were made of this sort of stuff, or because haircloths were straight and close like a sack. *Calmet.*

To augment her painful penance more,
Thrice every week in ashes she did sit,
And next her wrinkled skin rough sackcloth wore. *Spenser.*

'Thus with *sackcloth* I invest my woe,
And dust upon my clouded forehead throw. *Sandys.*

Being clad in *sackcloth*, he was to lie on the ground, and constantly day and night to implore God's mercy for the sin he had committed. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

SA'CKCLOTHED.* *adj.* Wearing sackcloth.

To be jovial, when God calls to mourning; to glut our maw, when he calls to fasting; to glitter, when he would have us *sackcloth'd* and squalid; he hates it to the death. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 69.

SA'CKER.† *n. s.* [from *sack.*] One that takes a town. *Barret.*

SA'CKFUL. *n. s.* [*sack* and *full.*] A full bag.

Wood goes about with *sackfuls* of dross, odiously misrepresenting his prince's countenance. *Swift.*

SA'CKAGE.* *n. s.* [from *sack.*] Act of storming and plundering a place.

With as small a matter Psammeticus saved the *saccage* of a city. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 67.

SA'CKING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of plundering a town. *Barret.*
2. [ſæccing, Sax.] Coarse cloth, fastened to a bedstead, and supporting the bed; cloth, of which sacks are made.

SA'CKLESS.* *adj.* [ſacleaſ, Saxon, blameless, inoffensive, quiet.] This is a common word in the north of England for innocent; and sometimes for weak, simple.

SACKPO'SSET. *n. s.* [*sack* and *posset.*] A posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients.

Snuff the candles at supper on the table, because the burning snuff may fall into a dish of soup or *sackposset*. *Swift.*

SA'CRAMENT.† *n. s.* [*sacrement*, Fr. *sacramentum*, Lat.]

1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.

Here I begin the *sacrament* to all. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

2. An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.

As often as we mention a *sacrament*, it is improperly understood; for in the writings of the ancient fathers all articles which are peculiar to Christian faith, all duties of religion containing that which sense or natural reason cannot of itself discern, are most commonly named *sacraments*; our restraint of the word to some few principal divine ceremonies, importeth in every such ceremony two things, the substance of the ceremony itself, which is visible; and besides that, somewhat else more secret, in reference whereunto we conceive that ceremony to be a *sacrament*. *Hooker.*

3. The eucharist; the holy communion.

Ten thousand French have ta'en the *sacrament*
To rive their dangerous artillery
Upon no Christian soul but English Talbot. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

As we have ta'en the *sacrament*,
We will unite the white rose with the red. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Before the famous battle of Cressy, he spent the greatest part of the night in prayer; and in the morning received the *sacrament*, with his son, and the chief of his officers. *Addison.*

To SA'CRAMENT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind by an oath. Not in use.

When desperate men have *sacramented* themselves to destroy, God can prevent and deliver. *Abp. Laud, Serm.* p. 86.

SACRAME'NTAL. *adj.* [*sacramental*, Fr. from *sacrament.*] Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament.

To make complete the outward substance of a sacrament, there is required an outward form, which form *sacramental* elements receive from *sacramental* words. *Hooker.*

The words of St. Paul are plain; and whatever interpretation can be put upon them, it can only vary the way of the *sacramental* efficacy, but it cannot evacuate the blessing. *Bp. Taylor.*

SACRAME'NTAL.* *n. s.* That which relates to a sacrament.

These words, cup and testament, — be *sacramentals*. *Bp. Morton, Discharge*, &c. p. 8c.

The fees of sacraments, *sacramentals*, diriges. *H. Wharton on Burnet's Hist. of the Ref.* p. 66.

SACRAME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *sacramental.*] After the manner of a sacrament.

My body is *sacramentally* contained in this sacrament of bread. *Bp. Hall.*

The law of circumcision was meant by God *sacramentally* to impress the duty of strict purity. *Hammond.*

SACRAMENTA'RIAN.* *n. s.* One who differs in opinion, as to the sacraments, from the Romish church; a name reproachfully applied by papists to protestants.

They resolved to accuse him [Cranmer] of being the head and protector of the *sacramentarians*. *Tindal, Rapin's Hist. of Eng.*

SACRAME'NTARY.* *n. s.* [*sacramentarium*, low Lat.]

1. An ancient book of prayers and directions respecting sacraments.

As in the Egyptian liturgy; — and that in Grimoaldus's *sacramentary*. *Abp. Usher, Answ. to the Jes. Malone*, p. 147.

2. [from *sacrament.*] A term of reproach given by papists to protestants. See SACRAMENTARIAN

So ye be no papist, ye may be a *sacramentary*, an anabaptist, or a Lutheran. *Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith*, fol. 86.

SACRAME'NTARY.* *adj.* Of or belonging to sacramentarians.

He would have not only the papists, but the Lutherans, the anabaptists, and all other divided sects of protestants, to joyne in his *sacramentary* congregation. *Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith*, fol. 25.

SA'CRED. *adj.* [*sacre*, Fr. *sacer*, Lat.]

1. Immediately relating to God.

Wolves shall succeed for teachers, grievous wolves,
Who all the *sacred* mysteries of Heaven
To their own vile advantages shall turn. *Milton, P. L.*

Before me lay the *sacred* text,
The help, the guide, the balm of souls perplex'd. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Devoted to religious uses: holy.

Those who came to celebrate the sabbath, made a conscience of helping themselves for the honour of that most *sacred* day. *2 Macc.* vi. 11.

They with wine-offerings pour'd, and *sacred* feast,
Shall spend their days with joy unblam'd. *Milton, P. L.*

This temple and his holy ark,
With all his *sacred* things. *Milton, P. L.*

Dedicated; consecrate; consecrated: with *to*.

O'er its eastern gate was rais'd above
A temple, *sacred to* the queen of love. *Dryden.*

Relating to religion; theological.

Smit with the love of *sacred* song. *Milton, P. L.*

Entitled to reverence; awfully venerable.

Bright officious lamps,
In thee concentring all their precious beams
Of *sacred* influence. *Milton, P. L.*

Poet and saint, to thee alone were giv'n,
The two most *sacred* names of earth and heav'n. *Cowley.*

6. Inviolable, as if appropriated to some superiour being.

The honour's *sacred*, which he talks on now,
Supposing that I lackt it. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict forbiddance? how to violate
The *sacred* fruit? *Milton, P. L.*

Secrets of marriage still are *sacred* held;
Their sweet and bitter by the wise conceal'd. *Dryden.*

SA'CREDLY. *adv.* [from *sacred.*] Inviolably; religiously.

When God had manifested himself in the flesh, how *sacredly* did he preserve this privilege? *South.*

SA'CREDNESS. *n. s.* [from *sacred.*] The state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity.

In the sanctuary the cloud, and the oracular answers, were prerogatives peculiar to the *sacredness* of the place. *South.*

This insinuates the *sacredness* of power, let the administration of it be what it will. *L'Estrange.*

SACRI'FICAL. † } *adj.* [*sacrificus,* Lat.] Employed in **SACRI'FICK.** } sacrifice. The former of these words, which is overpassed by Dr. Johnson, is old. Cockeram gives it.

SACRI'FICABLE. *adj.* [from *sacrificor,* Lat.] Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

Although Jephtha's vow run generally for the words, whatsoever shall come forth; yet might it be restrained in the sense, to whatsoever was *sacrificable,* and justly subject to lawful immolation, and so would not have sacrificed either horse or dog. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SACRI'FICANT. * *n. s.* [*sacrificans,* Lat.] One who offers a sacrifice.

Homer did believe there were certain evil demons, who took pleasure in fumes and nidours of sacrifices; and that they were ready, as a reward, to gratify the *sacrificants* with the destruction of any person, if they so desired it. *Hallywell, Melampr.* p. 102.

SACRI'FICATOR. *n. s.* [*sacrificateur,* Fr. from *sacrificor,* Lat.] Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice.

Not only the subject of sacrifice is questionable, but also the *sacrificator,* which the picture makes to be Jephtha. *Brown.*

SACRI'FICATORY. † *adj.* [*sacrificatoire,* Fr.] Offering sacrifice. *Sherwood.*

To **SA'CRIFICE.** *v. a.* [*sacrifier,* Fr. *sacrifico,* Lat.]

1. To offer to Heaven; to immolate as an atonement or propitiation: with *to.*

This blood, like *sacrificing* Abel's, cries
To me for justice. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Alarbus' limbs are lopt,
And intrails feed the *sacrificing* fire. *Titus Andronicus.*

I *sacrifice to* the Lord all that openeth the matrix, being males. *Ex.* xiii. 15.

Men from the herd or flock
Oft *sacrificing* bullock, lamb, or kid. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To destroy or give up for the sake of something else; with *to.*

'Tis a sad contemplation, that we should *sacrifice* the peace of the church *to* a little vain curiosity. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

The breach of this rule, To do as one would be done to, would be contrary to that interest men *sacrifice to* when they break it. *Locke*

Syphax loves you, and would *sacrifice*
His life, nay more, his honour *to* your service. *Addison.*

A great genius sometimes *sacrifices* sound *to* sense. *Broome.*

. To destroy; to kill.

. To devote with loss.

Condemn'd to *sacrifice* his childish years
To babbling ignorance, and *to* empty fears. *Prior.*

To **SA'CRIFICE.** *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer sacrifice.

He that *sacrificeth* of things wrongfully gotten, his offering is ridiculous. *Ecclus.* xxxiv. 18.

Let us go to *sacrifice* to the Lord. *Ex.* iii. 18.

Some mischief is befallen
To that meek man who well had *sacrific'd.* *Milton, P. L.*

SA'CRIFICE. † *n. s.* [*sacrifice,* Fr. *sacrificium,* Lat.]

1. The act of offering to Heaven.

God will ordain religious rites
Of *sacrifice.* *Milton, P. L.*

2. The thing offered to Heaven, or immolated by an act of religion.

Upon such *sacrifice*
The gods themselves throw incense. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Go with me like good angels to my end,
And as the long divorce of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet *sacrifice,*
And lift my soul to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

Moloch—besmear'd with blood
Of human *sacrifice.* *Milton, P. L.*

My life if thou preserv'st, my life
Thy *sacrifice* shall be;
And death, if death must be my doom,
Shall join my soul to thee. *Addison, Spect.*

3. Any thing destroyed, or quitted for the sake of something else: as, he made a *sacrifice* of his friendship to his interest.

Supposing a man to be in the talking world one-third part of the day, whoever gives another quarter of an hour's hearing, makes him a *sacrifice* of more than the four hundred thousandth part of his conversable life! *Tatler,* No. 264.

4. Any thing destroyed.

SA'CRIFICER. *n. s.* [from *sacrifice.*] One who offers sacrifice; one that immolates.

Let us be *sacrificers,* but not butchers. *Shakspeare.*

When some brawny *sacrificer* knocks,
Before an altar led, an offer'd ox. *Dryden.*

A priest pours wine between the horns of a bull: the priest is veiled after the manner of the old Roman *sacrificers.* *Addison.*

SACRIFI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *sacrifice.*] Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice.

Rain *sacrificial* whisp'rings in his ear;
Make sacred even his stirrop. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Tertullian's observation upon these *sacrificial* rites, is pertinent to this rule. *Bp. Taylor, Worth. Commun.*

SA'CRILEGE. *n. s.* [*sacrilege,* Fr. *sacrilegium,* Lat.] The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing Heaven; the crime of violating or profaning things sacred.

By what eclipse shall that sun be defac'd,
What mine hath erst thrown down so fair a tower!
What *sacrilege* hath such a saint disgrac'd? *Sidney.*

Then gan a cursed hand the quiet womb
Of his great-grandmother with steel to wound,
And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb
With *sacrilege* to dig. *Spenser, F. Q.*

We need not go many ages back to see the vengeance of God upon some families, raised upon the ruins of churches, and enriched with the spoils of *sacrilege.* *South.*

SACRILE'GIOUS. *adj.* [*sacrilegus,* Lat. from *sacrilege.*] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

To *sacrilegious* perjury should I be betrayed, I should account it greater misery. *King Charles.*

By vile hands to common use debas'd,
With *sacrilegious* taunt, and impious jest. *Prior.*

Still green with bays each ancient altar stands,
Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands. *Pope.*

Blasphemy is a malediction, and a *sacrilegious* detraction from the Godhead. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

SACRILE'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sacrilegious.*] With sacrilege.

When these evils befell him, his conscience tells him it was for *sacrilegiously* pillaging and invading God's house. *South.*

SACRILE'GIOUSNESS. * *n. s.* [from *sacrilegious.*] Sacrilege; a disposition to sacrilege. *Scott.*

SA'CRILEGIST. * *n. s.* [from *sacrilege.*] One who commits sacrilege.

The hand of God is still upon the posterity of Antiochus Epiphanes the *sacrilegist.* *Spelman, Hist. of Sacrilege,* § 6.

Several of the brass-plates were most sacrilegiously torn up, and taken away:—but, with shame be it spoken, not one of them did resent the matter, or enquire after the *sacrilegists.* *Life of A. Wood,* p. 142.

SA'CRING. † *part.* [This is a participle of the French *sacrer.* The verb is not used in English. Dr.

Johnson.— It is, however, an obsolete verb; though Dr. Johnson has denied its existence as such: "*Sacring* my song to every deity." Chapman, of Homer's Hymn to Diana. It was very early applied to the little bell, used in elevating the host, and other offices of the Romish church; as in an ancient song, written about the year 1400, given in Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 56. "Ryng the belle, that these forsaiden may come to the *sacryng*," i. e. to the elevation of the host. "What made the people to runne from their seates to the altar, and from altar to altar, and from *sakeryng* (as they called it) to *sakeryng*, peepyng, tootyng, and gasyng at that thynge whiche the priest helde up in his handes?" Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 271.] Consecrating.

I'll startle you,
Worse than the *sacring* bell. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The *sacring* of the kings of France is the sign of their sovereign priesthood as well as kingdom, and in the right thereof they are capable of holding all vacant benefices. *Temple.*

SA'CRIST. } *n. s.* [*sacristain*, Fr.] He that has the
SA'CRISTAN. } care of the utensils or movables of the church.

A *sacrist* or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

SA'CRISTY. *n. s.* [*sacristie*, Fr.] An apartment where the consecrated vessels or movables of a church are reposited.

Bold Amycus from the robb'd vestry brings
A sconce that hung on high,
With tapers fill'd to light the *sacristy*. *Dryden.*

A third apartment should be a kind of *sacristy* for altars, idols, and sacrificing instruments. *Addison.*

SA'CROSANCT.* *adj.* [*sacrosanctus*, Lat.] Inviolable; sacred.

The Roman church—makes itself so *sacrosanct* and infallible. *More, Ant. against Idolatry*, (1669,) ch. 3.

SAD.† *adj.* [Of this word, so frequent in the language, the etymology is not known. It is probably a contraction of *sagged*, heavy, burthened, overwhelmed, from *To sag*, to load. Dr. Johnson.— In the Prompt. Parv. "to *saggyn*" is also written "to *satelyn*," and rendered into the barbarous Latin *basso*; as *sagging* also is into *bassatura*. Perhaps our earliest usage of *sad* is in the sense of settled, steady, firm. "We ben made parceneris of Christ, if netheles we holden the bigynnyng of his substaunce *sad* in to the ende." Wicliffe, Heb. iii. So Chaucer, *unsad*, for unsettled. "O stormy peple, *unsad*, and ever untrewe." Cl. Tale. Nor had this sense been overpassed by Milton: "In his face I see *sad* resolution, and secure," i. e. firm, steady.]

1. Sorrowful; full of grief.

Do you think I shall not love a *sad* Pamela so well as a joyful? *Sidney.*

One from *sad* dismay
Recomforted, and after thoughts disturb'd,
Submitting to what seem'd remediless. *Milton, P. L.*

The hapless pair
Sat in their *sad* discourse and various plaint. *Milton, P. L.*

Up into heaven, from Paradise in haste
The angelick guards ascended, mute and *sad*. *Milton, P. L.*

I now must change
Those notes to tragick:—*sad* task! *Milton, P. L.*

Six brave companions from each ship we lost:
With sails outspread we fly the unequal strife,
Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful.

It ministreth unto men, and other creatures, all celestial influences: it dissipateth those *sad* thoughts and sorrows, which the darkness both begetteth and maintaineth. *Ralegh.*

See in her cell *sad* Eloisa spread,
Propp'd on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.*

3. Gloomy; shewing sorrow or anxiety by outward appearance.

Be not as the hypocrites of a *sad* countenance. *St. Matthew.*

Earth trembled from her entrails, as again
In pangs, and Nature gave a second groan;
Sky lour'd, and, muttering thunder, some *sad* drops
Wept at completing of the mortal sin
Original. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave.

He with utterance grave, and countenance *sad*,
From point to point discours'd his voyage. *Spenser.*

The lady Katharine, a *sad* and religious woman, when Henry VIII.'s resolution of a divorce from her was first made known, said that she had not offended; but it was a judgment of God, for that her former marriage was made in blood. *Bacon.*

If it were an embassy of weight, choice was made of some *sad* person of known judgement and experience, and not of a young man, not weighed in state matters. *Bacon.*

A *sad* wise valour is the brave complexion
That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:
The gigler is a milk-maid, whom inflection,
Or a fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*

5. Afflictive; calamitous.

Thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,
Tending to some relief of our extremes,
Or end, though sharp and *sad*, yet tolerable. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. A word of burlesque complaint.

These qualifications make him a *sad* husband. *Addison.*

7. Dark coloured.

Crystal, in its reduction into powder, hath a vale and shadow of blue; and in its coarse pieces is of a *sadder* hue than the powder of Venice glass. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I met him accidentally in London in *sad* coloured clothes, far from being costly. *Walton, Life of Bp. Sanderson.*

Scarce any tinging ingredient is of so general use as woad, or glastum; for though of itself it dye but a blue, yet it is used to prepare cloth for green, and many of the *sadder* colours, when the dyers make them last without fading. *Boyle.*

Woad or wade is used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all *sad* colours. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

8. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his hand, more *sad* than lump of lead,
Uplifting high, he weened with Morddure,
His own good sword, Morddure, to cleave his head. *Spenser, F. Q.*

9. Heavy, applied to bread, as contrary to light. North. *Grose.*

10. Cohesive; not light; firm; close.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad*, and therefore require warm applications and light compost. *Mortimer.*

To SA'DDEN.† *v. a.* [from *sad*.]

1. To make sad; to make sorrowful. *Pr. Parv.*

2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy.

Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene,
Shades every flower, and darkens every green;
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

3. To make dark coloured.

4. To make heavy; to make cohesive.

The very soft water, lying long upon the bottoms of the sea or pools, doth so compress and *sadden* them by its weight. *Ray*, p. 369.

Marl is binding, and *saddening* of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. *Mortimer.*

To SA'DDEN.* *v. n.* To become sad.

Troy *sadden'd* at the view. *Pope, Il.* 14.

SA'DDLE.† *n. s.* [ꞅabel, ꞅabl, Sax. *sadel*, Teut. Su. and Danish.] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.

His horse hipped, with an old moth-eaten *saddle*, and the stirrups of no kindred. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

The law made for apparel, and riding in *saddles*, after the English fashion, is penal only to Englishmen. *Davies.*

The vent'rous knight is from the *saddle* thrown;
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden.*

To **SA'DDLE.†** *v. a.* [from the noun; Sax. ꞅabian.]

1. To cover with a saddle.

I will *saddle* me an ass, that I may ride thereon. *2 Sam.*

Rebels, by yielding, do like him, or worse,
Who *saddled* his own back to shame his horse. *Cleaveland.*

No man, sure, e'er left his house,
And *saddled* Ball, with thoughts so wild,
To bring a midwife to his spouse,
Before he knew she was with child. *Prior.*

2. To load; to burthen.

Resolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack
Each *saddled* with his burden on his back;
Nothing retards thy voyage. *Dryden.*

SA'DDLEBACKED. *adj.* [*saddle* and *back*.]

Horses, *saddlebacked*, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

SA'DDLEBOW.* *n. s.* [ꞅabel-boga, Sax.] The bows of a saddle are two pieces of wood laid arch-wise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back. See the sixth sense of Bow.

Alight thy steed,
And rein his proud head to the *saddle-bow*.
Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.

One hung a pole-axe at his *saddle-bow*. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

SA'DDLEMAKER, } *n. s.* [from *saddle*.] One whose
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The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,
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States, though bound with the straitest laws, often *sagge* aside into schisms and factions. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 202.

SA'DDLE.† *n. s.* [ꞅabel, ꞅabl, Sax. *sadel*, Teut. Su. and Danish.] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.

His horse hipped, with an old moth-eaten *saddle*, and the stirrups of no kindred. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

The law made for apparel, and riding in *saddles*, after the English fashion, is penal only to Englishmen. *Davies.*

The vent'rous knight is from the *saddle* thrown;
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden.*

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1. To cover with a saddle.

I will *saddle* me an ass, that I may ride thereon. *2 Sam.*

Rebels, by yielding, do like him, or worse,
Who *saddled* his own back to shame his horse. *Cleaveland.*

No man, sure, e'er left his house,
And *saddled* Ball, with thoughts so wild,
To bring a midwife to his spouse,
Before he knew she was with child. *Prior.*

2. To load; to burthen.

Resolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack,
Each *saddled* with his burden on his back;
Nothing retards thy voyage. *Dryden.*

SA'DDLEBACKED. *adj.* [*saddle* and *back.*]

Horses, *saddlebacked*, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

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The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sag* with doubt, nor shake with fear. *Shakspeare.*
States, though bound with the straitest laws, often *sagge* aside into schisms and factions. *Fuller, Holy War,* p. 202.

To SAG. *v. a.* To load; to burthen.

SAGA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*sagax*, Lat.]

1. Quick of scent: with *of.*

So scented the grim feature, and up-turn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton, P. L.*
With might and main they chas'd the murderous fox,
Nor wanted horns to inspire *sagacious* hounds. *Dryden.*

2. Quick of thought; acute in making discoveries.

Only *sagacious* heads light on these observations, and reduce them into general propositions. *Locke.*

SAGA'CIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *sagacious.*]

1. With quick scent.
2. With acuteness of penetration.

Lord Coke *sagaciously* observes upon it. *Burke, Speech on Econom. Reformation.*

SAGA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sagacious.*] The quality of being sagacious.

SAGA'CITY. *n. s.* [*sagacité*, Fr. *sagacitas*, Lat.]

1. Quickness of scent.
2. Acuteness of discovery.

It requires too great a *sagacity* for vulgar minds to draw the line nicely between virtue and vice. *South.*

Sagacity finds out the intermediate ideas, to discover what connexion there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. *Locke.*

Many were eminent in former ages for their discovery of it; but though the knowledge they have left be worth our study, yet they left a great deal for the industry and *sagacity* of after-ages. *Locke.*

SA'GAMORE.† *n. s.*

1. [Among the American Indians.] A king or supreme ruler. *Bailey.*

The barbarous people — have their *sagamores*, and orders, and forms of government. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

2. The juice of some unknown plant used in medicine.

SA'GATHY.* *n. s.* A kind of serge; slight woollen stuff.

Making a panegyrick on pieces of *sagathy* or Scotch plaid. *Tatler*, No. 270.

SAGE. *n. s.* [*sauge*, French; *salvia*, Lat.] A plant of which the school of Salernum thought so highly, that they left this verse:

Cur moriatur homo cui *salvia* crescit in horto?

By the colour, figure, taste, and smell, we have as clear ideas of *sage* and hemlock, as we have of a circle. *Locke.*
Marbled with *sage* the hard'ning cheese she press'd. *Gay.*

SAGE. *adj.* [*sage*, Fr. *saggio*, Ital.] Wise; grave; prudent.

Tired limbs to rest,
O matron *sage*, quoth she, I hither came. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Vane, young in years, but in *sage* councils old,
Than whom a better senator ne'er held
The helm of Rome. *Milton, Sonnet.*
Can you expect that she should be so *sage*
To rule her blood, and you not rule your rage? *Waller.*

SAGE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A philosopher; a man of gravity and wisdom.

Though you profess
Yourselves such *sages*; yet know I no less,
Nor am to you inferior. *Sandys.*
At his birth a star proclaims him come,
And guides the eastern *sages*, who enquire
His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold. *Milton, P. L.*
For so the holy *sages* once did sing,
That he our deadly forfeit should release,
And with his father work us a perpetual peace. *Milton, Ode Nat.*
Groves, where immortal *sages* taught,
Where heavenly visions Plato fir'd. *Pope.*

SA'GELY.† *adv.* [from *sage.*] Wisely; prudently.

Sober he seemde, and very *sagely* sad. *Spenser, F. Q.*
To whom our Saviour *sagely* thus replied. *Milton, P. R.*

SA'GENESS.† *n. s.* [from *sage.*] Gravity; prudence.

In all good learning, virtue, and *sageness*, they give other men example what thing they should do. *Ascham, Toxophil.* B. 1.

SAGI'TTAL. *adj.* [*sagittalis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to an arrow.
2. [In anatomy.] A suture so called from its resemblace to an arrow.

His wound was between the *sagittal* and coronal sutures to the bone. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

*SAGITTA'RIUS.** *n. s.* [Latin.] The sagittary, or archer; one of the signs of the zodiack.

Sagittarius, the archer, hath 31 stars: touching the sign there are, among the poets, many and sundry opinions. *Moxon, Astronom. Cards*, p. 44.

SA'GITTARY. *n. s.* [*sagittarius*, Latin; *sagittaire*, Fr.] A centaur; an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver.

The dreadful *sagittary*
Appals our numbers. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

SA'GITTARY.* *adj.* [*sagittarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an arrow; proper for an arrow. Not in use.

With such differences of reeds, vallatory, *sagittary*, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Judea. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 82.

SA'GO.† *n. s.* A kind of eatable grain. Bailey. Sago is not a grain by nature, but the granulated juice of an East-Indian plant. It is so prepared before exportation. Mason.

They recommend an attention to pectorals, such as *sago*, barley, turnips, &c. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SA'GY.* *adj.* [*saugé*, Fr.] Full of sage; seasoned with sage. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

SA'ICK. *n. s.* [*saica*, Italian; *saique*, Fr.] A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise. *Bailey.*

SAID. *preterit.* and *part. pass.* of *say.*

1. Aforesaid.

King John succeeded his *said* brother in the kingdom of England and dutchy of Normandy. *Hale.*

2. Declared; shewed.

SAIL. *n. s.* [ꞅæᵹl, Saxon; *seyhel*, *seyl*, Dutch.]

1. The expanded sheet which catches the wind, and carries on the vessel on the water.

He came too late; the ship was under *sail.* *Shakspeare.*
They loosed the rudder-bands, and hoised up the main *sail* to the wind. *Acts*, xxvii. 40.
The galley born from view by rising gales,
She follow'd with her sight and flying *sails.* *Dryden.*

2. [In poetry.] Wings.

He, cutting way
With his broad *sails*, about him soared round;
At last, low stooping with unwieldy sway,
Snatch'd up both horse and man. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. A ship; a vessel.

A *sail* arriv'd
From Pompey's son, who through the realms of Spain
Calls out for vengeance on his father's death. *Addison, Cato.*

4. *Sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ships.

So by a roaring tempest on the flood,
A whole armado of collected *sail*
Is scatter'd. *Shakspeare.*
It is written of Edgar, that he increased the fleet he found two thousand six hundred *sail.* *Raleigh, Ess.*
A feigned tear destroys us, against whom
Tydides nor Achilles could prevail,
Nor ten years conflict, nor a thousand *sail.* *Denham.*
He had promised to his army, who were discouraged at the sight of Seleucus's fleet, consisting of an hundred *sail*, that at

the end of the summer they should see a fleet of his of five hundred *sail*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

5. *To strike* Sail. To lower the sail.

Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, they *strake sail*, and so were driven. *Acts*, xxvii. 17.

6. A proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority.

Margaret
Must *strike* her *sail*, and learn a while to serve
Where kings command. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

To Sail. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be moved by the wind with sails.

I shall not mention any thing of the *sailing* waggons. *Mortimer.*

2. To pass by sea.

When *sailing* was now dangerous, Paul admonished them. *Acts*, xxvii. 9.

3. To swim.

To which the stores of Crœsus, in the scale,
Would look like little dolphins, when they *sail*
In the vast shadow of the British whale. *Dryden.*

4. To pass smoothly along.

Speak again, bright angel! for thou art
As glorious to this sight, being o'er my head,
As is a winged messenger from heaven,
When he bestrides the lazy-pacing clouds,
And *sails* upon the bosom of the air. *Shakspeare.*

To Sail. *v. a.*

1. To pass by means of sails.

A thousand ships were mann'd to *sail* the sea. *Dryden.*
View Alcinous' groves, from whence
Sailing the spaces of the boundless deep,
To Ariconium precious fruits arriv'd. *Philips.*

2. To fly through.

Sublime she *sails*
Th' aerial space, and mounts the winged gales. *Pope.*

Sail-broad.* *adj.* Expanding like a sail.

At last his *sail-broad* vans
He spreads for flight. *Milton, P. L.*

Sai'lable.* *adj.* [from *sail.*] Navigable; passable by shipping. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Sai'ler.† } *n. s.* [*sailor* is more usual, *sailer* more
Sai'lor. } analogical; from *sail.*]

1. A seaman; one who practises or understands navigation.

They had many times men of other countries that were no *sailors*. *Bacon.*

Batter'd by his lee they lay;
The passing winds through their torn canvas play,
And flagging sails on heartless *sailors* fall. *Dryden.*

Young Pompey built a fleet of large ships, and had good *sailors*, commanded by experienced captains. *Arbuthnot.*

Full in the openings of the spacious main
It rides, and; lo! descends the *sailer* train. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. A ship: as, she is a good *sailer*, a fine *sailer*.

Sai'ly.* *adj.* [from *sail.*] Like a sail.

The Muse her former course doth seriously pursue,
From Penmen's craggy height to try her *saily* wings. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 10.

Sai'lyard. *n. s.* [*sail* and *yard.*] The pole on which the sail is extended.

With glance so swift the subtle lightning past
As split the *sailyards*. *Dryden, Juv.*

Saim.† *n. s.* Lard. It still denotes this in the northern counties, and in Scotland: as, swine's *saim*. Dr. Johnson. — It is nothing more than the broad pronunciation of the common word *seam*. [ſeme, Sax. *saim*, Welsh.] See Seam.

Sain.†

1. Used for *say*. Obsolete.

Itself is mov'd, as wizards *sain*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. Said. Obsolete.

Some obscure precedence, that hath tofore been *sain*. *Shakspeare.*

Sai'nfoin.† } *n. s.* [*sainfoin*, Fr. By some ex-
Sai'ntfoin. } plained *holy* or *wholesome* hay, saint foin; by others from the Lat. *sanum fœnum*, sound hay.] A kind of herb.

SAINT. *n. s.* [*saint*, Fr. *sanctus*, Lat.] A person eminent for piety and virtue.

To thee be worship and thy *saints* for aye. *Shakspeare.*

She will not stay the siege of loving terms,
Nor ope her lap to *saint* seducing gold. *Shakspeare.*

Then thus I cloath my naked villainy
With old odd ends, stol'n forth of holy writ,
And seem a *saint*, when most I play the devil. *Shakspeare.*

Miracles are required of all who aspire to this dignity, because they say an hypocrite may imitate a *saint* in all other particulars. *Addison on Italy.*

By thy example kings are taught to sway,
Heroes to fight, and *saints* may learn to pray. *Granville.*

So unaffected, so compos'd a mind;
So firm, yet soft, so strong, yet so refin'd,
Heaven, as its purest gold, by tortures try'd;
The *saint* sustain'd it, but the woman dy'd. *Pope.*

To Saint. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To number among saints; to reckon among saints by a publick decree; to canonize.

Are not the principles of those wretches still owned, and their persons *sainted*, by a race of men of the same stamp? *South.*

Over-against the church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker, who has been beatified, though never *sainted*. *Addison.*

Thy place is here; sad sister; come away:
Once, like thyself, I trembled, wept, and pray'd;
Love's victim then, though now a *sainted* maid. *Pope.*

To Saint.† *v. n.* To act with a show of piety.

Whether the charmer sinner it, or *saint* it,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it. *Pope.*

Sai'nted. *adj.* [from *saint.*]

1. Holy; pious; virtuous.

Thy royal father
Was a most *sainted* king: the queen that bore thee,
Oftner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. Holy; sacred.

I hold you as a thing enskied and *sainted*,
By your renouncement an immortal spirit,
And to be talk'd with in sincerity
As with a saint. *Shakspeare.*

The crown virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true servants,
Amongst the enthron'd gods on *sainted* seats. *Milton, Comus.*

Sai'ntess.* *n. s.* [from *saint.*] A female saint.

The most blessed company of *synntes* and *saynesses*. *Bp. Fisher, Serm.*

Some of your *saintesses* have gowns and kirtles made of such dames' refuses. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr.* p. 98.

Saint *John's Wort*. *n. s.* [*hypericum.*] A plant.

Sai'ntlike. *adj.* [*saint* and *like.*]

1. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint.

If still thou do'st retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Gloss'd over only with a *saintlike* show,
Still thou art bound to vice. *Dryden, Pers.*

2. Resembling a saint.

The king, in whose time it passed, whom catholicks count a *saintlike* and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*

Sai'ntly. *adv.* [from *saint.*] Like a saint; becoming a saint.

I mention still
Him whom thy wrongs, with *saintly* patience borne,
Made famous, in a land and times obscure. *Milton, P. R.*

SAI'NTSBELL.* *n. s.* The small bell in many churches, so called, because formerly it was "rung out when the priest came to those words of the mass, *Sancte, Sancte, Sancte, Deus Sabaoth*, that all persons, who were absent, might fall on their knees in reverence of the holy office which was then going on in the church. It was usually placed where it might be heard farthest, in a lantern at the springing of the steeple, or in a turret at an angle of the tower; and sometimes, for the convenience of its being more readily and exactly rung, within a pediment, or arcade, between the church and the chancel; the rope, in this situation, falling down into the choir, not far from the altar." Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 8. The little bell, which now rings, immediately before the service begins, is corruptly called, in many places, *sancebell*, or *sauncebell*.

The ruin'd house, where holy things were said,
Whose free-stone walls the thatched roof upbraid,
Whose shrill *saints-bell* hangs on his lovery. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* v. 1.

At the west end, coeval with the body, into which it opens, is a large square tower, containing three large bells, with a sanctus-bell, or *saints-bell*. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 7.

SAI'NTSEEMING.* *adj.* Having the appearance of a saint.

A *saint-seeming* and bible-bearing hypocritical puritan. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 43.

SAI'NTSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *saint*.] The character or qualities of a saint.

He that thinks his *saintship* licences him to censures, is to be looked on not only as a rebel, but an usurper. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

This savours something ranker than the tenets of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded upon *saintship*. *South.*

The devil was piqu'd such *saintship* to behold,
And long'd to tempt him. *Pope.*

SAKE. *n. s.* [ſac, Saxon; *saeke*, Dutch.]

1. Final cause; end; purpose.

Thou neither do'st persuade me to seek wealth
For empire's *sake*, nor empire to affect
For glory's *sake*. *Milton, P. L.*

The prophane person serves the devil for nought, and sins only for sin's *sake*. *Tillotson.*

Wyndham like a tyrant throws the dart,
And takes a cruel pleasure in the smart;
Proud of the ravage that her beauties make,
Delights in wounds, and kills for killing's *sake*. *Granville.*

2. Account; regard to any person or thing.

Would I were young for your *sake*, mistress Anne. *Shakspeare.*

The general so likes your musick, that he desires you, for love's *sake*, to make no more noise with it. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

SA'KER.† *n. s.* [*Saker* originally signifies an hawk, the pieces of artillery being often denominated from birds of prey. Dr. Johnson. — Fr. *sacre*, "the hawke, and the artillery so called." Cotgrave. Hisp. *sacre*, "accipiter, sic fortè dictus vel ab Icel. *saeker*, acquisitor, aut etiam à Goth. *saka*, vulnerare, nocere." Serenius.]

1. A hawk, of the falcon kind.

They cast off haukes, called *sakers*, to the kytes. *Hall, Chron.* fol. 207.

2. A piece of artillery.

The cannon, blunderbuss, and *saker*,
He was th' inventor of, and maker. *Hudibras.*

According to observations made with one of her majesty's *sakers*, and a very accurate pendulum chronometer, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half-seconds, which is a mile in a little above seventeen half-seconds. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

SA'CKERET. *n. s.* [from *saker*.] The male of a saker-hawk. This kind of hawk is esteemed next after the falcon and gyrfalcon. *Bailey.*

SAL. *n. s.* [Latin.] Salt. A word often used in pharmacy.

Salsoacids will help its passing off; as *sal* prunel. *Floyer.*

Sal gem is so called from its breaking frequently into gem-like squares. It differs not in property from the common salt of the salt springs, or that of the sea, when all are equally pure. *Woodward, Met. Foss.*

Sal Ammoniack is found still in Ammonia, as mentioned by the ancients, and from whence it had its name. *Woodward.*

SALA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*salax*, Lat. *salace*, Fr.] Lustful; lecherous.

One more *salacious*, rich, and old,
Out-bids, and buys her. *Dryden, Juv.*

Feed him with herbs
Of generous warmth, and of *salacious* kind. *Dryden, Virg.*

Animals, spleened, grow extremely *salacious*. *Arbuthnot.*

SALA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *salacious*.] Lecherously; lustfully.

SALA'CITY. *n. s.* [*salacitas*, Lat. from *salacious*.] Lust: lechery.

Immoderate *salacity* and excess of venery, is supposed to shorten the lives of cocks. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A corrosive acrimony in the seminal lympha produces *salacity*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

SA'LAD. *n. s.* [*salade*, Fr. *salaet*, Germ.] Food of raw herbs. It has been always pronounced familiarly *sallet*.

I climbed into this garden to pick a *salad*, which is not amiss to cool a man's stomach. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

My *salad* days,
When I was green in judgement, cold in blood. *Shakspeare.*

You have, to rectify your palate,
An olive, capers, or some better *salad*,
Ush'ring the mutton. *B. Jonson.*

Some coarse cold *salad* is before thee set;
Fall on. *Dryden, Pers.*

The happy old Coricyan's fruits and *salads*, on which he lived contented, were all of his own growth. *Dryden.*

Leaves, eaten raw, are termed *salad*: if boiled, they become potherbs: and some of those plants which are potherbs in one family, are *salad* in another. *Watts.*

SALA'M.* *n. s.* [Persian.] A compliment of ceremony or respect. The word is now well known in the East Indies.

Our ambassador, — after reciprocal *sallams*, returned to his lodging. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 135.

SA'LAMANDER. *n. s.* [*salamandre*, Fr. *salamandra*, Lat.] An animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous. Ambrose Parey has a picture of the salamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no such creature, the name being now given to a poor harmless insect.

The *salamander* liveth in the fire, and hath force also to extinguish it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

According to this hypothesis the whole lunar world is a torrid zone, and may be supposed uninhabitable, unless they are *salamanders* which dwell therein. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Whereas it is commonly said that a *salamander* extinguisheth fire, we have found by experience, that on hot coals it dieth immediately. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The artist was so encompassed with fire and smoke, that one would have thought nothing but a *salamander* could have been safe in such a situation. *Addison, Guardian.*

SA'LAMANDER'S *Hair.* } **SA'LAMANDER'S *Wool.*** } *n. s.* A kind of asbestos, or mineral flax.

There may be such candles as are made of *salamander's wool*, being a kind of mineral, which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

Of English talc, the coarser sort is called plaister or parget; the finer, spaad, earth flax, or *salamander's hair*. *Woodward.*

SALAMA'NDRINE. *adj.* [from *salamander.*] Resembling a salamander.

Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we observed a certain *salamandrine* quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire, without being consumed or singed. *Spectator.*

SA'LARY.† *n. s.* [*salaire*, Fr. *salarium*, Lat. *Salarium*, or *salary*, is derived from *sal.* Arbuthnot. *Sal*, i. e. *salt*, was a part of the pay of the Roman soldiers. Malone.] Stated hire; annual or periodical payment.

This is hire and *salary*, not revenge. *Shakspeare.*
Several persons, out of a *salary* of five hundred pounds, have always lived at the rate of two thousand. *Swift.*

SALE.† *n. s.* [Icel. *sal*, venditio; M. Goth. *saljan*, Sax. ſyllan, dare, tradere; Icel. *selia*, transmittere, vendere. Serenius.]

1. The act of selling.*
2. Vent; power of selling; market.

Nothing doth more enrich any country than many towns; for the countrymen will be more industrious in tillage, and rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have ready *sale* for them at those towns. *Spenser.*

3. A publick and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction.

Those that won the plate, and those thus sold, ought to be marked, so as they may never return to the race, or to the *sale.* *Temple.*

4. State of being venal; price.

The other is not a thing for *sale*, and only the gift of the gods. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Others more moderate seeming, but their aim
Private reward; for which both God and state
They'd set to *sale.* *Milton, S. A.*

The more money a man spends, the more must he endeavour to increase his stock; which at last sets the liberty of a commonwealth to *sale.* *Addison.*

5. It seems in Spenser to signify a wicker basket; perhaps from *sallow*, in which fish are caught.

To make baskets of bulrushes was my wont;
Who to entrap the fish in winding *sale*
Was better seen? *Spenser.*

SA'LEABLE. *adj.* [from *sale.*] Vendible; fit for sale; marketable.

I can impute this general enlargement of *saleable* things to no cause sooner than the Cornishman's want of vent and money. *Carew.*

This vent is made quicker or slower, as greater or less quantities of any *saleable* commodity are removed out of the course of trade. *Locke.*

SA'LEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *saleable.*] The state of being saleable.

SA'LEABLY. *adv.* [from *saleable.*] In a saleable manner.

SALEBRO'SITY.* *n. s.* [*salebrosus*, Lat.] A rugged path.

Nature rises to sovereignty, and there is a blaze of honour gilding the briers, and inciting the mind; yet is not this without its thorns and *salebrosity.* *Feltham on Eccles.* ii. 11.

SA'LEBROUS.† *adj.* [*salebrosus*, Lat.] Rough; uneven; rugged.

We now again proceed
Thorough a vale that's *salebrous* indeed;
———— bruising our flesh and bones;
To thrust betwixt massy and pointed stones.
Cotton, Wonders of the Peake, (1681,) p. 54.

SALEP.* See SALOOP.

SA'LESMAN. *n. s.* [*sale* and *man.*] One who sells clothes ready made.

Poets make characters, as *salesmen* cloaths;
We take no measure of your fops and beaus. *Swift.*

SALET.* See SALLET.

SA'LEWORK. *n. s.* [*sale* and *work.*] Work for sale; work carelessly done.

I see no more in you than in the ordinary
Of Nature's *salework.* *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

SA'LIANT. *adj.* [French.] In heraldry, denotes a lion in a leaping posture, and standing so that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant. *Harris.*

Saliant, in heraldry, is when the lion is sporting himself. *Peacham.*

SA'LIENT. *adj.* [*saliens*, Latin.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps.

The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs, and *salient* animals, is properly called leaping. *Brown. Vulg. Err.*

2. Beating; panting.

A *salient* point so first is call'd the heart,
By turns dilated, and by turns compress,
Expels and entertains the purple guest. *Blackmore.*

3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion.

Who best can send on high
The *saliant* spout, far streaming to the sky. *Pope.*

SA'LIGOT.† *n. s.* [*tribulus aquaticus*; Fr. *saligot*, Cotgrave.] Water-thistle.

SA'LICK.* } **SA'LIQUE.** } *adj.* [French. "Epithète donnée à une loi ancienne et fundamentale de la France; de *Sala*, fleuve d'Allemagne, parce que, selon Borel, Pharamond, premier roi de France, étoit venu de Franconie en Allemagne." Roquefort.] Belonging to the French law, by virtue of which, males only inherit.

Religiously unfold,
Why the law *Salique*, that they have in France,
Or should, or should not, bar us in our claim.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

[We] terrify'd into an awe
Pass on ourselves a *Salic* law.
Hudibras, Lady's Answer to the Knight.

SALINA'TION.* *n. s.* [*salinator*, Lat. a salt-maker.] Act of washing with salt liquor.

We read in Plutarch, that Philippus Libertus washed the body of Pompey with salt water, which perhaps might be either because it was more abstersive, or that it helped to prevent putrefaction; and it is not improbable the Egyptians might have been accustomed to wash the body with the same pickle they used in *salination*, — in order to preserving and embalming it.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 59.

SALI'NE. } **SALI'NOUS.** } *adj.* [*salinus*, Lat.] Consisting of salt; constituting salt.

We do not easily ascribe their induration to cold; but rather unto *salinous* spirits and concretive juices. *Brown.*

This *saline* sap of the vessels, by being refused reception of the parts, declares itself in a more hostile manner, by drying the radical moisture. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

If a very small quantity of any salt or vitriol be dissolved in a great quantity of water, the particles of the salt or vitriol will not sink to the bottom, though they be heavier in specie than the water; but will evenly diffuse themselves into all the water, so as to make it as *saline* at the top as at the bottom. *Newton, Opt.*

As the substance of coagulations is not merely *saline*, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SALI'VA. *n. s.* [Latin.] Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival. *Quincy.*

Not meeting with disturbance from the *saliva*, I the sooner extirpated them. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SALI'VAL. } **SA'LIVARY.** } *adj.* [from *saliva*, Latin.] Relating to spittle.

The woodpecker, and other birds that prey upon flies, which they catch with their tongue, in the room of the said glands have a couple of bags filled with a viscous humour, which, by small canals, like the *salival*, being brought into their mouths, they dip their tongues herein, and so with the help of this natural birdlime attack the prey. *Grew.*

The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment appears from the contrivance of nature in making the *salivary* ducts of animals which ruminate, extremely open: such animals as swallow their aliment without chewing, want *salivary* glands. *Arbuthnot.*

To SA'LIVATE. *v. a.* [from *saliva*, Latin.] To purge by the salival glands.

She was prepossessed with the scandal of *salivating*, and went out of town. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SALIVA'TION. *n. s.* [from *salivate.*] A method of cure much practised of late in venereal, scrophulous, and other obstinate cases, by promoting a secretion of spittle. *Quincy.*

Holding of ill-tasted things in the mouth will make a small *salivation.* *Grew, Cosmol.*

SALI'VOUS. *adj.* [from *saliva.*] Consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle.

There happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of *salivous* humour flowing upon it. *Wiseman.*

SA'LLET.* *n. s.* [*salade*, Fr. a helmet; perhaps from the Teut. *schaele*, cortex, concha, squama; Germ. *schale*: whence our *shell.*] A helmet.

Salad ne spere, gardbrace ne page. *Chaucer's Dream.*
Two steel caps, i harquebut, and i morion or *salet.*
Strype, Life of Abp. Parker, (*under* 1569,) p. 274.

But for a *sallet* my brainpan had been cleft with a brown bill. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.* P. II.

SA'LLET. } *n. s.* [corrupted by pronunciation from
SA'LLETING. } *salad.*]

I tried upon *sallet* oil. *Boyle.*
Sow some early *salleting.* *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

SA'LLIANCE. *n. s.* [from *sally.*] The act of issuing forth; sally. A word not inelegant, but out of use.

Now mote I weet,
Sir Guyon, why with so fierce *saliaunce*
And fell intent ye did at earst me meet. *Spenser, F. Q.*

SA'LLOW.† *n. s.* [*saule*, Fr. ſalh, Sax. *salix*, Lat. The Sax. ſal, black, has been considered by Thwaites as the root: "but this idea," Dr. Jamieson observes, "must be rejected, unless we can suppose that this was also the origin of the Latin name." Morin remarks that the Lat. *salix* is properly *selix*, having for its origin the Greek word ἑλικὴ, signifying the same thing.] A tree of the genus of willow.

Sallows and reeds on banks of rivers born,
Remain to cut to stay thy vines. *Dryden.*

The more particular explication of willows and *sallows*, and distinguishing them into ten species.
Worthington to Hartlib, (1661,) Ep. 10.

SA'LLOW.† *adj.* [*salo*, Germ. black; *sale*, Fr. foul. Dr. Johnson.—Serenius rejects the French word, which applies, he says, merely to *soil*; and produces the Icel. *sölur*, pale, flaccid. Yet *sale* is used in French to denote colour: as in Cotgrave, under the word, "le gris *sale*, a darke or duskie gray."] Sickly; yellow.

What a deal of brine
Hath washt thy *sallow* cheeks for Rosaline? *Shakspeare.*

The scene of beauty and delight is chang'd:
No roses bloom upon my fading cheek,
Nor laughing graces wanton in my eyes;
But haggard Grief, lean-looking *sallow* Care,
And pining Discontent, a rueful train,
Dwell on my brow, all hideous and forlorn. *Rowe.*

SA'LLOWNESS. *n. s.* [from *sallow.*] Yellowness; sickly paleness.

A fish-diet would give such a *sallowness* to the celebrated beauties of this island, as would scarce make them distinguishable from those of France. *Addison.*

SA'LLY. *n. s.* [*sallie*, Fr.]

1. Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress.

The deputy sat down before the town for the space of three Winter months; during which time *sallies* were made by the Spaniards, but they were beaten in with loss. *Bacon.*

2. Range; excursion.

Every one shall know a country better, that makes often *sallies* into it, and traverses it up and down, than he that, like a mill-horse, goes still round in the same track. *Locke.*

3. Flight; volatile or sprightly exertion.

These passages were intended for *sallies* of wit; but whence comes all this rage of wit? *Stillingfleet.*

4. Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolick; wild gaiety; exorbitance.

At his return all was clear, and this excursion was esteemed but a *sally* of youth. *Wotton.*

'Tis but a *sally* of youth. *Denham, Sophy.*

We have written some things which we may wish never to have thought on: some *sallies* of levity ought to be imputed to youth. *Swift.*

The episodical part, made up of the extravagant *sallies* of the prince of Wales and Falstaff's humour, is of his own invention. *Shakspeare Illustrated.*

To SA'LLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to issue out.

The Turks *sallying* forth, received thereby great hurt. *Knolles.*

The noise of some tumultuous fight:
They break the truce, and *sally* out by night. *Dryden.*
The summons take of the same trumpet's call,
To *sally* from one port, or man one publick wall. *Tate.*

SA'LLYPORT. *n. s.* [*sally* and *port.*] Gate at which sallies are made.

My slippery soul had quit the fort,
But that she stopp'd the *sallyport.* *Cleaveland.*
Love to our citadel resorts
Through those deceitful *sallyports*;
Our sentinels betray our forts. *Denham.*

SALMAGU'NDI.† *n. s.* [It is said to be corrupted from *selon mon gout*, or *salé à mon goût.* Dr. Johnson.—The French write it *salmigondi*; and the author of La Vie Privée des François, says, it originally signified an entertainment among tradesmen, or low artisans, where each person brought a different dish. Cotgrave calls it a hash, made of cold meat sliced and heated in a chafingdish, with crums of bread, wine, verjuice, vinegar, nutmeg, and orange peel. Malone.—It is probably a corruption of the Latin *salgama*, salted meats, preserved fruits.] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SA'LMON. *n. s.* [*salmo*, Latin; *saumon*, French.] A fish.

The *salmon* is accounted the king of fresh-water fish, and is bred in rivers relating to the sea, yet so far from it as admits no tincture of brackishness. He is said to cast his spawn in August: some say that then they dig a hole in a safe place in the gravel, and there place their eggs or spawn, after the melter has done his natural office, and then cover it over with gravel and stones, and so leave it to their Creator's protection; who, by a gentle heat which he infuses into that cold element, makes it brood and beget life in the spawn, and to become

samlets early in the Spring: they haste to the sea before Winter, both the melter and spawner. Sir Francis Bacon observes the age of a *salmon* exceeds not ten years. After he is got into the sea he becomes, from a samlet, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a *salmon*, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose. *Walton, Angler.*

They poke them with an instrument somewhat like the *salmon* spear. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

They take *salmon* and trouts by groping and tickling them under the bellies in the pools, where they hover, and so throw them on land. *Carew.*

Of fishes, you find in arms the whale, dolphin, *salmon*, and trout. *Peacham.*

SA'LMONTROUT. *n. s.* A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon.

There is in many rivers that relate to the sea *salmontrouts* as much different from others, in shape and spots, as sheep differ in their shape and bigness. *Walton, Angler.*

SALOO'N.* *n. s.* [*salon*, *salle*, Fr. from the Germ. *sal.*] A spacious hall or room; a sort of state-room.

The principal apartment of these buildings consists of one or more large *saloons*. *Chambers.*

SALOO'P.* *n. s.* [Turkish, *salep*. The people of the East are very fond of it.] A preparation from the root of a species of orchis: properly *salep*, but commonly called *saloop*.

It is from the root of this, [orchis mascula,] and other species of this genus, that the sweetish, mucilaginous, and highly nutritive power, called *salep*, is prepared.

Synopsis of the Materia Alimentaria, &c.

SALPI'CON. *n. s.* [In cookery.] A kind of farce put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal, or mutton. *Bailey.*

SALSAMENTA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*salsamentarius*, Lat.] Belonging to salt things. *Dict.*

SA'LSIFY. *n. s.* [Latin.] A plant.

Salsify, or the common sort of goatsbeard, is of a very long oval figure, as if it were cods all over streaked, and engraven in the spaces between the streaks, which are sharp pointed towards the end. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

SALSOA'CID. *adj.* [*salsus* and *acidus*, Lat.] Having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness.

The *salsoacids* help its passing off; as sal prunel. *Floyer.*

SALSU'GINOUS.† *adj.* [*salsugineux*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *salsugo*, Lat.] Saltish; somewhat salt.

The distinction of salts, whereby they are discriminated into acid, volatile, or *salsuginous*, if I may so call the fugitive salts of animal substances, and fixed or alcalizate, may appear of much use in natural philosophy. *Boyle.*

SALT.† *n. s.* [*salt*, Goth. sealt, Sax. *sal*, Lat. *sel*, French.]

1. *Salt* is a body whose two essential properties seem to be, dissolubility in water, and a pungent sapor: it is an active incombustible substance: it gives all bodies consistence, and preserves them from corruption, and occasions all the variety of tastes. There are three kinds of *salts*, fixed, volatile, and essential: fixed *salt* is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the ashes in a good deal of water: after this the solution is filtrated, and all the moisture evaporated, when the *salt* remains in a dry form at the bottom: this is called a lixivious *salt*. Volatile *salt* is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and some putrified parts of vegetables: it rises easily, and is the most volatile of any. The essential *salt* is drawn from the juice of plants by crystallization. *Harris.*

Is not discourse, manhood, learning, gentleness, virtue, and liberality, the spice and *salt* that seasons a man? *Shakspeare.*

He perfidiously has given up,
For certain drops of *salt*, your city Rome,
To his wife and mother. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Since *salts* differ much, some being fixt, some volatile, some acid, and some urinous, the two qualities wherein they agree are, that it is easily dissoluble in water, and affects the palate with a sapour, good or evil. *Boyle.*

A particle of *salt* may be compared to a chaos, being dense, hard, dry, and earthy in the centre, and rare, soft, and moist in the circumference. *Newton, Opt.*

Salts are bodies friable and brittle, in some degree pellucid, sharp or pungent to the taste, and dissoluble in water; but after that is evaporated, incorporating, crystallizing, and forming themselves into angular figures. *Woodward.*

2. Taste; smack.

Though we are justices and doctors, and churchmen, Mr. Page, we have some *salt* of our youth in us; we are the sons of women. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

3. Wit; merriment.

Salt and smartness. *Tillotson, Serm.* i. 79.

SALT. *adj.*

1. Having the taste of salt: as, *salt* fish.

We were better parch in Africk sun,
Than in the pride and *salt* scorn of his eyes. *Shakspeare.*
Thou old and true Menenius,
Thy tears are *salter* than a younger man's,
And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. Impregnated with salt.

Hang him, mechanical *salt* butter rogue: I will awe him with my cudgel. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

It hath been observed by the ancients, that *salt* water will dissolve salt put into it in less time than fresh water. *Bacon.*

A leap into *salt* water very often gives a new motion to the spirit, and a new turn to the blood. *Addison.*

In Cheshire they improve their lands by letting out the water of the *salt* springs on them, always after rain. *Mortimer.*

3. Abounding with salt.

He shall inhabit the parched places in the wilderness in a *salt* land, and not inhabited. *Jer.* xvii. 6.

4. [*Salax*, Lat.] Lecherous; salacious.

Be a whore still:
Make use of thy *salt* hours, season the slaves
For tubs and baths; bring down the rose-cheek'd youth
To the tub fast, and the diet. *Shakspeare, Timon.*
All the charms of love,
Salt Cleopatra, soften thy wan lip! *Shakspeare.*
This new-married man, approaching here,
Whose *salt* imagination yet hath wrong'd
Your well-defended honour, you must pardon. *Shakspeare.*

To SALT.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with salt.

If the salt have lost its savour, wherewith shall it be *salted*? *St. Matt.* v. 13.

If the offering was of flesh, it was *salted* thrice. *Brown.*

SALT.* *n. s.* [*sault*, old Fr. *saltus*, Lat.] Act of leaping or jumping. Not in use.

Frisking lambs
Make wanton *salts* about their dry-suck'd dams.
B. Jonson, Masques.

SA'LTANT. *adj.* [*saltans*, Lat.] Jumping; dancing.

SALTA'TION. *n. s.* [*saltatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of dancing or jumping.

The locusts being ordained for *saltation*, their hinder legs do far exceed the others. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Beat; palpitation.

If the great artery be hurt, you will discover it by its *saltation* and florid colour. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SA'LTCAT. *n. s.*

Many give a lump of salt, which they usually call a *saltcat*, made at the salterns, which makes the pigeons much affect the place.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

SA'LTCELLAR.† *n. s.* [not from *salt* and *cellar*, which Dr. Johnson has given as the etymon; but from the Fr. *saliere*, pleonastically used, as that word signifies a *saltcellar*. See Cotgrave. Our old word, as Mr. Mason also has observed, was simply *saler*: as in the Pr. Parv. The pleonasm is also old. Sir H. Wotton uses it in 1633.] Vessel of salt set on the table.

I send you a triangular *salt-cellar*, and the top of an amber ring. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 464.

When any salt is spilt on the table-cloth, shake it out into the *saltcellar*. *Swift, Dir. to the Butler.*

SA'LTER.† *n. s.* [from *salt*.]

1. One who salts.

I return to the embalming of the Egyptians; — and shall next proceed to speak of the surgeon or embalmer, and all other inferior officers under him, such as the dissector, emboweller, pollinctor, *salter*, and other dependant servants. *Greenhill on Embalming*, p. 283.

2. One who sells salt.

After these local names, the most have been derived from occupations; as smith, *salter*, armourer. *Camden, Rem.*

SA'LTERN. *n. s.* A saltwork.

A saltcat made at the *salterns*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

SA'LTIER. *n. s.* [*saultiere*, French.] Term of heraldry.

A *saltier* is in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, and by some is taken to be an engine to take wild beasts: in French it is called *un sautoir*: it is an honourable bearing. *Peacham.*

SALTINBA'NCO. *n. s.* [*saltare in banco*, to climb on a bench, as a mountebank mounts a bank or bench.] A quack or mountebank.

Saltinbancoes, quacksalvers, and charlatans, deceive them: were Æsop alive, the Piazza and Pont-neuf could not speak their fallacies. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He play'd the *saltinbanco's* part,
Transform'd t' a Frenchman by my art. *Hudibras.*

SA'LTISH.† *adj.* [from *salt*.] Somewhat salt.

When billowes make a breach and beate the bankes adowne,
Doth not the *saltish* surge then beat the bankes adowne?
Mir. for Mag. p. 219.

Soils of a *saltish* nature improve sandy grounds. *Mortimer.*

SA'LTLESS. *adj.* [from *salt*.] Insipid; not tasting of salt.

SA'LTLY. *adv.* [from *salt*.] With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

SA'LTNESS.† *n. s.* [from *salt*.]

1. Taste of salt.

Salt water passing through earth, through ten vessels, one within another, hath not lost its *saltness*, so as to become potable; but drained through twenty, become fresh. *Bacon.*

Some think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is piquant and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between *saltness* and bitterness. *Bacon.*

2. State of being salt.

If I had buried him in a wave at sea,
I would not to the *saltness* of his grave
Have added the least tear.
Beaum. and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.

SALT-PAN. } *n. s.* [*salt* and *pan*, or *pit*.] Pit where
SALT-PIT. } salt is got.

Moab and Ammon shall be as the breeding of nettles, *salt-pits*, and a perpetual desolation. *Zeph.* ii. 9.

Cicero prettily calls them salinas *salt-pans*, that you may extract salt out of, and sprinkle where you please. *Bacon.*

The stratum lay at about twenty-five fathom, by the duke of Somerset's *salt-pits* near Whitehaven. *Woodward on Fossils.*

SALTPE'TRE. *n. s.* [*sal petræ*, Latin; *sal petre*, Fr.] Nitre.

Nitre, or *saltpetre*, having a crude and windy spirit, by the heat of the fire suddenly dilateth. *Bacon.*

Nitre or *saltpetre*, in heaps of earth, has been extracted, if they be exposed to the air, so as to be kept from rain. *Locke.*

SALT-WORK.* *n. s.* A saltern; a place where salt is made.

These *salt-works*, and a mint that is established at the same place, have rendered this town [Hall] almost as populous as Inspruck itself. *Addison on Italy.*

SA'LTY.* *adj.* [from *salt*.] Somewhat salt.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

SALVABI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *salvable*.] Possibility of being received to everlasting life.

The main principle of his religion, as a papist, is more destructive of the comfort of a conjugal society, than are the principles of most hereticks, yea than those of pagans or atheists: for, holding that there is no *salvability*, but in the church; and that none is in the church, but such as acknowledge subjection to the see of Rome.

Sanderson, C. of Consc. p. 3.

Why do we Christians so fiercely argue against the *salvability* of each other, as if it were our wish that all should be damned, but those of our particular sect? *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

SA'LVABLE.† *adj.* [*salvable*, old French, Roq. but merely in the sense of salutary; *salvo*, Lat. to save.] Possible to be saved.

Our wild fancies about God's decrees have in event reprobated more than those decrees, and have bid fair to the damning of many whom those left *salvable*. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

SA'LVAGE.† *adj.* [*saulvage*, old French; *selvaggio*, Ital. from *silva*, Lat.] Wild; rude; cruel. It is now spoken and written *savage*: which see.

SA'LVAGE.* *n. s.* [*salvaige*, old Fr. "Ce qui revient de droit à ceux qui ont aidé à sauver des marchandises du naufrage d'un vaisseau échoué, ou des flammes." Roq.] Recompence allowed by the law for saving goods from a wreck.

If any ship be lost on the shore, and the goods come to land, they shall presently be delivered to the merchants, they paying only a reasonable reward to those that saved and preserved them, which is intitled *salvage*. *Blackstone.*

SALVA'TION.† *n. s.* [*salvatione*, old Fr. pardon. Kelham: *salvatio*, low Lat. vita æterna: from *salvo*, Latin.] Preservation from eternal death; reception to the happiness of heaven.

As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of understanding or knowledge, all mens *salvation*, and all mens endless perdition, are things so opposite, that whosoever doth affirm the one must necessarily deny the other. *Hooker.*

Him the Most High,
Wrapp'd in a balmy cloud with winged steeds,
Did, as thou saw'st, receive; to walk with God
High in *salvation*, and the climes of bliss,
Exempt from death. *Milton, P. L.*

SA'LVATORY. *n. s.* [*salvatoire*, Fr.] A place where any thing is preserved.

I consider the admirable powers of sensation, phantasy, and memory, in what *salvatories* or repositories the species of things past are conserved. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

SALU'BRIOUS. *adj.* [*salubris*, Lat.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health.

The warm limbeck draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood. *Philips.*

SALU'BRIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *salubrious*.] So as to promote health.

Does not the sweat of the mason and carpenter, who toil in order to partake the sweat of the peasant, flow as pleasantly and as *salubriously*, in the construction and repair of the majestick edifices of religion, as in the painted booths and sordid sties of vice and luxury. *Burke on the Fr. Revolution.*

SALU'BRITY.† *n. s.* [*salubrité*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Wholesomeness; healthfulness. *Bullokar*, ed. 1656.

SALVE.† *n. s.* [This word is originally and properly *salf*, which having *salves* in the plural, the singular in time was borrowed from it; ꞅealꝼ, Saxon; undoubtedly from *salvus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson.—The Latin word means merely *safe*; but the Goth. *salbon* is to anoint; *salbona*, an ointment; *salbe*, German, the same. The change of *b* into *v* is not infrequent.]

1. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaster.

Let us hence, my sov'reign, to provide
A *salve* for any sore that may betide. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Sleep is pain's easiest *salve*, and doth fulfil
All offices of death, except to kill. *Donne.*

Go study *salve* and treacle; ply
Your tenant's leg, or his sore eye. *Cleaveland.*

The royal sword thus drawn, has cur'd a wound,
For which no other *salve* could have been found. *Waller.*

Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain;
The surgeons soon despoil'd them of their arms,
And some with *salves* they cure. *Dryden.*

2. Help; remedy.

If they shall excommunicate me, hath the doctrine of meekness any *salve* for me then. *Hammond.*

To SALVE.† *v. a.* [*salbon*, Goth. *salben*, Germ. ꞅealꝼian, Saxon, to anoint.]

1. To cure with medicaments applied.

Many skilful leeches him abide,
To *salve* his hurts. *Spenser, F. Q.*

It should be to little purpose for them to *salve* the wound, by making protestations in disgrace of their own actions. *Hooker.*

The which if I perform, and do survive,
I do beseech your majesty may *salve*
The long-grown wounds of my intemperature. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

2. To help; to remedy.

Some seek to *salve* their blotted name
With others blot, till all do taste of shame. *Sidney.*

Our mother-tongue, which truly of itself is both full enough for prose, and stately enough for verse, hath long time been counted most bare and barren of both; which default, when as some endeavoured to *salve* and recure, they patched up the holes with rags from other languages. *Ep. to Spenser's Shep. Cal.*

3. To help or save by a *salvo*, an excuse, or reservation.

Ignorant I am not how this is *salved*: they do it but after the truth is made manifest. *Hooker.*

The schoolmen were like the astronomers, who, to *salve* phœnomena, framed to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles; so they, to *salve* the practice of the church, had devised a great number of strange positions. *Bacon.*

There must be another state to make up the inequalities of this, and *salve* all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*

This conduct might give Horace the hint to say, that when Homer was at a loss to bring any difficult matter to an issue, he laid his hero asleep, and this *salved* all difficulty. *Broome.*

4. [From *salvo*, Latin.] To salute. Obsolete.

That stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly *salved* them; who nought again
Him answered as courtesy became. *Spenser, F. Q.*

SA'LVER. *n. s.* [A vessel, I suppose, used at first to carry away or save what was left.] A plate on which any thing is presented.

He has printed them in such a portable volume, that many of them may be ranged together on a single plate; and is of opinion, that a *salver* of Spectators would be as acceptable an entertainment for the ladies, as a *salver* of sweetmeats. *Addison.*

Between each act the trembling *salvers* ring,
From soup to sweet wine. *Pope.*

SA'LVO. n. s. [from *salvo jure*, Latin, a form used in granting any thing: as *salvo jure putei.*] An exception; a reservation; an excuse.

They admit many *salvoes*, cautions, and reservations, so as they cross not the chief design. *King Charles.*

It will be heard if he cannot bring himself off at last with some *salvo* or distinction, and be his own confessor. *L'Estrange.*

If others of a more serious turn join with us deliberately in their religious professions of loyalty, with any private *salvoes* or evasions, they would do well to consider those maxims in which all casuists are agreed. *Addison.*

SA'LUTARINESS. *n. s.* [from *salutary*.] Wholsomeness; quality of contributing to health or safety.

SA'LUTARY. *adj.* [*salutaire*, Fr. *salutaris*, Lat.] Wholesome; healthful; safe; advantageous; contributing to health or safety.

The gardens, yards, and avenues are dry and clean; and so more *salutary* as more elegant. *Ray.*

It was want of faith in our Saviour's countrymen, which hindered him from shedding among them the *salutary* emanations of his divine virtue; and he did not many mighty works there, because of their unbelief. *Bentley.*

SALUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*salutation*, Fr. *salutatio*, Lat.] The act or style of saluting; greeting.

The early village cock
Hath twice done *salutation* to the morn. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Thy kingdom's peers
Speak my *salutation* in their minds;
Whose voices I desire aloud with mine,
Hail, king of Scotland! *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

On her the angel hail
Bestow'd, the holy *salutation* used
Long after to blest Mary. *Milton, P. L.*

In all publick meetings, or private addresses, use those forms of *salutation*, reverence and decency, usual amongst the most sober persons. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

Court and state he wisely shuns;
Nor brib'd, to servile *salutations* runs. *Dryden, Hor.*

SALU'TATORY.✱ *n. s.* [*salutatorium*, low Lat.] Place of greeting. Not in use.

Coming to the bishop with supplication into the *salutatory*, some out porch of the church. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B.* 2.

To SALU'TE.† *v. a.* [*saluto*, Lat. *saluer*, Fr. Our old writers accordingly follow the French, and write *salue*, or *salew*; as Gower and Chaucer. *Salew* is also used by Spenser, F. Q. iv. vi. 25.]

1. To greet; to hail.

One hour hence
Shall *salute* your grace of York as mother. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

When ye come into an house, *salute* it. *St. Matthew*, x. 12.

2. To please; to gratify.

Would I had no being,
If this *salute* my blood a jot: it faints me,
To think what follows. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The golden sun *salutes* the morn,
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the zodiack in his glist'ring coach. *Titus And.*

3. To kiss.

You have the prettiest tip of a finger.—I must take the freedom to *salute* it. *Addison, Drummer.*

SALU'TE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Salutation; greeting.

The custom of praying for those that sneeze is more ancient than these opinions hereof: so that not any one disease has been the occasion of this *salute* and deprecation. *Brown.*

O, what avails me now that honour high
To have conceiv'd of God; or that *salute*,
Hail, highly favour'd, among women blest! *Milton, P. R.*

Continual *salutes* and addresses entertaining him all the way, kept him from saving so great a life, but with one glance of his eye upon the paper, till he came to the fatal place where he was stabbed. *South.*

I shall not trouble my reader with the first *salutes* of our three friends. *Addison.*

2. A kiss.

There cold *salutes*, but here a lover's kiss. *Roscommon.*

Salu'ter. *n. s.* [from *salute*.] He who salutes.

Saluti'ferous.† *adj.* [*salutifer*, Lat.] Healthy; bringing health.

We may judge of the malice and subtlety of the grand deceiver, who would render that *salutiferous* food unwholesome. *Ricaut, State of the Gr. Ch.* (1679,) p. 437.

The king commanded him to go to the south of France, believing that nothing would contribute more to the restoring of his former vigour than the gentle *salutiferous* air of Montpelier. *Dennis, Letters.*

Sama'ritan.* *n. s.* One of an ancient sect among the Jews, still subsisting in some parts of the Levant, under the same name. *Chambers.*

A certain *Samaritan*, as he journeyed, came where he was. *St. Luke*, x. 33.

Esdras changed the old [Hebrew] character into that we now use, leaving the other to the *Samaritans*. *Walton, Consid. Considered*, p. 278.

Sama'ritan.* *adj.* Pertaining to the Samaritans; denoting the ancient sort of Hebrew characters, or alphabet.

All agree in this, that the present *Samaritan* characters were anciently used among the Jews. *Walton, Consid. Considered*, p. 279.

Sama'rra.* See Simar.

SAME.† *adj.* [Serenius and Dr. Jamieson consider the Su. Goth. *sam*, con, a particle denoting unity, equality, or identity, as the origin of the word, which is the Icel. *same*; M. Goth. *sama*, *samo*.]

1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, sort, or degree.

Miso, as spitefully as her rotten voice could utter it, set forth the *same* sins of Amphialtus. *Sidney.*

The tenour of man's woe
Holds on the *same*. *Milton, P. L.*

Th' etherial vigour is in all the *same*,
And ev'ry soul is fill'd with equal flame. *Dryden, Æn.*

If itself had been coloured, it would have transmitted all visible objects tinctured with the *same* colour; as we see whatever is beheld through a coloured glass, appears of the *same* colour with the glass. *Ray on the Creation.*

The merchant does not keep money by him; but if you consider what money must be lodged in the banker's hands, the case will be much the *same*. *Locke.*

The *same* plant produceth as great a variety of juices as there is in the *same* animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. That which was mentioned before.

Do but think how well the *same* he spends,
Who spends his blood his country to relieve. *Daniel.*

Same.* *adv.* [ſam, Saxon; often used in composition; as, ſam-mæle, agreeing together; ſam-ƿyrcan, to work together; from the Su. Goth. *sam*, con. See the etym. of the adjective. Spenser writes this word *sam* for the sake of his rhyme.] Together. Obsolete.

What concord han light and darke *sam*?
Or what peace has the lion with the lamb? *Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.*

Sa'meness. *n. s.* [from *same*.]

1. Identity; the state of being not another; not different.

Difference of persuasion in matters of religion may easily fall out, where there is the *sameness* of duty, allegiance, and subjection. *King Charles.*

2. Undistinguishable resemblance.

If all courts have a *sameness* in them, things may be as they were in my time, when all employments went to parliament-mens friends. *Swift.*

Sa'mite.* *n. s.* [*samet*, *samit*, old Fr. "étoffe de soie." Roq. *sammet*, Germ. velvet. Morin traces it to the low Lat. *samitum*, or *examitum*; and that to the Gr. [illegible]μιτος, used by Nicetas for a sort of silk; which is formed of ἓξ, six, and μίτος, a thread; meaning therefore composed of six threads.] A sort of silk stuff. Obsolete.

In an over gilt *samite*
Yclad she was. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 873.

In silken *samite* she was light arry'd,
And her fayre lockes were woven up in gold. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. xii. 13.

Sa'mlet. *n. s.* [*salmonet*, or *salmonlet*.] A little salmon.

A salmon, after he is got into the sea, becomes, from a *samlet*, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose. *Walton, Angler.*

Sa'mphire.† *n. s.* [*saint Pierre*, Fr. q. d. herba sancti Petri. Minsheu. It is in our old books *sampire*, or *sampier*; as in Barret, Minsheu, and Sherwood; the last of whom also terms it, *herbe de S. Pierre*.] A plant preserved in pickle.

This plant grows in great plenty upon the rocks near the sea-shore, where it is washed by the salt-water. It is greatly esteemed for pickling, and is sometimes used in medicine. *Miller.*

Half way down
Hangs one that gathers *samphire*: dreadful trade!
Methinks he seems no bigger than his head. *Shakspeare.*

SA'MPLE.† *n. s.* [from *example*.]

1. A specimen; a part of the whole shown that judgement may be made of the whole.

He intreated them to tarry but two days, and he himself would bring them a *sample* of the oar. *Raleigh.*

I have not engaged myself to any: I am not loaded with a full cargo: 'tis sufficient if I bring a *sample* of some goods in this voyage. *Dryden.*

I design this but for a *sample* of what I hope more fully to discuss. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Determinations of justice were very summary and decisive, and generally put an end to the vexations of a law-suit by the ruin both of plaintiff and defendant: travellers have recorded some *samples* of this kind. *Addison.*

From most bodies
Some little bits ask leave to flow;
And, as through these canals they roll,
Bring up a *sample* of the whole. *Prior.*

2. Example.

Thus he concludes: and every hardy knight
His *sample* follow'd. *Fairfax.*

To **Sa'mple.**† *v. a.* To show something similar; to example.

The degrees of the empire's downfall may be *sampled* by those of the Babylonish captivity. *Mede, Apost. Lat. Times*, (1641,) p. 78.

Sa'mpler.† *n. s.* [*exemplar*, Lat. whence it is sometimes written *samplar*.]

1. A pattern of work; a specimen.

The *saumpleris* of heavenly thingis. *Wicliffe, Heb.* ix.

O love, why do'st thou in thy beautiful *sampler* set such a work for my desire to set out, which is impossible? *Sidney.*

We created with our needles both one flower,
Both on one *samplar*, sitting on one cushion;
Both warbling of one song, both in one key,
As if our hands, our sides, voices and minds
Had been incorporate. *Shakspeare.*

Fair Philomela, she but lost her tongue,
And in a tedious *sampler* sew'd her mind. *Titus Andronicus.*

You have *samplers* how to fit yourselves with personal prayers upon any private occurrences. *Bp. Prideaux, Euchol.* p. 116.

2. A piece worked by young girls for improvement.

Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply
The *sampler*, and to tease the housewife's wool. *Milton, Comus.*

I saw her sober over a *sampler*, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*

SA'NABLE.† *adj.* [*sanable*, old French; *sanabilis*, Latin.] Curable; susceptive of remedy; remediable.

Those that are *sanable* or preservable from this dreadful sin of idolatry may find the efficacy of our antidote. *More, Ant. against Idolatry*, Pref.

SANA'TION. *n. s.* [*sanatio*, Lat.] The act of curing.

Consider well the member, and, if you have no probable hope of *sanation*, cut it off quickly. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SA'NATIVE. *adj.* [from *sano*, Lat.] Powerful to cure; healing.

The vapour of coltsfoot hath a *sanative* virtue towards the lungs. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

SA'NATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *sanative*.] Power to cure.

SA'NCEBELL.* *n. s.* A corruption of *saints-bell*; which see.

Ring out your *sance-bells*. *Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.*

To SA'NCTIFICATE.* *v. a.* [low Lat. *sanctifico*.] To sanctify. Not in use.

The Holy Ghost *sanctificating*. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 34.

SANCTIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*sanctification*, Fr. from *sanctifico*, low Latin.]

1. The state of being freed, or act of freeing from the dominion of sin for the time to come.

The grace of his *sanctification* and life, which was first received in him, might pass from him to his whole race, as malediction came from Adam unto all mankind. *Hooker.*

2. The act of making holy; consecration.

The bishop kneels before the cross, and devoutly adores and kisses it: after this follows a long prayer for the *sanctification* of that new sign of the cross. *Stillingfleet.*

SA'NCTIFIER. *n. s.* [from *sanctify*.] He that sanctifies or makes holy.

To be the *sanctifier* of a people, and to be their God, is all one. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

To SA'NCTIFY. *v. a.* [*sanctifier*, Fr. *sanctifico*, Lat.]

1. To free from the power of sin for the time to come.

For if the blood of bulls, sprinkling the unclean, *sanctifieth* to the purifying of the flesh, how much more shall the blood of Christ? *Heb.* ix. 13.

2. To make holy.

What actions can express the intire purity of thought, which refines and *sanctifies* a virtuous man? *Addison.*

3. To make a means of holiness.

The gospel, by not making many things unclean, as the law did, hath *sanctified* those things generally to all, which particularly each man to himself must *sanctify* by a reverend and holy use. *Hooker.*

Those judgments God hath been pleased to send upon me, are so much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *sanctified* so to me as to make me repent of that unjust act. *King Charles.*

Those external things are neither parts of our devotion, or by any strength in themselves direct causes of it; but the grace of God is pleased to move us by ways suitable to our nature, and to *sanctify* these sensible helps to higher purposes. *South.*

4. To make free from guilt.

The holy man, amaz'd at what he saw,
Made haste to *sanctify* the bliss by law. *Dryden.*

5. To secure from violation.

Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

SANCTIMO'NIOUS.† *adj.* [from *sanctimonia*, Lat.] Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity.

All *sanctimonious* ceremonies. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

A grave and reverend gluttony, a *sanctimonious* avarice. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. I.

A *sanctimonious* pretence, under a pomp of form, without the grace of an inward integrity, will not serve the turn. *L'Estrange.*

SANCTIMO'NIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *sanctimonious*.] With sanctimony.

Ye know, dear lady, since ye are mine,
How truly I have lov'd you, how *sanctimoniously*
Observ'd your honour! *Beaum. and Fl. Sea Voyage.*

SANCTIMO'NIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *sanctimonious*.] State or quality of being sanctimonious. *Ash.*

SA'NCTIMONY. *n. s.* [*sanctimonia*, Lat.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness.

If *sanctimony*, and a frail vow between an errant Barbarian and a supersubtle Venetian, be not too hard for my wit, and all the tribe of hell, thou shalt enjoy her. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Her pretence is a pilgrimage, which holy undertaking, with most austere *sanctimony*, she accomplished. *Shakspeare.*

There was great reason why all discreet princes should beware of yielding hasty belief to the robes of *sanctimony*. *Ralegh.*

SA'NCTION.† *n. s.* [*sanction*, Fr. *sanctio*, Lat.—"*Sanction* is essential to contracts; which, among the ancients, was done by killing a sacrifice.—We read in Tacitus, Suetonius, Plutarch, and others, of leagues sealed by drinking of blood. So Servius, the grammarian, will have *sanctio* to come *à sanguine*." Bp. Reynolds, Serm. 1668. p. 17.]

1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification.

I have kill'd a slave,
And of his blood caus'd to be mixt with wine:
Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be
A fitter drink to make this *sanction* in. *B. Jonson, Catil.*

Against the publick *sanctions* of the peace,
With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
To force their monarch. *Dryden, Æn.*

There needs no positive law or *sanction* of God to stamp an obliquity upon such a disobedience. *South.*

By the laws of men, enacted by civil power, gratitude is not enforced; that is, not enjoined by the *sanction* of penalties, to be inflicted upon the person that shall not be found grateful. *South.*

The satisfactions of the Christian life, in its present practice and future hopes, are not the mere raptures of enthusiasm, as the strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony. *Watts.*

This word is often made the *sanction* of an oath: it is reckoned a great commendation to be a man of honour. *Swift.*

Wanting *sanction* and authority, it is only yet a private work. *Baker on Learning.*

2. A law; a decree ratified. Improper.

'Tis the first *sanction* nature gave to man,
Each other to assist in what they can. *Denham.*

To SA'NCTION.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give a sanction to.

Tests against old principles, *sanctioned* by the laws. *Burke, Appeal from the new to the old Whigs.*

SA'NCTITUDE. *n. s.* [from *sanctus*, Lat.] Holiness; goodness; saintliness.

In their looks divine
The image of their glorious Maker shone,
Truth, wisdom, *sanctitude*, serene and pure. *Milton, P. L.*

SA'NCTITY. *n. s.* [*sanctitas*, Lat.]

1. Holiness; the state of being holy.

At his touch,
Such *sanctity* hath Heaven given his hand,
They presently amend. *Shakspeare.*

God attributes to place
No *sanctity*, if none be thither brought
By men who there frequent. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Goodness; the quality of being good; purity; godliness.

This youth
I reliev'd with such *sanctity* of love,
And to his image, which methought did promise
Most venerable worth, did I devotion. *Shakspeare.*

It was an observation of the ancient Romans, that their empire had not more increased by the strength of their arms than the *sanctity* of their manners. *Addison.*

3. Saint; holy being.

About him all the *sanctities* of heaven
Stood thick as stars, and from his sight receiv'd
Beatitude past utterance. *Milton, P. L.*

To SA'NCTUARIZE. *v. a.* [from *sanctuary*.] To shelter by means of sacred privileges. Not in use.

No place indeed should murder *sanctuarise*. *Shakspeare.*

SA'NCTUARY. *n. s.* [*sanctuaire*, Fr. *sanctuarium*, Lat.]

1. A holy place; holy ground. Properly the *penetralia*, or most retired and awful part of a temple.

Having waste ground enough,
Shall we desire to raze the *sanctuary*,
And pitch our evils there? *Shakspeare.*

They often plac'd
Within his *sanctuary* itself their shrines. *Milton, P. L.*

Let it not be imagined, that they contribute nothing to the happiness of the country who only serve God in the duties of a holy life, who attend his *sanctuary*, and daily address his goodness. *Rogers, Serm.*

2. A place of protection; a sacred asylum: whence a *sanctuary man*, one who takes shelter in a holy place.

Come, my boy, we will to *sanctuary*. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

I'll hence forth with unto the *sanctuary*,
To save at least the heir of Edward's right. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Oft have I heard of *sanctuary* men;
But *sanctuary* children, ne'er till now. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

He fled to Beverly, where he and divers of his company registered themselves *sanctuary* men. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Howsoever the *sanctuary* man was protected from his creditors, yet his goods out of *sanctuary* should not. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

3. Shelter; protection.

What are the bulls to the frogs, or the lakes to the meadows? Very much, says the frog; for he that's worsted will be sure to take *sanctuary* in the fens. *L'Estrange.*

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some reliques of it took *sanctuary* under ground, and escaped the common destiny. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

SAND.† *n. s.* [ꞅanꝺ, Saxon; *sand*, Dan. and Dutch.]

1. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder.

That finer matter called *sand*, is no other than very small pebbles. *Woodward.*

Here i' the *sands*
Thee I'll rake up, the post unsanctified. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Hark, the fatal followers do pursue!
The *sands* are number'd that make up my life:
Here must I stay, and here my life must end. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Sand hath always its root in clay, and there be no veins of *sand* any great depth within the earth. *Bacon.*

Calling for more paper to rescribe, King Philip shewed him the difference betwixt the ink box and *sand* box. *Howell.*

If quicksilver be put into a convenient glass vessel, and that vessel exactly stopped, and kept for ten weeks in a *sand* furnace, whose heat may be constant, the corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will, after innumerable revolutions, be so connected to one another, that they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

Engag'd with money bags, as bold
As men with *sand* bags did of old. *Hudibras.*

The force of water casts gold out from the bowels of mountains, and exposes it among the *sands* of rivers. *Dryden.*

Shells are found in the great *sand* pit at Woolwich. *Woodward.*

Celia and I, the other day,
Walk'd o'er the *sand* hills to the sea. *Prior.*

2. Barren country covered with sands.

Most of his army being slain, he, with a few of his friends, sought to save themselves by flight over the desert *sands*. *Knolles.*

Her sons spread
Beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian *sands*. *Milton, P. L.*

So, where our wild Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden the impetuous hurricanes descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the *sands*, and sweep whole plains away.
The helpless traveller, with wild surprise,
Sees the dry desart all around him rise,
And smother'd in the dusty whirlwind dies. *Addison.*

To **SAND.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force or drive upon the sands.

Travellers and seamen, when they have been *sanded* or dashed on a rock, for ever after fear not that mischance only, but all such dangers whatsoever. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 148.

SA'NDAL. *n. s.* [*sandale*, Fr. *sandalium*, Lat.] A loose shoe.

Thus sung the uncouth swain to the oaks and rills,
While the still morn went out with *sandals* gray. *Milton, Lycidas.*

From his robe
Flows light ineffable: his harp, his quiver,
And Lycian bow are gold: with golden *sandals*
His feet are shod. *Prior.*

The *sandals* of celestial mold,
Fledg'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold,
Surround her feet. *Pope, Odyss.*

SA'NDARACH. *n. s.* [*sandaraque*, Fr. *sandaraca*, Lat.]

1. A mineral of a bright red colour, not much unlike to red arsenick. *Bailey.*

2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree. *Bailey.*

SA'NDBLIND. *adj.* [*sand* and *blind*.] Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them.

My true begotten father, being more than *sandblind*, high gravelblind, knows me not. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

SA'NDBOX *Tree. n. s.* [*hura*, Lat.] A plant.

The fruit of this plant, if suffered to remain on till they are fully ripe, burst in the heat of the day with a violent explosion, making a noise like the firing of a pistol, and hereby the seeds are thrown about to a considerable distance. These seeds, when green, vomit and purge, and are supposed to be somewhat a-kin to *nux vomica*. *Miller.*

SA'NDED.† *adj.* [from *sand*.]

1. Covered with sand; barren.

In well *sanded* lands little or no snow lies. *Mortimer.*

The river pours along
Resistless, roaring dreadful down it comes;
Then o'er the *sanded* valley floating spreads. *Thomson.*

2. Marked with small spots; variegated with dusky specks. Dr. Johnson. — Rather of a sandy colour, which is one of the true denotements of a bloodhound. Steevens.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flew'd, so *sanded*, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew. *Shakspeare.*

3. Short-sighted. North. *Grose.*

SA'NDEEL.* *n. s.* A kind of eel commonly found at about half a foot deep under the sand, when the tide has run out.

SA'NDERLING. *n. s.* A bird.

We reckon coots, *sanderlings*, pewets, and mews. *Carew.*

SA'NDERS.† *n. s.* [*santalum*, Lat.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, red, yellow, and green. Bailey, and Dr. Johnson. Sir Thomas Herbert mentions a white kind.

Isles — rich in stones, and spices, and white *sanders*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 370.

Aromatise it with *sanders*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SA'NDEVER. *n. s.*

That which our English glassmen call *sandever*, and the French, of whom probably the name was borrowed, *suindever*, is that recrement that is made when the materials of glass, namely, sand and a fixt lixiviate alkali, having been first baked together, and kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen afterwards take off with ladles, and lay by as little worth. *Boyle.*

Sa'ndheat.* *n. s.* Warmth of hot sand in chymical operations.

Sa'ndish. *adj.* [from *sand.*] Approaching to the nature of sand; loose; not close; not compact.

Plant the tenuifolia's and ranunculus's in fresh *sandish* earth, taken from under the turf. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

Sa'ndstone. *n. s.* [*sand* and *stone.*] Stone of a loose and friable kind, that easily crumbles into sand.

Grains of gold in *sandstone*, from the mine of Costa Rica, which is not reckoned rich; but every hundred weight yields about an ounce of gold. *Woodward.*

Sa'ndy. *adj.* [from *sand.*]

1. Abounding with sand; full of sand.

I should not see the *sandy* hourglass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats. *Shakspeare.*
Safer shall he be on the *sandy* plains,
Than where castles mounted stand. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

A region so desert, dry, and *sandy*, that travellers are fain to carry water on their camels. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Rough unweildy earth, nor to the plough
Nor to the cattle kind, with *sandy* stones
And gravel o'er-abounding. *Philips.*
O'er *sandy* wilds were yellow harvests spread. *Pope.*

2. Consisting of sand; unsolid.

Favour, so bottomed upon the *sandy* foundation of personal respects only, cannot be long lived. *Bacon to Villiers.*

Sane. *adj.* [*sanus*, Lat.] Sound; healthy. Baynard wrote a poem on preserving the body in a *sane* and sound state.

Sang. The preterit of *sing*.

Then *sang* Moses and Israel this song unto the Lord. *Ex.* xv.
Thee next they *sang*, of all creation first. *Milton, P. L.*

SANG-FROID.* *n. s.* [Fr.] Coolness; freedom from agitation: an affected phrase.

He could with the most perfect *sangfroid* lock up this admirable piece in his desk, and wait with philosophic patience for a favourable season to produce it. *Sheridan, Life of Swift*, § 2.

He talks of his union, just as he does of his taxes and his savings, with as much *sang-froid* and ease, as if his wish and the enjoyment were exactly the same thing. *Burke on the State of the Nation.*

Sangui'ferous. *adj.* [*sanguifer*, Lat.] Conveying blood.

The fifth conjugation of the nerves is branched to the muscles of the face, particularly the cheeks, whose *sanguiferous* vessels it twists about. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

Sanguifica'tion. *n. s.* [*sanguification*, Fr. *sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood.

Since the lungs are the chief instrument of *sanguification*, the animal that has that organ faulty can never have the vital juices, derived from the blood, in a good state. *Arbuthnot.*

Asthmatick persons have voracious appetites, and consequently, for want of a right *sanguification*, are leucophlegmatick. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Sa'nguifier. *n. s.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] Producer of blood.

Bitters, like choler, are the best *sanguifiers*, and also the best febrifuges. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To **Sa'nguify.** *v. n.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] To produce blood.

At the same time I think, I command: in inferior faculties, I walk, see, hear, digest, *sanguify*, and carnify, by the power of an individual soul. *Hale.*

Sa'nguinary. *adj.* [*sanguinarius*, Lat. *sanguinaire*, Fr. from *sanguis*, Lat.] Cruel; bloody; murtherous.

We may not propagate religion by wars, or by *sanguinary* persecutions to force consciences. *Bacon.*

The scene is now more *sanguinary*, and fuller of actors: never was such a confused mysterious civil war as this. *Howell.*

Passion transforms us into a kind of savages, and makes us brutal and *sanguinary*. *Broome.*

Sa'nguinary.† *n. s.* [*sanguinaire*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *sanguis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SA'NGUINE. *adj.* [*sanguin*, Fr. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, Lat.]

1. Red; having the colour of blood.

This fellow
Upbraided me about the rose I wear;
Saying, the *sanguine* colour of the leaves
Did represent my master's blushing cheeks. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

A stream of nectarous humour issuing flow'd
Sanguine. *Milton, P. L.*
Dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her *sanguine* gown. *Dryden.*
Her flag aloft, spread ruffling to the wind,
And *sanguine* streamers seem the flood to fire:
The weaver, charm'd with what his loom design'd,
Goes on to sea, and knows not to retire. *Dryden.*

2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful.

The cholerick fell short of the longevity of the *sanguine*. *Brown.*

Though these faults differ in their complexion as *sanguine* from melancholy, yet they are frequently united. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

3. Warm; ardent; confident.

A set of *sanguine* tempers ridicule, in the number of fopperies, all such apprehensions. *Swift.*

Sa'nguine.† *n. s.* [from *sanguis.*]

1. Blood colour.

A griesly wound,
From which forth gush'd a stream of gore, blood thick,
That all her goodly garments stain'd around,
And in deep *sanguine* dy'd the grassy ground. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. The blood-stone, with which cutlers sanguine their hilts. [*sanguine*, Fr.] *Cotgrave.*

To **Sa'nguine.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make of a sanguine colour; to varnish with sanguine. See **Brownbill.**

What rapier? gilt, silvered, or *sanguined?* — None but that varnisht rapier lest it should rain. *Minsheu, Span. Dict. Dialog.* (1599,) p. 3.

I would send
His face to the cutler's then, and have it *sanguin'd;*
'Twill look a great deal sweeter. *Beaum. and Fl. Captain.*

2. To stain with blood.

Nor you, ill *sanguin'd* with an innocent's blood!
Which my dear mistress' side so rudely rent,
Brothers in ill, shall 'scape your punishment. *Fanshaw, Tr. of Past. Fid.* p. 149.

Sa'nguinely.* *adv.* [from *sanguine.*] With sanguineness; ardently; confidently.

Statesmen and beauties are very rarely sensible of the gradations of their decay; and, too *sanguinely* hoping to shine on in their meridian, often set with contempt and ridicule. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

Sa'nguineness. } *n. s.* [from *sanguine.*] Ardour;
Sangui'nity. } heat of expectation; confidence.
Sanguinity is perhaps only used by Swift.

Rage, or phrensy it may be, in some perhaps natural courage, or *sanguineness* of temper in others; but true valour it is not, if it knows not as well to suffer as to do. That mind is truly great, and only that, which stands above the power of all extrinsick violence; which keeps itself a distinct principality, independent upon the outward man. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

I very much distrust your *sanguinity*. *Swift.*

Sangui'neous. *adj.* [*sanguineus*, Lat. *sanguin*, Fr.]

1. Constituting blood.

This animal of Plato containeth not only *sanguineous* and reparable particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Abounding with blood.

A plethorick constitution, in which true blood abounds, is called *sanguineous*. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'NHEDRIM.† *n. s.* [Hebrew: συνέδριον, Gr. *synedrium*, Lat.] The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided.

It may be probably hence gathered, that there was no such *sanhedrim* in these days, as the Jews conceive there always was in the most early times; for why should they go to her for judgement; if there were a court of seventy eminent persons then sitting at Shiloh? *Patrick on Judges*, iv. 5.

SA'NICLE. *n. s.* [*sanicle*, Fr. *sanicula*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'NIES. n. s. [Latin.] Thin matter; serous excretion.

It began with a round crack in the skin, without other matter than a little *sanies*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SA'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *sanies*.] Running a thin serous matter, not a well digested pus.

Observing the ulcer *sanious*, I proposed digestion as the only way to remove the pain. *Wiseman.*

SA'NITY. *n. s.* [*sanitas*, Lat.] Soundness of mind.

How pregnant, sometimes, his replies are!
A happiness that often madness hits on,
Which *sanity* and reason could not be
So prosperously delivered of. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

SANK. The preterit of *sink*.

As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmane had opened some great floodgate of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she *sank* to the ground. *Sidney.*

Our men followed them close, took two ships, and gave divers others of their ships their death's wounds, whereof soon after they *sank* and perished. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

SANS. prep. [French.] Without. Out of use.

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* every thing. *Shakspeare.*

For nature so preposterously to err,
Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense,
Sans witchcraft could not. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

SA'NSCRIT.* *n. s.* [Written *sanscrit*, *sanskrit*, *sanskreet*, *sanskerrit*, and *shanscrit*, by Europeans; and said to be compounded of *san* or *sam*, a preposition signifying completion, and *skreeta*, for *kreeta*, done, made, finished. See Wilkins's Heetopades, 1787. p. 294. The Indians write it *samskrit*, *samskret*, *samscrudam*, or *samscred*, as we learn from the Voyage of Paolino to the East Indies, where he resided several years till 1789.] The learned language of the bramins of India; the parent of all the Indian languages.

One Burzuvia, a physician, who had a surprizing talent in learning several languages, particularly the *sanskerrit*, was introduced to him as the properest person to be employed to get a copy thereof. *Fraser, Cat. of Orient. MSS. cited by Wilkins.*

The translator is conscious, that this short account of the *shanscrit* is very defective.
Halhed, Code of Gent. Laws, Pref. p. xxxv.

SA'NTER.* See SAUNTER.

SANTO'N.* *n. s.* One of the Turkish priests; a kind of dervis, regarded by the vulgar as a *saint*. *Santoun*, old Fr. petit saint. Lacombe.

The dervis and other *santoons* or enthusiasticks, being in the crowd, express their zeal by turning round so long together, and with such swiftness, as will hardly be credited.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 326.

There was formerly a *santon*, whose name was Barsisa; which for the space of an hundred years very fervently applied himself to prayers. *Guardian*, No. 148.

SAP. *n. s.* [ꞅæpe, Saxon; *sap*, Dutch.] The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

Now sucking of the *sap* of herbs most sweet,
Or of the dew, which yet on them does lie,
Now in the same bathing his tender feet. *Spenser.*

Though now this grained face of mine be hid
In *sap* consuming Winter's drizzled snow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shakspeare.*

Wound the bark of our fruit trees,
Lest, being over-proud with *sap* and blood,
With too much riches it confound itself. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

His presence had infus'd
Into the plant sciential *sap*. *Milton.*

The *sap* which at the root is bred
In trees, through all the boughs is spread. *Waller.*

Vegetables consist of the same parts with animal substances, spirit, water, salt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the *sap* they derive from the earth. *Arbuthnot.*

To SAP. *v. a.* [*sapper*, Fr. *zappare*, Ital.] To undermine; to subvert by digging; to mine.

Their dwellings were *sapp'd* by floods,
Their houses fell upon their household gods. *Dryden.*

To SAP. *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly.

For the better security of the troops, both assaults are carried on by *sapping*. *Tatler.*

In vain may heroes fight, and patriots rave,
If secret gold *saps* on from knave to knave. *Pope.*

SAP.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] In military language, a sort of mine.

SA'PHIRE. See SAPPHIRE.

SA'PID. *adj.* [*sapidus*, Lat.] Tasteful; palatable: making a powerful stimulation upon the palate.

Thus camels, to make the water *sapid*, do raise the mud with their feet. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The most oily parts are not separated by a slight decoction, till they are disentangled from the salts; for if what remains of the subject, after the infusion and decoction be continued to be boiled down with the addition of fresh water, a fat, *sapid*, odorous, viscous, inflammable frothy water, will constantly be found floating a-top of the boiling liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

SAPI'DITY.† } *n. s.* [from *sapid*.] Tastefulness; power
SA'PIDNESS. } of stimulating the palate.

As for their taste, if their nutriment be air, neither can it be an instrument thereof; for the body of that element is ingustible, and void of all *sapidity*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

When the Israelites fancied the *sapidness* and relish of the fleshpots, they longed to taste and to return.
Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1651,) p. 216.

If *sapidness* belong not to the mercurial principle of vegetables and animals, it will scarce be discriminated from their phlegm. *Boyle.*

SA'PIENCE. *n. s.* [*sapience*, Fr. *sapientia*, Lat.] Wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

By *sapience*, I mean what the ancients did by philosophy; the habit or disposition of mind which importeth the love of wisdom. *Grew.*

Ne only they that dwell in lowly dust,
The sons of darkness and of ignorance;
But they whom thou, great Jove, by doom unjust,
Did'st to the top of honour erst advance:
They now, puft up with sdeignful insolence,
Despise the brood of blessed *sapience*. *Spenser.*

King James, of immortal memory, among all the lovers and admirers of divine and human *sapience*, accomplished at Theobalds his own days on earth. *Wotton.*

Because enterprises guided by ill counsels have equal success to those by the best judgement conducted, therefore had violence the same external figure with *sapience*. *Ralegh.*

Sapience and love
Immense, and all the Father in him shone. *Milton, P. L.*

O sovran, virtuous, precious of all trees
In Paradise! of operation blest
To *sapience*. *Milton, P. L.*

Many a wretch in Bedlam,
Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly flings his filth about,

Still has gratitude and *sapience*,
To spare the folks that give them ha'pence. *Swift.*

SA'PIENT. *adj.* [*sapiens*, Lat.] Wise; sage.
Where the *sapient* king held dalliance. *Milton, P. L.*

SAPIE'NTIAL.* *adj.* [from *sapientia*, Lat.] Affording lessons of wisdom.
Solomon's *sapiental* tractate of the sovereign good. *Bp. Richardson on the O. Test.* p. 309.
Open your bibles, where you will, in all the *sapiential* or prophetical books. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 66.

SA'PLESS.† *adj.* [ſæpleaſ, Saxon; *saploos*, Dutch.]
1. Wanting sap; wanting vital juice;
Pithless arms, like to a wither'd vine,
That droops his *sapless* branches to the ground. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
The tree of knowledge, blasted by disputes,
Produces *sapless* leaves instead of fruits. *Denham.*
No less are they out of the way in philosophy, pestering their heads with the *sapless* dotages of old Paris and Salamanca. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.* § 10.
This single stick was full of sap; but now in vain does art tie that withered bundle of twigs to its *sapless* trunk. *Swift.*
In these *sapless* pages he has scattered a mark of his great learning! *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 41.
2. Dry; old; husky.
If by this bribe, well plac'd, he would ensnare
Some *sapless* usurer that wants an heir. *Dryden, Juv.*

SA'PLING. *n. s.* [from *sap*.] A young tree; a young plant.
Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
Is, like a blasted *sapling*, wither'd up. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
Nurse the *saplings* tall, and curl the grove
With ringlets quaint. *Milton, Arcades.*
A *sapling* pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
The readiest weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*
What planter will attempt to yoke
A *sapling* with a falling oak? *Swift.*
Slouch turn'd his head, saw his wife's vig'rous hand
Wielding her oaken *sapling* of command. *King.*

SAPONA'CEOUS. } *adj.* [from *sapo*, Latin, soap.] Soapy;
SA'PONARY. } resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.
By digesting a solution of salt of tartar with oil of almonds, I could reduce them to a soft *saponary* substance. *Boyle.*
Any mixture of an oily substance with salt, may be called a soap: bodies of this nature are called *saponaceous*. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'POR. *n. s.* [Latin.] Taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate.
There is some *sapor* in all aliments, as being to be distinguished and judged by the gust, which cannot be admitted in air. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
The shape of those little particles of matter which distinguish the various *sapors*, odours, and colours of bodies. *Watts.*

SAPORI'FICK. *adj.* [*saporifique*, Fr. *sapor* and *facio*, Latin.] Having the power to produce tastes.

SA'POROUS.* *adj.* [from *sapor.*] Savoury.
In philosophy, *saporous* bodies are such as are capable of yielding some kind of taste. *Bailey.*

SA'PPER.* *n. s.* [*sappeur*, Fr.] A kind of miner.
These are instruments and tools belonging to pioners, *sappers*, diggers, and labouring men. *Transl. of Boccalini*, (1626,) p. 92.

SA'PPHICK.* *adj.* [*Saphique*, Fr. *Sapphicus*, Lat. from *Sappho*, who invented or particularly used this kind of metre.] Denoting a kind of verse used by the Greeks and Latins, consisting of eleven syllables or five feet, of which the first, fourth, and fifth are trochees, the second a spondee, and the third a dactyl, in the first three lines of each stanza, which closes with a fourth consisting only of a dactyl and spondee.
I choose to call this delicate *Sapphick* ode the first original production of Mr. Gray's muse. *Mason.*

SA'PPHIRE. *n. s.* [*sapphirus*, Latin: so that it is improperly written *saphire*.] A precious stone of a bright blue colour.
Saphire is of a bright blue colour. *Woodward.*
In enroll'd tuffs, flow'rs purfled, blue, and white,
Like *saphire*, pearl, in rich embroidery. *Shakspeare.*
He tinctures rubies with their rosy hue,
And on the *saphire* spreads a heavenly blue. *Blackmore.*
That the *saphire* should grow foul, and lose its beauty, when worn by one that is lecherous, and many other fabulous stories of gems, are great arguments that their virtue is equivalent to their value. *Derham.*

SA'PPHIRINE. *adj.* [*sapphirinus*, Lat.] Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire.
She was too *sapphirine* and clear for thee;
Clay, flint, and jet now thy fit dwellings be. *Donne.*
A few grains of shell silver, with a convenient proportion of powdered crystal glass, having been kept three hours in fusion, I found the colliquated mass, upon breaking the crucible, of a lovely *saphirine* blue. *Boyle.*

SA'PPINESS.† *n. s.* [from *sappy.*] The state or the quality of abounding in sap; succulence; juiciness.
Much of their brush or small wood I observed to be very sappy, so that when we brake a twig of it, there would come a substance out of some of it like unto milk; and the *sappiness* of that underwood may, as I apprehend it, be ascribed in part to the fatness of that soil. *Terry, Voy. to the E. Ind.* (1655,) p. 103.

SA'PPY.† *adj.* [ſæpiᵹ, Saxon.]
1. Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent.
Herbs for their smell, and *sappy* plants to bear. *Shakspeare, Ven. and Ad.*
The *sappy* parts, and next resembling juice,
Were turn'd to moisture for the body's use,
Supplying humours, blood, and nourishment. *Dryden.*
The *sappy* boughs
Attire themselves with blooms, sweet rudiments
Of future harvest. *Philips.*
The green heat the ripe, and the ripe give fire to the green; to which the bigness of their leaves, and hardness of their stalks, which continue moist and *sappy* long, doth much contribute. *Mortimer.*
2. Young; not firm; weak.
This young prince was brought up among nurses, till he arrived to the age of six years: when he had passed this weak and *sappy* age, he was committed to Dr. Cox. *Hayward.*
3 [Gr. σήπω, to become rotten. It is written *sappy* in our old lexicography, but *sapy* in Lemon's etymological dictionary.] Musty; tainted; reasty. *Barret.*
Sappie or unsavourie flesh. *Barret in V. Restie, Alv.* 1580.
Sapy [denotes] a moisture contracted on the outward surface of meats, which is the first stage of dissolution. *Lemon, Etymol. Dict.* (1783.)

SA'RABAND. *n. s.* [*çarabanda*, Spanish; *sarabande*, Fr.] A Spanish dance.
The several modifications of this tune-playing quality in a fiddle, to play preludes, *sarabands*, jigs, and gavots, are as much real qualities in the instrument as the thought is in the mind of the composer. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SARACE'NICK.* } *adj.* Denoting the architecture of
SARACE'NICAL. } the Saracens, or the modern Gothick.
The arch of the first church is Roman, being part of a circle; that of the additional building is pointed, and therefore Gothick or *Saracenical*. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*
The palace is a pasticcio of *Saracenic*, conventual, and Grecian architecture. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain*, L. 31.

SA'RCASM.† *n. s.* [*sarcasme*, Fr. *sarcasmus*, Lat. σαρκάζω, Gr. "décharner un os, et par métaphore, montrer les dents à quelqu' un, lui faire la nique.

dérivé de σάρξ, chair." Morin. Our word seems to be of no great date. Burton uses the Latin form: "Many are of so petulant a spleen, and have that figure *sarcasmus*, so often in their mouths, so bitter, so foolish." Anat. of Mel. p. 149. Hammond is the earliest writer, whom I have found, of *sarcasm*.] A keen reproach; a taunt; a gibe.

Let this shrill *sarcasm* of Wisdom's, the "How long, ye simple ones," be for ever a sounding in our ears. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 581.

Sarcasms of wit are transmitted in story. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Rejoice, O young man, says Solomon, in a severe *sarcasm*, in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart; but know, that for these things God will bring thee into judgement. *Rogers, Serm.*

When an angry master says to his servant, It is bravely done, it is one way of giving a severe reproach; for the words are spoken by way of *sarcasm*, or irony. *Watts.*

SARCA'STICAL, SARCA'STICK. *adj.* [from *sarcasm*.] Keen; taunting; severe.

What a fierce and *sarcastick* reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world, and yet what a gentle one did it receive from Christ. *South.*

SARCA'STICALLY.† *adv.* [from *sarcastical*.] Tauntingly; severely.

The Athenians (Acts, xvii. 32.)—"when they heard of the resurrection of the dead, some mocked," &c. i.e. disputed *sarcastically* and contumeliously against it. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 670.

He asked a lady playing with a lap-dog, whether the women of that country used to have any children or no? thereby *sarcastically* reproaching them for misplacing that affection upon brutes, which could only become a mother to her child. *South.*

SA'RCENET. *n. s.* [supposed by Skinner to be *sericum saracenicum*, Lat.] Fine thin woven silk.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle, immaterial skein of sley'd silk, thou green *sarcenet* flap for a sore eye, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse? *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

If they be covered, though but with linen or *sarcenet*, it intercepts the effluvium. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

These are they that cannot bear the heat
Of figur'd silks, and under *sarcenets* sweat. *Dryden, Juv.*

She darts from *sarcenet* ambush wily leers,
Twitches thy sleeve, or with familiar airs
Her fan will pat the cheek; these snares disdain. *Gay.*

To SA'RCLE. *v. a.* [*sarcler*, Fr. *sarculo*, Lat.] To weed corn. *Ainsworth.*

SARCOCE'LE. *n. s.* [σάρξ and κήλη: *sarcocele*, Fr.] A fleshy excrescence of the testicles, which sometimes grows so large as to stretch the scrotum much beyond its natural size. *Quincy.*

SARCO'MA. *n. s.* [σάρκωμα.] A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils. *Bailey.*

SARCO'PHAGOUS. *adj.* [σάρξ and φάγω.] Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.

SARCOPHAGUS.* *n. s.* [Latin; *sarcophage*, Fr. de σάρξ, σαρκὸς, Greek, chair, et φάγω, manger, parce qu'on prétend que ces tombeaux étoient faits d'une certaine pierre caustique, qui consumoit promptement les corps; ou plutôt parce que les tombeaux devorent, pour ainsi dire, les cadavres humains qu'on y dépose." Morin. It is observable, that we had, nearly two centuries since, the word in its French form. "*Sarcophage*, a grave, a sepulchre." Cockeram, English Dict.] A sort of stone coffin or grave, in which the ancients laid those bodies which were not to be burned.

I have observed the same device upon several *sarcophagi*, that have enclosed the ashes of men or boys, maids or matrons. *Addison on Italy.*

A Roman emperor, in digging for the foundation of a new palace, finds a golden *sarcophagus* or coffin, inscribed with mysterious words and sentences. *Warton, Dissert. Gest. Rom.* ch. 16.

SARCO'PHAGY. *n. s.* [σάρξ and φάγω.] The practice of eating flesh.

There was no *sarcophagy* before the flood; and, without the eating of flesh, our fathers preserved themselves unto longer lives than their posterity. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SARCO'TICK. *n. s.* [from σάρξ, Gr. *sarcotique*, Fr.] A medicine which fills up ulcers with new flesh; the same as incarnative.

The humour was moderately repressed, and breathed forth; after which the ulcer incarned with common *sarcoticks*, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty. *Wiseman on Inflamm.*

SARCULA'TION. *n. s.* [*sarculus*, Latin.] The act of weeding; plucking up weeds. *Dict.*

SA'RDEL. SA'RDINE *Stone.* SA'RDIUS. *n. s.* A sort of precious stone.

He that sat was to look upon, like a jasper and a *sardine stone*. *Rev.* iv. 3.

Thou shalt set in it four rows of stones: the first row shall be a *sardius*. *Exod.* xxviii. 17.

SARDO'NIAN, or SARDO'NICK.* *adj.* [from *sardon*, a herb of *Sardinia*, resembling smallage; which, being eaten by men, is said to contract the muscles, and excite painful and dangerous laughter.] Forced or feigned, as applied to laughter, smiles, or grin.

The villain—with *Sardonian* smyle
Laughing on her, his false intent to shade,
Gan forth to lay his bayte her to beguyle. *Spenser, F. Q.*

It is then but a *Sardonian* laughter that my refuter takes up at our complete antichrist. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clerg.* p. 282.

Quivering fears, heart-tearing cares,
Anxious sighs, untimely tears,
Fly, fly to courts;
Fly to fond worldling's sports,
Where strain'd *sardonick* smiles are glosing still,
And grief is forc'd to laugh against her will. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 391.

The scornful, ferocious, *sardonick* grin of a bloody ruffian. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

SA'RDONYX. *n. s.* A precious stone.

The onyx is an accidental variety of the agat kind: 'tis of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of red: when on one or both sides the white there happens to lie also a plate of a reddish colour, the jewellers call the stone a *sardonyx*. *Woodward.*

SARK.† *n. s.* [ſýpic, ſypc, Sax.] A common word, in our northern counties, for a shirt or shift.

Flaunting beaus gang with their breasts open, and their *sarks* over their waistcoats. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

SARN. *n. s.* A British word for pavement, or stepping-stones, still used in the same sense in Berkshire and Hampshire.

SA'RPLIER. *n. s.* [*sarpilliere*, French.] A piece of canvas for wrapping up wares; a packing-cloth. *Bailey.*

SA'RRASINE. *n. s.* [In botany.] A kind of birthwort. *Bailey.*

SA'RSA. SARSAPARE'LLA. *n. s.* Both a tree and an herb. *Ainsworth.*

SARSE.† *n. s.* [Perhaps because made of *sarcenet*. Dr. Johnson.—Rather from the Fr. *sassure*, which Cotgrave renders a *searce*.] A sort of fine lawn sieve. *Barret*, 1580.

To SARSE. *v. a.* [*sasser*, Fr.] To sift through a sarse or searse. *Bailey.*

SART. *n. s.* [In agriculture.] A piece of woodland turned into arable. *Bailey.*

SARTO'RIUS.* *n. s.* [from *sartor*, Latin, a taylor.] The muscle which serves to throw one leg across the other.

The *sartorius*, or taylor's muscle, rising from the spine, running diagonally across the thigh, and taking hold of the inside of the main bone of the leg, a little below the knee, enables us, by its contraction, to throw one leg and thigh over the other; giving effect, at the same time, to the ball and socket-joint at the hip, and the hinge-joint at the knee. *Paley, Nat. Theol.* ch. 9.

SASH.† *n. s.* [Of this word the etymologists give no account: I suppose it comes from *sçache*, of *sçavoir*, to know, a *sash* worn being a mark of distinction; and a *sash*-window being made particularly for the sake of seeing and being seen. Dr. Johnson.—The word has certainly no such origin as what Dr. Johnson has given. We have adopted the word, in the first instance, from the wrapper or turban of the east, which Sir Thomas Herbert calls the *shash*: "Their [the Indian Mahometans'] habit is a quilted coat of calico tyed under the left arm, a small *shash*, small in comparison of that worn by Turk and Persian, upon their heads, &c." Trav. p. 44. "Their head is wreathed with a small *shash*, which usually is white." p. 45. "About their heads [in Java] they sometimes wreath a valuable *shash*." p. 365. The word continued to be thus written long afterwards: "*Shashes* and broad hats came into fashion." Echard, Observ. on the Answ. to the Cont. of the Clergy, 1696, p. 169. This last use of the word denotes the sash, which a clergyman, in full dress, still wears. —To the second use of *sash*, the old French word *chassis* perhaps gave rise; which, Cotgrave says, is "a frame of wood for a window." And this also was written *shash*. "Casements—where now whole *shashes* are, &c." Cotton, Wonders of the Peake, 1681, p. 82.]

1. A belt worn by way of distinction; a silken band worn by officers in the army, and by the clergy over their cassocks; a riband worn round the waist by ladies.

The ephod—did gird the tunick like a *sash*. *Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bible*, B. 4. ch. 2.

She sees him now in *sash* and solitaire
March in review with Milo's strut and stare. *Nevile, Imit. of Juvenal*, p. 70.

2. A window so formed as to be let up and down by pullies.

She ventures now to lift the *sash*;
The window is her proper sphere. *Swift.*

She broke a pane in the *sash* window that looked into the yard. *Swift.*

To SASH.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress with a sash.

They are—so *sashed* and plumed, that they are grown infinitely more insolent in their fine clothes, even than they were in their rags. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

2. To furnish with sash windows.

SA'SHOON. *n. s.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease. *Ainsworth.*

SA'SSAFRAS. *n. s.* A tree. The wood is medicinal.

SASSE.* *n. s.* [*sas*, Dutch.] A kind of sluice, or lock, on navigable rivers. The word occurs in our old statutes.

SAT. The preterite of *sit*.

The picture of fair Venus, that
For which, men say, the goddess *sat*,
Was lost, till Lely from your look
Again that glorious image took. *Waller.*

I answered not the Rehearsal, because I knew the author *sat* to himself when he drew the picture, and was the very Bays of his own farce. *Dryden.*

SA'TAN. * *n. s.* [Hebrew; meaning an enemy, a persecutor, an accuser.] The devil.

The great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the devil and *Satan*, which deceiveth the whole world. *Rev.* xii. 9.

The Hebrews call *Satan* the old serpent. *Hammond, in loc.*

SATA'NICAL.* } *adj.* [from *Satan*.] Belonging to the
SATA'NICK. } devil; proceeding from the devil; evil; false; malicious.

Drawn to yield to *Satanical* temptations. *Gataker, Spirit. Watch*, (1622,) p. 58.

The faint *Satanick* host. *Milton, P. L.*

His weakness shall o'ercome *Satanick* strength. *Milton, P. R.*

Magical and *Satanical* delusions. *Hallywell, Sav. of Souls*, p. 60.

Now we are upon the subject of tortures, it is impossible to forget that depth of Satan, the Inquisition. For *Satanical* it is, by the conjunction of three qualities; indefatigable diligence, profound subtilty, and inhuman cruelty. *Trapp, Popery truly Stated*, P. ii. § 12.

SATA'NICALLY.* *adv.* [from *satanical*.] With malice or wickedness suiting the devil; diabolically.

Instead of a sense of the wickedness of the treason, they fell rather *sathanically* to argue for the justification of the same. *Proceed. against Garnet*, (1606,) S. 4. b.

This spiritual assassinacy, this deepest dye of blood being most *Satanically* designed on souls. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 470.

SA'TANISM.* *n. s.* [from *Satan*.] A diabolical disposition.

So mild was Moses' countenance, when he pray'd
For them whose *Satanism* his power gainsaid. *Eleg. on Donne's Death*, (*Poems*, 1650,) C c. 3.

SA'TANIST.* *n. s.* [from *Satan*.] A wicked person.

There shall be fantastical babblers, and deceitful *Satanists*, in these last times, whose words and deeds are all falsehood and lies. *Granger on Eccl.* (1621,) p. 343.

SA'TCHEL. *n. s.* [*seckel*, Germ. *sacculus*, Lat. Perhaps better *sachel*.] A little bag: commonly a bag used by schoolboys.

The whining schoolboy with his *satchel*,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Schoolboys lag with *satchels* in their hands. *Swift.*

To SATE. *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.] To satiate; to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural desires.

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton, P. L.*

How will their bodies stript
Enrich the victors, while the vulture *sate*
Their maws with full repast? *Philips.*

Thy useless strength, mistaken king, employ,
Sated with rage, and ignorant of joy. *Prior.*

SA'TELESS.* *adj.* [*sate* and *less*.] Insatiable.

His *sateless* thirst of pleasure, gold, and fame,
Declares him born for blessings infinite. *Young, Night Th.* 7.

SA'TELLITE. *n. s.* [*satelles*, Lat. *satellite*, French. This word is commonly pronounced in prose with the *e* mute in the plural, as in the singular, and is therefore only of three syllables; but Pope has in the plural continued the Latin form, and assigned it four; I think, improperly.] A small planet revolving round a larger.

Four moons move about Jupiter, and five about Saturn, called their *satellites*. *Locke.*

The smallest planets are situated nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that are vastly greater, and have many *satellites* about them, are wisely removed to the extreme regions of the system. *Bentley.*

Ask of yonder argent fields above,
Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove? *Pope.*

SATELLI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *satelles*, Lat.] Consisting of satellites.

Their solidity and opacity, and their *satellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the sun, and their rotations about their axis, are exactly the same. *Cheyne, Phil. Princip.*

To SA'TIATE. *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.]

1. To satisfy; to fill.

Those smells are the most grateful where the degree of heat is small, or the strength of the smell allayed; for these rather woo the sense than *satiate* it. *Bacon.*

Buying of land is the result of a full and *satiated* gain; and men in trade seldom think of laying out their money upon land, till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ. *Locke.*

The loosen'd winds
Hurl'd high above the clouds; till all their force
Consum'd, her ravenous jaws th' earth *satiate* clos'd. *Philips.*

2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural desire.

Whatever novelty presents, children are presently eager to have a taste, and are as soon *satiated* with it. *Locke.*

He may be *satiated*, but not satisfied. *Norris.*

3. To gratify desire.

I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be *satiated* with my blood. *King Charles.*

4. To saturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

Why does not salt of tartar draw more water out of the air, than in a certain proportion to its quantity, but for want of an attractive force after it is *satiated* with water? *Newton.*

SA'TIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to satiety. When it has *with*, it seems a participle; when *of*, an adjective.

Our generals, retir'd to their estates,
In life's cool evening, *satiate of* applause,
Nor think of bleeding ev'n in Brunswick's cause. *Pope.*

Now may'rs and shrieves all hush'd and *satiate* lay,
Yet eat, in dreams, the custard of the day. *Pope.*

SATIA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *satiate.*] The state of being filled.

This term Quantity offereth me a discourse with Lessius, which seemeth to prefer a quantity *ad pondus* of diet, as most conducing to the preservation of health and extension of life, as if *satiation* were the usher of diseases and mortality, as a corruptive cause, which I cannot conceive reasonable. *Whitaker, Blood of the Grape*, p. 7.

SATI'ETY. *n. s.* [*satietas*, Lat. *satieté*, Fr.] Fulness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; wearisomeness of plenty; state of being palled or glutted.

He leaves a shallow plash to plunge him in the deep,
And with *satiety* seeks to quench his thirst. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, especially towards the waning-time and suspect of *satiety*. *Wotton.*

In all pleasures there is *satiety*; and after they be used, their verdure departeth. *Hakewill.*

They satiate and soon fill,
Though pleasant; but thy words, with grace divine
Imbued, bring to their sweetness no *satiety*. *Milton, P. L.*

No action, the usefulness of which has made it the matter of duty, but a man may bear the continual pursuit of, without loathing or *satiety*. *South.*

The joy unequall'd, if its end it gain,
Without *satiety*, though e'er so blest,
And but more relish'd as the more distress'd. *Pope.*

SA'TIN. *n. s.* [*satin*, Fr. *drapo di setan*, Ital. *sattin*, Dutch.] A soft close and shining silk.

Upon her body she wore a doublet of sky-colour *satin*, covered with plates of gold, and as it were nailed with precious stones, that in it she might seem armed. *Sidney.*

The ladies dress'd in rich symars were seen,
Of Florence *satin*, flower'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy gridelin. *Dryden.*

Her petticoat, transform'd apace,
Became black *satin* flounc'd with lace. *Swift.*

Lay the child carefully in a case, covered with a mantle of blue *satin*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SA'TINET.* *n. s.* [from *satin.*] A sort of slight satin.

SA'TIRE.† *n. s.* [*satira*, anciently *satura*, Lat. not from *satyrus*, a satyr; *satire*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.— The *satura* has been traced to *satur*, and has been explained as meaning full, and abundant, and full also of variety, in which nothing is wanting to its due perfection; applied to *lanx*, a large dish, and so filled with all sorts of fruits or meats; and to *leges*, laws, when they were of several heads and titles. See Dryden on the Orig. and Progr. of Satire. Morin has noticed these applications; "d' où plusieurs concluent," he says, "que l'on a donné le nom de *satyre* à cette sorte de poésie, *à cause de la variété des choses qu'on y fait entrer.* Mais cette raison est assurément des plus foibles, puisqu' il entre dans plusieurs autres sortes de poëmes une bien plus grande variété de choses. Ainsi il y a apparence que la simple ressemblance des mots a donné lieu à cette dérivation. Le mot *satyre* vient du nom des *Satyres* compagnons de Bacchus, Gr. Σάτυροι, Lat. *Satyri*, lesquels attaquoient par des railleries, et des paroles piquantes, tous ceux qu' ils rencontroient. Aussi, chez les Grecs, la satyre, dans son origine, consistoit en des jeux champêtres en l'honneur de Bacchus, des railleries grossières, des vers faits à la hâte et récités en dansant. Dans la suite, les dieux ou demi-dieux, et les héroïnes, comme Omphale, en firent le principal sujet. Ce fut Lucilius, chez les Romains, qui fixa l'état de la satyre, et la présenta telle que nous l'ont donnée Horace, Perse, Juvénal, et telle que nous la connoissons aujourd'hui."— Excellence in writing satire has been ascribed, in a spirited publication, to but few: "I may be singular perhaps; but if I except Lucilius, (who is known to us only by detached lines and short passages,) in my opinion the fulness of that glory never shone but on six poets; Horace, Juvenal, Persius, Boileau, Dryden, and Pope." Progress of Satire, 1798.] A poem in which wickedness or folly is censured. Proper *satire* is distinguished, by the generality of the reflections, from a lampoon which is aimed against a particular person; but they are too frequently confounded: it has *on* before the subject.

It is not for every one to relish a true and natural *satire*, being of itself, besides the nature and inbred bitterness and tartness of particulars, both hard of conceit and harsh of style; and therefore cannot but be unpleasing both to the unskilful and over-musical ear. *Bp. Hall, Postscr. to his Satires.*

He dares to sing thy praises in a clime
Where vice triumphs, and virtue is a crime;
Where ev'n to draw the picture of thy mind,
Is *satyr on* the most of human kind. *Dryden.*

The owls, bats, and several other birds of night, were one day got together in a thick shade, where they abused their neighbours in a very sociable manner. Their *satire* at last fell upon the sun, whom they all agreed to be very troublesome, impertinent, and inquisitive. *Tatler*, No. 229.

My verse is *satire*, Dorset lend your ear,
And patronise a muse you cannot fear. *Young.*

SATI'RICAL. } adj. [*satiricus*, Lat. *satirique*, Fr. from
SATI'RICK. } *satire*.]

1. Belonging to satire; employed in writing of invective.

You must not think, that a *satyrick* style
Allows of scandalous and brutish words. *Roscommon.*

What human kind desires, and what they shun,
Rage, passions, pleasures, impotence of will,
Shall this *satirical* collection fill. *Dryden, Juv.*

2. Censorious; severe in language.

Slanders, sir; for the *satirical* slave says here, that old men have grey beards; that their faces are wrinkled. *Shakspeare.*

He that hath a *satirical* vein, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need be afraid of others memory. *Bacon.*

On me when dunces are *satirick*,
I take it for a panegyrick. *Swift.*

SATI'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *satirical*.] With invective; with intention to censure or vilify.

He applies them *satirically* to some customs, and kinds of philosophy, which he arraigns. *Dryden.*

SA'TIRIST. *n. s.* [from *satire*.] One who writes satires.

I first adventure, follow me who list,
And be the second English *satirist*. *Bp. Hall.*

Wycherly, in his writings, is the sharpest *satyrist* of his time; but, in his nature, he has all the softness of the tenderest dispositions: in his writings he is severe, bold, undertaking; in his nature gentle, modest, inoffensive. *Granville.*

All vain pretenders have been constantly the topicks of the most candid *satyrists*, from the Codrus of Juvenal to the Damon of Boileau. *Cleland.*

Yet soft his nature, though severe his lay;
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay:
Blest *satyrist!* who touch'd the mean so true,
As show'd vice had his hate and pity too. *Pope.*

To SA'TIRIZE. *v. a.* [*satirizer*, Fr. from *satire*.] To censure as in a satire.

Covetousness is described as a veil cast over the true meaning of the poet, which was to *satirize* his prodigality and voluptuousness. *Dryden.*

Should a writer single out and point his raillery at particular persons, or *satirize* the miserable, he might be sure of pleasing a great part of his readers, but must be a very ill man if he could please himself. *Addison.*

I insist that my lion's mouth be not defiled with scandal; for I would not make use of him to revile the human species, and *satirize* his betters. *Addison, Spect.*

It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished vices, as to praise well a man of distinguished virtues. *Swift.*

SATISFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*satisfactio*, Latin; *satisfaction*, French.]

1. The act of pleasing to the full, or state of being pleased.

Run over the circle of earthly pleasures, and had not God secured a man a solid pleasure from his own actions, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not *satisfaction*. *South.*

2. The act of pleasing.

The mind, having a power to suspend the execution and *satisfaction* of any of its desires, is at liberty to consider the objects of them. *Locke.*

3. The state of being pleased.

'Tis a wretched *satisfaction* a revengeful man takes, even in losing his life, provided his enemy go for company. *L'Estrange.*

There are very few discourses so short, clear, and consistent, to which most men may not, with *satisfaction* enough to themselves, raise a doubt. *Locke.*

4. Release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness; conviction.

Wilt thou leave me so unsatisfied?
— What *satisfaction* can you have? *Shakspeare.*

5. Gratification; that which pleases.

Of every nation each illustrious name,
Such toys as these have cheated into fame;
Exchanging solid quiet to obtain
The windy *satisfaction* of the brain. *Dryden, Juv.*

6. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompense for an injury.

Die he or justice must; unless for him
Some other able, and as willing, pay
The rigid *satisfaction*, death for death. *Milton, P. L.*

SATISFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [*satisfactus*, Lat.] Giving satisfaction.

By a final and *satisfactive* discernment of faith, we lay the last effects upon the first cause of all things. *Brown.*

SATISFA'CTORILY. *adv.* [from *satisfactory*.] So as to content.

Bellonius hath been more *satisfactorily* experimental, not only affirming that chameleons feed on flies, but upon exenteration he found these animals in their bellies. *Brown.*

They strain their memory to answer him *satisfactorily* unto all his demands. *Digby.*

SATISFA'CTORINESS. *n. s.* [from *satisfactory*.] Power of satisfying; power of giving content.

The incompleatness of the seraphick lover's happiness in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of *satisfactoriness*, but his want of an entire possession of them. *Boyle.*

SATISFA'CTORY. *adj.* [*satisfactoire*, Fr. *satisfactus*, Latin.]

1. Giving satisfaction; giving content.

An intelligent American would scarce take it for a *satisfactory* account, if, desiring to learn our architecture, he should be told that a pillar was a thing supported by a basis. *Locke.*

2. Atoning; making amends.

A most wise and sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ. *Sanderson.*

SA'TISFIER.* *n. s.* [from *satisfy*.] One who makes satisfaction.

For the transgressions of man, man ought to make satisfaction; but he could not. God could; but he ought not. And therefore, that he might satisfy both that ought and could, it was fit that the *satisfier* should be God and man. *Sheridan, Serm.* iii. 97.

To SA'TISFY. *v. a.* [*satisfaire*, Fr. *satisfacio*, Lat.]

1. To content; to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired.

A good man shall be *satisfied* from himself. *Proverbs.*

I'm *satisfy'd*. My boy has done his duty. *Addison.*

2. To feed to the full.

Who hath caused it to rain on the earth, to *satisfy* the desolate and waste ground, and to cause the bud of the tender tree to spring forth? *Job.*

I will pursue and divide the spoil: my lust shall be *satisfied* upon them. *Exodus.*

The righteous eateth to the *satisfying* of his soul. *Proverbs.*

3. To recompense; to pay to content.

He is well paid that is well *satisfied*;
And I, delivering you, am *satisfied*,
And therein do account myself well paid. *Shakspeare.*

4. To appease by punishment.

Will he draw out,
For anger's sake, finite to infinite
In punish'd man, to *satisfy* his rigour,
Satisfy'd never? That were to extend
His sentence beyond dust and Nature's law. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense.

Of many things useful and curious you may *satisfy* yourselves in Leonardo de Vinci. *Dryden.*

This I would willingly be *satisfied* in, whether the soul, when it thinks thus, separate from the body, acts less rationally than when conjointly with it? *Locke.*

6. To convince.

He declares himself *satisfied* to the contrary, in which he has given up the cause. *Dryden.*

When come to the utmost extremity of body, what can there put a stop and *satisfy* the mind that it is at the end of space, when it is *satisfied* that body itself can move into it? *Locke.*

The standing evidences of the truth of the Gospel are in themselves most firm, solid, and *satisfying*. *Atterbury.*

To SA'TISFY. *v. n.*
1. To give content.
2. To feed to the full.
3. To make payment.
By the quantity of silver they give or take, they estimate the value of other things, and *satisfy* for them: thus silver becomes the measure of commerce. *Locke.*

SA'TIVE.* *adj.* [*sativus*, Lat.] Sown in gardens.
Preferring the domestick or *sative* for the fuller growth. *Evelyn*, ii. ii. § 4.

SA'TRAP.* *n. s.* [Persian; σατράπης, Gr. *satrapes, satraps, satrapa*, Lat.] A governour of a district; a kind of viceroy; a nobleman in power.
His majesty took the petition with a smile of goodness, and delivered it to one of his *satrapes* that he might make his report on it. *The Student*, (1750,) vol. i. p. 217.
Obsequious tribes
Of *satraps*, princes. *Shenstone, Ruin'd Abbey.*

SA'TRAPY.* *n. s.* [from *satrap*.] The government assigned to a satrap.
The angels themselves are distinguished and quaternioned into their celestial princedoms and *satrapies*. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 1.
The temporal government was likewise divided into *satrapies* or dukedoms, which contained in them divers counties. *Spelman, Anc. Gov. of England.*

SA'TURABLE. *adj.* [from *saturate*.] Impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more.
Be the figures of the salts never so various, yet if the atoms of water were fluid, they would always so conform to those figures as to fill up all vacuities; and consequently the water would be *saturable* with the same quantity of any salt, which it is not. *Grew, Cosm. Sacra.*

SA'TURANT. *adj.* [from *saturans*, Lat.] Impregnating to the full.

To SA'TURATE. *v. a.* [*saturo*, Latin.] To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.
Rain-water is plentifully *saturated* with terrestrial matter, and more or less stored with it. *Woodward.*
His body has been fully *saturated* with the fluid of light, to be able to last so many years without any sensible diminution, though there are constant emanations thereof. *Cheyne.*
Still night succeeds
A soften'd shade, and *saturated* earth
Awaits the morning beam. *Thomson.*

SATURA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *saturate*.] In chymistry. The impregnation of an acid with an alkali, and vice versâ, till either will receive no more, and the mixture becomes neutral. *Chambers.*

SA'TURDAY. *n. s.* [ꞅæꞇeꞃꞃbæᵹ, or ꞅæꞇeꞃnꞅbæᵹ, Saxon, according to Verstegan, from ꞅæꞇeꞃ, a Saxon idol; more properly from *Saturn, dies Saturni*.] The last day of the week.
This matter I handled fully in last *Saturday*'s Spectator. *Addison.*

SATU'RITY.† *n. s.* [*saturité*, old French; *saturitas*, from *saturo*, Latin.] Fulness; the state of being saturated; repletion.
He, going to their stately place, did find in every dish
Fat beef, and brewis, and great store of dainty fowl and fish;
Who seeing their *saturity*, and practising to win
His pupils thence, Excess, he said, doth work access to sin. *Warner, Albion's England.*
In all things for man's use there is not only a mere necessity given of God, but also a satiety permitted; not *saturity*. *Granger on Eccl.* (1621,) p. 233.

SA'TURN. *n. s.* [*Saturne*, French; *Saturnus*, Latin.]
1. A remote planet of the solar system: supposed by astrologers to impress melancholy, dulness, or severity of temper.
The smallest planets are placed nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and *Saturn*, that are vastly greater, are wisely removed to the extreme regions. *Bentley.*
From the far bounds
Of utmost *Saturn*, wheeling wide his round. *Thomson.*
2. [In chymistry.] Lead.

SATURNA'LIAN.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *Saturnalia*, feasts in honour of Saturn, during which slaves were allowed to say any thing, and to act as if they were masters.] Sportive; loose, like the feasts of Saturn.
In order to make this *saturnalian* amusement general in the family, you sent it down stairs. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

SATU'RNIAN. *adj.* [*saturnius*, Latin.] Happy; golden: used by poets for times of felicity, such as are feigned to have been in the reign of *Saturn*.
Th' Augustus, born to bring *Saturnian* times. *Pope.*

SA'TURNINE. *adj.* [*saturninus*, Lat. *saturnien*, Fr. from *Saturn*.] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper: supposed to be born under the dominion of Saturn.
I may cast my reader under two divisions, the mercurial and *saturnine*: the first are the gay part, the others are of a more sober and solemn turn. *Addison.*

SA'TURNIST.* *n. s.* [from *Saturn*.] One of gloomy or melancholy disposition.
Seating himself within a darksome cave;
Such places heavy *Saturnists* do crave. *Browne, Brit. Past.* B. 1. S. 1.

SA'TYR. *n. s.* [*satyrus*, Latin.] A sylvan god: supposed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous.
Satyrs, as Pliny testifies, were found in times past in the eastern mountains of India. *Peacham on Drawing.*

SATYRI'ASIS. *n. s.* [from *satyr*.]
If the chyle be very plentiful, it breeds a *satyriasis*, or an abundance of seminal lymphas. *Floyer on the Humours.*

SATY'RION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *satyrium*.] A plant.
Satyrion near, with hot eringoes stood. *Pope.*

SA'VAGE. *adj.* [*sauvage*, French; *selvaggio*, Italian: from *silva*, Lat.]
1. Wild; uncultivated.
These godlike virtues wherefore do'st thou hide,
Affecting private life, or more obscure
In *savage* wilderness? *Milton, P. R.*
Cornels, and *savage* berries of the wood,
And roots and herbs, have been my meagre food. *Dryden.*
2. Untamed; cruel.
Chain me to some steep mountain's top,
Where roaring bears and *savage* lions roam. *Shakspeare.*
Hence with your little ones:
To fright you thus, methinks, I am too *savage*;
To do worse to you, were fell cruelty. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Tyrants no more their *savage* nature kept,
And foes to virtue wonder'd how they wept. *Pope.*
3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught; wild; brutal.
Thus people lived altogether a *savage* life, till Saturn arriving on those coasts, devised laws to govern them by. *Ralegh.*
The *savage* clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton, P. L.*
A herd of wild beasts on the mountains, or a *savage* drove of men in caves, might be so disordered; but never a peculiar people. *Sprat, Sermons.*

SA'VAGE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian.
Long after these times were they but *savages*. *Ralegh.*
The seditious lived by rapine and ruin of all the country, omitting nothing of that which *savages*, enraged in the height of their unruly behaviour, do commit. *Hayward.*
To deprive us of metals is to make us mere *savages*; to change our corn for the old Arcadian diet, our houses and cities for dens and caves, and our clothing for skins of beasts: 'tis to bereave us of all arts and sciences, nay, of revealed religion. *Bentley.*

To SA'VAGE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. A word not well authorized. Dr. Johnson.—Dr. Johnson found the word

only in Thomson. It was in our language, however, a century and a half before his time, and is also used by that learned author Henry More.

Whose bloodie breast so *savag'd* out of kind,
That Phalaris had ne'er so foul a mind. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 442.
If this sort once possess the arteries
Of forlorn man, madness and stupor seize
His *salvag'd* heart, and death dwells in his eyes.
More, Pre-ex. of the Soul, (1647,) st. 38.
Friends, relations, Love himself,
Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thomson, Summer.*

SA'VAGELY. *adv.* [from *savage*.] Barbarously; cruelly.

Your castle is surpris'd, your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

SA'VAGENESS. *n. s.* [from *savage*.] Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness.

A *savageness* in unreclaimed blood
Of general assault. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Wolves and bears, they say,
Casting their *savageness* aside, have done
Like offices of pity. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*
The Cyclops were a people of Sicily, remarkable for *savageness* and cruelty. *Broome.*

SA'VAGERY. *n. s.* [from *savage*.]

1. Cruelty; barbarity.

This is the bloodiest shame,
The wildest *savagery*, the vilest stroke,
That ever wall-ey'd Wrath, or staring Rage,
Presented to the tears of soft Remorse. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. Wild growth.

Her fallow lees
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the culter rusts,
That should deracinate such *savagery*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

SAVA'NNA. *n. s.* [Spanish, according to Bailey.] An open meadow without wood; pasture-ground in America.

He that rides post through a country may tell how, in general, the parts lie; here a morass, and there a river; woodland in one part, and *savannas* in another. *Locke.*
Plains immense,
And vast *savannas*, where the wand'ring eye,
Unfix'd, is in a verdant ocean lost. *Thomson, Summer.*

SAUCE.† *n. s.* [*sauce*, *saulse*, French; *salsa*, Italian; from the Lat. participle *salsus*, of *salio*, to salt; *salzen*, Germ. to season with salt; "to sawcyn with powder, *condio*." Pr. Parv.]

1. Something eaten with food to improve its taste.

The bitter *sauce* of the sport was, that we had our honours for ever lost, partly by our own faults, but principally by his faulty using of our faults. *Sidney.*
To feed were best at home;
From thence the *sauce* to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless *sauce* his appetite. *Shakspeare.*
Such was the *sauce* of Moab's noble feast,
Till night far spent invites them to their rest. *Cowley.*
He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose meat is nothing but *sauces*; they are healthless, chargeable, and useless. *Bp. Taylor.*
High *sauces* and rich spices are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

2. *To serve one the same* SAUCE. A vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.

To SAUCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To accompany meat with something of higher relish.
2. To gratify with rich tastes. Obsolete.

Earth yield me roots;
Who seeks for better of thee, *sauce* his palate
With thy most operant poison. *Shakspeare.*

3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.

Then fell she to *sauce* her desires with threatenings, so that we were in a great perplexity restrained to so unworthy a bondage, and yet restrained by love, which I cannot tell how, in noble minds, by a certain duty, claims an answering. *Sidney.*
All the delights of love, wherein wanton youth walloweth, be but folly mixed with bitterness, and sorrow *sauced* with repentance. *Spenser.*
Thou say'st his meat was *sauc'd* with thy upbraidings;
Unquiet meals make ill digestions. *Shakspeare.*

SAU'CEBOX.† *n. s.* [from *sauce*, or rather from *saucy*.] An impertinent or petulant fellow.

Saucebox, go, meddle with your lady's fan,
And prate not here! *Brewer, Lingua*, (ed. 1657.)
The foolish old poet says, that the souls of some women are made of sea-water: this has encouraged my *saucebox* to be witty upon me. *Addison, Spect.*

SAU'CEPAN. *n. s.* [*sauce* and *pan*.] A small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.

Your master will not allow you a silver *saucepan*. *Swift.*

SAU'CER. *n. s.* [*sauciere*, Fr. from *sauce*.]

1. A small pan or platter in which sauce is set on the table.

Infuse a pugil of new violets seven times, and it shall make the vinegar so fresh of the flower, as, if brought in a *saucer*, you shall smell it before it come at you. *Bacon.*
Some have mistaken blocks and posts
For spectres, apparitions, ghosts,
With *saucer* eyes and horns. *Hudibras.*

2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.

SAU'CILY. *adv.* [from *saucy*.] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a saucy manner.

Though this knave came somewhat *saucily* into the world before he was sent for, yet was his mother fair. *Shakspeare.*
A freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very *saucily*, had almost all the words; and, amongst other things, he asked in scorn one of the examinates, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus, I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair, and held my peace. *Bacon.*
A trumpet behaved himself very *saucily*. *Addison.*

SAU'CINESS. *n. s.* [from *saucy*.] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of superiours.

With how sweet saws she blam'd their *sauciness*,
To feel the panting heart, which through her side
Did beat their hands. *Sidney.*
By his authority he remains here, which he thinks is a patent for his *sauciness*. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*
Being intercepted in your sport,
Great reason that my noble lord be rated
For *sauciness*. *Titus Andronicus.*
It is *sauciness* in a creature, in this case, to reply. *Bramhall.*
Imputing it to the natural *sauciness* of a pedant, they made him eat his words. *L'Estrange.*
You *sauciness*, mind your pruning-knife, or I may use it for you. *Dryden, Don Seb.*
This might make all other servants challenge the same liberty, and grow pert upon their masters; and when this *sauciness* became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Collier on Pride.*

SAU'CISSE. *n. s.* [French.] In gunnery, a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bombchest. *Bailey.*

SAU'CISSON. *n. s.* [French.] In military architecture, faggots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together. They are commonly used to cover men, to make epaulments, traverses, or breastworks in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages. *Bailey.*

SAU'CY. *adj.* [I know not how this word can be easily deduced from *sauce*: it may come more properly from *salsus*, Latin.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiours; insolent; impudent; impertinent.

You are more *saucy* with lords than the heraldry of your birth and virtue gives you commission. *Shakspeare.*

Study is like the heav'ns glorious sun,
That will not be deep search'd with *saucy* looks;
Small have continual plodders ever won,
Save base authority from others' books. *Shakspeare.*

And if thou hast the mettle of a king,
Being wrong'd as we are by this peevish town,
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,
As we will ours against these *saucy* walls. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Power's first pedigree from force derives,
And calls to mind the old prerogatives
Of free-born man; and with a *saucy* eye
Searches the heart and soul of majesty. *Denham, Sophy.*

I lose my patience, when with *saucy* pride
By untun'd ears I hear his numbers try'd. *Roscommon.*

No *saucy* citizen shall dare
To strike a soldier, nor, when struck, resent
The wrong. *Dryden, Juv.*

Homer, to express a man both timorous and *saucy*, makes use of a kind of point, namely, that he had the eyes of a dog, but the heart of a deer. *Addison, Spect.*

SA'VABLE.* *adj.* [from *save*.] Capable of being saved. I have met with this word, and the substantive *savableness*, in Chillingworth only.

That those who do subscribe them are in a *savable* condition.
Chillingworth, Pref. to Auth. of Char. Maint. (ed. 1704.) § 40.

SA'VABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *savable*.] Capability of being saved.

So much as concerns the main question, now in agitation about the *saveableness* of protestants.
Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot. Concl.

To **SAVE.** *v. a.* [*sauver*, *saulver*, French; *salvo*, Latin.]

1. To preserve from danger or destruction.

Let me die ere men can say God *save* the queen. *Shakspeare.*

One shall cry, yet cannot he answer, nor *save* him out of his trouble. *Isa.* xlvi. 7.

A wonderous ark,
To *save* himself and houshold from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton, P. L.*

The circling streams, once thought but pools of blood,
From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall *save*. *Dryden.*

Will no superiour genius snatch the quill,
And *save* me on the brink from writing ill? *Young.*

2. To preserve finally from eternal death.

Whatsoever we read in Scripture concerning the endless love and *saving* mercy which God sheweth towards his church, the only proper subject thereof is this church. *Hooker.*

There are some that will be *saved*, and some that will be damned. *Shakspeare.*

We are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but of them that believe, to the *saving* of the soul. *Heb.* x. 39.

His merits *save* them. *Milton, P. L.*

He who feareth God, and worketh righteousness, and perseveres in the faith and duties of our religion, shall certainly be *saved*. *Rogers.*

3. Not to spend or lose; to hinder from being spent or lost.

We may be confident whatever God does is intended for our good, and whatever we interpret otherwise we can get nothing by repining, nor *save* any thing by resisting. *Temple.*

With your cost you terminate the cause,
And *save* th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where suits are travers'd, and so little won,
That he who conquers is but last undone. *Dryden.*

4. To reserve or lay by.

He shall not feel quietness, he shall not *save* of that which he desired. *Job*, xx. 20.

They meanly pilfer, as they bravely fought,
Now save a nation, and now *save* a groat. *Pope.*

When Hopkins dies, an hundred lights attend
The wretch, who living *sav'd* a candle's end. *Pope.*

5. To spare; to excuse.

Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush? *Dryden.*

Our author *saves* me the comparison with tragedy. *Dryden.*

These sinews are not so much unstrung,
To fail me when my master should be serv'd;
And when they are, then will I steal to death,
Silent and unobserv'd, to *save* his tears. *Dryden, Don Seb.*

6. To salve; to reconcile.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To *save* appearances; how gird the sphere
With centrick and eccentrick. *Milton, P. L.*

7. To take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose.

The same persons, who were chief confidents to Cromwell's foreseeing a restoration, seized the castles in Ireland, just *saving* the tide, and putting in a stock of merit sufficient. *Swift.*

To **SAVE.** *v. n.* To be cheap.

Brass ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material, and in the charge of mounting and carriage. *Bacon.*

SAVE.† *prep.* [This word is, like *except*, originally the imperative of the verb. See also SAVING.] Except; not including. It is now little used.

But being all defeated, *save* a few,
Rather than fly, or be captiv'd, herself she slew. *Spenser.*

All the conspirators, *save* only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

He never put down a near servant, *save* only Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

How have I then with whom to hold converse,
Save with the creatures which I made? *Milton, P. L.*

SA'VEALL.† *n. s.* [*save* and *all*.] A small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

In some this light goes out with an ill-savoured stench; but others have a *save-all* to preserve it from making any snuff at all. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 21.

SA'VER. *n. s.* [from *save*.]

1. Preserver; rescuer.

They were manifoldly acknowledged the *savers* of that country. *Sidney.*

2. One who escapes loss, though without gain.

Laws of arms permit each injur'd man
To make himself a *saver* where he can. *Dryden.*

Who dares affirm this is no pious age,
When charity begins to tread the stage?
When actors, who at best are hardly *savers*,
Will give a night of benefit to weavers? *Swift.*

3. A good husband.

4. One who lays up and grows rich.

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater sparer than a *saver*; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his garrisons and his feastings soaked his exchequer. *Wotton.*

SA'VIN.† *n. s.* [*sabina*, Lat. *savin*, *sabin*, Fr. ꝥaꝥine, ꝥaume, Sax.] A plant: a species of juniper.

SA'VING. *adj.* [from *save*.]

1. Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish.

She loved money; for she was *saving*, and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

Be *saving* of your candle. *Swift.*

2. Not turning to loss; though not gainful.

Silvio, finding his application unsuccessful, was resolved to make a *saving* bargain; and since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover what he had laid out of his own. *Addison.*

SA'VING.† *prep.* [This is nothing more than a participle of the verb *save*, used, like *except*, as a conjunction or preposition. See EXCEPT.] With exception in favour of.

All this world's glory seemeth vain,
And all their shows but shadows, *saving* she. *Spenser.*

Such laws cannot be abrogated, *saving* only by whom they were made; because the intent of them being known unto none but the author, he alone can judge how long it is requisite they should endure. *Hooker.*

Saving the reverence due to so great a man, I doubt not but they did all creep out of their holes. *Ray on the Creation.*

SA'VING. *n. s.* [from *save.*]

1. Escape of expence; somewhat preserved from being spent.

It is a great *saving* in all such lights, if they can be made as fair and right as others, and yet last longer. *Bacon.*

By reducing interest to four *per cent.* there was a considerable *saving* to the nation; but this year they give six. *Addison.*

2. Exception in favour.

Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty; for integrity must be supported against all violence. *L'Estrange.*

SA'VINGLY.† *adv.* [from *saving.*]

1. So as to be saved.

[He] may yet, by the grace of God, repent *savingly* and effectually. *South, Serm.* vii. 123.

2. With parsimony.

SA'VINGNESS.† *n. s.* [from *saving.*]

1. Parsimony; frugality.

2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation.

The safety and *savingness* which it promiseth.
Brevint, Saul, &c. at Endor, (1674,) Pref.

SA'VIOUR.† *n. s.* [*sauveur*, Fr. from *To save*; *salvator*, Lat. σωτὴρ, Gr. "Whatsoever notion the heathen had of their gods or men which they styled *saviours*, we know this name belongeth unto Christ in a more sublime and peculiar manner. Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved. Acts, iv. 12." Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.] Redeemer: He that has graciously saved mankind from eternal death.

Unto you is born this day in the city of David a *Saviour*, which is Christ the Lord. *St. Luke,* ii. 11.

So judg'd he man, both judge and *Saviour* sent. *Milton, P. L.*

However consonant to reason his precepts appeared, nothing could have tempted men to acknowledge him as their God and *Saviour*, but their being firmly persuaded of the miracles he wrought. *Addison.*

SAUL.* *n. s.* [ʃaul, Sax.] The soul: so pronounced in some parts of the north of England, and so anciently written. See SOUL.

To SAU'NTER. *v. n.* [*aller à la sainte terre*, from idle people who roved about the country, and asked charity under pretence of going *à la sainte terre*, to the holy land; or *sans terre*, as having no settled home.]

1. To wander about idly.

The cormorant is still *sauntering* by the sea-side, to see if he can find any of his brass cast up. *L'Estrange.*

Tell me, why *saunt'ring* thus from place to place
I meet thee, Nævolus, with clouded face? *Dryden, Juv.*

So the young 'squire, when first he comes
From country school to Will's or Tom's,
Without one notion of his own,
He *saunters* wildly up and down. *Prior.*

Here *sauntering* 'prentices o'er Otway weep. *Gay.*

Led by my hand, he *saunter'd* Europe round,
And gather'd every vice in every ground. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. To loiter; to linger.

Though putting the mind upon an unusual stress that may discourage, ought to be avoided; yet this must not run it into a lazy *sauntering* about ordinary things. *Locke.*

If men were weaned from their *sauntering* humour, wherein they let a good part of their lives run uselessly away, they would acquire skill in hundreds of things. *Locke.*

The brainless stripling
Spells uncouth Latin, and pretends to Greek;
A *sauntering* tribe! such born to wide estates,
With yea and no in senates hold debates. *Tickell.*

SAU'NTER.* } *n. s.* [from the verb.] Rambler;
SAU'NTERER. } idler. Written also without the *u*.

That wheel of fops! that *santer* of the town,
Call it diversion, and the pill goes down. *Young.*

Quit the life of an insignificant *santerer* about town for that of an useful country-gentleman. *Bp. Berkeley, Querist,* § 413.

A fine lady will seem to have more charms to a man of study or business, than to a *saunterer*. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SAU'NCING-BELL.* See SANCEBELL.

That *sauncing-bell*
That tolls all in. *Phoenix Nest,* (1593.)

SA'VOROUS.* *adj.* [*savoureux*, Fr.] Sweet; pleasant. Obsolete.

In May —
The time is then so *savourous*. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 84.

SA'VORY. *n. s.* [*savorée*, Fr. *saturcia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SA'VOUR. *n. s.* [*saveur*, Fr.]

1. A scent; odour.

What *savour* is better, if physick be true,
For places infected, than wormwood and rue? *Tusser.*

Benzo calls its smell a tartareous and hellish *savour*. *Abbot.*

Turn then my freshest reputation to
A *savour* that may strike the dullest nostril. *Shakspeare.*

I smell sweet *savours*, and I feel soft things. *Shakspeare.*

That Jews stink naturally, that is, that there is in their race an evil *savour*, is a received opinion we know not how to admit. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Taste; power of affecting the palate.

I taste
The *savour* of death from all things. *Milton, P. L.*

A directer influence from the sun gives fruit a better *savour* and a greater worth. *South.*

Truffles, which have an excellent oil, and a volatile salt of a grateful *savour*, are heating. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*savourer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To have any particular smell or taste.

2. To betoken; to have an appearance or intellectual taste of something.

This ripping of ancestors is very pleasing, and *savoureth* of good conceit and some reading. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The duke's answers to his appeachments are very diligently and civilly couched; and though his heart was big, yet they all *savour* of an humble spirit. *Wotton.*

That *savours* only of rancour and pride. *Milton, P. L.*

If 'twere a secret that concern'd my life,
This boldness might become thee;
But such unnecessary rudeness *savours*
Of some design. *Denham, Sophy.*

I have rejected every thing that *savours* of party. *Addison.*

To SA'VOUR.† *v. a.*

1. To like; to taste or smell with delight.

Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;
Filths *savour* but themselves. *Shakspeare.*

2. To perceive; to consider; to taste intellectually.

Thou *savourest* not the things that be of God.
St. Matt. xvi. 23.

SA'VOURILY. *adv.* [from *savoury.*]

1. With gust; with appetite.

The collation he fell to very *savourily*. *L'Estrange.*

This mufti is some English renegado, he talks so *savourily* of toaping. *Dryden, Don Seb.*

2. With a pleasing relish.

There's a dearth of wit in this dull town,
When silly plays so *savourily* go down. *Dryden.*

SA'VOURINESS. *n. s.* [from *savoury.*]

1. Taste pleasing and picquant.
2. Pleasing smell.

SA'VOURLESS.* *adj.* [*savour* and *less.*] Wanting savour. *Huloet.*

One thinks it misbeseeming the author, because a poem;— the learned, too perspicuous; the unlearned, *savourless*, because too obscure. *Bp. Hall, Postscr. to his Satires.*

SA'VOURLY.* *adj.* [from *savour.*] Well seasoned; of good taste. *Huloet.*

SA'VOURLY.* *adv.* With a pleasing relish. *Huloet.*

As no man can well enjoy himself, or find sound content in any thing, while business or duty lie unfinished on his hands, so when he has done his best toward the dispatch of his work, he will then comfortably take his ease and enjoy his pleasure; then his food doth taste *savourly;* then his divertisements and recreations have a lively gustfulness; then his sleep is very sound and pleasant. *Barrow*, vol. iii. S. 19.

SA'VOURY. *adj.* [*savoureux*, Fr. from *savour.*]

1. Pleasing to the smell.

The pleasant *savoury* smell
So quicken'd appetite, that I
Could not but taste! *Milton, P. L.*

From the boughs a *savoury* odour blown,
Grateful to appetite, more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at even. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Picquant to the taste.

Savoury meat, such as my father loveth. *Genesis.*
The *savoury* pulp they chew. *Milton, P. L.*

SAVO'Y. *n. s.* [*brassica subaudica*, Lat.] A sort of colewort.

SA'USAGE.† *n. s.* [*saucisse*, Fr. *salsum*, Lat.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef, minced very small, with salt and spice; sometimes it is stuffed into skins, and sometimes only rolled in flour.

A pudding called a *sawsege.* *Barret, Alv.* 1580.
The fruit is not unlike a *sossage* for shape. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 333.

SAW. The preterite of *see.*

I never *saw* till now
Sight more detestable. *Milton, P. L.*

SAW.† *n. s.* [*sawe*, Danish; ſaȝa, or ſiȝe, Saxon; *scie*, Fr.]

1. A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut.

The teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of the *saw*, and not towards the handle of the *saw*, or straight between the handle and end; because the *saw* is designed to act only in its progress forwards, a man having in that more strength than he can have in drawing back his *saw*, and therefore when he draws it back, he bears it lightly off the unsawn stuff, which enables him the longer to continue his several progressions of the *saw.* *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

The roach is a leather-mouth'd fish, and has *saw*-like teeth in his throat. *Walton, Angler.*

Then *saws* were tooth'd, and sounding axes made. *Dryden.*

If they cannot cut,
His *saws* were toothless, and his hatchets lead. *Pope.*

2. [ſaȝe, ſaȝa, Sax. a saying, ſaȝan, to say, to relate; *saeghe*, Teut.] A saying; a maxim; a sentence; an axiom; a proverb.

Good king, that must approve the common *saw:*
Thou out of Heaven's benediction com'st
To the warm sun! *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

From the table of my memory
I'll wipe away all *saws* of books. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

His weapons, holy *saws* of sacred writ. *Shakspeare.*

Strict age and sour severity,
With their grave *saws* in slumber lie. *Milton, Comus.*

3. A decree. Obsolete.

Love is lord of all the world by right,
And rules their creatures by his powerful *saw.* *Spenser, Colin Clout.*

To **SAW.** *v. a.* part. *sawed* and *sawn.* [*scier*, Fr. from the noun.] To cut timber or other matter with a saw.

They were stoned, they were *sawn* asunder. *Hebrews.*

A carpenter, after he hath *sawn* down a tree, and wrought it handsomely, sets it in a wall. *Wisd.* xiii. 11.

Master-workmen, when they direct any of their underlings to *saw* a piece of stuff, have several phrases for the *sawing* of it: they seldom say, *saw* the piece of stuff; but, draw the *saw* through it; give the piece of stuff a kerf. *Moxon.*

It is an incalescency, from a swift motion, such as that of running, threshing, or *sawing.* *Ray on the Creation.*

If I cut my finger, I shall as certainly feel pain as if my soul was co-extended with the limb, and had a piece of it *sawn* through. *Collier.*

SA'WDUST. *n. s.* [*saw* and *dust.*] Dust made by the attrition of the saw.

If the membrane be fouled by the *sawdust* of the bone, wipe it off with a sponge. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Rotten *sawdust*, mixed with earth, enriches it very much. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

SA'WFISH. *n. s.* [*saw* and *fish.*] A sort of fish with a kind of dentated horn.

SA'WPIT. *n. s.* [*saw* and *pit.*] Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men.

Let them from forth a *sawpit* rush at once
With some diffused song. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

They colour it by laying it in a *sawpit* that hath oak sawdust therein. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

SAW-WORT. *n. s.* [*serratula*, Lat.] A plant like the greater centaury, from which this differs in having smaller heads, and from the knapweed in having the borders of the leaves cut into small sharp segments, resembling the teeth of a saw. *Miller.*

SAW-WREST. *n. s.* [*saw* and *wrest.*] A sort of tool.

With the *saw-wrest* they set the teeth of the saw; that is, they put one of the notches of the wrest between the first two teeth on the blade of the saw, and then turn the handle horizontally a little about upon the notch towards the end of the saw; and that at once turns the first tooth somewhat towards you, and the second tooth from you. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

SA'WER. } **SA'WYER.** } *n. s.* [*scieur*, Fr. from *saw.*] One whose trade is to saw timber into boards or beams.

The pit-saw is used by joiners, when what they have to do may be as soon done at home as send it to the *sawyers.* *Moxon.*

SA'XIFRAGE.† *n. s.* [*saxifrage*, Fr. *saxifraga*, Lat.] A plant.

Saxifrage, quasi saxum frangere, to break the stone, as applicable to any thing having this property; but is a term most commonly given to a plant, from an opinion of its medicinal virtues to this effect. *Quincy.*

Saxifrage is good (and harts-tongue) for the stone. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

SA'XIFRAGE *Meadow.* *n. s.* [*silanum*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'XIFRAGOUS. *adj.* [*saxum* and *frago*, Lat.] Dissolvent of the stone.

Because goat's blood was found an excellent medicine for the stone, it might be conceived to be able to break a diamond; and so it came to be ordered that the goats should be fed on *saxifragous* herbs, and such as are conceived of power to break the stone. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SA'XON.* *n. s.* [*Saxo*, Lat. Seax, Sax. from ſeax, a kind of crooked sword, much after the fashion of a sithe, which they used. Justus Lipsius, says Verstegan, put me in mind that a sithe is in the Netherlands called a *saisen.* Now albeit, he adds, we find these kind of swords anciently written *seaxen*, or *seaxes*, yet it is like enough that our

ancestors sounded the *x* as *s*. We find the *seax*, he concludes, not to have been used among the other Germans, unless of such as afterward may have followed them in that fashion.] One of the people who inhabited the northern part of Germany, obtained footing in Britain about the year 440, and afterwards subdued great part of the island.

The *Saxons* did never write or call themselves *Saxons;* neither did any of the other Germans ever call them so; but they called themselves anciently *Seaxen* and *Seaxena*, and by abbreviation *Saxna*, the *a* at the end being indeed superfluous.— Of the higher Germans they are written *Sachsen*, but pronounced just as if they wrote them *Saxen;* and in all the Netherlands they are, and have of old time been, called *Sassen*, and their country *Sassenland*. *Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell.* ch. 1.

Hengist and his *Saxons*, who had obtained by the free vote of the Britains that introduction into this island they had so long in vain attempted by arms, saw that by being necessary they were superiour to their allies. *Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist.* B. 2. ch. 1.

SA'XON.* *adj.* Belonging to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language.

The ground of our own language appertaineth to the old *Saxon*, little differing from the present Low Dutch. *Camden, Rem. Ex. of the Eng. Language.*

That our *Saxon* ancestors came out of Germany, and made their habitation in Britain, is no question; for that therein all agree. *Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell.* ch. 2.

SA'XONISM.* *n. s.* An idiom of the Saxon language.

This rhyming chronicle [of Robert of Gloucester] is totally destitute of art or imagination.— The language is full of *Saxonisms*, which indeed abound, more or less, in every writer before Gower and Chaucer. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 49.

SA'XONIST.* *n. s.* One who is well acquainted with the Saxon language or manners.

Elstob, the learned *Saxonist*. *Note in Bp. Nicolson's Ep. Corr.* i. 68.

To SAY.† *v. a.* pret. *said.* [ꞅagan, Saxon; *saega*, Su. Goth. *saeghen*, Germ. *seggken*, Teut. dicere; *sagen*, old Fr. "annoncer une nouvelle." Lacombe.]

1. To speak; to utter in words; to tell.

Say it out, Diggon, whatever it hight. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*
In this slumbry agitation what have you heard her *say?* *Shakspeare.*
Speak unto Solomon; for he will not *say* thee nay. 1 *Kings.*
Say nothing to any man, but go thy way. *St. Mark.*

2. To allege by way of argument.

After all can be *said* against a thing, this will still be true, that many things possibly are, which we know not of. *Tillotson.*

In vain shall we attempt to justify ourselves, as the rich young man in the gospel did, by appealing to the great duties of the law; unless we can *say* somewhat more, even that we have been liberal in our distributions to the poor. *Atterbury.*

3. To tell in any manner.

With flying speed, and seeming great pretence,
Came messenger with letters which his message *said*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. To repeat; to rehearse: as, to *say* a part; to *say* a lesson.

For once she used every day to wend
'Bout her affairs, her spells and charms to *say*. *Fairfax.*

5. To pronounce without singing.

Then shall be *said* or sung as follows. *Common Prayer.*

6. [For *assay*.] To try on.

The tailor brings a suit home; he it *says*. *B. Jonson, Epigr.* 12.

To SAY. *v. n.*

1. To speak; to pronounce; to utter; to relate.

He *said* moreover, I have somewhat to *say* unto thee; and she *said*, *say* on. 1 *Kings.*

The council-table and star-chamber hold, as Thucydides *said* of the Athenians, for honourable that which pleased, and for just that which profited. *Clarendon.*

The lion here has taken his right measures, that is to *say*, he has made a true judgment. *L'Estrange.*

Of some propositions it may be difficult to *say* whether they affirm or deny; as when we *say*, Plato was no fool. *Watts.*

2. In poetry, *say* is often used before a question; tell.

Say first what cause
Mov'd our grand parents to fall off? *Milton, P. L.*
Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reflecting on a life well-spent? *Swift.*
And who more blest, who chain'd his country; *say*,
Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day? *Pope.*

SAY.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A speech; what one has to say.

He no sooner said out his *say*, but up rises a cunning snap. *L'Estrange.*

2. [For *assay*.] Sample.

So good a *say* invites the eye,
A little downward to espy
The lively clusters of her breasts. *Sidney.*
Since thy outside looks so fair and warlike,
And that thy tongue some '*say* of breeding breathes,
By rule of knighthood I disdain. *Shakspeare.*

3. Trial by a sample.

This gentleman having brought that earth to the publick '*say* masters, and upon their being unable to bring it to fusion, or make it fly away, he had procured a little of it, and with a peculiar flux separated a third part of pure gold. *Boyle.*

4. [*Soie*, Fr.] A thin sort of silk. Obsolete.

His garment neither was of silke nor *say*,
But painted plumes. *Spenser, F. Q.*

5. [*Sayette*, Fr.] A kind of woollen stuff.

Whether the woollen-manufacture of England is not divided into several parts or branches, appropriated to particular places, where they are only or principally manufactured; fine cloths in Somersetshire, coarse in Yorkshire, long ells at Exeter, *saies* at Sudbury, crapes at Norwich, linseys at Kendal, blankets at Witney, and so forth? *Bp. Berkeley, Querist*, § 520.

SA'YING.† *n. s.* [from *say;* Sax. ꞅæzen, dictum, traditio, assertio.] Expression; words; opinion sententiously delivered.

I thank thee, Brutus,
That thou hast prov'd Lucilius' *saying* true. *Shakspeare.*
Moses fled at this *saying*, and was a stranger in Midian. *Acts.*
Many are the *sayings* of the wise,
Extolling patience as the truest fortitude. *Milton, S. A.*

Others try to divert the troubles of other men by pretty and plausible *sayings*, such as this, that if evils are long, they are but light. *Tillotson.*

We poetick folks, who must restrain
Our measur'd *sayings* in an equal chain,
Have troubles utterly unknown to those,
Who let their fancy loose in rambling prose. *Prior.*

The sacred function can never be hurt by their *sayings*, if not first reproached by our doings. *Atterbury.*

SCAB. *n. s.* [ꞅcæb, Saxon; *scabbia*, Italian; *schabbe*, Dutch; *scabies*, Lat.]

1. An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter.

What's the matter, you dissentious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves *scabs?* *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
That free from gouts thou may'st preserve thy care,
And clear from *scabs* produc'd by freezing air. *Dryden.*

2. The itch or mange of horses.

3. A paltry fellow, so named from the itch often incident to negligent poverty.

I would thou did'st itch from head to foot, and I had the scratching of thee, I would make thee the loathsom'st *scab* in Greece. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Well said, wart, thou art a good *scab:* there is a tester for thee. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

One of the usurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgeon to be ranked, cheek by joul, with a *scab* of a currier. *L'Estrange.*

This vap'ring *scab* must needs devise
To ape the thunder of the skies. *Swift.*

SCA'BBARD.† *n. s.* [*schap*, German. Junius. *Schabbe*, Belg. quod operculum denotat. Minsheu.] The sheath of a sword.

Enter fortune's gate,
Nor in thy *scabbard* sheath that famous blade,
Till settled be thy kingdom and estate. *Fairfax.*

What eyes! how keen their glances! you do well to keep 'em veil'd: they are too sharp to be trusted out o' th' *scabbard.* *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

SCA'BBED. *adj.* [from *scab.*]

1. Covered or diseased with scabs.

The briar fruit makes those that eat them *scabbed.* *Bacon.*

2. Paltry; sorry; vile; worthless.

To you such *scabb'd* harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young soldiers at their exercisings gnaw. *Dryden.*

SCA'BBEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *scabbed.*] The state of being scabbed. *Huloet, and Barret.*

SCA'BBINESS.† *n. s.* [from *scabby.*] The quality of being scabby. *Sherwood.*

SCA'BBY. *adj.* [from *scab.*] Diseased with scabs.

Her writhled skin, as rough as mapple rind,
So *scabby* was, that would have loath'd all womankind. *Spenser, F. Q.*

A *scabby* tetter on their pelts will stick,
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick. *Dryden.*

If the grazier should bring me one wether, fat and well fleeced, and expect the same price for a whole hundred, without giving me security to restore my money for those that were lean, shorn, or *scabby,* I would be none of his customer. *Swift.*

SCA'BIOUS. *adj.* [*scabiosus*, Lat.] Itchy; leprous.

In the Spring *scabious* eruptions upon the skin were epidemical, from the acidity of the blood. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

SCA'BIOUS.† *n. s.* [*scabieuse*, Fr. *scabiosa*, Lat.] A plant.

Stop some of your *scabiouses* from running to seed the first year. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

SCABRE'DITY.* *n. s.* [*scabredo*, Lat.] Unevenness; ruggedness. Not in use.

Inequalities, roughness, *scabredity.* *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 566.

SCA'BROUS. *adj.* [*scabreux*, Fr. *scaber*, Lat.]

1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the surface.

Urine, black and bloody, is occasioned by something sharp or *scabrous* wounding the small blood-vessels: if the stone is smooth and well bedded, this may not happen. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Harsh; unmusical.

Lucretius is *scabrous* and rough in these: he seeks them, as some do Chaucerisms, which were better expunged. *B. Jonson.*

SCA'BROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *scabrous.*] Roughness; ruggedness.

SCA'BWORT. *n. s.* [*helenium.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

SCAD. *n. s.* A kind of fish. Probably the same with *shad.*

Of round fish there are sprat, barn, smelts, and *scad.* *Carew.*

SCA'FFOLD. *n. s.* [*eschafaut*, Fr. *schavot*, Teut. from *schawen*, to show.]

1. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators.

Pardon
The flat unraised spirit, that hath dar'd
On this unworthy *scaffold* to bring forth
So great an object. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

The throng
On banks and *scaffolds* under sky might stand. *Milton.*

2. The gallery raised for execution of great malefactors.

Fortune smiling at her fortune therein, that a *scaffold* of execution should grow a *scaffold* of coronation. *Sidney.*

3. Frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen.

These outward beauties are but the props and *scaffolds*
On which we built our love, which, now made perfect,
Stands without those supports. *Denham, Sophy.*

Sylla added three hundred commons to the senate; then abolished the office of tribune, as being only a *scaffold* to tyranny, whereof he had no further use. *Swift.*

To **SCA'FFOLD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with frames of timber.

SCA'FFOLDAGE. *n. s.* [from *scaffold.*] Gallery; hollow floor.

A strutting player doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue and sound,
'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the *scaffoldage.* *Shakspeare.*

SCA'FFOLDING. *n. s.* [from *scaffold.*]

1. Temporary frames or stages.

What are riches, empire, power,
But steps by which we climb to rise, and reach
Our wish? and, that obtain'd, down with the *scaffolding*
Of sceptres and of thrones. *Congreve.*

Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this *scaffolding* of the body, may discover the inward structure. *Pope.*

2. Building slightly erected.

Send forth your labouring thought;
Let it return with empty notions fraught,
Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling whirlpools, and of spheres of smoke:
Yet this solution but once more affords
New change of terms and *scaffolding* of words. *Prior.*

SCA'LABLE.* *adj.* [from *To scale.*] That may be scaled with a ladder. *Bullokar.*

SCALA'DE. } **SCALA'DO.** } *n. s.* [French; *scalada*, Spanish, from *scala*, Lat. a ladder.] A storm given to a place by raising ladders against the walls.

What can be more strange than that we should within two months have won one town of importance by *scalado*, battered and assaulted another, and overthrown great forces in the field? *Bacon.*

Thou raisedst thy voice to record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal *scalade* of needy heroes, the terror of your peaceful citizens. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

SCA'LARY. *adj.* [from *scala*, Lat.] Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

He made at nearer distances certain elevated places and *scalary* ascents, that they might better ascend or mount their horses. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To **SCALD.** *v. a.* [*scaldare*, Italian; *calidus*, Lat.]

1. To burn with hot liquor.

I am *scalded* with my violent motion,
And spleen of speed to see you. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

O majesty!
When thou do'st pinch thy bearer, thou do'st sit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That *scalds* with safety. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Thou art a soul in bliss; but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire, that mine own tears
Do *scald* like molten lead. *Shakspeare, K. Lear*

Here the blue flames of *scalding* brimstone fall,
Involving swiftly in one ruin all. *Cowley.*

That I grieve, 'tis true;
But 'tis a grief of fury, not despair!
And if a manly drop or two fall down,
It *scalds* along my cheeks, like the green wood,
That, sputt'ring in the flame, works outward into tears. *Dryden, Cleom.*

It depends not on his will to persuade himself, that what actually *scalds* him, feels cold. *Locke.*

Warm cataplasms discuss; but *scalding* hot may confirm the tumour: heat, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce concretions. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The best thing we can do with Wood is to *scald* him;
For which operation there's nothing more proper
Than the liquor he deals in, his own melted copper. *Swift.*

2. A provincial phrase in husbandry.

In Oxfordshire the sour land they fallow when the sun is pretty high, which they call a *scalding* fallow. *Mortimer.*

SCALD.† *n. s.* [from *scalled* or *scaled.* See SCALL.]

1. Scurf on the head.

Her head — altogether bald,
Was overgrown with scurfe and filthy *scald.* *Spenser.*

2. [from the verb.] A burn; a hurt caused by hot liquor.

SCALD.† *adj.* [probably from *scall*; the word *piel'd*, or bald, and *baldhead* also, being formerly contemptuous expressions; and, like *scab*, the word *scall* might formerly be a term of reproach. See SCAB.] Paltry; sorry; scurvy.

Saucy lictors
Will catch at us like strumpets, and *scald* rhymers
Ballad us out o'tune. *Shakspeare.*

SCALD, or *SCALDER.** *n. s.* [Dan. and Su. The word is judged by Torfæus to have signified originally a smoother and polisher of language. Torfæi Præf. ad Orcades. Mallet's North. Antiq. Note of the Transl. ch. 13.] One of the poets of the northern nations.

The ancient chronicles constantly represent the kings of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, as attended by one or more *scalds*; for this was the name they gave their poets.
Bp. Percy's Tr. of Mallet's North. Antiq. ch. 13.

Sometimes — in conversation a *scald*, either to shew his happy talent, or to do more honour to the person with whom he conversed, answered in extempore metre.
Bp. Percy, ut suprà.

The Gothic *scalds* enriched their vein of fabling from this new and fruitful source of fiction.
Warton, Hist. E. P. vol. i. Diss. 1.

These practices and opinions co-operated with the kindred superstitions of dragons, dwarfs, fairies, giants, and enchanters, which the traditions of the Gothic *scalders* had already planted; and produced that extraordinary species of composition, which has been called romance. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 110.

An extract, which Dr. Hickes has given from the work of one of the Danish *scalders*, entitled Hervarer Saga, containing an evocation from the dead, may be found in the sixth volume of miscellany poems published by Dryden.
Blair on the Poems of Ossian, p. 7.

SCA'LDHEAD. *n. s.* [*skalladur*, bald, Icelandick. Hickes.] A loathsome disease; a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a continuous scab.

The serum is corrupted by the infection of the touch of a salt humour, to which the scab, pox, and *scaldhead* are referable. *Floyer.*

SCA'LDICK.* *adj.* Relating to the poets called scalds or scalders.

It is probable, that many of the *scaldic* imaginations might have been blended with the Arabian.
Warton, Hist. E. P. vol. i. Diss. 1.

It made a part of the *scaldic* versification.
Tyrwhitt on the Versif. of Chaucer.

SCALE.† *n. s.* [ꞅcale, Saxon; *schael*, Dutch; *skal*, Icelandick. Dr. Johnson. — *Scale*, in all its various applications, will be found to be merely the past participle of ꞅcylan, to divide, to separate. Mr. Horne Tooke. But see the third definition, and also SHELL.]

1. A balance; a vessel suspended by a beam against another vessel; the dish of a balance.

If thou tak'st more
Or less than just a pound, if the *scale* turn
But in the estimation of a hair,
Thou diest. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Your vows to her and me, put in two *scales*,
Will even weigh, and both as light as tales. *Shakspeare.*

Here's an equivocator, that could swear in both the *scales*, against either *scale*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Long time in even *scale*
The battle hung. *Milton, P. L.*

The world's *scales* are even; what the main
In one place gets, another quits again. *Cleaveland.*

The *scales* are turn'd, her kindness weighs no more
Now than my vows. *Waller.*

In full assemblies let the crowd prevail;
I weigh no merit by the common *scale*,
The conscience is the test. *Dryden.*

If we consider the dignity of an intelligent being, and put that in the *scales* against brute inanimate matter, we may affirm, without overvaluing human nature, that the soul of one virtuous and religious man, is of greater worth and excellency than the sun and his planets. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. The sign Libra in the Zodiack.

Juno pours out the urn, and Vulcan claims
The *scales*, as the just product of his flames. *Creech.*

3. [*skalja*, Goth. putamen, cortex, testa; ꞅceala, Sax. scalæ, putamina.] The small shells or crusts which lying one over another make the coats of fishes.

He puts him on a coat of mail,
Which was made of a fish's *scale*. *Drayton.*

Standing aloof, with lead they bruise the *scales*,
And tear the flesh of the incensed whales. *Waller.*

4. Any thing exfoliated or desquamated; a thin lamina.

Take jet and the *scales* of iron, and with a wet feather, when the smith hath taken an heat, take up the *scales* that fly from the iron, and those *scales* you shall grind upon your painter's stone. *Peacham.*

When a *scale* of bone is taken out of a wound, burning retards the separation. *Sharp, Surgery.*

5. [*scala*, a ladder, Latin.] Ladder; means of ascent.

Love refines
The thoughts, and heart enlarges; hath his seat
In reason, and is judicious; is the *scale*
By which to heavenly love thou may'st ascend. *Milton, P. L.*

On the bendings of these mountains the marks of several ancient *scales* of stairs may be seen, by which they used to ascend them. *Addison on Italy.*

6. The act of storming by ladders.

Others to a city strong
Lay siege, encamp'd; by battery, *scale*, and mine
Assaulting. *Milton, P. L.*

7. Regular gradation; a regular series rising like a ladder.

Well hast thou the *scale* of nature set,
From centre to circumference: whereon
In contemplation of created things,
By steps we may ascend to God. *Milton, P. L.*

The *scale* of the creatures is a matter of high speculation. *Grew.*

The higher nature still advances, and preserves his superiority in the *scale* of being. *Addison.*

All the integral parts of nature have a beautiful analogy to one another, and to their mighty original, whose images are more or less expressive according to their several gradations in the *scale* of beings. *Cheyne, Phil. Princ.*

We believe an invisible world, and a *scale* of spiritual beings all nobler than ourselves. *Bentley, Serm.*

Far as creation's ample range extends,
The *scale* of sensual mental pow'rs ascends. *Pope.*

8. A figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented.

The map of London was set out in the year 1658 by Mr. Newcourt, drawn by a *scale* of yards. *Graunt.*

9. The series of harmonick or musical proportions.

The bent of his thoughts and reasonings run up and down this *scale*, that no people can be happy but under good governments. *Temple.*

10. Any thing marked at equal distances.

They take the flow o' the Nile
By certain *scale* i' the pyramid: they know
By th' height, the lowness, or the mean, if dearth
Or foison follow. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To SCALE.† *v. a.* [*scalare*, Italian.]

1. [from *scala*, a *ladder*.] To climb as by ladders.

Often have I *scal'd* the craggy oak,
All to dislodge the raven of her nest:
How have I wearied, with many a stroke,
The stately walnut-tree, the while the rest
Under the tree fell all, for nuts at strife! *Spenser.*

They assailed the breach, and others with their scaling-ladders *scaled* the walls. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

The way seems difficult and steep to *scale*
With upright wing against a higher foe. *Milton, P. L.*

Heaven with these engines had been *scal'd*
When mountains heap'd on mountains fail'd. *Waller.*

When the bold Typhæus *scal'd* the sky,
And forc'd great Jove from his own heaven to fly,
The lesser gods all suffer'd. *Dryden.*

2. [from *scale*, a *balance*.] To measure or compare; to weigh.

You have found,
Scaling his present bearing with his past,
That he's your fixed enemy. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

3. [from *scale* of a fish.] To strip of scales; to take off in a thin lamina.

Raphael was sent to *scale* away the whiteness of Tobit's eyes. *Tob.* iii. 17.

4. To pare off a surface.

If any have counterfeited, clipped, or *scaled* his [the king's] monies, or other monies current, this is high treason. *Bacon, Charge at the Sess. of the Verge*, p. 9.

If all the mountains were *scaled*, and the earth made even, the waters would not overflow its smooth surface. *Burnet.*

5 To spread, as manure, gravel, or other loose materials. This, as Grose has observed, is a northern expression; but it is not to rake or hoe the ground, as he makes it. In Cumberland, it is also figuratively to disperse or waste: as, to *scale* goods, money, or any property.

To SCALE.† *v. n.*

1. To peel off in thin particles.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster and crab: the old skins are found, but the old shells never; so as it is like they *scale* off, and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon.*

2. To separate. Obsolete.

They would no longer abide, but *scaled* and departed away. *Holinshed, Chron.* ii. 499.

SCA'LED. *adj.* [from *scale*.] Squamous; having scales like fishes.

Half my Egypt was submerg'd, and made
A cistern for *scal'd* snakes. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

SCA'LELESS.* *adj.* [*scale* and *less*.] Wanting scales.

A certain *scaleless* fish, that covers herself, when she lists, with her own foam. *Cotgrave, in V. Baveuse.*

SCALENE.† *n. s.* [French; *scalenum*, Lat.] In geometry, a triangle that has three sides unequal to each other. *Bailey.*

If it consist of points, then a *scalene*
I'll prove all one, &c. *More, Immort. of the Soul*, (1642,) i. ii. 57.

SCA'LINESS. *n. s.* [from *scaly*.] The state of being scaly.

SCALL.† *n. s.* [*skalladur*, bald, Icelandick. See SCALDHEAD. Dr. Johnson. —From the Sax. ſcylan, to separate. A *scall* is a separation or discontinuity of skin or flesh by a gnawing, eating forward, malady: as is also a *scall* or *scaled* head, called a *scald* head. Mr. Horne Tooke.] Leprosy; morbid baldness.

Under thy longe lockes thou maist have the *scalle*. *Chaucer.*

It is a dry *scall*, a leprosy upon the head. *Lev.* xiii. 30.

SCA'LLED.* *adj.* [from *scall*, or *scale*.] Scurfy; scabby.

With *scalled* browes blake, and pilled beard. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

SCA'LLION.† *n. s.* [*scalogna*, Italian; *ascalonia*, Lat.] A kind of onion.

A *scalion* (or little onyon) is so called of Ascalon, a towne in Judæa, where it is very plentiful, and was first found: thence transplanted to Greece and Italy, and so to these parts. *Dyet's Dry Dinner*, (1599.)

SCA'LLOP. *n. s.* [*escallop*, Fr.] A fish with a hollow pectinated shell.

So th' emperour Caligula,
That triumph'd o'er the British sea,
Engag'd his legions in fierce bustles
With periwinkles, prawns, and muscles;
And led his troops with furious gallops,
To charge whole regiments of *scallops*. *Hudibras.*

The sand is in Scilly glistering, which may be occasioned from freestone mingled with white *scallop*-shells. *Mortimer.*

To SCA'LLOP.† *v. a.* To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

The tomb — has a wide sur-based arch with *scalloped* ornaments. *Gray, Lett. to Mason.*

Have I for this with labour strove,
And lavish'd all my little store,
To fence for you my shady grove,
And *scallop* every winding shore? *Shenstone.*

SCALP. *n. s.* [*schelpe*, Teut. a shell; *scalpo*, Ital.]

1. The scull; the cranium; the bone that incloses the brain.

High brandishing his bright dew-burning blade,
Upon his crested *scalp* so sore did smite,
That to the scull a yawning wound it made. *Spenser, F. Q.*

If the fracture be not complicated with a wound of the *scalp*, or the wound is too small to admit of the operation, the fracture must be laid bare by taking away a large piece of the *scalp*. *Sharp, Surgery.*

2. The integuments of the head.

White beards have arm'd their thin and hairless *scalps*
Against thy majesty. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

The hairy *scalps*
Are whirl'd aloof, while numerous trunks bestrow
The ensanguin'd field. *Philips.*

To SCALP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the scull of its integuments.

We seldom inquire for a fracture of the scull by *scalping*, but the scalp itself is contused. *Sharp.*

SCA'LPEL. *n. s.* [French; *scalpellum*, Lat.] An instrument used to scrape a bone by chirurgeons.

SCA'LY. *adj.* [from *scale*.] Covered with scales.

The river-horse and *scaly* crocodile. *Milton, P. L.*

His awful summons they so soon obey;
So hear the *scaly* herd when Proteus blows,
And so to pasture follow through the sea. *Dryden.*

A *scaly* fish, with a forked tail. *Woodward.*

To SCA'MBLE.† *v. n.* [This word, which is scarcely in use, has much exercised the etymological sagacity of Meric Casaubon; but, as is usual, to no purpose. Dr. Johnson. —In the household book of the fifth earl of Northumberland, there is a particular section, appointing the order of service for the *scambling* days in Lent; that is, days on which no regular meals were provided, but every one *scambled*, i. e. *scrambled*, and shifted for himself as well as he could. Bp. Percy, Note on Shaksp. Hen. V. — The etymology, therefore, of Serenius seems worthy of consideration, viz. *skyma*, Icel. otiose vagari, to roam about at pleasure, as we may suppose the meal-hunters, on scambling-days, were used to do.]

1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to scramble; to get by struggling with others.

Have fresh chaff in the bin,
And somewhat to *scamble* for hog and for hen. *Tusser.*

Scambling, out-facing, fashion-mongering boys,
That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave and slander. *Shakspeare.*

That self bill is urg'd, and had against us past,
But that the *scambling* and unquiet time
Did push it out of further question. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

He was no sooner entered into the town, but a *scambling* soldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or a drunken fashion. *Wotton.*

2. To shift awkwardly.

Some *scambling* shifts may be made without them. *More.*

To SCA'MBLE. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul.

My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it *scambled* and cut before it was at its growth. *Mortimer.*

SCA'MBLER.† *n. s.* [Scottish.] A bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.

The Scots' proverb is, It is well kenn'd your father's son was never a *scambler*. A *scambler*, in its literal sense, is one who goes about among his friends to get a dinner, by the Irish called a *coshercr*. *Steevens, Note on Shaksp. Much Ado.*

SCA'MBLINGLY.† *adv.* [from *scambling*.] With turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness. *Sherwood.*

SCAMMO'NIATE. *adj.* [from *scammony*.] Made with scammony.

It may be excited by a local, *scammoniate*, or other acrimonious medicines. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SCA'MMONY. *n. s.* [Latin; *scammonée*, Fr.] A concreted resinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a greyish brown colour, and disagreeable odour. It flows upon incision of the root of a kind of convolvulus, that grows in many parts of Asia. *Trevoux.*

To SCA'MPER.† *v. n.* [*schampen*, Teut. *escamper*, Fr. *scampare*, Ital. *skumpa*, Icel. and Su. Goth. effusè currere, citissimè fugere, ut pecora œstro vel tabano percita, to run like cattle stung with the gadfly. See Serenius and Lye.] To fly with speed and trepidation.

A fox seized upon the fawn, and fairly *scampered* away with him. *L'Estrange.*

You will suddenly take a resolution, in your cabinet of Highlanders, to *scamper* off with your new crown. *Addison.*

Be quick, nay very quick, or he'll approach,
And as you're *scampering* stop you in your coach. *King.*

To SCAN. *v. a.* [*scandre*, Fr. *scando*, Lat.]

1. To examine a verse by counting the feet.

Harry, whose tuneful and well measur'd song
First taught our English musick how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to *scan*
With Midas' ears, committing short and long. *Milton, Sonnet.*

They *scan* their verses upon their fingers. *Walsh.*

2. To examine nicely.

So he goes to heaven,
And so am I reveng'd: that would be *scann'd*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The rest the great architect
Did wisely to conceal; and not divulge
His secrets to be *scann'd* by them, who ought
Rather admire. *Milton, P. L.*

Every man has guilts, which he desires shall not be rigorously *scanned*; and therefore, by the rule of charity and justice, ought not to do that which he would not suffer. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

At the final reckoning, when all men's actions shall be *scanned* and judged, the great king shall pass his sentence, according to the good men have done, or neglected to do. *Calamy.*

Sir Roger exposing his palm, they crumpled it into all shapes, and diligently *scanned* every wrinkle that could be made in it. *Addison.*

One moment and one thought might let him *scan*
The various turns of life, and fickle state of man. *Prior.*

The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be *scanned* and sifted. *Atterbury.*

SCA'NDAL. *n. s.* [σκάνδαλον; *scandale*, Fr.]

1. Offence given by the faults of others.

His lustful orgies he enlarg'd
Even to the hill of *scandal*, by the grove
Of Moloch homicide. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; infamy.

If black *scandal*, or foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your meer enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

My known virtue is from *scandal* free,
And leaves no shadow for your calumny. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

In the case of *scandal*, we are to reflect how men ought to judge. *Rogers, Serm.*

To SCA'NDAL.† *v. a.* [from the noun; Fr. *scandaler*.]

1. To treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults.

You repin'd,
Scandall'd the suppliants; for the people call'd them
Time-pleasers, flatterers. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I do fawn on men, and hug them hard,
And after *scandal* them. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Hear me; the villain
Scandals her, honour'd lords. *Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.*

Pity the *scandall'd* swain, the shepherd's boy;
He sighs to brighten a neglected name. *Shenstone, El.* 16.

2. To scandalize; to offend.

St. Paul supposes that people have an allowance to be *scandalled* at the doctrine of an immoral man. *Bp. Story, Ess. on the Priesthood*, p. 87.

To SCA'NDALIZE. *v. a.* [σκανδαλίζω; *scandaliser*, Fr. from *scandal*.]

1. To offend by some action supposed criminal.

I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things? Among ourselves, that agree in this use, no man will say that one of us is offensive and scandalous unto another. *Hooker.*

It had the excuse of some bashfulness, and care not to *scandalize* others. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Whoever considers the injustice of some ministers, in those intervals of parliament, will not be *scandalized* at the warmth and vivacity of those meetings. *Clarendon.*

2. To reproach; to disgrace; to defame.

Thou do'st appear to *scandalize*
The publick right, and common cause of kings. *Daniel.*

Many were *scandalized* at the personal slander and reflection flung out by *scandalizing* libellers. *Addison.*

SCA'NDALOUS. *adj.* [*scandaleux*, Fr. from *scandal*.]

1. Giving publick offence.

Nothing *scandalous* or offensive unto any, especially unto the church of God: all things in order, and with seemliness. *Hooker.*

Something savouring
Of tyranny, which will ignoble make you,
Yea, *scandalous* to the world. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. Opprobrious; disgraceful.

3. Shameful; openly vile.

You know the *scandalous* meanness of that proceeding, which was used. *Pope.*

SCA'NDALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scandalous*.]

1. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

His discourse at table was *scandalously* unbecoming the dignity of his station; noise, brutality, and obsceneness. *Swift.*

2. Censoriously; opprobriously.

Shun their fault, who, *scandalously* nice,
Will needs mistake an author into vice. *Pope.*

SCA'NDALOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *scandalous.*] The quality of giving publick offence.

SCA'NDALUM MAGNA'TUM.✻ [Latin.] Scandal or wrong done to any high personage of the land, as peers, prelates, judges, or other great officers, by false or slanderous news or tales; by which any debate or discord between them and the commons, or any scandal to their persons, might arise. *Chambers.*

He accused his adversary of *scandalum magnatum*, and of speaking against his superiors with sauciness and contempt. *Addison, Tr. of Count Tariff.*

SCA'NSION.† *n. s.* [*scansio*, Lat.] The act or practice of scanning a verse.

The French, having retained this verse, as the vehicle of their epic and tragic flights, in order to give it a stateliness, and dignity were obliged to confine it to more exact laws of *scansion.* *Bp. Percy on the Metre of P. Ploughman's Vis.*

To SCANT.† *v. a.* [*skam*, Dan. *skona*, Sw. to spare. Junius. Serenius prefers the Icel. *skamr*, short, *skemta*, to divide, to proportion; of which he calls *scant* a corruption: and to his opinion Dr. Jamieson subscribes, noticing *skamr* as originally signifying that any thing is too *short* for the use for which it was intended. But may it not be from the Ital. *schiantare*, Lat. *scindo*, to cut, to divide into pieces? See also *To* SCANTLE.] To limit; to straiten.

You think
I will your serious and great business *scant*,
For she is with me. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

They need rather to be *scanted* in their nourishment than replenished, to have them sweet. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

We might do well to think with ourselves, what time of stay we would demand, and he bade us not to *scant* ourselves. *Bacon.*

Looking on things through the wrong end of the perspective, which *scants* their dimensions, we neglect and contemn them. *Glanville, Scep.*

Starve them,
For fear the rankness of the swelling womb
Should *scant* the passage and confine the room. *Dryden.*

I am *scanted* in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions. *Dryden.*

To SCANT.✻ *v. n.* To fail: as, the wind *scants.* A naval term; formerly, *scantle.*

SCANT.✻ *n. s.* [from the verb.] Scarcity.

Like the ant,
In plenty hoard for time of *scant.* *Carew, Poems*, p. 4.

SCANT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent.

White is a penurious colour, and where moisture is *scant*: so blue violets, and other flowers, if they be starved, turn pale and white. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A single violet transplant:
The strength, the colour, and the size,
All which before was poor and *scant*,
Redoubles still and multiplies. *Donne.*

To find out that,—
In such a *scant* allowance of star-light,
Would overtask the best land-pilot's art. *Milton, Comus.*

2. Wary; not liberal; parsimonious.

From this time,
Be somewhat *scanter* of your maiden presence. *Shakspeare.*

SCANT. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly.

The people, beside their travail, charge, and long attendance, received of the bankers *scant* twenty shillings for thirty. *Camden, Rem.*

We *scant* read in any writer, that there have been seen any people upon the south coast. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

A wild pamphlet, besides other malignities, would *scant* allow him to be a gentleman. *Wotton.*

O'er yonder hill does *scant* the dawn appear. *Gay.*

SCA'NTILY. *adv.* [from *scanty.*]

1. Narrowly; not plentifully.

2. Sparingly; niggardly.

He spoke
Scantily of me, when perforce he could not
But pay me terms of honour. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

SCA'NTINESS. *n. s.* [from *scanty.*]

1. Narrowness; want of space; want of compass.

Virgil has sometimes two of them in a line; but the *scantiness* of our heroick verse is not capable of receiving more than one. *Dryden.*

2. Want of amplitude or greatness; want of liberality.

Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of nature itself, that there were no more worlds for him to disturb. *South.*

To SCA'NTLE.✻ *v. n.* [from *scant.*] To be deficient; to fail.

She could sell winds—
They rose, or *scantled*, as his sails would drive
To the same port whereas he would arrive.
Drayton, Mooncalf, (1627.)

To SCA'NTLE.✻ *v. a.* [*eschanteler*, Fr. *schiantare*, Ital.] To divide into little pieces; to shiver.

The pope's territories will, within a century, be *scantled* out among the great powers who have now a footing in Italy. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SCA'NTLET. *n. s.* [corrupted, as it seems, from *scantling.*] A small pattern; a small quantity; a little piece.

While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, so their lives were successively reduced to a shorter *scantlet*, till they came to that time of life which they now have. *Hale.*

SCA'NTLING. *n. s.* [*eschantillon*, French; *ciantellino*, Italian.]

1. A quantity cut for a particular purpose.

'Tis hard to find out a woman that's of a just *scantling* for her age, humour, and fortune, to make a wife of. *L'Estrange.*

2. A certain proportion.

The success,
Although particular, shall give a *scantling*
Of good or bad unto the general. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

3. A small quantity.

Reduce desires to narrow *scantlings* and small proportions. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

A *scantling* of wit lay gasping for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbish. *Dryden.*

In this narrow *scantling* of capacity, we enjoy but one pleasure at once. *Locke.*

SCA'NTLING.✻ *adj.* Not plentiful; small.

See the small stream that pours his murmuring tide
O'er some rough rock that would its wealth display,
Displays it nought but penury and pride?
Ah, construe wisely what such murmurs say.
How would some flood, with ampler treasures blest,
Disdainful view the *scantling* drops distil! *Shenstone, El.* 10.

SCA'NTLY. *adv.* [from *scant.*]

1. Scarcely; hardly. Obsolete.

England, in the opinion of the popes, was preferred, because it contained in the ecclesiastical division two large provinces, which had their several *legati nati*; whereas France had *scantly* one. *Camden, Rem.*

2. Narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude.

My eager love, I'll give myself the lye;
The very hope is a full happiness,
Yet *scantly* measures what I shall possess. *Dryden.*

SCA'NTNESS. *n. s.* [from *scant.*] Narrowness; meanness; smalness.

He was a man fierce, and of no evil disposition, saving that he thought *scantness* of estate too great an evil. *Hayward.*

Did we but compare the miserable *scantness* of our capacities with the vast profundity of things, truth and modesty would teach us wary language. *Glanville, Scep.*

SCA'NTY. *adj.* [the same with *scant.*]

1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude; short of quantity sufficient.

As long as one can increase the number, he will think the idea he hath a little too *scanty* for positive infinity. *Locke.*

His dominions were very narrow and *scanty*; for he had not the possession of a foot of land, till he bought a field of the sons of Heth. *Locke.*

Now *scantier* limits the proud arch confine,
And scarce are seen the prostrate Nile and Rhine;
A small Euphrates through the piece is roll'd,
And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*

2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample.

Their language being *scanty*, and accommodated only to the few necessaries of a needy simple life, had no words in it to stand for a thousand. *Locke.*

There remained few marks of the old tradition, so they had narrow and *scanty* conceptions of providence. *Woodward.*

3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

In illustrating a point of difficulty, be not too *scanty* of words, but rather become copious in your language. *Watts.*

They with such *scanty* wages pay
The bondage and the slavery of years. *Swift.*

To SCAPE. *v. a.* [contracted from *escape.*] To escape; to miss; to avoid; to shun; not to incur; to fly.

What, have I *scaped* love-letters in the holyday time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakspeare.*

I doubt not but to die a fair death, if I *scape* hanging. *Shakspeare.*

What can '*scape* the eye
Of God all-seeing? *Milton, P. L.*

To SCAPE. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.

Could they not fall unpity'd on the plain,
But slain revive, and, taken, *scape* again? *Dryden.*

SCAPE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Escape; flight from hurt or danger; the act of declining or running from danger; accident of safety.

I spoke of most disast'rous chances,
Of hair-breadth *scapes* in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shakspeare.*

2. Means of escape; evasion.

Having purpos'd falsehood, you
Can have no way but falsehood to be true!
Vain lunatick, against these *scapes* I could
Dispute, and conquer, if I would. *Donne.*

3. Negligent freak; deviation from regularity.

No natural exhalation in the sky,
No *scape* of nature, no distemper'd day,
But they will pluck away it's nat'ral cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shakspeare.*

4. Loose act of vice or lewdness.

A bearne! a very pretty bearne! sure some *scape*: though I am not bookish, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the *scape*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Thou lurk'dst
In valley or green meadow, to way-lay
Some beauty rare, Calisto, Clymene:
Too long thou laid'st thy *scapes* on names ador'd. *Milton, P. R.*

SCAPE-GOAT.* *n. s.* The goat set at liberty by the Jews on the day of solemn expiation.

The goat, on which the lot fell to be the *scapegoat*, shall be presented alive before the Lord, to make an atonement with him, and to let him go for a *scapegoat* into the wilderness. *Lev.* xvi. 10.

An act of Christ this, as of a second Adam, a common person, ordered by the wisdom of God to bear the chastisement of our peace, the *scape-goat* to carry all our sins on his head into the wilderness. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 526.

SCA'PEMENT.* *n. s.* In clockwork, a general term for the manner of communicating the impulse of the wheels to the pendulum. *Chambers.*

SCA'PULA. *n. s.* [Latin.] The shoulder-blade.

The heat went off from the parts, and spread up higher to the breast and *scapula*. *Wiseman.*

SCA'PULAR. } *adj.* [*scapulaire*, Fr. from *scapula*,
SCA'PULARY. } Lat.] Relating or belonging to the shoulders.

The humours dispersed through the branches of the axillary artery to the *scapulary* branches. *Wiseman.*

The viscera were counterpoised with the weight of the *scapular* part. *Derham.*

SCA'PULARY.* *n. s.* [ſcapulaꞃe, Sax. *scapulaire*, Fr.] Part of the habit of a friar, consisting of two narrow slips of cloth covering the back and the breast.

What betokeneth your grete hode, your *scaplerie*, your knotted girdle, and your wide cope? *Chaucer, Jacke Upland.*

The *scapulary* is made of two small pieces of woollen stuff, about the extent of a hand, hanging by two little laces down from the neck upon both the back and the breast of the devout person who wears it. *Brevint, Saul &c. at Endor*, p. 277.

SCAR.† *n. s.* [from *eschar*, *escare*, French; ἐσχάρα, Gr. Dr. Johnson. — Su. Goth. *skacra*, *scissura*, *skora*, incidere, *skaera*, secare. Serenius. The past participle of ſcıpan, Sax. to shear, to cut, to divide. *Scar* was formerly applied to any *separated* part. Mr. Horne Tooke.]

1. A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix.

Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains
Some *scar* of it. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

The soft delicious air,
To heal the *scars* of these corrosive fires,
Shall breathe her balm. *Milton, P. L.*

It may be struck out of the omnisciency of God, and leave no *scar* nor blemish behind. *More.*

This earth had the beauty of youth and blooming nature, and not a wrinkle, *scar*, or fracture on all its body. *Burnet.*

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, stypticks are often insignificant; and if they could operate upon the affected part, so far as to make a *scar*, when that fell off, the disease would return. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. A cliff of a rock, or a naked rock on the dry land. This word gave denomination to the town of *Scarborough*. Ray. In the Lancashire dialect, it is a steep, rocky, and bare place in hills; and in some parts of the north; a broken place in the high bank of a river, which is a very old expression. [Ray derives this word from the Sax. capp, a rock. Mr Horne Tooke states it as the past participle of ſcıpan, to shear, to separate. In the Gael. *sccir* is a sharp sea rock. Shaw. The Su. Goth. *skuer*, Icel. *sker*, also signify a rock; derived probably, as Serenius in the first instance derives *scar*, from *skaera*, to cut.]

And eke full oft a little *skare*
Upon a bank, or men be ware,
Let[s] in the stream, which with great paine
If any man it shall restraine *Gower, Conf. Am.* Prol.

Scar, in every part of England where rocks abound, is well known to signify the detached protrusion of a large rock. *Henley, Note on Shaksp. All's Well.*

To SCAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a sore or wound.

Yet I'll not shed her blood,
Nor *scar* that whiter skin of her's than snow;
And smooth as monumental alabaster. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

SCA'RAB.† } *n. s.* [*scarabée*, Fr. *scarabæus*, Latin.]
SCA'RABEE. } A beetle; an insect with sheathed wings.

You are *scarabees* that batten in dung.
Beaum. and Fl. Elder Brother.

A small *scarab* is bred in the very tips of elm-leaves: these leaves may be observed to be dry and dead, as also turgid, in which lieth a dirty, whitish, rough maggot, from which proceeds a beetle. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

SCA'RAMOUCH.† *n. s.* [*scaramucchia*, Ital. *escarmouche*, Fr.] A buffoon in motly dress.

We see the daily examples of them in the Italian farces of harlequin and *scaramucha*. *Dryden, Or. and Prog. of Satire.*

It makes the solemnities of justice pageantry, and the bench reverend poppets, or *scaramouches* in scarlet. *Collier.*

Scaramouch is to have the honour of the day, and now marches to *the engagement* on the shoulders of the philosopher. *Warburton on Prod.* p. 31.

SCARCE.† *adj.* [*scarso*, Italian; *eschars*, old Fr. *scaers*, Teut. parcus, avarus. Kilian.]

1. Parsimonious; not liberal; stingy. This is the primary meaning, and agrees with the Teutonick original; but has been overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

Looke that no man for *scarce* thee holde,
For that may grieve thee manifolde;
Reson wol that a lover be
In his yeftis more large and fre, &c. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 2329.

Dispende not too outrageously, nor be not too *scarse*, so that thou be not bounde to thy tresour. Have therin attempraunce, and mesure, whiche in all thynges is prouffytable. *Ld. Rivers, Dictes and Sayings*, sign. B. vii.

2. Not plentiful; not copious.

A Swede will no more sell you his hemp for less silver, because you tell him silver is *scarcer* now in England, and therefore risen one fifth in value, than a tradesman of London will sell his commodity cheaper to the Isle of Man, because money is *scarce* there. *Locke.*

3. Rare; not common.

The *scarcest* of all is a Pescennius Niger on a medallion well preserved. *Addison.*

SCARCE.
SCA'RCELY. } *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Hardly; scantly.

A thing which we so little hoped to see, that even they which beheld it done *scarcely* believed their own senses. *Hooker.*

When we our betters see bearing our woes,
We *scarcely* think our miseries our foes. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Age, which unavoidably is but one remove from death, and consequently should have nothing about it but what looks like a decent preparation for it, *scarce* ever appears, of late days, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmost gaudery of youth. *South.*

You neither have enemies, nor can *scarce* have any. *Dryden.*

2. With difficulty.

He *scarcely* knew him, striving to disown
His blotted form, and blushing to be known. *Dryden.*

Slowly he sails, and *scarcely* stems the tides;
The pressing water pours within her sides. *Dryden.*

SCA'RCENESS.† } *n. s.* [from *scarce*; *escharceté*, old
SCA'RCITY. } Fr. Lacombe.]

1. Smalness of quantity; not plenty; penury.

Scarcity and want shall shun you;
Ceres' blessing so is on you. *Shakspeare.*

A land wherein thou shalt eat bread without *scarceness*. *Deut.* viii. 9.

Raphael writes thus concerning his Galatea: to paint a fair one, 'tis necessary for me to see many fair ones; but, because there is so great a *scarcity* of lovely women, I am constrained to make use of one certain idea, which I have formed in my fancy. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Corn does not rise or fall by the differences of more or less plenty of money, but by the plenty and *scarcity* that God sends. *Locke.*

In this grave age, when comedies are few,
We crave your patronage for one that's new,
And let the *scarceness* recommend the fare. *Addison.*

They drink very few liquors that have not lain in fresco, insomuch that a *scarcity* of snow would raise a mutiny at Naples. *Addison.*

2. Rareness; infrequency; not commonness.

They that find fault with our store, should be least willing to reprove our *scarcity* of thanksgivings. *Hooker.*

Since the value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarceness*, it is hard not to give a man leave to love that most which is most serviceable. *Collier on Pride.*

SCARD.* *n. s.* [ꞅceaꞃꝺ, fragmen, from ꞅceꞃan, Sax. to separate.] Used in some parts of the north for *shard*; a fragment of any brittle substance.

To SCARE.† *v. a.* [*scorare*, Italian. Skinner. Dr. Johnson. — *Scorare* is rendered consternare; but Dr. Jamieson considers the Icel. *skiar*, vitabundus, as the cognate word, of which *sky*, vitare, is the root.] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear.

They have *scared* away two of my best sheep, which, I fear, the wolf will sooner find than the master. *Shakspeare.*

My grained ash an hundred times hath broke,
And *scar'd* the moon with splinters. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The noise of thy cross-bow
Will *scare* the herd, and so my shoot is lost. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Scarecrows are set up to keep birds from corn and fruit; and some report that the head of a wolf, whole, dried, and hanged up in a dovehouse, will *scare* away vermin. *Bacon.*

The wing of the Irish was so grievously either galled or *scared* therewith, that, being strangers, and in a manner neutrals, they had neither good heart to go forward, nor good liking to stand still, nor good assurance to run away. *Hayward.*

One great reason why men's good purposes so often fail, is, that when they are devout, or *scared*, they then in the general resolve to live religiously. *Calamy, Serm.*

Let wanton wives by death be *scar'd*;
But, to my comfort, I'm prepar'd. *Prior.*

SCA'RECROW.† *n. s.* [*scare* and *crow*.]

1. An image or clapper set up to fright birds: thence any vain terrour.

Thereat the *scarecrow* waxed wondrous proud,
Through fortune of his first adventure fair,
And with big thundering voice revil'd him loud. *Spenser, F. Q.*

No eye hath seen such *scarecrows*. I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

We must not make a *scarecrow* of the law,
Setting it up to fear the birds of prey,
And let it keep one shape, till custom make it
Their pearch, and not their terrour. *Shakspeare.*

Many of those great guns, wanting powder and shot, stood but as cyphers and *scarecrows*. *Ralegh.*

A *scarecrow* set to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

2. A bird of the sea-gull kind; the black gull; common about the sea-coasts, and in the fens of Lincolnshire. *Pennant.*

SCA'REFIRE. *n. s.* [*scare* and *fire*.] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out so as to raise terrour.

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kind of advertisements; and bells serve to proclaim a *scarefire*, and in some places water-breaches. *Holder.*

SCARF.† *n. s.* [*escharfe*, French. Dr. Johnson. — Sax. ꞅceaꞃꝼ, vestimentum, adparatus: nec tamen aliud vestimenti genus hac voce intellectum credo, quàm quod ex varii generis pannis consutum fuerit, ac propterea nomen oriundum à Sueth. *skarfwa*, consuere. Serenius.] Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress.

The matrons flung their gloves,
Ladies and maids their *scarfs* and handkerchiefs,
Upon him as he pass'd. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Will you wear the garland about your neck, or under your arm, like a lieutenant's *scarf*? *Shakspeare.*

Iris there, with humid bow,
Waters the odorous banks, that blow
Flowers of more mingled hew
Than her purfled *scarf* can shew. *Milton, Comus.*

Titian, in his triumph of Bacchus, having placed Ariadne on one of the borders of the picture, gave her a *scarf* of a vermilion colour upon a blue drapery. *Dryden.*

The ready nymphs receive the crying child;
They swath'd him with their *scarfs*. *Dryden.*

My learned correspondent writes a word in defence of large *scarves*. *Spectator.*

Put on your hood and *scarf*, and take your pleasure. *Swift.*

To SCARF.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw loosely on.

My sea-gown *scarft* about me, in the dark
Grop'd I to find them out. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. To dress in any loose vesture.

How like a younker, or a prodigal,
The *scarfed* bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the strumpet wind! *Shakspeare.*

Come, seeling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. [*skarfwa*, Swed. to join together.] To piece; to unite two pieces of timber together, in a particular way, by the extremities. A term of ship-carpenters.

SCA'RFSKIN. *n. s.* [*scarf* and *skin.*] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer scaly integuments of the body.

The *scarfskin*, being uppermost, is composed of several lays of small scales, which lie thicker according as it is thicker in one part of the body than another: between these the excretory ducts of the miliary glands of the true skin open. *Cheyne.*

SCARIFICA'TION.† *n. s.* [*scarificatio*, Lat. *scarification*, French; from *scarify.*] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. It is most practised in cupping. *Quincy.*

The disease — may be forced out by deleteries, *scarifications.* *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* p. 153.

Hippocrates tells you, that, in applying of cups, the *scarification* ought to be made with crooked instruments. *Arbuthnot.*

SCARIFICA'TOR.† *n. s.* [from *scarify*; Fr. *scarificateur.*]

1. One who scarifies. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

2. An instrument with which scarifications are made.

SCA'RIFIER. *n. s.* [from *scarify.*]

1. One who scarifies.

2. The instrument with which scarifications are made.

To SCA'RIFY. *v. a.* [*scarifico*, Lat. *scarifier*, Fr.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping glasses.

Washing the salts out of the eschar, and *scarifying* it, I dressed it. *Wiseman.*

You quarter foul language upon me, without knowing whether I deserve to be cupped and *scarified* at this rate. *Spectator.*

SCA'RLET.† *n. s.* [*escarlate*, French; *scarlato*, Ital. Dr. Johnson. — Some carry the word to the Arab. *yxquerlat*; and it is worthy of remark that the Welsh word for *scarlet* is *ysgarlad.* Others consider it as pure German, *scharlach.* See Wachter in V. SCHARLACH, and Du Cange under the low Latin word SCARLATUM. Is. Vossius, says Junius, "conjectabat ortum traxisse ex Dalmatico *csarlyen*, quod *rubrum* denotat."] A colour compounded of red and yellow; cloth dyed with a scarlet colour.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of *scarlet*,
Farewel nobility. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

As a bull
Amid the circus roars; provok'd from far
By sight of *scarlet* and a sanguine war. *Dryden.*

Would it not be insufferable for a learned professor, and that which his *scarlet* would blush at, to have his authority of forty years standing in an instant overturned? *Locke.*

SCA'RLET. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet; red tinged with yellow.

I conjure thee,
By her high forehead and her *scarlet* lip. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

The Chinese, who are of an ill complexion, being olivaster, paint their cheeks *scarlet*. *Bacon.*

The *scarlet* honour of your peaceful gown. *Dryden.*

SCA'RLETBEAN. *n. s.* [*scarlet* and *bean.*] A plant.

The *scarletbean* has a red husk, and is not the best to eat in the shell, as kidneybeans; but is reputed the best to be eaten in winter, when dry and boiled. *Mortimer.*

SCA'RLETOAK. *n. s.* The ilex. A species of oak.

SCA'RMAGE. }
SCA'RMOGE. } *n. s.* *Skirmish*; which see. It is now pronounced by the Londoners *skirmige.*

Such cruel game my *scarmoges* disarms;
Another war, and other weapons, I
Do love, where love does give his sweet alarms. *Spenser, F. Q.*

SCARN.* *n. s.* [ꞅceaꞃn, Sax. *skarn*, Su. Goth.] Cow-dung. North. *Ray, and Grose.*

SCARN-BEE.* *n. s.* [*scarn* and *bee.*] A beetle. Northumberland. *Ray.*

SCARP. *n. s.* [*escarpe*, French.] The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields. *Dict.*

SCA'RUS.* *n. s.* [Latin.] A sea-fish, which was reckoned a dainty at the tables of the ancients.

The delicious juice of fishes, the marrow of the laborious ox, and the tender lard of Apulian swine, and the condited bellies of the *scarus.* *Bp. Taylor, Serm. House of Feasting.*

SCA'RY.* *n. s.* Used in some places for barren land, which has a poor or thin coat of grass upon it.

SCATCH. *n. s.* [*escache*, French.] A kind of horsebit for bridles. *Bailey.*

SCA'TCHES. *n. s.* [*chasses*, French.] Stilts to put the feet in to walk in dirty places. *Bailey.*

SCATE.† *n. s.* [*skidor*, Swedish; *skid*, Icelandick. Dr. Johnson. — *Schaetse*, Teut. And hence *scatses* was an old way of writing the English word: now usually written *skates.*] A kind of wooden shoe, with a steel plate underneath, on which they slide over the ice.

The nimble Dutchmen on their *scatses*, so long as the ice would bear them, did shoot down the French like ducks diving under water; so that it cost Luxemberg's army dear. *Carr's Rem. on Holland*, (1695,) p. 133.

They sweep
On sounding *skates* a thousand different ways,
In circling poise swift as the winds. *Thomson.*

To SCATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To slide on scates.

SCATE.† *n. s.* [*squatus*, Lat. *skata*, Icel. ꞅceaꝺꝺa, Sax. *skade*, Dan.] A fish of the species of thornback.

The thornback and the *scate.* *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 25.

Skate, soals, oysters, lobsters. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 187.

SCA'TEBROUS. *adj.* [from *scatebræ*, Lat.] Abounding with springs. *Dict.*

To SCATH.† *v. a.* [M. Goth. *skathjan*, to hurt; Su. Goth. *skada*; Sax. ſcaðian, ſcæðan; Dutch, *schaeden*.] To waste; to damage; to destroy. Dr. Johnson pronounces both the verb and noun obsolete. But *scath*, in the sense of *harm*, is still used in the north of England.

As when Heaven's fire
Hath *scath'd* the forest oaks, or mountain pines,
With singed top their stately growth, though bare,
Stands on the blasted heath. *Milton, P. L.*

SCATH. *n. s.* [ſcaðe, Saxon.] Waste; damage; mischief; depopulation. *Scath* in Scotland denotes spoil or damage: as, he bears the *scath* and the scorn. A proverb.

The ear that budded fair is burnt and blasted,
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to *scath*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

He bore a spiteful mind against king Edward, doing him all the *scath* that he could, and annoying his territories. *Spenser on Ireland.*

They placed them in Rhodes, where daily doing great *scath* to the Turk, the great warrior Soliman, with a mighty army, so overlaid them, that he won the island from them. *Knolles.*

Still preserv'd from danger, harm, and *scath*,
By many a sea and many an unknown shore. *Fairfax.*

SCA'THFUL.† *adj.* [from *scath*.] Mischievous; destructive.

A bawbling vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught, and bulk, unprizable,
With which such *scathful* grapple did he make,
That very envy, and the tongue of loss,
Cried fame and honour on him. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

So did they beat, from off their native bounds,
Spain's mighty fleet with cannons' *scathful* wounds. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 833.

SCA'THLESS.* *adj.* [from *scath*.] Without harm or damage.

Then thoughten I,
That *scathelesse* ful sikerly
I might unto the welle go. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 1550.

To SCA'TTER. *v. a.* [ſcateran, Saxon; *schatteren*, Dutch.]

1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle.

Teach the glad hours to *scatter*, as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. *Prior.*

Corruption, still
Voracious, swallow'd what the liberal hand
Of bounty *scatter'd* o'er the savage year. *Thomson.*

2. To dissipate; to disperse.

A king, that sitteth in the throne of judgement, *scattereth* away all evil with his eyes. *Prov.* xx. 8.

Samuel came not to Gilgal, and the people were *scattered* from Saul. 1 *Sam.* xiii. 8.

Adam by this from the cold sudden damp
Recovering, and his *scatter'd* spirits return'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To spread thinly.

Why should my muse enlarge on Lybian swains,
Their *scatter'd* cottages and ample plains? *Dryden.*

4. To besprinkle with something loosely spread.

Where cattle pastur'd late, now *scatter'd* lies
With carcases and arms the ensanguin'd field. *Milton, P. L.*

To SCA'TTER. *v. n.* To be dissipated; to be dispersed.

Sound diffuseth itself in rounds; but if that which would *scatter* in open air be made to go into a canal, it gives greater force to the sound. *Bacon.*

The sun
Shakes from his noon-day throne the *scattering* clouds. *Thomson.*

SCA'TTEREDLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *scattered*.] Dispersedly; separately.

Sir Thomas, either ashamed of their company or for some other reason, desired them to disperse, and not to accompany him by his coach-side; which they did accordingly, and afterwards came *scatteredly* into Oxon. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 153.

Had there been any man, who could have collected and put together, in order, the several truths which were taught singly, and *scatteredly*, by philosophers of all the different sects. *Clarke on Nat. and Rev. Religion.*

SCA'TTERING.* *n. s.* [from *scatter*.] Act of dispersing or distributing; that which is dispersed.

Some ripe *scatterings* of high knowledge. *More, Philos. Poems*, (1647,) p. 328.

The former instances of temporal prosperity — are but (as it were) the promiscuous *scatterings* of his common providence. *South, Serm.* ii. 378.

SCA'TTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *scattering*.] Loosely; dispersedly.

The Spaniards have here and there *scatteringly*, upon the sea-coasts, set up some towns. *Abbot.*

Those drops of prettiness, *scatteringly* sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to defecate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

SCA'TTERLING. *n. s.* [from *scatter*.] A vagabond: one that has no home or settled habitation. An elegant word, but disused.

Such losels and *scatterlings* cannot easily, by any ordinary officer, be gotten, when challenged for any such fact. *Spenser.*

Gathering unto him all the *scatterlings* and outlaws out of all the woods and mountains, in which they long had lurked, he marched forth into the English pale. *Spenser on Ireland.*

SCATU'RIENT. *adj.* [*scaturiens*, Latin.] Springing as a fountain. *Dict.*

SCATURI'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *scaturigo*, Latin.] Full of springs or fountains. *Dict.*

SCA'VENGER. *n. s.* [from ſcaꝼan, to shave, perhaps to sweep, Sax.] A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean: more commonly the labourer employed in removing filth.

Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to inform men's judgements, and move their affections, to resolve difficult places of Scripture, to decide and clear off controversies, I cannot see how to be a butcher, *scavenger*, or any other such trade, does at all qualify men for this work. *South.*

Fasting's Nature's *scavenger*. *Baynard.*

Dick the *scavenger*, with equal grace,
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*

SCE'LERAT. *n. s.* [French; *sceleratus*, Latin.] A villain; a wicked wretch. A word introduced unnecessarily from the French by a Scottish author.

Scelerats can by no arts stifle the cries of a wounded conscience. *Cheyne.*

SCE'NARY.† *n. s.* [from *scene*. Dr. Johnson. — *Scenery* is the word established by custom, as Mr. Nares has observed; and *ery* is a more common derivative termination, considered as one merely English, and not influenced by the etymology, then *ary*. Yet Dr. Johnson has cited Dryden, Pope, and Addison, in support of *scenary*.]

1. The appearances of place or things.

He must gain a relish of the works of nature, and be conversant in the various *scenary* of a country life. *Addison.*

2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed.

The progress of the sound, and the *scenary* of the bordering regions, are imitated from Æn. vii. on the sounding the horn of Alecto. *Pope.*

3. The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.

To make a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the *scenary* of a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE.† *n. s.* [*scene*, Fr. *scena*, Lat. σκηνή, Gr. a tent, a bower or arbour, in which sort of places publick shows, and dramatick pieces, were anciently represented.]

1. The stage; the theatre of dramatick poetry.
2. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a display; a series; a regular disposition.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A sylvan *scene;* and as the ranks ascend
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view. *Milton, P. L.*
Now prepare thee for another *scene.* *Milton, P. L.*
A mute *scene* of sorrow, mixt with fear;
Still on the table lay the unfinish'd cheer. *Dryden.*
A larger *scene* of action is display'd,
And, rising hence, a greater work is weigh'd. *Dryden.*
Every several place must be
A *scene* of triumph and revenge to me. *Dryden.*
When rising Spring adorns the mead,
A charming *scene* of nature is display'd. *Dryden.*
Eternity! thou pleasing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untry'd beings,
Through what new *scenes* and changes must we pass! *Addison.*
About eight miles distance from Naples lies a very noble *scene* of antiquities: what they call Virgil's tomb is the first. *Addison on Italy.*
Say, shepherd, say, are these reflections true?
Or was it but the woman's fear that drew
This cruel *scene,* unjust to love and you? *Prior.*

3. Part of a play.

It shall be so my care
To have you royally appointed, as if
The *scene* you play were mine. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*
Our author would excuse these youthful *scenes*
Begotten at his entrance. *Granville.*

4. So much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place.

If his characters were good,
The *scenes* entire, and freed from noise and blood,
The action great, yet circumscrib'd by time
The words not forc'd, but sliding into rhime
He thought, in hitting these, his business done. *Dryden.*

5. The place represented by the stage.

The king is set from London, and the *scene*
Is now transported to Southampton. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

The alteration of *scenes* feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*

SCE'NERY.* *n. s.* See SCENARY. This is the usual word.

The *scenery* is beautiful: the rock broken, and covered with shrubs at the top; and afterwards spreading into one grand and simple shade. *Gilpin, Ess. on Prints,* p. 133.

SCE'NICAL.† } *adj.* [*scenicus,* Lat. *scenique,* Fr. Of
SCE'NICK. } *scenical* Dr. Johnson has not noticed the existence, which, however, is an old word.] Dramatick; theatrical.

They dance over a distracted comedy of love, expressing their confused affections, in the *scenical* persons and habits of the four prime European nations. *B. Jonson, Masques.*
Formal sadness, *scenical* mourning. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 8.
Bid *scenick* Virtue charm the rising age,
And Truth diffuse her radiance from the stage. *Dr. Johnson, Prologue,* 1747.
The ridicule of *scenic* exhibition. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 200.

SCENOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [σκηνὴ and γράφω.] Drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *scenographical.*] In perspective.

If the workman be skilled in perspective, more than one face may be represented in our diagram *scenographically.* *Mortimer.*

SCENO'GRAPHY.† *n. s.* [σκηνὴ and γράφω; *scenographie,* Fr.]

1. The art of perspective.
2. Representation in perspective.

We shall here only represent to you the ichnography, and *scenography,* of the ancient burial-places of the Egyptians, near the pyramids, out of which the mummies are brought; with a prospect of Memphis, Babylon, Cairo. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming,* p. 203.

SCENT.† *n. s.* [*sentir,* to smell, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — From *sentio,* Lat. to discern by the senses. Hence the old orthography of our word is *sent.*]

1. The power of smelling; the smell.

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, crosses and confounds her former track, and uses all possible methods to divert the *scent.* *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

2. The object of smell; odour good or bad.

Belman cried upon it at the meerest loss,
And twice to-day pick'd out the dullest *scent.* *Shakspeare.*
The plague, they report, hath a *scent* of the smell of a mellow apple. *Bacon.*
Good *scents* do purify the brain,
Awake the fancy, and the wits refine. *Davies.*
Partake
The season, prime for sweetest *scents* and airs. *Milton, P. L.*
Exulting, till he finds their nobler sense
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;
Then curses his conspiring feet, whose *scent*
Betrays that safety which their swiftness lent. *Denham.*
Cheerful health,
His duteous handmaid, through the air improv'd,
With lavish hand diffuses *scents* ambrosial. *Prior.*

3. Chace followed by the smell.

He gained the observations of innumerable ages, and travelled upon the same *scent* into Æthiopia. *Temple.*

To SCENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smell; to perceive by the nose.

So *scented* the grim feature, and upturn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad.

Balm, from a silver box distill'd around,
Shall all bedew the roots, and *scent* the sacred ground. *Dryden.*
Actæon spies
His opening hounds, and now he hears their cries;
A generous pack, or to maintain the chace,
Or snuff the vapour from the *scented* grass. *Addison.*

SCE'NTFUL.* *adj.* [from *scent.*]

1. Odorous; yielding much smell.

The *scentfull* camomile, the verdurous costmary. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 15.
A maiden gathering on the plains
A *scentfull* nosegay. *Browne, Brit. Past.* B. 2. S. 2.

2. Quick of smell.

The *scentfull* osprey by the rocke had fish'd,
And many a pretty shrimp in scallops dish'd
Some way convey'd her. *Browne, Brit. Past.* B. 2. S. 3.

SCE'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *scent.*] Inodorous; having no smell.

SCE'PTRE. *n. s.* [*sceptrum,* Latin; *sceptre,* French] The ensign of royalty born in the hand.

Nor shall proud Lancaster usurp my right,
Nor hold the *sceptre* in his childish fist. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
How, best of kings, do'st thou a *sceptre* bear!
How, best of poets, do'st thou laurel wear!
But two things rare the fates had in their store,
And gave thee both, to shew they could no more. *B. Jonson.*
I sing the man who Judah's *sceptre* bore
In that right hand which held the crook before. *Cowley.*
The parliament presented those acts which were prepared by them to the royal *sceptre,* in which were some laws restraining the extravagant power of the nobility. *Clarendon.*
The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attested its good managery, that it is not credible crowns and *sceptres* are conferred gratis. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

To SCEPTRE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To invest with the ensign of royalty.

Thy cheeks buffeted, thy head smitten, thy hand *sceptred* with a reed. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

SCE'PTRED.† *adj.* [from *sceptre.*]

1. Bearing a sceptre.

The *sceptred* heralds call
To council, in the city-gates. *Milton, P. L.*
To Britain's queen the *sceptred* suppliant bends,
To her his crowns and infant race commends. *Tickell.*

2. Denoting something regal.

Sometime let gorgeous Tragedy
In *sceptred* pall come sweeping by,
Presenting Thebes, or Pelops' line,
Or the tale of Troy divine. *Milton, Il Pens.*

SCE'PTICK.† *n. s.* See SKEPTICK. *Skeptick*, or *Skepticism*, however, is not the form usually, or anciently, observed.

A *sceptick* [is] one that is ever seeking, and never finds, like our new upstart sect of seekers. *Bullokar, Exposit.* (ed. 1656.)

SCHE'DULE.† *n. s.* [*schedula*, Latin; *schedule*, French. Dr. Johnson. — Formerly *cedule*, both French and English. See Cotgrave. And Strype's Life of Abp. Cranmer, App. No. 64. "I have sent a *cedule* inclosed." Lett. in 1551. The word is from the Gr. σχέδη, a leaf of paper or parchment; yet it is pronounced, by most persons, as if still written *cedule;* and as *schism* is *sism.*]

1. A small scroll.

The first published *schedules* being brought to a grave knight, he read over an unsavory sentence or two, and delivered back the libel. *Hooker.*

2. A writing additional or appendant.

All ill, which all
Prophets or poets spake, and all which shall
B' annex'd in *schedules* unto this by me,
Fall on that man. *Donne.*

3. A little inventory.

I will give out *schedules* of my beauty: it shall be inventoried, and every particle and utensil label'd to my will. *Shakspeare.*

SCHE'MATISM. *n. s.* [σχηματισμὸς.]

1. Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.

2. Particular form or disposition of a thing.

Every particle of matter, whatever form or *schematism* it puts on, must in all conditions be equally extended; and therefore take up the same room. *Creech.*

SCHE'MATIST.† *n. s.* [from *scheme.*] A projector; one given to forming schemes.

The noisy importunities of unexperienced, raw, newfangled *schematists* and speculators. *Fleetwood, Serm.* p. 56.

The treasurer maketh little use of the *schematists*, who are daily plying him with their visions, but to be thoroughly convinced by the comparison that his own notions are the best. *Swift, Lett. to Dr. King.*

SCHEME. *n. s.* [σχῆμα.]

1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose; a system.

Were our senses made much quicker, the appearance and outward *scheme* of things would have quite another face to us, and be inconsistent with our well-being. *Locke.*

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory account of the divine conduct, without forming such a *scheme* of things as shall at once take in time and eternity. *Atterbury.*

2. A project; a contrivance; a design.

He forms the well concerted *scheme* of mischief;
'Tis fix'd, 'tis done, and both are doom'd to death. *Rowe.*

The haughty monarch was laying *schemes* for suppressing the ancient liberties, and removing the ancient boundaries of kingdoms. *Atterbury.*

The stoical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping of our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes. *Swift.*

3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram.

It hath embroiled astrology in the erection of *schemes*, and the judgment of death and diseases. *Brown.*

It is a *scheme* and face of heaven,
As th' aspects are dispos'd this even. *Hudibras.*

To SCHEME.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plan.

That wickedness which *schemed*, and executed, his destruction. *Stuart, Hist. of Scotland*, i. 202.

To SCHEME.* *v. n.* To contrive: to form or design. *Johnson, in V. Contrive.*

SCHE'MER. *n. s.* [from *scheme.*] A projector; a contriver.

SCHE'MIST.* *n. s.* [from *scheme.*] A projector; a schematist.

One cannot enough wonder at the extreme folly of all such *schemists* as pretend to account for things upon principles of mechanism. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. I.

Are not these *schemists* well apprized, that the colonists import more from Great Britain, ten times more, than they send in return to us? *Burke, Obs. on the State of the Nation.*

SCHE'SIS. *n. s.* [σχέσις.] An habitude; state of any thing with respect to other things.

If that mind which has existing in itself from all eternity all the simple essences of things, and consequently all their possible *scheses* or habitudes, should ever change, there would arise a new *schesis* in the mind, which is contrary to the supposition. *Norris.*

SCHI'RRHUS.† See SCIRRHUS.

SCHISM.† *n. s.* [*schisme*, Fr. σχίσμα, Gr. from σχίζω, to divide, to cut asunder. The word is pronounced *sism*, "contrary to etymology; the occasion of this was, that our old authors wrote it *sysmatike*, as Skelton, p. 108." Pegge, Anonym. p. 14.] A separation or division in the church of God.

Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errors by truth, and to our *schisms* by charity. *King Charles.*

Oppose *schisms* by unity, hypocrisy by sober piety, and debauchery by temperance. *Sprat, Serm.*

When a *schism* is once spread, there grows at length a dispute which are the schismaticks: in the sense of the law the *schism* lies on that side which opposes itself to the religion of the state. *Swift.*

SCHISMA'TICAL. *adj.* [*schismatique*, Fr. from *schismatick.*] Implying schism; practising schism.

By these tumults all factions, seditions, and *schismatical* proposals against government, ecclesiastical and civil, must be backed. *King Charles.*

Here bare anathemas fall but like so many *bruta fulmina* upon the obstinate and *schismatical*, who are like to think themselves shrewdly hurt by being cut off from that body which they chuse not to be of, and so being punished into a quiet enjoyment of their beloved separation. *South.*

SCHISMA'TICALLY.† *adv.* [from *schismatical.*] In a schismatical manner.

A great number of people — wilfully and *schismatically* refuse to come to their parish-churches. *Act for the Uniform. of Publ. Prayers.*

SCHISMA'TICALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *schismatical.*] State of being schismatical.

As mischievous a mark as any of her carnality, is her dissension and *schismaticalness* even to mutual persecution; as also the unnatural and unchristian wars of one part of reformed Christendom against the other. *More on the Sev. Churches*, p. 113.

SCHI'SMATICK. *n. s.* [from *schism.*] One who separates from the true church.

No known heretick nor *schismatick* should be suffered to go into those countries. *Bacon.*

Thus you behold the *schismaticks'* bravado's:
Wild speaks in squibs, and Calamy in granado's. *Butler.*

The *schismaticks* united in a solemn league and covenant to alter the whole system of spiritual government. *Swift.*

SCHI'SMATICK.* *adj.* [*schismatique*, Fr.] Practising schism.

Not one *scysmatyk* prest, fryre, nor chanon.
Bale, Yet a Course, fol. 98. b.

To SCHI'SMATIZE.✝ *v. n.* [from *schism*; *schismatiser*, Fr.] To commit the crime of schism; to make a breach in the communion of the church. *Cotgrave.*

SCHI'SMLESS.✱ *adj.* [from *schism*.] Not affected by schism; without schism.

The peace and good of the church is not terminated in the *schismless* estate of one or two kingdoms, but should be provided for by the joint consultation of all reformed Christendom. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. i.

SCHO'LAR.✝ *n. s.* [*scholaris*, Lat. ꞅcoleꝑe, Sax. *escolier*, Fr.]

1. One who learns of a master; a disciple.

Many times that which deserveth approbation would hardly find favour, if they which propose it were not to profess themselves *scholars*, and followers of the ancients. *Hooker.*

The *scholars* of the Stagyrite,
Who for the old opinion fight,
Would make their modern friends confess
The difference but from more to less. *Prior.*

2. A man of letters.

This same *scholar's* fate, *res angusta domi*, hinders the promoting of learning. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

To watch occasions to correct others in their discourse, and not slip any opportunity of shewing their talents, *scholars* are most blamed for. *Locke.*

3. A pedant; a man of books.

To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to make judgement wholly by their rules, is the humour of a *scholar*: they perfect nature, and are perfected by experience. *Bacon.*

4. One who has a lettered education.

My cousin William is become a good *scholar*: he is at Oxford still, is he not? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

5. One who in our English universities belongs to the foundation of a college, and who has a portion of its revenues.

Our candidate at length gets in
A hopeful *scholar* of Coll. Trin.
A scholarship not half maintains,
And college rules are heavy chains.
Warton, Progr. of Discontent, 1st edit. (1750.)

SCHOLA'RITY.✱ *n. s.* [*scholarité*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Scholarship. Not in use.

I'll pay your *scholarity*. *B. Johnson, Cynth. Revels.*

SCHO'LARLIKE.✱ *adj.* [from *scholar*.] Becoming a scholar; like a scholar.

The said persons ecclesiastical may use any comely and *scholarlike* apparel. *Const. and Canons Eccl.* 74.

I can spell, and *scholarlike* put together, the parts of her majesty's proceeding now towards your lordship.
Bacon, Lett. to E. of Essex.

Your grace shall find him —
— Courtly, and *scholarlike*, understandingly read
In the necessities of the life of man.
Beaum. and Fl. Wom. Hater.

Nor can the terms of art be well understood, or any *scholarlike* discourse framed, but by logick.
Howell, Instr. For. Trav. p. 16.

SCHO'LARSHIP.✝ *n. s.* [from *scholar*.]

1. Learning; literature; knowledge.

Your publick profession hath in a manner, no acquaintance with *scholarship* or learning.
Sir T. Bodley to Sir F. Bacon, Sup. to Cab. p. 74.

It pitied my very heart to think that a man of my master's understanding, and great *scholarship*, who had a book of his own in print, should talk so outrageously. *Pope.*

2. Literary education.

This place should be school and university, not needing a remove to any other house of *scholarship*. *Milton.*

3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar. *Ainsworth.*

A *scholarship* not half maintains,
And college-rules are heavy chains;
So, scorning the late wish'd-for prize,
For a fat fellowship he sighs. *Warton, ut suprà.*

SCHOLA'STICAL.✝ *adj.* [*scholasticus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to a scholar or school; scholarlike. *Cotgrave.*

In the most strict and *scholastical* sense of that word.
Barrow on the Creed.

2. Suitable to the school, or form of theology so called.

Damascen first reduced the body of divinity into a *scholastical* method. *Bp. Cosins, Can. of Script.* ch. 10.

SCHOLA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *scholastick*.] According to the niceties or method of the schools.

No moralists or casuists, that treat *scholastically* of justice, but treat of gratitude, under that general head, as a part of it. *South.*

SCHOLA'STICISM.✱ *n. s.* [from *scholastick*.] The method or niceties of the schools.

The talents of Abelard were not confined to theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and the thorny paths of *scholasticism*: he gave proofs of a lively genius, by many poetical performances. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

SCHOLA'STICK. *adj.* [from *schola*, Lat. *scholastique*, French.]

1. Pertaining to the school; practised in schools.

I would render this intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in *scholastick* learning. *Digby on Bodies.*

Scholastick education, like a trade, does so fix a man in a particular way, that he is not fit to judge of any thing that lies out of that way. *Burnet, Theory.*

2. Befitting to the school; suitable to the school; pedantick; needlessly subtle.

The favour of proposing there, in convenient sort, whatsoever ye can object, which thing I have known them to grant, of *scholastick* courtesy unto strangers, never hath nor ever will be denied you. *Hooker.*

Sir Francis Bacon was wont to say, that those who left useful studies for useless *scholastick* speculations, were like the Olympick gamesters, who abstained from necessary labours, that they might be fit for such as were not so. *Bacon.*

Both sides charge the other with idolatry, and that is a matter of conscience, and not a *scholastick* nicety. *Stillingfleet.*

SCHOLA'STICK.✱ *n. s.* One who adheres to the niceties or method of the schools.

The shallow commenting of *scholasticks* and canonists.
Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. Pref.

SCHO'LIAST.✝ *n. s.* [*scholiast*, Fr. *scholiastes*, Lat.] A writer of explanatory notes.

Albeit that worde is wanting in the Greek text, yet either that, or some other of the like force, must necessarily be understood, as the Greeke *scholiast* and other writers do well note. *A Fruitfull Serm.* (1584,) p. 55.

The title of this satyr, in some ancient manuscripts, was the reproach of idleness; though in others of the *scholiasts* 'tis inscribed against the luxury of the rich. *Dryden.*

What Gellius or Stobæus cook'd before,
Or chew'd by blind old *scholiasts* o'er and o'er. *Pope.*

SCHOLIA'STICK.✱ *adj.* [from *scholiast*.] Pertaining to a scholiast.

The true illuminated have met with such numberless commentators, whose *scholiastick* midwifery hath delivered them of meanings that the authors themselves, perhaps, never conceived. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 10.

To SCHO'LIAZE.✱ *v. n.* [from *scholiast*.] To write notes.

He thinks to *scholiaze* upon the Gospel.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

SCHO'LICAL.✱ *adj.* [*scholicus*, Lat.] Scholastick. Not in use.

It is a common *scholical* errour to fill our papers and note-books with observations of great and famous events: — meanwhile things of ordinary course and common life gain no room in our paper-books. *Hales, Rem.* p. 275.

SCHO'LION. } *n. s.* [Latin.] A note; an explanatory observation.
SCHO'LIUM. }

Hereunto have I added a certain gloss or *scholion*, for the exposition of old words and harder phrases, which manner of glossing and commenting will seem strange in our language. *Epist. Pref. to Spenser's Shep. Cal.*

Some cast all their metaphysical and moral learning into the method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to those abstracted or practical sciences under theorems, problems, postulates, *scholiums*, and corollaries. *Watts.*

SCHO'LY. *n. s.* [*scholie*, Fr. *scholium*, Lat.] An explanatory note. This word, with the verb following, is, I fancy, peculiar to the learned Hooker.

He therefore, which made us to live, hath also taught us to pray, to the end that, speaking unto the Father in the Son's own prescript form, without *scholy* or gloss of ours, we may be sure that we utter nothing which God will deny. *Hooker.*

That *scholy* had need of a very favourable reader, and a tractable, that should think it plain construction, when to be commanded in the word, and grounded upon the word, are made all one. *Hooker.*

To SCHO'LY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expositions.

The preacher should want a text, whereupon to *scholy*. *Hooker.*

SCHOOL.† *n. s.* [*schola*, Lat. ꝛcole, Sax. *schule*, Germ. *schole*, Teut. *ecole*, Fr.]

1. A house of discipline and instruction.

Their age the same, their inclinations too,
And bred together in one *school* they grew. *Dryden.*

2. A place of literary education; an university.

My end being private, I have not expressed my conceptions in the language of the *schools*. *Digby.*

Writers on that subject have turned it into a composition of hard words, trifles, and subtilties, for the mere use of the *schools*, and that only to amuse men with empty sounds. *Watts.*

3. A state of instruction.

The calf breed to the rural trade,
Set him betimes to *school*, and let him be
Instructed there in rules of husbandry. *Dryden.*

4. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

No craz'd brain could ever yet propound,
Touching the soul, so vain and fond a thought;
But some among these masters have been found,
Which in their *schools* the self-same thing had taught. *Davies.*

Let no man be less confident in his faith, concerning the great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries, by reason of any difference in the several *schools* of Christians, concerning the consequent blessings thereof. *Bp. Taylor.*

5. The age of the church and form of theology succeeding that of the fathers: so called, because this mode of treating religion arose from the use of academical disputations.

The first principles of Christian religion should not be farced with *school* points and private tenets. *Sanderson.*

A man may find an infinite number of propositions in books of metaphysicks, *school* divinity, and natural philosophy, and know as little of God, spirits, or bodies, as he did before. *Locke.*

To SCHOOL.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct; to train.

Una her besought to be so good
As in her virtuous rules to *school* her knight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

He's gentle, never *schooled*, and yet learned. *Shakspeare.*

He never had the soul to know what conversing means, but as his provender and the familiarity of the kitchen *schooled* his conceptions. *Milton, Colasterion.*

2. To teach with superiority; to tutor.

Cousin, *school* yourself; but for your husband,
He's noble, wise, judicious. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Let Gallio give me leave a while
To *school* him once, or ere I change my style:
O lawless paunch, the cause of much despite,
Through ranging of a currish appetite! *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iv. 4.

School your child,
And ask why God's anointed he revil'd. *Dryden.*

If this be schooling, 'tis well for the considerer: I'll engage that no adversary of his shall in this sense ever *school* him. *Atterbury.*

SCHO'OLBOY. *n. s.* [*school* and *boy*.] A boy that is in his rudiments at school.

Schoolboys tears take up
The glasses of my sight. *Shakspeare.*

He grins, smacks, shrugs, and such an itch endures,
As 'prentices or *schoolboys*, which do know
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Don*

Once he had heard a *schoolboy* tell
How Semele of mortal race
By thunder died. *Swift.*

SCHO'OLDAME.* *n. s.* [*school* and *dame*.] A schoolmistress.

Sending little children of two or three years old to a *schooldame*, without any design of learning one letter, but only to keep them out of the fire and water. *Echard, Gr. on the Cont. of the Clergy.* p. 136.

SCHO'OLDAY. *n. s.* [*school* and *day*.] Age in which youth is sent to school.

Is all forgot?
All *schooldays* friendship, childhood, innocence? *Shakspeare.*

SCHO'OLERY.* *n. s.* [from *school*.] Precepts. Not in use.

To which him needs a guileful hollow heart
Marked with fair dissembling courtesy,
A filed tongue furnish'd with termes of art,
Not art of school, but courtier's *schoolery*. *Spenser, Col. Clout.*

SCHO'OLFELLOW. *n. s.* [*school* and *fellow*.] One bred at the same school.

Thy flatt'ring method on the youth pursue;
Join'd with his *schoolfellows* by two and two:
Persuade them first to lead an empty wheel,
In length of time produce the labouring yoke. *Dryden.*

The emulation of *schoolfellows* often puts life and industry into young lads. *Locke.*

SCHO'OLHOUSE. *n. s.* [*school* and *house*.] House of discipline and instruction.

Fair Una gan Fidelia fair request,
To have her knight unto her *schoolhouse* plac'd. *Spenser.*

SCHO'OLING.* *n. s.* [from *school*.]

1. Instruction; learning at school.

2. School-hire; stipend paid to a schoolmaster for instruction. *Sherwood.*

3. A lecture; a sort of reprimand.

You shall go with me;
I have some private *schooling* for you both. *Shakspeare.*

Passionate and affectionate words; a sweet *schooling*, out of a fear and jealousy conceived, and a care had to prevent his miscarrying. *Bp. Richardson on the O. Test.* p. 306.

SCHO'OLMAID.* *n. s.* [*school* and *maid*.] A girl at school.

As *schoolmaids* change their names
By vain, though apt, affection. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

SCHO'OLMAN. *n. s.* [*school* and *man*.]

1. One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical disputation.

The king, though no good *schoolman*, converted one of them by dispute. *Bacon.*

Unlearn'd, he knew no *schoolman's* subtle art;
No language, but the language of the heart. *Pope.*

2. A writer of scholastick divinity or philosophy.

If a man's wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences, let him study the *schoolmen*. *Bacon.*

To *schoolmen* I bequeath my doubtfulness,
My sickness to physicians. *Donne.*

Men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle, as he was drest up by the *schoolmen*. *Baker.*

Let subtle *schoolmen* teach these friends to fight,
More studious to divide than to unite. *Pope.*

SCHO'OLMASTER. *n. s.* [*school* and *master*.] One who presides and teaches in a school.

I, thy *schoolmaster*, have made thee more profit
Than other princes can, that have more time
For vainer hours, and tutors not so careful. *Shakspeare.*

Adrian VI. was sometime *schoolmaster* to Charles V. *Knolles.*

The ancient sophists and rhetoricians lived till they were an hundred years old; and so likewise did many of the grammarians and *schoolmasters*, as Orbilius. *Bacon.*

A father may see his children taught, though he himself does not turn *schoolmaster*. *South, Serm.*

SCHO'OLMISTRESS. *n. s.* [*school* and *mistress*.] A woman who governs a school.

Such precepts I have selected from the most considerable which we have from nature, that exact *schoolmistress*. *Dryden.*

My *schoolmistress*, like a vixen Turk,
Maintains her lazy husband by our work. *Gay, What d'ye Call it.*

SCHO'ONER.* *n. s.* [*schuner*, Germ.] A small vessel with two masts.

SCHREIGHT. *n. s.* [*turdus viscivorus*.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SCIA'GRAPHY.† *n. s.* [*sciagraphie*, Fr. σκιαγραφία.]

1. Art of sketching.

Let those, who are delighted with *sciography*, paint out, if they please, these shadow-patriarchs. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 111.

2. [In architecture.] The profile or section of a building, to shew the inside thereof. *Bailey.*

3. [In astronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. *Bailey.*

SCIATHE'RICAL. } *adj.* [*sciaterique*, Fr. σκιαθηρικός.]
SCIATHE'RICK. } Belonging to a sun-dial. *Dict.*

There were also, from great antiquity, *sciatherical* or sun-dials, by the shadow of a stile or gnomon denoting the hours; an invention ascribed unto Anaxamines by Pliny. *Brown.*

SCIATHE'RICALLY.* *adv.* [from *sciatherical*.] After the manner of a sun-dial.

Let the plane be *sciaterically* prepared, and it shall be necessary for the shadow of the sun to go back. *Gregory, Posthum.* p. 37.

SCIA'TICA. } *n. s.* [*sciatique*, Fr. *ischiadica passio*,
SCIA'TICK. } Lat.] The hip gout.

Which of your hips has the most profound *sciatica*? *Shakspeare.*

Thou cold *sciatica*,
Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt
As lamely as their manners. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

The Scythians, using continual riding, were generally molested with the *sciatica*, or hip gout. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Rack'd with *sciatick*, martyr'd with the stone,
Will any mortal let himself alone? *Pope.*

SCIA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *sciatica*.] Afflicting the hip.

In obstinate *sciatical* pains, blistering and cauteries have been found effectual. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'ENCE. *n. s.* [*science*, Fr. *scientia*, Lat.]

1. Knowledge.

If we conceive God's sight or *science*, before the creation, to be extended to all and every part of the world, seeing every thing as it is, his prescience or foresight of any action of mine, or rather his *science* or sight, from all eternity, lays no necessity on any thing to come to pass, more than my seeing the sun move hath to do in the moving of it. *Hammond.*

The indisputable mathematicks, the only *science* Heaven hath yet vouchsafed humanity, have but few votaries among the slaves of the Stagirite. *Glanville, Scep.*

2. Certainty grounded on demonstration.

So you arrive at truth, though not at *science*. *Berkeley.*

3. Art attained by precepts, or built on principles.

Science perfects genius, and moderates that fury of the fancy which cannot contain itself within the bounds of reason. *Dryden.*

4. Any art or species of knowledge.

No *science* doth make known the first principles, whereon it buildeth; but they are always taken as plain and manifest in themselves, or as proved and granted already, some former knowledge having made them evident. *Hooker.*

Whatsoever we may learn by them, we only attain according to the manner of natural *sciences*, which mere discourse of wit and reason findeth out. *Hooker.*

I present you with a man
Cunning in musick and the mathematicks,
To instruct her fully in those *sciences*. *Shakspeare.*

5. One of the seven liberal arts, grammar, rhetorick, logick, arithmetick, musick, geometry, astronomy.

Good sense, which only is the gift of Heaven,
And though no *science*, fairly worth the sev'n. *Pope.*

SCI'ENT.* *adj.* [*sciens*, Lat.] Skilful. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

SCIE'NTIAL.† *adj.* [from *science*.] Producing science.

His light *sciential* is, and, past mere nature,
Can salve the rude defects of every creature. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Those *sciential* rules, which are the implements of instruction. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

From the tree her step she turn'd;
But first low reverence done, as to the power
That dwelt within; whose presence had infus'd
Into the plant *sciential* sap deriv'd
From nectar, drink of gods. *Milton, P. L.*

SCIENTI'FICAL.† } *adj.* [*scientifique*, Fr. *scientia* and
SCIENTI'FICK. } *facio*, Lat. Puttenham, in his Art of Engl. Poesy, published in 1589, apologizes, as Mr. Malone also has observed, for using this adjective.] Producing demonstrative knowledge; producing certainty.

Natural philosophy proceeding from settled principles, therein is expected a satisfaction from *scientifical* progressions, and such as beget a sure or rational belief. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

No where are there more quick, inventive, and penetrating capacities, fraught with all kind of *scientifical* knowledge. *Howell.*

No man, who first trafficks into a foreign country, has any *scientifick* evidence that there is such a country, but by report, which can produce no more than a moral certainty; that is, a very high probability, and such as there can be no reason to except against. *South.*

The systems of natural philosophy that have obtained, are to be read more to know the hypotheses, than with hopes to gain there a comprehensive, *scientifical*, and satisfactory knowledge of the works of nature. *Locke.*

SCIENTI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *scientifical*.] In such a manner as to produce knowledge.

Sometimes it rests upon testimony, because it is easier to believe than to be *scientifically* instructed. *Locke.*

SCI'MITAR. *n. s.* [See CIMETER.] A short sword with a convex edge.

I'll heat his blood with Greekish wine to-night,
Which with my *scimitar* I'll cool to-morrow. *Shakspeare.*

SCINK. *n. s.* A cast calf. Ainsworth. In Scotland and in London they call it *slink*.

SCINTI'LLANT.* *adj.* [*scintillans*, Lat.] Sparkling; emitting sparks.

Who can view the pointed rays,
That from black eyes *scintillant* blaze? *Green's Spleen*, ver. 219.

To SCI'NTILLATE.† *v. n.* [*scintillo*, Lat.] To sparkle; to emit sparks. *Cockeram.*

SCINTILLA'TION. *n. s.* [*scintillatio*, Lat. from *scintillate*.] The act of sparkling; sparks emitted.

These *scintillations* are not the accension of the air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable effluences discharged from the bodies collided. *Brown.*

He saith the planets' *scintillation* is not seen, because of their propinquity. *Glanville, Scep.*

SCI'OLISM.* *n. s.* [*sciolus*, Lat.] Superficial knowledge; not sound knowledge.

The beautiful description here given of the state of Europe before the French Revolution, and all that follows, is calculated

To SCOOP. † *v. a.* [*schoepen*, Teut.]

1. To lade out.

The savoury pulp they chew, and in the rind,
Still as they thirsted, *scoop* the brimming stream. *Milton, P. L.*
As by the brook he stood,
He *scoop'd* the water from the crystal flood. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. This word seems to have not been understood by Thomson.

Melted Alpine snows
The mountain cisterns fill, those ample stores
Of water *scoop'd* among the hollow rocks. *Thomson.*

3. To empty by lading.

'Tis as easy with a sieve to *scoop* the ocean, as
To tame Petruchio. *Beaum. and Fl. Tam. Tamed.*
If some penurious source by chance appear'd,
Scanty of waters, when you *scoop'd* it dry,
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not dash th' untasted moisture from him? *Addison.*

4. To carry off, so as to leave the place hollow.

A spectator would think this circular mount had been actually *scooped* out of that hollow space. *Spectator.*

Her fore-feet are broad, that she may *scoop* away much earth at a time. *Addison.*

To his single eye, that in his forehead glar'd
Like a full moon, or a broad burnish'd shield,
A forky staff we dext'rously apply'd,
Which, in the spacious socket turning round,
Scoopt out the big round jelly from its orb. *Addison.*

5. To cut into hollowness or depth.

Whatever part of the harbour they *scoop* in, it has an influence on all the rest; for the sea immediately works the whole bottom to a level. *Addison on Italy.*

These carbuncles the Indians will *scoop*, so as to hold above a pint. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

It much conduces how to scare
The little race of birds, that hop
From spray to spray, *scooping* the costliest fruit,
Insatiate, undisturb'd. *Philips.*
The genius of the place
Or helps the ambitious hill the heav'n to scale,
Or *scoops* in circling theatres the vale. *Pope.*

SCO'OPER. *n. s.* [from *scoop*.] One who scoops.

SCOPE. *n. s.* [*scopus*, Lat.]

1. Aim; intention; drift.

Your *scope* is as mine own,
So to inforce or qualify the laws,
As to your soul seems good. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*
His coming hither hath no farther *scope*
Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg
Infranchisement immediate on his knees. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Had the whole *scope* of the author been answerable to his title, he would have only undertaken to prove what every man is convinced of; but the drift of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion towards the rebels. *Addison.*

2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end.

The *scope* of all their pleading against man's authority is to overthrow such laws and constitutions in the church, as depending thereupon, if they should therefore be taken away, would leave neither face nor memory of church to continue long in the world. *Hooker.*

Now was time
To aim their counsels to the fairest *scope*. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

We should impute the war to the *scope* at which it aimeth. *Ralegh.*

He, in what he counsels, and in what excels,
Mistrustful, grounds his courage on despair,
And utter dissolution, as the *scope*
Of all his aim. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Room; space; amplitude of intellectual view.

An heroick poet is not tied to a bare representation of what is true, but that he might let himself loose to visionary objects, which may give him a freer *scope* for imagination. *Dryden.*

These theorems being admitted into opticks, there would be *scope* enough of handling that science voluminously, after a new manner; not only by teaching those things which tend to the perfection of vision, but also by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by refraction. *Newton, Opt.*

4. Liberty; freedom from restraint.

If this constrain them to grant that their axiom is not to take any place, save in those things only where the church hath larger *scope*, it resteth that they search out some stronger reason. *Hooker.*

Ah, cut my lace asunder,
That my pent heart may have some *scope* to beat,
Or else I swoon with this dead killing news. *Shakspeare.*

5. Liberty beyond just limits; licence.

Sith 'twas my fault to give the people *scope*,
'Twould be my tyranny to strike and gall them,
For what I bid them do. *Shakspeare.*
Being moody, give him line and *scope*,
'Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themselves with working. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

6. Act of riot; sally.

As surfeit is the father of much fast,
So every *scope*, by the immoderate use,
Turns to restraint. *Shakspeare.*

7. Extended quantity.

The *scopes* of land granted to the first adventurers were too large, and the liberties and royalties were too great for subjects. *Davies on Ireland.*

8. It is out of use, except in the three first senses.

To SCO'PPET.* *v. a.* [from *scoop*; Teut. *schoepen*.] To lade out.

In all either our sense or fear of evils, let us have our recourse to that Almighty hand which ordereth all the events of heaven and earth, and work him by our true repentance to a gracious cessation of vengeance; else, what do we with all our endeavours but as that fond man, who wearies himself lading out the channel with a shallow dish, whiles the spring runs full and unchecked: Vain man, can he possibly hope to *scoppet* it out so fast as it fills! *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 77.

SCO'PTICAL.* *adj.* [σκωπτικὸς, Gr. from σκώπτω. See *To* SCOFF.] Scoffing: a very useful but hitherto unnoticed word.

None but the professed quack, or mountebank, avowedly brings the zany upon the stage with him: such undoubtedly is this *scoptical* humour. *Hammond, Works*, ii. 167.

The Roman orator, discoursing of *scoptical* urbanity, or jesting, how far it was allowable in speeches and pleadings, lays down an excellent rule. *South, Serm.* vii. 151.

SCO'PULOUS. *adj.* [*scopulosus*, Lat.] Full of rocks. *Dict.*

SCO'RBUTE.* *n. s.* [*scorbutus*, Lat.] The scurvy. Not in use.

Another observation of this our author, is the scurvie or *scorbute*, whereunto they are much subject in navigations near the line. *Purchas, Pilgrim.* (1617,) p. 1086.

SCORBU'TICAL. } *adj.* [*scorbutique*, Fr. from *scorbutus*, Lat.] Diseased with the scurvy.
SCORBU'TICK. }

A person about forty, of a full and *scorbutical* body, having broke her skin, endeavoured the curing of it; but observing the ulcer sanious, I proposed digestion. *Wiseman.*

Violent purging hurts *scorbutick* constitutions; lenitive substances relieve. *Arbuthnot.*

SCORBU'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *scorbutical*.] With tendency to the scurvy; in the scurvy.

A woman of forty, *scorbutically* and hydropically affected, having a sordid ulcer, put herself into my hand. *Wiseman.*

SCORCE. † *n. s.* This word is used by Spenser for discourse, or power of reason. In imitation perhaps of the Italians. Dr. Johnson. — It is neither used, nor written, as Dr. Johnson pretends. The passage is incorrectly cited. Spenser's word is *scorse*; and, as Mr. Church long since observed, means *exchange*. See SCORSE.

To SCORCH. † *v. a.* [ꞅcoꞃcneꝺ, Saxon; burnt. "Sine dubio ab antiquo Goth. et Pers. *skic*,

skior, ignis; cujus, quanquam deperditi, vestigia complura supersunt, e. g. Sueth. *skorsten*, caminus; Su. Goth. *skir*, *skaer*, *skiaer*, clarus." Serenius.]

1. To burn superficially.

Fire *scorcheth* in frosty weather. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely cou'd respire;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire;
The fainty knights were *scorch'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To burn.

Power was given to *scorch* men with fire. *Rev.* xvi. 8

The same that left thee by the cooling stream,
Safe from sun's heat; but *scorch'd* with beauty's beam. *Fairfax.*

You look with such contempt on pain,
That languishing you conquer more:
So lightnings which in storms appear,
Scorch more than when the skies are clear. *Waller.*

The same beams that shine, *scorch* too. *South.*

I rave,
And, like a giddy bird in dead of night,
Fly round the fire that *scorches* me to death. *Dryden.*

He, from whom the nations should receive
Justice and freedom, lies himself a slave;
Tortur'd by cruël change of wild desires,
Lash'd by mad rage, and *scorch'd* by brutal fires. *Prior.*

To SCORCH. *v. n.* To be burnt superficially; to be dried up.

The swarthy Africans complain
To see the chariot of the sun
So nigh their *scorching* country run. *Roscommon.*

The love was made in autumn, and the hunting followed properly, when the heats of that *scorching* country were declining. *Dryden.*

Scatter a little mungy straw or fern amongst your seedlings, to prevent the roots from *scorching*, and to receive the moisture that falls. *Mortimer.*

SCORCHING *Fennel. n. s.* A plant.

SCO'RDIUM. n. s. [Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SCORE.† *n. s.* [*skora*, Icelandick, a mark, cut, or notch; from *skora*, "baculo incidere, annotare; *skaera*, Su. Goth. incidere; quoniam inculta vetustas non alitèr computabat quàm unitates, &c. incisuris in baculo factis connotando." Serenius. "Our forefathers had no other books but the *score* and the *tally*." Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II. Mr. Horne Tooke, deducing *score* from the Sax. ꞅcıpan, to separate, has noticed this passage in Shakspeare; and, somewhat like Serenius, observes that "*score*, when used for *twenty*, has been well and rationally accounted for, by supposing that our unlearned ancestors, to avoid the embarrassment of large numbers, when they had made twice ten notches, cut off the piece or tally (*taglie*) containing them; and afterwards counted the *scores* or pieces cut off; and reckoned by the number of separated pieces, or by *scores*." Div. of Purl. ii. 172.]

1. A notch or long incision.

Our forefathers had no other books but the *score* and the tally: thou hast caused printing to be used. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

2. A line drawn.

3. An account, which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk.

He's worth no more:
They say he parted well, and paid his *score*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Does not the air feed the flame? And does not the flame warm and enlighten the air? Does not the earth quit *scores* with all the elements, in the fruits that issue from it? *South.*

4. Account kept of something past; an epoch; an era.

Universal deluges have swept all away, except two or three persons who begun the world again upon a new *score*. *Tillotson.*

5. Debt imputed.

That thou do'st love her, strikes some *scores* away
From the great compt. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

6. Reason; motive.

He had been prentice to a brewer,
But left the trade, as many more
Have lately done on the same *score*. *Hudibras.*

A lion, that had got a politick fit of sickness, wrote the fox word how glad he should be of his company, upon the *score* of ancient friendship. *L'Estrange.*

If your terms are moderate, we'll never break off upon that *score*. *Collier on Pride.*

7. Sake; account; relative motive.

You act your kindness in Cydaria's *score*. *Dryden.*

Kings in Greece were deposed by their people upon the *score* of their arbitrary proceedings. *Swift.*

8. Twenty. I suppose, because twenty, being a round number, was distinguished on tallies by a long score. [ꞅcop, Saxon.]

How many *score* of miles may we well ride
'Twixt hour and hour? *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

The fewer still you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one; but Harpax is a *score*. *Pope.*

For some *scores* of lines there is a perfect absence of that spirit of poesy. *Watts.*

9. *A song or air in* SCORE. The disposition of the several parts set on the same leaf; as upon the uppermost range of lines are found the treble notes; in another, those of the bass; in another, the tenor; and so on; that they may be sung or played jointly or separately: commonly called the *score*. *Mus. Dict.*

To SCORE.† *v. a.*

1. To mark; to cut; to engrave.

Upon his shield the like was also *scor'd*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Why on your shield, so goodly *scor'd*,
Bear you the picture of that lady's head? *Spenser, F. Q.*

Scoring a man o'er the coxcomb,
Is but a scratch with you. *Beaum. and Fl. Prophetess.*

2. To mark by a line.

Hast thou appointed where the moon should rise,
And with her purple light adorn the skies?
Scor'd out the bounded sun's obliquer ways,
That he on all might spread his equal rays? *Sandys.*

3. To set down as a debt.

Madam, I know when
Instead of five you *scor'd* me ten. *Swift.*

4. To impute; to charge.

Your follies and debauches change
With such a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot *score* 'em on the stage;
Unless each vice in short-hand they indite,
Ev'n as notcht prentices whole sermons write. *Dryden.*

SCO'RIA. n. s. [Latin.] Dross; recrement.

The *scoria*, or vitrified part, which most metals, when heated or melted, do continually protrude to the surface, and which, by covering the metals in form of a thin glassy skin, causes these colours, is much denser than water. *Newton, Opt.*

SCORIFICA'TION.* *n. s.* In metallurgy, the art of reducing a body either entirely, or in part, into scoria. *Chambers.*

SCO'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *scoria*, Lat.] Drossy; recrementitious.

By the fire they emit many drossy and *scorious* parts. *Brown.*

To SCORN.† *v. a.* [*schernen*, Teut. *esc*[illegible] Fr. "Optimè Junius à Sax. ꞅceapn, Su. Goth. stercus." Serenius. See SCARN.] *Shakspeare.*

Then, in the clemency of upward air,
We'll *scour* our spots, and the dire thunder's scar. *Dryden.*

5. To range about in order to catch or drive away something; to clear away. [*scorrere*, Italian.]

The kings of Lacedemon having set out some gallies, under the charge of one of their nephews, to *scour* the sea of the pyrates, they met us. *Sidney.*

Divers are kept continually to *scour* these seas, infested greatly by pirates. *Sandys.*

If with thy guards thou *scour'st* the streets by night,
And do'st in murders, rapes, and spoils delight,
Please not thyself the flattering crowd to hear. *Dryden.*

6. To pass swiftly over.

Sometimes
He *scours* the right hand coast, sometimes the left. *Milton, P. L.*

Not half the number in their seats are found,
But men and steeds lie groveling on the ground;
The points of spears are stuck within the shield,
The steeds without their riders *scour* the field,
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow;
Not so when swift Camilla *scours* the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and skims along the main. *Pope, Ess. on Criticism.*

To Scour. *v. n.*

1. To perform the office of cleaning domestick utensils.

I keep his house, and wash, wring, brew, bake, *scour*, dress meat, and make the beds. *Shakspeare.*

2. To clean.

Warm water is softer than cold; for it *scoureth* better. *Bacon.*

3. To be purged or lax; to be diseased with looseness.

If you turn sheep into wheat or rye to feed, let it not be too rank, lest it make them *scour*. *Mortimer.*

4. To rove; to range.

Barbarossa, *scouring* along the coast of Italy, struck an exceeding terror into the minds of the citizens of Rome. *Knolles.*

5. To run here and there.

The enemy's drum is heard, and fearful *scouring*
Doth choak the air with dust. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

6. To run with great eagerness and swiftness; to scamper.

She from him fled with all her pow'r,
Who after her as hastily gan *scour*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I saw men *scour* so on their way: I ey'd them
Even to their ships. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Word was brought him, in the middle of his schemes, that his house was robbed; and so away he *scours* to learn the truth. *L'Estrange.*

If they be men of fraud, they'll *scour* off themselves, and leave those that trust them to pay the reckoning. *L'Estrange.*

So four fierce coursers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen every pace;
Nor reins, nor curbs, nor threat'ning cries they fear,
But force along the trembling charioteer. *Dryden.*

As soon as any foreign object presses upon the sense, those spirits, which are posted upon the out-guards, immediately take the alarm, and *scour* off to the brain, which is the head quarters. *Collier.*

Swift at her call her husband *scour'd* away,
To wreak his hunger on the destin'd prey. *Pope.*

Sco'urer.† *n. s.* [from *scour*.]

1. One that cleans by rubbing.

[These] being but newe *scourers* of their olde heresie. *Martin, Marr. of Priests*, (1554,) sign. B. i.

2. A purge, rough and quick.

3. One who runs swiftly.

SCOURGE.† *n. s.* [*escourgée*, Fr. *scoreggia*, Italian; *corrigia*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Σκυρτζιά, Græcobarb. *scortea*; flagellum è scorto, i. e. corio. Critop. Emend. in Meursii Glossarium, p. 81.]

1. A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline.

When Jesus had made a *scourge* of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple. *St. John*, ii. 15.

The *scourge*
Inexorable, and the torturing hour,
Calls us to penance. *Milton, P. L.*

2. A punishment; a vindictive affliction.

What *scourge* for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence? *Shakspeare.*

See what a *scourge* is laid upon your hate,
That Heaven finds means to kill your joys with love. *Shakspeare.*

Famine and plague are sent as *scourges* for amendment. *2 Esdras.*

3. One that afflicts, harasses, or destroys. Thus *Attila* was called *flagellum Dei.*

Is this the *scourge* of France?
Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers still their babes? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Such conquerors are not the favourites, but *scourges* of God, the instruments of that vengeance. *Atterbury, Serm.*

In all these trials I have born a part;
I was myself the *scourge* that caus'd the smart. *Pope.*

Immortal Jove,
Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,
Or bless a people willing to obey,
But crush the nations with an iron rod,
And every monarch be the *scourge* of God. *Pope.*

4. A whip for a top.

If they had a top, the *scourge* stick and leather strap should be left to their own making. *Locke.*

To Scourge. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lash with a whip; to whip.

The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
Make instruments to *scourge* us. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Is it lawful for you to *scourge* a Roman? *Acts*, xxii. 25.

He *scourg'd* with many a stroke the indignant waves. *Milton, P. L.*

When a professor of any religion is set up to be laughed at, this cannot help us to judge of the truth of his faith, any better than if he were *scourged*. *Watts.*

2. To punish; to chastise; to chasten; to castigate with any punishment or affliction.

Seeing that thou hast been *scourged* from Heaven, declare the mighty power of God. *2 Mac.* iii. 34.

He will *scourge* us for our iniquities, and will have mercy again. *Tob.* xiii. 5.

Sco'urger.† *n. s.* [from *scourge*.]

1. One that scourges; a punisher or chastiser.

2. One of the sect called flagellants, who scourged themselves. See Flagellants.

The sect of the *scourgers* broached several capital errours. *Tindal, Rapin's Hist. of Eng.*

Sco'urging.* *n. s.* [from *scourge*.] Punishment by the scourge.

Others had trial of cruel mockings and *scourgings*. *Heb.* xi. 36.

Severe disciplines of the body by excessive fastings and *scourgings*. *Spencer on Vulg. Proph.* p. 42.

Sco'uring.* *n. s.* [from *scour*; old Fr. *escourenca*, flux de ventre. Lacombe.] A looseness; a flux.

Some apothecaries, upon stamping coloquintida, have been put into a great *scouring* by the vapour only. *Bacon.*

Convulsion and *scouring*, they say, do often cause one another. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

To Scourse.† *v. a.* To exchange one thing for another. See *To* Scorse.

SCOUT.† *n. s.* [*escout*, Fr. from *escouter*; *auscultare*, Lat. to listen; *scolta*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — "A *scout* has been supposed in some manner, but it is not attempted to be shewn in what manner, to belong to the verb *escouter*, *escoufer*, *auscultare*, to *listen*; and this, merely because of a resemblance

in the sound and letters of the verb? But is *listening* the usual business of a *scout*? Are his ears all, and his eyes nothing? Is he no good *scout* who returns with intelligence of what he has seen of the enemy, unless he has likewise overheard their deliberations? — A *scout* means (understand some one, any one,) *sent* out, say before an army, to collect intelligence by any means; but, I suppose, by his eyes rather than by his ears; and to give notice of the neighbourhood or position, &c. of an enemy." Div. of Purl. ii. 142. Such is the reasoning of Mr. Tooke to prove *scout* the past participle ſceat of the Sax. ſcytan, to throw, to cast forth, to throw out. In a form more easy and convincing Serenius refers to an old Teutonick word, which assigns to the *scout*, what Mr. Tooke so earnestly contends for, the exercise of his *eyes*, viz. *schouwt*, Lat. *speculator*, as Kilian renders it, which means a viewer, a spy, a watch; *schouw*, a prospect from the top of any place where things are espied far off; *schouwen*, to view, to observe. Hence perhaps our northern word *scout*, a high rock; as overlooking the plain below.]

1. One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy.

> Are not the speedy *scouts* return'd again,
> That dogg'd the mighty army of the dauphin? *Shakspeare.*
> As when a *scout*,
> Through dark and desert ways with peril gone
> All night, at last, by break of cheerful dawn,
> Obtains the brow of some high-climbing hill. *Milton, P. L.*
> This great vessel may have lesser cabins, wherein *scouts* may be lodged for the taking of observations. *Wilkins.*
> The *scouts* to sev'ral parts divide their way,
> To learn the natives names, their towns, explore
> The coasts. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. A high rock. North. *Grose.*

To Scout. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately.

> Oft on the bordering deep
> Encamp their legions; or with obscure wing
> *Scout* far and wide into the realm of night,
> Scorning surprize. *Milton, P. L.*
> As a hunted panther casts about
> Her glaring eyes, and pricks her list'ning ears to *scout*,
> So she, to shun his toils, her cares employ'd. *Dryden.*
> Command a party out,
> With a strict charge not to engage, but *scout*. *Dryden.*

2. To ridicule; to sneer. This is a sense unauthorized, and vulgar.

To SCOWL. *v. n.* [ſcylan, to squint, Saxon; *skaela sig*, to look sour, Icelandick.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or sullen.

> Miso, her authority increased, came with *scowling* eyes to deliver a slavering good-morrow to the two ladies. *Sidney.*
> With bent louring brows, as she would threat,
> She *scowl'd* and frowned with froward countenance. *Spenser, F. Q.*
> Even so, or with much more contempt, men's eyes
> Did *scowl* on Richard. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*
> Not a courtier,
> Although they wear their faces to the bent
> Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
> Glad at the thing they *scowl* at. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*
> Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,
> With your dull influence; it is for you
> To sit and *scowl* upon night's heavy brow. *Crashaw.*
> In rueful gaze
> The cattle stand, and on the *scowling* heavens
> Cast a deploring eye. *Thomson, Summer.*

To Scowl.* *v. a.* To drive scowlingly.

> The louring element
> *Scowls* o'er the darken'd landskip snow, or shower. *Milton, P. L.*

Scowl. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Look of sullenness or discontent; gloom.

> I've seen the morning's lovely ray
> Hover o'er the new-born day,
> With rosy wings so richly bright,
> As if he scorn'd to think of night;
> When a ruddy storm, whose *scowl*
> Made heaven's radiant face look foul,
> Call'd for an untimely night,
> To blot the newly-blossom'd light. *Crashaw.*

Sco'wlingly. *adv.* [from *scowl.*] With a frowning and sullen look.

To Scra'bble.† *v. n.* [*krabbelen*, *schrabben*, to scrape or scratch, Teut. Dr. Johnson has noticed *krabbelen* thus far, but has omitted what precisely illustrates the word in our translation of the Bible; and hence he has improperly defined the word "to paw with the hands." Kilian thus renders the Teut. word: "unguibus arare, radere; et *inepte pingere, scribere, vel exarare*." Thus, in the margin of the Bible, *scrabble* is explained by *made marks*. And thus bishop Patrick on the passage: "He counterfeited himself to be out of his wits, or to be a fool who never had any: for he *wrote* upon the gates, and slavered, as fools are wont to do."] To make unmeaning or idle marks.

> He feigned himself mad in their hands, and *scrabbled* on the doors of the gate. *1 Sam.* xxi. 13.

SCRAG.† *n. s.* [*scraghe*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — This requires explanation. *Scraghe* denotes fulcrum, tibicen, as Kilian renders it, and Skinner allows, expressing at the same time his doubt as to this derivation; and perhaps justly, as a pedestal, a prop, a post, such as the leg of a table, which *scraghe* means, is at least a far-fetched illustration of what is thin or lean. *Schrael*, however, is an adjective, meaning slender, lean. V. Kilian. But this is hardly the etymon. Our word is probably a corruption of *crag*, the neck.] Any thing thin or lean; as, a *scrag* of mutton, i. e. the small end of the neck: the man is a *scrag*, i. e. he is raw-boned.

Scra'gged.† *adj.* [This seems corrupted from *cragged.*] Rough; uneven; full of protuberance or asperities.

> The *scragged* and thorny lectures of monkish and miserable sophistry. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.
> Is there then any physical deformity in the fabrick of a human body, because our imagination can strip it of its muscles and skin, and shew us the *scragged* and knotty back-bone? *Bentley, Serm.*

Scra'ggedness. } *n. s.* [from *scragged.*]
Scra'gginess. } *n. s.* [from *scraggy.*]

1. Leanness; marcour.
2. Unevenness; roughness; ruggedness.

Scra'ggily.* *adv.* [from *scraggy.*] Meagerly; leanly. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Scra'ggy.† *adj.* [from *scrag.*]

1. Lean; marcid; thin.

> Such a constitution is easily known by the body being lean, warm, hairy, *scraggy*, and dry, without a disease. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [Corrupted from *craggy.*] Rough; rugged; uneven.

The walls are high, and their foundations on *scraggy* rocks.
Randolph, State of the Morea, (1686,) p. 6.

From a *scraggy* rock, whose prominence
Half overshades the ocean, hardy men,
Fearless of rending winds and dashing waves,
Cut samphire. *Philips.*

To SCRA'MBLE.† *v. n.* [The same with *scrabble*, as Dr. Johnson observes; which see. Teut. *schrabben, krabbelen.* Hence, I suppose, *cramble* (if not an error of the press) might be another form of this word. "Up which defatigating hill we *crambled*, but with difficulty." Sir T. Herbert, Trav. ed. 1677. p. 200.]

1. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch with haste preventive of another; to contend tumultuously which shall catch any thing.

Of other care they little reckoning make,
Than how to *scramble* at the shearer's feast,
And shove away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton, Lycidas.*

It is not to be supposed, that, when such a tree was shaking, there would be no *scrambling* for the fruit. *Stillingfleet.*

They must have *scrambled* with the wild beasts for crabs and nuts. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To climb by the help of the hands: as, he *scrambled* up that rock.

SCRA'MBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Eager contest for something, in which one endeavours to get it before another.

As they were in the middle of their gambols, somebody threw a handful of apples among them, that set them presently together by the ears upon the *scramble.* *L'Estrange.*

Because the desire of money is constantly almost every where the same, its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity inhances its price, and increases the *scramble.* *Locke.*

2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRA'MBLER. *n. s.* [from *scramble.*]

1. One that scrambles.

All the little *scramblers* after fame fall upon him. *Addison.*

2. One that climbs by help of the hands.

To SCRANCH. *v. a.* [*schrantsen*, Dutch.] To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth. The Scots retain it.

SCRA'NNEL.† *adj.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor any other example. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Warton long since observed, that *scrannel* means thin, meager, lean; but without any etymon or further proof. I can only add that, in the Lancashire dialect, *scrannel* signifies a lean person.] Slight; poor; worthless.

They when they list, their lean and flashy songs
Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw.
Milton, Lycidas.

SCRAP.† *n. s.* [from *scrape*, a thing scraped or rubbed off. Dr. Johnson. — Formerly written *scrape.* "He drinks water, and lives on pulse like a hog, or *scrapes* like a dog." Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 157.]

1. A small particle; a little piece; a fragment.

It is an unaccountable vanity to spend all our time raking into the *scraps* and imperfect remains of former ages, and neglecting the clearer notices of our own. *Glanville.*

Trencher esquires spend their time in hopping from one great man's table to another's, only to pick up *scraps* and intelligence. *L'Estrange.*

Languages are to be learned only by reading and talking, and not by *scraps* of authors got by heart. *Locke.*

No rag, no *scrap*, of all the beau, or wit,
That once so flutter'd, and that once so writ. *Pope.*

I can never have too many of your letters: I am angry at every *scrap* of paper lost. *Pope.*

2. Crumb; small particles of meat left at the table.

The contract you pretend with that base wretch,
One bred of alms, and foster'd with cold dishes,
With *scraps* o' the court, is no contract. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

The attendants puff a court up beyond her bounds, for their own *scraps* and advantage. *Bacon.*

On bones, on *scraps* of dogs let me be fed,
My limbs uncover'd, and expos'd my head
To bleakest colds. *Granville.*

What has he else to bait his traps,
Or bring his vermin in, but *scraps*?
The offals of a church distrest,
A hungry vicarage at best. *Swift.*

3. A small piece of paper. This is properly *scrip.*

Pregnant with thousand flits the *scrap* unseen,
And silent sells a king, or buys a queen. *Pope.*

To SCRAPE. *v. a.* [ꞅcneopan, Saxon; *schrapen*, Dutch; *'sascrôpitigh*, Erse.]

1. To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument, used with the edge almost perpendicular.

These hard woods are more properly *scraped* than planed. *Moxon.*

2. To take away by scraping; to erase.

They shall destroy the walls, and I will *scrape* her dust, and make her like the top of a rock. *Ezek.* xxvi. 4.

Bread for a toast lay on the coals; and, if toasted quite through, *scrape* off the burnt side, and serve it up. *Swift.*

3. To act upon any surface with a harsh noise.

The chiming clocks to dinner call;
A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall. *Pope.*

4. To gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence.

Let the government be ruined by his avarice, if, by avarice, he can *scrape* together so much as to make his peace. *South.*

Unhappy those who hunt for a party, and *scrape* together out of every author all those things only which favour their own tenets. *Watts.*

To SCRAPE. *v. n.*

1. To make a harsh noise.
2. To play ill on a fiddle.
3. To make an awkward bow. *Ainsworth.*
4. To SCRAPE *Acquaintance.* A low phrase. To curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity: probably from the *scrapes* or bows of a flatterer.

SCRAPE.† *n. s.*

1. Difficulty; perplexity; distress. This is a low word. [*skrap*, Swedish. "Draga en in i *skraeper*, to draw any one into difficulties." Lye.]
2. The sound of the foot drawn over the floor. [from the verb.]
3. A bow.

SCRA'PER. *n. s.* [from *scrape.*]

1. Instrument with which any thing is scraped.

Never clean your shoes on the *scraper*, but in the entry, and the *scraper* will last the longer. *Swift.*

2. A miser; a man intent on getting money; a scrapepenny.

Be thrifty, but not covetous: therefore give
Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due:
Never was *scraper* brave man. Get to live;
Then live, and use it; else it is not true
That thou hast gotten: surely use alone
Makes money not a contemptible stone. *Herbert.*

3. A vile fiddler.

Out! ye sempiternal *scrapers.* *Cowley.*

Have wild boars or dolphins the least emotion at the most elaborate strains of your modern *scrapers*, all which have been tamed and humanized by ancient musicians? *Arbuthnot.*

SCRAT.† *n. s.* [ꞅcnicca, Saxon.] An hermaphrodite. Skinner, and Junius. Dr. Johnson makes no other remark on this word. — It is old, in this sense, in

our lexicography. See Huloet's Dict. And is a northern expression. Ray, and Grose. Ihre considers it, as Dr. Jamieson has observed, allied to the Icel. *skratt*, the devil, because an hermaphrodite is "tanquam naturæ infelix monstrum." Hence, it may be added, the popular name of the evil being, "old *scratch*."

To SCRAT.* *v. a.* [*escrat*, Anglo-Norman. Hickes. This form is still preserved in our northern word *scraut* for *scratch*; *kratsa*, Swedish. "To *scrattyn* or cratchyn, *scrato*, insculpo." Prompt. Parv.] To scratch.

It is an ordinary thing for women to *scrat* the faces of such as they suspect. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 614.

To SCRAT.* *v. n.* To rake; to search.

Ambitious mind a world of wealth would have,
So *scrats*, and scrapes, for scorfe and scornie drosse.
Mir. for Mag. p. 506.

To SCRATCH.† *v. a.* [*kratzen*, Germ. *kratsa*, Su. See *To* SCRAT. Welsh, *crach*, scabies. We had formerly the verb *cratch*, in this sense.]

1. To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven.

The lab'ring swain
Scratch'd with a rake a furrow for his grain,
And cover'd with his hand the shallow seed again. *Dryden.*

A sort of small sand-coloured stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass. *Grew, Mus.*

2. To tear with the nails.

How can I tell but that his talons may
Yet *scratch* my son, or rend his tender hand? *Spenser, F. Q.*

I should have *scratch'd* out your unseeing eyes,
To make my master out of love with thee. *Shakspeare.*

I had rather hear my dog bark at a crow, than a man swear he loves me.
—— Keep your ladyship still in that mind! so some gentleman or other shall 'scape a predestinate *scratcht* face.
—— *Scratching* could not make it worse, an 'twere such a face as yours were. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

Scots are like witches: do but whet your pen,
Scratch till the blood come, they'll not hurt you then.
Cleaveland.

To wish that there were nothing but such dull tame things in the world, that will neither bite nor *scratch*, is as childless as to wish there were no fire in nature. *More.*

Unhand me, or I'll *scratch* your face;
Let go, for shame. *Dryden.*

3. To wound slightly.

4. To hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen.

Daphne, roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds.
Shakspeare.

5. To rub with the nails.

Francis Cornfield did *scratch* his elbow, when he had sweetly invented to signify his name St. Francis, with a friary cowl in a corn-field. *Camden.*

Other mechanical helps Aretæus uses to procure sleep, particularly the *scratching* of the temples and the ears. *Arbuthnot.*

Be mindful, when invention fails,
To *scratch* your head, and bite your nails. *Swift.*

6. To write or draw awkwardly.

If any of their labourers can *scratch* out a pamphlet, they desire no wit, style, or argument. *Swift.*

SCRATCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An incision ragged and shallow.

The coarse file cuts deep, and makes deep *scratches* in the work; and before you can take out those deep *scratches* with your finer cut files, those places where the risings were when your work was forged, may become dents to your hammer dents. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

The smaller the particles of those substances are, the smaller will be the *scratches*, by which they continually fret and wear away the glass until it be polished; but be they never so small, they can wear away the glass no otherwise than by grating and scratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore polish it no otherwise than by bringing its roughness to a very fine grain, so that the *scratches* and frettings of the surface become too small to become visible. *Newton, Opt.*

2. Laceration with the nails.

These nails with *scratches* shall deform my breast,
Lest by my look or colour be express'd
The mark of aught high-born, or ever better dress'd. *Prior.*

3. A slight wound.

The valiant beast turning on her with open jaws, she gave him such a thrust through his breast, that all the lion could do was with his open paw to tear off the mantle and sleeve of Zelmane, with a little *scratch* rather than a wound. *Sidney.*

Heaven forbid a shallow *scratch* should drive
The prince of Wales from such a field as this.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

SCRA'TCHER. *n. s.* [from *scratch*.] He that scratches.

SCRA'TCHES.† *n. s.* Cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot. *Ainsworth.*

Thou'lt ha' vapours i' thy leg again presently; pray thee go in, it may turn to the *scratches* else. *B. Jonson, Barthol. Fair.*

SCRA'TCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *scratching*.] With the action of scratching.

Making him turn close to the ground, like a cat, when *scratchingly* she wheels about after a mouse. *Sidney.*

SCRAW. *n. s.* [Irish and Erse.] Surface or scurf.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed, of cutting *scraws*, which is flaying off the green surface of the ground to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches. *Swift.*

To SCRAWL. *v. a.* [I suppose to be corrupted from *scrabble*.] To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily.

Peruse my leaves through ev'ry part,
And think thou see'st its owner's heart,
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles thus, and quite
As hard, as senseless, and as light. *Swift.*

To SCRAWL. *v. n.*

1. To write unskilfully and inelegantly.

Think not your verses sterling,
Though with a golden pen you *scrawl*,
And scribble in a Berlin. *Swift.*

2. [From *crawl*.] To creep like a reptile. *Ainsworth.*

SCRAWL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Unskilful and inelegant writing.

The left hand will make such a *scrawl*, that it will not be legible. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

Mr. Wycherly, hearing from me how welcome his letters would be, writ to you, in which I inserted my *scrawl*. *Pope.*

SCRA'WLER. *n. s.* [from *scrawl*.] A clumsy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY.† *n. s.* [*hirundo marina*.] A bird called a sea-swallow. *Ainsworth, and Bailey.*

Scrays, two sorts, which are a kind of gull. *Ray, Rem.* p. 22.

SCRE'ABLE. *adj.* [*screabilis*, Lat.] That may be spit out. *Bailey.*

To SCREAK.† *v. n.* [Properly *creak*, or *shriek*, from *skrige*, Dan. Dr. Johnson. — *Screak* is no improper word, having the Icel. *skraeka*, and the Su. Goth. *skrika*, to support it. And it is used by Spenser, and by Sandys in his elegant translation of sacred songs, in 1648.] To make a shrill or loud noise.

The little babe did loudly *scrike* and squall.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. iv. 18.

Women groaning with their load,
The time of their delivery near,
Anticipating pain with fear,
Screeke in their pangs. *Sandys, Paraphr. Is.* 26.

SCREAK.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A screech.

She used many *scrikes* and grievous lamentations.
Palmerin of Engl. P. i. ch. 33.

Others peep forth into the light, as it were only to see it; and having, by a *skreek* or two, given testimony to the misery of this life, presently die and vanish. *Bp. Bull, Works*, iii. 801.

To SCREAM.† *v. n.* [hꞃeman, Sax. Dr. Johnson.—Serenius notices the Saxon word, with Lye's addition of the Icel. *hreimer*; but considers our word as also connected with the Swed. *skraema*, to frighten or be frightened.]

1. To cry out shrilly, as in terrour or agony.

Soon a whirlwind rose around,
And from afar he heard a *screaming* sound,
As of a dame distress'd, who cry'd for aid,
And fill'd with loud laments the secret shade. *Dryden.*

The fearful matrons raise a *screaming* cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;
A jarring sound results, and mingles in the sky. *Dryden.*

If chance a mouse creeps in her sight,
Can finely counterfeit a fright;
So sweetly *screams*, if it comes near her,
She ravishes all hearts to hear her. *Swift.*

2. To cry shrilly.

I heard the owl *scream*, and the crickets cry. *Shakspeare.*

SCREAM. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A shrill, quick, loud cry of terrour or pain.

Our chimnies were blown down; and, as they say,
Lamentings heard i' th' air, strange *screams* of death. *Shakspeare.*

Then flash'd the livid lightning from her eyes,
And *screams* of horror rend the affrighted skies. *Pope.*

SCRE'AMER.* *n. s.* [from *scream.*] A bird. *Pennant.*

To SCREECH.† *v. n.* [*skraeka*, to cry, Icelandick.]

1. To cry out as in terrour or anguish.

Screeching is an appetite of expelling that which suddenly strikes the spirits. *Bacon.*

2. To cry as a night owl: thence called a screechowl.

Whilst the screech-owl *screeching* loud
Puts the wretch that lies in woe
In remembrance of a shroud. *Shakspeare, Mid. N. Dream.*

There's not a plume her body bears,
But under it a watching eye doth peep:—
By night 'tween earth and heaven she doth sweep
Screeching, nor shuts her eyes with balmy sleep. *Fanshaw, Tr. of Virg. Æn.* 4. *Poems*, p. 280.

SCREECH.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Cry of horror and anguish.

The senate, hearing their groans and *scritches*, stood amazed. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 338.

Their strength [he] slew; which fill'd their ears
With female *screeches*, and their hearts with fears. *Sandys, Ps.* cv.

2. Harsh horrid cry.

The birds obscene, that nightly flock'd to taste,
With hollow *screechs* fled from the dire repast;
And ravenous dogs, allur'd by scented blood,
And starving wolves, ran howling to the wood. *Pope.*

SCREE'CHOWL. *n. s.* [*screech* and *owl.*] An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, misery, or death.

Deep night,
The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when *screechowls* cry, and bandogs howl. *Shakspeare.*

Let him, that will a *screechowl* ay be call'd,
Go into Troy, and say there, Hector's dead. *Shakspeare.*

By the *screechowl's* dismal note,
By the black night raven's throat,
I charge thee, Hob. *Drayton.*

Jupiter, though he had jogged the balance to weigh down Turnus, sent the *screechowl* to discourage him. *Dryden.*

Sooner shall *screechowls* bask in sunny day,
Than I forget my shepherd's wonted love. *Gay.*

SCREEN. *n. s.* [*escran*, Fr.]

1. Any thing that affords shelter or concealment.

Now near enough: your leavy *screens* throw down,
And show like those you are. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Some ambitious men seem as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon.*

Our people, who transport themselves, are settled in those interjacent tracts, as a *screen* against the insults of the savages. *Swift.*

My juniors by a year,
Who wisely thought my age a *screen*,
When death approach'd, to stand between,
The *screen* remov'd, their hearts are trembling. *Swift.*

2. Any thing used to exclude cold or light.

When there is a *screen* between the candle and the eye, yet the light passeth to the paper whereon one writeth. *Bacon.*

One speaks the glory of the British queen,
And one describes a charming Indian *screen*. *Pope.*

Ladies make their old clothes into patchwork for *screens* and stools. *Swift.*

3. A riddle to sift sand.

To SCREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shelter; to conceal; to hide.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That *screen'd* the fruits of th' earth and seats of men,
From cold Septentrion blasts. *Milton, P. R.*

A good magistrate's retinue of state *screens* him from the dangers which he is to incur for the sake of it. *Atterbury.*

This gentle deed shall fairly be set foremost,
To *screen* the wild escapes of lawless passion. *Rowe.*

2. [*Cerno crevi*, Lat.] To sift; to riddle.

Let the cases be filled with natural earth, taken the first half spit, from just under the turf of the best pasture ground, mixed with one part of very mellow soil *screened*. *Evelyn.*

SCREW. *n. s.* [*scroeve*, Dutch; *escrouë*, Fr.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral: of this there are two kinds, the male and female, the former being cut convex, so that its threads rise outwards; but the latter channelled on its concave side, so as to receive the former. *Quincy.*

The *screw* is a kind of wedge, that is multiplied or continued by a helical revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroke, but from a vectis at one end of it. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

After your apples are ground, commit them to the *screw* press, which is the best. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To SCREW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To turn or move by a screw.

Some, when the press by utmost vigour *screw'd*,
Has drain'd the pulpous mass, regale their swine
With the dry refuse. *Philips.*

2. To fasten with a screw.

We fail!
But *screw* your courage to the sticking place,
And we'll not fail. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To *screw* your lock on the door, make wide holes, big enough to receive the shank of the *screw*. *Moxon.*

3. To deform by contortions.

Sometimes a violent laughter *screw'd* his face,
And sometimes ready tears dropp'd down apace. *Cowley.*

He *screw'd* his face into a harden'd smile,
And said Sebastian knew to govern slaves. *Dryden.*

With *screwed* face, and doleful whine, they ply you with senseless harangues against human inventions on the one hand, and loud outcries for a further reformation on the other. *South.*

Let others *screw* their hypocritick face,
She shews her grief in a sincerer place. *Swift.*

4. To force; to bring by violence.

He resolved to govern by subaltern ministers, who *screwed* up the pins of power too high. *Howell, Voc. For.*

No discourse can be, but they will try to turn the tide, and draw it all into their own channel; or they will *screw* in here and there some intimations of what they said or did. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The rents of land in Ireland, since they have been so enormously raised and *screwed* up, may be computed to be about two millions. *Swift.*

5. To squeeze; to press.

6. To oppress by extortion.

Our country landlords, by unmeasurable *screwing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France. *Swift.*

Screw *Tree. n. s.* [*isora*, Latin.] A plant of the East and West Indies.

To SCRI'BBLE.† *v. a.* [*scribo, scribillo*, Latin.]

1. To fill with artless or worthless writing.

Drugs, and doses, prescribed in strange affected terms of art, and ill *scribbled* bills; which seem to be as so many charms or spells. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 54.

How gird the sphere
With centrick and eccentrick, *scribbl'd* o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To write without use or elegance: as, he *scribbled* a pamphlet.

3. To comb wool.

To Scri'bble. *v. n.* To write without care or beauty.

If a man should affirm, that an ape casually meeting with pen, ink, and paper, and falling to *scribble*, did happen to write exactly the Leviathan of Hobbes, would an Atheist believe such a story? And yet he can easily digest things as incredible as that. *Bentley.*

If Mævius *scribble* in Apollo's spite,
There are, who judge still worse than he can write. *Pope.*

Leave flattery to fulsome dedicators,
Whom, when they praise, the world believes no more
Than when they promise to give *scribbling* o'er. *Pope.*

Scri'bble. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Worthless writing.

By solemnly endeavouring to countenance my conjectures, I might be thought dogmatical in a hasty *scribble*. *Boyle.*

If it struck the present taste, it was soon transferred into the plays and current *scribbles* of the week, and became an addition to our language. *Swift.*

Scri'bbler. *n. s.* [from *scribble*.] A petty author; a writer without worth.

The most copious writers are the arrantest *scribblers*, and in so much talking the tongue runs before the wit. *L'Estrange.*

The actors represent such things as they are capable, by which they and the *scribbler* may get their living. *Dryden.*

The *scribbler*, pinch'd with hunger, writes to dine,
And to your genius must conform his line. *Granville.*

To affirm he had cause to apprehend the same treatment with his father, is an improbable scandal flung upon the nation by a few bigotted French *scribblers*. *Swift.*

Nobody was concerned or surprised, if this or that *scribbler* was proved a dunce. *Letter to Pope's Dunciad.*

Scribe.† *n. s.* [*scribe*, French; *scriba*, Latin.]

1. A writer.

Hearts, tongues, figures, *scribes*, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number, ho!
His love to Antony. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

My master, being the *scribe* to himself, should write the letter. *Shakspeare.*

We are not to wonder, if he thinks not fit to make any perfect and unerring *scribes*. *Grew, Cosmol.*

The following letter comes from some notable young female *scribe*. *Spectator.*

2. A publick notary. *Ainsworth.*

3. It appears from the frequent mention that is made in the Gospel of the *Scribes* and Pharisees in conjunction, that the greatest number of Jewish teachers or doctors of the law, for these are expressions equivalent to *scribe*, were at that time of the pharisaical sect. *Bp. Percy.*

I again revolv'd
The Law and Prophets, searching what was writ
Concerning the Messiah, to our *scribes*
Known partly. *Milton, P. R.*

Scri'mer. *n. s.* [*escrimeur*, French.] A gladiator; a fencing-master. Not in use.

The *scrimers* of their nation,
He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you oppos'd them. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Scrimp.* *adj.* [*krimpen*, Teut. to contract. Bailey notices *scrimpness*, scantiness.] Short; scanty; still used in some parts of the north.

Scrine.† *n. s.* [*scrinium*, Latin.] A place in which writings or curiosities are reposited. *Scryn*, a shrine: anciently a chest or coffer. *Verstegan.*

Help then, O holy virgin, chief of nine,
Thy weaker novice to perform thy will;
Lay forth, out of thine everlasting *scrine*,
The antique rolls which there lie hidden still. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Scrip. *n. s.* [*skraeppa*, Icelandick.]

1. A small bag; a satchel.

Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable retreat; though not with bag and baggage, yet with *scrip* and scrippage. *Shakspeare.*

He'd in requital ope his leathern *scrip*,
And shew me simples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton, Comus.*

2. [From *scriptio*, Latin, as it seems.] A schedule; a small writing.

Call them man by man, according to the *scrip*. *Shakspeare.*

Bills of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad, till *scrips* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke.*

Scri'ppage.† *n. s.* [from *scrip*.] That which is contained in a scrip.

Though not with bag and baggage, yet with scrip and *scrippage*. *Shakspeare.*

Script.* *n. s.* [*escript*, old Fr. *scriptum*, Lat.] A small writing.

I you told of every *script* and bond. *Chaucer, March. Tale.*

Do you see this sonnet,
This loving *script*? *Beaum. and Fl. Wife for a Month.*

Scri'ptory.† *adj.* [*scriptorius*, Latin.]

1. Written; not orally delivered.

Wills are nuncupatory and *scriptory*. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 2.

2. Serving to writing.

With such differences of reeds, vallatory, sagittary, , and others, they might be furnished in Judea. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 82.

Scri'ptural. *adj.* [from *scripture*.] Contained in the Bible; biblical.

Creatures, the *scriptural* use of that word determines sometimes to men. *Atterbury.*

SCRI'PTURE.† *n. s.* [*scripture*, old French; *scriptura*, Latin.]

1. Writing.

It is not only remembered in many *scriptures*, but famous for the death and overthrow of Crassus. *Ralegh.*

2. Sacred writing; the Bible.

With us there is never any time bestowed in divine service, without the reading of a great part of the holy *scripture*, which we account a thing most necessary. *Hooker.*

The devil can cite *scripture* for his purpose:
An evil soul producing holy witness,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek. *Shakspeare.*

There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the *scripture* will give him a clear precept, or prohibition for it. *South.*

Forbear any discourse of other spirits, 'till his reading the *scripture* history put him upon that enquiry. *Locke.*

Scripture proof was never the talent of these men, and 'tis no wonder they are foiled. *Atterbury.*

Why are *scripture* maxims put upon us, without taking notice of *scripture* examples, that lie cross 'em? *Atterbury.*

The Author of nature and the *scriptures* has expressly enjoined, that he who will not work, shall not eat. *Seed, Serm.*

Scri'pturist.* *n. s.* [from *scripture*.] One who thoroughly understands the sacred writings.

Wicliffe was not only a good divine and *scripturist*, but well skilled in the civil, canon, and English law. *Abp. Newcome on the Eng. Transl. of the Bib.* p. 6.

Scri'vener.† *n. s.* [*scrivano*, Ital. Dr. Johnson.— *Escrivain*, French, from the old word *scriver*, to write.]

1. One who draws contracts.

We'll pass the business privately and well:
Send for your daughter by your servants here,
My boy shall fetch the *scrivener*. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

2. One whose business is to place money at interest.

How happy in his low degree,
Who leads a quiet country life,
And from the griping *scrivener* free? *Dryden, Hor.*

I am reduced to beg and borrow from *scriveners* and usurers, that suck the heart and blood. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

SCRO'FULA. *n. s.* [from *scrofa*, Latin, a sow, as χοῖρας.] A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil.

If matter in the milk dispose to coagulation, it produces a *scrofula*. *Wiseman of Tumours.*

Scro'fulous. *adj.* [from *scrofula*.] Diseased with the scrofula.

Scrofulous persons can never be duly nourished; for such as have tumours in the parotides often have them in the pancreas and mesentery. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

English consumptions generally proceed from a *scrofulous* disposition. *Arbuthnot.*

What would become of the race of men in the next age, if we had nothing to trust to, beside the *scrofulous* consumptive production furnished by our men of wit and pleasure? *Swift.*

Scrog.* *n. s.* [ſcrob, Saxon.] A stunted shrub, bush, or branch; yet used in some parts of the north. A *shrub* was formerly called *scrub*, or *scrob*. See Shrub.

Scroll.† *n. s.* [Supposed by Minsheu to be corrupted from *roll*; by Skinner derived from an *escrouelle* given by the heralds: whence parchment, wrapped up into a resembling form, has the same name. It may be observed, that a gaoler's list of prisoners is *escrou*. Dr. Johnson.—I may further observe, that our own old word is *scrow*. "*Scrow*, or schedule of paper." Huloet. The old French word *escroüe* is also a steward's roll of expences, a breviate of cases or causes in law; *escrouet*, any roll, a cylinder.] A writing wrapped up.

His chamber all was hanged about with rolls,
And old records from ancient times deriv'd;
Some made in books, some in long parchment *scrolls*,
That were all worm-eaten, and full of canker holes. *Spenser.*

We'll add a royal number to the dead,
Gracing the *scroll*, that tells of this war's loss,
With slaughter coupled to the name of kings. *Shakspeare.*

Here is the *scroll* of every man's name, which is thought fit through all Athens to play in our interlude. *Shakspeare.*

A Numidian priest, bellowing out certain superstitious charms, cast divers *scrolls* of paper on each side the way, wherein he cursed and banned the Christians. *Knolles.*

He drew forth a *scroll* of parchment, and delivered it to our foremast man. *Bacon.*

Such follow him, as shall be register'd;
Part good, part bad: of bad the longer *scroll*. *Milton, P. L.*

With this epistolary *scroll*,
Receive the partner of my inmost soul. *Prior.*

Yet, if he wills, may change or spoil the whole;
May take yon' beauteous, mystick, starry roll,
And burn it, like an useless parchment *scroll*. *Prior.*

Scroyle.† *n. s.* [It seems derived from *escrouelles*, French, a scrofulous swelling; as Shakspeare calls a mean fellow a *scab* from his itch, or a *patch* from his raggedness.] A mean fellow; a rascal; a wretch.

The *scroyles* of Angiers flout you kings,
And stand securely on their battlements,
As in a theatre. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Hang 'em *scroyles*! there's nothing in them i' the world. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

To **SCRUB.**† *v. a.* [*skrubba*, Swedish; *schrobben*, Dutch.] To rub hard with something coarse and rough.

Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when, with a grace,
She sits at squat, and *scrubs* her leathern face. *Dryden.*

She never would lay aside the use of brooms and *scrubbing* brushes. *Arbuthnot.*

Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dext'rous airs,
Prepar'd to *scrub* the entry and the stairs. *Swift.*

Scrub.† *n. s.* [from the verb; *schrobber*, Dutch, a vile or mean fellow.]

1. A mean fellow, either as he is supposed to scrub himself for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of scouring away dirt.

They are esteemed *scrubs* and fools by reason of their carriage. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 127

2. Any thing mean or despicable.

With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stor'd;
No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board. *Swift*

3. A shrub. See Shrub.

4. A worn-out broom. *Ainsworth.*

Scru'bbed.† } *adj.* [*scrubet*, Danish. Dr. Johnson.—
Scru'bby. } *Scrub* formerly signified *shrub*, as Mr. Malone also has observed. *Scrubbed* may therefore apply to what is *stunted*, *stubbed*, or *shrub-like*, low, short; and thence to worthless, sorry, vile. Shakspeare and Swift illustrate this etymon of *scrubbed*, and *scrubby*, in their application of the words to a boy and a tree: See the examples.] Mean; vile; worthless; dirty; sorry.

I gave it to a youth,
A kind of boy, a little *scrubbed* boy,
No higher than thyself. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

The *scrubbiest* cur in all the pack,
Can set the mastiff on your back. *Swift.*

The scene a wood, produc'd no more
Than a few *scrubby* trees before. *Swift.*

Scruf. *n. s.* The same, I suppose, with *scurf*, by a metathesis usual in pronunciation.

SCRU'PLE.† *n. s.* [*scrupule*, French; *scrupulus*, Latin. Dr. Johnson.—Originally *scrupule* and *scrupulus* mean a little sharp stone falling into a man's shoe, and hindering him in his gait. See Cotgrave and Ainsworth. Hence its application to difficulty or doubt of proceeding.]

1. Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity: generally about minute things.

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black *scruples*, reconcil'd my thoughts
To your good truth. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Nothing did more fill foreign nations with admiration of his succession, than the consent of all estates of England for the receiving of the king without the least *scruple*, pause, or question. *Bacon.*

For the matter of your confession, let it be severe and serious; but yet so as it may be without any inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary *scruples*, which only entangle the soul. *Bp. Taylor.*

Men make no *scruple* to conclude, that those propositions, of whose knowledge they can find in themselves no original, were certainly the impress of God and nature upon their minds, and not taught them by any one else. *Locke.*

2. Twenty grains; the third part of a dram.

Milk one ounce, oil of vitriol a *scruple*, doth coagulate; the milk at the bottom, where the vitriol goeth. *Bacon.*

3. Proverbially, any small quantity.

Nature never lends
The smallest *scruple* of her excellence,
But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

To SCRU'PLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To doubt; to hesitate.

He *scrupled* not to eat
Against his better knowledge; not deceiv'd,
But fondly overcome with female charms. *Milton, P. L.*

SCRU'PLER.† *n. s.* [from *scruple.*] A doubter; one who has scruples.

Away with those nice *scruplers*, who for some further ends have endeavoured to keep us in an undue sense. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 295.

The scruples which many publick ministers would make of the worthiness of parents to have their children baptised, forced such questioned parents, who did not believe the necessity of having their children baptised by such *scruplers*, to carry their children unto other ministers. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

To SCRU'PULIZE.* *v. a.* [from *scruple.*] To perplex with scruples.

Other articles may be so *scrupulized*. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* (1625,) p. 244.

SCRUPULO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *scrupulous.*]

1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulness.

The one sort they warned to take heed, that *scrupulosity* did not make them rigorous in giving unadvised sentence against their brethren which were free; the other, that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty and freedom to the offence of their weak brethren, which were scrupulous. *Hooker.*

So careful, even to *scrupulosity*, were they to keep their sabbath, that they must not only have a time to prepare them for that, but a further time also to prepare them for their very preparations. *South.*

2. Fear of acting in any manner; tenderness of conscience.

The first sacrilege is looked on with horror; but when they have made the breach, their *scrupulosity* soon retires. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

SCRU'PULOUS. *adj.* [*scrupuleux*, French; *scrupulosus*, Latin; from *scruple.*]

1. Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience.

They warned them that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty, to the offence of their weak brethren which were *scrupulous.* *Hooker.*

Some birds, inhabitants of the waters, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the *scrupulous* are allowed them on fish-days. *Locke.*

2. Given to objections; captious.

Equality of two domestick powers
Breeds *scrupulous* faction. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

3. Nice; doubtful.

As the cause of a war ought to be just, the justice of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure, not *scrupulous.* *Bacon.*

4. Careful; vigilant; cautious.

I have been the more *scrupulous* and wary, in regard the inferences from these observations are of importance. *Woodward.*

SCRU'PULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scrupulous.*] Carefully; nicely; anxiously.

The duty consists not *scrupulously* in minutes and half hours. *Bp. Taylor.*

Henry V. manifestly derived his courage from his piety, and was *scrupulously* careful not to ascribe the success of it to himself. *Addison, Freeholder.*

SCRU'PULOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *scrupulous.*] The state of being scrupulous.

Others by their weakness, and fear, and *scrupulousness*, cannot fully satisfy their own thoughts. *Fuller, Mod. of the Ch. of Eng.* p. 56.

If the like *scrupulousness* was observed in registring the smallest changes in profane authors. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 32.

SCRU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *scrutor*, Latin.] Discoverable by inquiry.

Shall we think God so *scrutable*, or ourselves so penetrating, that none of his secrets can escape us. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

SCRUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*scrutor*, Lat.] Search; examination; inquiry. *Dict.*

SCRUTA'TOR.† *n. s.* [*scrutateur*, Fr. from *scrutor*, Lat.] Enquirer; searcher; examiner.

The *scrutators* were two of the seculars. *Hales, Lett. from the Synod of Dort,* (1618,) p. 2.

In process of time, from being a simple *scrutator*, an archdeacon became to have jurisdiction more amply. *Ayliffe.*

SCRUTINE'ER. *n. s.* [*scrutator*, Lat.] A searcher; an examiner.

SCRU'TINOUS. *adj.* [from *scrutiny.*] Captious; full of inquiries. A word little used.

Age is froward, uneasy, *scrutinous*,
Hard to be pleas'd, and parsimonious. *Denham.*

To SCRU'TINIZE. } *v. a.* [from *scrutiny.*] To search;
To SCRU'TINY. } to examine.

The compromissarii should chuse according to the votes of such, whose votes they were obliged to *scrutinize.* *Ayliffe.*

SCRU'TINY.† *n. s.* [*scrutine*, old French; *scrutinium*, Lat. The Saxon verb ꞅcꞃuꞇnian, to scrutiny, has been used.] Enquiry; search; examination with nicety.

In the *scrutinies* for righteousness and judgement, when it is inquired whether such a person be a good man or no, the meaning is not, what does he believe or hope, but what he loves. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *scrutiny*, that I might learn
In what degree or meaning thou art call'd
The Son of God. *Milton, P. R.*

They that have designed exactness and deep *scrutiny*, have taken some one part of nature. *Hale.*

Their difference to measure, and to reach,
Reason well rectify'd must nature teach;
And these high *scrutinies* are subjects fit
For man's all-searching and enquiring wit. *Denham.*

We are admonished of want of charity to others, and want of a Christian *scrutiny* and examination into ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

When any argument of great importance is managed with that warmth which a serious conviction of it generally inspires, somewhat may easily escape, even from a wary pen, which will not bear the test of a severe *scrutiny.* *Atterbury.*

These, coming not within the *scrutiny* of human senses, cannot be examined by them, or attested by any body. *Locke.*

SCRUTOI'RE. *n. s.* [for *scritoire*, or *escritoire.*] A case of drawers for writing.

I locked up these papers in my *scrutoire*, and my *scrutoire* came to be unlocked. *Prior.*

To SCRUZE. *v. a.* [Perhaps from *screw.* This word, though now disused by writers, is still preserved, at least in its corruption, *to scrouge*, in the London jargon.] To squeeze; to compress.

Tho' up he caught him twixt his puissant hands,
And having *scruz* out of his carrion corse
The loathful life, now loos'd from sinful bands,
Upon his shoulders carried him. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To SCUD.† *v. n.* [*squittire*, Italian; *skutta*, Swedish; *skiotur*, swift, Icelandick.]

1. To flee; to run away with precipitation.

The vote was no sooner passed, but away they *scudded* to the next lake. *L'Estrange.*

The frighted satyrs, that in woods delight,
Now into plains with prick'd-up ears take flight;
And *scudding* thence, while they their horn-feet ply,
About their sires the little sylvans cry. *Dryden.*

Away the frighted spectre *scuds*,
And leaves my lady in the suds. *Swift.*

2. To be carried precipitately before a tempest: applied to a ship.

To SCUD.* *v. a.* To pass over quickly.

A shepherd, from the lofty brow
Of some proud cliff, surveys his lessening flock
In snowy groups diffusive *scud* the vale.
Shenstone, Ruin'd Abbey.

SCUD.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A cloud swiftly driven by the wind.

The combat thickens, like the storm that flies
From westward, when the showery *scuds* arise. *Dryden.*

To SCU'DDLE. *v. n.* [from *scud.*] To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation. A low word: commonly pronounced *scuttle.*

SCU'FFLE.† *n. s.* [This word is derived by Skinner from *shuffle.* Dr. Johnson. — It seems to be directly from the Swedish *skuffa,* "animo irato impetere," to push angrily; to jostle. See Serenius.] A confused quarrel; a tumultuous broil.

His captain's heart,
In the *scuffles* of great fights hath burst
The buckles on his breast. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Avowed Atheists, placing themselves in the seat of the scorner, take much pleasing divertisement, by deriding our eager *scuffles* about that which they think nothing.
Dec. of Chr. Piety.

The dog leaps upon the serpent, and tears it to pieces; but in the *scuffle* the cradle happened to be overturned.
L'Estrange.

Popish missionaries mix themselves in these dark *scuffles,* and animate the mob to such outrages and insults. *Addison.*

To SCU'FFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight confusedly and tumultuously.

I must confess I've seen in former days,
The best knights in the world, and *scuffled* in some frays.
Drayton.

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantage in the field, in an orderly way, than *scuffle* with an undisciplined rabble.
King Charles.

To SCUG.* *v. a.* [*skugga,* Swedish, shade.] To hide. Used in the north of England, according to Grose.

To SCULK.† *v. n.* [*sculcke,* Danish. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius more satisfactorily refers our word to the Su. Goth. *skiolka,* to seek hiding-places; from *skiol, skiul,* Icel. and Su. Goth. a covert or hiding-place.] To lurk in hiding-places; to lie close.

Are not you he that rather than you durst go an industrious voyage, being pressed to the islands, *skulk'd* till the fleet was gone? *Beaum. and Fl. Love's Cure.*

It has struck on a sudden into such a reputation, that it scorns any longer to *sculk,* but owns itself publickly.
Gov. of the Tongue.

Fearing to be seen, within a bed
Of coleworts he conceal'd his wily head;
There *sculk'd* til afternoon, and watch'd his time. *Dryden.*

My prophets and my sophists finish'd here
Their civil efforts of the verbal war:
Not so my rabbins and logicians yield;
Retiring still they combat; from the field
Of open arms unwilling they depart,
And *sculk* behind the subterfuge of art. *Prior.*

No news of Phyl! the bridegroom came,
And thought his bride had *sculk'd* for shame;
Because her father us'd to say
The girl had such a bashful way. *Swift.*

SCU'LKER. *n. s.* [from *sculk.*] A lurker; one that hides himself for shame or mischief.

SCULL.† *n. s.* [It is derived by Skinner from *shell,* in some provinces called *shull;* as *testa* and *teste,* or *tête,* signify the head. Lye observes more satisfactorily, that *skola* is in Icelandick the *skull* of an animal. Dr. Johnson. — Still the derivation is the same, as that of the word to which the *scull* is resembled. See Wachter in V. SCHALE. "Plures habet significatus, à notione *tegendi* desumptos; et hæc notio oritur à verbo Scandico antiquissimo *skyla, skiule,* tegere. — Composita, *hirnschale,* cranium, os quo cerebrum tegitur; *nusschale,* cortex nucis."]

1. The bone which incases and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head.

Fractures of the *scull* are at all times very dangerous, as the brain becomes affected from the pressure. *Sharp.*

2. A small boat; a cockboat. [See the etymology in SCULLER.] *Sherwood.*

3. One who rows a cockboat.

Like caitiff vile, that for misdeed
Rides with his face to rump of steed
Or rowing *scull,* he's fain to love,
Look one way and another move. *Hudibras.*

4. [Sceole, Sax. an assembly; a great collection of persons; and thence applied to *shoals* of fish: not peculiar to Milton, as Dr. Johnson states it, confining the word to his poetical style; but common in our old language. "*Scull* of fish," Prompt. Parv. and Barret. "*examen* vel *agmen* piscium." "*Scull,* a company of fish swimming together." Cockeram, and Bullokar. Mr. Horne Tooke and Dr. Jamieson deduce ꞅceole from ꞅcylan, to separate, *skilia,* Su. Goth. a *scull* seeming to signify one company *disjoined* from another.] A shoal of fish. The word is still applied, on the coast of Norfolk and Suffolk, to herrings.

They fly, or die, like scaled *sculls*
Before the belching whale. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Each bay
With fry innumerable swarm, and shoals
Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales
Glide under the green wave, in *sculls* that oft
Bank the mid sea. *Milton, P. L.*

SCU'LLCAP. *n. s.* [*scull* and *cap.*]

1. A headpiece.
2. A nightcap.

SCU'LLER.† *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skiola* is, in Icelandick, a sort of vessel; and *escuelle* in French, a dish. Dr. Johnson. — Translatum videtur à Sueth. *skol,* fluxus aquæ; Goth. *skiola,* Sueth. *skyla,* vas quoddam, à *skoelja,* perfundere, eluere. Serenius.]

1. A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower.

Her soul already was consign'd to fate,
And shiv'ring in the leaky *sculler* sate. *Dryden.*

They hire their *sculler,* and, when once aboard,
Grow sick, and damn the climate like a lord. *Pope.*

2. One that rows a cockboat.

If they called a boat, says a waterman, I am first *sculler;* if they stept to the Rose to take a bottle, the drawer would cry, Friend, we sell no ale. *Swift.*

SCU'LLERY.† *n. s.* [from *skiola,* a vessel, Icelandick; or *escuelle,* French, a dish. Dr. Johnson. — From the Icel. *skola,* Su. Goth. *skoelja,* to wash.

Serenius, and Ihre. But the former derivation is the immediate one. See also SCULLION.] The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept.

Pyreicus was famous for counterfeiting base things, as pitchers, a *scullery*, and setting rogues together by the ears. *Peacham.*

SCU'LLION.† *n. s.* [*sculier*, old French; "officier qui a soin de la vaisselle et des plats." Lacombe. This refers to the other old word *escuelle*, a dish.] The lowest domestick servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen.

I must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a-cursing like a very drab,
A *scullion*, fye upon't! foh! about my brain. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

If the gentleman hath lain there, get the cook, the stablemen, and the *scullion*, to stand in his way. *Swift.*

SCU'LLIONLY.* *adj.* [from *scullion.*] Low; base; worthless.

This fellow brought forth his *scullionly* paraphrase on St. Paul. *Milton, Colasterion.*

To SCULP. *v. a.* [*sculpo*, Latin; *sculper*, Fr.] To carve; to engrave. A word not in use.

O, that the tenor of my just complaint
Were *sculpt* with steel on rocks of adamant! *Sandys.*

SCU'LPTILE.† *adj.* [*sculptilis*, Latin.] Made by carving.

In a silver medal is upon one side Moses horned, and on the reverse the commandment against *sculptile* images. *Brown.*

All carved images they abhor, and anathematize the adorers of *sculptile* representations. *Ricaut, State of the Greek Ch.* p. 322.

SCU'LPTOR. *n. s.* [*sculptor*, Latin; *sculpteur*, Fr.] A carver; one who cuts wood or stone into images.

Thy shape's in every part
So clean, as might instruct the *sculptor's* art. *Dryden.*

The Latin poets give the epithets of *trifidum* and *trisulcum* to the thunderbolt, from the *sculptors* and painters that lived before them, that had given it three forks. *Addison.*

SCU'LPTURE. *n. s.* [*sculptura*, Latin; *sculpture*, French.]

1. The art of carving wood, or hewing stone into images.

Then *sculpture* and her sister arts revive,
Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live. *Pope.*

2. Carved work.

Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze with bossy *sculptures* graven. *Milton, P. L.*

There too, in living *sculpture*, might be seen
The mad affection of the Cretan queen. *Dryden.*

3. The art of engraving on copper.

To SCU'LPTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut; to engrave.

Gold, silver, ivory vases *sculptur'd* high,
There are who have not. *Pope.*

SCUM.† *n. s.* [*escume*, French; *schiuma*, Italian; *skum*, Danish; *schuym*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.— "In the Hebrew language *choma* signifies butter; we have prefixed an *s* or *hiss* before it, and thence have *scum*, butter being nothing but the valuable *skimming* of milk. And when we say the *scum* of the people, we mean the *refuse* of them; by a very easy metaphor, taken from the skimming of a boiling pot." Dr. Harris's Comment. on the 53d. Ch. of Isaiah, 2d ed. 1739. p. 199.]

1. That which rises to the top of any liquor.

The rest had several offices assigned;
Some to remove the *scum* as it did rise;
Others to bear the same away did mind;
And others it to use according to his kind. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The salt part of the water doth partly rise into a *scum* on the top, and partly goeth into a sediment in the bottom. *Bacon.*

Gather'd like *scum*, and settled to itself,
Self-fed and self-consum'd. *Milton, Comus.*

Away, ye *scum*,
That still rise upmost when the nation boils. *Dryden.*

They mix a medicine to foment their limbs,
With *scum* that on the molten silver swims. *Dryden.*

2. The dross; the refuse; the recrement; that part which is to be thrown away.

There flocked unto him all the *scum* of the Irish out of all places, that ere long he had a mighty army. *Spenser.*

Some forty gentlemen excepted, had we the very *scum* of the world, such as their friends thought it an exceeding good gain to be discharged of. *Ralegh, Ess.*

I told thee what would come
Of all thy vapouring, base *scum*. *Hudibras.*

The Scythian and Egyptian *scum*
Had almost ruin'd Rome. *Roscommon.*

You'll find, in these hereditary tales,
Your ancestors the *scum* of broken jails. *Dryden, Juv.*

The great and innocent are insulted by the *scum* and refuse of the people. *Addison, Freeholder.*

To SCUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear off the scum: commonly written and spoken *skim.*

A second multitude
Severing each kind, and *scumm'd* the bullion dross. *Milton, P. L.*

Hear, ye sullen powers below;
Hear, ye taskers of the dead:
You that boiling cauldrons blow,
You that *scum* the molten lead! *Dryden, and Lee, Oedipus.*

What corns swim upon the top of the brine, *scum* off. *Mortimer, Husbandry*

SCU'MBER. *n. s.* [from *scum.*] The dung of a fox. *Ainsworth.*

SCU'MMER.† *n. s.* [*escumoir*, French.] A vessel with which liquor is scummed, commonly called a *skimmer.*

The salt, after its crystallizing, falls down to the bottom, and they take it out by wooden *scummers*, and put it in frails. *Ray, Rem.* p. 120.

SCU'PPER *Holes.*† *n. s.* [*schoepen*, Dutch, to draw off.]

1. In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea. The leathers over those holes are called *scupper* leathers, and the nails with which they are fastened *scupper* nails. *Bailey.*

The blood at *scupper holes* run out. *Ward.*

2. Simply, *scuppers.*

Her *scuppers* may be left unset, whereby the water runs down her timbers years together. *Maydman, Navel Speculat.* (1691,) p. 73.

SCURF.† *n. s.* [ꞅcuꞃꝼ, Saxon; *skurf*, Dan. *schorft*, Teut. *skorf*, Su. Goth. from *skorpa*, crusta, according to Serenius.]

1. A kind of dry miliary scab.

Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honourable eld,
Was overgrown with *scurf* and filthy scald. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The virtue of his hands
Was lost among Pactolus' sands,
Against whose torrent while he swims,
The golden *scurf* peels off his limbs. *Swift.*

2. A soil or stain adherent.

Then are they happy, when by length of time
The *scurf* is worn away of each committed crime,
No speck is left. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing sticking on the surface.

There stood a hill, whose grisly top
Shone with a glossy *scurf.* *Milton, P. L.*

Upon throwing in a stone the water boils; and at the same time are seen little flakes of *scurf* rising up. *Addison.*

SCU'RFINESS.† *n. s.* [from *scurf.*] The state of being scurfy.

In wretched beggary,
And maungy misery,
In lousy lothsumnesse,
And scabbed *scorffynesse*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 81.

SCU'RFY.* *adj.* [from *scurf*.] Having scurf or scabs. Dr. Johnson has used it in defining *scurfiness*.

SCU'RRILE.† *adj.* [*scurrilis*, Latin. Dr. Johnson writes this word *scurril*; but it is most usual to write it *scurrile*, as *fragile*, *docile*, *hostile*, *gracile*, &c.] Low; mean; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jocose.

With him, Patroclus,
Upon a lazy bed, the live-long day
Breaks *scurril* jests *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Scurrile talk, obscene actions. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 496.

Were it not for quaffing, ribaldry, dalliance, *scurrile* profaneness, these men would be dull, and (as we say) dead on the nest! *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 7.

Nothing can conduce more to letters than to examine the writings of the ancients, — provided the plagues of judging and pronouncing against them be away; such as envy, bitterness, precipitation, impudence, and *scurril* scoffing. *B. Jonson.*

Thou mov'st me more by barely naming him,
Than all thy foul unmanner'd *scurril* taunts. *Dryden.*

SCURRI'LITY. *n. s.* [*scurrilité*, Fr. *scurrilitas*, Lat.] Grossness of reproach; lewdness of jocularity; mean buffoonery.

Good master Holofernes, purge; so it shall please you to abrogate *scurrility*. *Shakspeare.*

Banish *scurrility* and profaneness, and restrain the licentious insolence of poets. *Dryden.*

SCU'RRILOUS. *adj.* [*scurrilis*, Lat.] Grossly opprobrious; using such language as only the license of a buffoon can warrant; lewdly jocular; vile; low.

Scurrilous and more than satyrical immodesty. *Hooker.*

Let him approach singing. Forewarn him that he use no *scurrilous* words in's tunes. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

How often is a person, whose intentions are to do good by the works he publishes, treated in as *scurrilous* a manner as if he were an enemy to mankind? *Addison, Freeholder.*

Their characters have been often treated with the utmost barbarity and injustice by *scurrilous* and enraged orators. *Swift.*

SCU'RRILOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scurrilous*.] With gross reproach; with low buffoonery; with lewd merriment.

Such men there are, who have written *scurrilously* against me, without any provocation. *Dryden.*

It is barbarous incivility *scurrilously* to sport with that which others count religion. *Tillotson.*

SCU'RRILOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *scurrilous*.] Scurrility; baseness of manners.

SCU'RVILY. *adv.* [from *scurvy*.] Vilely; basely; coarsely. It is seldom used but in a ludicrous sense.

Look i' your glass now,
And see how *scurvily* that countenance shews;
You would be loth to own it. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

This alters the whole complexion of an action, that would otherwise look but very *scurvily*, and makes it perfect. *South.*

The clergy were never more learned, or so *scurvily* treated. *Swift.*

SCU'RVINESS.* *n. s.* [from *scurvy*.] State of being scurvy. *Sherwood.*

SCU'RVY. *adj.* [from *scurf*, *scurfy*, *scurvy*.]

1. Scabbed; covered with scabs; diseased with the scurvy.

Whatsoever man be *scurvy* or scabbed. *Lev.* xxi. 20.

2. Vile; bad; sorry; worthless; contemptible; offensive.

I know him for a man divine and holy;
Not *scurvy*, nor a temporary meddler. *Shakspeare.*

This is a very *scurvy* tune to sing to a man's funeral. *Shakspeare.*

He spoke *scurvy* and provoking terms
Against your honour. *Shakspeare.*

A crane, which is but very *scurvy* meat, lays but two eggs. *Cheyne.*

It would be convenient to prevent the excess of drink, with that *scurvy* custom of taking tobacco. *Swift.*

SCU'RVY. *n. s.* [from *scurf*. This word was, I believe, originally an adjective.] A distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongst those such as inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils, near stagnating water, fresh or salt; invading chiefly in the Winter such as are sedentary, or live upon salted or smoaked flesh and fish, or quantities of unfermented farinaceous vegetables, and drink bad water. *Arbuthnot.*

SCU'RVYGRASS.† *n. s.* [*scurvy* and *grass*; *cochlearia*, Lat.] The plant spoonwort. *Miller.*

Some *scurvigrass* do bring,
That inwardly apply'd's a wondrous sovereign thing. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 18.

'SCUSES. For *excuses*.

I shifted him away,
And laid good '*scuses* on your exstasy. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

SCUT. *n. s.* [*skott*, Icelandick.] The tail of those animals whose tails are very short, as a hare.

In the hare it is aversely seated, and in its distension inclines unto the coccix or *scut*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He fled to earth; but first it cost him dear,
He left his *scut* behind, and half an ear. *Swift.*

SCU'TAGE.* *n. s.* [*scutagium*, low Lat. from *scutum*, a shield.] Escuage, in ancient customs. See ESCUAGE.

SCU'TCHEON. *n. s.* [*scuccione*, Italian; from *scutum*, Lat.] The shield represented in heraldry; the ensigns armorial of a family. See ESCUTCHEON.

And thereto had she that *scutcheon* of her desires, supported by certain badly diligent ministers. *Sidney.*

Your *scutcheons*, and your signs of conquest, shall
Hang in what place you please. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Honour is a meer *scutcheon*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The chiefs about their necks the *scutcheons* wore
With orient pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryden.*

SCUTE'LLATED. *adj.* [*scutella*, Lat.] Divided into small surfaces.

It seems part of the *scutellated* bone of a sturgeon, being flat, of a porous or cellular constitution. *Woodward.*

SCU'TIFORM. *adj.* [*scutiformis*, Lat.] Shaped like a shield.

SCU'TTLE.† *n. s.* [*scutella*, Lat. *scuitell*, Celt. Ainsworth. ſcuttel, Saxon.]

1. A wide shallow basket, so named from a dish or platter which it resembles in form.

A *scuttle* or skrein to rid soil fro' the corn. *Tusser.*

The earth and stones they are fain to carry from under their feet in *scuttles* and baskets. *Hakewill on Providence.*

2. A small grate.

To the hole in the door have a small *scuttle*, to keep in what mice are there. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. [*escotillon*, Spanish.] A hole in the deck to let down into the ship. *Minsheu.*

4. [From *scud*.] A quick pace; a short run; a pace of affected precipitation. This is properly *scuddle*.

She went with an easy *scuttle* out of the shop. *Spectator.*

To SCU'TTLE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut holes in the deck or sides of a ship, when stranded or overset, and continuing to float on the surface. *Chambers.*

To SCU'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *scud* or *scuddle*.] To run with affected precipitation.

The old fellow *scuttled* out of the room. *Arbuthnot.*

SCYTHE.* See SITHE.

To **SCYTHE.*** See *To* SITHE.

To **SDAIN.†** } *v. a.* [*sdegnare*, Ital.] To disdain.
To **SDEIN.** } Obsolete.

For doubt of being *sdayned.* — *Spenser, F. Q.*
Unfitting thee, and *sdeyned* of thy skill. — *Drayton, Shep. Garl.* 1593.

Lifted up so high,
I *sdein'd* subjection. — *Milton, P. L.*

SDAIN.* *n. s.* Disdain.

So she departed full of grief and *sdaine.* — *Spenser, F. Q.*

SDE'INFUL. *adj.* Disdainful.

They now, puft up with *sdeinful* insolence,
Despise the brood of blessed sapience. — *Spenser.*

SEA. *n. s.* [ſæ, Saxon; *see*, or *zee*, Dutch.]

1. The ocean; the water, opposed to the *land.*

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
Thy multitudinous *sea* incarnardine,
Making the green one red. — *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The rivers run into the *sea.* — *Carew.*

He made the *sea*, and all that is therein. — *Ex.* xx. 11.

So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air,
So working *seas* settle and purge the wine. — *Davies.*

Amphibious between *sea* and land
The river horse. — *Milton, P. L.*

The pilot ———
Moors by his side under the lee, while night
Invests the *sea.* — *Milton, P. L.*

Small fragments of shells, broken by storms on some shores, are used for manuring of *sea* land. — *Woodward.*

They put to *sea* with a fleet of three hundred sail. — *Arbuthnot.*

Sea racing dolphins are train'd for our motion,
Moony tides swelling to roll us ashore. — *Dryden's Albion.*

But like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves
The raging tempest, and the rising waves,
Propp'd on himself he stands: his solid sides
Wash off the *sea* weeds, and the sounding tides. — *Dryden.*

The *sea* could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world. — *Bentley.*

So when the first bold vessel dar'd the *seas*,
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his strain,
While Argo saw her kindred trees
Descend from Pelion to the main. — *Pope.*

2. A collection of water; a lake.

By the *sea* of Galilee. — *St. Matt.* iv. 18.

3. Proverbially for any large quantity.

That *sea* of blood which hath in Ireland been barbarously shed, is enough to drown in eternal infamy and misery the malicious author and instigator of its effusion. — *King Charles.*

4. Any thing rough and tempestuous.

To sorrow abandon'd, but worse felt within,
And in a troubled *sea* of passion tost. — *Milton, P. L.*

5. *Half* SEAS *over.* Half drunk.

The whole magistracy was pretty well disguised before I gave 'em the slip: our friend the alderman was *half seas over* before the bonfire was out. — *Spectator.*

SEA is often used in composition, as will appear in the following examples.

SEABA'NK.* [*sea* and *bank.*]

1. The sea-shore.

I was, the other day, talking on the *sea-bank* with certain Venetians. — *Shakspeare, Othello.*

2. A fence to keep the sea within bounds. So used in the north.

SE'ABAR. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *bar*; *hirundo piscis*, Lat.] The sea-swallow.

SEABA'T.* *n. s.* [*sea* and *bat.*] A sort of flying fish. — *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

SEABA'THED.* *adj.* [*sea* and *bathed.*] Bathed or dipped in the sea.

Sea-bath'd Hesperus, who brings
Night on. — *Sandys, Chr. Pass.* (1640,) p. 80.

SEABE'AST.* *n. s.* [*sea* and *beast.*] A large or monstrous animal of the sea.

That *sea-beast*
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim the ocean stream. — *Milton, P. L.*

SE'ABEAT.† } *adj.* [*sea* and *beat.*] Dashed by the
SEABE'ATEN. } waves of the sea.

The sovereign of seas he blames in vain,
That, once *sea-beat*, will to sea again. — *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Ships — both extremely *sea-beaten*, and at last wracked. — *Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth.*

Darkness cover'd o'er
The face of things: along the *sea-beat* shore
Satiate we slept. — *Pope, Odyss.*

SE'ABOARD.* *adv.* Towards the sea: a naval word.

SE'ABOAT. *n. s.* [*sea* and *boat.*] Vessel capable to bear the sea.

Shipwrecks were occasioned by their ships being bad *seaboats*, and themselves but indifferent seamen. — *Arbuthnot.*

SE'ABORD.* } *adj.* [*sea* and *border.*] Bordering
SEABO'RDERING. } on the sea.

There shall a lion from the *sea-bord* wood
Of Neustria come roring. — *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. iii. 47.

Those *sea-bordering* shores of ours that point at France. — *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 17.

SE'ABORN. *adj.* [*sea* and *born.*] Born of the sea; produced by the sea.

Like Neptune and his *sea-born* niece, shall be
The shining glories of the land and sea. — *Waller.*

All these in order march, and marching sing
The warlike actions of their *sea-born* king. — *Dryden.*

SE'ABOUND.* } *adj.* [*sea* and *bound.*] Bounded by
SEABO'UNDED. } the sea.

Our *sea-bounded* Britainy. — *Mir. for Mag.* p. 573.

Subject all nations to thy throne,
And make the *sea-bound* earth thine own. — *Sandys, Ps.* p. 2.

SE'ABOY. *n. s.* [*sea* and *boy.*] Boy employed on shipboard.

Can'st thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet *seaboy* in an hour so rude,
And in the calmest and the stillest night
Deny it to a king? — *Shakspeare.*

SE'ABREACH. *n. s.* [*sea* and *breach.*] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

To an impetuous woman, tempests and *seabreaches* are nothing. — *L'Estrange.*

SE'ABREEZE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *breeze.*] Wind blowing from the sea.

Hedges, in most places, would be of great advantage to shelter the grass from the *seabreeze.* — *Mortimer.*

SE'ABUILT. *adj.* [*sea* and *built.*] Built for the sea.

Borne each by other in a distant line,
The *seabuilt* forts in dreadful order move. — *Dryden.*

SEACA'BBAGE. *n. s.* [*crambe*, Lat.] Seacolewort. A plant.

It hath fleshy leaves like those of the cabbage. — *Miller.*

SE'ACALF. *n. s.* [*sea* and *calf*; *phoca.*] The seal.

The *seacalf*, or seal, is so called from the noise he makes like a calf: his head comparatively not big, shaped rather like an otter's, with teeth like a dog's, and mustaches like those of a cat: his body long, and all over hairy: his forefeet, with fingers clawed, but not divided, yet fit for going: his hinder feet, more properly fins, and fitter for swimming, as being an amphibious animal. The female gives suck, as the porpess, and other viviparous fishes. — *Grew, Mus.*

SE'ACAP. *n. s.* [*sea* and *cap.*] Cap made to be worn on shipboard.

I know your favour well,
Though now you have no *seacap* on your head. *Shakspeare.*

SE'ACARD.* *n. s.* [*sea* and *card.*] The mariner's card. See CARD.

It is as absurd as to affirme, out of the *sea-card*, of one and the same wind, that it stands north-south! *Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c.* p. 82.

We are all like *sea-cards;*
All our endeavours, and our motions,
(As they do to the north,) still point at beauty. *Beaum. and Fl. Chances.*

SE'ACARP. *n. s.* [*sea* and *carp; turdus marinus,* Lat.] A spotted fish that lives among stones and rocks.

SE'ACHANGE.* *n. s.* [*sea* and *change.*] Change effected by the sea.

Full fathom five thy father lies;
Of his bones are coral made;
Those are pearls that were his eyes;
Nothing of him that doth fade,
But doth suffer a *sea-change.* *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

SE'ACHART. *n. s.* [*sea* and *chart.*] Map on which only the coasts are delineated.

The situation of the parts of the earth are better learned by a map or *seachart,* than reading the description. *Watts.*

SE'ACIRCLED.* *adj.* [*sea* and *circle.*] Surrounded by the sea.

The daughters of *sea-circled* Tyre. *Sandys, Ps.* p. 72.

SE'ACOAL. *n. s.* [*sea* and *coal.*] Coal, so called, not because found in the sea, but because brought to London by sea; pitcoal.

We'll have a posset soon at the latter end of a *seacoal* fire. *Shakspeare.*

Seacoal lasts longer than charcoal. *Bacon.*

This pulmonique indisposition of the air is very much heightened, where a great quantity of *seacoal* is burnt. *Harvey.*

SE'ACOAST. *n. s.* [*sea* and *coast.*] Shore; edge of the sea.

The venturous mariner that way,
Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,
Which all along the southern *seacoast* lay:
For safety's sake that same his seamark made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Upon the *seacoast* are many parcels of land that would pay well for the taking in. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

SE'ACOB. *n. s.* [*gavia,* Lat.] A bird, called also seagull.

SEACO'MPASS. *n. s.* [*sea* and *compass.*] The card and needle of mariners.

The needle in the *seacompass* still moving but to the north point only, with moveor immotus, notified the respective constancy of the gentleman to one only. *Camden, Rem.*

SE'ACOOT. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *coot; fulica marina,* Lat.] Sea-fowl, like the moorhen.

SEACO'RMORANT, or *Seadrake.* *n. s.* [from *sea* and *cormorant; corvus marinus,* Lat.] A seacrow.

SE'ACOW. *n. s.* [*sea* and *cow.*] The manatee.

The *seacow* is of the cetaceous kind. It grows to fifteen feet long, and to seven or eight in circumference: its head is like that of a hog, but longer, and more cylindrick; its eyes are small, and it has no external ears, but only two little apertures. Its lips are thick, and it has two long tusks standing out. It has two fins, which stand forward on the breast like hands, whence the Spaniards called it *manatee.* The female has two round breasts placed between the pectoral fins. The skin is very thick and hard, and not scaly, but hairy. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

SE'ACROW.* *n. s.* [*sea* and *crow.*] A name given to the seagull.

SE'ADOG. *n. s.* [*sea* and *dog.*] Perhaps the shark.

Fierce *seadogs* devour the mangled friends. *Roscommon.*

When, stung with hunger, she embroils the flood,
The *seadog* and the dolphin are her food. *Pope, Odyss.*

SEADRA'GON.* *n. s.* [*sea* and *dragon;* ſæ-ðꞃaca, Sax.] A sea-fish, called also the viver. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

SE'AEAR. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *ear; auris marina,* Lat.] A sea-plant.

SE'AEEL.* *n. s.* [*sea* and *eel;* ſæ-æl, Sax.] The conger. See CONGER.

SE'AENCIRCLED.* *adj.* [*sea* and *encircle.*] Surrounded by the sea.

Rouse, and wing,
The prosperous sail from every growing port,
Uninjur'd, round the *sea-encircled* globe. *Thomson, Autumn.*

SEAFA'RER. *n. s.* [*sea* and *fare.*] A traveller by sea; a mariner.

They stiffly refused to vail their bonnets by the summons of those towns, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by the better enabled *seafarers.* *Carew.*

A wandering merchant, he frequents the main,
Some mean *seafarer* in pursuit of gain;
Studious of freight, in naval trade well skill'd;
But dreads the athletick labours of the field. *Pope.*

SEAFA'RING. *adj.* [*sea* and *fare.*] Travelling by sea.

My wife fasten'd him unto a small spare mast,
Such as *seafaring* men provide for storms. *Shakspeare.*

It was death to divert the ships of *seafaring* people, against their will, to other uses than they were appointed. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'AFENNEL. The same with SAMPHIRE.

SE'AFIGHT. *n. s.* [*sea* and *fight.*] Battle of ships; battle on the sea.

Seafights have been often final to the war; but this is when princes set up their rest upon the battles. *Bacon.*

If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than it is, we should, in the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep than in the middle of a *seafight.* *Locke.*

This fleet they recruited with two hundred sail, whereof they lost ninety-three in a *seafight.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

SE'AFISH.* *n. s.* [ſæ-ꝼiſcaſ, Sax.] Fish that live in the sea.

SE'AFOWL. *n. s.* [*sea* and *fowl.*] Birds that live at sea.

The bills of curlews, and many other *seafowl,* are very long, to enable them to hunt for the worms. *Derham.*

A *seafowl* properly represents the passage of a deity over the seas. *Broome.*

A length of ocean and unbounded sky,
Which scarce the *seafowl* in a year o'er-fly. *Pope.*

SE'AGARLAND.* *n. s.* An herb.

SE'AGIRDLES. *n. s.* pl. [*fungus phasganoides,* Lat.] A sort of sea-mushrooms.

SE'AGIRT. *adj.* [*sea* and *girt.*] Girded or encircled by the sea.

Neptune, besides the sway
Of every salt flood and each ebbing stream,
Took in by lot, 'twixt high and nether Jove,
Imperial rule of all the *seagirt* isles. *Milton, Comus.*

Telemachus, the blooming heir
Of *seagirt* Ithaca, demands my care;
'Tis mine to form his green unpractis'd years
In sage debates. *Pope.*

SE'AGOD.* *n. s.* One of the fabulous deities of the sea.

Weever — doth holiness retain
Above his fellow-floods; whose healthful virtues taught,
Hath of the *sea-gods* oft caus'd Weever to be sought. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 11.

There the highest-going billows crown,
Until some lusty *sea-god* pull'd them down.
B. Jonson, Masques.

SE'AGOWN.* *n. s.* [*sea* and *gown.*] A mariner's short-sleeved gown. *Sherwood.*

Up from my cabin,
My *sea-gown* scarf'd about me, in the dark
Grop'd I to find them out. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

SE'AGRASS. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *grass*; *alga*, Lat.] An herb growing on the sea-shore.

SE'AGREEN. *adj.* [*sea* and *green.*] Resembling the colour of the distant sea; cerulean.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their mixtures, as green, scarlet, purple, and *seagreen*, come in by the eyes. *Locke.*

Upon his urn reclin'd,
His *seagreen* mantle waving in the wind,
The god appear'd. *Pope.*

SE'AGREEN. *n. s.* Saxifrage. A plant.

SE'AGULL.† *n. s.* [*sea* and *gull.*] A bird common on the sea-coasts, of a light gray colour; sometimes called the *seacrow.*

Seagulls, when they flock together from the sea towards the shores, foreshow rain and wind. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Bitterns, herons, and *seagulls*, are great enemies to fish. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

SEAHE'DGEHOG. *n. s.* [*echinus.*] A kind of sea shell-fish.

The *seahedgehog* is enclosed in a round shell, fashioned as a loaf of bread, wrought and pinched, and guarded by an outer skin full of prickles, as the land-urchin. *Carew.*

SE'AHOG. *n. s.* [*sea* and *hog.*] The porpus.

SE'AHOLLY. *n. s.* [*eryngium*, Lat.] A plant.

The species are, *seaholly*, or eryngo. Common eryngo. The roots of the first are candied, and sent to London for medicinal use, being the true eryngo. *Miller.*

SE'AHOLM. *n. s.* [*sea* and *holm.*]

1. A small uninhabited island.
2. Seaholly. A kind of sea-weed.

Cornwall bringeth forth greater store of *sea-holm* and samphire than any other county. *Carew.*

SE'AHORSE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *horse.*]

1. A fish of a very singular form, as we see it dried, and of the needle-fish kind. It is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part. Its colour, as we see it dried, is a deep reddish brown; and its tail is turned round under the belly. *Hill, Mat. Med.*
2. The morse.

Part of a large tooth, round and tapering: a tusk of the morse, or waltrons, called by some the *seahorse.* *Woodward.*

3. The medical and the poetical *seahorse* seem very different. By the *seahorse* Dryden means probably the hippotamus.

Seahorses, floundering in the slimy mud,
Toss'd up their heads, and dash'd the ooze about 'em. *Dryden.*

SE'ALIKE.* *adj.* [ꞅæ-lic, Sax.] Resembling the sea.

Scarce the muse
Dares stretch her wing o'er this enormous mass
Of rushing water; scarce she dares attempt
The *sealike* Plata. *Thomson, Summer.*

SE'AMAID.† *n. s.* [*sea* and *maid.*]

1. A mermaid.

Certain stars shot from their spheres,
To hear the *sea-maid's* musick. *Shakspeare, Mid. N. Dr.*

2. A water-nymph.

You fisher-boyes, and *sea-maids'* dainty crew,
Farewell! for Thomalin will seek a new
And more respectful stream: ungrateful Chame, adieu!
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Eclog. ii. st. 21.

SE'AMALL.* *n. s.* A kind of seagull. *Ray.*

SE'AMAN.†* *n. s.* [ꞅæ-man, Sax. *nauta.*]

1. A sailor; a navigator; a mariner.

She, looking out,
Beholds the fleet, and hears the *seamen* shout. *Denham.*

Seamen, through dismal storms, are wont
To pass the oyster-breeding Hellespont. *Evelyn.*

Æneas order'd
A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore,
A soldier's fauchion, and a *seaman's* oar;
Thus was his friend interr'd. *Dryden.*

By undergoing the hazards of the sea, and the company of common *seamen*, you make it evident you will refuse no opportunity of rendering yourself useful. *Dryden.*

Had they applied themselves to the increase of their strength by sea, they might have had the greatest fleet and the most *seamen* of any state in Europe. *Addison.*

2. Merman; the male of the mermaid.

Seals live at land and at sea, and porpuses have the warm blood and intrails of a hog, not to mention mermaids or *seamen.* *Locke.*

SE'AMANSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *seaman.*] Naval skill; good management of a ship.

Privateers and Moorish corsaires possess not the best *seamanship*, and very little discipline. *Burke, Consid. on the State of Affairs.*

SE'AMARK. *n. s.* [*sea* and *mark.*] Point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea, and serving the mariners as directions of their course.

Those white rocks,
Which all along the southern seacoast lay,
Threat'ning unheedy wreck and rash decay,
He for his safety's sake his *seamark* made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Though you do see me weapon'd,
Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
The very *seamark* of my utmost sail. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

They were executed at divers places upon the seacoast, for *seamarks* or lighthouses, to teach Perkins's people to avoid the coast. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

They are remembered with a brand of infamy fixt upon them, and set as sea-marks for those who observe them to avoid. *Dryden.*

The fault of others' sway,
He set as *seamarks* for himself to shun. *Dryden.*

SE'AMEW. *n. s.* [*sea* and *mew.*] A fowl that frequents the sea.

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals, and ores, and *sea-mews* clang. *Milton, P. L.*

The chough, the *sea-mew*, the loquacious crow,
Scream aloft. *Pope, Odyss.*

SEAMO'NSTER. *n. s.* [*sea* and *monster.*] Strange animal of the sea.

Sea-monsters give suck to their young. *Lam.* iv. 3.

Where luxury late reign'd, *sea-monsters* whelp. *Milton, P. L.*

SE'AMOSS.† *n. s.* [*sea* and *moss*; *corallium*, Lat.] Coral, which grows in the sea like a shrub, and, being taken out, becomes hard like a stone.

Some scurvigrass do bring;—
From Shepey *sea-moss* some, to cool his boyling blood.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 18.

SEANA'VELWORT. *n. s.* [*androsaces*, Lat.] An herb growing in Syria, by which great cures are performed.

SEANE'TTLE.* *n. s.* A sort of fish, (*urtica marina*, Lat.) Resembling a lump of stiff jelly.

Dr. Gaertner refers the urticæ marinæ, or *sea-nettles*, to the hydra of Linnæus, commonly called the polype. *Chambers.*

Se'anymph. *n. s.* [*sea* and *nymph.*] Goddess of the sea.

Virgil, after Homer's example, gives us a transformation of Æneas's ship into *sea-nymphs.* *Broome.*

Seao'nion. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

Se'aoose. *n. s.* [*sea* and *oose.*] The mud in the sea or shore.

All *sea-ooses* or oosy mud, and the mud of rivers, are of great advantage to all sorts of land. *Mortimer.*

Se'apad. *n. s.* [*stella marina*, Lat.] The star fish.

Seapa'nther. *n. s.* [*sea* and *panther*; *gabos*, Lat.] A fish like a lampry.

Se'apiece. *n. s.* [*sea* and *piece.*] A picture representing any thing at sea.

Painters often employ their pencils upon *sea-pieces.* *Addison.*

Se'apool. *n. s.* [*sea* and *pool.*] A lake of salt water.

I heard it wished, that all that land were a *sea-pool.* *Spenser.*

Se'aport.† *n. s.* [*sea* and *port.*] A harbour.

Scene, for the first act, in Venice; during the rest of the play, at a *sea-port* in Cyprus. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Se'aresembling.* *adj.* [*sea* and *resemble.*] Sea-like.

Jordan from two bubbling heads
His oft returning waters leads,
Till they their narrow bounds forsake,
And grow a *sea-resembling* lake. *Sandys, Chr. Pass.* p. 8.

Se'arisk. *n. s.* [*sea* and *risk.*] Hazard at sea.

He was so great an encourager of commerce, that he charged himself with all the *sea-risque* of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in the Winter. *Arbuthnot.*

Searo'bber.* *n. s.* [*sea* and *robber.*] A pirate; a sea-thief.

Trade is much disturbed by pirates and *sea-robbers.* *Milton, Lett. of State.*

Se'arocket. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

Se'aroom. *n. s.* [*sea* and *room.*] Open sea; spacious main.

There is *sea-room* enough for both nations, without offending one another. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

The bigger whale like some huge carrack lay,
Which wanteth *sea-room* with her foes to play. *Waller.*

Searo'ver.† *n. s.* [*sea* and *rove.*] A pirate.

A certain island long before dispeopled, and left waste by *sea-rovers.* *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 1.

Se'aruff. *n. s.* [*sea* and *ruff*; *orphus*, Lat.] A kind of sea fish.

Sease'rpent. *n. s.* [*sea* and *serpent*; *hydrus*, Lat.] A water serpent; an adder.

Sease'rvice. *n. s.* [*sea* and *service.*] Naval war.

You were pressed for the *sea-service*, and got off with much ado. *Swift, Direct. to Servants.*

Seasha'rk. *n. s.* [*sea* and *shark.*] A ravenous sea-fish.

Witches mummy, maw and gulf
Of the ravening salt *sea-shark.* *Shakspeare.*

Se'ashell. *n. s.* [*sea* and *shell.*] Shells found on the shore.

Sea-shells are great improvers of sour or cold land. *Mortimer.*

Seasho're. *n. s.* [*sea* and *shore.*] The coast of the sea.

That *sea-shore* where no more world is found,
But foaming billows breaking on the ground. *Dryden.*

Fournier gives an account of an earthquake in Peru, that reached three hundred leagues along the *sea-shore.* *Burnet.*

To say a man has a clear idea of any quantity, without knowing how great it is, is as reasonable as to say he has the positive idea of the number of the sands on the *sea-shore.* *Locke.*

Se'asick. *adj.* [*sea* and *sick.*] Sick, as new voyagers on the sea.

She began to be much *sea-sick*, extremity of weather continuing. *Shakspeare.*

Barbarossa was not able to come on shore, for that he was, as they said, *sea-sick*, and troubled with an ague. *Knolles.*

In love's voyage nothing can offend;
Women are never *sea-sick.* *Dryden, Juv.*

Weary and *sea-sick*, when in thee confin'd;
Now, for thy safety, cares distract my mind. *Swift.*

Seasi'de. *n. s.* [*sea* and *side.*] The edge of the sea.

Their camels were without number, as the sand by the *sea-side.* *Jud.* vii. 12.

There disembarking on the green *sea-side*,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide. *Pope.*

Seasu'rgeon. *n. s.* [*sea* and *surgeon.*] A chirurgeon employed on shipboard.

My design was to help the *sea-surgeon.* *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Seasurro'unded. *adj.* [*sea* and *surround.*] Encircled by the sea.

To *sea-surrounded* realms the gods assign
Small tract of fertile lawn, the least to mine. *Pope.*

Seate'rm. *n. s.* [*sea* and *term.*] Word of art used by the sea-men.

I agree with you in your censure of the *sea-terms* in Dryden's Virgil, because no terms of art, or cant words, suit the majesty of epick poetry. *Pope.*

Seathi'ef.* *n. s.* [ꞅæ-ðeoꝼ, Saxon.] A pirate.

The one be *sea-theeves*, suche as lye in the straights and corners of the sea, and take other mens goods from them by force. *Bp. of Chichester, Two Serm.* (1576,) C. i. b.

Seato'ad.* *n. s.* [*sea* and *toad.*] An ugly sea-fish so named. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Se'atorn.* *adj.* [*sea* and *torn.*] Torn by the sea.

As fair a bay,
As ever merchant wish'd might be the road,
Wherein to ease his *sea-torn* vessel's load. *Browne, Brit. Past.* B. 2. S. 1.

Se'atost.* *adj.* [*sea* and *tost.*] Tossed by the sea.

The ship, upon whose deck
The *sea-tost* prince appears to speak. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

Seawa'lled.* *adj.* [*sea* and *wall.*] Surrounded by the sea.

Our *sea-wall'd* garden, the whole land,
Is full of weeds. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Se'award.* *adj.* [*sea* and peaꞃð, Sax.] Directed towards the sea.

To your *seaward* steps farewell. *Donne, Poems*, p. 175.

Se'award.† *adv.* Towards the sea.

[They] victualling again, with brave and manlike minds,
To *seaward* cast their eyes, and pray for happy winds. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 2.

The rock rush'd *seaward* with impetuous roar,
Ingulf'd, and to the abyss the boaster bore. *Pope.*

Seawa'ter. *n. s.* [*sea* and *water.*] The salt water of the sea.

By digging of pits in the seashore, he did frustrate the laborious works of the enemies, which had turned the *sea-water* upon the wells of Alexandria. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I bathed the member with *sea-water.* *Wiseman.*

Sea-water has many gross, rough, and earthy particles in it; as appears from its saltness; whereas fresh water is more pure and unmixt. *Broome.*

Se'awithwind. *n. s.* [*solldonella*, Lat.] Bindweed.

Seawo'rmwood. *n. s.* [*sea* and *wormwood*; *seriphium*, Lat.] A sort of wormwood that grows in the sea.

Se'aworthy.* *adj.* [*sea* and *worthy.*] Fit to go to sea: applied to a ship.

Seal. *n. s.* [ꞅeol, ꞅele, Saxon; *seel*, Danish.] The seacalf.

The *seal* or soyle is in make and growth not unlike a pig, ugly faced, and footed like a moldwarp: he delighteth in musick, or any loud noise, and thereby is trained to shew himself above water: they also come on land. *Carew.*

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of *seals*, and orcs, and seamews clang. *Milton, P. L.*

SEAL.† *n. s.* [ꞅıᵹel, Saxon; *sigillum*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius notices the remarkable agreement of ancient languages in this word; M. Goth. *siglian*, to seal; Cym. *sel*, Icel. *segle*, a seal; and thinks it probable that the word is originally Scythian.]

1. A stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony.

The king commands you
To render up the great *seal*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

If the organs of perception, like wax overhardened with cold, will not receive the impression of the *seal*; or, like wax of a temper too soft, will not hold it; or else supposing the wax of a temper fit, but the *seal* not applied with a sufficient force to make a clear impression: in any of these cases the print left by the *seal* will be obscure. *Locke.*

The same his grandsire wore about his neck
In three *seal* rings, which after, melted down,
Form'd a vast buckle for his widow's gown. *Pope.*

2. The impression made in wax.

'Till thou can'st rail the *seal* from off my bond,
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud. *Shakspeare.*

Solyman shewed him his own letters, asking him if he knew not that hand, and if he knew not that *seal?* *Knolles.*

He saw his monkey picking the *seal* wax from a letter. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any act of confirmation.

They their fill of love
Took largely, of their mutual guilt the *seal*. *Milton, P. L.*

To SEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a seal.

He that brings this love to thee,
Little knows this love in me;
And by him *seal* up thy mind. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, and afterwards *seal* it. *Shakspeare.*

2. To confirm or attest by a seal.

God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;
And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo *seal'd*,
Shall be the label to another deed,
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this shall slay them both. *Shakspeare.*

3. To confirm; to ratify; to settle.

My soul is purg'd from grudging hate,
And with my hand I *seal* our true hearts love. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

When I have performed this, and *sealed* to them this fruit, I will come into Spain. *Rom.* xv. 28.

4. To shut; to close: with *up*.

Seal up your lips, and give no words, but mum! *Shakspeare.*

At my death
Thou hast *seal'd up* my expectation. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The sense is like the sun; for the sun *seals up* the globe of heaven, and opens the globe of earth: so the sense doth obscure heavenly things, and reveals earthly things. *Bacon.*

5. To make fast.

Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And *seal* thee so, as henceforth not to scorn
The facil gates of hell too slightly barr'd. *Milton, P. L.*

6. To mark with a stamp.

You'd rail upon the hostess,
And say you would present her at the leet,
Because she bought stone jugs, and no *seal'd* quarts. *Shakspeare.*

To SEAL. *v. n.* To fix a seal.

I will *seal* unto this bond. *Shakspeare.*

We make a sure covenant and write it, and our princes and priests *seal* unto it. *Neh.* ix. 38.

SE'ALER.† *n. s.* [from *seal*.] One that seals. *Huloet.*

SE'ALING.* *n. s.* [from *seal*.] Act of sealing.

Those that sealed [in the margin, at the *sealings*] were Nehemiah, Seraiah, &c. *Nehem.* x. 1.

SE'ALINGWAX. *n. s.* [*seal* and *wax*.] Hard wax used to seal letters.

The prominent orifice was closed with *sealingwax*. *Boyle.*

SEAM. *n. s.* [ꞅeam, Saxon; *zoom*, Dutch.]

1. The suture where the two edges of cloth are sewed together.

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
The *seams* with sparkling emeralds set around. *Dryden.*

Precepts should be so finely wrought together in the same piece, that no coarse *seam* may discover where they join. *Addison.*

2. The juncture of planks in a ship.

With boiling pitch — the *seams* instops,
Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand. *Dryden.*

3. A cicatrix; a scar.

4. [ꞅeam, Saxon, a load.] A measure; a vessel in which things are held; eight bushels of corn. *Ainsworth.*

5. SEAM *of Glass.* A quantity of glass, weighing 120 pounds.

6. [ꞅeme, Saxon; *saim*, Welsh; *sain*, Fr.] Tallow; grease; hog's lard.

Shall the proud lord,
That bastes his arrogance with his own *seam*,
Be worshipp'd? *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Part scour the rusty shields with *seam*, and part
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden, Æn.*

To SEAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join together by suture, or otherwise.

2. To mark; to scar with a long cicatrix.

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own sabre gave. *Pope.*

Say, has the small or greater pox
Sunk down her nose, or *seam'd* her face? *Swift.*

SE'AMLESS.† *adj.* [from *seam*.] Having no seam.

The soldiers have parted thy garments, and cast lots upon thy *seamless* coat. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. The Crucifixion.*

Ye, whose faction and turbulency in novel opinions rends the *seamless* coat, not considering that of Melancthon, that schism is no less than idolatry. *Bp. Hall, Serm. The Hypocrite.*

There froward authors, with disputes, have torn
The garments *seamless* as the firmament. *Davenant, Gondib.* B. 2.

A *seamless* coat, from schism so free. *Dryden, Hind and Panth.* P. 2.

SE'AMRENT. *n. s.* [*seam* and *rent*.] A separation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the stitches.

SE'AMSTRESS.† *n. s.* [ꞅeamꞅꞇꞃe, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — And thus, according to the Saxon form, our word at first was *seamster*. See Sherwood. And Cotgrave in V. *Lingiere*: "A *seamster*, a woman that makes or sells linen, &c."] A woman whose trade is to sew. Often written *sempstress*.

They wanted food and raiment; so they took
Religion for their *seamstress* and their cook. *Cleaveland.*

SE'AMY. *adj.* [from *seam*.] Having a seam; shewing the seam.

Some such squire he was,
That turn'd your wit the *seamy* side without,
And made me to suspect you. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

SEAN.† *n. s.* [ꞅeᵹne, Saxon; *sagena*, Lat.] A net. Sometimes written *seine*, or *saine*.

Birds are ta'ne
With tramels, fishes by the entangling *saine*. *Sandys, Paraph. of Eccl.* (1648,) p. 14.

SE'APOY.* See SEPOY.

SEAR.† *adj.* [reapian, Saxon, to dry. Dr. Johnson. — Autumn is still, in some parts of the north, called the *sear*. So Shakspeare's *sear* and yellow leaf means the same thing. The word has been also referred to the Gr. ξηρὸς, dry.] Dry; not any longer green. See SERE.

I have liv'd long enough: my May of life
Is fall'n into the *sear*, the yellow leaf. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never *sear*. *Milton, Lycidas.*
Some may be cherished in dry places, as in *sear* wood. *Ray.*

To **SEAR.†** *v. a.* [reapian, Saxon.] To burn; to cauterize.

The scorching flame sore singed all his face,
And through his armour all his body *sear'd*. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Some shall depart from the faith, speaking lies, having their conscience *seared* with a hot iron. 1 *Tim.* iv. 2.
Cherish veins of good humour, and *sear* up those of ill. *Temple.*
I'm *sear'd* with burning steel, till the scorch'd marrow
Fries in the bones. *Rowe, Royal Convert.*

2. To wither; to dry.

Some beauty peep'd through lattice of *sear'd* age. *Shakspeare, Lov. Complaint.*

SE'ARCLOTH. *n. s.* [rapclað, Saxon, from rap, pain, and clað, a plaster; so that *cerecloth*, as it is now written, from *cera*, wax, seems to be wrong.] A plaster; a large plaster.

Bees wax is the ground of all *searcloth* salves. *Mortimer.*

To **SEARCE.** *v. a.* [*sasser*, Fr.] To sift finely.

Put the finely *searced* powder of alabaster into a flat-bottomed and well heated brass vessel. *Boyle.*
For the keeping of meal, bolt and *searce* it from the bran. *Mortimer.*

SEARCE.† *n. s.* [*sas*, Fr.] A sieve; a bolter. *Sherwood.*

SE'ARCER.† *n. s.* [from *searce*; Fr. *sasseur.*] One who sifts or bolts corn. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To **SEARCH.** *v. a.* [*chercher*, Fr.]

1. To examine; to try; to explore; to look through.

Help to *search* my house this one time: if I find not what I seek, let me for ever be your table sport. *Shakspeare.*
They returned from *searching* of the land. *Num.* xiii. 25.
Through the void immense
To *search* with wandering quest a place foretold. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To inquire; to seek for.

Now clear I understand
What oft my steadiest thoughts have *search'd* in vain. *Milton, P. L.*
Enough is left besides to *search* and know. *Milton, P. L.*
Draw up some valuable meditations from the depths of the earth, and *search* them through the vast ocean. *Watts.*

3. To probe as a chirurgeon.

Alas, poor shepherd! *searching* of thy wound,
I have, by hard adventure, found my own. *Shakspeare.*
With this good sword,
That ran through Cæsar's bowels, *search* this bosom. *Shakspeare.*
The signs of wounds penetrating are discovered by the proportion of the *searching* candle, or probe which enters into the cavity. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

4. *To* SEARCH *out.* To find by seeking.

Who went before you, to *search* you *out* a place to pitch your tents in? *Deut.* i. 33.
They may sometimes be successful to *search out* truth. *Watts.*

To **SEARCH.** *v. n.*

1. To make a search; to look for something.

Satisfy me once more; once more *search* with me. *Shakspeare.*

2. To make inquiry.

To ask or *search* I blame thee not. *Milton, P. L.*

Those who seriously *search* after or maintain truth, should study to deliver themselves without obscurity or equivocation. *Locke.*
It sufficeth that they have once with care sifted the matter, and *searched* into all the particulars that could give any light to the question. *Locke.*
With piercing eye some *search* where nature plays,
And trace the wanton through her darksome maze. *Tickell.*

3. To seek; to try to find.

Your husband's coming, woman, to *search* for a gentleman that is here now in the house. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*
We in vain *search* for that constitution within a fly, upon which depend those powers we observe in them. *Locke.*

SEARCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Inquiry by looking into every suspected place.

The orb he roam'd
With narrow *search*, and with inspection deep. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Examination.

The mind sets itself on work in *search of* some hidden idea, and turns the eye of the soul upon it. *Locke.*

3. Inquiry; act of seeking: with *of*, *for*, or *after*.

His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff: you shall seek all day ere you find them, and when you have them they are not worth the *search*. *Shakspeare.*
Who great in *search of* God and nature grow,
They best the wise Creator's praise declare. *Dryden.*
Now mourn thy fatal *search*:
It is not safe to have too quick a sense. *Dryden.*
By the philosophical use of words, I mean such an use as conveys the precise notions of things, which the mind may be satisfied with in its *search after* knowledge. *Locke.*
The parents, after a long *search for* the boy, gave him for drowned in a canal. *Addison.*
This common practice carries the heart aside from all that is honest in our *search after* truth. *Watts.*

4. Quest; pursuit.

If zealous love should go in *search* of virtue,
Where should he find it purer than in Blanche? *Shakspeare.*
Stay him from his intendment, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into: in that it is a thing of his own *search*, and altogether against my will. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*
Nor did my *search* of liberty begin,
Till my black hairs were chang'd upon my chin. *Dryden.*

SE'ARCHABLE.* *adj.* [from *search.*] That may be explored. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

SE'ARCHER. *n. s.* [from *search.*]

1. Examiner; trier.

The Agarenes that seek wisdom upon earth, the authors of fables, and *searchers* out of understanding. *Bar.* iii. 23.
The *searchers* found a marvellous difference between the Anakins and themselves. *Ralegh.*
Religion has given us a more just idea of the divine nature: he whom we appeal to is truth itself, the great *searcher* of hearts, who will not let fraud go unpunished, or hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. *Addison.*

2. Seeker; inquirer.

In vain we lift up our presumptuous eyes
To what our Maker to their ken denies:
The *searcher* follows fast; the object flies. *Prior.*
Avoid the man who practises any thing unbecoming a free and open *searcher* after truth. *Watts.*

3. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.

The *searchers*, who are ancient matrons sworn to their office, repair to the place where the dead corps lies, and by view of the same, and by other inquiries, examine by what disease the corps died. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

SE'ARCHING.* *n. s.* [from *search.*] Examination; inquisition. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

For the divisions of Reuben there were great *searchings* of heart. *Judges*, v. 16.

SE'ARCHLESS.* *adj.* [*search* and *less.*] Avoiding or escaping search; inscrutable.

The modest-seeming eye,
Beneath whose beauteous beams, belying heaven,
Lurk *searchless* cunning, cruelty, and death. *Thomson, Spring.*

SE'AREDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *To sear.*] State of being seared or cauterized: from the practice of surgeons, who apply burnings in order to heal corrupt flesh, which becomes afterwards insensible; hence, figuratively, insensibility.

He wonders at my extreme prodigality of credit, and *searedness* of conscience, in citing an epistle so convicted by Bellarmine! *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clerg.* p. 261.

Delivering up the sinner to a stupidity, or *searedness* of conscience. *South, Serm.* ix. 54.

He is sealed up under a spirit of *searedness* and reprobation. *South, Serm.* x. 233.

SE'ASON.† *n. s.* [*saison*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Probably from the Lat. *occasione*, abl. of *occasio*; whence the Ital. *cagione*, the same.]

1. One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.

The fairest flowers o' the *season*
Are our carnations and streak'd gillyflowers. *Shakspeare.*

Then Summer, Autumn, Winter did appear;
And Spring was but a *season* of the year. *Dryden.*

We saw, in six days' travelling, the several *seasons* of the year in their beauty. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A time as distinguished from others.

He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The fits o' the *season*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The *season* prime for sweetest scents and airs. *Milton, P. L.*

3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence.

At *season* fit let her with thee partake. *Milton, P. L.*

All business should be done betimes; and there's as little trouble of doing it in *season* too, as out of *season*. *L'Estrange.*

For active sports, for pleasing rest,
This is the time to be possest;
The best is but in *season* best. *Dryden.*

I would indulge the gladness of my heart!
Let us retire: her grief is out of *season*. *Philips.*

There is no *season* to which such thoughts as these are more suitable. *Atterbury.*

The *season* when to come, and when to go,
To sing, or cease to sing, we never know. *Pope.*

4. A time not very long.

We'll slip you for a *season*, but our jealousy
Does yet depend. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

5. [From the verb.] That which gives a high relish.

You lack the *season* of all natures, sleep. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Salt too little, which may *season* give. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

To SE'ASON.† *v. a.* [*assaissonner*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Ital. *salsare*; German, *salzen*; from *salio*, Lat. to salt.]

1. To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish.

Every oblation of thy meat-offering shalt thou *season* with salt. *Lev.* ii. 13.

They *seasoned* every sacrifice, whereof a greater part was eaten by the priests. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

For breakfast and supper, milk and milk-pottage are very fit for children; only let them not be *seasoned* with sugar. *Locke.*

The wise contriver,
To keep the waters from corruption free,
Mixt them with salt, and *season'd* all the sea. *Blackmore.*

2. To give a relish to; to recommend by something mingled.

You *season* still with sports your serious hours;
For age but tastes of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

The proper use of wit is to *season* conversation, to represent what is praiseworthy to the greatest advantage, and to expose the vices and follies of men. *Tillotson.*

3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient.

Mercy is above this sceptred sway;
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power does then shew likest God's,
When mercy *seasons* justice. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Season your admiration but a while,
With an attentive ear, till I deliver
This marvel to you. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

4. To imbue; to tinge or taint.

Whatever thing
The sithe of time mows down, devour unspar'd,
Till I, in man residing, through the race
His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all infect,
And *season* him thy last and sweetest prey. *Milton, P. L.*

Secure their religion, *season* their younger years with prudent and pious principles. *Bp. Taylor.*

Sin, taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also *seasons*: the touch and tincture go together. *South.*

5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature.

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark,
When neither is attended; and, I think,
The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren:
How many things by season *season'd* are,
To their right praise and true perfection. *Shakspeare.*

Who in want a hollow friend doth try,
Directly *seasons* him his enemy. *Shakspeare.*

We charge you, that you have contriv'd to take
From Rome all *season'd* office, and to wind
Yourself unto a power tyrannical. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The archers of his guard shot two arrows every man together against an inch board of well *seasoned* timber. *Hayward.*

His plenteous stores do *season'd* timber send;
Thither the brawny carpenters repair. *Dryden.*

A man should harden and *season* himself beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives. *Addison.*

To SE'ASON.† *v. n.*

1. To become mature; to grow fit for any purpose.

Carpenters rough plane boards for flooring, that they may set them by to *season*. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

2. To betoken; to savour.

Lose not your labour and your time together,
It *seasons* of a fool. *Beaum. and Fl. Chances.*

SE'ASONABLE. *adj.* [*saison*, Fr.] Opportune: happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time.

Mercy is *seasonable* in the time of affliction, as clouds of rain in the time of drought. *Ecclus.* v. 2.

If ever it was *seasonable* to preach courage in the despised abused cause of Christ, it is now, when his truths are reformed into nothing, when the hands and hearts of his faithful ministers are weakened. *South, Serm.*

SE'ASONABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *seasonable*.] Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time.

I durst never lay too much hope on the forward beginnings of wit and memory, which have been applauded in children. I knew they could but attain their vigour; and if sooner, no whit the better; for the earlier is their perfection of wisdom, the longer shall be their witless age. *Seasonableness* is best in all these things which have their ripeness and decay. *Bp. Hall, Holy Observ.* (1609,) § 15.

Neither the goodness of the soil, nor the *seasonableness* of the weather, nor the industry of the husbandman, is now inferiour to that of former ages. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 145.

A British freeholder would very ill discharge his part, if he did not acknowledge the excellency and *seasonableness* of those laws by which his country has been recovered out of its confusions. *Addison.*

SE'ASONABLY. *adv.* [from *seasonable*.] Properly with respect to time.

This is that to which I would most earnestly, most *seasonably* advise you all. *Sprat, Serm.*

SE'ASONAGE.* *n. s.* [from *season.*] Seasoning; sauce.

Light gives a *seasonage* to all other fruitions, lays open the bosom of the universe, and shows the treasures of nature; in a word, gives opportunity to the enjoyment of all the other senses. *South, Serm.* viii. 408.

Charity is the grand *seasonage* of every christian duty. *South, Serm.* ix. 152.

SE'ASONER. *n. s.* [from *To season.*] He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.

SE'ASONING. *n. s.* [from *season.*] That which is added to any thing to give it a relish.

Breads we have of several grains, with divers kinds of leavenings and *seasonings*; so that some do extremely move appetites, and some do nourish so as divers do live of them alone. *Bacon.*

Some abound with words, without any *seasoning* or taste of matter. *B. Jonson.*

A foundation of good sense, and a cultivation of learning, are required to give a *seasoning* to retirement, and make us taste the blessing. *Dryden.*

Political speculations are of so dry and austere a nature, that they will not go down with the publick without frequent *seasonings*. *Addison, Freeholder.*

The publick accept a paper which has in it none of those *seasonings* that recommend the writings which are in vogue among us. *Addison, Spect.*

Many vegetable substances are used by mankind as *seasonings*, which abound with a highly exalted aromatic oil; as thyme and savory. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SEAT. *n. s.* [*sedes*, Lat. *sett*, old German. Skinner.]

1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit.

The sons of light
Hasted, resorting to the summons high,
And took their *seats*. *Milton, P. L.*

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a feast,
And made the lady of the flower her guest;
When, lo, a bower ascended on the plain,
With sudden *seats* ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dryden.*

2. Chair of state; throne; post of authority; tribunal.

With due observance of thy goodly *seat*,
Great Agamemnon, Nestor shall supply
Thy latest words. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Thus we debase
The nature of our *seats*, and make the rabble,
Call our cares fears. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Whatsoever be the manner of the world's end, most certain it is an end it shall have, and as certain that then we shall appear before the judgement-*seat* of Christ, that every man may receive according to that which he hath done in his body, whether it be good or evil. *Hakewill on Providence.*

3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode.

It were enough in reason to succour with victuals, and other helps, a vast multitude, compelled by necessity to seek a new *seat*, or to direct them unto a country able to receive them. *Ralegh.*

O earth, how like to heaven! if not preferr'd
Most justly, *seat* worthier of gods, as built
With second thoughts, reforming what was old. *Milton, P. L.*

In Alba he shall fix his royal *seat*;
And, born a king, a race of kings beget. *Dryden.*

Has Winter caus'd thee, friend, to change thy *seat*,
And seek in Sabine air a warm retreat? *Dryden.*

The promis'd *seat* of empire shall again
Cover the mountain, and command the plain. *Prior.*

4. Situation; site.

It followeth now that we find out the *seat* of Eden; for in it was Paradise by God planted. *Ralegh.*

A church by Strand-bridge, and two bishops' houses, were pulled down to make a *seat* for his new building. *Hayward.*

He that builds a fair house upon an ill *seat*, committeth himself to prison. *Bacon.*

The fittest and the easiest to be drawn
To our society, and to aid the war,
The rather for their *seat*, being next borderers
On Italy. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

To SEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place on seats; to cause to sit down.

The guests were no sooner *seated* but they entered into a warm debate. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To place in a post of authority, or place of distinction.

Thus high was king Richard *seated*. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Not Babylon,
Nor great Alcairo, such magnificence
Equall'd in all their glories to inshrine
Belus or Serapis their gods, or *seat*
Their kings. *Milton, P. L.*

A spirit of envy or opposition makes mankind uneasy to see others of the same species *seated* above them in a sort of perfection. *Pope.*

3. To fix in any particular place or situation; to settle.

Should one family or one thousand hold possession of all the southern undiscovered continent, because they had *seated* themselves in Nova Guiana. *Ralegh.*

By no means build too near a great neighbour, which were, in truth, to be as unfortunately *seated* on the earth as Mercury is in the heavens; for the most part ever in combustion, or obscurity, under brighter beams than his own. *Wotton.*

4. To fix; to place firm.

Why do I yield to that suggestion,
Whose horrid image doth upfix my hair,
And make my *seated* heart knock at my ribs,
Against the use of nature? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

From their foundations loosening to and fro,
They pluck'd the *seated* hills. *Milton, P. L.*

To SEAT.* *v. n.* To rest; to lie down. Not in use.

Him thether eke for all his fearfull threat
He followed fast, and chased him so nie,
That to the folds, where sheepe at night doe *seat*,
And to the litle cots, where shepherds lie
In winter's wrathfull time, he forced him to flie. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. ix. 4.

SEAVES.* *n. s.* Rushes. North. *Ray, and Grose.*

SE'AVY.* *adj.* Overgrown with rushes: as, *seavy* ground. *Ray.*

SEBA'CEOUS.* *adj.* [*sebaceus*, Lat.] Made of tallow; belonging to tallow. Coles writes it *sebacean*, Dict. 1685.

SE'CANT.† *n. s.* [*secans*, Lat. *secante*, Fr.] In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line called the tangent without it. *Dict.*

A *secant* cannot be a tangent. *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst.* § 24.

To SECE'DE. *v. n.* [*secedo*, Latin.] To withdraw from fellowship in any affair.

SECE'DER. *n. s.* [from *secede.*] One who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.

To SECE'RN. *v. a.* [*secerno*, Lat.] To separate finer from grosser matter; to make the separation of substances in the body.

Birds are better meat than beasts, because their flesh doth assimilate more finely, and *secerneth* more subtilly. *Bacon.*

The pituite or mucus *secerned* in the nose and windpipe, is not an excrementitious but a laudable humour, necessary for defending these parts, from which it is *secerned*, from excoriations. *Arbuthnot.*

SECE'SS.* *n. s.* [*secessus*, Lat.] Retirement; retreat.

Silent *secess*, waste solitude. *More, Song of the Soul*, (1647,) Pref. B. 4. b.

SECE'SSION.† *n. s.* [*secessio*, Lat.]

1. The act of departing.

The accession of bodies upon, or *secession* thereof from the earth's surface, perturb not the equilibration of either hemisphere. *Brown.*

2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

The cells and cloysters of retired votaries, whose very *secession* proclaims their contempt of sinful seculars. *Bp. Hall, Peacemaker*, § 8.

SE'CLE. *n. s.* [*siecle*, Fr. *seculum*, Lat.] A century. Not in use.

Of a man's age, part he lives in his father's lifetime, and part after his son's birth; and thereupon it is wont to be said that three generations make one *secle*, or hundred years in the genealogies. *Hammond, Pract. Catech.*

To SECLU'DE. *v. a.* [*secludo*, Latin.] To confine from; to shut up apart; to exclude.

None is *secluded* from that function of any degree, state, or calling. *Whitgift.*

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to *seclude* from us, to fence them not only, as he did the interdicted tree, by combination, but with difficulties and impossibilities. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

The number of birds described may be near five hundred, and of fishes, *secluding* shell-fish, as many; but if the shell-fish be taken in, more than six times the number. *Ray.*

Inclose your tender plants in your conservatory, *secluding* all entrance of cold. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

Let eastern tyrants from the light of heaven
Seclude their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*

SECLU'SION.* *n. s.* [*seclusus*, Lat.] A shutting out. Coles, Dict. 1685. Separation; exclusion.

Their women appear to have been devoted to a state of *seclusion.* *Warton.*

SE'COND. *adj.* [*second*, Fr. *secundus*, Latin. It is observable, that the English have no ordinal of *two*, as the Latins and the nations deriving from them have none of *duo*. What the Latins call *secundus*, from *sequor*, the Saxons term oðeр, or æfтeрa.]

1. The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two.

Sunk were their hearts with horror of the crime,
Nor needed to be warn'd a *second* time,
But bore each other back. *Dryden.*

2. Next in value or dignity; inferiour.

I shall not speak superlatively of them, lest I be suspected of partiality; but this I may truly say, they are *second* to none in the Christian world. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

None I know
Second to me, or like; equal much less. *Milton, P. L.*

My eyes are still the same; each glance, each grace,
Keep their first lustre, and maintain their place,
Not *second* yet to any other face. *Dryden.*

Not these huge bolts, by which the giants slain,
Lay overthrown on the Phlegrean plain;
'Twas of a lesser mould and lighter weight;
They call it thunder of a *second* rate. *Addison.*

By a sad train of miseries alone
Distinguish'd long, and *second* now to none. *Pope.*

Persons of *second* rate merit in their own country, like birds of passage, thrive here, and fly off when their employments are at an end. *Swift.*

SE'COND-HAND. *n. s.* Possession received from the first possessor.

SE'COND-HAND is sometimes used adjectively. Not original; not primary.

Some men build so much upon authorities, they have but a *second-hand* or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*

They are too proud to cringe to *second-hand* favourites in a great family. *Swift to Gay.*

At SE'COND-HAND. *adv.* In imitation; in the second place of order; by transmission; not primarily; not originally.

They pelted them with satyrs and epigrams, which perhaps had been taken up at first only to make their court, and *at second-hand* to flatter those who had flattered their king. *Temple.*

In imitation of preachers *at second-hand*, I shall transcribe from Bruyere a piece of raillery. *Tatler.*

Spurious virtue in a maid;
A virtue but *at second-hand.* *Swift.*

SE'COND. *n. s.* [*second*, Fr. from the adjective.]

1. One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him.

Their *seconds* minister an oath,
Which was indifferent to them both,
That on their knightly faith and troth
No magick them supplied;
And sought them that they had no charms,
Wherewith to work each other's harms,
But came with simple open arms
To have their causes tried. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

Their first encounters were very furious, till after some toil and bloodshed they were parted by the *seconds.* *Addison.*

Personal brawls come in as *seconds* to finish the dispute of opinion. *Watts.*

2. One who supports or maintains; a supporter; a maintainer.

He propounded the duke as a main cause of divers infirmities in the state, being sure enough of *seconds* after the first onset. *Wotton.*

Courage, when it is only a *second* to injustice, and falls on without provocation, is a disadvantage to a character. *Collier.*

3. A *second* minute, the *second* division of an hour by sixty; the sixtieth part of a minute.

Four flames of an equal magnitude will be kept alive the space of sixteen *second* minutes, though one of these flames alone, in the same vessel, will not last above twenty-five or at most thirty *seconds.* *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

Sounds move above 1140 English feet in a *second* minute of time, and in seven or eight minutes of time about 100 English miles. *Locke.*

To SE'COND. *v. a.* [*seconder*, Fr. *secundo*, Lat. from the noun.]

1. To support; to forward; to assist; to come in after the act as a maintainer.

The authors of the former opinion were presently *seconded* by other wittier and better learned, who being loth that the form of church polity, which they sought to bring in, should be otherwise than in the highest degree accounted of, took first an exception against the difference between church polity and matters of necessity to salvation. *Hooker.*

Though we here fall down,
We have supplies to *second* our attempt;
If they miscarry, theirs shall *second* them. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

I to be the power of Israel's God
Avow, and challenge Dagon to the test,
Offering to combat thee his champion bold,
With the utmost of his godhead *seconded.* *Milton, S. A.*

Familiar Ovid tender thoughts inspires,
And nature *seconds* all his soft desires. *Roscommon.*

If in company you offer something for a jest, and no body *seconds* you in your laughter, you may condemn their taste; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift.*

In human works, though labour'd on with pain,
A thousand movements scarce one purpose gain;
In God's, one single can its ends produce,
Yet serves to *second* too some other use. *Pope.*

2. To follow in the next place.

You some permit
To *second* ills with ills. *Shakspeare.*

Having formerly discoursed of a maritimal voyage, I think it not impertinent to *second* the same with some necessary relations concerning the royal navy. *Ralegh.*

He saw his guileful act
By Eve, though all unweeting, *seconded*
Upon her husband. *Milton, P. L.*

Sin is *seconded* with sin; and a man seldom commits one sin to please, but he commits another to defend himself. *South.*

SE'COND *Sight.* *n. s.* The power of seeing things future, or things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders.

As he was going out to steal a sheep, he was seized with a fit of *second sight:* the face of the country presented him with a wide prospect of new scenes, which he had never seen before. *Addison, Freeholder.*

SE'COND *sighted. adj.* [from *second sight.*] Having the second sight.

Sawney was descended of an ancient family, renowned for their skill in prognosticks: most of his ancestors were *second sighted*, and his mother but narrowly escaped for a witch. *Addison.*

SE'CONDARILY. *adv.* [from *secondary.*] In the second degree; in the second order; not primarily; not originally; not in the first intention.

These atoms make the wind primarily tend downwards, though other accidental causes impel them *secondarily* to a sloping motion. *Digby.*

He confesses that temples are erected, and festivals kept, to the honour of saints, at least *secondarily.* *Stillingfleet.*

It is primarily generated out of the effusion of melancholick blood, or *secondarily* out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or œdematick tumour. *Harvey.*

SE'CONDARINESS. *n. s.* [from *secondary.*] The state of being secondary.

That which is peculiar and discriminative must be taken from the primariness and *secondariness* of the perception. *Norris.*

SE'CONDARY.† *adj.* [*secondaire*, old Fr. *secundarius*, Lat.]

1. Not primary; not of the first intention.

Two are the radical differences: the *secondary* differences are as four. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Succeeding to the first; subordinate.

Wheresoever there is moral right on the one hand, no *secondary* right can discharge it. *L'Estrange.*

Gravitation is the powerful cement which holds together this magnificent structure of the world, which stretcheth the North over the empty space, and hangeth the earth upon nothing, to transfer the words of Job from the first and real cause to the *secondary.* *Bentley.*

3. Not of the first order or rate.

If the system had been fortuitously formed by the convening matter of a chaos, how is it conceivable that all the planets, both primary and *secondary*, should revolve the same way from the West to the East, and that in the same plane? *Bentley.*

4. Acting by transmission or deputation.

That we were form'd then, say'st thou? and the work
Of *secondary* hands, by task transferr'd
From father to his son? *Milton, P. L.*

As in a watch's fine machine,
Though many artful springs are seen,
The added movements which declare
How full the moon, how old the year,
Derive their *secondary* power
From that which simply points the hour. *Prior.*

5. A *secondary* fever is that which arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the small-pox or measles. *Quincy.*

SE'CONDARY.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.

He wishes to take on board the eight *secondaries*, or minor canons, of his college. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 242.

It was tacitly understood, and was very proper in itself, that these *secondaries* [ushers of a school] were not to be greedy in engrossing the rarities, when strangers, which often happened, were at dinner. *Wakefield, Mem.* p. 47.

SE'CONDER.* *n. s.* [from *second.*] One who supports or maintains the proposition or assertion made by another.

I do not tell the respectable mover and *seconder*, by a perversion of their sense and expressions, that their proposition halts between the ridiculous and the dangerous.

Burke, Speech on the Durat. of Parliaments.

SE'CONDLY. *adv.* [from *second.*] In the second place.

First, she hath disobeyed the law; and *secondly*, trespassed against her husband. *Ecclus.* xxiii. 23.

First, metals are more durable than plants; and *secondly*, they are more solid and hard. *Bacon.*

The house of commons in Ireland, and, *secondly*, the privy council, addressed his majesty against these half-pence. *Swift.*

SE'CONDRATE. *n. s.* [*second* and *rate.*]

1. The second order in dignity or value.

They call it thunder of the *secondrate.* *Addison, Ovid.*

2. It is sometimes used adjectively; of the second order. A colloquial licence.

He was not then a *secondrate* champion, as they would have him, who think fortitude the first virtue in a hero. *Dryden.*

SE'CRECY. *n. s.* [from *secret.*]

1. Privacy; state of being hidden; concealment.

That's not suddenly to be perform'd,
But with advice and silent *secrecy.* *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The lady Anne,
Whom the king hath in *secrecy* long married,
This day was view'd in open as his queen.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

In Nature's book of infinite *secrecy*,
A little can I read. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

2. Solitude; retirement; not exposure to view.

Thou in thy *secrecy*, although alone,
Best with thyself accompany'd, seek'st not
Social communication. *Milton, P. L.*

There is no such thing as perfect *secrecy*, to encourage a rational mind to the perpetration of any base action; for a man must first extinguish and put out the great light within him, his conscience; he must get away from himself, and shake off the thousand witnesses which he always carries about him, before he can be alone. *South, Serm.*

3. Forbearance of discovery.

It is not with publick as with private prayer: in this rather *secrecy* is commanded than outward shew; whereas that being the publick act of a whole society, requireth accordingly more care to be had of external appearance. *Hooker.*

4. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity inviolate; close silence.

For *secrecy* no lady closer. *Shakspeare.*

Secrecy and fidelity were their only qualities. *Burnet.*

SE'CRET. *adj.* [*secret*, French; *secretus*, Latin.]

1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed.

The *secret* things belong unto the Lord our God; but those things which are revealed belong unto us. *Deut.* xxix. 29.

Be this or aught
Than this more *secret* now design'd, I haste
To know. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Retired; private; unseen.

Thou open'st Wisdom's way,
And giv'st access, though *secret* she retire:
And I perhaps am *secret.* *Milton, P. L.*

There *secret* in her sapphire cell
He with the Naïs wont to dwell. *Fenton.*

3. Faithful to a secret entrusted.

Secret Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not palter? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

4. Private; affording privacy.

The *secret* top
Of Oreb or of Sinai. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Occult; not apparent.

Or sympathy, or some connatural force
Powerful at greatest distance to unite
With *secret* amity things of like kind,
By secretest conveyance. *Milton, P. L.*

My heart, which by a *secret* harmony
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet.
Milton, P. L.

6. Privy; obscene.

SE'CRET. *n. s.* [*secret*, French; *secretum*, Latin.]

1. Something studiously hidden.

Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will discharge their *secrets.* *Shakspeare.*

There is no *secret* that they can hide from thee.
Ezek. xxviii.

We not to explore the *secrets* ask
Of his eternal empire. *Milton, P. L.*

2. A thing unknown; something not yet discovered.
All blest *secrets*,
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
All *secrets* of the deep, all Nature's works. *Milton, P. L.*
The Romans seem not to have known the *secret* of paper-credit. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Privacy; secrecy; invisible or undiscovered state.
Bread eaten in *secret* is pleasant. *Prov.* ix. 17.
In *secret*, riding through the air she comes. *Milton, P. L.*

To SE'CRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private.
Great care is to be used of the clerks of the council, for the *secreting* of their consultations. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

SE'CRETARISHIP.† *n. s.* [*secretaire*, Fr. from *secretary*.] The office of a secretary.
Since your *secretaryship* in the queen's time I believe you were so glutted with the office, that you had not patience to venture on a letter to an absent, useless acquaintance. *Swift, Lett. to E. Lewis*, (1737.)

SE'CRETARY. *n. s.* [*secretaire*, Fr. *secretarius*, low Latin.] One entrusted with the management of business; one who writes for another.
Call Gardiner to me, my new *secretary*. *Shakspeare.*
That which is most of all profitable is acquaintance with the *secretaries*, and employed men of ambassadors. *Bacon.*
Cottington was *secretary* to the prince. *Clarendon.*

To SECRE'TE. *v. a.* [*secretus*, Latin.]
1. To put aside; to hide.
2. [In the animal economy.] To secern; to separate.

SECRE'TION.† *n. s.* [*secretion*, old Fr. from *secretus*, Latin.]
1. That agency in the animal economy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body.
2. The fluid secreted.

SECRETI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *secretus*, Latin.] Parted by animal secretion.
They have a similitude or contrariety to the *secretitious* humours in taste and quality. *Floyer, on the Humours.*

SE'CRETIST. *n. s.* [from *secret*.] A dealer in secrets.
Some things I have not yet thought fit so plainly to reveal, not out of any envious design of having them buried with me, but that I may barter with those *secretists*, that will not part with one secret but in exchange for another. *Boyle.*

SE'CRETLY. *adv.* [from *secret*.]
1. Privately; privily; not openly; not publickly; with intention not to be known.
Give him this letter, do it *secretly*. *Shakspeare.*
Now *secretly* with inward grief he pin'd;
Now warm resentments to his griefs he join'd. *Addison.*
Some may place their chief satisfaction in giving *secretly* what is to be distributed; others, in being the open and avowed instruments of making such distributions. *Atterbury.*
2. Latently; so as not to be obvious; not apparently.
Those thoughts are not wholly mine; but either they are *secretly* in the poet, or may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryden.*

SE'CRETNESS.† *n. s.* [from *secret*.]
1. State of being hidden; privacy; concealment.
This feeding tyme of the Lord in *secretness* hath bene somtyme shorter, somtyme longer. *Bale on the Rev.* P. ii. (1550.)
By reason of their said combination and *secretness* used, many things lie hid from those in authority. *Bp. Bancroft, Dang. Posit.* B. i. ch. 1.
2. Quality of keeping a secret.
I could muster up
My giants and my witches too,
Which are vast constancy and *secretness*. *Donne.*

SE'CRETORY. *adj.* [from *secretus*, Latin.] Performing the office of secretion, or animal separation.
All the glands are a congeries of vessels complicated together, whereby they give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the *secretory*, which afterwards exonerate themselves into one duct. *Ray.*

SECT.† *n.* [*secte*, French; *secta*, Latin, from *sectando*.]
1. A body of men following some particular master, or united in some settled tenets. Often in a bad sense.
We'll wear out,
In a wall'd prison, packs and *sects* of great ones,
That ebb and flow by th' moon. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
The greatest vicissitude of things is the vicissitude of *sects* and religions: the true religion is built upon the rock; the rest are tossed upon the waves of time. *Bacon, Ess.*
The jealous *sects* that dare not trust their cause
So far from their own will as to the laws,
You for their umpire and their synod take. *Dryden.*
The academicks were willing to admit the goods of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no *sects* of old philosophers did ever leave a room for greatness. *Dryden.*
A *sect* of freethinkers is a sum of cyphers. *Bentley.*
2. In Shakspeare it seems to be misprinted for *set*. Dr. Johnson. — Some modern editors have printed it *set*; but a *sect*, as Mr. Steevens observes, is what the gardeners of later times call a *cutting*. [from *sectus*, Lat. cut, sliced.]
Of our unbitted lusts, I take this that you call love to be a *sect* or scion. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

SECTA'RIAN.* *adj.* [from *sectary*.]. Belonging to sectaries.
He hatches and fosters a spirit of pride and *sectarian* insolence, (a sure and fatal divider,) under the specious pretence of religious strictness. *Glanville, Serm.* p. 39c.
The dross of atheists and *sectarian* brass. *Dryden, Hind and Panth.* P. iii.
Zeal for some opinion, or some party, beareth out men of *sectarian* and factious spirits in such practices. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 18.
Holy intercourse — far from fanaticism, puritanism, or any *sectarian* odium. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. i.

SECTA'RIANISM.* *n. s.* [from *sectarian*.] Sectarism.
That deluge of *sectarianism* — is now inundating our land on every side. *Daubeny, App. to his Guide to the Ch.* (1799,) Lett. 9.

SE'CTARISM. *n. s.* [from *sect*.] Disposition to petty sects in opposition to things established.
Nothing hath more marks of schism and *sectarism* than this presbyterian way. *King Charles.*

SE'CTARIST.* *n. s.* [from *sectarism*.] A sectary; one who divides from publick establishment.
In a *sectarist* I flame,
Like the air of Amsterdam. *Jordan's Poems.*
Milton was certainly of that profession, or general principle, in which all *sectarists* agree; a departure from establishment. *Warton, Notes on Milton's Sm. Poems.*

SE'CTARY.† *n. s.* [*sectaire*, French; from *sect*.]
1. One who divides from publick establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims.
My lord, you are a *sectary*,
That's the plain truth. *Shakspeare.*
Romish catholick tenets are inconsistent, on the one hand, with the truth of religion professed and protested by the church of England, whence we are called protestants; and the anabaptists, and separatists, and *sectaries*, on the other hand, whose tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bacon.*
The number of *sectaries* does not concern the clergy in point of interest or conscience. *Swift.*
2. A follower; a pupil.
The *sectaries* of my celestial skill,
That wont to be the world's chief ornament,
They under keep. *Spenser.*

Lucretius [was] the great admirer and *sectary* of Epicurus. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 59.

Galen, and all his *sectaries*, affirm, that fear and sadness are the true characters, and inseparable accidents, of melancholy. *Ferrand on Love Mel.* p. 36.

SECTA'TOR.† *n. s.* [*sectateur*, Fr. *sectator*, Latin.] A follower; an imitator; a disciple.

Hereof the wiser sort and the best learned philosophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth, gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his *sectators*. *Ralegh.*

The philosopher busies himself in accommodating all her [nature's] appearances to the principles of a school, of which he has sworn himself the *sectator*. *Warburton on Prod.* p. 92.

SE'CTION. *n. s.* [*section*, French; *sectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting or dividing.

In the *section* of bodies, man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest brain to his proportion. *Wotton.*

2. A part divided from the rest.

3. A small and distinct part of a writing or book.

Instead of their law, which they might not read openly, they read of the prophets, that which in likeness of matter came nearest to each *section* of their law. *Hooker.*

The production of volatile salts I reserve till I mention them in another *section*. *Boyle.*

Without breaking in upon the connection of his language, it is hardly possible to give a distinct view of his several arguments in distinct *sections*. *Locke.*

SE'CTOR. *n. s.* [*secteur*, French.] In geometry.

Sector is an instrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhumbs, polygons, hours, latitudes, metals and solids. It is generally useful in all the practical parts of the mathematicks, and particularly contrived for navigation, surveying, astronomy, dialling, and projection of the sphere. All the lines of the *sector* can be accommodated to any radius, which is done by taking off all divisions parallelwise, and not lengthwise; the ground of which practice is this, that parallels to the base of any plain triangle bear the same proportion to it as the parts of the legs above the parallel do to the whole legs. *Harris.*

SE'CULAR.† *adj.* [*seculare*, old French; *seculier*, modern; *secularis*, Latin.]

1. Not spiritual; relating to affairs of the present world; not holy; worldly.

This, in every several man's actions of common life, appertaineth unto moral; in publick and politick *secular* affairs, unto civil wisdom. *Hooker.*

Then shall they seek t' avail themselves of names,
Places, and titles; and with these to join
Secular pow'r, though feigning still to act
By spiritual. *Milton, P. L.*

2. [In the church of Rome.] Not bound by monastick rules.

Those northern nations easily embraced the religion of those they subdued, and by their devotion gave great authority and reverence, and thereby ease to the clergy, both *secular* and regular. *Temple.*

In France vast numbers of ecclesiasticks, *secular* and religious, live upon the labours of others. *Addison.*

3. [*Seculaire*, French.] Happening or coming once in a *secle* or century.

The *secular* year was kept but once in a century. *Addison.*

SE'CULAR.✱ *n. s.*

1. Not a spiritual person; a layman.

The clergy thought that, if it pleased the *seculars*, it might be done. *Hales, Lett. from the Synod of Dort*, p. 6.

2. An ecclesiastick, in the Romish church, not bound by monastick rules.

SECULA'RITY.† *n. s.* [*secularité*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *secular*.] Worldliness; attention to the things of the present life.

Littleness and *secularity* of spirit is the greatest enemy to contemplation. *Burnet, Theory.*

SECULARIZA'TION.✱ *n. s.* [from *secularize*.] Act of secularizing.

Religious, that wont to be released of their vows, obtain briefs of *secularization* from the pope. *Chambers.*

To **SE'CULARIZE.** *v. a.* [*seculariser*, Fr. from *secular*.]

1. To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use.

2. To make worldly.

SE'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *secular*.] In a worldly manner.

SE'CULARNESS. *n. s.* [from *secular*.] Worldliness.

SE'CUNDINE. *n. s.* [*secondines*, *secondes*, Fr. *secunda*, viz. *partes quod nascentem infantem sequantur*. Ainsworth.] The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the after-birth.

The casting of the skin is by the ancients compared to the breaking of the *secundine*, or cawl, but not rightly; for the *secundine* is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Future ages lie
Wrapp'd in their sacred *secundine* asleep. *Cowley.*

If the fœtus be taken out of the womb inclosed in the *secundines*, it will continue to live, and the blood to circulate. *Ray.*

SECU'RE. *adj.* [*securus*, Latin.]

1. Free from fear; exempt from terrour; easy; assured.

Confidence then bore thee on *secure*
To meet no danger. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Confident; not distrustful: with *of*.

But thou, *secure of* soul, unbent with woes;
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose. *Dryden.*

One maid she had, belov'd above the rest;
Secure of her, the secret she confess'd. *Dryden.*

The portion of their wealth they design for the uses of the poor, they may throw into one of these publick repositories, *secure* that it will be well employed. *Atterbury.*

3. Sure; not doubting: with *of*.

It concerns the most *secure of* his strength, to pray to God not to expose him to an enemy. *Rogers.*

In Lethe's lake souls long oblivion taste;
Of future life *secure*, forgetful of the past. *Dryden.*

Haply too *secure of* our discharge
From penalty. *Milton, P. L.*

We live and act as if we were perfectly *secure of* the final event of things, however we may behave ourselves. *Atterbury.*

4. Careless; wanting caution; wanting vigilance.

Gideon smote the host, for the host were *secure*. *Judges.*

5. Free from danger; safe.

Let us not then suspect our happy state,
As not *secure* to single or combin'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Messapus next,
Secure of steel, and fated from the fire,
In pomp appears. *Dryden.*

Secure from fortune's blows,
Secure of what I cannot lose,
In my small pinnace I can sail. *Dryden, Hor.*

6. It has sometimes *of* before the object in all its senses; but more properly *from* before *evil*, or the *cause of evil*.

To **SECU'RE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make certain; to put out of hazard to ascertain.

Nothing left
That might his happy state *secure*,
Secure from outward force. *Milton, P. L.*

Actions have their preference, not according to the transient pleasure or pain that accompanies or follows them here, but as they serve to *secure* that perfect durable happiness hereafter. *Locke.*

Truth and certainty are not *secured* by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain floating estate with as without them. *Locke.*

That prince who shall be so wise as by established laws of liberty to *secure* protection to the honest industry of mankind, against the oppression of power, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke.*

Deeper to wound, she shuns the fight;
She drops her arms to gain the field;
Secures her conquest by her flight,
And triumphs when she seems to yield. *Prior.*

Nothing can be more artful than the address of Ulysses: he *secures* himself of a powerful advocate, by paying an ingenuous and laudable deference to his friend. *Broome.*

2. To protect; to make safe.

I spread a cloud before the victor's sight,
Sustain'd the vanquish'd, and *secur'd* his flight;
Ev'n then *secur'd* him, when I sought with joy
The vow'd destruction of ungrateful Troy. *Dryden.*

Where two or three sciences are pursued at the same time, if one of them be dry, as logick, let another be more entertaining, to *secure* the mind from weariness. *Watts.*

3. To insure.

Secu'rely. *adv.* [from *secure*.]

1. Without fear; carelessly.

Love, that had now long time *securely* slept
In Venus' lap, unarmed then and naked,
Gan rear his head, by Clotho being waked. *Spenser.*

'Tis done like Hector, but *securely* done,
A little proudly, and great deal misprizing
The knight oppos'd. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

His daring foe *securely* him defy'd. *Milton, P. L.*

A soul that can *securely* death defy,
And count it nature's privilege to die. *Dryden, Juv.*

Whether any of the reasonings are inconsistent, I *securely* leave to the judgement of the reader. *Atterbury.*

2. Without danger; safely.

We upon our globe's last verge shall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the sky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,
And on the lunar world *securely* pry. *Dryden.*

Secu'rement. *n. s.* [from *secure*.] The cause of safety; protection; defence.

They, like Judas, desire death; Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *securement* from it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Secu'reness.* *n. s.* [from *secure*.] Want of vigilance; carelessness.

Which omission was a strange neglect and *secureness*, to my understanding. *Bacon, Lett.* (ed. 1657,) p. 20.

Alas, my son, nor fate, nor heaven itself,
Can or would wrest my whole care of your good
To any least *secureness* in your ill.
Beaum. and Fl. Bloody Brother.

Secu'rity. *n. s.* [*securité*, Fr. *securitas*, Lat. from *secure*.]

1. Carelessness; freedom from fear.

Marvellous *security* is always dangerous, when men will not believe any bees to be in a hive, until they have a sharp sense of their stings. *Hayward.*

2. Vitious carelessness; confidence; want of vigilance.

How senseless then, and dead a soul hath he,
Which thinks his soul doth with his body die;
Or thinks not so, but so would have it be,
That he might sin with more *security*? *Davies.*

3. Protection; defence.

If the providence of God be taken away, what *security* have we against those innumerable dangers to which human nature is continually exposed? *Tillotson.*

4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution; insurance; assurance for any thing; the act of giving caution, or being bound.

There is scarce truth enough alive to make societies secure; but *security* enough to make fellowships accurst. *Shakspeare.*

When they had taken *security* of Jason, they let them go. *Acts*, xvii. 9.

It is possible for a man, who hath the appearance of religion, to be wicked and an hypocrite; but it is impossible for a man, who openly declares against religion, to give any reasonable *security* that he will not be false and cruel. *Swift.*

Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned the surest and most sacred of all *securities*. *Swift, Examiner.*

The Romans do not seem to have known the secret of paper credit, and *securities* upon mortgages *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

5. Safety; certainty.

Some, who gave their advice for entering into a war, alleged that we should have no *security* for our trade, while Spain was subject to a prince of the Bourbon family. *Swift.*

Seda'n.† *n. s.* A kind of portable coach; a chair. I believe because first made at *Sedan*. Dr. Johnson. — Introduced into this country in the time of king Charles I. The duke of Buckingham is said to have occasioned the introduction of them. In 1634 sir Sanders Duncomb had the sole privilege allowed, for fourteen years, of letting these portable chairs.

Some beg for absent persons, feign them sick,
Close mew'd in their *sedans* for want of air,
And for their wives produce an empty chair. *Dryden.*

SEDA'TE. *adj.* [*sedatus*, Lat.] Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; serene.

With countenance calm and soul *sedate*,
Thus Turnus. *Dryden, Æn.*

Disputation carries away the mind from that calm and *sedate* temper which is so necessary to contemplate truth. *Watts.*

Seda'tely. *adv.* [from *sedate*.] Calmly; without disturbance.

That has most weight with them that appears *sedately* to come from their parents' reason. *Locke.*

Seda'teness. *n. s.* [from *sedate*.] Calmness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom from disturbance.

There is a particular *sedateness* in their conversation and behaviour that qualifies them for council, with a great intrepidity that fits them for action. *Addison on the War.*

Seda'tion.* *n. s.* [from *sedate*.] Act of composing. *Coles.*

Se'dative.* *adj.* [*sedatif*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Assuaging: composing.

Se'dentariness.† *n. s.* [from *sedentary*.] The state of being sedentary; inactivity.

Those that live in great towns, together with the wealthier sort in the country, are inclined to paleness, which may be imputed to their *sedentariness*, or want of motion; for they seldom stir abroad. *L. Addison, West Barbary*, (1671,) p. 113.

SE'DENTARY. *adj.* [*sedentaire*, Fr. *sedentario*, Ital. *sedentarius*, from *sedeo*, Lat.]

1. Passed in sitting still; wanting motion or action.

A *sedentary* life, appropriate to all students, crushes the bowels; and, for want of stirring the body, suffers the spirits to lie dormant. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The blood of labouring people is more dense and heavy than of those who live a *sedentary* life. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless.

The *sedentary* earth,
That better might with far less compass move,
Serv'd by more noble than herself, attains
Her end without least motion. *Milton, P. L.*

Till length of years,
And *sedentary* numness, craze my limbs
To a contemptible old age obscure. *Milton, S. A.*

The soul, considered abstractedly from its passions, is of a remiss *sedentary* nature, slow in its resolves, and languishing in its executions. *Addison, Spect.*

SEDGE. *n. s.* [secg, Saxon: whence, in the provinces, a narrow flag is called a *sag* or *seg.*] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag.

The current, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'st being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
But when his fair course is not hindered,
He makes sweet musick with the enamell'd stones,
Giving a gentle kiss to every *sedge*
He overtaketh in his pilgrimage;
And so by many winding nooks he strays,
With willing sport, to the wild ocean. *Shakspeare.*

Adonis, painted by a running brook,
And Cytherea all in *sedges* hid;
Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,
Even as the waving *sedges* play with wind. *Shakspeare.*

In hotter countries a fly called luciole, that shineth as the glow-worm, is chiefly upon fens and marshes; yet is not seen but in the height of Summer, and *sedge* or other green of the fens give as good shade as bushes. *Bacon.*

He hid himself in the *sedges* adjoining. *Sandys.*

My bonds I brake,
Fled from my guards, and in a muddy lake,
Amongst the *sedges*, all the night lay hid. *Denham.*

Niphates, with inverted urn,
And drooping *sedge*, shall his Armenia mourn. *Dryden.*

SE'DGED.* *adj.* [from *sedge.*] Composed of flags.

You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the wandring brooks,
With your *sedg'd* crowns and ever harmless looks
Leave your crisp channels. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

SE'DGY. *adj.* [from *sedge.*] Overgrown with narrow flags.

On the gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank,
In single opposition, hand to hand,
He did confound the best part of an hour,
In changing hardiment with great Glendower. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Old father Thames rais'd up his reverend head,
But fear'd the fate of Simoeis would return:
Deep in his ooze he sought his *sedgy* bed,
And shrunk his waters back into his urn. *Dryden.*

SE'DIMENT. *n. s.* [*sediment*, Fr. *sedimentum*, Lat.] That which subsides or settles at the bottom.

The salt water rises into a kind of scum on the top, and partly goeth into a *sediment* in the bottom, and so is rather a separation than an evaporation. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

It is not bare agitation, but the *sediment* at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. *South, Serm.*

That matter sunk not down till last of all, settling at the surface of the *sediment*, and covering all the rest. *Woodward.*

SEDI'TION. *n. s.* [*sedition*, Fr. *seditio*, Latin.] A tumult; an insurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar.

That sunshine brew'd a show'r for him,
That wash'd his father's fortunes forth of France,
And heap'd *sedition* on his crown at home. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

In soothing them we nourish, 'gainst our senate,
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, *sedition*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

SEDI'TIONARY.* *n. s.* [from *sedition.*] An inciter to sedition; a promoter of insurrection.

Barabbas was a thief, murderer, *seditionary*. *Bp. Hall, Sel. Thoughts*, § 49.

A *seditionary* in a state, or a schismatick in the church, is like a sulphureous fiery vapour in the bowels of the earth, able to make that stable element reel again. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 71.

The Jews preferred Barabbas, a thief, a murderer, a *seditionary*, infamous for all, odious to all, before Christ that came to save them. *Junius, Sin Stigm.* p. 765.

SEDI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*seditieux*, Fr. *seditiosus*, Lat.] Factious with tumult; turbulent.

The cause, why I have brought this army hither,
Is to remove proud Somerset from the king,
Seditious to his grace and to the state. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Very many of the nobility in Edenborough, at that time, did not appear yet in this *seditious* behaviour. *Clarendon.*

Thou return'st
From flight, *seditious* angel. *Milton, P. L.*

But if she has deform'd this earthly life
With murd'rous rapine and *seditious* strife,
In everlasting darkness must she lie;
Still more unhappy that she cannot die. *Prior.*

SEDI'TIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *seditious.*] Tumultuously, with factious turbulence.

Beware of such sectaries as (under their many both godly and goodly pretences) do thus *seditiously* endeavour to disturb the land. *Bp. Bancroft, Dang. Posit.* B. 4. ch. 15.

SEDI'TIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *seditious.*] Turbulence; disposition to sedition.

To **SEDU'CE.** *v. a.* [*seduco*, Lat. *seduire*, Fr.] To draw aside from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive.

'Tis meet
That noble minds keep ever with their likes;
For who so firm that cannot be *seduc'd*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Me the gold of France did not *seduce*,
Although I did admit it as a motive,
The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

A beauty-waining and distressed widow,
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base declension. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

In the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to *seducing* spirits. 1 *Tim.* iv. 1.

I shall never gratify the spightfulness of a few with any sinister thoughts of all their allegiance, whom pious frauds have *seduced*. *King Charles.*

Subtle he needs must be, who could *seduce*
Angels. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor let false friends *seduce* thy mind to fame,
By arrogating Jonson's hostile name;
Let father Flecknoe fire thy mind with praise,
And uncle Ogleby thy envy raise. *Dryden.*

SEDU'CEMENT. *n. s.* [from *seduce.*] Practice of seduction; art or means used in order to seduce.

To season them, and win them early to the love of virtue and true labour, ere any flattering *seducement* or vain principle seize them wandering, some easy and delightful book of education should be read to them. *Milton on Education.*

Her hero's dangers touch'd the pitying pow'r,
The nymph's *seducements*, and the magick bower. *Pope.*

SEDU'CER. *n. s.* [from *seduce.*] One who draws aside from the right; a tempter; a corrupter.

Grant it me, O king; otherwise a *seducer* flourishes, and a poor maid is undone. *Shakspeare.*

There is a teaching by restraining *seducers*, and so removing the hindrances of knowledge. *South.*

The soft *seducer*, with enticing looks,
The bellowing rivals to the fight provokes. *Dryden.*

He whose firm faith no reason could remove,
Will melt before that soft *seducer*, love. *Dryden.*

SEDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *seduce.*] Corruptible; capable of being drawn aside from the right.

The vicious example of ages past poisons the curiosity of the present, affording a hint of sin unto *seducible* spirits. *Brown.*

We owe much of our errour to the power which our affections have over our so easy *seducible* understandings. *Glanville.*

SEDU'CTION. *n. s.* [*seduction*, Fr. *seductus*, Lat.] The act of seducing; the act of drawing aside.

Whatsoever men's faith, patience, or perseverance were, any remarkable indulgence to this sin, the *seduction* of Balaam, were sure to bring judgments. *Hammond.*

To procure the miseries of others in those extremities, wherein we hold an hope to have no society ourselves, is a strain above Lucifer, and a project beyond the primary *seduction* of hell. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The deceiver soon found out this soft place of Adam's, and innocency itself did not secure him from this way of *seduction*. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Helen ascribes her *seduction* to Venus, and mentions nothing of Paris. *Pope.*

A woman who is above flattery, and despises all praise, but that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is, morally speaking, out of reach of *seduction.* *Richardson, Clarissa.*

SEDU'CTIVE.* *adj.* [from *seduction.*] Apt to seduce; apt to mislead. *Sheridan.*

You ask me if I know such a word as *seductive.* It is used perpetually in conversation, and I feel a consciousness of having met it often in elegant writing. *Seward, Lett.* ii. 154.

SEDU'LITY. *n. s.* [*sedulitas,* Lat.] Diligent assiduity; laboriousness; industry; application; intenseness of endeavour.

Man oftentimes pursues, with great *sedulity* and earnestness, that which cannot stand him in any stead for vital purpose. *Hooker.*

Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the same *sedulity* and indefatigable industry in men's enquiries into it. *South.*

SE'DULOUS. *adj.* [*sedulus,* Lat.] Assiduous; industrious; laborious; diligent; painful.

Not *sedulous* by nature to indite
Wars, hitherto the only argument
Heroick deem'd. *Milton, P. L.*

What signifies the sound of words in prayer, without the affection of the heart, and a *sedulous* application of the proper means that may naturally lead us to such an end. *L'Estrange.*

The goat, now bright amidst her fellow stars,
Kind Amalthæa reach'd her teat, distent
With milk, thy early food: the *sedulous* bee
Distill'd her honey on thy purple lips. *Prior.*

The bare majority of a few representatives is often procured by great industry and application, wherein those who engage in the pursuits of malice are much more *sedulous* than such as would prevent them. *Swift.*

SE'DULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sedulous.*] Assiduously; industriously; laboriously; diligently; painfully.

The ritual, preceptive, prophetick, and all other parts of sacred writ, were most *sedulously,* most religiously guarded by them. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

All things by experience
Are most improv'd; then *sedulously* think
To meliorate thy stock, no way or rule
Be unessay'd. *Philips.*

SE'DULOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *sedulous.*] Assiduity; assiduousness; industry; diligence.

By their *sedulousness* and their erudition they discovered difficulties. *Boyle, Style of H. Script.* p 99.

SEE.† *n. s.* [*sedes,* Lat.] The seat of episcopal power; the diocese of a bishop: formerly, the seat of power in a general sense.

Jove laugh'd on Venus from his soverayne *see.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

You, my lord archbishop,
Whose *see* is by a civil peace maintain'd,
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whose white investments figure innocence,
The dove and every blessed spirit of peace;
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and boist'rous tongue of war? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

It is a safe opinion for their *sees,* empires, and kingdoms; and for themselves, if they be wise. *Bacon.*

The pope would use these treasures, in case of any great calamity that should endanger the holy *see.* *Addison.*

Episcopal revenues were so low reduced, that three or four *sees* were often united to make a tolerable competency. *Swift.*

To SEE. *v. a.* preter. *I saw;* part. pass. *seen.* [ſeon, Saxon; *sien,* Dutch.]

1. To perceive by the eye.

Dear son Edgar,
Might I but live to *see* thee in my touch,
I'd say I had eyes again. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I was bowed down at the hearing of it; I was dismayed at the *seeing* of it. *Is.* xxi. 3.

I speak that which I have *seen* with my Father, and ye do that which you have *seen* with yours. *St. John,* viii. 38.

He'll lead the life of gods, and be
By gods and heroes *seen,* and gods and heroes *see.* *Dryden.*

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had sore eyes: If you have more pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of your sight, wine is good for you; but if the pleasure of *seeing* be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught. *Locke.*

I *see* her sober over a sampler. *Pope.*

2. To observe; to find.

Seven other kine came up, lean fleshed, such as I never *saw* for badness. *Gen.* xli. 19.

Such command we had,
To *see* that none thence issu'd forth a spy. *Milton, P. L.*

Give them first one simple idea, and *see* that they perfectly comprehend it, before you go any farther. *Locke.*

The thunderbolt we *see* used by the greatest poet of Augustus's age, to express irresistible force in battle. *Addison.*

3. To discover; to descry.

Who is so gross
As cannot *see* this palpable device?
Yet who so bold but says he *sees* it not?
When such ill dealings must be *seen* in thought. *Shakspeare.*

4. To converse with.

The main of them may be reduced to language, and to an improvement in wisdom and prudence by *seeing* men, and conversing with people of different tempers and customs. *Locke.*

5. To attend; to remark.

I had a mind to *see* him out, and therefore did not care for contradicting him. *Addison, Freeholder.*

To SEE. *v. n.*

1. To have the power of sight; to have by the eye perception of things distant.

Who maketh the *seeing* or the blind? have not I the Lord? *Ex.* iv. 11.

Air hath some secret degree of light; otherwise cats and owls could not *see* in the night. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To discern without deception.

Many sagacious persons will find us out, will look under our mask, and *see* through all our fine pretensions, and discern the absurdity of telling the world that we believe one thing when we do the contrary. *Tillotson.*

Could you *see* into my secret soul,
There you might read your own dominion doubled. *Dryden.*

You may *see* into the spirit of them all, and form your pen from those general notions. *Felton.*

3. To inquire; to distinguish.

See whether fear doth make thee wrong her. *Shakspeare.*

4. To be attentive.

Mark and perform it, *see'st* thou; for the fail
Of any point in't shall be death. *Shakspeare.*

5. To scheme; to contrive.

Cassio's a proper man: let me *see* now;
To get his place. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

To SEE *to.** To behold; to look at.

A great altar to *see to.* *Josh.* xxii. 10.

A certain shepherd lad,
Of small regard to *see to.* *Milton, Comus.*

SEE. *interjection.* [Originally the imperative of the verb *see.*] Lo; look; observe; behold.

See, see! upon the banks of Boyne he stands,
By his own view adjusting his commands. *Halifax.*

See! the sole bliss Heav'n could on all bestow,
Which who but feels can taste, but thinks can know? *Pope.*

See what it is to have a poet in your house. *Pope.*

SEED. *n. s.* [ſæd, Saxon; *seed,* Danish: *saed,* Dutch.]

1. The organised particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated.

If you can look into the *seeds* of time,
And say which grain will grow and which will not,
Speak then to me. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Seed of a year old is the best, though some *seed* and grains last better than others. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

That every plant has its *seed* is an evident sign of divine providence. *More.*

Did they ever see any herbs, except those of the grass-leaved tribe, come up without two *seed* leaves; which to me is an argument that they came all of *seed*, there being no reason else why they should produce two *seed* leaves different from the subsequent. *Ray.*

Just gods! all other things their like produce;
The vine arises from her mother's juice:
When feeble plants or tender flowers decay,
They to their *seed* their images convey. *Prior.*

In the south part of Staffordshire they go to the north for *seed* corn. *Mortimer.*

2. First principle; original.

The *seed* of whatsoever perfect virtue groweth from us, is a right opinion touching things divine. *Hooker.*

3. Principle of production.

Praise of great acts he scatters as a *seed*,
Which may the like in coming ages breed. *Waller.*

4. Progeny; offspring; descendants.

Next him king Lear in happy peace long reign'd;
But had no issue male him to succeed,
But three fair daughters which were well uptrain'd
In all that seemed fit for kingly *seed*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The thing doth touch
The main of all your states, your blood, your *seed*. *Daniel.*

When God gave Canaan to Abraham, he thought fit to put his *seed* into the grant too. *Locke.*

5. Race; generation; birth.

Of mortal *seed* they were not held,
Which other mortals so excell'd;
And beauty too in such excess,
As your's, Zelinda! claims no less. *Waller.*

To SEED.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To grow to perfect maturity so as to shed the seed.

Whate'er I plant, like corn on barren earth,
By an equivocal birth,
Seeds and runs up to poetry. *Swift.*

2. To shed the seed.

It hath already floured, so that I feare it will shortly *seede*. *Lyte, Herbal*, (1578.)

They pick up all the old roots, except what they design for seed, which they let stand to *seed* the next year. *Mortimer.*

SEE'DCAKE. *n. s.* [*seed* and *cake.*] A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatick seeds.

Remember, wife,
The *seedcake*, the pasties, and furmenty pot. *Tusser.*

SEE'DED.* *adj.* [from *seed.*]

1. Bearing seed; covered thick with seeds.

Some hollow tree, or bed
Of *seeded* nettles. *Fletcher, Faithf. Shepherdess.*

2. Interspersed as with seeds.

A blue mantle *seeded* with stars. *B. Jonson, K. James's Coronation.*

SEE'DER.* *n. s.* [ꞅæꝺeꞃe, Sax. seminator.] One who sows.

SEE'DLING. *n. s.* [from *seed.*] A young plant just risen from the seed.

Carry into the shade such *seedlings* or plants as are for their choiceness reserved in pots. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

SEE'DLIP.† } *n. s.* [ꞅæꝺ-leap, Saxon.] A vessel in
SEE'DLOP. } which the sower carries his seed. *Ainsworth.*

SEE'DPEARL. *n. s.* [*seed* and *pearl.*] Small grains of pearl.

In the dissolution of *seedpearl* in some acid menstruum, if a good quantity of the little pearls be cast in whole, they will be carried in swarms from the bottom to the top. *Boyle.*

SEE'DPLOT. *n. s.* [*seed* and *plot.*] The ground on which plants are sowed to be afterwards transplanted.

To counsel others, a man must be furnished with an universal store in himself to the knowledge of all nature: that is, the matter and *seedplot*; there are the seats of all argument and invention. *B. Jonson.*

Humility is a *seedplot* of virtue, especially Christian, which thrives best when 'tis deep-rooted in the humble lowly heart. *Hammond.*

It will not be unuseful to present a full narration of this rebellion, looking back to those passages by which the *seedplots* were made and framed, from whence those mischiefs have successively grown. *Clarendon.*

SEE'DTIME.† *n. s.* [*seed* and *time*; Sax. ꞅæꝺ-ꞇima.] The season of sowing.

While the earth remaineth, *seedtime* and harvest shall not cease. *Gen.* viii. 22.

If he would have two tributes in one year, he must give them two *seedtimes*, and two harvests. *Bacon.*

The first rain fell upon the *seedtime* about October, and was to make the seed to root; the latter was to fill the ear. *Brown.*

Day and night,
Seedtime and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall hold their course, till fire purge all things. *Milton, P. L.*

Their very *seedtime* was their harvest, and by sowing tares they immediately reaped gold. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

He that too curiously observes the face of the heavens, by missing his *seedtime*, will lose the hopes of his harvest. *Atterbury.*

SEE'DNESS. *n. s.* [from *seed.*] Seedtime; the time of sowing.

Blossoming time
From the *seedness* the bare fallow brings
To teeming foison. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

SEE'DSMAN. *n. s.* [*seed* and *man.*]

1. The sower; he that scatters the seed.

The higher Nilus swells
The more it promises: as it ebbs, the *seedsman*
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

2. One that sells seeds.

SEE'DY. *adj.* [from *seed.*] Abounding with seed.

SEE'ING. *n. s.* [from *see.*] Sight; vision.

Love adds a precious *seeing* to the eye. *Shakspeare.*

SEE'ING. } *adv.* [*vû que*, French; from *see.* It
SEE'ING *that.* } would be more grammatically written, as *vû que, pourvû que*, in French; *seen that*, or *provided that.*] Since; sith; it being so that.

Why should not they be as well victualled for so long time, as the ships are usually for a year, *seeing* it is easier to keep victuals on land than water? *Spenser on Ireland.*

How shall they have any trial of his doctrine, learning, and ability to preach, *seeing that* he may not publickly either teach or exhort, because he is not yet called to the ministry? *Whitgift.*

Seeing every nation affords not experience and tradition enough for all kind of learning, therefore we are taught the languages of those people who have been most industrious after wisdom. *Milton on Education.*

Seeing they explained the phenomena of vision, imagination, and thought, by certain thin fleeces of atoms that flow from the surfaces of bodies, and by their subtlety penetrate any obstacle, and yet retain the exact lineaments of the several bodies from which they proceed: in consequence of this hypothesis they maintained, that we could have no phantasy of any thing, but what did really subsist either intire or in its several parts. *Bentley, Serm.*

To SEEK.† *v. a.* pret. *I sought*; part. pass. *sought.* [ꞅecan, Sax. *soecken*, Dutch; *soekia*, Icel. *sokja*, M. Goth.]

1. To look for; to search for: often with *out.*

He did range the town to *seek* me *out.* *Shakspeare.*

I have a venturous fairy, that shall *seek*
The squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shakspeare.*

Because of the money returned in our sacks, are we brought in, that he may *seek* occasion against us, and take us for bondmen. *Gen.* xliii. 18.

He *seeketh* unto him a cunning workman, to prepare a graven image. *Is.* xl. 20.

Seek thee a man which may go with thee. *Tob.* v. 3.

Sweet peace, where do'st thou dwell?
I humbly crave,
Let me once know.
I *sought* thee in a secret cave,
And ask'd if peace were there. *Herbert.*

The king meant not to *seek out* nor to decline fighting with them, if they put themselves in his way. *Clarendon.*

So fatal 'twas to *seek* temptations *out!*
Most confidence has still most cause to doubt. *Dryden.*

We must *seek out* some other original of power for the government of politicks than this of Adam, or else there will be none at all in the world. *Locke.*

2. To solicit; to endeavour to gain.

Others tempting him, *sought* of him a sign. *St. Luke,* xi. 16.

The young lions roar after their prey, and *seek* their meat from God. *Ps.* civ. 21.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not molest us, unless we ourselves
Seek them with wandering thoughts. *Milton, P. L.*

Oft our alliance other lands desir'd,
And what we *seek* of you, of us requir'd. *Dryden.*

3. To go to find.

Let us *seek* death, or, he not found, supply
His office. *Milton, P. L.*

Dardanus, though born
On Latian plains, yet *sought* the Phrygian shore. *Dryden.*

Like fury seiz'd the rest; the progress known,
All *seek* the mountains, and forsake the town. *Dryden.*

Since great Ulysses *sought* the Phrygian plains,
Within these walls inglorious silence reigns. *Pope.*

Indulge one labour more,
And *seek* Atrides on the Spartan shore. *Pope.*

4. To pursue by machinations.

I had a son,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he *sought* my life. *Shakspeare.*

David saw that Saul was come out to *seek* his life. 1 *Sam.* xxiii.

To SEEK. *v. n.*

1. To make search; to make enquiry.

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. *Is.* xxxiv.

I have been forced to relinquish that opinion, and have endeavoured to *seek* after some better reason. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To endeavour.

Why should he mean me ill, or *seek* to harm? *Milton, P. L.*

Ask not what pains, nor further *seek* to know
Their process, or the forms of law below. *Dryden.*

3. To make pursuit.

Violent men have *sought* after my soul. *Ps.* lxxxvi. 14.

If thy brother's ox or sheep go astray, it shall be with thee until thy brother *seek* after it. *Deut.* xxii. 2.

4. To apply to; to use solicitation.

All the earth *sought* to Solomon, to hear his wisdom. 1 *Kings.*

Unto his habitation shall ye *seek*, and thither thou shalt come. *Deut.* xii. 5.

5. To endeavour after.

Being a man of experience, he wished by wisdom to order that which the young prince *sought* for by war. *Knolles.*

To SEEK. [An adverbial mode of speech.] At a loss; without measures, knowledge, or experience.

Being brought and transferred from other services abroad, though they be of good experience in those, yet in these they will be new *to seek*; and before they have gathered experience, they shall buy it with great loss to his majesty. *Spenser.*

Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still *to seek*. *Milton, P. L.*

But they misplace them all;
And are as much *to seek* in other things,
As he that only can design a tree,
Would be to draw a shipwreck. *Roscommon.*

SEE'KER.† *n. s.* [from *seek.*]

1. One that seeks; an enquirer.

Though I confess that in philosophy I'm a *seeker*, yet cannot believe that a sceptick in philosophy must be one in divinity. *Glanvill.*

A language of a very witty volatile people, *seekers* after novelty, and abounding with variety of notions. *Locke.*

Cato is represented to be a *seeker* to oracles. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 54.

2. The name of a sect which professed no determinate religion.

One is a ranter, another is a *seeker*, a third is a shaker! *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 161.

The *seekers* deny that there is any true church, or any true minister, or any ordinance. *Pagitt, Heresiograph.* p. 128.

A sceptick [is] ever seeking, and never finds; like our new upstart sect of *seekers*. *Bullokar, Expos.* (ed. 1656.)

Sir Henry Vane—set up a form of religion in a way of his own; yet it consisted rather in a withdrawing from all other forms, than in any new or particular opinions or forms; from which he and his party were called *seekers*. *Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time,* an. 1661.

SEEKSO'RROW. *n. s.* [*seek* and *sorrow.*] One who contrives to give himself vexation.

Afield they go, where many lookers be,
And thou *seeksorrow*, Klaius, them among:
Indeed thou saidst it was thy friend to see,
Strephon, whose absence seem'd unto thee long. *Sidney.*

To SEEL.† *v. a.* [*siller les yeux*, "to *seel* or sew up the eyelids; and hence also to hoodwink, blind, keep in darkness, &c." Cotgrave.] To close the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time seeled or closed.

Now she brought them to see a *seeled* dove, who the blinder she was, the higher she strave. *Sidney.*

Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,
But *seeled* up with death shall have their deadly meed. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Come, *seeling* night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To *seel* her father's eyes up, close as oak. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Some ambitious men seem as screens to princes in matters of danger and envy; for no man will take such parts, unless he be like the *seeled* dove, that mounts and mounts, because he cannot see about him. *Bacon.*

Since, blinded with ambition, he did soar
Like a *seeled* dove, his crimes shall be his punishment,
To be depriv'd of sight. *Denham, Sophy.*

To SEEL. *v. n.* [ꞅyllan, Sax.] To lean on one side.

When a ship *seels* or rolls in foul weather, the breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous. *Ralegh.*

SEEL, or SEELING.† *n. s.* [from *To seel.*] The agitation of a ship in foul weather. *Ainsworth.*

At His command black tempests rise;
Then mount they to the troubled skies:
Thence sinking to the depths below,
The ship hulls as the billows flow:
And all aboard, at every *seele*,
Like drunkards on the hatches reele. *Sandys, Ps.* (ed. 1636,) p. 181.

SEEL.* *n. s.* [ꞅæl, Saxon; opportunitas.] Season: time.

It is a fair *seel* for you to come at, i. e. a fair season or time: spoken ironically to them that come late. What *seel* of day? i. e. what time of day? Essex. *Ray, and Grose.*

Hay-*seel*, hay-time; barley-*seel*, wheat-*seel*, bark-*seel*. Norfolk. *Grose.*

SEE'LY.† *adj.* [ꞅælig, Sax. happy, prosperous; from ꞅæl, lucky time. See SEEL. Mr. Mason has thought proper to pronounce "Dr. Johnson not very *lucky* himself in exemplifying either of the senses which

he gives;" and, after this attempt to be witty, passes over the *first meaning* as worthy no other notice, alleging that "the word seems to have sometimes had the *latter*; but more usually that of *harmless*:" and, in his Appendix, he has added, that, "applied to materials, it seems to have meant *plain, rude*." The word, however, in the example given by Dr. Johnson from Spenser, certainly means *happy*. This is the ancient sense, as the Sax. word shews. So in the Prompt. Parv. "*Sely*, or *happy*; fortunatus." So Chaucer: "Worldly *seliness*, which clerkis callen false *felicitie*." Tr. and Cress. iii. 815. And he uses *unsely* for *unhappy*. As to Mr. Mason's meaning of *harmless*, that is surely contained in Dr. Johnson's *simple*; and as to *seely*, applied to "a trough of wood," which he gives, and explains by *rude*, it is at least dubious, certainly quaint, and not allowable.]

1. Lucky; happy.

My *seely* sheep like well below,
For they been hale enough, I trow,
And liken their abode. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

2. Silly; foolish; simple; inoffensive.

If thee lust to holden chat
With *seely* shepheard's swayne,
Come downe, and learne the little what,
That Thomalin can sayne. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

These, so wretchedly abused, resemble the butterfly, which flieth into the candle, and burneth himself; and those simple *seely* birds, which fly into the fire, thinking they are in the warm sun. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza*, p. 277.

Peacock and turkie, that nibbles off top,
Are very ill neighbours to *seely* poor hop. *Tusser.*

To SEEM.† *v. n.* [*sembler*, Fr. unless it has a Teutonick original, as *seemly* certainly has. Dr. Johnson.—Possibly from the Icel. *saeman*, to become; *zeimen*, Germ. the same. See Wachter and Serenius. The latter considers the Su. Goth. *sam*, con, together, as the root. See SEEMLY.]

1. To appear; to make a show; to have semblance.

My lord, you've lost a friend, indeed;
And I dare swear, you borrow not that face
Of *seeming* sorrow; it is sure your own. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Speak: we will not trust our eyes
Without our ears: thou art not what thou *seem'st*. *Shakspeare.*

So spake the Omnipotent; and with his words
All *seem'd* well pleas'd; all *seem'd*, but were not all. *Milton, P. L.*

In holy nuptials ty'd;
A *seeming* widow, and a secret bride. *Dryden.*

Observe the youth
Already *seems* to snuff the vital air. *Dryden.*

2. To have the appearance of truth.

It *seems* to me, that the true reason why we have so few versions which are tolerable, is because there are so few who have all the talents requisite for translation. *Dryden.*

3. In Shakspeare, to *seem*, perhaps, signifies to be beautiful. Dr. Johnson.—Rather, *specious*. Steevens.

Sir, there she stands:
If aught within that little *seeming* substance
May fitly like your grace,
She's there, and she is your's. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Pluck the borrowed veil of modesty from the so *seeming* mistress Page. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

4. *It* SEEMS. A phrase hard to be explained. It sometimes signifies that there is an appearance, though no reality; but generally it is used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned, like the Latin *scilicet*, or the old English *forsooth*. Id mihi datur negotii *scilicet*. This, *it seems*, is to be my task.

The earth by these, 'tis said,
This single crop of men and women bred;
Who, grown adult, so chance, *it seems*, enjoin'd,
Did male and female propagate. *Blackmore, Creation.*

5. It is sometimes a slight affirmation.

A prince of Italy, *it seems*, entertained his mistress upon a great lake. *Addison, Guardian.*

The raven, urg'd by such impertinence,
Grew passionate, *it seems*, and took offence. *Addison.*

He had been a chief magistrate, and had, *it seems*, executed that high office justly and honourably. *Atterbury.*

It seems that when first I was discovered sleeping on the ground, the emperor had early notice. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

6. It appears to be.

Here's another discontented paper,
Found in his pocket too; and this, *it seems*,
Rodorigo meant to have sent. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

It seems the camel's hair is taken by painters for the skin with the hair on. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SEE'MER. *n. s.* [from *seem*.] One that carries an appearance.

Angelo scarce confesses
That his blood flows, or that his appetite
Is more to bread than stone: hence shall we see,
If pow'r change purpose, what our *seemers* be. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

SEE'MING. *n. s.* [from *seem*.]

1. Appearance; show; semblance.

All good *seeming*,
By thy revolt, oh husband, shall be thought
Put on for villainy. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Give him heedful note;
And, after, we will both our judgements join
In censure of his *seeming*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. Fair appearance.

For you there's rosemary and rue; these keep
Seeming and savour all the Winter long. *Shakspeare.*

3. Opinion.

Nothing more clear unto their *seeming*, than that a new Jerusalem, being often spoken of in Scripture, they undoubtedly were themselves that new Jerusalem. *Hooker.*

His persuasive words impregn'd
With reason to her *seeming*. *Milton, P. L.*

SEE'MINGLY. *adv.* [from *seeming*.] In appearance; in show; in semblance.

To this her mother's plot,
She *seemingly* obedient, likewise hath
Made promise to the doctor. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

They to their viands fell, not *seemingly*
The angels, nor in mist. *Milton, P. L.*

I have touched upon them, though *seemingly* collateral to my scope; and yet I think they are more than *seemingly* so, since they pertinently illustrate my design. *Glanville, Sceps.*

The city dame was so well bred, as *seemingly* to take all in good part. *L'Estrange.*

The king and haughty empress, to our wonder,
If not aton'd, yet *seemingly* at peace. *Dryden.*

This the father *seemingly* complied with; but afterwards refusing, the son was likewise set aside. *Addison, Freeholder.*

They depend often on remote and *seemingly* disproportioned causes. *Atterbury.*

SEE'MINGNESS.† *n. s.* [from *seeming*.]

1. Plausibility; fair appearance.

The *seemingness* of those reasons persuades us on the other side. *Digby.*

2. Simply, appearance.

Hypocrisy will obstruct, and put in a prejudice against all things, under the *seemingness* or appearance of evil, which are not only allowed of God, but necessary. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 91.

SEE'MLESS.* *adj.* [*seem* and *less*.] Unseemly; indecorous.

Thence he her drew
By the faire lockes, and fowly did array
Withouten pity of her goodly hew,
That Artegall himselfe her *seemlesse* plight did rew.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. ii. 25.

Here I vow
Never to dream of *seemless* amorous toys.
B. Jonson, Case is altered.

SEE'MLILY.* *adv.* [from *seemly.*] Decently; comelily. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*

SEE'MLINESS. *n. s.* [from *seemly.*] Decency; handsomeness; comeliness; grace; beauty.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, *seemliness* with portliness, and currentness with stayedness, how can the language sound other than full of sweetness? *Camden.*

SEE'MLY. *adj.* [*soommeligt*, Danish; from *soome*, Icelandick, honour or decency.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit.

Suspence of judgment and exercise of charity were safer and *seemlier* for Christian men, than the hot pursuit of these controversies. *Hooker.*

I am a woman, lacking wit
To make a *seemly* answer to such persons.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

The wife safest and *seemliest* by her husband stays. *Milton.*

May we enjoy
Our humid products, and with *seemly* draughts
Enkindle mirth and hospitable love. *Philips.*

SEE'MLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in a proper manner.

There, *seemly* rang'd in peaceful order, stood
Ulysses' arms, now long disus'd to blood. *Pope.*

SEE'MLYHED.* *n. s.* [from *seemly.*] Decent, comely appearance.

Damoselles two
Right yong, and ful of *semelyhede.* *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 777.

Yet nathëmore his meaning she ared,
But wondered much at his so selcouth case;
And by his person's secret *seemlyhed*
Well weend, that he had beene some man of place
Before misfortune did his hew deface. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. viii. 14.

SEEN. *adj.* [from *see.*] Skilled; versed.

Petruchio shall offer me, disguis'd in sober robes,
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster
Well *seen* in musick. *Shakspeare.*

Noble Boyle, not less in nature *seen*,
Than his great brother read in states and men. *Dryden.*

SE'ER.† *n. s.* [from *see*; Sax. ꞅeꞅeꞃe.]

1. One who sees.

We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of dreams, and a *seer* of visions. *Addison, Spect.*

2. A prophet; one who foresees future events.

How soon hath thy prediction, *seer* blest!
Measur'd this transient world the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd? *Milton, P. L.*

By day your frighted *seers*
Shall call for fountains to express their tears,
And wish their eyes were floods: by night from dreams
Of opening gulphs, black storms, and raging flames,
Starting amaz'd, shall to the people show
Emblems of heav'nly wrath and mystick types of woe. *Prior.*

SEER.* *adj.* [*saer*, Su. Goth. an adverb signifying separation. Ihre.] Several.

They are gone *seer* ways.
Ray, North Country Words, and Grose.

SEE'RWOOD.† *n. s.* See SEAR, and SERE. Ray considers the adjective *sear* as spoken only of wood, or the parts of plants.

SEE'SAW. *n. s.* [from *saw.*] A reciprocating motion.

His wit all *seesaw*, between that and this;
Now high, now low, now master up, now miss,
And he himself one vile antithesis. *Pope.*

To SEE'SAW. *v. n.* [from *saw.*] To move with a reciprocating motion.

Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then it went all of a sudden again on John's side; so they went *seesawing* up and down, from one end of the room to the other. *Arbuthnot.*

To SEETHE.† *v. a.* preterite *I sod* or *seethed*; part. pass. *sodden.* [ꞅeoðan, Saxon; *zieden*, Dutch; *sieden*, German; σίζειν and ζέειν, Gr. Wachter.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor.

He coude roste, and *sethe.* *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

The Scythians used to *seethe* the flesh in the hide, and so do the northern Irish. *Spenser.*

Go, suck the subtle blood o' th' grape,
Till the high fever *seethe* your blood to froth,
And so 'scape hanging. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Set on the great pot, and *seethe* pottage for the sons of the prophets. *2 Kings*, iv.

To SEETHE. *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.

The boiling baths at Cairbadon,
Which *seethe* with secret fire eternally,
And in their entrails, full of quick brimston,
Nourish the flames, which they are warm'd upon.
Spenser, F. Q.

I will make a complimental assault upon him; for my business *seethes.* *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Lovers and madmen have their *seething* brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shakspeare.*

The priest's servant came, while the flesh was in *seething*, with a flesh-hook, and stuck it into the pan. *1 Sam.* ii. 13.

SEE'THER. *n. s.* [from *seethe.*] A boiler; a pot.

The fire thus form'd, she sets the kettle on;
Like burnish'd gold the little *seether* shone. *Dryden.*

SEG.* *n. s.* [ꞅecʒ, Saxon.] Sedge. Still a Gloucestershire word. It is also in the old Prompt. Parvulorum.

A place where *segges* do grow. *Barret, Alv.* 1580.

SEGA'R.* *n. s.* [*cigarro*, Span.] A little roll of tobacco, which the Spaniards smoke without a pipe. *Swinburne.*

Our hostess supplied us with plenty of fruit, and then obligingly smoked a *segar* with me.
Twiss, Trav. through Spain, (1773.)

SE'GMENT. *n. s.* [*segment*, Fr. *segmentum*, Lat.] A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

Unto a parallel sphere, and such as live under the poles for half a year, some *segments* may appear at any time, and under any quarter, the sun not setting, but walking round. *Brown.*

Their *segments* or arcs, which appeared so numerous, for the most part exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton.*

SE'GNITY.† } *n. s.* [*segnitas*, Lat.] Sluggishness;
SE'GNITUDE. } inactivity. *Dict.*

To SE'GREGATE.† *v. a.* [*segrego*, Lat. *segreger*, Fr.] To set apart; to separate from others. *Sherwood.*

Nor does the black dissipate or *segregate* those purer atoms.
Transl. of Loredano, (1664,) p. 5.

Segregating heterogeneous bodies, and congregating those that are homogeneous. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 190.

SE'GREGATE.* *part. adj.* Select.

A kind of *segregate* or cabinet senate. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 240.

SEGREGA'TION.† *n. s.* [*segregation*, Fr. from *segregate.*] Separation from others.

What shall we hear of this?
—— A *segregation* of the Turkish fleet;
For do but stand upon the foaming shore,
The chiding billows seem to pelt the clouds.
Shakspeare, Othello.

To decline offences, to be careful and conscionable in our several actions, is a purity that every man ought to labour for;

which we may well do, without a sullen *segregation* from all society. *Feltham, Res.* i. 5.

SE'JANT. *adj.* [In *heraldry.*] Sitting.

SEIGNEU'RIAL. † *adj.* [from *seignior.*] Invested with large powers; independent.

Those lands were *seigneurial.* *Temple.*

They were the statesmen, they were the lawyers; from them were often taken the bailiffs of the *seigneurial* courts. *Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist.* B. 3. ch. 6.

SE'IGNIOR. † *n. s.* [from *senior*, Lat. *seigneur*, Fr. *signore*, Ital.] A lord. The title of honour given by Italians. See SIGNIOR.

SE'IGNIORY. *n. s.* [*seigneurie*, Fr. from *seignior.*] A lordship; a territory.

O'Neal never had any *seigniory* over that country, but what by incroachment he got upon the English. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Were you not restor'd
To all the duke of Norfolk's *seigniories?* *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Hosea, in the person of God, sayeth of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; they have set a *seigniory* over themselves: which place proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow. *Bacon.*

William, earl of Pembroke, being lord of all Leinster, had royal jurisdiction throughout that province, and every one of his five sons enjoyed that *seigniory* successively. *Davies.*

SE'IGNORAGE. *n. s.* [*seigneuriage*, Fr. from *seignior.*] Authority; acknowledgement of power.

They brought work to the mint, and a part of the money coined to the crown for *seignorage.* *Locke.*

To SE'IGNORIZE. † *v. a.* [from *seignior*; Fr. *seigneurier.*] To lord over. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

As fair he was as Cytherea's make,
As proud as he that *seignoriseth* hell. *Fairfax.*

SEINE. *n. s.* [ſegne, Saxon; *seine, senne, seme*, Fr.] A net used in fishing. See SEAN.

They have cock-boats for passengers, and *seine* boats for taking of pilchards. *Carew.*

SE'INER. *n. s.* [from *seine.*] A fisher with nets.

Seiners complain with open mouth, that these drovers work much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen, and reap small gain to themselves. *Carew.*

SEJU'NGIBLE. * *adj.* [from *sejungo*, Lat.] Capable of being separated.

The spawn and egg are *sejungible* from the fish and fowl, and yet still retain the prolifick power of generation. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.

SEJU'NCTION. * *n. s.* [*sejunctio*, Lat.] The act of disjoining, or separating.

The constitution of that people was made by a *sejunction* and separation of them from all other nations on the earth. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

SE'IZABLE. * *adj.* [from *seize.*] That may be seized; liable to be seized.

To SEIZE. † *v. a.* [*saisir*, Fr. *seisia*, Arm. the same. Serenius.]

1. To take hold of; to gripe; to grasp.

Then as a tiger who by chance hath spy'd
In some purlieu two gentle fawns at play,
Strait couches close, then rising, changes oft
His couchant watch, as one who chose his ground,
Whence rushing he might surest *seize* them both. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To take possession of by force.

At last they *seize*
The sceptre, and regard not David's sons. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To take possession of; to lay hold on; to invade suddenly.

In her sad breast the prince's fortunes roll,
And hope and doubt alternate *seize* her soul. *Pope.*

4. To take forcible possession of by law.

An escheator of London had arrested a clothier that was outlawed, and *seized* his goods. *Camden.*

It was judged by the highest kind of judgment, that he should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and *seized*, and his houses pulled down. *Bacon.*

5. To make possessed; to put in possession of.

So th' one for wrong, the other strives for right:
As when a griffin, *seized* of his prey,
A dragon fierce encountreth in his flight,
Through wildest air making his idle way. *Spenser, F. Q.*

So Pluto, *seiz'd* of Proserpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom the affrighted maid,
There grimly smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor envy'd Jove his sunshine and his skies. *Addison, Cato*

6. To fasten; to fix: with *on.* Dr. Johnson had assigned the examples from Shakspeare, and the Decay of Christian Piety, to a verb neuter.

So down he fell before the cruell beast,
Who *on* his neck his bloody claws did *seize*:
That life nigh crush'd out of his panting brest. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. viii. 15

Fairest Cordelia,
Thee and thy virtues here I *seize upon*:
Be 't lawful I take up what's cast away? *Shakspeare, K. Lear*

Where there is a design of supplanting, that necessarily requires another of accusing: even Jezebel projects not to *seize on* Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge. *Dec. of Ch. Piety.*

SE'IZER. * *n. s.* [from *seize.*] One who seizes.

SE'IZIN. *n. s.* [*saisine*, Fr.]

1. [In law.] Is of two sorts: *seisin*, in fact, and *seisin* in law.

Seisin in fact, is when a corporal possession is taken: *seisin* in law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a *seisin*, as an inrolment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements, though the owner be by wrong disseized of them. *Cowel.*

2. The act of taking possession.

Every indulged sin gives Satan livery and *seisin* of his heart, and a power to dispose of it as he pleases. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Seisin is the same in the canon law as livery and *seisin* at the common law. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

3. The things possessed.

Many recoveries were had as well by heirs as successors of the *seizin* of their predecessors. *Hale.*

SE'IZURE. *n. s.* [from *seize.*]

1. The act of seizing.

2. The thing seized.

Sufficient that thy prayers are heard, and death,
Then due by sentence when thou did'st transgress,
Defeated of his *seizure*, many days
Given thee of grace. *Milton, P. L.*

3. The act of taking forcible possession.

Thy lands, and all things that thou do'st call thine,
Worth *seizure*, do we seize into our hands. *Shakspeare.*

In the general town he maintained a *seizure*, and possession of the whole. *Wotton.*

Henry continued to burn protestants, after he had cast off the pope; and his *seizure* of ecclesiastical revenues cannot be reckoned as a mark of the church's liberty. *Swift.*

4. Gripe; possession.

And shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,
Unyoke this *seizure*, and this kind regret? *Shakspeare.*

Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,
And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

5. Catch.

Let there be no sudden *seizure* of a lapsed syllable to play upon it. *Watts.*

SEKE. * *adj.* [ſeoc, Sax.] Sick. Chaucer. See SICK.

SE'LCOUTH. † *adj.* [ſelo, rare, Sax. and *couth*, known.] Rarely known; uncommon.

Yet nathemore his meaning she ared,
But wondred much at his so *selcouth* case. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. viii. 14.

SE'LDOM.† *adv.* [ſelban, rarely; ſelbop, more rarely; ſelboſt, most rarely. Selban is supposed to be contracted from ſelbæn, or ſelb, *rare*, and hpænne, *when*, Saxon; *selden*, Dutch; *selten*, German. Dr. Johnson. — Lye considers this term as existing in the M. Goth. *sildaleikjan*, to admire, to wonder at; which Serenius highly approves. Anciently, our word was *seld*, and *selden*.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one; and the ordinary course of the world is more according to Job's observation, who giveth men advice to seek wisdom amongst the ancients, and in the length of days understanding. *Hooker.*

There is true joy conveyed to the heart by preventing grace, which pardoning grace *seldom* gives. *South, Serm.*

Where the flight of fancy is managed with good judgment, the *seldomer* it is seen it is the more valuable. *Grew.*

SE'LDOM.* *adj.* [*selten*, Dutch and Germ. rarus. Mr. Horne Tooke notices the foreign adjective, but knew not that his own language possessed it. See Div. of Purl. ii. 516. Nor indeed have our dictionaries noticed it. It is, however, well authorized.] Rare; not frequent.

The *seldom* discharge of a higher and more noble office. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 1. ch. 4.

By prayer is not meant a formal customary attendance upon the offices of the church, undertook only out of a sordid fear of the eye of man, and then performed with weariness and irreverence, with *seldom* access, and more *seldom* devotion. *South, Serm.* ix. 151.

His sickness in the later years of his life gave him but short and *seldom* truce. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

SE'LDOMNESS.† *n. s.* [from *seldom*.] Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness; rarity. Little used.

Degrees of well-doing there could be none, except perhaps in the *seldomness* and oftenness of doing well. *Hooker.*

The strength of delight is in its *seldomness* or rarity. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* ii. 1.

SE'LDSHOWN. *adj.* [*seld* and *shown*.] Seldom exhibited to view.

Seldshown flamins
Do press among the popular throngs. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

To **SELE'CT.** *v. a.* [*selectus*, Lat.] To chuse in preference to others rejected.

The footmen, *selected* out of all the provinces, were greatly diminished, being now scarce eight thousand strong. *Knolles.*

The pious chief
A hundred youths from all his train *selects*. *Dryden.*

SELE'CT. *adj.* [from the verb.] Nicely chosen; choice; culled out on account of superiour excellence.

To the nuptial bow'r
I led her, blushing like the morn: all heaven,
And happy constellations, on that hour
Shed their *selectest* influence. *Milton, P. L.*
Select from vulgar herds, with garlands gay,
A hundred bulls ascend the sacred way. *Prior.*

SELE'CTION. *n. s.* [*selectio*, Lat. from *select*.] The act of culling or chusing; choice.

While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the *selection* seems but arbitrary. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SELE'CTNESS. *n. s.* [from *select*.] The state of being select.

SELE'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *select*.] One who selects.

SE'LENITE.* } *n. s.* [*selenite*, Fr. *selenites*, Lat. from
SELENI'TES. } σελήνη, Gr. the moon.] A sort of fossil.

Your mentioning of a *selenites* that has the shape and appearance of a diamond, puts me in mind of what both you and Mr. Lhwyd have told me; that you have met with a sort of an opaque *selenite* among the stones I sent from hence. *Bp. Nicholson to Dr. Woodward,* (1697,) *Ep. Corr.* i. 84.

SELENI'TICK.* *adj.* [from *selenite*.] Pertaining to selenites.

Nature furnishes us with a very large quanity of *selenitic* matters; chemists agree that all gypsums or plaister stones, alabasters, and gypseous spars, are nothing else but selenites; and these substances abound within and upon the earth. *Chambers.*

SELENOGRA'PHICAL. } *adj.* [*selenographique*, Fr. from
SELENOGRA'PHICK. } *selenography*.] Belonging to selenography.

SELENO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [*selenographie*, Fr. σελήνη and γράφω.] A description of the moon.

Hevelius, in his accurate *selenography*, or description of the moon, hath well translated the known appellations of regions, seas, and mountains, unto the parts of that luminary. *Brown.*

SELF.† *pronoun.* plur. *selves*. [*silba*, Gothick; ſylf, ſylfa, Sax. *self*, *selve*, Dutch.]

1. It's primary signification seems to be that of an adjective; very; particular; this above others; sometimes, one's own.

Shoot another arrow that *self* way
Which you did shoot the first. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
The cruel ministers, by *self* and violent hands,
Took off her life. *Shakspeare.*

On these *self* hills the air is so thin, that it is not sufficient to bear up the body of a bird. *Ralegh.*

At that *self* moment enters Palamon
The gate of Venus. *Dryden.*

2. It is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and is always added when they are used reciprocally, or return upon themselves: as, I did not hurt *him*, he hurt *himself*; the people hiss *me*, but I clap *myself*; thou lovest *thyself*, though the world scorns *thee*. Dr. Johnson. — See, however, what is added to the fourth definition by Mr. Tyrwhitt.

They cast to build a city,
And get *themselves* a name. *Milton, P. L.*
He permits
Within *himself* unworthy powers to reign
Over free reason. *Milton, P. L.*

Self is that conscious thinking thing, which is sensible or conscious of pleasure and pain, capable of happiness and misery, and so is concerned for *itself*, as far as that consciousness extends. *Locke.*

3. It is sometimes used emphatically in the nominative case: as, *myself* will decide it; *myself* will come; *himself* shall revenge it. This use of *self*, thus compounded, without the pronoun personal, is chiefly poetical.

4. Compounded with *him*, a pronoun substantive, *self* is in appearance an adjective: joined to *my, thy, our, your*, pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive. Even when compounded with *him*, it is at last found to be a substantive, by its variation in the plural, contrary to the nature of English adjectives, as *himself*, *themselves*. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson has very rightly established the primary signification of *self* to be that of an adjective; but, in its connexion with pronouns, he seems rather inclined to suppose it a substantive; first, because it is joined to possessive or adjective pronouns, as *my, thy, her*, &c. and secondly, because it has a plural number *selves*, contrary to the nature of the English adjective. The latter reason, I think, cannot have much weight, when it is remembered, that the use of *selves*, as the plural number of *self*, has been introduced into our language since the time of Chaucer. *Selven*, which was originally the

accusative case singular of *self*, is used by him indifferently in both numbers: *I myselven; ye yourselven; he himselven.* The former reason also will lose its force, if the hypothesis, which I have ventured to propose, shall be admitted, viz. that, in their combinations with *self*, the pronouns *my, thy, her, our, your*, are not to be considered as possessive or adjective, but as the old oblique cases of the personal pronouns *I, thou, she, we, ye.* According to this hypothesis, the use of these combinations, with respect to the pronouns, is almost solecistical; but not more so than that of *himself* in the nominative case, which has long been authorized by constant custom; and it is remarkable, that a solecism of the same sort has prevailed in the French language, in which *moi* and *toi*, the oblique case of *je* and *tu*, when combined with *même*, are used as ungrammatically as our *my* and *thy* have just been supposed to be, when combined with *self*: *Je l'ai vu moi-même*, I have seen it myself: *Tu le verras toi-même*, thou shalt see it thyself: And so, in the accusative case, *moi-même* is added emphatically to *me*, and *toi-même* to *te*. It is probable, I think, that these departures from grammar, in both languages, have been made for the sake of fuller and more agreeable sounds. *Je-même, me-même*, and *te-même*, would certainly sound much thinner and more languid than *moi-même* and *toi-même*; and *myself, thyself*, &c. are as clearly preferable in point of pronunciation, to *Iself, meself, thouself, theeself*, &c. though not all, perhaps, in an equal degree. It should be observed, that *itself*, where a change of case in the pronoun would not have improved the sound, has never undergone any alteration. Tyrwhitt, Gloss. Chauc. in V. SELF.

No more be mention'd then of violence
Against *ourselves*, or wilful barrenness. *Milton, P. L.*

5. *Myself, himself, themselves*, and the rest, may, contrary to the analogy of *my, him, them*, be used as nominatives.

A horse well bitted which *himself* did dress. *Dryden.*
And touch'd with miseries *myself* have known,
I learn to pity woes so like my own. *Dryden.*

6. It often adds only emphasis and force to the pronoun with which it is compounded: as, he did it *himself*.

7. It signifies the individual, as subject to his own contemplation or action.

The spark of noble courage now awake,
And strive your excellent *self* to excel. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Next to the knowledge of God, this knowledge of our *selves* seems most worthy of our endeavour. *Hale.*

Since consciousness always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls *self*, and thereby distinguishes himself from all other thinking things; in this alone consists personal identity, *i. e.* the sameness of a rational being. *Locke.*

It is by the consciousness it has of its present thoughts and actions, that it is *self* to it *self* now, and so will be the same *self*, as far as the same consciousness can extend to actions past or to come. *Locke.*

The fondness we have for *self*, and the relation which other things have to our *selves*, furnishes another long rank of prejudices. *Watts.*

8. It is much used in composition, which it is proper to explain by a train of examples. It is to be observed, that its composition in Shakspeare is often harsh. Dr. Johnson. — The same combination is found in the Saxon language: as, selp-pill, selplicung, &c. It is unnecessary to extend the list of such compounds.

Then held she her tongue, and cast down a *self*-accusing look, finding that in herself she had shot out of the bow of her affection a more quick opening of her mind than she minded to have done. *Sidney.*

Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy mist
Of our *self*-love, so passions do deceive,
We think they hurt, when most they do assist. *Sidney.*

'Till Strephon's plaining voice him nearer drew,
Where by his words his *self*-like case he knew. *Sidney.*

Ah! where was first that cruel cunning found,
To frame of earth a vessel of the mind,
Where it should be to *self*-destruction bound? *Sidney.*

Before the door sat *self*-consuming Care,
Day and night keeping wary watch and ward. *Spenser, F. Q.*

My strange and *self*-abuse,
Is the initiate fear that wants hard use. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

I have heard so much,
And with Demetrius thought to have spoke thereof:
But being over-full of *self*-affairs,
My mind did lose it. *Shakspeare, M. N. Dream.*

Nor know I aught
By me that's said or done amiss this night,
Unless *self*-charity be sometimes a vice,
And to defend ourselves it be a sin,
When violence assails us. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

He walks, and that *self*-chain about his neck,
Which he forswore. *Shakspeare.*

It is in my power, in one *self*-born hour,
To plant and o'erwhelm custom. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

His treasons will sit blushing in his face,
Not able to endure the sight of day,
But *self*-affrighted tremble at his sin. *Shakspeare, Rich. II*

The stars above us govern our conditions;
Else one *self*-mate and mate could not beget
Such different issues. *Shakspeare.*

I'm made of that *self*-metal as my sister,
And prize me at her worth. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the *self*-same flight,
The *self*-same way, with more advised watch,
To find the other forth. *Shakspeare.*

He may do some good on her:
A peevish *self*-will'd harlotry it is. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

But lest myself be guilty of *self*-wrong,
I'll stop mine ears against the mermaid's song. *Shakspeare.*

He conjunct and flattering his displeasure
Tript me behind: being down, insulted, rail'd,
Got praises of the king,
For him attempting who was *self*-subdu'd. *Shakspeare.*

The Everlasting fixt
His canon 'gainst *self*-slaughter. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Know if his last purpose hold,
Or whether since he is advis'd by aught
To change the course? He's full of alteration,
And *self*-reproving. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

More nor less to others paying,
Than by *self*-offences weighing:
Shame to him whose cruel striking,
Kills for faults of his own liking! *Shakspeare.*

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him with *self*-caparisons,
Point against point. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin
As *self*-neglecting. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Anger is like
A full hot horse, who, being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakspeare.*

His lords desire him to have borne
His bruised helmet and his bended sword
Before him through the city; he forbids it,
Being free from vainness and *self*-glorious pride. *Shakspeare.*

You promis'd
To lay aside *self*-harming heaviness,
And entertain a chearful disposition. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

In their anger they slew a man, and in their *self*-will they digged down a wall. *Gen.* xlix. 6.

The most ordinary cause of a single life is liberty, especially in certain *self*-pleasing and humorous minds, which are so sensible of every restraint as to think their girdles and garters to be bonds and shackles. *Bacon.*

Hast thou set up nothing in competition with God; no pride, profit, *self*-love, or *self*-interest of thy own? *Duppa.*

Up through the spacious palace passed she,
To where the king's proudly reposed head,
If any can be soft to tyranny,
And *self*-tormenting sin, had a soft bed. *Crashaw.*

With a joyful willingness these *self*-loving reformers took possession of all vacant preferments, and with reluctance others parted with their beloved colleges and subsistence. *Walton.*

Repent the sin; but if the punishment
Thou can'st avoid, *self*-preservation bids. *Milton, S. A.*

Him fast sleeping soon he found,
In labyrinth of many a round *self*-roll'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Oft times nothing profits more
Than *self*-esteem, grounded on just and right,
Well managed. *Milton, P. L.*

Self-knowing, and from thence
Magnanimous, to correspond with Heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

So virtue given for lost,
Deprest and overthrown, as seem'd,
Like that *self*-begotten bird,
In the Arabian woods embost,
That no second knows nor third,
And lay ere while a holocaust,
From out her ashy womb now teem'd. *Milton, S. A.*

He sorrows now, repents, and prays contrite,
My motions in him; longer than they move,
His heart I know how variable and vain,
Self-left. *Milton, P. L.*

Seneca approves this *self*-homicide. *Hakewill.*

Thyself from flattering *self*-conceit defend,
Nor what thou do'st not know, to know pretend. *Denham.*

Man's that savage beast, whose mind,
From reason to *self*-love declin'd,
Delights to prey upon his kind. *Denham.*

Farewel, my tears;
And my just anger be no more confin'd
To vain complaints, or *self*-devouring silence. *Denham.*

They are yet more mad to think that men may rest by death, though they die in *self*-murder, the greatest sin. *Graunt.*

Are not these strange *self*-delusions, and yet attested by common experience. *South, Serm.*

If the image of God is only sovereignty, certainly we have been hitherto much mistaken, and hereafter are to beware of making ourselves unlike God, by too much *self*-denial and humility. *South.*

If a man would have a devout, humble, sin-abhorring, *self*-denying frame of spirit, he cannot take a more efficacious course to attain it than by praying himself into it. *South.*

Let a man apply himself to the difficult work of *self*-examination by a strict scrutiny into the whole estate of his soul. *South.*

A fatal *self*-imposture, such as defeats the design, and destroys the force of all religion. *South.*

When he intends to bereave the world of an illustrious person, he may cast him upon a bold *self*-opinioned physician, worse than his distemper, who shall make a shift to cure him into his grave. *South.*

Neglect of friends can never be proved rational, till we prove the person using it omnipotent and *self*-sufficient, and such as can never need any mortal assistance. *South.*

By all human laws, as well as divine, *self*-murder has ever been agreed on as the greatest crime. *Temple.*

A *self*-conceited fop will swallow any thing. *L'Estrange.*

From Atreus though your ancient lineage came;
Yet my *self*-conscious worth, your high renown,
Your virtue, through the neighb'ring nations blown. *Dryden.*

He has given you all the commendation which his *self*-sufficiency could afford to any. *Dryden.*

Below yon sphere
There hangs the ball of earth and water mixt,
Self-center'd and unmov'd. *Dryden.*

All those receive their birth from other things,
But from himself the phœnix only springs;
Self-born, begotten by the parent flame
In which he burn'd, another and the same. *Dryden.*

The burning fire that shone so bright,
Flew off all sudden with extinguish'd light,
And left one altar dark, a little space;
Which turn'd *self*-kindled, and renew'd the blaze. *Dryden.*

Thou first, O king! release the rights of sway;
Power, *self*-restrain'd, the people best obey. *Dryden.*

Eighteen and nineteen are equal to thirty-seven, by the same *self*-evidence that one and two are equal to three. *Locke.*

A contradiction of what has been said is a mark of yet greater pride and *self*-conceitedness, when we take upon us to set another right in his story. *Locke.*

I am as justly accountable for any action done many years since, appropriated to me now by this *self*-consciousness, as I am for what I did the last moment. *Locke.*

Each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two it is immediately placed between: the ideas of men and *self*-determination appear to be connected. *Locke.*

This *self*-existent being hath the power of perfection, as well as of existence in himself; for he that is above, or existeth without, any cause, that is, hath the power of existence in himself, cannot be without the power of any possible existence. *Grew, Cosmol.*

Body cannot be *self*-existent, because it is not *self*-movent; for motion is not of the essence of body, because we may have a definitive conception of body, abstracted from that of motion: wherefore motion is something else besides body, something without which body may be conceived to exist. *Grew.*

Confidence, as opposed to modesty, and distinguished from decent assurance, proceeds from *self*-opinion, occasioned by ignorance or flattery. *Collier of Confidence.*

Bewilder'd I, my author cannot find,
Till some first cause, some *self*-existent mind,
Who form'd, and rules all nature, is assign'd. *Blackmore.*

If a first body may to any place
Be not determin'd in the boundless space,
'Tis plain it then may absent be from all,
Who then will this a *self*-existence call? *Blackmore.*

Shall Nature, erring from her first command,
Self-preservation, fall by her own hand? *Granville.*

Low nonsense is the talent of a cold phlegmatick temper: a writer of this complexion gropes his way softly amongst *self*-contradiction, and grovels in absurdities. *Addison.*

This fatal hypocrisy and *self*-deceit is taken notice of in these words, Who can understand his errours? Cleanse thou me from secret faults. *Addison.*

The guilt of perjury is so *self*-evident, that it was always reckoned amongst the greatest crimes, by those who were only governed by the light of reason. *Addison.*

Self-sufficiency proceeds from inexperience. *Addison.*

Men had better own their ignorance than advance doctrines which are *self*-contradictory. *Spectator.*

Light, which of all bodies is nearest allied to spirit, is also most diffusive and *self*-communicative. *Norris.*

Thus we see in bodies, the more of kin they are to spirit in subtilty and refinement, the more spreading are they and *self*-diffusive. *Norris.*

God, who is an absolute spiritual act, and who is such a pure light as in which there is no darkness, must needs be infinitely *self*-imparting and communicative. *Norris.*

Every animal is conscious of some individual, *self*-moving, *self*-determining principle. *Pope and Arbuthnot, Mart. Scrib.*

Nick does not pretend to be a gentleman: he is a tradesman, a *self*-seeking wretch. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

By the blast of *self*-opinion mov'd,
We wish to charm, and seek to be belov'd. *Prior.*

Living and understanding substances do clearly demonstrate to philosophical enquirers the necessary *self*-existence, power, wisdom, and beneficence of their Maker. *Bentley.*

If it can intrinsically stir itself, and either commence or alter its course, it must have a principle of *self*-activity, which is life and sense. *Bentley.*

This desire of existence is a natural affection of the soul; 'tis *self*-preservation in the highest and truest meaning. *Bentley.*

The philosophers, and even the Epicureans, maintained the *self*-sufficiency of the Godhead, and seldom or never sacrificed at all. *Bentley.*

Matter is not endued with *self*-motion, nor with a power to alter the course in which it is put: it is merely passive, and must ever continue in that state it is settled in. *Cheyne.*

I took not arms, 'till urg'd by *self*-defence,
The eldest law of nature. *Rowe, Amb. Stepmother.*

His labour and study would have shewn his early mistakes, and cured him of *self*-flattering delusions. *Watts.*

This is not to be done in a rash and *self*-sufficient manner; but with an humble dependance on divine grace, while we walk among snares. *Watts.*

The religion of Jesus, with all its *self*-denials, virtues, and devotions, is very practicable. *Watts.*

I heard in Crete, this island's name;
For 'twas in Crete, my native soil, I came
Self-banish'd thence. *Pope, Odyss.*

Achilles's courage is furious and untractable; that of Ajax is heavy and *self*-confiding. *Pope.*

I doom, to fix the gallant ship,
A mark of vengeance on the sable deep;
To warn the thoughtless *self*-confiding train,
No more unlicens'd thus to brave the main. *Pope.*

What is loose love? a transient gust,
A vapour fed from wild desire,
A wandering *self*-consuming fire. *Pope.*

In dubious thought the king awaits,
And *self*-considering, as he stands, debates. *Pope.*

By mighty Jove's command,
Unwilling have I trod this pleasing land;
For who *self*-mov'd with weary wings would sweep
Such length of ocean? *Pope.*

They who reach Parnassus' lofty crown,
Employ their pains to spurn some others down;
And while *self*-love each jealous writer rules,
Contending wits become the sport of fools. *Pope.*

It may be thought that Ulysses here is too ostentatious, and that he dwells more than modesty allows upon his own accomplishments; but *self*-praise is sometimes no fault. *Broome.*

No wonder such a spirit, in such a situation, is provoked beyond the regards of religion or *self*-conviction. *Swift.*

Se'lfheal. *n. s.* [*brunella*, Latin.] A plant. The same with Sanicle; which see.

Se'lfish. *adj.* [from *self*.] Attentive only to one's own interest; void of regard for others.

What could the most aspiring *selfish* man desire more, were he to form the notion of a being to whom he would recommend himself, than such a knowledge as can discover the least appearance of perfection, and such a goodness as will proportion a reward to it? *Addison, Spect.*

Passions, though *selfish*, if their means be fair,
List unto Reason, and deserve her care;
Those that imparted court a nobler aim,
Exalt their kind, and take some virtue's name. *Pope.*

Se'lfishness. *n. s.* [from *selfish*.] Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; self-love.

This sublimer love, being, by an intimate conjunction with its object, throughly refined from all base dross of *selfishness* and interest, nobly begets a perfect submission of our wills to the will of God. *Boyle, Seraph. Love.*

Se'lfishly. *adv.* [from *selfish*.] With regard only to his own interest; without love of others.

He can your merit *selfishly* approve,
And shew the sense of it without the love. *Pope.*

Se'lfness.* *n. s.* [from *self*.] Self-love; selfishness.

Wholly her's, all *selfness* he forbears.
Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

The simple good without all *selfness* or straitness.
More, Song of the Soul, Notes, p. 366.

O false and wicked colours of desire!
Eternal bondage unto him that seeks
To be possest of all things that he likes!
Shall I, a son and subject, seem to dare,
For any *selfness*, to set realms on fire? *Ld. Brooke, Mustapha.*

Se'lfsame. *adj.* [*self* and *same*.] Exactly the same.

I have no great cause to look for other than the *self-same* portion and lot, which your manner hath been hitherto to lay on them that concur not in opinion with you. *Hooker, Pref.*

Flight pursu'd one way the *self-same* hour. *Milton, P. L.*

I have been base,
Base ev'n to him from whom I did receive
All that a son could to a parent give:
Behold me punish'd in the *self-same* kind;
Th' ungrateful does a more ungrateful find. *Dryden.*

Se'lion. *n. s.* [*selio*, low Latin.] A ridge of land. *Ainsworth.*

Sell.† *pronoun.* [for *self*.] Retained in Scotland, and the north of England, for *self*; and *sells* in the plural for *selves*.

They turn round like grindle-stones,
Which they dig out fro' the dells,
For their bairns bread, wives, and *sells*. *B. Jonson.*

Sell.† *n. s.* [*selle*, French; *sella*, Latin.]

1. A saddle. Obsolete.

Turning to that place, in which whilere
He left his lofty steed with golden *sell*
And goodly gorgeous barbes, him found not there.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. [*selle*, old Fr. "siege, tribunal de justice." Lacombe.] A royal seat; a throne.

The tyrant proud frown'd from his lofty *sell*.
Fairfax, Tass. B. 4.

3. A sill. See Sill.

To **SELL.**† *v. a.* [M. Goth. *saljan*; Sax. ꞅyllan, ꞅællan; Icel. *selia*. See Sale.]

1. To give for a price; the word correlative to buy; to vend.

The Midianites *sold* him unto Egypt, unto Potiphar.
Gen. xxxvii. 36.

Let us *sell* him to the Ishmaelites. *Gen.* xxxvii. 27.

This sense is likewise mistress of an art,
Which to soft people sweet perfumes doth *sell*. *Davies.*

All the inns and public-houses are obliged to furnish themselves with corn, which is *sold* out at a much dearer rate than 'tis bought up. *Addison on Italy.*

You have made an order that ale should be *sold* for three half-pence a quart. *Swift.*

2. To betray for money: as, he *sold* his country.

You would have *sold* your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to servitude. *Shakspeare.*

To **Sell.**† *v. n.*

1. To have commerce or traffick with one.

I will buy with you, *sell* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Consult not with a buyer of *selling*. *Ecclus.* xxxvii. 11.

2. To be sold.

Few writings *sell*, which are not filled with great names.
Addison, Spect. No. 567.

Se'llander. *n. s.* A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern. *Ainsworth.*

Se'ller. *n. s.* [from *sell*.] The person that sells; vender.

To things of sale a *seller*'s praise belongs. *Shakspeare.*

The name of the agent, of the *seller*, notary, and witnesses, are in both instruments. *Addison on Italy.*

SE'LVAGE.† } *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the
SE'LVEDGE. } etymology. Skinner thinks *selvage* is said as *salvage*, from its saving the cloth. Dr. Johnson.—I have added *selvedge*, which Dr. Johnson has overpassed, and is the true word; formerly written *selvidge*. See Sherwood's Dict. 1632. This points to the word as certainly compounded of *edge*, and perhaps of *salvus*, Lat. safe, by corruption *selve*.] The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads.

Make loops of blue upon the edge of the one curtain from the *selvedge* in the coupling. *Exod.* xxvi. 4.

Meditation is like the *selvedge*, which keeps the cloth from ravelling. *Cit. in Echard's Obs. on the Answ. Cont. Cl.* p. 110.

Se'lvedged.* *adj.* [from *selvedge*.] Hemmed; bordered; welted. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Selves. The plural of *self*.

Consciousness being interrupted, and we losing sight of our past *selves*, doubts are raised whether we are the same. *Locke.*

SE'MBLABLE. *adj.* [*semblable*, French.] Like; resembling.

Then be abhorr'd
All feasts, societies, and throngs of men!
His *semblable*, yea himself, Timon disdains. *Shakspeare.*

With *semblable* reason we might expect a regularity in the winds. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SE'MBLABLY. *adv.* [from *semblable*.] With resemblance.

A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt;
Semblably furnish'd like the king himself. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

SE'MBLANCE. *n. s.* [*semblance*, Fr. from *semblant*.]

1. Likeness; resemblance; similitude; representation.

Solicit Henry with her wonderous praise;
Bethink thee on her virtues, that surmount
Her natural graces, that extinguish art:
Repeat their *semblance* often. *Shakspeare.*

She's but the sign and *semblance* of her honour:
Behold how like a maid she blushes here!
O, what authority and shew of truth
Can cunning sin cover itself withal! *Shakspeare.*

He with high words, that bore
Semblance of worth, not substance, gently rais'd
Their fainting courage, and dispell'd their fears. *Milton, P. L.*

This last effort brought forth the opinion, that these bodies are not what they seem to be; that they are no shells, but mere sportings of active nature, and only *semblances* or imitations of shells. *Woodward.*

It is not his meaning that we put on the outward face and *semblance* of virtue, only to conceal and disguise our vice. *Rogers.*

2. Appearance; show; figure.

Be you the soldier; for you likest are,
For manly *semblance* and for skill in war. *Spenser.*

Their *semblance* kind, and mild their gestures were,
Peace in their hands, and friendship in their face. *Fairfax.*

All that fair and good in thy divine
Semblance, and in thy beauty's heav'nly ray,
United I beheld. *Milton, P. L.*

SE'MBLANT. *adj.* [*semblant*, French.] Like; resembling; having the appearance of any thing. Little used.

Thy picture, like thy fame,
Entire may last; that as their eyes survey
The *semblant* shade, men yet unborn may say,
Thus great, thus gracious look'd Britannia's queen;
Her brow thus smooth, her look was thus serene. *Prior.*

SE'MBLANT. *n. s.* Show; figure; resemblance; representation. Not in use.

Her purpose was not such as she did feign,
Ne yet her person such as it was seen;
But under simple shew, and *semblant* plain,
Lurks false Duessa, secretly unseen. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Full lively is the *semblant*, tho' the substance dead. *Spenser, F. Q.*

SE'MBLATIVE. *adj.* [from *semblant*.] Suitable; accommodate; fit; resembling.

Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and ruby: thy small pipe
Is as the maiden's organ, shrill and sound;
And all is *semblative* a woman's part. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

To SE'MBLE. *v. n.* [*sembler*, Fr.] To represent; to make a likeness. Little used.

Let Europe, sav'd, the column high erect,
Than Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,
Where *sembling* art may carve the fair effect,
And full achievement of thy great designs. *Prior.*

SE'MI, *n. s.* [Latin.] A word which, used in composition, signifies half: as *semicircle*, half a circle.

SEMIA'NNULAR. *adj.* [*semi* and *annulus*, a ring.] Half round.

Another boar tusk, somewhat slenderer, and of a *semiannular* figure. *Grew, Mus.*

SE'MIBRIEF.† } *n. s.* [*semibreve*, French.]
SE'MIBREVE. }

A *semibreve* is a note of half the quantity of a breve, containing two minims, four crotchets, &c. It is accounted one measure or time, or the integer infractions and multiples, whereby the time of the other notes is expressed. *Mus. Dict.*

The period, colon, semicolon, and comma, are in the same proportion to one another as the *semibrief*, the minim, the crotchet, and the quaver, in musick. *Lowth, Eng. Gramm.*

SEMICI'RCLE. *n. s.* [*semicirculus*, Lat. *semi* and *circle*.] A half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.

Black brows
Become some women best, so they be in a *semicircle*,
Or a half-moon, made with a pen. *Shakspeare.*

Has he given the lye
In circle, or oblique, or *semicircle*,
Or direct parallel? *Shakspeare.*

The chains that held my left leg gave me the liberty of walking backwards and forwards in a *semicircle*. *Swift.*

SEMICI'RCLED. } *adj.* [*semi* and *circular*.] Half
SEMICI'RCULAR. } round.

The firm fixure of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait, in a *semicircled* farthingale. *Shakspeare.*

The rainbow is caused by the rays of the sun falling upon a rorid and opposite cloud, whereof some reflected, others refracted, beget the *semicircular* variety we call the rainbow. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The seas are inclosed between the two *semicircular* moles that surround it. *Addison on Italy.*

SEMICO'LON.† *n. s.* [*semi* and κῶλον.] Half a colon; a point made thus [;] to note a greater pause than that of a comma.

A member of a sentence, whether simple or compounded, that requires a greater pause than a comma, yet does not of itself make a complete sentence, but is followed by something closely depending on it, may be distinguished by a *semicolon.* *Lowth, Eng. Gramm.*

SEMIDIA'METER. *n. s.* [*semi* and *diameter*.] Half the line which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts; a straight line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle.

Their difference is as little considerable as a *semidiameter* of the earth in two measures of the highest heaven, the one taken from the surface of the earth, the other from its centre: the disproportion is just nothing. *More.*

The force of this instrument consists in the disproportion of distance betwixt the *semidiameter* of the cylinder and the *semidiameter* of the rundle with the spokes. *Wilkins.*

SEMIDIAPHANE'ITY. *n. s.* [*semi* and *diaphaneity*.] Half transparency; imperfect transparency.

The transparency or *semidiaphaneity* of the superficial corpuscles of bigger bodies may have an interest in the production of their colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

SEMIDIA'PHANOUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *diaphanous*.] Half transparent; imperfectly transparent.

Another plate, finely variegated with a *semidiaphanous* grey or sky, yellow and brown. *Woodward on Fossils.*

SE'MIDOUBLE. *n. s.* [*semi* and *double*.] In the Romish breviary, such offices and feasts as are celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but yet with more than the single ones. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLO'SCULOUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *flosculus*, Latin.] Having a semifloret. *Bailey.*

SE'MIFLORET. *n. s.* [*semi* and *floret*.] Among florists, an half flourish, which is tubulous at the beginning like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLU'ID. *adj.* [*semi* and *fluid*.] Imperfectly fluid.

Phlegm, or petuite, is a sort of *semifluid*, it being so far solid that one part draws along several other parts adhering to it, which doth not happen in a perfect fluid, and yet no part will draw the whole mass, as happens in a perfect solid. *Arbuthnot.*

SEMILU'NAR.† } *adj.* [*semilunaire*, Fr. *semi* and *luna*,
SEMILU'NARY. } Latin.] Resembling in form a half moon.

This bay is of a *semilunary* form. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 13.
The eyes are guarded with a *semilunar* ridge. *Grew.*

SE'MIMETAL. *n. s.* [*semi* and *metal.*] Half metal; imperfect metal.

Semimetals are metallic fossils, heavy, opake, of a bright glittering surface, not malleable under the hammer; as quicksilver, antimony, cobalt, the arsenicks, bismuth, zink, with its ore calamine: to these may be added the semimetallick recrements, tutty and pampholyx. *Hill.*

SE'MINAL. *adj.* [*seminal*, French; *seminis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to seed.
2. Contained in the seed; radical.

Had our senses never presented us with those obvious *seminal* principles of apparent generations, we should never have suspected that a plant or animal would have proceeded from such unlikely materials. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Though we cannot prolong the period of a commonwealth beyond the decree of heaven, or the date of its nature, any more than human life beyond the strength of the *seminal* virtue, yet we may manage a sickly constitution, and preserve a strong one. *Swift.*

SE'MINAL.* *n. s.* Seminal state. Not in use.

The *seminals* of other iniquities. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 4.

SEMINA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *seminal.*]

1. The nature of seed.

As though there were a *seminality* in urine, or that, like the seed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle. *Brown.*

2. The power of being produced.

In the seeds of wheat there lieth obscurely the *seminality* of darnel. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SE'MINARIST.* *n. s.* [from *seminary.*] A Romish priest educated in a seminary.

Seminarists now come from Rome to pervert souls. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr.* (1616,) p. 170.

To SE'MINARIZE.* *v. a.* [from *seminary.*] To sow or plant. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

SE'MINARY.† *n. s.* [*seminaire*, Fr. *seminarium*, from *semino*, Lat.]

1. The ground where any thing is sown to be afterwards transplanted; seed-plot.

Some, at the first transplanting trees out of their *seminaries*, cut them off about an inch from the ground, and plant them like quickset. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. The place or original stock whence any thing is brought.

This stratum is expanded, serving for a common integument, and being the *seminary* or promptuary that furnisheth forth matter for the formation and increment of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3. Seminal state.

The hand of God, who first created the earth, hath wisely contrived them in their proper *seminaries*, and where they best maintain the intention of their species. *Brown.*

4. Principle; causality.

Nothing subministrates apter matter to be converted into pestilent *seminaries*, sooner than steams of nasty folks and beggars. *Harvey on the Plague.*

5. Breeding-place; place of education, from whence scholars are transplanted into life.

It was the seat of the greatest monarchy, and the *seminary* of the greatest men of the world, whilst it was heathen. *Bacon.*

The inns of court must be the worst instituted *seminaries* in any Christian country. *Swift.*

6. A Romish priest educated in a seminary; a seminarist.

O' my conscience, a *seminary!* he kisses the stocks. *B. Jonson, Barthol. Fair.*

SE'MINARY.* *adj.* [*seminaire*, Fr.] Seminal; belonging to seed.

Seminary vessels, both preparatory and ejaculatory. *Smith on Old Age,* (1666,) p. 117.

SEMINA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *semino*, Lat.] The act of sowing; the act of dispersing.

To do this were but four means. 1. By the advantage of arms in time of action. 2. By open preaching. 3. By dispersion of books. 4. By secret *semination.* *Wotton, Rem.* p. 493.

If the place you sow in be too cold for an autumnal *semination.* *Evelyn,* B. i. ch. 1. § 3.

SE'MINED.* *adj.* [*semino*, Lat.] Thick covered as with seeds.

Her garments blue, and *semined* with stars. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

SEMINI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*semen* and *facio*, Latin.] Pro-
SEMINI'FICK. } ductive of seed.

We are made to believe, that in the fourteenth year males are *seminifical* and pubescent; but he that shall inquire into the generality, will rather adhere unto Aristotle. *Brown.*

SEMINIFICA'TION. *n. s.*

Seminification is the propagation from the seed or seminal parts. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

SEMIOPA'COUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *opacus*, Latin.] Half dark.

Semiopacous bodies are such as, looked upon in an ordinary light, and not held betwixt it and the eye, are not wont to be discriminated from the rest of opacous bodies. *Boyle.*

SEMIPE'DAL. *adj.* [*semi* and *pedis*, Lat.] Containing half a foot.

SEMIPERSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *perspicuus*, Latin.] Half transparent; imperfectly clear.

A kind of amethystine flint, not composed of crystals or grains; but one entire massy stone, *semiperspicuous*, and of a pale blue, almost of the colour of some cows' horns. *Grew.*

SEMIO'RDINATE. *n. s.* [In conick sections.] A line drawn at right angles to and bissected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another; the half of which is properly the *semiordinate*, but is now called the ordinate. *Harris.*

SEMIPELLU'CID. *adj.* [*semi* and *pellucidus*, Lat.] Half clear; imperfectly transparent.

A light grey *semipellucid* flint, of much the same complexion with the common Indian agat. *Woodward.*

SE'MIPROOF. *n. s.* [*semi* and *proof.*] The proof of a single evidence. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUA'DRATE. } *n. s.* [In astronomy.] An aspect
SEMIQUA'RTILE. } of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUA'VER. *n. s.* [In musick.] A note containing half the quantity of the quaver. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUI'NTILE. *n. s.* [In astronomy.] An aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another. *Bailey.*

SEMISE'XTILE. *n. s.* [In astronomy.] A semisixth; an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one-twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHE'RICAL. *adj.* [*semi* and *spherical.*] Belonging to half a sphere. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHERO'IDAL. *adj.* [*semi* and *spheroidal.*] Formed like a half spheroid.

SEMITE'RTIAN. *n. s.* [*semi* and *tertian.*] An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Bailey.*

The natural product of such a cold moist year are tertians, *semitertians*, and some quartans. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

SE'MITONE. *n. s.* [*semiton*, French.] In musick, one of the degrees of concinuous intervals of concords. *Bailey.*

SEMITRA'NSEPT.* *n. s.* [*semi* and *transept.*] The half of a transept.

There is a proportionable lateral projection, or southern *semitransept*, before we enter the chancel. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 2.

SEMIVO'WEL. *n. s.* [*semi* and *vowel.*] A consonant which makes an imperfect sound, or does not demand a total occlusion of the mouth.

When Homer would represent any agreeable object, he makes use of the smoothest vowels and most flowing *semivowels*. *Broome.*

SE'MPERVIVE. *n. s.* [*semper* and *vivus*, Latin; that is, always alive.] A plant.

The greater *sempervive* will put out branches two or three years; but they wrap the root in an oil-cloth once in half a year. *Bacon.*

SEMPITE'RNAL. *adj.* [*sempiternel*, Fr. *sempiternus*, from *semper* and *æternus*, Lat.]

1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end.

Those, though they suppose the world not to be eternal, *à parte ante*, are not contented to suppose it to be *sempiternal*, or eternal *à parte post*; but will carry up the creation of the world to an immense antiquity. *Hale.*

2. In poetry it is used simply for eternal.

Should we the long-depending scale ascend
Of sons and fathers, will it never end?
If 'twill, then must we through the order run,
To some one man whose being ne'er begun;
If that one man was *sempiternal*, why
Did he, since independent, ever die? *Blackmore.*

SEMPITE'RNITY.† *n. s.* [*sempiternitas*, Lat.] Future duration without end.

This silent night, when all things lie in lap of sweet repose,
Ye only wake; the powres of sleepe your eyes do never close;
To shew the *sempiternitie*, to which their names ye raise,
On wings of your immortall verse, that truly merit praise. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 557.

The future eternity, or *sempiternity* of the world, being admitted, though the eternity *à parte ante* be denied, there will be a future infinity for the emanation of the divine goodness. *Hale.*

SE'MSTER.* *n. s.* [ꞅeamꞅꞇꞃe, Saxon, is what we now call a *seamstress*, *semstress*, or *sempstress*, Lat. *satrix*. The Saxon ꞅeameꞃe is sartor, sutor, Latin. Yet Mr. Pegge pretends, that there is no such word as *seamor*. See his Anecd. of the Eng. Langu. 2d ed. p. 326.] One who sews, or uses a needle; a sort of tailor. The word is not usual.

He [Johnson] supposed that Walton had given up his business as a linen-draper and *sempster*. *Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

SE'MSTRESS.† *n. s.* [ꞅeamꞅꞇꞃe, Sax. See SEAMSTRESS. The word is also often written *sempstress.*] A woman whose business is to sew; a woman who lives by her needle.

Two hundred *semstresses* were employed to make me shirts, and linen for bed and table, which they were forced to quilt together in several folds. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

The tuck'd up *semstress* walks with hasty strides. *Swift.*

SEN.* } *adv.* Since: *Sen* or *sin* is still our northern
SENS. } word; *sens* is Spenser's accommodation to his rhyme. See SINCE.

With boastfull vain pretence
Stept Braggadochio forth, and as his thrall
Her claim'd, by him in battell wonne long *sens*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. v. 23.

SE'NARY. *adj.* [*senarius*, *seni*, Latin.] Belonging to the number six; containing six.

SE'NATE.† *n. s.* [*senatus*, Latin; *senat*, French; ꞅenaꞇ, Saxon.] An assembly of counsellors; a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good.

We debase
The nature of our seats, which will in time break ope
The locks o' th' *senate*, and bring in the crows
To peck the eagles. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

They—called the council together, and all the *senate* of the children of Israel. *Acts*, v. 21.

There they shall found
Their government, and their great *senate* chuse. *Milton, P. L.*

He had not us'd excursions, spears, or darts,
But counsel, order, and such aged arts;
Which, if our ancestors had not retain'd,
The *senate*'s name our council had not gain'd. *Denham.*

Gallus was welcom'd to the sacred strand,
The *senate* rising to salute their guest. *Dryden.*

SE'NATEHOUSE. *n. s.* [*senate* and *house.*] Place of publick council.

The nobles in great earnestness are going
All to the *senatehouse*; some news is come. *Shakspeare.*

SE'NATOR. *n. s.* [*senator*, Lat. *senateur*, Fr.] A publick counsellor.

Most unwise patricians,
You grave but reckless *senators*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

As if to ev'ry fop it might belong,
Like *senators*, to censure, right or wrong. *Granville.*

SENATO'RIAL.† } *adj.* [*senatorius*, Lat. *senatorial*,
SENATO'RIAN. } *senatorien*, Fr.] Belonging to senators; befitting senators.

Propose your schemes, ye *senatorian* band,
Whose ways and means support the sinking land. *Johnson, London*, (1738.)

Go on, brave youths, till, in some future age,
Whips shall become the *senatorial* badge. *Warton, Newmarket*, (1751.)

SENATO'RIALLY.* *adv.* [from *senatorial.*] In a solemn manner; in a way becoming a senator.

The mother was cheerful; the father *senatorially* grave. *Drummond, Trav.* (*Lett. dat.* 1744.) p. 17.

SE'NATORSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *senator.*] The office or dignity of a senator.

From which step his courage and wisdom raised him by degrees to the sovereignty of Lucca, the *senatorship* of Rome, the special favour of the emperor, and a near hope, only by death prevented, of subduing Florence. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

To SEND. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *sent*. [*sandjan*, Goth. ꞅenꝺan, Sax. *senden*, Dutch.]

1. To despatch from one place to another: used both of persons and things.

He *sent* letters by posts on horseback. *Esther*, viii. 10.

His citizens *sent* a message after him, saying, We will not have this man to reign over us. *St. Luke*, xix. 14.

There have been commissions
Sent down among them, which have flaw'd the heart
Of all their loyalties. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

My overshadowing spirit and might with thee
I *send* along. *Milton, P. L.*

To remove him I decree,
And *send* him from the garden forth to till
The ground whence he was taken, fitter soil. *Milton, P. L.*

His wounded men he first *sends* off to shore. *Dryden.*

Servants, *sent* on messages, stay out somewhat longer than the message requires. *Swift.*

2. To commission by authority to go and act.

I have not *sent* those prophets, yet they ran. *Jer.* xxiii. 21.

But first whom shall we *send*
In search of this new world? Here he had need
All circumspection, and we now no less
Choice in our suffrage; for on whom we *send*,
The weight of all and our last hope relies. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To transmit by another; not to bring.

They *sent* it to the elders by the hands of Barnabas. *Acts*, xi. 30.

4. To dismiss another as agent; not to go.

God will deign
To visit oft the dwellings of just men
Delighted, and with frequent intercourse,
Thither will *send* his winged messengers
On errands of supernal grace. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To grant as from a distant place: as, if God *send* life.

I pray thee *send* me good speed this day, and shew kindness unto my master. *Gen.* xxiv. 12.

O *send* out thy light and thy truth; let them lead me. *Psalms.*

6. To inflict; as from a distance.

The Lord shall *send* upon thee cursing, vexation, and rebuke, in all that thou settest thine hand unto. *Deut.* xxviii.

7. To emit; to immit; to produce.

The water *sends* forth plants that have no roots fixed in the bottom, being almost but leaves. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The senses *send* in only the influxes of material things, and the imagination and memory present only their pictures or images, when the objects themselves are absent. *Cheyne.*

8. To diffuse; to propagate.

Cherubick songs by night from neighbouring hills
Aereal musick *send*. *Milton, P. L.*

When the fury took her stand on high,
A hiss from all the snaky tire went round:
The dreadful signal all the rocks rebound,
And through the Achaian cities *send* the sound. *Pope.*

9. To let fly; to cast or shoot.

To SEND. *v. n.*

1. To dispatch a message.

I have made bold to *send* in to your wife:
My suit is that she will to Desdemona
Procure me some access. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

This son of a murderer hath *sent* to take away my head. *Kings.*

They could not attempt their perfect reformation in church and state, till those votes were utterly abolished; therefore they *sent* the same day again to the king. *Clarendon.*

2. *To* SEND *for*. To require by message to come, or cause to be brought.

Go with me some few of you, and see the place; and then you may *send for* your sick, which bring on land. *Bacon.*

He *sent for* me; and, while I rais'd his head,
He threw his aged arms about my neck,
And, seeing that I wept, he press'd me close. *Dryden.*

SE'NDAL.* *n. s.* [*cendalum*, low Lat. *cendal*, Fr. and Span. See Du Cange in V. CENDALUM.] A sort of thin silk: a word formerly much in use.

Lined with taffata and with *sendalle*. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

Thy petticoat of *sendall* right.
Song in Handful of Pleas. Delites, (1584.)

Sendale — was a thinne stuffe like sarcenett, and of a rawe kynde of sylke or sarcenett.
Thynne, Animadv. on Speght's Chaucer, (1598.)

SE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *send*.] He that sends.

This was a merry message.
—We hope to make the *sender* blush at it. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Love that comes too late,
Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried,
To the great *sender* turns a sour offence. *Shakspeare.*

Best with the best, the *sender*, not the sent. *Milton, P. L.*

SENE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*senesco*, Lat.] The state of growing old; decay by time.

The earth and all things will continue in the state wherein they now are, without the least *senescence* or decay, without jarring, disorder, or invasion of one another. *Woodward.*

SE'NESCHAL.† *n. s.* [*seneschal*, Fr. of uncertain original. Dr. Johnson. — "Elegantissima sunt quæ in hanc vocem habet Hickesius, illam derivans à Su. Goth. *sinn*, *sinne*, suus, et Icel. *skall*, *skalc*, minister, servus; ut sit minister vices domini tenens. Nec inelegantèr vocem M. Goth. *seneighs*, senex, substituit Lye." Serenius. — There can be no doubt that *scalck*, or *schalk*, the old Goth. and Germ. word for a *servant*, gave rise to this word. See Wachter in V. SCHALK. See also MARSHALL. Menage and other also consider *senex*, old, as forming the first part of the word.]

1. One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestick ceremonies.

John Earl of Huntingdon, under his seal of arms, made Sir John Arundel, of Trerice, *seneschal* of his houshold, as well in peace as in war. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Marshall'd feast,
Serv'd up in hall with sewers and *seneshals*;
The skill of artifice, or office mean. *Milton, P. L.*

The *seneschal* rebuk'd, in haste withdrew;
With equal haste a menial train pursue. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. It afterwards came to signify other offices.

There eke he placed a strong garrisone,
And set a *seneschall* of dreaded might,
That by his powre oppressed every one,
And vanquished all venturous knights in fight.
Spenser, F. Q. v. x. 30.

SE'NGREEN. *n. s.* [*sedum*.] A plant.

SE'NILE. *adj.* [*senilis*, Lat.] Belonging to old age; consequent on old age.

My green youth made me very unripe for a task of that nature, whose difficulty requires that it should be handled by a person in whom nature, education, and time have happily matched a *senile* maturity of judgement with youthful vigour of fancy. *Boyle on Colours.*

SENI'LITY.* *n. s.* [*seniliter*, Lat.] Old age.

Mr. Edwards, when going away, again recurred to his consciousness of *senility*; and, looking full in Dr. Johnson's face, said to him, You'll find in Dr. Young, "O my coevals! remnants of yourselves." Johnson did not relish this at all.
Boswell, Life of Johnson.

SE'NIOR. *n. s.* [*senior*, Lat.]

1. One older than another; one who on account of longer time has some superiority.

How can you admit your *seniors* to the examination or allowing of them, not only being inferior in office and calling, but in gifts also? *Whitgift.*

2. An aged person.

A *senior* of the place replies,
Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden.*

SENIO'RITY. *n. s.* [from *senior*.] Eldership; priority of birth.

As in insurrections the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first provoker has, by his *seniority* and primogeniture, a double portion of the guilt. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He was the elder brother, and Ulysses might be consigned to his care, by the right due to his *seniority*. *Broome.*

SE'NIORY.* *n. s.* Seniority. See the second sense of SIGNIORY.

SE'NNA. *n. s.* [*sena*, Lat.] A physical tree. *Miller.*

What rhubarb, *senna*, or what purgative drug,
Would scour these English hence! *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Senna tree is of two sorts: the bastard *senna*, and the scorpion *senna*, both which yield a pleasant leaf and flower. *Mortimer.*

SE'NNIGHT. *n. s.* [Contracted from *sevennight*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week. See FORTNIGHT.

If mention is made on Monday, of Thursday *sennight*, the Thursday that follows the next Thursday is meant.

Time trots hard with a young maid between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnized: if the interim be but a *sennight*, time's pace is so hard that it seems the length of seven years. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

SENO'CULAR. *adj.* [*seni* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having six eyes.
Most animals are binocular, spiders octonocular, and some *senocular*. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

SE'NSATED.* *part. adj.* Perceived by the senses.
As those of the one are *sensated* by the ear, so those of the other are by the eye. *Hooke, in the Hist. R. S.* iii. 194.

SENSA'TION. *n. s.* [*sensation*, Fr. *sensatio*, school Lat.] Perception by means of the senses.
Diversity of constitution, or other circumstances, vary the *sensations*; and to them of Java pepper is cold. *Glanville, Scepsis.*
The brain, distempered by a cold, beating against the root of the auditory nerve, and protracted to the tympanum, causes the *sensation* of noise. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
This great source of most of the ideas we have, depending wholly upon our senses, and derived by them to the understanding, I call *sensation*. *Locke.*
When we are asleep, joy and sorrow give us more vigorous *sensations* of pain or pleasure than at any other time. *Addison.*
The happiest, upon a fair estimate, have stronger *sensations* of pain than pleasure. *Rogers.*

SENSE. *n. s.* [*sens*, Fr. *sensus*, Lat.]

1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; the sight; touch; hearing; smell; taste.
This power is *sense*, which from abroad doth bring
The colour, taste, and touch, and scent, and sound,
The quantity and shape of every thing
Within earth's centre, or heav'n's circle found:
And though things sensible be numberless,
But only five the *sense's* organs be;
And in those five, all things their forms express,
Which we can touch, taste, feel, or hear or see. *Davies.*
Then is the soul a nature, which contains
The power of *sense* within a greater power,
Which doth employ and use the *sense's* pains;
But sits and rules within her private bower. *Davies.*
Both contain
Within them every lower faculty
Of *sense*, whereby they hear, see, smell, touch, taste. *Milton, P. L.*
Of the five *senses*, two are usually and most properly called the *senses* of learning, as being most capable of receiving communication of thought and notions by selected signs; and these are hearing and seeing. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

2. Perception by the senses; sensation.
In a living creature, though never so great, the *sense* and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a transcursion throughout the whole. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
If we had nought but *sense*, then only they
Should have sound minds which have their senses sound;
But wisdom grows when senses do decay,
And folly most in quickest sense is found. *Davies.*
Such is the mighty swiftness of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves the *sense* behind. *Dryden.*

3. Perception of intellect; apprehension of mind.
This Basilius, having the quick *sense* of a lover, took as though his mistress had given him a secret reprehension. *Sidney.*
God, to remove his ways from human *sense*,
Plac'd heaven from earth so far. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception.
He should have liv'd,
Save that his riotous youth, with dangerous *sense*,
Might in the times to come have ta'en revenge. *Shakspeare.*

5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason.
Opprest nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken *senses*. *Shakspeare.*
God hath endued mankind with powers and abilities, which we call natural light and reason, and common *sense*. *Bentley.*
There's something previous ev'n to taste; 'tis *sense*,
Good *sense*, which only is the gift of heaven,
And, though no science, fairly worth the seven:
A light within yourself you must perceive;
Jones and Le Nôtre have it not to give. *Pope.*

6. Reason; reasonable meaning.
He raves; his words are loose
As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from *sense*:
You see he knows not me, his natural father;
That now the wind has got into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

7. Opinion; notion; judgement.
I speak my private but impartial *sense*
With freedom, and, I hope, without offence. *Roscommon.*

8. Consciousness; conviction.
In the due *sense* of my want of learning, I only make a confession of my own faith. *Dryden.*

9. Moral perception.
Some are so hardened in wickedness, as to have no *sense* of the most friendly offices. *L'Estrange.*

10. Meaning; import.
In this *sense* to be preserved from sin is not impossible. *Hooker.*
My hearty friends,
You take me in too dolorous a *sense*. *Shakspeare.*
A haughty presumption, that because we are encouraged to believe that in some *sense* all things are made for man, that therefore they are not made at all for themselves. *More.*
All before Richard I. is before time of memory; and what is since, is, in a legal *sense*, within the time of memory. *Hale.*
In one *sense* it is, indeed, a building of gold and silver upon the foundation of Christianity. *Tillotson.*
When a word has been used in two or three *senses*, and has made a great inroad for error, drop one or two of those *senses*, and leave it only one remaining, and affix the other *senses* or ideas to other words. *Watts, Logick.*

SE'NSED. *part.* [from *sense*.] Perceived by the senses. A word not in use.
Let the sciolist tell me, why things must needs be so as his individual senses represent them: is he sure that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others, than they are by him? And why must his sense be the infallible criterion? It may be, what is white to us, is black to negroes. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

SE'NSEFUL.† *adj.* [from *sense* and *full*.] Reasonable; judicious. Not used.
The lady, hearkning to his *sensefull* speech,
Found nothing that he said unmeet nor geason. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. iv. 37.
Men, otherwise *senseful* and ingenious, quote such things out of an author as would never pass in conversation. *Norris.*

SE'NSELESS. *adj.* [from *sense*.]

1. Wanting sense; wanting life; void of all life or perception.
The charm and venom, which they drunk,
Their blood with secret filth infected hath,
Being diffused through the *senseless* trunk,
That through the great contagion direful deadly stunk. *Spenser, F. Q.*
The ears are *senseless* that should give us hearing,
To tell him his commandment is fulfill'd. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
You blocks, you worse than *senseless* things! *Shakspeare.*
It is as repugnant to the idea of *senseless* matter, that it should put into itself sense, perception, and knowledge, as it is repugnant to the idea of a triangle, that it should put into itself greater angles than two right ones. *Locke.*

2. Unfeeling; wanting sympathy.
The *senseless* grave feels not your pious sorrows. *Rowe.*

3. Unreasonable; stupid; doltish; blockish.
If we be not extremely foolish, thankless, or *senseless*, a great joy is more apt to cure sorrow than a great trouble is. *Bp. Taylor.*

They would repent this their *senseless* perverseness when it would be too late, and when they found themselves under a power that would destroy them. *Clarendon.*

The great design of this author's book is to prove this, which I believe no man in the world was ever so *senseless* as to deny. *Tillotson.*

She saw her favour was misplac'd;
The fellows had a wretched taste:
She needs must tell them to their face,
They were a *senseless* stupid race. *Swift.*

4. Contrary to true judgement; contrary to reason.

It is a *senseless* thing, in reason, to think that one of these interests can stand without the other, when, in the very order of natural causes, government is preserved by religion. *South, Serm.*

Other creatures, as well as monkeys, little wiser than they, destroy their young by *senseless* fondness, and too much embracing. *Locke.*

5. Wanting sensibility; wanting quickness or keenness of perception. Not in use.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or that hot-spurred Harpalice in Virgil, proceedeth from a *senseless* and overcold judgment. *Peacham.*

6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious: with *of*.

The wretch is drench'd too deep;
His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep,
Fatten'd in vice; so callous and so gross,
He sins and sees not, *senseless* of his loss. *Dryden.*

Hear this,
You unhous'd, lawless, rambling libertines,
Senseless of any charm in love, beyond
The prostitution of a common bed. *Southern.*

Se'nselessly. *adv.* [from *senseless.*] In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably.

If any one should be found so *senselessly* arrogant as to suppose man alone knowing and wise, but yet the product of mere ignorance and chance, and that all the rest of the universe acted only by that blind hap-hazard, I shall leave with him that very rational and emphatical rebuke of Tully. *Locke.*

Se'nselessness. † *n. s.* [from *senseless.*] Folly; unreasonableness; absurdity; stupidity.

That we fall not therefore into that like ἀναλγησίαν, stupidity and *senselessness*, our way is to catch those young foxes, and strangle them in the nest. *Hales, Rem.* p. 176.

The *senselessness* of the tradition of the crocodile's moving his upper jaw, is plain from the articulation of the occiput with the neck, and the nether jaw with the upper. *Grew.*

Sensibi'lity. † *n. s.* [*sensibilité*, Fr.]

1. Sensibleness; perception.

Any *sensibility* of his power and will for the illustration of his own glory. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.

2. Quickness of sensation.

3. Quickness of perception; delicacy.

Modesty is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the soul: it is such an exquisite *sensibility* as warns a woman to shun the first appearance of every thing hurtful. *Addison, Spect.*

Se'nsible. † *adj.* [*sensible*, Fr. *sensilis*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of perceiving by the senses.

Would your cambrick were as *sensible* as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity. *Shakspeare.*

These be those discourses of God, whose effects those that live witness in themselves; the *sensible* in their *sensible* natures, the reasonable in their reasonable souls. *Ralegh.*

A blind man conceives not colours, but under the notion of some other *sensible* faculty. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

2. Perceptible by the senses.

By reason man attaineth unto the knowledge of things that are and are not *sensible*: it resteth, therefore, that we search how man attaineth unto the knowledge of such things unsensible as are to be known. *Hooker.*

Is this a dagger which I see before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me clutch thee:
I have thee not, and yet I see thee still:
Art thou not, fatal vision, *sensible*
To feeling as to sight? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The space left and acquired in every *sensible* moment in such slow progressions, is so inconsiderable, that it cannot possibly move the sense. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

It is manifest that the heavens are void of all *sensible* resistance, and by consequence of all *sensible* matter. *Newton.*

The greater part of men are no otherwise moved than by sense, and have neither leisure nor ability so to improve their power of reflection, as to be capable of conceiving the divine perfections, without the assistance of *sensible* objects. *Rogers.*

Air is *sensible* to the touch by its motion, and by its resistance to bodies moved in it. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

3. Perceived by the mind.

Idleness was punished by so many stripes in publick, and the disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain. *Temple.*

4. Perceiving by either mind or senses; having perception by the mind or senses.

I saw you in the East at your first arising: I was as soon *sensible* as any of that light, when just shooting out, and beginning to travel upwards to the meridian. *Dryden.*

I do not say there is no soul in man, because he is not *sensible* of it in his sleep; but I do say, he cannot think at any time, waking or sleeping, without being *sensible* of it. *Locke.*

The versification is as beautiful as the description complete; every ear must be *sensible* of it. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

5. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill.

If thou wert *sensible* of courtesy,
I should not make so great a shew of zeal. *Shakspeare.*

6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected.

Even I, the bold, the *sensible* of wrong,
Restrain'd by shame, was forc'd to hold my tongue. *Dryden.*

7. Convinced; persuaded. A colloquial use.

They are very *sensible* that they had better have pushed their conquests on the other side of the Adriatick; for then their territories would have lain together. *Addison.*

8. In conversation it has sometimes the sense of reasonable; judicious; wise.

I have been tired with accounts from *sensible* men, furnished with matters of fact, which have happened within their own knowledge. *Addison.*

Se'nsible. * *n. s.*

1. Sensation: a poetical conversion of the adjective into the substantive.

Our torments also may in length of time
Become our elements; these piercing fires
As soft as now severe, our temper chang'd
Into their temper; which must needs remove
The *sensible* of pain. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Whatever is perceptible around us.

The creation
Of this wide *sensible*. *More, Song of the Soul*, i. ii. 135.

Se'nsibleness. † *n. s.* [from *sensible.*]

1. Possibility to be perceived by the senses.

Nor was it altogether bodily pains that made him so; but there was something extraordinary: as, a withdrawing the *sensibleness* of divine assistance from him. As the sun at our Saviour's crucifixion, though not disjoined from the world, yet for a time deserted the world by withdrawing his light from it. And although this withholding the *sensibleness* of the divine presence was done without any aversion, or dislike, of the person of our blessed Lord, which not only before but at that very instant was tenderly beloved of God, yet the apprehension of it could not but make him bemoan his case in that sad exclamation, "My God, my God, why (or how) hast thou forsaken me!" *Hallywell, Saving of Souls*, (1677,) p. 22.

2. Actual perception by mind or body.

The retirement or privacy used by sober women here in England, when they apply any thing helpful to their looks or complexion, is no argument of any sinful shame, but of modesty, civility, and that discretion, which commands us to do many things apart from any witnesses or spectators, which yet are no sins, but only *sensibleness* and reflexions upon those infirmities to which our vile bodies are subject. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 167.

3. Quickness of perception; sensibility.

The *sensibleness* of the eye renders it subject to pain, as also unfit to be dressed with sharp medicaments. *Sharp.*

4. Painful consciousness.

There is no condition of soul more wretched than that of the senseless obdurate sinner, being a kind of numbness of soul; and, contrariwise, this feeling and *sensibleness*, and sorrow for sin, the most vital quality. *Hammond.*

5. Judgement; reasonableness. An use not admitted but in conversation.

SE'NSIBLY.† *adv.* [from *sensible.*]

1. Perceptibly to the senses.

He is your brother, lords; *sensibly* fed
Of that self-blood, that first gave life to you. *Shakspeare.*

A sudden pain in my right foot increased *sensibly*. *Temple.*

The salts of human urine may, by the violent motion of the blood, be turned alkaline, and even corrosive; and so they affect the fibres of the brain more *sensibly* than other parts. *Arbuthnot.*

2. With perception of either mind or body.

3. Externally; by impression on the senses.

That church of Christ, which we properly term his body mystical, can be but one; neither can that one be *sensibly* discerned by any, inasmuch as the parts thereof are some in heaven already with Christ. *Hooker.*

4. With quick intellectual perception.

What remains past cure
Bear not too *sensibly*; nor still insist
To afflict thyself in vain. *Milton, S. A.*

5. [In conversation.] Judiciously; reasonably.

SE'NSITIVE. *adj.* [*sensitif*, Fr.] Having sense or perception, but not reason.

The *sensitive* faculty may have a *sensitive* love of some *sensitive* objects, which though moderated so as not to fall into sin; yet, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more sensitively towards that inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of human frailty. *Hammond.*

All the actions of the *sensitive* appetite are in painting called passions, because the soul is agitated by them, and because the body suffers and is sensibly altered. *Dryden.*

Bodies are such as are endued with a vegetative soul, as plants; a *sensitive* soul, as animals; or a rational soul, as the body of man. *Ray.*

SE'NSITIVE *Plant.* n. s. [*mimosa*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a funnel, having many stamina in the centre: these flowers are collected into a round head: from the bottom of the flower rises the pistillum, which afterwards becomes an oblong flat-jointed pod, which opens both ways, and contains in each partition one roundish seed. Of this plant the humble plants are a species, which are so called, because, upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *sensitive plant* are only contracted. *Miller.*

Vegetables have many of them some degrees of motion, and, upon the different application of other bodies to them, do very briskly alter their figure and motion, and so have obtained the name of *sensitive plants*, from a motion which has some resemblance to that which in animals follows upon sensation. *Locke.*

Whence does it happen, that the plant which well
We name the *sensitive*, should move and feel?
Whence know her leaves to answer her command,
And with quick horror fly the neighbouring hand? *Prior.*

The *sensitive plant* is so call'd, because, as soon as you touch it, the leaf shrinks. *Mortimer.*

SE'NSITIVELY. *adv.* [from *sensitive.*] In a sensitive manner.

The sensitive faculty, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more *sensitively* towards an inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of frailty. *Hammond.*

SENSO'RIUM. } *n. s.* [Latin.]
SE'NSORY. }

1. The part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the seat of sense.

Spiritual species, both visible and audible, will work upon the *sensories*, though they move not any other body. *Bacon.*

As sound in a bell or musical string, or other sounding body, is nothing but a trembling motion, and the air nothing but that motion propagated from the object, in the *sensorium* 'tis a sense of that motion under the form of sound. *Newton.*

Is not the *sensory* of animals the place to which the sensitive substance is present, and into which the sensible species of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate presence to that substance? *Newton.*

2. Organ of sensation.

That we all have double *sensories*, two eyes, two ears, is an effectual confutation of this atheistical sophism. *Bentley.*

SE'NSUAL. *adj.* [*sensuel*, Fr.]

1. Consisting in sense; depending on sense; affecting the senses.

Men in general are too partial, in favour of a *sensual* appetite, to take notice of truth when they have found it. *L'Estrange.*

Far as creation's ample range extends,
The scale of *sensual*, mental pow'rs ascends. *Pope.*

2. Pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiritual.

The greatest part of men are such as prefer their own private good before all things, even that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine. *Hooker.*

3. Devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious.

From amidst them rose
Belial, the dissolutest spirit that fell,
The *sensuallest*; and, after Asmodai,
The fleshliest incubus. *Milton, P. L.*

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that wherein *sensual* men place their felicity. *Atterbury.*

SE'NSUALIST. *n. s.* [from *sensual.*] A carnal person; one devoted to corporal pleasures.

Let atheists and *sensualists* satisfy themselves as they are able; the former of which will find, that, as long as reason keeps her ground, religion neither can nor will lose her's. *South.*

SENSUA'LITY.† *n. s.* [*sensualité*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Devotedness to the senses; addiction to brutal and corporal pleasures.

But you are more intemperate in your blood
Than Venus, or those pamper'd animals
That rage in savage *sensuality*. *Shakspeare.*

Kill not her quickening power with surfeitings;
Mar not her sense with *sensuality*:
Cast not her serious wit on idle things;
Make not her free-will slave to vanity. *Davies.*

Sensuality is one kind of pleasure, such an one as it is. *South.*

They avoid dress, lest they should have affections tainted by any *sensuality*, and diverted from the love of him who is to be the only comfort and delight of their whole beings. *Addison.*

Impure and brutal *sensuality* was too much confirmed by the religion of those countries, where even Venus and Bacchus had their temples. *Bentley.*

To SE'NSUALIZE.† *v. a.* [from *sensual.*] To sink to sensual pleasures; to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses.

A *sensualized* soul would carry such appetites with her thither, for which she could find no suitable objects. *Norris on the Beatitudes*, p. 165.

Not to suffer one's self to be *sensualized* by pleasures, like those who were changed into brutes by Circe. *Pope.*

SE'NSUALLY.† *adv.* [from *sensual.*] In a sensual manner.

Epicures, that *sensually* are bent. *Davies, Wit's Pilgrim.* sign. K. 1.

She had lived most corruptly and *sensually*. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 471.

SE'NSUOUS.† *adj.* [from *sense.*] Tender; pathetick; full of passion. Not in use. Dr. Johnson. — This meaning, which Dr. Johnson has assigned to the word in the example from Milton's Treatise on Education, may be doubted. Milton had before used it; and the sense seems to be simply that of *sensual*, as affecting the senses.

The soul by this means of overbodying herself, given up to fleshly delights, bated her wing apace downward; and finding the ease she had from her visible and *sensuous* colleague the body, in performance of religious duty, her pinions now broken and flagging, shifted off from herself the labour of high soaring any more. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.* B. I.

To this poetry would be made precedent, as being less subtile and fine; but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate. *Milton on Education.*

SENT. The participle passive of *send.*

I make a decree that all Israel go with thee; forasmuch as thou art *sent* of the king. *Ezra*, vii. 14.

SE'NTENCE.† *n. s.* [*sentence*, Fr. *sententia*, Lat.]

1. Determination or decision, as of a judge civil or criminal.

The rule of voluntary agents on earth is the *sentence* that reason giveth, concerning the goodness of those things which they are to do. *Hooker.*

If we have neither voice from Heaven, that so pronounceth of them, neither *sentence* of men grounded upon such manifest and clear proof, that they, in whose hands it is to alter them, may likewise infallibly, even in heart and conscience, judge them so; upon necessity to urge alteration, is to trouble and disturb without necessity. *Hooker.*

How will I give *sentence* against them. *Jer.* iv. 12.

If matter of fact breaks out with too great an evidence to be denied, why, still there are other lenitives, that friendship will apply, before it will be brought to the decretory rigours of a condemning *sentence*. *South, Serm.*

Let him set out some of Luther's works, that by them we may pass *sentence* upon his doctrines. *Atterbury.*

2. It is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom.

By the consent of all laws, in capital causes, the evidence must be full and clear; and if so, where one man's life is in question, what say we to a war, which is ever the *sentence* of death upon many? *Bacon, Holy War.*

What rests but that the mortal *sentence* pass? *Milton, P. L.*

3. A maxim; an axiom, generally moral.

An excellent spirit, knowledge, understanding, and shewing of hard *sentences* were found in Daniel. *Dan.* v. 12.

A *sentence* may be defined a moral instruction couched in a few words. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

4. A short paragraph; a period in writing.

A simple *sentence* has but one subject and one finite verb: a compounded *sentence* has more than one subject or one finite verb, either expressed or understood; or it consists of two or more simple *sentences* connected together. *Lowth, Eng. Gramm.*

To SE'NTENCE.† *v. a.* [*sentencier*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To pass the last judgement on any one.

After this cold consideranee, *sentence* me;
And, as you are a king, speak in your state,
What I have done that misbecame my place. *Shakspeare.*
Came the mild judge and intercessor both,
To *sentence* man. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To condemn; to doom to punishment.

Could that decree from our brother come?
Nature herself is *sentenc'd* in your doom:
Piety is no more. *Dryden.*

Idleness, *sentenced* by the decurions, was punished by so many stripes. *Temple.*

3. To relate, or express, in a short and energetick way.

The best way for speech, is to be short, plain, material. Let me hear one wise man *sentence* it, rather than twenty fools, garrulous in their lengthened tale. *Feltham, Res.* i. 93.

SENTE'NTIAL.* *adj.* [from *sentence.*] Comprising sentences.

Dr. Geddes is an advocate for a translation, which is not literal or verbal, but "*sentential*;" that is, where "every sentence of the English corresponds as exactly to the Hebrew as the difference of the two idioms will permit. *Abp. Newcome on the Transl. of the Bib.* p. 264.

SENTENTIO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *sententious.*] Comprehension in a sentence.

Vulgar precepts in morality carry with them nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary *sententiosity* of common conceits with us. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SENTE'NTIOUS. *adj.* [*sentencieux*, Fr. from *sentence.*]

1. Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetick.

He is very swift and *sententious*. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Eyes are vocal, tears have tongues:
Sententious showers! O let them fall;
Their cadence is rhetorical. *Crashaw.*
Eloquence, with all her pomp and charms,
Foretold us useful and *sententious* truths. *Waller.*
How he apes his sire,
Ambitiously *sententious*. *Addison, Cato.*

2. Comprising sentences.

The making of figures being tedious, and requiring much room, put men first upon contracting them; as by the most ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did: next, instead of *sententious* marks, to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain. *Grew, Cosmol.*

SENTE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sententious.*] In short sentences; with striking brevity.

They describe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententiously*: they say, look how many feathers she hath, so many eyes she hath underneath. *Bacon, Ess.*

Nausicaa delivers her judgement *sententiously*, to give it more weight. *Broome.*

SENTE'NTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sententious.*] Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.

The Medea I esteem for the gravity and *sententiousness* of it, which he himself concludes to be suitable to a tragedy. *Dryden.*

SE'NTERY. *n. s.* [This is commonly written *sentry*, corrupted from *sentinel*.] One who is set to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army.

What strength, what art can then
Suffice, or what evasion bear him safe
Through the strict *senteries*, and stations thick
Of angels watching round? *Milton, P. L.*

SE'NTIENT. *adj.* [*sentiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having perception.

This acting of the *sentient* phantasy is performed by a presence of sense, as the horse is under the sense of hunger, and that without any formal syllogism presseth him to eat. *Hale.*

SE'NTIENT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] He that has perception.

If the *sentient* be carried, *passibus æquis*, with the body, whose motion it would observe, supposing it regular, the remove is insensible. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

SE'NTIMENT.† *n. s.* [*sentiment*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — This word might be supposed to be of modern introduction into our language, in consequence of Dr. Johnson's earliest example being from Locke: but it is ancient: "Lovers that can make of *sentiment*." Chaucer, Leg. of Good Women, ver. 69.]

1. Thought; notion; opinion.

The consideration of the reason, why they are annexed to so many other ideas, serving to give us due *sentiments* of the wisdom and goodness of the sovereign Disposer of all things, may not be unsuitable to the main end of these enquiries. *Locke.*

Alike to council or the assembly came,
With equal souls and *sentiments* the same. *Pope.*

2. The sense considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking sentence in a composition.

Those who could no longer defend the conduct of Cato, praised the *sentiments*. *Dennis.*

3. Sensibility; feeling.

He pretends to and recommends *sentiment* and liberality; but I know him to be artful, close, and malicious: in short, a sentimental knave. *Sheridan, School for Scandal.*

SENTIME'NTAL.* *adj.* [from *sentiment*.] Abounding with sentiment; expressing quick intellectual feeling; affecting sensibility, in a contemptuous sense. See the third sense of *sentiment*. This word is modern.

The French use the word *naive* in such a sense as to be explainable by no English word, unless we will submit to restrain ourselves in the application of the word *sentimental*. *Shenstone.*

Shall we imitate the *sentimental* and deep-searching Barrow? *Langhorne.*

Petrarch has described the perplexities of a lover's mind, and his struggles betwixt hope and despair, a subject most fertile of *sentimental* complaint, by a combination of contrarieties; a species of wit highly relished by the Italians. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 31.

SENTIMENTA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *sentimental*.] Affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility.

She has even the false pity and *sentimentality* of many modern ladies. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 436.

SE'NTINEL.† *n. s.* [*sentinelle*, Fr. from *sentio*, Lat.]

1. One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise.

Norfolk, hie thee to thy charge;
Use careful watch, chuse trusty *sentinels*. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Counsellors are not commonly so united, but that one counsellor keepeth *sentinel* over another; so that if any do counsel out of faction or private ends, it commonly comes to the king's ear. *Bacon, Ess.*

First, the two eyes, which have the seeing power,
Stand as one watchman, spy, or *sentinel*,
Being plac'd aloft within the head's high tow'r;
And though both see, yet both but one thing tell. *Davies.*

Love to our citadel resorts
Through those deceitful sallyports;
Our *sentinels* betray our forts. *Denham.*

The senses are situated in the head, as *sentinels* in a watch-tower, to receive and convey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Ray on the Creation.*

Perhaps they had *sentinels* waking while they slept; but even this would be unsoldierlike. *Broome.*

2. Watch; guard; the duty of a sentinel. Not in use.

The parson in *sentinel*: the country parson, wherever he is, keeps God's watch. *Herbert, Country Pars.* ch. 18.

SE'NTRY. *n. s.* [corrupted, I believe, from *sentinel*.]

1. A watch; a sentinel; one who watches in a garrison, or army, to keep them from surprise.

If I do send, dispatch
Those *sentries* to our aid; the rest will serve
For a short holding. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

The youth of hell strict guard may keep,
And set their *sentries* to the utmost deep. *Dryden.*

One goose they had, 'twas all they could allow,
A wakeful *sentry*, and on duty now. *Dryden.*

2. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentry.

Thou, whose nature cannot sleep,
O'er my slumbers *sentry* keep;
Guard me 'gainst those watchful foes,
Whose eyes are open while mine close. *Brown.*

Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, sleep,
Forms terrible to view, their *sentry* keep. *Dryden.*

SEPARABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *separable*.] The quality of admitting disunion or discerption.

Separability is the greatest argument of real distinction. *Glanville.*

The greatest argument of real distinction is *separability*, and actual separation; for nothing can be separated from itself. *Norris.*

SE'PARABLE. *adj.* [*separable*, Fr. *separabilis*, Lat. from *separate*.]

1. Susceptive of disunion; discerptible.

The infusions and decoctions of plants contain the most *separable* parts of the plants, and convey not only their nutritious but medicinal qualities into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Possible to be disjoined from something: with *from*.

Expansion and duration have this farther agreement, that though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not *separable* one *from* another. *Locke.*

SE'PARABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *separable*.] Capableness of being separated.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

To SE'PARATE. *v. a.* [*separo*, Lat. *separer*, Fr.]

1. To break; to divide into parts.

2. To disunite; to disjoin.

I'll to England.
— To Ireland, I: our *separated* fortunes
Shall keep us both the safer. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Resolv'd,
Rather than death, or aught than death more dread,
Shall *separate* us. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To sever from the rest.

Can a body be inflammable from which it would puzzle a chymist to *separate* an inflammable ingredient? *Boyle.*

Death from sin no power can *separate*. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To set apart; to segregate.

Separate me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them. *Acts*, xiii. 2.

David *separated* to the service those who should prophesy. *1 Chron.* xxv. 1.

5. To withdraw.

Separate thyself from me: if thou wilt take the left, I will go to the right. *Gen.* xiii. 9.

To SE'PARATE. *v. n.* To part; to be disunited.

When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by consent *separated*, and enlarged their pasture. *Locke.*

SE'PARATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Divided from the rest; parted from another.

'Twere hard to conceive an eternal watch, whose pieces were never *separate* one from another, nor ever in any other form. *Burnet, Theory.*

2. Disjoined; withdrawn.

Eve *separate* he wish'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Secret; secluded.

In a secret vale the Trojan sees
A *separate* grove. *Dryden.*

4. Disunited from the body; disengaged from corporeal nature. An emphatical sense.

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it can retain without the help of the body too; or else the soul, or any *separate* spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking. *Locke.*

SE'PARATELY. *adv.* [from *separate*.] Apart; singly; not in union; distinctly; particularly.

It is of singular use to princes, if they take the opinions of their council, both *separately* and together, for private opinion is more free, but opinion before others is more reserved. *Bacon.*

If you admit of many figures, conceive the whole together, and not every thing *separately* and in particular. *Dryden.*

SE'PARATENESS.† *n. s.* [from *separate*.] The state of being separate.

Sacred things, which continue their state of *separateness* and sanctity. *Mede, Rev. of God's House*, (1638,) p. 3.

SEPARA'TION. *n. s.* [*separatio*, Lat. *separation*, Fr. from *separate*.]

1. The act of separating; disjunction.

They have a dark opinion, that the soul doth live after the *separation* from the body. *Abbot.*

Any part of our bodies, vitally united to that which is conscious in us, makes a part of ourselves; but upon *separation* from the vital union, by which that consciousness is communicated, that which a moment since was part of ourselves, is now no more so. *Locke.*

2. The state of being separate; disunion.

As the confusion of tongues was a mark of *separation*, so the being of one language was a mark of union. *Bacon.*

3. The chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled.

A fifteenth part of silver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any matter of *separation*, unless you put a greater quantity of silver, which is the last refuge in *separations*. *Bacon.*

4. Divorce; disjunction from a married state.

Did you not hear
A buzzing of a *separation*
Between the king and Catharine? *Shakspeare.*

Se'paratist. *n. s.* [*separatiste*, Fr. from *separate.*] One who divides from the church; a schismatick; a seceder.

The anabaptists, *separatists*, and sectaries' tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bacon.*

Our modern *separatists* pronounce all those heretical, or carnal, from whom they have withdrawn. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Says the *separatist*, if those, who have the rule over you, should command you any thing about church affairs, you ought not, in conscience, to obey them. *South, Serm.*

Se'parator. *n. s.* [from *separate.*] One who divides; a divider.

Se'paratory. *adj.* [from *separate.*] Used in separation.

The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels, or *separatory* ducts. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

Se'pilible. *adj.* [*sepio*, Lat.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*

Se'piment.† *n. s.* [*sepimentum*, Lat.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*

A farther testimony and *sepiment* to which, were the Samaritan, Chaldee, and Greek versions. *Lively Oracles, &c.* (1678,) p. 28.

To **Sepo'se.*** *v. a.* [*sepono, sepositus*, Lat.] To set apart.

God *seposed* a seventh of our time for his exteriour worship. *Donne, Lett. to Sir H. G. Poems*, (1650,) p. 270.

Sepositi'on.† *n. s.* [*sepono*, Lat.] The act of setting apart; segregation.

We must contend with prayer, with actual dereliction and *seposition* of all our other affairs. *Bp. Taylor, Life of Christ*, ii. § 12.

Se'poy.* *n. s.* [*sipah*, Pers. an army, soldiers.] An Indian native who is a soldier in the infantry of the East-India Company.

Seps.* *n. s.* [Latin.] A kind of venomous eft.

Sept. *n. s.* [*septum*, Lat.] A clan; a race; a family; a generation. A word used only with regard or allusion to Ireland, and, I suppose, Irish.

This judge, being the lord's brehon, adjudgeth a better share unto the lord of the soil, or the head of that *sept*, and also unto himself for his judgment a greater portion, than unto the plaintiffs. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The English forces were ever too weak to subdue so many warlike nations, or *septs*, of the Irish as did possess this island. *Davies on Ireland.*

The true and ancient Russians, a *sept* whom he had met with in one of the provinces of that vast empire, were white like the Danes. *Boyle.*

Septa'ngular. *adj.* [*septum* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having seven corners or sides.

Septe'mber. *n. s.* [Latin; *Septembre*, Fr.] The ninth month of the year; the seventh from March.

September hath his name as being the seventh month from March: he is drawn with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Se'ptenary.† *adj.* [*septenarius*, Lat.] Consisting of seven.

Extolling, as Philo doth, the rare and singular effects of the *septenary* number. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 174.

Every controversy has seven questions belonging to it; tho' the order of nature seems too much neglected by a confinement to this *septenary* number. *Watts.*

Septe'nary. *n. s.* The number seven.

The days of men are cast up by *septenaries*, and every seventh year conceived to carry some altering character in temper of mind or body. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

These constitutions of Moses, that proceed so much upon a *septenary*, or number of seven, have no reason in the nature of the thing. *Burnet.*

Septe'nnial.† *adj.* [*septennis*, Lat.]

1. Lasting seven years.

The dreadful disorders of frequent elections have also necessitated a *septennial* instead of a triennial duration [of parliaments]. *Burke on the Cause of the Discontents.*

2. Happening once in seven years.

Being once dispensed with for his *septennial* visit, by a holy instrument from Petropolis, he resolved to govern them by subaltern ministers. *Howell, Voc. For.*

Septe'ntrion. *n. s.* [French; *septentrio*, Lat.] The north.

Thou art as opposite to every good,
As the antipodes are unto us,
Or as the south to the *septentrion*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Septe'ntrion.† } *adj.* [*septentrionalis*, Latin; *sep-*
Septe'ntrional. } *tentrional*, Fr.] Northern.

Those *septentrional* inundations. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel.* (ed. 1605,) sign. S. 2.

The Goths, and other *septentrional* nations. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 59.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That screen'd the fruits of th' earth and seats of men
From cold *septentrion* blasts. *Milton, P. R.*

If the Spring
Preceding should be destitute of rain,
Or blast *septentrional* with brushing wings
Sweep up the smoaky mists and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals. *Philips.*

Septentriona'lity. *n. s.* [from *septentrional.*] Northerliness.

Septe'ntrionally. *adv.* [from *septentrional.*] Towards the north; northerly.

If they be powerfully excited, and equally let fall, they commonly sink down, and break the water, at that extreme whereat they were *septentrionally* excited. *Brown.*

To **Septe'ntrionate.** *v. n.* [from *septentrio*, Latin.] To tend northerly.

Steel and good iron, never excited by the loadstone, *septentrionate* at one extreme, and australize at another. *Brown.*

Se'ptical.† } *adj.* [σηπτικός, Gr. *septique*, Fr.] Hav-
Se'ptick. } ing power to promote or produce putrefaction.

As a *septical* medicine, Galen commended the ashes of a salamander. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Cedar, — after the nature of *septick* and escharotick medicines, corrodes and consumes the flesh in a very short time, if applied to a living body; but, on the contrary, is a sovereign preservative for the same body the very moment it is deprived of life. *Greenhill, Art of Embalm.* p. 272.

Septila'teral. *adj.* [*septem* and *lateris*, Lat.] Having seven sides.

By an equal interval they make seven triangles, the bases whereof are the seven sides of a *septilateral* figure, described within a circle. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Septua'genary. *adj.* [*septuagenarius*, Lat. *septuagenaire*, Fr.] Consisting of seventy.

The three hundred years of John of times, or Nestor, cannot afford a reasonable encouragement beyond Moses's *septuaginary* determination. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

*SEPTUAGESIMA.** *n. s.* [Latin.] The third Sunday before Lent.

SEPTUAGE'SIMAL. *adj.* [*septuagesimus*, Lat.] Consisting of seventy.

In our abridged and *septuagesimal* age, it is very rare to behold the fourth generation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SE'PTUAGINT. *n. s.* [*septuaginta*, Latin.] The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.

Which way soever you try, you shall find the product great enough for the extent of this earth; and if you follow the *septuagint* chronology, it will still be far higher. *Burnet.*

SE'PTUPLE. *adj.* [*septuplex*, Latin.] Seven times as much. A technical term.

SEPU'LCHRAL. *adj.* [*sepulcral*, Fr. *sepulcralis*, from *sepulchrum*, Lat.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental.

Whilst our souls negotiate there,
We like *sepulchral* statutes lay;
All day the same our postures were,
And we said nothing all the day. *Donne.*

Mine eye hath found that sad *sepulchral* rock,
That was the casket of Heaven's richest store. *Milton, Ode.*

Sepulchral lies our holy walls to grace,
And new-year odes. *Pope, Dunciad.*

SE'PULCHRE. *n. s.* [*sepulcre*, Fr. *sepulchrum*, Lat.] A grave; a tomb.

To entail him and his heirs unto the crown,
What is it but to make thy *sepulchre*? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Flies and spiders get a *sepulchre* in amber, more durable than the monument and embalming of any king. *Bacon.*

There where the virgin's son his doctrine taught,
His miracles, and our redemption wrought;
Where I, by thee inspir'd, his praises sung,
And on his *sepulchre* my offering hung. *Sandys.*

Perpetual lamps for many hundred years have continued burning, without supply, in the *sepulchres* of the ancients. *Wilkins.*

If not one common *sepulchre* contains
Our bodies, or one urn our last remains,
Yet Ceyx and Alcyone shall join. *Dryden.*

To SE'PULCHRE. *v. a.* [from the noun. It is accented on the second syllable by Shakspeare and Milton; on the first, more properly, by Jonson and Prior.] To bury; to entomb.

Go to thy lady's grave, and call her thence;
Or, at the least, in her's *sepulchre* thine. *Shakspeare.*

I am glad to see that time survive,
Where merit is not *sepulcher'd* alive;
Where good men's virtues them to honours bring,
And not to dangers. *B. Jonson.*

Thou so *sepulcher'd* in such pomp do'st lie,
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die. *Milton, Ep. on Shaksp.*

Disparted streams shall from their channels fly,
And, deep surcharg'd, by sandy mountains lie,
Obscurely *sepulcher'd*. *Prior.*

SE'PULTURE. *n. s.* [*sepulture*, Fr. *sepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial.

That Niobe, weeping over her children, was turned into a stone, was nothing else but that during her life she erected over her *sepultures* a marble tomb of her own. *Brown.*

Where we may royal *sepulture* prepare;
With speed to Melesinda bring relief,
Recall her spirits, and moderate her grief. *Dryden.*

In England *sepulture*, or burial of the dead, may be deferred and put off for the debts of the person deceased. *Ayliffe.*

SEQUA'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*sequacis*, Lat.]

1. Following; attendant.

Rather a *sequacious* and credulous easiness. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 111.

Orpheus could lead the savage race,
And trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre;
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher:
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
An angel heard and straight appear'd,
Mistaking earth for heaven. *Dryden.*

Above those superstitious horrours that enslave
The fond *sequacious* herd, to mystick faith
And blind amazement prone, th' enlighten'd few
The glorious stranger hail! *Thomson.*

2. Ductile; pliant.

In the greater bodies the forge was easy, the matter being ductile and *sequacious*, and obedient to the hand and stroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, or moulded. *Ray.*

SEQUA'CIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *sequacious.*] State of being sequacious.

That servility and *sequaciousness* of conscience. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 181.

SEQUA'CITY.† *n. s.* [from *sequax*, Lat.]

1. Ductility; toughness.

Matter, whereof creatures are produced, hath a closeness, lentor, and *sequacity*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.* No. 900.

2. Act of following.

Liberty of judgement seemeth almost lost either in lazy or blind *sequacity* of other men's votes. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* p. 207

SE'QUEL. *n. s.* [*sequele*, Fr. *sequela*, Lat.]

1. Conclusion; succeeding part.

If black scandal or foul-fac'd reproach
Attend the *sequel* of your imposition,
Your meer enforcement shall acquittance me. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Was he not a man of wisdom? Yes, but he was poor: but was he not also successful? True, but still he was poor: grant this, and you cannot keep off that unavoidable *sequel* in the next verse, the poor man's wisdom is despised. *South.*

2. Consequence; event.

Let any principal thing, as the sun or the moon, but once cease, fail, or swerve, and who doth not easily conceive that the *sequel* thereof would be ruin both to itself and whatsoever dependeth on it? *Hooker.*

In these he put two weights,
The *sequel* each of parting and of fight. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness.

What *sequel* is there in this argument? An archdeacon is the chief deacon: ergo, he is only a deacon. *Whitgift.*

SE'QUENCE.† *n. s.* [*sequence*, old Fr. from *sequor*, Latin.]

1. Order of succession. An elegant word, but little used.

How art thou a king,
But by fair *sequence* and succession? *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

The inevitable *sequences* of sin and punishment. *Bp. Hall, Works*, iii. 199.

2. Series; arrangement; method.

The cause proceedeth from a precedent *sequence*, and series of the seasons of the year. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

SE'QUENT.† *adj.* [*sequent*, old Fr. *sequens*, Lat.]

1. Following; succeeding.

Let my tryal be mine own confession:
Immediate sentence then, and *sequent* death,
Is all the grace I beg. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Either I am
The forehorse in the team, or I am none
That draw i' the *sequent* trace. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.*

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown
Suspected to a *sequent* king, who seeks
To stop their overgrowth. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Consequential.

SE'QUENT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A follower. Not in use.

Here he hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of the stranger queen's, which accidentally miscarried. *Shakspeare.*

To SEQUE'STER. *v. a.* [*sequestrer*, Fr. *secrestar*, Spanish; *sequestro*, low Lat.]

1. To separate from others for the sake of privacy.

Why are you *sequester'd* from all your train? *Shakspeare.*

To the which place a poor *sequester'd* stag,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

In shady bower,
More sacred and *sequester'd*, though but feign'd,
Pan or Sylvanus never slept. *Milton, P. L.*

Ye sacred Nine! that all my soul possess,
Whose raptures fire me, and whose visions bless,
Bear me, oh bear me to *sequester'd* scenes
Of bow'ry mazes, and surrounding greens. *Pope.*

2. To put aside; to remove.

Although I had wholly *sequestered* my civil affairs, yet I set down, out of experience in business, and conversation in books, what I thought pertinent to this affair. *Bacon.*

3. To withdraw; to segregate.

A thing as seasonable in grief as in joy, as decent being added unto actions of greatest weight and solemnity, as being used when men most *sequester* themselves from action. *Hooker.*

4. To set aside from the use of the owner to that of others; as, his annuity is *sequestered* to pay his creditors.

5. To deprive of possessions.

It was his taylor and his cook, his fine fashions and his French ragou's, which *sequestered* him; and, in a word, he came by his poverty as sinfully as some usually do by their riches. *South.*

To SEQUE'STER.* *v. n.* To withdraw; to retire.

To *sequester* out of the world into Atlantick and Eutopian politicks, which can never be drawn into use, will not mend our condition. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

SEQUE'STRABLE. *adj.* [from *sequestrate.*]

1. Subject to privation.

2. Capable of separation.

Hartshorn, and divers other bodies belonging to the animal kingdom, abound with a not uneasily *sequestrable* salt. *Boyle.*

To SEQUE'STRATE. *v. n.* To sequester; to separate.

In general contagions more perish for want of necessaries than by the malignity of the disease, they being *sequestrated* from mankind. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

SEQUESTRA'TION. *n. s.* [*sequestration*, Fr. from *sequestrate.*]

1. Separation; retirement.

His addiction was to courses vain,
I never noted in him any study,
Any retirement, any *sequestration*
From open haunts and popularity. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

There must be leisure, retirement, solitude, and a *sequestration* of a man's self from the noise of the world; for truth scorns to be seen by eyes much fixt upon inferior objects. *South.*

2. Disunion; disjunction.

The metals remain unsevered, the fire only dividing the body into smaller particles, hindering rest and continuity, without any *sequestration* of elementary principles. *Boyle.*

3. State of being set aside.

Since Henry Monmouth first began to reign,
Before whose glory I was great in arms,
This loathsome *sequestration* have I had. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

4. Deprivation of the use and profits of a possession.

If there be a single spot in the glebe more barren, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the caprice or pique of the bishop, to build upon it, under pain of *sequestration*. *Swift.*

SE'QUESTRATOR.† *n. s.* [from *sequestrate.*] One who takes from a man the profit of his possessions.

I am fallen into the hands of publicans and *sequestrators*, and they have taken all from me. *Bp. Taylor.*

By their *sequestrators*, men for the most part of insatiable hands and noted disloyalty, those orders were commonly disobeyed. *Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 3.*

We have complained of armies, committees, *sequestrators*, triers, and decimators. *South, Serm. v. 97.*

SERA'GLIO.† *n. s.* [Italian, perhaps of Oriental original. The *g* is lost in the pronunciation. Dr. Johnson.—*Seraglio* is properly the name of a large house or palace. "There are not many great houses in all the Morea: not above three deserve the name of *seraglios*, as they call *palaces*." Randolph's State of the Morea, or Pelopponnesus, Oxf. 1686, p. 19. It is derived from the Pers. *serai*, a large hall or house. Hence the French *serrail*, which form (hitherto unnoticed) was formerly that in our own tongue, and not the Ital. *serraglio*. "I could adde much more concerning the enormities of Rome, and your *serrals*." Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr. 1616, p. 174. "In that stately *serail* he discerned a prince." Situation of Parad. 1683, p. 68. Cotgrave renders *serrail*, according to the vulgar notion of *seraglio*, "the palace wherein the Great Turke mueth up his concubines."] A house of women kept for debauchery.

There is a great deal more solid content to be found in a constant course of well living, than in the voluptuousness of a *seraglio*. *Norris.*

SE'RAPH. *n. s.* [שׂרף.] One of the orders of angels.

He is infinitely more remote in the real excellency of his nature, from the highest and perfectest of all created beings, than the purest *seraph* is from the most contemptible part of matter, and consequently must infinitely exceed what our narrow understandings can conceive of him. *Locke.*

As full, as perfect in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt *seraph* that adores and burns. *Pope.*

SERA'PHICAL. } *adj.* [*seraphique*, Fr. from *seraph.*]
SERA'PHICK. }

1. Angelick; angelical.

Love is curious of little things, desiring to be of angelical purity, of perfect innocence, and *seraphical* fervour. *Bp. Taylor.*

Seraphick arms and trophies. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Pure; refined from sensuality.

'Tis to the world a secret yet,
Whether the nymph, to please her swain,
Talks in a high romantick strain;
Or whether he at last descends
To like with less *seraphick* ends. *Swift.*

SE'RAPHIM. *n. s.* [This is properly the plural of *seraph*, and therefore cannot have *s* added; yet, in compliance with our language, *seraphims* is sometimes written.] Angels of one of the heavenly orders.

To thee cherubim and *seraphim* continually do cry. *Com. Prayer.*

Then flew one of the *seraphims* unto me, having a live coal in his hand. *Is. vi. 6.*

Of *seraphim* another row. *Milton, P. L.*

SERE. *adj.* [reaᵹian, Sax. to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. See SEAR.

The muses, that were wont green bays to wear,
Now bringen bitter elder-branches *sere*. *Spenser.*

He is deformed, crooked, old, and *sere*,
Ill-fac'd, worse bodied, shapeless every where;
Vicious, ungentle. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

Ere this diurnal star
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams,
Reflected, may with matter *sere* foment. *Milton, P. L.*

They *sere* wood from the rotten hedges took,
And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden.*
On a *sere* branch,
Low bending to the bank, I sat me down,
Musing and still. *Rowe, Royal Convert.*

SERE.† *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor, except in this passage, the meaning. Can it come, like *sheers*, from ꞅcyꞃan, Sax. to cut? Dr. Johnson.—Certainly not: it is the old Fr. *serre*, "a hawk's talon," Cotgrave; from *serrer*, to gripe, to close, or shut up. Mr. Malone has made a similar remark.] Claw; talon.

Two eagles,
That, mounted on the winds, together still
Their strokes extended; but arriving now
Amidst the council, over every brow
Shook their thick wings, and threatning death's cold fears,
Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager *seres*. *Chapman.*

SERENA'DE. *n. s.* [*serenade*, Fr. *serenata*, Ital. whence, in Milton, *serenate*, from *serenus*, Latin, the lovers commonly attending their mistresses in fair nights.] Musick or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

Mixt dance, or wanton mask, or midnight ball,
Or *serenate*, which the starv'd lover sings
To his proud fair; best quitted with disdain. *Milton, P. L.*
Foolish swallow, what do'st thou
So often at my window do,
With thy tuneless *serenade*? *Cowley.*
Shall I the neighbours' nightly rest invade,
At her deaf doors, with some vile *serenade*? *Dryden.*
Will fancies he never should have been the man he is, had not he broke windows, and disturbed honest people with his midnight *serenades*, when he was a young fellow. *Addison.*

To SERENA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with nocturnal musick.

He continued to *serenade* her every morning, till the queen was charmed with his harmony. *Spectator.*

To SERENA'DE.* *v. n.* To perform a serenade.

A man might as well *serenade* in Greenland as in our region. *Tatler*, No. 222.

SERE'NE.† *adj.* [*serein*, Fr. *serenus*, Lat.]

1. Calm; placid; quiet.

Spirits live inspher'd
In regions mild, of calm and *serene* air. *Milton, Comus.*
The moon, *serene* in glory, mounts the sky. *Pope.*

2. Unruffled; undisturbed; even of temper; peaceful or calm of mind; shewing a calm mind.

There wanted yet a creature might erect
His stature, and upright with front *serene*
Govern the rest. *Milton.*
Exciting them, by a due remembrance of all that is past, unto future circumspection, and a *serene* expectation of the future life. *Grew, Cosmol.*

3. Applied as a title of respect.

To the most *serene* Prince Leopold, Archduke of Austria, &c. *Milton, Letters of State.*

Gutta SERE'NA. *n. s.* An obstruction in the optick nerve.

These eyes that roll in vain,
So thick a drop *serene* hath quench'd their orbs. *Milton, P. L.*

SERE'NE.† *n. s.* [*serein*, or *serain*, Fr. "fair, clear, calm weather; also the harmful dews of some summer's evenings; also the fresh cool air of the evening." Cotgrave.] A calm damp evening.

Where ever death doth please to appear,
Seas, *serenes*, swords, shot, sickness, all are there.
B. Jonson, Epigr. 32.
The fogs and the *serene* offend us. *Daniel, Queen's Arcadia.*
He hath felt the excess of heat, the dangerous *serains.*
Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 212.

To SERE'NE.† *v. a.* [*serener*, Fr. *sereno*, Lat.]

1. To calm; to quiet.

She, where she passes, makes the wind to lye
With gentle motion, and *serenes* the skye.
Fanshaw, Lusiad, (1655,) p. 178.
Still let my song a nobler note assume,
And sing the effusive force of Spring on man
When heaven and earth, as if contending, vie
To raise his being, and *serene* his soul. *Thomson, Spring.*

2. To clear; to brighten. Not proper.

Take care
Thy muddy beverage to *serene*, and drive
Precipitant the baser ropy lees. *Philips.*

SERE'NELY. *adv.* [from *serene.*]

1. Calmly; quietly.

The setting sun now shone *serenely* bright. *Pope.*

2. With unruffled temper; coolly.

Whatever practical rule is generally broken, cannot be supposed innate; it being impossible that men would, without shame or fear, confidently and *serenely* break a rule, which they could not but evidently know that God had set up. *Locke.*
The nymph did like the scene appear,
Serenely pleasant, calmly fair:
Soft fell her words as flew the air. *Prior.*

SERE'NENESS.† *n. s.* [from *serene.*] Serenity.

The *sereneness* of a healthful conscience.
Feltham, Res. i. 5.
Those sweet waters of heaven, and those balmy drops of fatness wherewith it was wont to be besprinkled, are restrained, and have given place to unwholesome *sereneness* and killing vapours. *Seasonable Serm.* (1644,) p. 15.

SERE'NITUDE. *n. s.* [from *serene.*] Calmness; coolness of mind. Not in use.

From the equal distribution of the phlegmatick humour will flow quietude and *serenitude* in the affections. *Wotton.*

SERE'NITY.† *n. s.* [*serenité*, Fr. from *serenus*, Lat.]

1. Calmness; mild temperature.

In the constitution of a perpetual equinox, the best part of the globe would be desolate; and as to that little that would be inhabited, there is no reason to expect that it would constantly enjoy that admired calm and *serenity*. *Bentley.*
Pure *serenity* apace
Induces thought, and contemplation still. *Thomson.*

2. Peace; quietness; not disturbance.

A general peace and *serenity* newly succeeded a general trouble and cloud throughout all his kingdoms. *Temple.*

3. Evenness of temper; coolness of mind.

I cannot see how any men should ever transgress those moral rules, with confidence and *serenity*, were they innate, and stamped upon their minds. *Locke.*

4. Highness; title of respect.

The sentence of that court, now sent to your *serenity*, together with these letters, positively declares, &c.
Milton to Prince Leopold, Letters of State.

SERF.* *n. s.* [*serf*, old Fr. *servus*, Lat.] A slave. Not in use.

A great part of them were *serfs*, and lived in a state of absolute slavery or villainage.
Hume, Hist. App. II. after the Life of K. John.

SERGE. *n. s.* [*serge*, French; *xerga*, Spanish, which Covarruvias derives from *xirica*, Arabick; Skinner from *serge*, German, a mat.] A kind of woollen cloth.

The same wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves into cloth, another into kersey or *serge*, and another into arras. *Hale.*
Ye weavers, all your shuttles throw,
And bid broad-cloths and *serges* grow. *Gay.*

SE'RGEANT. *n. s.* [*sergent*, French; *sergente*, Ital. from *serviens*, Latin.]

1. An officer whose business it is to execute the commands of magistrates.

Had I but time, as this fell *sergeant*, Death,
Is strict in his arrest, oh! I could tell. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
When it was day, the magistrates sent the *sergeants*, saying, Let these men go. *Acts*, xvi. 35.

2. A petty officer in the army.
This is the *sergeant*,
Who, like a good and hardy soldier, fought. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. A lawyer of the highest rank under a judge.
None should be made *sergeants*, but such as probably might be held fit to be judges afterwards. *Bacon.*

4. It is a title given to some of the king's servants: as, *sergeant chirurgeons*; that is, a chirurgeon *servant* to the king.

SE'RGEANTRY. *n. s.* [from *sergeant*.]
Grand *sergeantry* is that where one holdeth lands of the king by *service*, which he ought to do in his own person unto him: as to bear the king's banner or his spear, or to lead his host, or to be his marshal, or to blow a horn, when he seeth his enemies invade the land; or to find a man at arms to fight within the four seas, or else to do it himself; or to bear the king's sword before him at his coronation, or on that day to be his sewer, carver, butler, or chamberlain. Petit *sergeantry* is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly some small thing toward his wars; as a sword, dagger, bow, knife, spear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of spurs, or such like. *Cowel.*

SE'RGEANTSHIP. *n. s.* [from *sergeant*.] The office of a sergeant.

SE'RIES. *n. s.* [*serie*, Fr. *series*, Lat.]
1. Sequence; order.
Draw out that antecedent, by reflecting briefly upon the text as it lies in the *series* of the epistle. *Ward of Infidelity.*
The chasms of the correspondence I cannot supply, having destroyed too many letters to preserve any *series*. *Pope.*

2. Succession; course.
This is the *series* of perpetual woe,
Which thou, alas! and thine are born to know. *Pope.*

SE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*serieux*, Fr. *serius*, Lat.]
1. Grave; solemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour.
Ah! my friends! while we laugh, all things are *serious* round about us: God is *serious*, who exerciseth patience towards us; Christ is *serious*, who shed his blood for us; the Holy Ghost is *serious*, who striveth against the obstinacy of our hearts; the Holy Scriptures bring to our ears the most *serious* things in the world; the Holy Sacraments represent the most *serious* and awful matters; the whole creation is *serious* in serving God, and us; all that are in heaven or hell are *serious*: how then can we be gay? To give these excellent words their full force, it should be known that they came not from the priesthood, but the court; and from a courtier as eminent as England ever boasted. *Young.*

2. Important; weighty; not trifling.
I'll hence to London on a *serious* matter. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
There's nothing *serious* in mortality;
All is but toys. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

SE'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *serious*.] Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity.
It cannot but be matter of very dreadful consideration to any one, sober and in his wits, to think *seriously* with himself, what horror and confusion must needs surprise that man, at the last day of account, who had led his whole life by one rule, when God intends to judge him by another. *South.*
All laugh'd to find
Unthinking plainness so o'erspread thy mind,
That thou could'st *seriously* persuade the crowd
To keep their oaths, and to believe a God. *Dryden.*

Justin Martyr, Tertullian, Lactantius, and Arnobius, tell us, that this martyrdom first of all made them *seriously* inquisitive into that religion, which could endue the mind with so much strength, and overcome the fear of death, nay, raise an earnest desire of it, though it appeared in all its terrors. *Addison.*

SE'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *serious*.] Gravity; solemnity; earnest attention.
That spirit of religion and *seriousness* vanished all at once, and a spirit of libertinism and profaneness started up in the room of it. *Atterbury, Serm.*
The youth was received at the door by a servant, who then conducted him with great silence and *seriousness* to a long gallery, which was darkened at noon-day. *Addison, Spect.*

SERMOCINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*sermocinatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of making speeches.
The orator conveyeth his speech either to prosopopeia, *sermocination*, &c. *Peacham, Garden of Eloquence*, (1577,) Q. i.
No *sermocinations* of ironmongers, felt-makers, coblers, broom-men! *Bp. Hall, Free Prisoner.*

SERMOCINA'TOR. *n. s.* [*sermocinor*, Lat.] A preacher; a speechmaker.
These obstreperous *sermocinators* make easy impression upon the minds of the vulgar. *Howell.*

SE'RMON. *n. s.* [*sermon*, Fr. *sermo*, Lat.] A discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.
As for our *sermons*, be they never so sound and perfect, God's word they are not, as the *sermons* of the prophets were; no, they are but ambiguously termed his word, because his word is commonly the subject whereof they treat, and must be the rule whereby they are framed. *Hooker.*
This our life, exempt from publick haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing. *Shakspeare.*
Sermons he heard, yet not so many
As left no time to practise any:
He heard them reverently, and then
His practice preach'd them o'er again. *Crashaw.*
Many, while they have preached Christ in their *sermons*, have read a lecture of Atheism in their practice. *South.*
His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;
A living *sermon* of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

To SE'RMON. *v. a.* [*sermoner*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To discourse as in a sermon.
Some would rather have good discipline delivered plainly by way of precept, or *sermoned* at large, than thus cloudily inwrapped in allegorical devices. *Spenser.*

2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to lesson.
Come, *sermon* me no farther:
No villainous bounty yet hath pass'd my heart. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

To SE'RMON.* *v. n.* To compose or deliver a sermon.
A weekly charge of *sermoning*. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

SE'RMONING.* *n. s.* Discourse; instruction; advice; persuasion.
I trow there nedeth litle *sermoning*
To maken you assenten to this thing. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*
These assiduous prayers, these frequent *sermonings*. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 280.
Canons and quaint *sermonings*, interlined with barbarous Latin. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

To SE'RMONIZE.* *v. n.* [from *sermon*.]
1. To preach.
Under a pretence of *sermonizing*, they have cast off God's solemn worship on this day:— the primitive church never thought preaching the sole work of the Lord's day. *Bp. Nicholson on the Catechism*, (1662,) p. 108.

2. To inculcate rigid rules.
If you consider them as the dictates of a morose and *sermonizing* father, I am sure they will be not only unattended to, but unread. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SE'RMOUNTAIN, or *Seseli.*† *n. s.* [*sermontain*, Fr. Cotgrave. *silex*, Lat.] A plant.

SERO'SITY. *n. s.* [*serosité*, Fr.] Thin or watery part of the blood.

In these the salt and lixiviated *serosity* is divided between the guts and the bladder; but it remains undivided in birds. *Brown.*

The tumour of the throat, which occasions the difficulty of swallowing and breathing, proceeds from a *serosity* obstructing the glands, which may be watery, œdematose, or schirrous, according to the viscosity of the humour. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'ROUS. *adj.* [*sereux*, French; *serosus*, Latin.]

1. Thin; watery. Used of the part of the blood which separates in congelation from the grumous or red part.

2. Adapted to the serum.

This disease is commonly an extravasation of *serum*, received in some cavity of the body; for there may be also a dropsy by a dilatation of the *serous* vessels, as that in the ovarium. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SE'RPENT.† *n. s.* [*serpens*, Latin.]

1. An animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are often venomous. They are divided into two kinds: the *viper*, which brings young; and the *snake*, that lays eggs.

She was arrayed all in lily white,
And in her right hand bore a cup of gold,
With wine and water filled up to the height;
In which a *serpent* did himself enfold,
That horror made to all that did behold. *Spenser, F. Q.*

She struck me with her tongue,
Most *serpent*-like, upon the very heart. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

They, or under-ground, or circuit wide,
With *serpent*-error wand'ring, found their way. *Milton, P. L.*

The chief I challeng'd: he whose practis'd wit
Knew all the *serpent*-mazes of deceit,
Eludes my search. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. A sort of firework.

In fireworks give him leave to vent his spite,
These are the only *serpents* he can write. *Dryden.*

3. A musical instrument, serving as a bass in concerts of wind musick.

SE'RPENTINE.† *adj.* [*serpentin*, old Fr. *serpentinus*, Lat. from *serpent*.]

1. Resembling a serpent.

I craved of him to lead me to the top of this rock, with meaning to free him from so *serpentine* a companion as I am. *Sidney.*

This of ours is described with legs, wings, a *serpentine* and winding tail, and a crest or comb somewhat like a cock. *Brown.*

Nothing wants, but that thy shape
Like his, and colour *serpentine*, may shew
Thy inward fraud. *Milton, P. L.*

They became saved from those destructive sins, which from the devil's *serpentine* instigations they had incurred. *Barrow, Serm.* i. 430.

The figures and their parts ought to have a *serpentine* and flaming form naturally: these sorts of outlines have, I know not what of life and seeming motion in them, which very much resembles the activity of the flame and serpent. *Dryden.*

2. Winding like a serpent; anfractuous.

Nor can the sun
Perfect a circle, or maintain his way
One inch direct; but where he rose to-day
He comes no more, but with a cozening line
Steals by that point, and so is *serpentine*. *Donne.*

His hand the adorned firmament display'd,
Those *serpentine*, yet constant motions made. *Sandys.*

How many spacious countries does the Rhine,
In winding banks, and mazes *serpentine*,
Traverse, before he splits in Belgia's plain,
And, lost in sand, creeps to the German main? *Blackmore.*

To SE'RPENTINE.* *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To wind like a serpent; to meander.

In those fair vales by nature form'd to please,
Where Guadalquiver *serpentines* with ease. *Harte.*

From the two lakes issued a rivulet, that *serpentined* in view for two or three miles. *Ld. Lyttelton.*

SE'RPENTINE. *n. s.* [*dracantium.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SE'RPENTINE *Stone. n. s.*

There were three species of this stone known among the ancients, all resembling one another, and celebrated for the same virtues. The one was green, variegated with spots of black, thence called the black ophites; another, called the white ophites, was green also, but variegated with spots of white: the third was called tephria, and was of a grey colour, variegated with small black spots. The ancients tell us, that it was a certain remedy against the poison of the bite of serpents; but it is now justly rejected. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

Accept in good part a bottle made of a *serpentine stone*, which hath the quality to give any wine or water, that shall be infused therein for four-and-twenty hours, the taste and operation of the spaw-water, and is very medicinable for the cure of the spleen and gravel. *Wotton.*

To SE'RPENTIZE.* *v. n.* [from *serpent*.] To meander; to serpentine.

Between these hills, in the richest of vallies, the Lune *serpentizes* for many a mile, and comes forth ample, and clear, through a well wooded and richly pastured fore-ground. *Mason, Note on Gray's Letters.*

SE'RPENTS-*Tongue. n. s.* [*ophioglosson.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SE'RPET. *n. s.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

SERPI'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *serpigo*, Latin.] Diseased with a serpigo.

The skin behind her ear downwards became *serpiginous*, and was covered with white scales. *Wiseman.*

SERPI'GO. n. s. [Latin.] A kind of tetter.

For thy own bowels, which do call thee sire,
Do curse the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum,
For ending thee no sooner. *Shakspeare.*

She had a node with pains on her right leg, and a *serpigo* on her right hand. *Wiseman.*

To SERR. *v. a.* [*serrer*, French.] To drive hard together; to crowd into a little space. Not received into use, nor deserving reception.

The frowning and knitting of the brows is a gathering or *serring* of the spirits, to resist in some measure; and also this knitting will follow upon earnest studying, though it be without dislike. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Heat attenuates and sends forth the spirit of a body, and upon that the more gross parts contract and *serr* themselves together. *Bacon.*

SE'RRATE. } *adj.* [*serratus*, Latin.] Formed with
SE'RRATED. } jags or indentures like the edge of a saw.

All that have *serrate* teeth are carnivorous. *Ray.*

The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck answerable thereto to reach prey, a wide throat to pouch it, and long toes with strong hooked talons, one of which is remarkably *serrate* on the edge. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

This stick is usually knotted, and always armed: one of them with a curious shark's tooth near an inch long, and indented or *serrated* on both edges: a scurvy weapon. *Grew.*

SERRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *serra*, Latin.] Formation in the shape of a saw.

SE'RRATURE. *n. s.* [from *serra*, Latin.] Indenture like teeth of saws.

These are serrated on the edges; but the *serratures* are deeper and grosser than in any of the rest. *Woodward.*

To **SE'RRY.** ✝ *v. a.* [*serrer*, French; *serrato*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — *Sera* is the Cornish term for *lock*, or *shut up*.] To press close; to drive hard together. For *serry* Bacon uses *serr*; but neither *serr*, nor *serry*, is received.

With them rose
A forest huge of spears; and thronging helms
Appear'd, and *serried* shields in thick array. *Milton, P. L.*
Foul dissipation follow'd, and forc'd rout;
Nor serv'd it to relax their *serried* files. *Milton, P. L.*

SE'RVANT. *n. s.* [*servant*, French; *servus*, Latin.]

1. One who attends another, and acts at his command. The correlative of master. Used of man or woman.

We are one in fortune; both
Fell by our *servants*, by those men we lov'd most. *Shakspeare.*
I had rather be a country *servant* maid,
Than a great queen with this condition. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
He disdain'd not
Thenceforth the form of *servant* to assume. *Milton.*
For master or for *servant* here to call
Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden.*

2. One in a state of subjection. Unusual.

Being unprepar'd,
Our will became the *servant* to defect,
Which else should free have wrong'd. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. A word of civility used to superiors or equals.

This subjection, due from all men to all men, is something more than the compliment of course, when our betters tell us they are our humble *servants*, but understand us to be their slaves. *Swift.*

To **SE'RVANT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To subject. Not in use.

My affairs
Are *servanted* to others: though I owe
My revenge properly, remission lies
In Volscian breasts. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

To **SERVE.** *v. a.* [*servir*, French; *servio*, Latin.]

1. To work for.

Because thou art my brother, should'st thou therefore *serve* me for nought? *Gen.* xxix. 15.

2. To attend at command.

A goddess among gods ador'd, and *serv'd*
By angels numberless, thy daily train. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To obey servilely or meanly.

When wealthy, shew thy wisdom not to be
To wealth a servant, but make wealth *serve* thee. *Denham.*

4. To supply with food ceremoniously.

Others, pamper'd in their shameless pride,
Are *serv'd* in plate, and in their chariots ride. *Dryden.*

5. To bring meat as a menial attendant: with *in* or *up*: with *in*, as meat dressed in the kitchen is brought into another room; with *up*, as the room of repast is commonly higher than the kitchen.

Bid them cover the table, *serve in* the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Soon after our dinner was *served in*, which was right good viands, both for bread and meat: we had also drink of three sorts, all wholesome and good. *Bacon.*

Besmeared with the horrid juice of sepia, they danced a little in phantastick postures, retired a while, and then returned *serving up* a banquet as at solemn funerals. *Bp. Taylor.*

Some part he roasts; then *serves* it *up* so drest,
And bids me welcome to this humble feast:
Mov'd with disdain,
I with aveaging flames the palace burn'd. *Dryden.*

The same mess should be *served up* again for supper, and breakfast next morning. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

6. To be subservient or subordinate to.

Bodies bright and greater should not *serve*
The less not bright. *Milton.*

7. To supply with any thing: as, the curate *served* two churches.

They that *serve* the city shall *serve* it out of all the tribes of Israel. *Ezek.* xlviii. 19.

8. To obey in military actions: as, he *served* the king in three campaigns.

9. To be sufficient to.

If any subject, interest or fancy has recommended, their reasoning is after their fashion; it *serves* their turn. *Locke.*

10. To be of use to; to assist; to promote.

When a storm of a sad mischance beats upon our spirits, turn it into some advantage, by observing where it can *serve* another end, either of religion or prudence. *Bp. Taylor.*

He consider'd every creature —
Most opportune might *serve* his wiles. *Milton.*

11. To help by good offices.

Shall he thus *serve* his country, and the muse
The tribute of her just applause refuse? *Tate.*

12. To comply with; to submit to.

They think herein we *serve* the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker.*

13. To satisfy; to content.

As the former empty plea *served* the sottish Jews, this equally *serves* these to put them into a fool's paradise, by feeding their hopes, without changing their lives. *South.*

Nothing would *serve* them then but riding. *L'Estrange.*

One half-pint bottle *serves* them both to dine,
And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*

14. To stand instead of any thing to one.

The dull flat falsehood *serves* for policy,
And in the cunning, truth itself's a lye. *Pope.*

15. [*Se servir de*, French.] *To* SERVE *himself of*. To make use of. A mere Gallicism.

A complete brave man must know solidly the main end he is in the world for; and withal how to *serve himself of* the divine's high contemplations, of the metaphysician's subtile speculations, and of the natural philosopher's minute observations. *Digby on the Soul.*

They would *serve themselves of* this form. *Bp. Taylor.*

I will *serve myself of* this concession. *Chillingworth.*

It is much more easy for men to *serve* their own ends *of* those principles, which they do not put into men, but find there. *Tillotson.*

If they elevate themselves, 'tis only to fall from a higher place, because they *serve themselves of* other men's wings, neither understanding their use nor virtue. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

16. To treat; to requite: in an ill sense: as, he *served* me ungratefully.

17. [In divinity.] To worship the Supreme Being.

Matters hid — leave thou to God; Him *serve* and fear. *Milton.*

18. *To* SERVE *a warrant*. To seize an offender, and carry to justice.

19. *To* SERVE *an office*. To discharge any onerous and publick duty.

To **SERVE.** *v. n.*

1. To be a servant, or slave.

We will give thee this also, for the service which thou shalt *serve* with me. *Gen.* xx. 27.

Israel *served* for a wife, and for a wife he kept sheep. *Hosea.*

2. To be in subjection.

Thou hast made me to *serve* with thy sins; thou hast wearied me with thine iniquities. *Isa.* xliii. 24.

3. To attend; to wait.

Martha was cumbered about much *serving*, and said, Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to *serve* alone? *St. Luke*, x. 40.

4. To engage in the duties of war under command.

Both more or less have given him the revolt;
And none *serve* with but constrained things,
Whose hearts are absent too. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Many noble gentlemen came out of all parts of Italy, who had before been great commanders, but now *served* as private gentlemen without pay. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

5. To produce the end desired.

The look bewrayed, that as she used these ornaments, not for herself, but to prevail with another, so she feared that all would not *serve*. *Sidney*.

6. To be sufficient for a purpose.

Take it, she said; and when your needs require,
This little brand will *serve* to light your fire. *Dryden*.

7. To suit; to be convenient.

We have the summary of all our griefs,
When time shall *serve* to shew in articles. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV*.

As occasion *serves*, this noble queen
And prince shall follow with a fresh supply.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Read that; 'tis with the royal signet sign'd,
And given me by the king, when time should *serve*,
To be perus'd by you. *Dryden, Span. Friar*.

8. To conduce; to be of use.

Churches, as every thing else, receive their chief perfection from the end whereunto they *serve*. *Hooker*.

Our speech to worldly superiors we frame in such sort as *serveth* best to inform and persuade the minds of them, who otherwise neither could nor would greatly regard our necessities. *Hooker*.

Who lessens thee, against his purpose *serves*
To manifest the more thy might. *Milton*.

First investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs which *serve* for articulation; and the variety of matter to which those articulations are severally applied. *Holder*.

Fashion is, for the most part, nothing but the ostentation of riches; and therefore the high price of what *serves* to that, rather increases than lessens its vent. *Locke*.

Our victory only *served* to lead us on to further visionary prospects. *Swift*.

9. To officiate or minister: as, he *served* at the publick dinner.

SE'RVICE. *n. s.* [*service*, old Fr. ꞅeꞃꝩꞅ, Sax. *servitium*, Latin.]

1. Menial office; low business done at the command of a master.

The banish'd Kent, who in disguise
Follow'd his king, and did him *service*
Improper for a slave. *Shakspeare, K. Lear*.

2. Attendance of a servant.

Both fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most:
A most unnatural and faithless *service*. *Shakspeare*.

3. Place; office of a servant.

I have served prince Florizel; but now I am out of *service*.
Shakspeare.

By oppressing and betraying me,
Thou might'st have sooner got another *service*. *Shakspeare*.

These that accuse him are a yoke of his discarded men; very rogues, now they be out of *service*. *Shakspeare*.

A court, properly a fair, the end of it trade and gain; for none would go to *service* that thinks he has enough to live well of himself. *Temple*.

4. Any thing done by way of duty to a superiour.

That *service* is not *service*, so being done,
But being so allow'd. *Shakspeare, Cymb*.

This poem was the last piece of *service* I did for my master King Charles. *Dryden*.

5. Attendance on any superiour.

Madam, I entreat true peace of you,
Which I will purchase with my duteous *service*. *Shakspeare*.

Riches gotten by *service*, tho' it be of the best rise, yet when gotten by flattery, may be placed amongst the worst. *Bacon*.

6. Profession of respect uttered or sent.

I am a woman, lacking wit
To make a seemly answer to such persons,
Pray do my *service* to his majesty. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII*.

7. Obedience; submission.

Thou, Nature, art my goddess; to thy law
My *services* are bound. *Shakspeare, K. Lear*.

God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable terms. *Tillotson, Serm*.

8. Act on the performance of which possession depends.

Although they built castles and made freeholders, yet were there no tenures and *services* reserved to the crown; but the lords drew all the respect and dependency of the common people unto themselves. *Davies on Ireland*.

9. Actual duty; office.

The order of human society cannot be preserved, nor the *services* requisite to the support of it be supplied, without a distinction of stations, and a long subordination of offices.
Rogers.

10. Employment; business.

If stations of power and trust were constantly made the rewards of virtue, men of great abilities would endeavour to excel in the duties of a religious life, in order to qualify themselves for publick *service*. *Swift*.

11. Military duty.

When he cometh to experience of *service* abroad, or is put to a piece or pike, he maketh a worthy soldier. *Spenser*.

At the parliament at Oxford his youth and want of experience in sea-*service* had somewhat been shrewdly touched, even before the sluices of popular liberty were yet set open.
Wotton, D. of Buckingham.

12. A military achievement.

Such fellows will learn you by rote where *services* were done, at such and such a breach. *Shakspeare, Hen. V*.

13. Purpose; use.

All the vessels of the king's house are not for uses of honour, some be common stuff, and for mean *services*, yet profitable. *Spelman*.

14. Useful office; advantage conferred.

The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was the *service* she did in picking up venomous creatures. *L'Estrange*.

The clergy prevent themselves from doing much *service* to religion, by affecting so much to converse with each other, and caring so little to mingle with the laity. *Swift*.

Gentle streams visit populous towns in their course, and are at once of ornament and *service* to them. *Pope*.

That *service* may really be done, the medicine must be given in larger quantities. *Mead*.

15. Favour.

To thee a woman's *services* are due,
My fool usurps my body. *Shakspeare, K. Lear*.

16. Publick office of devotion.

According to this form of theirs, it must stand for a rule, no sermon, no *service*. *Hooker*.

If that very *service* of God in the Jewish synagogues, which our Lord did approve and sanctify with his own presence, had so large portions of the law and prophets, together with the many prayers and psalms read day by day, as equal in a manner the length of ours, and yet in that respect was never thought to deserve blame; is it now an offence that the like measure of time is bestowed in the like manner? *Hooker*.

I know no necessity why private and single abilities should quite justle out and deprive the church of the joint abilities and concurrent gifts of many learned and godly men, such as the composers of the *service*-book were. *King Charles*.

The congregation was discomposed, and divine-*service* broken off. *Watts*.

17. A particular portion of divine service sung in cathedrals, or churches.

Those hymns which church-musicians call by the technical name of *services*, by which they mean the *Te Deum, Magnificat*, &c. which the rubrick appoints to be sung after the first and second lessons at morning and evening prayer.
Mason on Ch. Musick, p. 141.

18. Course; order of dishes.

Cleopatra made Anthony a supper sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary *service* seen on the board.
Hakewill.

19. A tree and fruit. [*sorbus*, Latin.]

The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, whose flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit shaped like a pear or medlar: to which must be added, pennated leaves like that of the ash. *Miller*.

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; in his left hand a basket of *services*, medlars, and other fruits that ripen late. *Peacham.*

SE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* [*servissable*, old French; from *service.*]

1. Active; diligent; officious.

He was sent to the King's court, with letters from that officer, containing his own *serviceable* diligence in discovering so great a personage; adding withal more than was true of his conjectures. *Sidney.*

I know thee well, a *serviceable* villain;
As duteous to the vices of thy mistress
As badness could desire. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. Useful; beneficial.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them, in publick affairs, the more *serviceable*; governors the apter to rule with conscience; inferiors, for conscience sake, the willinger to obey. *Hooker.*

So your father charg'd me at our parting,
Be *serviceable* to my son. *Shakspeare.*

His own inclinations were to confine himself to his own business, and be *serviceable* to religion and learning. *Atterbury.*

A book to justify the revolution, archbishop Tillotson recommended to the king as the most *serviceable* treatise that could have been published then. *Swift.*

SE'RVICEABLY.* *adv.* [from *serviceable.*] So as to be serviceable. *Sherwood.*

SE'RVICEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *serviceable.*]

1. Officiousness; activity.

He might continually be in her presence, shewing more humble *serviceableness* and joy to content her than ever before. *Sidney.*

2. Usefulness: beneficialness.

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its *serviceableness* or disserviceableness to some end. *Norris.*

SE'RVIENT.* *adj.* [*serviens*, Lat.] Subordinate.

Omitting the relative whom, which, in the oblique cases, when its antecedent immediately precedes, by putting its preposition or sign after the verb, (as, the thing of which we speak, the thing we speak of,) is to be forborne in the end of a period; which monosyllables do not so decently conclude, especially the *servient*. *Instruct. for Orat.* (1682,) p. 27.

Then *servient* youth, and magisterial eld. *Dyer, Fleece.*

SE'RVILE. *adj.* [*servil*, French; *servilis*, Latin.]

1. Slavish; dependant; mean.

Fight and die, is death destroying death:
Where fearing dying, pays death *servile* breath. *Shakspeare.*

From imposition of strict laws to free
Acceptance of large grace, from *servile* fear
To filial. *Milton.*

Ev'n fortune rules no more a *servile* land,
Where exil'd tyrants still by turns command. *Pope.*

2. Fawning; cringing.

The most *servile* flattery is lodged the most easily in the grossest capacity; for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to their greaters, and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty. *Sidney.*

She must bend the *servile* knee,
And fawning take the splendid robber's boon. *Thomson.*

SE'RVILELY. *adv.* [from *servile.*] Meanly; slavishly.

T' each changing news, they chang'd affections bring,
And *servilely* from fate expect a King. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

He affects a singularity in his actions and thoughts, rather than *servilely* to copy from the wisest. *Swift.*

SE'RVILENESS. }
SERVI'LITY. } *n. s.* [from *servile.*]

1. Subjection; involuntary obedience.

What, besides this unhappy *servility* to custom, can possibly reconcile men that own Christianity to a practice widely distant from it? *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Meanness; dependance; baseness.

3. Submission from fear.

The angels and dæmons, those by their subserviency, and these by the *servility* of their obedience, manifestly declared Christ and his apostles to be vested with an authority derived from their Lord. *West.*

4. Slavery; the condition of a slave.

To be a queen in bondage, is more vile
Than is a slave in base *servility*;
For princes should be free. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

SE'RVING-MAID.* *n. s.* [*serve* and *maid.*] A female servant.

They never acknowledged her mistress-ship over them, or themselves to be her *serving-maids*. *Bp. Bull, Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome.*

SE'RVING-MAN. *n. s.* [*serve* and *man.*] A menial servant.

Your niece did more favours to the duke's *serving-man*, than ever she bestowed on me. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Just in the nick; the cook knock'd thrice,
And all the waiters in a trice
His summons did obey;
Each *serving-man*, with dish in hand,
March'd boldly up, like our train'd band,
Presented and away. *Suckling.*

With Dennis you did ne'er combine,
Not you, to steal your master's wine;
Except a bottle now and then,
To welcome brother *serving-men*. *Swift.*

SE'RVITOR.† *n. s.* [*serviteur*, French.]

1. Servant; attendant. A word obsolete.

This workman, whose *servitor* Nature is, being only one, the Heathens imagining to be more, gave him in the sky the name of Jupiter; in the air, of Juno; in the water, of Neptune; in the earth, of Vesta; and Ceres. *Hooker.*

Thus are poor *servitors*,
When others sleep upon their quiet beds,
Constrain'd to watch in darkness, rain, and cold. *Shakspeare.*

Fearful commenting
Is leaden *servitor* to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary. *Shakspeare.*

2. One who acts under another; a follower.

Our Norman conqueror gave away to his *servitors* the lands and possessions of such as did oppose his invasion. *Davies.*

3. One who professes duty and obedience.

My noble queen, let former grudges pass,
And henceforth I am thy true *servitor*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

4. One of the lowest order in the university of Oxford; similar to the sizer in that of Cambridge.

His learning is much of a size with his birth and education; no more of either than what a poor hungry *servitor* can be expected to bring with him from his college. *Swift.*

Servitors (or sizers as they are called in Cambridge) were probably appointed when colleges were first established, and when there was a scarcity of fit persons to supply the learned professions. *Graves, Recollect. of Shenstone.* p. 28.

SE'RVITORSHIP.* *n. s.* Office of a servitor.

Dr. Johnson, by his interest with Dr. Adams, master of Pembroke College, Oxford, where he was educated for some time, obtained a *servitorship* for young M'Aulay. *Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides.*

SE'RVITUDE. *n. s.* [*servitude*, Fr. *servitus*, Lat.]

1. Slavery; state of a slave; dependance.

Aristotle speaketh of men, whom nature hath framed for the state of *servitude*, saying, They have reason so far forth as to conceive when others direct them. *Hooker.*

You would have sold your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to *servitude*,
His subjects to oppression and contempt. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Unjustly thou deprav'st it with the name
Of *servitude*, to serve whom God ordains,
Or nature: God and nature bid the same,
When he who rules is worthiest. *Milton.*

Tho' it is necessary, that some persons in the world should be in love with a splendid *servitude*, yet certainly they must be much beholding to their own fancy, that they can be pleased at it; for he that rises up early, and goes to bed late, only to receive addresses, is really as much abridged in his freedom, as he that waits to present one. *South.*

2. Servants collectively. Not in use.

After him a cumbrous train
Of herds, and flocks, and numerous *servitude*. *Milton, P. L.*

SE'RUM. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The thin and watry part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk the whey from the cream.
2. The part of the blood, which in coagulation separates from the grume.

Blood is the most universal juice in an animal body: the red part of it differs from the *serum*, the *serum* from the lymph, the lymph from the nervous juice, and that from the several other humours separated in the glands. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'SAME.* *n. s.* [*sesame*, Fr. *sesama*, Lat. σησάμη, Gr.] A white grain or corn growing in India, of which an oil is made. *Ainsworth.*

SESQUIA'LTER. } *adj.* [*sesquialtere*, Fr. *sesquialter*,
SESQUIA'LTERAL. } Lat.] In geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as 6 and 9. *Dict.*

In all the revolutions of the planets about the sun, and of the secondary planets about the primary ones, the periodical times are in a *sesquialter* proportion to the mean distance. *Cheyne.*

As the six primary planets revolve about the sun, so the secondary ones are moved about them in the same *sesquialteral* proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs. *Bentley.*

SESQUIPE'DAL. } *adj.* [*sesquipedalis*, Lat.] Con-
SESQUIPEDA'LIAN. } taining a foot and a half.

As for my own part, I am but a *sesquipedal*, having only six foot and a half of stature. *Addison, Guardian.*

Hast thou ever measured the gigantick Ethiopian, whose stature is above eight cubits high, or the *sesquipedalian* pigmey? *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SE'SQUIPLICATE. *adj.* [In mathematicks.] Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one and a half to one.

The periodical times of the planets are in *sesquiplicate* proportion, and not a duplicate proportion of the distances from the centre or the radii; and consequently the planets cannot be carried about by an harmonically circulating fluid. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

SESQUITE'RTIAN. [In mathematicks.] Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more; as between 6 and 8. *Dict.*

SESS. *n. s.* [for *assess*, *cess*, or *cense.*] Rate; cess charged; tax.

His army was so ill paid and governed, as the English suffered more damage by the *sess* of his soldiers than they gained profit or security by abating the pride of their enemies. *Davies, Hist. of Ireland.*

SE'SSION. *n. s.* [*session*, Fr. *sessio*, Lat.]

1. The act of sitting.

He hath as man, not as God only, a supreme dominion over quick and dead; for so much his ascension into heaven, and his *session* at the right hand of God do import. *Hooker.*

Many, tho' they concede a table-gesture, will hardly allow this usual way of *session*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. A stated assembly of magistrates or senators.

They are ready to appear
Where you shall hold your *session*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Summon a *session* that we may arraign
Our most disloyal lady. *Shakspeare.*
The old man mindful still of moan,
Weeping, thus bespake the *session*. *Chapman, Odyss.*
Of their *session* ended they bid cry
The great result. *Milton, P. L.*
Call'd to council all the Achaian states,
Nor herald sworn the *session* to proclaim. *Pope, Odyss.*

3. The space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess.

It was contrary to the course of parliament, that any bill that had been rejected should be again preferred the same *session*. *Clarendon.*

The second Nicene council affords us plentiful assistance, in the first *session*, wherein the pope's vicar declares that Meletius was ordained by Arian bishops, and yet his ordination was never questioned. *Stillingfleet.*

Many decrees are enacted, which at the next *session* are repealed. *Norris.*

4. A meeting of justices: as the *sessions* of the peace.

SE'STERCE.† *n. s.* [*sesterce*, Fr. *sestertium*, Lat.]

1. Among the Romans, a sum of about 8l. 1s. 5d. half-penny sterling. Dict. The *sestertium* contained a thousand *sestertii*, about 7l. 16s. 3d. of our money. We do not find it in any ancient author in the singular number, as now it is used, but very often meet with it in the plural, though with the same signification. In reckoning by *sesterces*, the Romans had an art. Kennet.

Several of them would rather chuse a sum in *sesterces*, than in pounds sterling. *Addison on Medals.*

2. A Roman silver and also copper coin.

Suffer him not to droop in prospect of a player, a rogue, a stager; put twenty into his hand, twenty *sesterces* I mean. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

To SET.† *v. a.* preterite *I set*; part. pass. *I am set.* [*satjan*, Gothick; *setian*, Icel. settan, sættan, Saxon; *setten*, Dutch.]

1. To place; to put in any situation or place; to put.

Ere I could
Give him that parting kiss which I had *set*
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father. *Shakspeare.*

But that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me, the knave constable had *set* me i' the common stocks for a witch. *Shakspeare.*

They that are younger have me in derision, whose fathers I would have disdained to have *set* with the dogs of my flock. *Job*, xxx. 1.

He that hath received his testimony, hath *set* to his seal, that God is true. *St. John*, iii. 33.

They have *set* her a bed in the midst of the slain. *Ezek.* xxxii.

God *set* them in the firmament, to give light upon the earth. *Gen.* i. 17.

She *sets* the bar that causes all my pain;
One gift refused, makes all their bounty vain. *Dryden.*

The lives of the revealers may be justly enough *set* over against the revelation, to find whether they agree. *Atterbury.*

2. To put into any condition, state, or posture.

They thought the very disturbance of things established an hire sufficient to *set* them on work. *Hooker.*

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,
Would he abuse the count'nance of the king,
Alack! what mischiefs might he *set* abroach? *Shakspeare.*
Our princely general
Will give you audience; and wherein
It shall appear that your demands are just,
You shall enjoy them; every thing *set* off
That might so much as think you enemies. *Shakspeare.*
This present enterprize *set* off his head,
I do not think a braver gentleman
Is now alive. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Ye caused every man his servant, whom he had *set* at liberty, to return. *Jer.* xxxiv. 16.

Every sabbath ye shall *set* it in order. *Lev.* xxiv. 8.

I am come to *set* a man at variance against his father. *St. Matthew.*

Thou shalt pour out into all those vessels, and *set* aside that which is full. 2 *Kings*, iv. 4.

The beauty of his ornament he *set* in majesty, but they made images; therefore have I *set* it far from them. *Ezekiel.*

The gates of thy land shall be *set* wide open. *Nah.* iii. 13.

The fathers have eaten a sour grape, and the children's teeth are *set* on edge. *Jer.* xxxi. 20.

The shipping might be *set* on work by fishing, by transportations from port to port. *Bacon.*

This wheel *set* on going, did pour a war upon the Venetians with such a tempest, as Padua and Trevigi were taken from them. *Bacon.*

That this may be done with the more advantage, some hours must be *set* apart for this examination. *Duppa.*

Finding the river fordable at the foot of the bridge, he *set* over his horse. *Hayward.*

By his aid aspiring
To *set* himself in glory above his peers. *Milton, P.L.*

Equal success had *set* these champions high,
And both resolv'd to conquer, or to die. *Waller.*

Nothing renders a man so inconsiderable; for it *sets* him above the meaner sort of company, and makes him intolerable to the better. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Some are reclaimed by punishment, and some are *set* right by good nature. *L'Estrange.*

The fire was form'd, she *sets* the kettle on. *Dryden.*

Leda's present came,
To ruin Troy, and *set* the world on flame. *Dryden.*

Set calf betimes to school, and let him be
Instructed there in rules of husbandry. *Dryden.*

Over labour'd with so long a course,
'Tis time to *set* at ease the smoking horse. *Dryden.*

The punish'd crime shall *set* my soul at ease,
And murm'ring manes of my friend appease. *Dryden.*

Jove call'd in haste
The son of Maia with severe decree,
To kill the keeper, and to *set* her free. *Dryden.*

If such a tradition were at any time endeavoured to be *set* on foot, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment. *Tillotson.*

When the father looks sour on the child, every body else should put on the same coldness, till forgiveness asked, and a reformation of his fault has *set* him right again, and restored him to his former credit. *Locke on Education.*

His practice must by no means cross his precepts, unless he intend to *set* him wrong. *Locke on Education.*

If the fear of absolute and irresistible power *set* it on upon the mind, the idea is likely to sink the deeper. *Locke.*

When he has once chosen it, it raises desire that proportionably gives him uneasiness which determines his will, and *sets* him at work in pursuit of his choice, on all occasions. *Locke.*

This river,
When Nature's self lay ready to expire,
Quench'd the dire flame that *set* the world on fire. *Addison.*

A couple of lovers agreed at parting, to *set* aside one half hour in the day to think of each other. *Addison.*

Your fortunes place you far above the necessity of learning, but nothing can *set* you above the ornament of it. *Felton.*

Their first movement and impressed motions demand the impulse of an almighty hand to *set* them agoing. *Cheyne.*

That the wheels were but small, may be guessed from a custom they have of taking them off, and *setting* them on. *Pope.*

Be frequent in *setting* such causes at work, whose effects you desire to know. *Watts.*

3. To make motionless; to fix immovably.

Struck with the sight, inanimate she seems,
Set are her eyes, and motionless her limbs. *Garth.*

4. To fix; to state by some rule.

Hereon the prompter falls to flat railing in the bitterest terms; which the gentleman with a *set* gesture and countenance still soberly related, until the ordinary, driven at last into a mad rage, was fain to give over. *Carew.*

The town of Bern has handsome fountains planted, at *set* distances, from one end of the streets to the other. *Addison.*

5. To regulate; to adjust.

In court they determine the king's good by his desires, which is a kind of *setting* the sun by the dial. *Suckling.*

God bears a different respect to places *set* apart and consecrated to his worship, to what he bears to places designed to common uses. *South.*

Our palates grow into a liking of the seasoning and cookery, which by custom they are *set* to. *Locke.*

He rules the church's blest dominions,
And *sets* men's faith by his opinions. *Prior.*

Against experience he believes,
He argues against demonstration;
Pleas'd when his reason he deceives,
And *sets* his judgment by his passion. *Prior.*

6. To fit to musick: to adapt with notes.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute. *Dryden.*

Grief he tames that fetters it in verse;
But when I have done so,
Some man, his art or voice to show,
Doth *set* and sing my pain;
And by delighting many, frees again
Grief, which verse did restrain. *Donne.*

I had one day *set* the hundredth psalm, and was singing the first line, in order to put the congregation into the tune. *Spectator.*

7. To plant, not sow.

Whatsoever fruit useth to be *set* upon a root or a slip, if it be sown, will degenerate. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I prostrate fell,
To shrubs and plants my vile devotion paid,
And *set* the bearded leek to which I pray'd. *Prior.*

8. To intersperse or variegate with any thing.

As with stars, their bodies all
And wings were *set* with eyes. *Milton, P.L.*

High on their heads, with jewels richly *set*,
Each lady wore a radiant coronet. *Dryden.*

The body is smooth on that end, and on this 'tis *set* with ridges round the point. *Woodward.*

9. To reduce from a fractured or dislocated state.

Can honour *set* to a leg? no: or an arm? no: honour hath no skill in surgery then? no. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Considering what an orderly life I had led, I only commanded that my arm and leg should be *set*, and my body anointed with oil. *Herbert.*

The fracture was of both the focils of the left leg: he had been in great pain from the time of the *setting*. *Wiseman.*

Credit is gained by course of time, and seldom recovers a strain; but if broken, is never well *set* again. *Temple.*

10. To fix the affection; to determine the thoughts.

Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth. *Col.* iii. 2.

They should *set* their hope in God, and not forget his works. *Ps.* lxxviii. 7.

Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, the heart of men is fully *set* in them to do evil. *Ecclesiastes.*

Some I found wonderous harsh,
Contemptuous, proud, *set* on revenge and spite. *Milton.*

Set not thy heart
Thus overfond on that which is not thine. *Milton.*

When we are well, our hearts are *set*,
Which way we care not, to be rich or great. *Denham.*

Our hearts are so much *set* upon the value of the benefits received, that we never think of the bestower. *L'Estrange.*

These bubbles of the shallowest, emptiest sorrow,
Which children vent for toys, and women rain
For any trifle their fond hearts are *set* on. *Dryden and Lee.*

Should we *set* our hearts only upon these things, and be able to taste no pleasure but what is sensual, we must be extremely miserable when we come unto the other world, because we should meet with nothing to entertain ourselves. *Tillotson.*

No sooner is one action dispatched, which we are *set* upon, but another uneasiness is ready to *set* us on work. *Locke.*

Minds, altogether *set* on trade and profit, often contract a certain narrowness of temper. *Addison.*

Men take an ill-natured pleasure in disappointing us in what our hearts are most *set* upon. *Addison, Spect.*

An Englishman, who has any degree of reflection, cannot be better awakened to a sense of religion in general, than by observing how the minds of all mankind are *set* upon this important point, and how every nation is attentive to the great business of their being. *Addison.*

I am much concerned when I see young gentlemen of fortune so wholly *set* upon pleasures, that they neglect all improvements in wisdom and knowledge. *Addison.*

11. To predetermine; to settle.

We may still doubt whether the Lord, in such indifferent ceremonies as those whereof we dispute, did frame his people of *set* purpose unto any utter dissimilitude with Egyptians, or with any other nation. *Hooker.*

He remembers only the name of Conon, and forgets the other on *set* purpose, to shew his country swain was no great scholar. *Dryden.*

12. To establish; to appoint; to fix.

Of all helps for due performance of this service, the greatest is that very *set* and standing order itself, which, framed with common advice, hath for matter and form prescribed whatsoever is herein publickly done. *Hooker.*

It pleased the king to send me, and I *set* him a time. *Neh.* ii.

He *setteth* an end to darkness, and searcheth out all perfection. *Job*, xxviii. 3.

In studies, whatsoever a man commandeth upon himself, let him *set* hours for it; but whatsoever is agreeable to his nature, let him take no care for any *set* times: for his thoughts will fly to it of themselves, so as the spaces of other business or studies will suffice. *Bacon.*

For using *set* and prescribed forms, there is no doubt but that wholsome words, being known, are aptest to excite judicious and fervent affections. *King Charles.*

His seed, when is not *set*, shall bruise my head. *Milton, P. L.*

Though *set* form of prayer be an abomination,
Set forms of petitions find great approbation. *Denham.*

Set places and *set* hours are but parts of that worship we owe. *South.*

That law cannot keep men from taking more use than you *set*, the want of money being that alone which regulates its price, will appear, if we consider how hard it is to *set* a price upon unnecessary commodities; but how impossible it is to *set* a rate upon victuals in a time of famine. *Locke.*

Set him such a task, to be done in such a time. *Locke.*

Take *set* times of meditating on what is future. *Atterbury.*

Should a man go about, with never so *set* study and design, to describe such a natural form of the year as that which is at present established, he could scarcely ever do it in so few words that were so fit. *Woodward.*

13. To appoint to an office; to assign to a post.

Am I a sea, or a whale, that thou *settest* a watch over me? *Job*, vii. 12.

As in the subordinations of government the king is offended by any insults to an inferior magistrate, so the sovereign ruler of the universe is affronted by a breach of allegiance to those whom he has *set* over us. *Addison.*

14. To exhibit; to display: with *before*.

Through the variety of my reading, I *set before* me many examples both of ancient and later times. *Bacon.*

Reject not then what offer'd means: who knows
But God hath *set before* us, to return thee
Home to thy country and his sacred house? *Milton, S. A.*

Long has my soul desir'd this time and place,
To *set before* your sight your glorious race. *Dryden.*

A spacious veil from his broad shoulders flew,
That *set* the unhappy Phaeton to view:
The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd,
And the whole fable in the mantle glow'd. *Addison.*

When his fortune *sets before* him all
The pomps and pleasures that his soul can wish,
His rigid virtue will accept of none. *Addison, Cato.*

He supplies his not appearing in the present scene of action, by *setting* his character *before* us, and continually forcing his patience, prudence, and valour upon our observation. *Broome.*

15. To propose to choice.

All that can be done is to *set* the thing *before* men, and to offer it to their choice. *Tillotson.*

16. To value; to estimate; to rate.

Be you contented
To have a son *set* your decrees at nought?
To pluck down justice from your awful bench? *Shakspeare.*

The backwardness parents shew in divulging their faults, will make them *set* a greater value on their credit themselves, and teach them to be the more careful to preserve the good opinion of others. *Locke.*

If we act by several broken views, and will not only be virtuous, but wealthy, popular, and every thing that has a value *set* upon it by the world, we shall live and die in misery. *Addison.*

Have I not *set* at nought my noble birth,
A spotless fame, and an unblemish'd race,
The peace of innocence, and pride of virtue?
My prodigality has giv'n thee all. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

Though the same sun, with all diffusive rays,
Blush in the rose and in the diamond blaze,
We prize the stronger effort of his pow'r,
And always *set* the gem above the flow'r. *Pope.*

17. To stake at play.

What sad disorders play begets!
Desperate and mad, at length he *sets*
Those darts, whose points make gods adore. *Prior.*

18. To offer a wager at dice to another.

Who *sets* me else? I'll throw at all. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

19. To fix in metal.

Think so vast a treasure as your son
Too great for any private man's possession;
And him too rich a jewel to be *set*
In vulgar metal for a vulgar use. *Dryden.*

He may learn to cut, polish, and *set* precious stones. *Locke.*

20. To embarrass; to distress; to perplex. [This is used, I think, by mistake, for *beset*: as, "Adam, hard *beset*, replied." Milton, P. L. Dr. Johnson.—There is, perhaps, no mistake in this use of *set*: the Sax. ſætan means also to *lay snares for*, to *deceive*.]

Those who raise popular murmurs and discontents against his majesty's government, that they find so very few and so very improper occasions for them, shew how hard they are *set* in this particular, represent the bill as a grievance. *Addison.*

21. To fix in an artificial manner, so as to produce a particular effect.

The proud have laid a snare for me, they have *set* gins. *Psalms.*

22. To apply to something, as a thing to be done.

Unto thy brother thou shalt not lend upon usury, that the Lord may bless thee in all that thou *settest* thine hand to. *Deuteronomy.*

With whate'er gall thou *set'st* thyself to write,
Thy inoffensive satires never bite. *Dryden.*

23. To fix the eyes.

I will *set* mine eyes upon them for good, and bring them again to this land. *Jer.* xxiv. 6.

Joy salutes me when I *set*
My blest eyes on Amoret. *Waller.*

24. To offer for a price.

There is not a more wicked thing than a covetous man; for such an one *setteth* his own soul to sale. *Ecclus.* x. 9.

25. To let; to grant to a tenant.

They care not how high they sell any of their commodities, at how unreasonable rates they *set* their grounds. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

26. To place in order; to frame.

After it was framed, and ready to be *set* together, he was, with infinite labour and charge, carried by land with camels, through that hot and sandy country. *Knolles.*

27. To station; to place.

Cœnus has betray'd
The bitter truths that our loose court upbraid:
Your friend was *set* upon you for a spy,
And on his witness you are doom'd to die. *Dryden.*

28. To oppose.

Will you *set* your wit to a fool's? *Shakspeare.*

29. To bring to a fine edge: as, to *set* a razor.

30. To point out, without noise or disturbance: as, a dog *sets* birds.

31. *To* Set *about.* To apply to.

They should make them play-games, or endeavour it, and *set* themselves *about* it. *Locke.*

32. *To* Set *against.* To place in a state of enmity or opposition.

The king of Babylon *set* himself *against* Jerusalem. *Ezekiel.*

The devil hath reason to *set* himself *against* it; for nothing is more destructive to him than a soul armed with prayer. *Duppa.*

There should be such a being as assists us against our worst enemies, and comforts us under our sharpest sufferings, when all other things *set* themselves *against* us. *Tillotson.*

33. *To* Set *against.* To oppose; to place in rhetorical opposition.

This perishing of the world in a deluge is *set against*, or compared with, the perishing of the world in the conflagration. *Burnet, Theory.*

34. *To* SET *apart*. To neglect for a season.

They highly commended his forwardness, and all other matters for that time *set apart*. *Knolles.*

35. *To* SET *aside*. To omit for the present.

Set your knighthood and your soldiership *aside*, and give me leave to tell you that you lie in your throat. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

In 1585 followed the prosperous expedition of Drake and Carlile; in the which I *set aside* the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo, as surprizes rather than encounters. *Bacon.*

My highest interest is not to be deceived about these matters; therefore, *setting aside* all other considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that. *Tillotson.*

36. *To* SET *aside*. To reject.

I'll look into the pretensions of each, and shew upon what ground 'tis that I embrace that of the deluge, and *set aside* all the rest. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

No longer now does my neglected mind
Its wonted stores and old ideas find:
Fix'd judgement there no longer does abide,
To taste the true, or *set* the false *aside*. *Prior.*

37. *To* SET *aside*. To abrogate; to annul.

Several innovations made to the detriment of the English merchant, are now entirely *set aside*. *Addison.*

There may be
Reasons of so much power and cogent force,
As may ev'n *set aside* this right of birth:
If sons have rights, yet fathers have 'em too. *Rowe.*

He shows what absurdities follow upon such a supposition, and the greater those absurdities are, the more strongly do they evince the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow, and consequently the truth of the doctrine *set aside* by that supposition. *Atterbury.*

38. *To* SET *by*. To regard; to esteem.

David behaved himself more wisely than all, so that his name was much *set by*. 1 *Sam.* xviii. 30.

39. *To* SET *by*. To reject or omit for the present.

You shall hardly edify me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue; though the propagation of the faith, whereof we shall speak in the proper place, were *set by*, and not made part of the case. *Bacon.*

40. *To* SET *down*. To explain; or relate in writing.

They have *set down*, that a rose set by garlick is sweeter, because the more fetid juice goeth into the garlick. *Bacon.*

Some rules were to be *set down* for the government of the army. *Clarendon.*

The reasons that led me into the meaning which prevailed on my mind, are *set down*. *Locke.*

An eminent instance of this, to shew what use can do, I shall *set down*. *Locke.*

I shall *set down* an account of a discourse I chanced to have with one of these rural statesmen. *Addison.*

41. *To* SET *down*. To register or note in any book or paper; to put in writing.

Let those that play your clowns speak no more than is *set down* for them. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Every man, careful of virtuous conversation, studious of Scripture, and given unto any abstinence in diet, was *set down* in his calendar of suspected Priscilianists. *Hooker.*

Take
One half of my commission, and *set down*
As best thou art experienc'd, since thou know'st
Thy country's strength and weakness. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I cannot forbear *setting down* the beautiful description Claudian has made of a wild beast, newly brought from the woods, and making its first appearance in a full amphitheatre. *Addison.*

42. *To* SET *down*. To fix on a resolve.

Finding him so resolutely *set down*, that he was neither by fair nor foul means, but only by force, to be removed out of his town, he inclosed the same round. *Knolles.*

43. *To* SET *down*. To fix; to establish.

This law we may name eternal, being that order which God before all others hath *set down* with himself, for himself to do all things by. *Hooker.*

44. *To* SET *forth*. To publish; to promulgate; to make appear.

My willing love,
The rather by these arguments of fear,
Set forth in your pursuit. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

The poems, which have been so ill *set forth* under his name, are as he first writ them. *Waller.*

45. *To* SET *forth*. To raise; to send out on expeditions.

Our merchants, to their great charges, *set forth* fleets to descry the seas. *Abbot.*

The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty gallies, *set forth* by the Venetians. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

46. *To* SET *forth*. To display; to explain; to represent.

As for words to *set forth* such lewdness, it is not hard for them to give a goodly and painted shew thereunto, borrowed even from the praises proper to virtue. *Spenser.*

Whereas it is commonly *set forth* green or yellow, it is inclining to white. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

So little have these false colours dishonoured painting, that they have only served to *set forth* her praise, and to make her merit further known. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

47. *To* SET *forth*. To arrange; to place in order.

Up higher to the plain, where we'll *set forth*
In best appointment all our regiments. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

48. *To* SET *forth*. To show; to exhibit.

To render our errours more monstrous, and what unto a miracle *sets forth* the patience of God, he hath endeavoured to make the world believe he was God himself. *Brown.*

To *set forth* great things by small. *Milton.*

The two humours of a chearful trust in providence, and a suspicious diffidence of it, are very well *set forth* here for our instruction. *L'Estrange.*

When poor Rutilus spends all his worth,
In hopes of *setting* one good dinner *forth*,
'Tis downright madness. *Dryden, Juv.*

49. *To* SET *forward*. To advance; to promote.

They yield that reading may *set forward*, but not begin the work of salvation. *Hooker.*

Amongst them there are not those helps which others have to *set* them *forward* in the way of life. *Hooker.*

In the external form of religion, such things as are apparently or can be sufficiently proved effectual, and generally fit to *set forward* godliness, either as betokening the greatness of God, or as beseeming the dignity of religion, or as concurring with celestial impressions in the minds of men, may be reverently thought of. *Hooker.*

They mar my path, they *set forward* my calamity. *Job.*

Dung or chalk, applied seasonably to the roots of trees, doth *set* them *forwards*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

50. *To* SET *in*. To put in a way to begin.

If you please to assist and *set* me *in*, I will recollect myself. *Collier.*

51. *To* SET *off*. To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embellish. It answers to the French *relever*.

Like bright metal on a sullen ground,
My reformation, glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to *set* it *off*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The prince put thee into my service for no other reason than to *set* me *off*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Neglect not the examples of those that have carried themselves ill in the same place; not to *set off* thyself by taxing their memory, but to direct thyself what to avoid. *Bacon.*

May you be happy, and your sorrows past
Set off those joys I wish may ever last. *Waller.*

The figures of the groupes must contrast each other by their several positions: thus in a play some characters must be raised to oppose others, and to *set* them *off*. *Dryden.*

The men, whose hearts are aimed at, are the occasion that one part of the face lies under a kind of disguise, while the other is so much *set off*, and adorned by the owner. *Addison.*

Their women are perfect mistresses in shewing themselves to the best advantage: they are always gay and sprightly, and *set off* the worst faces with the best airs. *Addison.*

The general good sense and worthiness of his character, makes his friends observe these little singularities as foils, that rather *set off* than blemish his good qualities. *Addison.*

The work will never take, if it is not *set off* with proper scenes. *Addison.*

Claudian *sets off* his description of the Eridanus with all the poetical stories. *Addison.*

52. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* To animate; to instigate; to incite.

You had either never attempted this change, *set on* with hope, or never discovered it, stopt with despair. *Sidney.*

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch; whereon it came
That I was cast; and even now he spake
Iago *set* him *on.* *Shakspeare.*

Thou, traitor, hast *set on* thy wife to this. *Shakspeare.*

Baruch *setteth* thee *on* against us, to deliver us unto the Chaldeans. *Jer.* xliii. 3.

He should be thought to be mad, or *set on* and employed by his own or the malice of other men to abuse the duke. *Clarendon.*

In opposition sits
Grim death, my son and foe, who *sets* them *on.* *Milton, P. L.*

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces against an insulting baseness, when backed with greatness and *set on* by misinformation. *South, Serm.*

The skill used in dressing up power, will serve only to give a greater edge to man's natural ambition: what can this do but *set* men *on* the more eagerly to scramble? *Locke.*

A prince's court introduces a kind of luxury, that *sets* every particular person *upon* making a higher figure than is consistent with his revenue. *Addison.*

53. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* This sense may, perhaps, be rather neutral. To attack; to assault.

There you missing me, I was taken up by pirates, who putting me under board prisoner, presently *set upon* another ship, and maintaining a long fight, in the end put them all to the sword. *Sidney.*

Cassio hath here been *set on* in the dark:
He's almost slain, and Roderigo dead. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

So other foes may *set upon* our back. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Alphonsus, captain of another of the gallies, suffering his men to straggle too far into the land, was *set upon* by a Turkish pyrate and taken. *Knolles.*

Of one hundred ships there came scarce thirty to work: howbeit with them, and such as came daily in, we *set upon* them, and gave them the chace. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

If I had been *set upon* by villains, I would have redeemed that evil by this which I now suffer. *Bp. Taylor.*

When once I am *set upon,* 'twill be too late to be whetting, when I should be fighting. *L'Estrange.*

When some rival power invades a right,
Flies *set on* flies, and turtles turtles fight. *Garth, Dispens.*

54. *To* SET *on.* To employ as in a task.

Set on thy wife to observe. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

55. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution.

It becomes a true lover to have your heart more *set upon* her good than your own, and to bear a tenderer respect to her honour than your satisfaction. *Sidney.*

56. *To* SET *out.* To assign; to allot.

The rest, unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to thrift, should be placed in part of the lands by them won, at better rate than others, to whom the same shall be *set out.* *Spenser.*

The squaring of a man's thoughts to the lot that Providence has *set out* for him is a blessing. *L'Estrange.*

57. *To* SET *out.* To publish.

I will use no other authority than that excellent proclamation *set out* by the king in the first year of his reign, and annexed before the book of Common Prayer. *Bacon.*

If all should be *set out* to the world by an angry whig, the consequence must be a confinement of our friend for some months more to his garret. *Swift.*

58. *To* SET *out.* To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space.

Time and place, taken thus for determinate portions of those infinite abysses of space and duration, *set out,* or supposed to be distinguished from the rest by known boundaries, have each a twofold acceptation. *Locke.*

59. *To* SET *out.* To adorn; to embellish.

An ugly woman, in a rich habit *set out* with jewels, nothing can become. *Dryden.*

60. *To* SET *out.* To raise; to equip.

The Venetians pretend they could *set out,* in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred gallies, and ten galeasses. *Addison on Italy.*

61. *To* SET *out.* To show; to display; to recommend.

Barbarossa, in his discourses concerning the conquest of Africk, *set* him *out* as a most fit instrument for subduing the kingdom of Tunis. *Knolles.*

I could *set out* that best side of Luther, which our author in the picture he has given us of him, has thrown into shade, that he might place a supposed deformity more in view. *Atterbury.*

62. *To* SET *out.* To show; to prove.

Those very reasons *set out* how heinous his sin was. *Atterbury.*

63. *To* SET *up.* To erect; to establish newly.

There are many excellent institutions of charity lately *set up,* and which deserve all manner of encouragement, particularly those which relate to the careful and pious education of poor children. *Atterbury.*

64. *To* SET *up.* To enable to commence a new business.

Who could not win the mistress woo'd the maid,
Set up themselves, and drove a separate trade. *Pope.*

65. *To* SET *up.* To build; to erect.

Their ancient habitations they neglect,
And *set up* new: then, if the echo like not,
In such a room, they pluck down those. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Jacob took the stone, that he had for his pillow, and *set* it *up* for a pillar. *Gen.* xxviii. 18.

Such delight hath God in men
Obedient to his will, that he vouchsafes
Among them to *set up* his tabernacle. *Milton, P. L.*

Images were not *set up* or worshipped among the heathens, because they supposed the gods to be like them. *Stillingfleet.*

Statues were *set up* to all those who had made themselves eminent for any noble action. *Dryden.*

I shall shew you how to *set up* a forge, and what tools you must use. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

Patrons, who sneak from living worth to dead,
With-hold the pension, and *set up* the head. *Pope.*

66. *To* SET *up.* To raise; to exalt; to put in power.

He was skilful enough to have lived still, if knowledge could be *set up* against mortality. *Shakspeare.*

I'll translate the kingdom from the house of Saul, and *set up* the throne of David over Israel. *2 Sam.* iii. 10.

Of those that lead these parties, if you could take off the major number, the lesser would govern; nay, if you could take off all, they would *set up* one, and follow him. *Suckling.*

Homer took all occasions of *setting up* his own countrymen the Grecians, and of undervaluing the Trojan chiefs. *Dryden.*

67. *To* SET *up.* To establish; to appoint; to fix.

Whatever practical rule is generally broken, it cannot be supposed innate; it being impossible that men should, without shame or fear, serenely break a rule which they could not but evidently know that God had *set up.* *Locke.*

68. *To* SET *up.* To place in view.

He hath taken me by my neck, shaken me to pieces, and *set* me *up* for his mark. *Job,* xvi. 12.

Scarecrows are *set up* to keep birds from corn and fruit. *Bacon.*

Thy father's merit *sets* thee *up* to view,
And shows thee in the fairest point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous. *Addison.*

69. *To* Set *up.* To place in repose; to fix; to rest.

Whilst we *set up* our hopes here, we do not so seriously, as we ought, consider that God has provided another and better place for us. *Wake.*

70. *To* Set *up.* To raise by the voice.

My right eye itches, some good luck is near;
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear;
I'll *set up* such a note as she shall hear. *Dryden.*

71. *To* Set *up.* To advance; to propose to reception.

The authors that *set up* this opinion were not themselves satisfied with it. *Burnet, Theory.*

72. *To* Set *up.* To raise a sufficient fortune; to set up a trade; to set up a trader.

In a soldier's life there's honour to be got, and one lucky hit *sets up* a man for ever. *L'Estrange.*

73. This is one of the words that can hardly be explained otherwise than by various and multiplied exemplification. It is scarcely to be referred to any radical or primitive notion; it very frequently includes the idea of a change made in the state of the subject, with some degree of continuance in the state superinduced.

To Set.† *v. n.*

1. To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening.

The sun was *set*. *Gen.* xxviii. 11.

Whereas the setting of the pleiades and seven stars is designed the term of Autumn and the beginning of Winter, unto some latitudes these stars do never *set*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

That sun once *set*, a thousand meaner stars
Gave a dim light to violence and wars. *Waller.*

Now the latter watch of wasting night,
And *setting* stars, to kindly rest invite. *Dryden, Æn.*

Not thicker billows beat the Libyan main,
When pale Orion *sets* in wintry rain,
Than stand these troops. *Dryden, Æn.*

My eyes no object met,
But distant skies that in the ocean *set*. *Dryden. Ind. Emp.*

The Julian eagles here their wings display,
And there like *setting* stars the Decii lay. *Garth.*

2. To be fixed. To this definition Dr. Johnson has given the example from Bacon; I have added that from the Bible, which Dr. Johnson had placed under another definition, viz. "to be extinguished or darkened as the sun at night." The best commentators consider the word rendered *set*, as meaning *without motion*; and in the margin of our Bible, it is explained by *stood*.

A gathering and serring of the spirits together to resist, maketh the teeth to *set* hard one against another. *Bacon.*

Ahijah could not see, for his eyes were *set*, by reason of his age. *1 Kings*, xiv. 4.

3. To fit musick to words.

That I might sing it, madam, to a tune,
Give me a note: your ladyship can *set*. —
— As little by such toys as may be possible. *Shakspeare.*

4. To become not fluid; to concrete.

That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to *set*, as the tradesmen speak; that is, to exchange its fluidity for firmness. *Boyle.*

5. To begin a journey.

So let him land,
And solemnly see him *set* on to London. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

On Wednesday next, Harry, thou shalt *set* forward,
On Thursday we ourselves will march. *Shakspeare.*

The king is *set* from London, and the scene
Is now transported to Southampton. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

The children of Israel *set* forward, and pitched in Oboth. *Num.* xxi. 10.

6. To put one's self into any state or posture of removal.

The faithless pirate soon will *set* to sea,
And bear the royal virgin far away. *Dryden.*

When *sets* he forward?
— He is near at hand. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

He, with forty of his gallies, in most warlike manner appointed, *set* forward with Solyman's ambassador towards Constantinople. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

7. To catch birds with a dog that *sets* them, that is, lies down and points them out; and with a large net.

When I go a hawking or *setting*, I think myself beholden to him that assures me, that in such a field there is a covey of partridges. *Boyle.*

8. To plant, not sow.

In gard'ning ne'er this rule forget,
To sow dry, and *set* wet. *Old Proverb.*

9. It is commonly used in conversation for *sit*, which, though undoubtedly barbarous, is sometimes found in authors.

If they *set* down before's, 'fore they remove,
Bring up your army. *Shakspeare.*

10. To apply one's self.

If he *sets* industriously and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it shall prove successful to him. *Hammond.*

11. *To* Set *about.* To fall to; to begin.

We find it most hard to convince them, that it is necessary now, at this very present, to *set about* it: we are thought a little too hot and hasty, when we press wicked men to leave their sins to-day, as long as they have so much time before them to do it in. *Calamy, Serm.*

How preposterous is it, never to *set about* works of charity, whilst we ourselves can see them performed? *Atterbury.*

12. *To* Set *in.* To become settled in a particular state.

When the weather was *set in* to be very bad, I have taken a whole day's journey to see a gallery furnished by great masters. *Addison, Spect.*

As November *set in* with keen frosts, so they continued through the whole of that month, without any other alteration than freezing with more or less severity, as the winds changed. *Ellis, Voyage.*

A storm accordingly happened the following day; for a southern monsoon began to *set in*. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

13. *To* Set *off.* To set out on any pursuit; to set out from the barrier at a race; to start. A colloquial expression.

14. *To* Set *on* or *upon.* To begin a march, journey, or enterprize.

Be it your charge
To see perform'd the tenor of our word:
Set on. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

He that would seriously *set upon* the search of truth, ought to prepare his mind with a love of it. *Locke.*

The understanding would presently obtain the knowledge it is about, and then *set upon* some new inquiry. *Locke.*

15. *To* Set *on.* To make an attack.

Hence every leader to his charge;
For on their answer we will *set on* them. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

16. *To* Set *out.* To have beginning.

If any invisible casualty there be, it is questionable whether its activity only *set out* at our nativity, and began not rather in the womb. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

17. *To* Set *out.* To begin a journey, or course.

At their *setting out* they must have their commission from the king. *Bacon.*

I shall put you in mind where you promised to *set out*, or begin your first stage. *Hammond.*

Me thou think'st not slow,
Who since the morning-hour *set out* from heav'n,
Where God resides, and ere mid-day arriv'd
In Eden. *Milton, P. L.*

My soul then mov'd the quicker pace;
Your's first *set out*, mine reach'd her in the race. *Dryden.*

These doctrines, laid down for foundations of any science, were called principles, as the beginnings from which we must *set out*, and look no farther backwards. *Locke.*

He that *sets out* upon weak legs will not only go farther, but grow stronger too, than one who with firm limbs only sits still. *Locke.*

For these reasons I shall *set out* for London to-morrow. *Addison.*

Look no more on man in the first stage of his existence, in his *setting out* for eternity. *Addison.*

The dazzling lustre to abate,
He *set* not *out* in all his pomp and state,
Clad in the mildest lightning. *Addison.*

If we slacken our arms, and drop our oars, we shall be hurried back to the place from whence we first *set out*. *Addison.*

18. *To* SET *out.* To begin the world.

He, at his first *setting out*, threw himself into court. *Addison.*

Eugenio *set out* from the same university, and about the same time with Corusodes. *Swift.*

19. *To* SET *to.* To apply himself to.

I may appeal to some, who have made this their business, whether it go not against the hair with them to *set to* any thing else. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

20. *To* SET *up.* To begin a trade openly.

We have stock enough to *set up* with, capable of infinite advancement, and yet no less capable of total decay. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

A man of a clear reputation, though his bark be split, yet he saves his cargo; has something left towards *setting up* again, and so is in capacity of receiving benefit not only from his own industry, but the friendship of others. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

This habit of writing and discoursing was acquired during my apprenticeship in London, and a long residence there after I had *set up* for myself. *Swift.*

21. *To* SET *up.* To begin a scheme in life.

Eumenes, one of Alexander's captains, *setting up* for himself after the death of his master, persuaded his principal officers to lend him great sums; after which they were forced to follow him for their own security. *Arbuthnot.*

A severe treatment might tempt them to *set up* for a republick. *Addison on Italy.*

22. *To* SET *up.* To profess publickly.

Scow'ring the watch grows out-of-fashion wit;
Now we *set up* for tilting in the pit. *Dryden.*

Can Polyphemus, or Antiphates,
Who gorge themselves with man,
Set up to teach humanity, and give,
By their example, rules for us to live? *Dryden, Juv.*

Those who have once made their court to those mistresses without portions, the muses, are never like to *set up* for fortunes. *Pope.*

It is found by experience, that those men who *set up* for morality, without regard to religion, are generally but virtuous in part. *Swift.*

SET. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule.

Rude am I in my speech,
And little bless'd with the *set* phrase of peace. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

The indictment of the good lord Hastings,
In a *set* hand fairly is ingross'd. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

He would not perform that service by the hazard of one *set* battle, but by dallying off the time. *Knolles.*

Set speeches, and a formal tale,
With none but statesmen and grave fools prevail. *Dryden*

In ten *set* battles have we driven back
These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth. *Dryden.*

What we hear in conversation has this general advantage over *set* discourses, that in the latter we are apt to attend more to the beauty and elegance of the composure than to the matter delivered. *Rogers.*

SET. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A number of things suited to each other; things considered as related to each other; a number of things of which one cannot conveniently be separated from the rest.

Sensations and passions seem to depend upon a particular *set* of motions. *Collier.*

All corpuscles of the same *set* or kind agree in every thing. *Woodward.*

'Tis not a *set* of features or complexion,
The tincture of a skin, that I admire. *Addison.*

I shall here lay together a new *set* of remarks, and observe the artifices of our enemies to raise such prejudices. *Addison.*

Homer introduced that monstrous character to show the marvellous, and paint it in a new *set* of colours. *Broome.*

He must change his comrades;
In half the time he talks them round,
There must another *set* be found. *Swift.*

They refer to those criticks who are partial to some particular *set* of writers to the prejudice of others. *Pope.*

Perhaps there is no man, nor *set* of men, upon earth, whose sentiments I intirely follow. *Watts.*

2. Any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground.

'Tis raised by *sets* or berries, like white thorn, and lies the same time in the ground. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. The apparent fall of the sun, or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon.

The weary sun hath made a golden *set*;
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

When the battle's lost and won.
—That will be ere *set* of sun. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Before *set* of sun that day, I hope to reach my winter-quarters. *Atterbury to Pope.*

4. A wager at dice.

That was but civil war, an equal *set*,
Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles fight. *Dryden.*

5. A game.

Have I not here the best cards for the game,
To win this easy match plaid for a crown?
And shall I now give o'er the yielded *set*? *Shakspeare.*

When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,
We will, in France, play a *set*
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

SET-OFF.* *n. s.*

1. [In law.] To this head may be referred the practice of what is called a *set-off*, whereby the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand on the one hand; but on the other sets up a demand of his own, to counterbalance that of the plaintiff, either on the whole or in part. *Blackstone.*

2. Any counterbalance.

3. A recommendation; a decoration. See *To* SET *off.* 51. Used in conversation.

SETA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*seta*, Latin.] Bristly; set with strong hairs; consisting of strong hairs.

The parent insect, with its stiff *setaceous* tail, terebrates the rib of the leaf when tender, and makes way for its egg into the very pith. *Derham.*

SE'TFOIL. *n. s.* [*tormentilia*, Lat.] An herb.

SE'TON. *n. s.* [*seton*, Fr. from *seta*, Lat.]

A *seton* is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cattle rowelling. *Quincy.*

I made a *seton* to give a vent to the humour. *Wiseman.*

SETTE'E.† *n. s.*

1. A large long seat with a back to it.

2. A vessel, very common in the Mediterranean, with one deck, and a very long and sharp prow. *Chambers.*

SE'TTER.† *n. s.* [from *set.*]

1. One who sets.

When he was gone I cast this book away: I could not look upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was the only *setter* on to do it. *Ascham.*

Shameless Warwick, peace!
Proud *setter* up and puller down of kings!
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

2. One who sets forth; a proclaimer.

He seemeth to be a *setter* forth of strange gods. *Acts*, xvii.

3. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen.

They point, as so many *setters* at a partridge.
Atterbury, Ep. Corresp. i. 207.

4. A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered. [ſætere, Sax. *insidiator.*]

Another set of men are the devil's *setters*, who continually beat their brains how to draw in some innocent unguarded heir into their hellish net, learning his humour, prying into his circumstances, and observing his weak side. *South.*

5. Whatever sets off, decorates, or recommends.

They come as refiners of thy dross; or gilders, *setters off*, of thy graces. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* p. 30.

6. One who adapts words to musick.

Thy soule upon so sweet an organ plays,
As makes the parts she plays as sound, as sweet,
Which sounds the heavenly *setter*'s and thy praise.
Davies, Wit's Pilgr. sign. c. i. b.

SE'TTERWORT. *n. s.* An herb; a species of hellebore.

SE'TTING.* *n. s.* [from *set.*]

1. Apparent fall of the sun, or other heavenly bodies, below the horizon.

The *setting* of the pleiades and seven stars.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Enclosure.

Thou shalt set in it *settings* of stones, even four rows of stones. *Exod.* xxviii. 17.

3. In naval language, direction of the current or sea.

SE'TTING-*Dog.* *n. s.* [*cane sentacchione*, Ital. *setting* and *dog.*] A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman.

Will. obliges young heirs with a *setting dog* he has made himself. *Addison.*

SE'TTLE.† *n. s.* [Goth. *sitls*; Sax. ſitl, ſetol.] A seat; a bench; something to sit on.

From the bottom to the lower *settle* shall be two cubits.
Ezek.

The man, their hearty welcome first exprest,
A common *settle* drew for either guest,
Inviting each his weary limbs to rest. *Dryden.*

To SE'TTLE.† *v. a.* [from the noun. Dr. Johnson. — Rather, from the Sax. verb ſæhtlian, ſahtlian, to compose, to reconcile: ſahte, peace.]

1. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance.

I will *settle* you after your old estates, and will do better unto you than at your beginnings. *Ezek.* xxxvi. 11.

In hope to find
Better abode, and my afflicted powers
To *settle* here. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To fix in any way of life.

The father thought the time drew on
Of *settling* in the world his only son. *Dryden.*

3. To fix in any place.

Yet as I swiftly sail'd the other day,
The *settled* rock seem'd from his seat remove.
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. i. 17.

Settled in his face I see
Sad resolution. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To establish; to confirm.

Justice submitted to what Abra pleas'd:
Her will alone could *settle* or revoke,
And law was fix'd by what she latest spoke. *Prior.*

5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity.

This exactness will be troublesome, and therefore men will think they may be excused from *settling* the complex ideas of mixed modes so precisely in their minds. *Locke.*

Medals give a very great light to history, in confirming such passages as are true in old authors, and *settling* such as are told after different manners. *Addison.*

6. To make certain or unchangeable.

His banish'd gods restor'd to rites divine,
And *settl'd* sure succession in his line. *Dryden, Æn.*

This, by a *settled* habit in things, whereof we have frequent experience, is performed so quick, that we take that for the perception of our sensation which is an idea formed by our judgment. *Locke.*

If you will not take some care to *settle* our language, and put it into a state of continuance, your memory shall not be preserved above an hundred years, further than by imperfect tradition. *Swift.*

7. To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct.

A pamphlet that talks of slavery, France, and the pretender; they desire no more: it will *settle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*

8. To make close or compact.

Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may *settle* the turf before the Spring. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

9. To fix unalienably by legal sanctions.

I have given him the parsonage of the parish, and, because I know his value, have *settled* upon him a good annuity for life. *Addison, Spect.*

10. To fix inseparably.

Exalt your passion by directing and *settling* it upon an object, the due contemplation of whose loveliness may cure perfectly all hurts received from mortal beauty. *Boyle.*

11. To affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom.

So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air;
So working seas *settle* and purge the wine. *Davies.*

12. To compose; to put in a state of calmness.

When thou art *settling* thyself to thy devotions, imagine thou hearest thy Saviour calling to thee, as he did to Martha, Why art thou so careful? *Duppa.*

To SE'TTLE. *v. n.*

1. To subside; to sink to the bottom and repose there.

That country became a gained ground by the mud brought down by the Nilus, which *settled* by degrees into a firm land.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. To lose motion or fermentation; to deposite fæces at the bottom.

Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam;
But since this message came, you sink and *settle*,
As if cold water had been pour'd upon you. *Dryden.*

A government, upon such occasions, is always thick before it *settles*. *Addison, Freeholder.*

3. To fix one's self; to establish a residence.

The Spinetæ, descended from the Pelesgi, *settled* at the mouth of the river Po. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To chuse a method of life; to establish a domestick state.

As people marry now, and *settle*,
Fierce love abates his usual mettle;
Worldly desires, and houshold cares,
Disturb the godhead's soft affairs. *Prior.*

5. To become fixed so as not to change.

The wind came about and *settled* in the West, so as we could make no way. *Bacon.*

6. To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life.

7. To take any lasting state.

According to laws established by the divine wisdom, it was wrought by degrees from one form into another, till it *settled* at length into an habitable earth. *Burnet.*

Chyle, before it circulates with the blood, is whitish: by the force of circulation it runs through all the intermediate colours, till it *settles* in an intense red. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To rest; to repose.

When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught them discretion, their fondness *settles* on its proper object. *Spectator.*

Warm'd in the brain the brazen weapon lies,
And shades eternal *settle* o'er his eyes. *Pope.*

9. To grow calm.

'Till the fury of his highness *settle*,
Come not before him. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

10. To make a jointure for a wife.

He sighs with most success that *settles* well. *Garth.*

11. To contract.

One part being moist, and the other dry, occasions its *settling* more in one place than another, which causes cracks and *settlings* in the wall. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

SE'TTLEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *settle.*] The state of being settled; confirmed state.

We have attained to a *settledness* of disposition. *Bp. Hall, Occ. Med.* § 67.

What one party thought to rivet to a *settledness* by the strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects and contemns. *King Charles.*

SE'TTLEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *settle.*]

1. The act of settling; the state of being settled.
2. The act of giving possession by legal sanction.

My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,
With *settlement* as good as law can make. *Dryden.*

3. A jointure granted to a wife.

Strephon sigh'd so loud and strong,
He blew a *settlement* along;
And bravely drove his rivals down
With coach and six, and house in town. *Swift.*

4. Subsidence; dregs.

Fullers' earth left a thick *settlement.* *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

5. Act of quitting a roving for a domestick and methodical life.

Every man living has a design in his head upon wealth, power, or *settlement* in the world. *L'Estrange.*

6. A colony; a place where a colony is established.

Such were the clamours of his enemies, and the ingratitude of the court of Spain, that after discovering the continent, and making *settlements* in the islands of America, he [Columbus] was treated like a criminal, and carried over to Europe in irons. *Guthrie, America.*

SE'TTLER.* *n. s.* [from *settle.*] One who fixes in a place where a colony is established.

SE'TTLING.* *n. s.* [ſetlunȝ, Sax.]

1. The act of making a settlement.
2. Settlement; dregs.

'Tis but the lees,
And *settlings* of a melancholy blood. *Milton, Comus.*

3. Used for *setting*, in some places, as applied to the sun and other heavenly bodies.

SE'TWAL. *n. s.* [*valeriana*, Lat.] An herb. *Dict.*

SE'VEN. *adj.* [ſeofon, Saxon.] Four and three; one more than six. It is commonly used in poetry as one syllable.

Let ev'ry man be master of his time
Till *seven* at night. *Shakspearé, Macbeth.*

Of every clean beast thou shalt take to thee by *sevens.* *Genesis*

Pharnis, king of the Medes, it is said, he overthrew and cruelly murdered with his *seven* children. *Ralegh.*

Sev'n bullocks, yet unyok'd, for Phœbus chuse;
And for Diana *sev'n* unspotted ewes. *Dryden, Æn.*

SE'VENFOLD. *adj.* [*seven* and *fold.*] Repeated seven times; having seven doubles; encreased seven times.

Upon this dreadful beast with *sevenfold* head,
He set the false Duessa for more awe and dread. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The *sevenfold* shield of Ajax cannot keep
The battery from my heart. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Not for that silly old morality,
That as these links were knit, our loves should be,
Mourn I, that I thy *sevenfold* chain have lost,
Nor for the luck's sake, but the bitter cost. *Donne.*

What if the breath that kindled those grim fires
Awak'd, should blow them into *sevenfold* rage? *Milton, P. L.*

Fair queen,
Who sway'st the sceptre of the Pharian isle,
And *sev'nfold* falls of disemboguing Nile. *Dryden.*

SE'VENFOLD. *adv.* In the proportion of seven to one.

Whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him *sevenfold.* *Gen.* iv. 15.

Wrath meet thy flight *sevenfold.* *Milton, P. L.*

SE'VENNIGHT. *n. s.* [*seven* and *night.*]

1. A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following; a week, numbered according to the practice of the old northern nations, as in *fortnight.*

Rome was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itself, than justs with the sword and lance, maintained for a *sevennight* together. *Sidney.*

Iago's footing here anticipates our thoughts
A *se'nnight*'s speed. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Shining woods, laid in a dry room, within a *sevennight* lost their shining. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. We use still the word *sevennight* or *se'nnight* in computing time: as, it happened on Monday was *sevennight*, that is, *on the Monday before last Monday;* it will be done on Monday *sevennight*, that is, *on the Monday after next Monday.*

This comes from one of those untucker'd ladies whom you were so sharp upon on Monday was *se'ennight.* *Addison.*

SE'VENSCORE. *adj.* [*seven* and *score.*] Seven times twenty; an hundred and forty.

The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she was *sevenscore* years old, did dentize twice or thrice; casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTEEN. *adj.* [ſeofontyne, Saxon.] Seven and ten; seven added to ten.

SE'VENTEENTH. *adj.* [ſeofonteoða, Saxon.] The seventh after the tenth; the ordinal of seventeen.

In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, the second month, the *seventeenth* day, were all the fountains of the great deep broken up. *Gen.* vii. 11.

The conquest of Ireland was perfected by the king in the *seventeenth* year of his reign. *Judge Hale.*

SE'VENTH. *adj.* [ſeofoðan, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth.

The child born in the *seventh* month doth commonly well. *Bacon.*

Thy air is like the first:
A third is like the former. Filthy hags!
Why do you shew me this? A fourth? Start, eye!
What! will the line stretch to the crack of doom?
Another yet? A *seventh!* I'll see no more. *Shakspeare.*

So Pharaoh, or some greater king than he,
Provided for the *seventh* necessity:
Taught from above his magazines to frame;
That famine was prevented e'er it came. *Dryden.*

2. Containing one part in *seven.*

SE'VENTHLY. *adv.* [from *seventh.*] In the seventh place; an ordinal adverb.

Seventhly, living bodies have sense, which plants have not. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTIETH. *adj.* [from *seventy.*] The tenth seven times repeated; the ordinal of seventy.

SE'VENTY. *adj.* [hanbreoꝼontiꝫ, Saxon.] Seven times ten.

Worthy Marcius,
Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that
Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all,
From twelve to *seventy.* *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

We call not that death immature, if a man lives till *seventy.* *Bp. Taylor.*

The weight of *seventy* winters prest him down,
He bent beneath the burthen of a crown. *Dryden.*

In the Hebrew, there is a particle consisting but of one single letter, of which there are reckoned up *seventy* several significations. *Locke.*

To **SE'VER.** *v. a.* [*severer,* Fr. *separo,* Lat.]

1. To part by violence from the rest.

Forgetful queen, who *sever'd* that bright head,
Which charm'd two mighty monarchs to her bed. *Granville.*

2. To divide; to part; to force asunder.

They are not so far disjoined and *severed,* but that they come at length to meet. *Hooker.*

Our force by land
Hath nobly held; our *sever'd* navy too
Have knit again, and float. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

What thou art is mine:
Our state cannot be *sever'd,* we are one,
One flesh; to lose thee were to lose myself. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To separate; to segregate; to put in different orders or places.

The angels shall *sever* the wicked from among the just. *St. Matt.*

He, with his guide, the farther fields attain'd;
Where *sever'd* from the rest the warrior souls remain'd. *Dryden.*

4. To separate by chemical operation.

5. To divide by distinctions.

This axiom is of large extent, and would be *severed* and refined by trial. *Bacon.*

6. To disjoin; to disunite.

Look, love, what envious streaks
Do lace the *severing* clouds in yonder east. *Shakspeare.*

How stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract,
So should my thoughts be *sever'd* from my griefs;
And woes by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakspeare.*

The medical virtues lodge in some one or other of its principles, and may therefore usefully be sought for in that principle *sever'd* from the others. *Boyle.*

7. To keep distinct; to keep apart.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;
Not separated with the racking clouds,
But *sever'd* in a pale clear shining sky. *Shakspeare.*

I will *sever* Goshen, that no swarms of flies shall be there. *Exod.* viii. 22.

To **SE'VER.** *v. n.*

1. To make a separation; to make a partition.

The Lord shall *sever* between the cattle of Israel and of Egypt. *Exod.* ix. 4.

There remains so much religion, as to know how to *sever* between the use and abuse of things. *K. Charles.*

Better from me thou *sever* not. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To suffer disjunction.

——Fortune, divorce
Pomp from the bearer, 'tis a sufferance panging,
As soul and body's *severing.* *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

SE'VERAL.† *adj.* [*several,* old French, divers, plusieurs, qui est separé; Roq. from *severer,* separer.]

1. Different; distinct from one another.

Divers sorts of beasts came from *several* parts to drink; and so being refreshed, fall to couple, and many times with *several* kinds. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The conquest of Ireland was made piece and piece, by *several* attempts, in *several* ages. *Davies, Hist. of Ireland.*

Four *several* armies to the field are led,
Which high in equal hopes four princes head. *Dryden.*

2. Divers; many. It is used in any number not large, and more than two.

This country is large, having in it many people, and *several* kingdoms. *Abbot, Descr. of the World.*

This else to *several* spheres thou must ascribe. *Milton, P. L.*

We might have repaired the losses of one campaign by the advantages of another, and after *several* victories gained over us, might have still kept the enemy from our gates. *Addison.*

Several of them neither rose from any conspicuous family, nor left any behind them. *Addison.*

3. Particular; single.

Each *several* ship a victory did gain,
As Rupert, or as Albemarle were there. *Dryden.*

4. Distinct; appropriate.

The parts and passages of state are so many, as, to express them fully, would require a *several* treatise. *Davies on Ireland.*

Like things to like, the rest to *several* place
Disparted. *Milton, P. L.*

Each might his *several* province well command,
Would all but stoop to what they understand. *Pope.*

5. Separate; disjoined.

Be *several* at meat and lodging; let him have
Board-wages. *Beaum. and Fl. Nob. Gentleman.*

SE'VERAL.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A state of separation, or partition. This substantive has a plural.

More profit is quieter found,
Where pastures in *several* be,
Of one silly aker of ground
Than champion maketh of three. *Tusser, Husbandry.*

2. Each particular singly taken.

This by some *severals*
Of head-piece extraordinary, lower messes
Perchance are to this business purblind. *Shakspeare.*

There was not time enough to hear
The *severals.* *Shakspeare.*

That will appear to be a methodical successive observation of these *severals,* as degrees and steps preparative the one to the other. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

3. Any enclosed or separate place.

They had their *several* for heathen nations, their *several* for the people of their own nation, their *several* for men, their *several* for women, their *several* for their priests, and for the high priest alone their *several.* *Hooker.*

4. A piece of open land, (not land enclosed, as Dr. Johnson has asserted,) adjoining to a common field; and a kind of joint property of the landholders of a parish.

Not to take and pale in the commons, to enlarge their *severalles.* *Holinshed, Hist. of Eng.* B. 6. p. 150.

There is no beast, if you take him from the common, and put him into the *several,* but will wax fat. *Bacon.*

SEVERA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *several.*] Each particular singly taken; distinction.

The *severalities* of the degrees prohibited. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 1. C. 5.

To **SE'VERALIZE.*** *v. a.* [from *several.*] To distinguish.

One and the same church—however segregated, and infinitely *severalized* in persons. *Bp. Hall, Peacemaker.*

SE'VERALLY. *adv.* [from *several.*] Distinctly; particularly; separately; apart from others.

Consider angels each of them *severally* in himself, and their law is, All ye his angels praise him. *Hooker.*

Nature and Scripture, both jointly and not *severally,* either of them, be so complete, that unto everlasting felicity we need not the knowledge of any thing more than these two may easily furnish our minds with. *Hooker.*

Th' apostles could not be confin'd
To these or those, but *severally* design'd
Their large commission round the world to blow. *Dryden.*
We ought not so much to love likeness as beauty, and to chuse from the fairest bodies *severally* the fairest parts. *Dryden.*
Others were so very small and close together, that I could not keep my eye steady on them *severally* so as to number them. *Newton, Opt.*

SE'VERALTY. *n. s.* [from *several.*] State of separation from the rest.
The jointure or advancement of the lady was the third part of the principality of Wales, the dukedom of Cornwal, and earldom of Chester, to be set forth in *severalty.* *Bacon.*
Having considered the apertions in *severalty*, according to their particular requisites, I am now come to the casting and contexture of the whole work. *Wotton.*

SE'VERANCE. *n. s.* [from *sever.*] Separation; partition.
Those rivers enclose a neck of land, in regard of his fruitfulness, not unworthy of a *severance.* *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

SEVE'RE. *adj.* [*severe*, French; *severus*, Lat.]
1. Sharp; apt to punish; censorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous.
Let your zeal, if it must be expressed in anger, be always more *severe* against thyself than against others. *Bp. Taylor.*
Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve:
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam *severe?* *Milton, P. L.*
What made the church of Alexandria be so *severe* with Origen for, but holding the incense in his hands, which those about him cast from thence upon the altar? yet for this he was cast out of the church. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Rigid; austere: morose; harsh; not indulgent.
Am I upbraided? not enough *severe*
It seems, in thy restraint. *Milton, P. L.*
In his looks serene,
When angry most he seem'd and most *severe*,
What else but favour shone? *Milton, P. L.*
Nor blame *severe* his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes. *Pope, Odyss.*
3. Cruel; inexorable.
His *severe* wrath shall he sharpen for a sword. *Wisdom.*
4. Regulated by rigid rules; strict.
Truth, wisdom, sanctitude, *severe* and pure,
Severe, but in true filial freedom plac'd. *Milton, P. L.*
5. Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; sober; sedate.
His grave rebuke,
Severe in youthful beauty, added grace. *Milton, P. L.*
Your looks must alter, as your subject does,
From kind to fierce, from wanton to *severe.* *Waller.*
Taught by thy practice steadily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to *severe.* *Pope.*
6. Not lax; not airy; close; strictly methodical; rigidly exact.
Their beauty I leave it rather to the delicate wit of poets, than venture upon so nice a subject with my *severer* style. *More.*
7. Painful; afflictive.
These piercing fires as soft as now *severe.* *Milton, P. L.*
8. Close; concise; not luxuriant.
The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language, often expresses that in one word, which modern tongues cannot in more. *Dryden.*

SEVE'RELY. *adv.* [from *severe.*]
1. Painfully; afflictively.
We have wasted our strength to attain ends different from those for which we undertook the war, and often to effect others, which after a peace we may *severely* repent. *Swift.*
2. Ferociously; horridly.
More formidable Hydra stands within;
Whose jaws with iron teeth *severely* grin. *Dryden.*
3. Strictly; rigorously.
To be or fondly or *severely* kind. *Savage.*

SEVE'RITY.† *n. s.* [*severité*, old Fr. *severitas*, Lat.]
1. Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment.
I laugh to see your ladyship so fond,
To think that you have ought but Talbot's shadow
Whereon to practise your *severity.* *Shakspeare.*
He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock
With rigorous hands; he hath resisted law,
And therefore law shall scorn him further trial
Than the *severity* of publick power,
Which he so sets at nought. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Never were so great rebellions expiated with so little blood, as for the *severity* used upon those taken in Kent, it was but upon a scum of people. *Bacon.*
There is a difference between an ecclesiastical censure and *severity*: for under a censure we only include excommunication, suspension, and an interdict; but under an ecclesiastical *severity* every other punishment of the church is intended; but according to some, a censure and a *severity* is the same. *Ayliffe.*
2. Hardness; power of distressing.
Though nature hath given insects sagacity to avoid the winter cold, yet its *severity* finds them out. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*
3. Strictness; rigid accuracy.
Confining myself to the *severity* of truth, becoming, I must pass over many instances of your military skill. *Dryden.*
4. Rigour; austerity; harshness; want of mildness: want of indulgence.
Strict age, and sour *severity*,
With their grave saws, in slumber lie. *Milton, Comus.*

SEVOCA'TION. *n. s.* [*sevoco*, Lat.] The act of calling aside.

To SEW, for *sue.*† *v. a.* [*suivre*, Fr.] To follow; to pursue. *Sew* is the Cornish word for *follow.*
If me thou deign to serve and *sew.* *Spenser, F. Q.*
It was a knight which now her *sewde.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

To SEW.† *v. n.* [*suo*, Latin; *sye*, Su. Goth. and Danish; *siujan*, M. Goth.] To join any thing by the use of the needle.
A time to rent and a time to *sew.* *Eccl.* iii. 7.

To SEW. *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle.
No man *seweth* a piece of new cloth on an old garment. *St. Mark*, ii. 21.

To SEW *up.* To enclose in any thing sewed.
If ever I said loose-bodied gown, *sew* me *up* in the skirts of it. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*
My transgression is sealed up in a bag, and thou *sewest up* mine iniquity. *Job*, xiv. 17.

To SEW. *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fish. *Ainsworth.*

SE'WER.† *n. s.* [*escuyer trenchant*, French; or *asseour*, old French; from *asseoir*, to set down; for those officers set the dishes on the table. Newton's Milton. Dr. Johnson. — *Sewer* is an old French word, "escuyer." Lacombe and Roq. Serenius derives it from the Icel. "*suiare* vel *skuiare*, pincerna, unde et ipsum Gall. *escuyer*, præfectus aulæ, desumptum videtur."]
1. An officer who serves up a feast.
Sir Fulke Grevil, being cup-bearer, gave it on his knee; Mr. Mildmay was carver; Captain Preston sometimes *sewer.* *Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Ch. I.*
Marshall'd feast,
Serv'd up in hall with *sewers* and seneshals:
The skill of artifice or office mean. *Milton, P. L.*
The cook and *sewer*, each his talent tries,
In various figures scenes of dishes rise. *Dryden.*
2. [From *issue*, *issuer.* Cowel.] A passage for water to run through, now corrupted to *shore.*
The fenmen hold that the *sewers* must be kept so, as the water may not stay too long in the spring till the weeds and sedge be grown up. *Bacon.*

Men suffer their private in judgment to be drawn into the common *sewer*, or stream of the present vogue. *King Charles.*

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick, and *sewers* annoy the air,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn, to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton, P. R.*

*3. He that uses a needle.

Se'wster.* *n. s.* [from *sew.*] A woman that sews or spins. *Huloet, and Barret.*

At every twisted thrid my rock let fly
Unto the *sewster*, that did sit me nigh.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

SEX. *n. s.* [*sexe*, Fr. *sexus*, Lat.]

1. The property by which any animal is male or female.

These two great *sexes* animate the world. *Milton, P. L.*
Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Manlike, but different *sex*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Womankind; by way of emphasis.

Unhappy *sex!* whose beauty is your snare:
Expos'd to trials; made too frail to bear. *Dryden.*

Shame is hard to be overcome; but if the *sex* once get the better of it, it gives them afterwards no more trouble. *Garth.*

Sexa'genary.† *adj.* [*sexagenaire*, French; *sexagenarius*, Lat.] Threescore.

Sexagenary fair-ones, and upwards, whether they were handsome or not in the last century, ought at least in this to reduce themselves to a decency and gravity of dress suited to their years. *Ld. Chesterfield, Comm. Sense*, No. 4.

Sexage'sima. *n. s.* [Latin.] The second Sunday before Lent.

Sexage'simal. *adj.* [from *sexagesimus*, Latin.] Sixtieth; numbered by sixties.

Sexa'ngled.† } *adj.* [from *sex*, Latin, and *angular.*]
Sexa'ngular. } Having six corners or angles; hexagonal.

The fayre tower *sexangled*.
Hawes, Hist. of Gr. Am. ch. 3. (1555.)

The grubs from their *sexangular* abode
Crawl out unfinish'd like the maggot's brood. *Dryden.*

Sexa'ngularly. *adv.* [from *sexangular.*] With six angles; hexagonally.

Sexe'nnial.† *adj.* [*sex* and *annus*, Lat.] Lasting six years; happening once in six years.

This evil was not so much the vice of their constitution itself; as it must be in your new contrivance of *sexennial* elective judicatories. *Burke.*

Se'xtain. *n. s.* [from *sextans*, *sex*, Lat.] A stanza of six lines.

Se'xtant.† *n. s.* [*sextant*, Fr.]

1. The sixth part of a circle.

2. An astronomical instrument made in that form.

At the beginning of the eclipse the moon was in the zenith, so that it was found most convenient to make use of the *sextant*. *Cook and King's Voyage.*

Se'xtary. *n. s.* [*sextarius*, Lat.] A pint and a half.

Se'xtary. } *n. s.* The same as sacristy. *Dict.*
Se'xtry. }

Se'xtile. *adj.* [*sextilis*, Lat.] Is such a position or aspect of two planets, when at 60 degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another, and is marked thus *. *Harris.*

Planetary motions and aspects,
In *sextile*, square, and trine. *Milton, P. L.*

The moon receives the dusky light we discern in its *sextile* aspect from the earth's benignity. *Glanville.*

Se'xton. *n. s.* [corrupted from *sacristan.*] An under officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves.

A stool and cushion for the *sexton*. *Shakspeare.*

When any dies, then by tolling a bell, or bespeaking a grave of the *sexton*, the same is known to the searchers corresponding with the said *sexton*. *Graunt.*

Se'xtonship. *n. s.* [from *sexton.*] The office of a sexton.

They may get a dispensation to hold the clerkship and *sextonship* of their own parish in commendam. *Swift.*

Se'xtuple. *adj.* [*sextuplus*, Lat.] Sixfold; six times told.

Man's length being a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot, is *sextuple* unto his breadth, or a right line drawn from the ribs of one side to another. *Brown.*

Se'xual.* *adj.* [*sexuel*, French; from *sex.*] Distinguishing the sex; belonging to the sex.

There is a wonderful spirit of sociality in the brute creation, independent of *sexual* attachment. *Barrington, Ess.*

To **Shab.** *v. n.* To play mean tricks; a low barbarous cant word.

Sha'bbily. *adv.* [from *shabby.*] Meanly; reproachfully; despicably; paltrily. A cant word.

Sha'bbiness. *n. s.* [from *shabby.*] Meanness; paltriness.

He exchanged his gay *shabbiness* of clothes fit for a much younger man, to warm ones that would be decent for a much older one. *Spectator.*

Sha'bby.† *adj.* [A word that has crept into conversation and low writing; but ought not to be admitted into the language. Dr. Johnson. — The earliest example of this reprobated word, which Dr. Johnson gives, is from Swift; and of *shabbiness*, from the Spectator. It had been in use probably long before. Henry, earl of Clarendon, employs it in his Diary, under the year 1688.] Mean; paltry.

They were very *shabby* fellows, pitifully mounted, and worse armed. *Ld. Clarendon, Diary, Dec.* 7. 1688.

The dean was so *shabby*, and look'd like a ninny,
That the captain suppos'd he was curate to Jenny. *Swift.*

SHACK.* *n. s.* [perhaps from *shock.*] Stock, turned into the stubbles after harvest, are said to be at *shack*. Norfolk. *Grose.*

Common walks — partly for the better *shack* in harvest time, to the more comfort of his poor neighbours' cattle.
Homilies, Serm. P. IV. for Rogat. Week.

To **Shack.*** *v. n.*

1. To shed, as corn at harvest. North. *Grose.*

2. To feed in the stubble: as, to send hogs a *shacking*. Essex, and Norfolk.

Sha'ckle.* *n. s.* Stubble. Herefordshire. *Pegge.*

To **SHA'CKLE.** *v. a.* [Teut. *schaeckelen.*] To chain; to fetter; to bind.

It is great,
To do that thing that ends all other deeds;
Which *shackles* accidents, and bolts up change. *Shakspeare.*

You must not *shackle* and tie him up with rules about indifferent matters. *Locke.*

No trivial price
Should set him free, or small should be my praise
To lead him *shackled*. *Philips.*

So the stretch'd cord the *shackled* dancer tries,
As prone to fall as impotent to rise. *Smith.*

Sha'ckles. *n. s.* wanting the singular. [sceacul, Saxon, *schaeckel*, Teut.] Fetters; gyves; chains for prisoners.

Himself he frees by secret means unseen,
His *shackles* empty left, himself escaped clean. *Spenser, F. Q.*

A servant commonly is less free in mind than in condition; his very will seems to be in bonds and *shackles*, and desire itself under durance and captivity. *South.*

The forge in fetters only is employed;
Our iron mines exhausted and destroyed
In *shackles*. *Dryden, Juv.*

SHAD.† *n. s.* [*clupea.*] A kind of fish.

She will cry strawberries; — nay, *shads* and mackarel. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

SHADE.† *n. s.* [Goth. *skadus*; Sax. ꞅceaδu, ꞅceaδ; Dutch, *schade*. Said to be the past participle of ꞅceaδan, to separate, to divide. Mr. H. Tooke. Goth. *skaidan*, the same.]

1. The cloud or opacity made by interception of the light.

Spring no obstacle found here nor *shade*,
But all sunshine. *Milton.*

2. Darkness; obscurity.

The weaker light unwillingly declin'd,
And to prevailing *shades* the murmuring world resign'd. *Roscommon.*

3. Coolness made by interception of the sun.

Antigonus, when told that the enemy had such vollies of arrows that hid the sun, said, That falls out well; for this is hot weather, and so we shall fight in the *shade*. *Bacon.*

That high mount of God — whence light and *shade*
Shine both. *Milton.*

4. An obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood by which the light is excluded.

Let us seek out some desolate *shade*, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shakspeare.*

Regions of sorrow, doleful *shades*. *Milton, P. L.*

Then to the desart takes his flight;
Where still from *shade* to *shade* the Son of God,
After forty days' fasting, had remain'd. *Milton, P. R.*

The pious prince that seeks the *shade*,
Which hides from sight his venerable maid. *Dryden.*

5. Screen causing an exclusion of light or heat; umbrage.

Let the arched knife
Well sharpen'd now assail the spreading *shades*
Of vegetables, and their thirsty limbs dissever. *Philips.*

In Brazil are trees which kill those that sit under their *shade* in a few hours. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Protection; shelter.

7. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured.

'Tis every painter's art to hide from sight,
And cast in *shades* what seen would not delight. *Dryden.*

8. A colour; gradation of light.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees, or *shades* and mixtures, as green come in only by the eyes. *Locke.*

9. The figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the shadow.

Envy will merit as its *shade* pursue. *Pope.*

10. The soul separated from the body; so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch. A spirit; a ghost; manes.

To Trachin swift as thought, the flitting *shade*
Through air his momentary journey made. *Dryden.*

Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest,
Since their foundation, came a nobler guest;
Nor e'er was to the bow'rs of bliss convey'd
A fairer spirit or more welcome *shade*. *Tickell.*

To SHADE.† *v. a.* [ꞅcaδan, ꞅceaδan, Sax.]

1. To overspread with opacity.

Thou *shad'st*
The full blaze of thy beams, and through a cloud
Thy skirts appear. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To cover from the light or heat; to overspread.

A seraph six wings wore to *shade*
His lineaments divine. *Milton, P. L.*

And after these, came arm'd with spear and shield
An host so great, as cover'd all the field:
And all their foreheads like the knights before,
With laurels ever-green were *shaded* o'er. *Dryden.*

I went to crop the sylvan scenes,
And *shade* our altars with their leafy greens. *Dryden.*

His mountains were in a few years *shaded* with young trees. *Addison, Spect.* No. 584.

Sing, while beside the *shaded* tomb I mourn,
And with fresh bays her rural shrine adorn. *Pope.*

3. To shelter; to hide.

Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head,
The good patricians must be visited. *Shakspeare.*

4. To protect; to cover; to screen.

Leave not the faithful side
That gave thee being, still *shades* thee and protects. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To mark with different gradations of colours.

The portal shone, inimitable on earth
By model, or by *shading* pencil drawn. *Milton, P. L.*

6. To paint in obscure colours.

SHA'DDOCK.* *n. s.* A kind of orange. *Chambers.*

SHA'DER.* *n. s.* [from *shade.*] Whoever or whatever obscures.

In every age virtue has its *shaders* or maligners. *Carleton's Mem.* p. 199.

SHA'DINESS.† *n. s.* [from *shady.*] The state of being shady; umbrageousness. *Sherwood.*

SHA'DOW.† *n. s.* [ꞅceaδu, Saxon; *schaduwe*, Dutch: a shade, ꞅceaδepan, to shadow.]

1. The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted.

Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride over four-inch'd bridges, to course his own *shadow* for a traitor. *Shakspeare.*

Life's but a walking *shadow*, a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more. *Shakspeare.*

Such a nature,
Tickled with good success, disdains the *shadow*
Which he treads on at noon. *Shakspeare.*

The body, though it moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with some other bodies, the thing seems to stand still, as in the hands of clocks, and *shadows* of sun-dials. *Locke.*

2. Opacity; darkness: shade.

By the revolution of the skies
Night's sable *shadows* from the ocean rise. *Denham.*

His countrymen probably lived within the shake of the earthquake and *shadow* of the eclipse. *Addison.*

3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air.

In secret *shadow* from the sunny ray,
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Here, father, take the *shadow* of this tree
For your good host. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. Obscure place.

To the secret *shadows* I retire,
To pay my penance till my years expire. *Dryden.*

5. Dark part of a picture.

A *shadow* is a diminution of the first and second light. The first light is that which proceeds immediately from a lightened body, as the beams of the sun. The second is an accidental light spreading itself into the air or medium proceeding from the other. *Shadows* are threefold: the first is a single *shadow*, and the least of all; and is proper to the plain surface where it is not wholly possessed of the light. The second is the double *shadow*, and it is used when the surface begins once to forsake your eye, as in columns. The third *shadow* is made by crossing over your double

shadow again, which darkeneth by a third part. It is used for the inmost *shadow*, and farthest from the light, as in gulfs, wells, and caves. *Peacham.*

After great lights there must be great *shadows*. *Dryden.*

6. Any thing perceptible only to the sight; a ghost; a spirit, or shade.

Hence, terrible *shadow!*
Unreal mockery, hence! *Shakspeare.*

. An imperfect and faint representation: opposed to *substance*.

If substance might be call'd that *shadow* seem'd. *Milton, P. L.*

In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive a *shadow* of his divine countenance. *Ralegh.*

Without the least impulse or *shadow* of fate. *Milton, P. L.*

Amongst the creatures are particular excellencies scattered, which are some *shadows* of the divine perfections. *Tillotson.*

. Inseparable companion.

Sin and her *shadow*, death. *Milton, P. L.*

9. Type; mystical representation.

Types and *shadows* of that destin'd seed. *Milton, P. L.*

10. Protection; shelter; favour.

Keep me under the *shadow* of thy wings. *Psalms.*

To SHA'DOW.† *v. a.* [ſcaδeþan, Saxon; from the noun.]

1. To cover with opacity.

The warlike elf much wondered at this tree,
So fair and great, that *shadowed* all the ground. *Spenser.*

The Assyrian was a cedar with fair branches, and with a *shadowing* shroud. *Ezek.* xxxi. 3.

2. To cloud; to darken.

Mislike me not for my complexion;
The *shadow'd* livery of the burning sun
To whom I am a neighbour. *Shakspeare.*

Why sad? ——
I must not see the face I love thus *shadowed.*
Beaum. and Fl. Isl. Princess.

3. To make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat.

A gentle south-west wind comes creeping over flowery fields and *shadowed* waters in the extreme heat of summer. *Sidney.*

We may enjoy our own green *shadowed* walks.
Beaum. and Fl. Nob. Gentleman.

4. To conceal under cover; to hide; to screen.

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him; thereby shall we *shadow*
The number of our host, and make discovery
Err in report of us. *Shakspeare.*

5. To protect; to screen from danger; to shroud.

God shall forgive you Cœur de Lion's death,
The rather, that you give his offspring life,
Shadowing their right under your wings of war. *Shakspeare.*

6. To mark with various gradations of colour, or light.

Turnsoil is made of old linen rags dried, and laid in a saucer of vinegar, and set over a chafing-dish of coals till it boil; then wring it into a shell, and put it into a little gum arabick: it is good to *shadow* carnations, and all yellows. *Peacham.*

From a round globe of any uniform colour, the idea imprinted in our minds is of a flat circle, variously *shadowed* with different degrees of light coming to our eyes. *Locke.*

7. To paint in obscure colours.

If the parts be too much distant, so that there be void spaces which are deeply *shadowed*, then place in those voids some fold to make a joining of the parts. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

8. To represent imperfectly.

Whereat I wak'd and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively *shadow'd.* *Milton, P. L.*

Augustus is *shadowed* in the person of Æneas. *Dryden.*

I have *shadowed* some part of your virtues under another name. *Dryden.*

9. To represent typically.

Many times there are three things said to make up the substance of a sacrament; namely, the grace which is thereby offered, the element which *shadoweth* or signifieth grace, and the word which expresseth what is done by the element. *Hooker.*

The shield being to defend the body from weapons, aptly *shadows* out to us the continence of the emperor, which made him proof to all the attacks of pleasure. *Addison.*

SHA'DOWGRASS. *n. s.* [from *shadow* and *grass; gramen sylvaticum*, Lat.] A kind of grass.

SHA'DOWING.* *n. s.* [from *shadow*.] Shade in a picture; gradation of light or colour.

I like not praising, when 'tis too loud: a little is as *shadowings* to a well limned piece: it sets it off the better; but when it is too deep, it dulls the native life, and renders its air unpleasant. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 16.

More broken scene made up of an infinite variety of inequalities and *shadowings* that naturally arise from an agreeable mixture of hills, groves, and vallies. *Addison.*

SHA'DOWY.† *adj.* [ſceaδpiȝ, Sax. from *shadow*.]

1. Full of shade; gloomy.

This *shadowy* desart, unfrequented woods,
I better brook than flourishing peopled towns. *Shakspeare.*

With *shadowy* verdure flourish'd high,
A sudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*

2. Not brightly luminous.

More pleasant light
Shadowy sets off the face of things. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Faintly representative; typical.

When they see
Law can discover sin, but not remove
Save by those *shadowy* expiations weak,
The blood of bulls and goats; they may conclude
Some blood more precious must be paid for man. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Unsubstantial; unreal.

Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a *shadowy* and fictitious nature, in the persons of sin and death; by which he hath interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. *Addis*

5. Dark; opake.

By command, ere yet dim night
Her *shadowy* cloud withdraws, I am to haste
Homeward. *Milton, P. L.*

SHA'DY.† *adj.* [ſceaδpiȝ, Sax. from *shade*.]

1. Full of shade; mildly gloomy.

The *shady* trees cover him with their shadow. *Job*, xl. 22.

The wakeful bird
Sings darkling, and in *shadiest* covert hid
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton, P. L.*

Stretch'd at ease you sing your happy loves,
And Amarillis fills the *shady* groves. *Dryden.*

2. Secure from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat.

Cast it also that you may have rooms *shady* for summer, and warm for winter. *Bacon.*

To SHA'FFLE.* *v. n.* [perhaps a corruption of *shuffle*.] To move with an awkward or irregular gait; to hobble. Used in the north of England.

SHA'FFLER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] One who limps, or walks lamely. *Huloet.*

SHAFT.† *n. s.* [ſceaꝑt, Sax.]

1. An arrow; a missive weapon.

To pierce pursuing shield
By parents train'd, the Tartars wild are taught,
With *shafts* shot out from their back-turned bow. *Sidney.*

Who in the spring, from the new sun,
Already has a fever got,
Too late begins those *shafts* to shun,
Which Phœbus thro' his veins has shot. *Waller.*

They are both the archer and *shaft* taking aim afar off, and then shooting themselves directly upon the desired mark. *More.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow
With vigour drawn, must send the *shaft* below. *Dryden.*

2. [*shaft*, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit.

They sink a *shaft* or pit of six foot in length. *Carew.*

The fulminating damp, upon its accension, gives a crack like the report of a gun, and makes an explosion so forcible as to kill the miners, and force bodies of great weight from the bottom of the pit up through the *shaft*. *Woodward.*

Suppose a tube, or, as the miners call it, a *shaft*, were sunk from the surface of the earth to the centre. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any thing strait; the spire of a church.

Practise to draw small and easy things, as a cherry with the leaf, the *shaft* of a steeple. *Peacham.*

4. [*schaft*, Germ. *skaft*, Su. Goth.] Handle of a weapon. See SHAFTED.

5. Pole of a carriage.

SHA'FTED.* *adj.* [from *shaft*.] Having a handle: a term of heraldry, applied to a spear-head, when there is a handle to it.

SHA'FTMENT.* *n. s.* [ꞅcæꝼt-munꝺ, Sax.] Measure of about six inches with the hand; a span. See Ray, and Lye.

SHAG.† *n. s.* [ꞅceacȝa, Sax. coma, villus. Skinner. Su. Goth. *skaeg*, barba. Serenius.]

1. Rough woolly hair.

Full often like a *shag*-hair'd crafty kern,
Hath he conversed with the enemy;
And given me notice of their villanies. *Shakspeare.*
Where is your husband?
He's a traitor.
Thou lie'st, thou *shag*-ear'd villain. *Shakspeare.*

From the *shag* of his body, the shape of his legs, his having little or no tail, the slowness of his gait, and his climbing up of trees, he seems to come near the bear kind. *Grew.*

True Witney broad cloth, with its *shag* unshorn,
Be this the horseman's fence. *Gay.*

2. A kind of cloth.

Loth we are to be under the yoke of restraint, though it be lined with velvet and *shag* of ease and innocence. *Waterhouse on Fortescue*, p. 221.

SHAG.* *adj.* Hairy; shaggy.

A well proportion'd steed,—
Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks *shag* and long. *Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.*

To SHAG.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make shaggy or rough; to deform.

Other scenes,
Of horrid prospect, *shag* the trackless plain. *Thomson, Winter.*

SHAG. *n. s.* [*phalacrocorax*, Lat.] A sea bird.

Among the first sort we reckon *shags*, duck, and mallard. *Carew.*

SHA'GGED.† } *adj.* [from *shag*; Sax. ꞅceacȝeꝺ, co-
SHA'GGY. } matus; Dan. *skagged*, barbatus, *skag*, barba; from the Su. Goth. See SHAG.]

1. Rugged; roughly; hairy.

They change their hue, with haggard eyes they stare,
Lean are their looks, and *shagged* is their hair. *Dryden.*
A lion's hide he wears;
About his shoulders hangs the *shaggy* skin,
The teeth and gaping jaws severely grin. *Dryden.*
From the frosty north
The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings,
In battailous array, while Volga's stream
Sends opposite, in *shaggy* armour clad,
Her borderers; on mutual slaughter bent. *Philips.*

2. Rough; rugged.

They pluck'd the seated hills with all their load,
Rocks, waters, woods, and by the *shaggy* tops
Uplifting bore them in their hands. *Milton, P. L.*
There, where very desolation dwells,
By grots and caverns *shagg'd* with horrid shades,
She may pass on with unblench'd majesty,
Be it not done in pride. *Milton, Comus.*
Through Eden went a river large,
Nor chang'd his course, but through the *shaggy* hill
Pass'd underneath ingulph'd. *Milton, P. L.*
How would the old king smile
To see you weigh the paws when tip'd with gold,
And throw the *shaggy* spoils about your shoulders! *Addison.*
Ye rugged rocks! which holy knees have worn,
Ye grots and caverns *shagg'd* with horrid thorn. *Pope.*

SHA'GGEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *shagged*.] State of being shagged.

The inhabitants could not inform him of the colour, *shaggedness*, and other qualities of the dog. *More, Myster. of Godliness*, (1660,) p. 121.

SHAGRE'EN.† *n. s.* [An eastern word, *sagri*, *soghré*, and *shagrain*. See D'Arvieux's Trav. p. 215. See also Chambers in V. SHAGREEN.] The skin of a kind of fish, or skin made rough in imitation of it.

To SHAGRE'EN. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To irritate; to provoke. It should be written *chagrin*.

To SHAIL.† *v. n.* [*skaga*, Icel. gradu ferri obliquo. Serenius. It may rather be referred to the Teut. *schahl*, obliquus. In some places, our word is pronounced *shaul*.] To walk sideways. A low word.

Child, you must walk strait, without skiewing and *shailing* to every step you set. *L'Estrange.*

To SHAKE.† *v. a.* pret. *shook*; part. pass. *shaken*, or *shook*; and formerly *shaked*, (which was very common,) as in the first example from Milton under the second definition, and of Shakspeare under the sixth. [ꞅceacan, ꞅceacan, Sax. *schocken*, Teut.]

1. To put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backwards and forwards; to agitate.

Who honours not his father,
Henry the fifth that made all France to quake,
Shake he his weapon at us, and pass by. *Shakspeare.*

I will *shake* mine hand upon them, and they shall be a spoil to their servants. *Zech.* ii. 9.

I *shook* my lap and said, so God *shake* out every man from his house, even thus be he *shaken* out and emptied. *Neh.* v.

The stars fell unto the earth, even as a fig-tree casteth her untimely figs when she is *shaken* of a mighty wind. *Rev.* vi.

He *shook* the sacred honours of his head:
With terror trembled heav'n's subsiding hill,
And from his *shaken* curls ambrosial dews distil. *Dryden.*
She first her husband on the poop espies,
Shaking his hand at distance on the main;
She took the sign, and *shook* her hand again. *Dryden.*

2. To make to totter or tremble.

Wert thou some star, which from the ruin'd roof
Of *shak'd* Olympus by mischance didst fall? *Milton, Ode.*
The rapid wheels *shake* heaven's basis. *Milton, P. L.*
Let France acknowledge that her *shaken* throne
Was once supported, sir, by you alone. *Roscommon.*

3. To throw down by a violent motion.

Macbeth is ripe for *shaking*, and the powers above
Put on their instruments. *Shakspeare.*
The tyrannous breathing of the North
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakspeare.*

When ye depart, *shake* off the dust of your feet. *St. Matt.* x.

He looked at his book, and, holding out his right leg, put it into such a quivering motion, that I thought he would have *shaked* it off. *Tatler.*

4. To throw away; to drive off.

'Tis our first intent
To *shake* all cares and business from our age,

Conferring them on younger strengths, whilst we
Unburthen'd crawl towards death. *Shakspeare.*

5. To weaken; to put in danger.

When his doctrines grew too strong to be *shook* by his enemies, they persecuted his reputation. *Atterbury.*

6. To drive from resolution; to depress; to make afraid.

A sly and constant knave, not to be *shak'd.* *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

This respite *shook*
The bosom of my conscience. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Be not soon *shaken* in mind, or troubled, as that the day of Christ is at hand. *2 Thes.* ii. 2.

Not my firm faith
Can by his fraud be *shaken* or seduc'd. *Milton.*

7. *To* SHAKE *hands.* This phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, sometimes signifies to *join with,* but commonly to *take leave of.*

With the slave,
He ne'er *shook hands,* nor bid farewel to him,
Till he unseam'd him from the nape to the chops. *Shakspeare.*

Nor can it be safe to a king to tarry among them who are *shaking hands* with their allegiance, under pretence of laying faster hold of their religion. *King Charles.*

8. *To* SHAKE *off.* To rid himself of; to free from; to divest of.

Be pleas'd that I *shake off* these names you give me:
Antonio never yet was thief or pirate. *Shakspeare.*

If I could *shake off* but one seven years,
From these old arms and legs,
I'd with thee every foot. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Say, sacred bard! what could bestow
Courage on thee, to soar so high?
Tell me, brave friend, what help'd thee so
To *shake off* all mortality? *Waller.*

Him I reserved to be answered by himself, after I had *shaken off* the lesser and more barking creatures. *Stillingfleet.*

Can I want courage for so brave a deed?
I've *shook* it *off*: my soul is free from fear. *Dryden.*

Here we are free from the formalities of custom and respect: we may *shake off* the haughty impertinent. *Collier.*

How does thy beauty *smooth*
The face of war, and make even horrour smile!
At sight of thee my heart *shakes off* its sorrows. *Addison.*

To SHAKE. *v. n.*

1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion.

2. To totter.

Under his burning wheels
The stedfast empyrean *shook* throughout,
All but the throne itself of God. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To tremble; to be unable to keep the body still.

Thy sight, which should
Make our eyes flow with joy, hearts dance with comforts,
Constrains them weep, and *shake* with fear and sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

What said the wench, when he rose up again?
— Trembled and *shook,* for why, he stamp'd,
As if the vicar meant to cozen him. *Shakspeare.*

4. To be in terrour; to be deprived of firmness.

He short of succours, and in deep despair,
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war. *Dryden, Æn.*

SHAKE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Concussion suffered.

If that thy fame with every toy be pos'd,
'Tis a thin web, which poisonous fancies make;
But the great soldier's honour was compos'd
Of thicker stuff, which could endure a *shake:*
Wisdom picks friends; civility plays the rest,
A toy shunn'd cleanly passeth with thee best. *Herbert.*

2. Impulse; moving power.

The freeholder is the basis of all other titles: this is the substantial stock, without which they are no more than blossoms that would fall away with every *shake* of wind. *Addison.*

3. Vibratory motion.

Several of his countrymen probably lived within the *shake* of the earthquake, and the shadow of the eclipse, which are recorded by this author. *Addison.*

4. Motion given and received.

Our salutations were very hearty on both sides, consisting of many kind *shakes* of the hand. *Addison.*

5. In musick, a graceful close of a song or air; the alternate prolation of two notes in juxtaposition to each other, with a close on the note immediately beneath the lower of them.

A Scottish song admits of no cadence; I mean by this, no fanciful or capricious descant upon the close of the tune. There is one embellishment, however, which a fine singer may easily acquire, that is, an easy *shake.* *Tytler, Dissert. on the Scottish Musick.*

SHA'KEFORK.* *n. s.* [*shake* and *fork.*] A fork to toss hay about: so a prong is called in some places.

SHA'KER.† *n. s.* [from *shake.*] The person or thing that shakes.

O great corrector of enormous times,
Shaker of o'er-rank states! *Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.*

Go then, the guilty at thy will chastise,
He said; the *shaker* of the earth replies. *Pope, Odyss.*

SHA'KING.* *n. s.* [from *shake.*]

1. Vibratory motion.

Darts are counted as stubble; he laugheth at the *shaking* of a spear. *Job,* xli. 29.

There was a noise, and behold, a *shaking;* and the bones came together, bone to his bone. *Ezek.* xxxvii. 7.

2. Concussion.

We are so conducted in this coach, that these shocks and *shakings* seem to them without to menace our overturning. *Harmar, Transl. of Beza,* p. 375.

There shall be a great *shaking* in the land of Israel. *Ezek.* xxxviii. 19.

3. State of trembling.

A *shaking* through the limbs they find,
Like leaves saluted by the wind. *Waller.*

SHA'KY.* *adj.* [from *shake.*] An appellation given by builders to timber, which is cracked either with the heat of the sun or the drought of the wind. *Chambers.*

SHALE.† *n. s.* [corrupted, I think, for *shell.* Dr. Johnson. — *Shale* is common in our old writers on lexicography for *shell.* "*Shale* of a nut and such like things." Huloet. Sax. ſcala, gluma. "A walnote *shale.*" Chaucer, House of Fame.]

1. A husk; the case of seeds in siliquous plants.

Behold yon poor and starved band,
And your fair shew shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the *shales* and husks of men. *Shakspeare.*

2. A black slaty substance, or a clay hardened into a stony consistence, and so much impregnated with bitumen, that it becomes somewhat like a coal. It forms large strata in Derbyshire. *Chambers.*

Coals and aluminous earths, or *shale.* *Philos. Transact.* vol. li. p. 591.

To SHALE.* *v. a.* To peel; perhaps to shell; a northern word. Grose. He need not have doubted its meaning, if he had turned to our old lexicography: "to *shale,* goussepiller, Fr." Sherwood. And Cotgrave renders it "to take pulse out of the swads; and hence to strip or uncase."

SHALL.† *v. defective.* [ſceal, Sax. is originally I *owe,* or I *ought.* In Chaucer, the faithe I *shall* to God, means, the faith I *owe* to God: thence it became a sign of the future tense. The French use *devoir, dois, doit,* in the same manner, with a kind of future signification; and the Swedes have *skall,* and

the Icelanders *skal*, in the same sense. It has no tenses but *shall* future, and *should* imperfect.

The explanation of *shall*, which foreigners and provincials confound with *will*, is not easy; and the difficulty is increased by the poets, who sometimes give to *shall* an emphatical sense of *will*: but I shall endeavour, *crassa Minervâ*, to show the meaning of *shall* in the future tense. Dr. Johnson. —The necessity of a thing from some external obligation, whether natural or moral, which we call duty, is expressed, if absolute, by the particle *must*, *ought*, *shall*; if conditional, by *must*, *ought*, *should*. Bp. Wilkins, Real Character, P. iii. ch. 5. *Will*, in the first person singular and plural, promises or threatens; in the second and third persons only foretells: *shall*, on the contrary, in the first person simply foretells; in the second and third persons promises, commands, or threatens. But this must be understood of explicative sentences; for when the sentence is interrogative, just the reverse for the most part takes place: Thus, "I *shall* go; you *will* go;" express event only: but, "*will* you go?" imports intention; and "*shall* I go?" refers to the will of another. But again, "he *shall* go," and "*shall* he go?" both imply will, expressing or referring to a command. Lowth, Eng. Grammar. They, who would wish minutely to discern when it is proper to use *shall*, and when *will*, may be abundantly satisfied in consulting Mr. White's Essay on the English Verb, Lond. 1761, from p. 92. to p. 113.; and also Observations on the use of these words, published at Canterbury in 1813.]

1. *I* SHALL *love*. It will so be that I must love; I am resolved to love.
2. SHALL *I love?* Will it be permitted me to love? will you permit me to love? will it be that I must love?
3. *Thou* SHALT *love*. I command thee to love; it is permitted thee to love: [in poetry or solemn diction] it will be that thou must love.
4. SHALT *thou love?* Will it be that thou must love? will it be permitted to thee to love.
5. *He* SHALL *love*. It will be that he must love; it is commanded him that he love.

It is a mind, that *shall* remain.
——— *Shall* remain!
Hear you this triton of the minnows? Mark you
His absolute *shall*? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

See Romulus the great:
This prince a priestess of your blood *shall* bear,
And like his sire in arms he shall appear. *Dryden, Æn.*

That he *shall* receive no benefit from Christ, is the affirmation whereon all his despair is founded; and the one way of removing this dismal apprehension, is to convince him that Christ's death, and the benefits thereof, either do, or, if he perform the condition required of him, *shall* certainly belong to him. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

6. SHALL *he love?* Is it permitted him to love? In solemn language, Will it be that he must love?
7. The plural persons follow the signification of the singulars.

SHALLO'ON.† *n. s.* [from *Chalons*, a town in Champagne, where this kind of stuff was made. It is called in French, "*ras de Chalons*." Malone.] A slight woollen stuff.

In blue *shalloon* shall Hannibal be clad,
And Scipio trail an Irish purple plaid. *Swift.*

SHA'LLOP. *n. s.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] A small boat.

You were resolved, after your arrival into Oroonoque, to pass to the mine; and, to that end, you desired to have Sir John Fearne's *shallop*: I do not allow of that course, because ye cannot land so secretly but that some Indians on the river side may discover you, who giving knowledge of your passage to the Spaniards, you may be cut off before you can recover your boat. *Ralegh.*

Our hero set
In a small *shallop*, fortune in his debt. *Waller.*

SHALLO'T.* *n. s.* An *eschalot*; which see.

SHA'LLOW.† *adj.* [this word is probably compounded of *shoal* and *low*. Dr. Johnson. — Derived with great probability by Ruddiman, and adopted by Lemon, from the Sax. ſcylp, abacus, asser, a *shelf*; under which word Junius observes, "Anglis ab hac *abaci*, similitudine *shelfes*, seu *shelves*, appellantur etiam *pulvini*, i. e. *cumuli arenacei*, qui litori maris obtenduntur;" which therefore cause those *shoals* or *shallow waters*.]

1. Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface or edge.

I had been drowned, but that the shore was shelvy and *shallow*; a death that I abhor. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

That inundation, though it were *shallow*, had a long continuance, whereby they of the vale, that were not drowned, perished for want of food. *Bacon.*

The like opinion he held of Meotis Palus, that by the floods of Tanais, and earth brought down thereby, it grew observably *shallower* in his days, and would in process of time become a firm land. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I am made a *shallow* forded stream,
Seen to the bottom: all my clearness scorn'd,
And all my faults expos'd. *Dryden, All for Love.*

Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear,
The bottom did the top appear. *Dryden.*

In *shallow* furrows vines securely grow. *Dryden.*

2. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not very knowing or wise; empty; trifling; futile; silly.

I'll shew my mind,
According to my *shallow* simple skill. *Shakspeare.*

This is a very *shallow* monster:
Afraid of him? A very *shallow* monster,
The man i' the moon! A most poor credulous monster. *Shakspeare.*

The king was neither so *shallow* nor so ill advertised as not to perceive the intention of the French king, for the investing himself of Britaigne. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Uncertain and unsettled he remains,
Deep verst in books, and *shallow* in himself. *Milton, P. R.*

One would no more wonder to see the most *shallow* nation of Europe the most vain, than to find the most empty fellows in every nation more conceited than the rest. *Addison.*

3. Not deep of sound.

If a virginal were made with a double concave, the one all the length of the virginal, and the other at the end of the strings, as the harp hath, it must make the sound perfecter, and not so *shallow* and jarring. *Bacon.*

SHA'LLOW. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A shelf; a sand; a flat; a shoal; a place where the water is not deep.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of *shallows* and of flats;
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Veiling her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiss her burial. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but upon *shallows* of gravel. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Having but newly left those grammatick flats and *shallows*, where they stuck unreasonably, to learn a few words with lamentable construction, and now on the sudden transported, to

be tost with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy, they do grow into hatred of learning. *Milton on Education.*

You that so oft have sounded
And fathom'd all his thoughts, that know the deeps
And *shallows* of his heart, should need no instruments
To advance your ends. *Denham.*

He sounds and fathoms him, to find
The *shallows* of his soul. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

The wary Dutch
Behind their treacherous *shallows* now withdraw,
And there lay snares to catch the British host. *Dryden.*

Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood
Dash'd on the *shallows* of the moving sand,
And in mid ocean left them moor'd a-land. *Dryden, Æn.*

In arms of the sea, and among islands, there is no great depth, and some places are plain *shallows*. *Burnet.*

Their spawn being lighter than the water, there it would not sink to the bottom, but be buoyed up by it, and carried away to the *shallows*. *Ray on the Creation.*

With the use of diligence, and prudent conduct, he may decline both rocks and *shallows*. *Norris.*

The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world; and must we now have an ocean of mere flats and *shallows*, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

To SHA'LLOW.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make shallow.

In long process of time, the silt and sands shall so choak and *shallow* the sea in and about it. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 190.

That thought alone thy state impairs,
Thy lofty sinks, and *shallows* thy profound. *Young, Night Th.* 9.

SHA'LLOWBRAINED. *adj.* [*shallow* and *brain.*] Foolish; futile; trifling; empty.

It cannot but be matter of just indignation to all good men to see a company of lewd *shallowbrained* huffs making atheism, and contempt of religion, the sole badge of wit. *South.*

SHA'LLOWLY. *adv.* [from *shallow.*]

1. With no great depth.

The load lieth open on the grass, or but *shallowly* covered. *Carew.*

2. Simply; foolishly.

Most *shallowly* did you these arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence. *Shakspeare.*

SHA'LLOWNESS. *n. s.* [from *shallow.*]

1. Want of depth.

2. Want of thought; want of understanding; futility; silliness; emptiness.

By it do all things live their measur'd hour:
We cannot ask the thing which is not there,
Blaming the *shallowness* of our request. *Herbert.*

I cannot wonder enough at the *shallowness* and impertinent zeal of the vulgar sort in Druina, who were carried away with such an ignorant devotion for his successes, when it little concerned their religion or security. *Howell.*

SHALM.† *n. s.* [*schalmey*, Teut. *chalemie* or *chalemelle*, old Fr. from *calamus*, Lat. Our word is also written and pronounced *shawm.*] A kind of musical pipe.

Every captain was commanded to have his soldiers in readiness to set forward upon the sign given, which was by the sound of a *shalm* or hoboy. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

The hoboy, sagbut deep, recorder, and the flute,
Even from the shrillest *shawme* unto the cornamute. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 4.

SHALT. Second person of *shall.*

To SHAM.† *v. a.* [*shommi*, Welsh, to cheat. Dr. Johnson. — Or from the Teut. *schimpen*, to jeer, to scoff; *schimp*, joke, sport.]

1. To trick; to cheat; to fool with a fraud; to delude with false pretences. A low word.

Men tender in point of honour, and yet with little regard to truth, are sooner wrought upon by shame than by conscience, when they find themselves fooled and *shammed* into a conviction. *L'Estrange.*

2. To obtrude by fraud or folly.

We must have a care that we do not, for want of laying things and things together, *sham* fallacies upon the world for current reason. *L'Estrange.*

To SHAM.* *v. n.* To make mocks.

Then all your wits that flear and *sham*,
Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tram,
From whom I jests and puns purloin,
And slily put them off for mine,
Fond to be thought a country wit. *Prior.*

SHAM. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Fraud; trick; delusion; false pretence; imposture. A low word.

No *sham* so gross but it will pass upon a weak man, that is pragmatical and inquisitive. *L'Estrange.*

It goes a great way when natural curiosity and vulgar prejudice shall be assisted with the *shams* of astrological judgments. *L'Estrange.*

He that first brought the *sham*, wheedle, or banter in use, put together, as he thought fit, those ideas he made it stand for. *Locke.*

That in the sacred temple needs would try
Without a fire the unheated gums to fry,
Believe who will the solemn *sham*, not I. *Addison.*

SHAM. *adj.* False; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended.

Never join the fray,
Where the *sham* quarrel interrupts the way. *Gay.*

SHA'MBLES.† *n. s.* [Of uncertain etymology; *scannaglia*, Ital. Dr. Johnson. — Our word, no doubt, is from the Sax. ſcamel, a bench or table, on which the meat is laid. See Lye in V. Scamel, and Dr. Jamieson in the Scott. SKAMYLL.]

1. The place where butchers kill or sell their meat; a butchery.

Far be the thoughts of this from Henry's heart,
To make a *shambles* of the parliament-house. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

I hope my noble lord esteems me honest.
— Oh, ay, as summer-flies are in the *shambles*,
That quicken ev'n with blowing. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

He warned a flock of sheep, that were driving to the *shambles*, of their danger; and, upon uttering some sounds, they all fled. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is here improperly used.

When the person is made the jest of the mob, or his back the *shambles* of the executioner, there is no more conviction in the one than in the other. *Watts.*

SHA'MBLING.† *n. s.* [See SCAMBLING.] Act of moving awkwardly and irregularly. A low bad word.

By that *shambling* in his walk, it should be my rich banker, Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

SHA'MBLING.† *adj.* Moving awkwardly and irregularly.

So when nurse Nokes to act young Ammon tries,
With *shambling* legs, long chin, and foolish eyes,
With dangling hands he strokes th' imperial robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smith.*

SHAME.† *n. s.* [ſceam, ſcama, Sax. *skam*, Su. Goth. from *skaman*, M. Goth. erubescere, to blush. Serenius.]

1. The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost; the passion expressed sometimes by blushes.

Lamenting sorrow did in darkness lye,
And *shame* his ugly face did hide from living eye. *Spenser.*

Peace, peace, for *shame*, if not for charity.
— Urge neither charity nor *shame* to me:
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd:
My charity is outrage, life my *shame*;
And in my *shame* still lives my sorrow's rage. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Hide, for *shame*,
Romans, your grandsires' images,
That blush at their degenerate progeny. *Dryden.*

In the schools men are allowed, without *shame*, to deny the agreement of ideas; or out of the schools, from thence have learned, without *shame*, to deny the connection of ideas. *Locke.*

2. The cause or reason of shame; disgrace; ignominy.

The more *shame* for him that he sends it me;
For I have heard him say a thousand times,
His Julia gave it him at his departure. *Shakspeare.*

God deliver the world from such guides, who are the *shame* of religion. *South.*

This jest was first of the other house's making,
And, five times try'd, has never fail'd of taking;
For 'twere a *shame* a poet should be kill'd,
Under the shelter of so broad a shield. *Dryden.*

O *shame* to manhood! shall one daring boy
The scheme of all our happiness destroy? *Pope, Odyss.*

3. Reproach; infliction of shame.

A foul *shame* is upon the thief. *Ecclus.* v. 14.

Applause
Turn'd to exploding hiss, triumph to *shame*,
Cast on themselves from their own mouths. *Milton, P. L.*

To SHAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make ashamed; to fill with shame.

To tell thee of whom deriv'd,
Were shame enough to *shame* thee, wert thou not shameless. *Shakspeare.*

If thou hast power to raise him, bring him hither,
And I've power to *shame* him hence:
Oh, while you live tell truth and *shame* the devil. *Shakspeare.*

Hyperbolus by suffering did traduce
The ostracism, and *sham'd* it out of use. *Cleaveland.*

Despoil'd
Of all our good, *sham'd*, naked, miserable. *Milton, P. L.*

What hurt can there be in all the slanders and disgraces of this world, if they are but the arts and methods of providence to *shame* us into the glories of the next. *South.*

Were there but one righteous man in the world, he would hold up his head with confidence and honour; he would *shame* the world, and not the world him. *South.*

He in a loathsome dungeon doom'd to lie,
In bonds retain'd his birthright liberty,
And *sham'd* oppression, till it set him free. *Dryden.*

The coward bore the man immortal spite,
Who *sham'd* him out of madness into flight. *Dryden.*

Who *shames* a scribbler, breaks a cobweb through;
He spins the slight self-pleasing thread a new. *Pope.*

2. To disgrace.

Certes, sir knight, ye been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcass *shame*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To SHAME. *v. n.* To be ashamed.

Great shame it is, thing so divine in view,
Made for to be the world's most ornament,
To make the bait her gazers to embrew;
Good *shames* to be to ill an instrument. *Spenser.*

Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art extraught,
To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart? *Shakspeare.*

To the trunk of it authors give such a magnitude, as I *shame* to repeat. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Cruel Auster thither hy'd him;
And with the rush of one rude blast,
Sham'd not spitefully to waste
All his leaves, so fresh, so sweet,
And lay them trembling at his feet. *Crashaw.*

SHA'MEFACED.† *adj.* [ſcamfæſt, Saxon. And so our word was anciently *shamefast*, and *shamefastness*. See Spenser under the latter.] Modest; bashful; easily put out of countenance.

Philoclea, who blushing and withal smiling, making shamefacedness pleasing, and pleasure *shamefaced*, tenderly moved her feet, unwonted to feel the naked ground. *Sidney.*

Conscience is a blushing *shamefac'd* spirit, that mutinies in a man's bosom: it fills one full of obstacles. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

A man may be *shamefaced*, and a woman modest, to the degree of scandalous. *L'Estrange.*

Your *shamefac'd* virtue shunn'd the people's praise,
And senate's honours. *Dryden.*

From this time we may date that remarkable turn in the behaviour of our fashionable Englishmen, that makes them *shamefaced* in the exercise of those duties which they were sent into the world to perform. *Addison, Freeholder.*

SHA'MEFACEDLY.† *adv.* [from *shamefaced.*] Modestly; bashfully.

He would have us live soberly, that is to say, honestly, *shamefastly*, chastely, temperately, and frugally. *Woolton, Chr. Man.* (1576.)

SHA'MEFACEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *shamefaced.*] Modesty; bashfulness; timidity.

Dorus, having had all the while a free beholding of the fair Pamela, could well have defended the assault he gave unto her face with bringing a fair strain of *shamefacedness* into it. *Sidney.*

She is the fountain of your modesty;
You shamefac'd are, but *shamefastness* itself is she. *Spenser, F. Q.*

None but fools, out of *shamefacedness*, hide their ulcers, which, if shown, might be healed. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

SHA'MEFUL. *adj.* [*shame* and *full.*]

1. Disgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful.

This all through that great princess pride did fall,
And came to *shameful* end. *Spenser, F. Q.*

For this he shall live hated, be blasphem'd,
Seiz'd on by force, judg'd, and to death condemn'd,
A *shameful* and accurst! *Milton, P. L.*

His naval preparations were not more surprising than his quick and *shameful* retreat; for he returned to Carthage with only one ship, having fled without striking one stroke. *Arbuthnot.*

The knave of diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins, O *shameful* chance! the queen of hearts. *Pope.*

2. Full of indignity or indecency; raising shame in another.

Phœbus flying so most *shameful* sight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud implies,
And hides for shame. *Spenser, F. Q.*

SHA'MEFULLY. *adv.* [from *shameful.*]

1. Disgracefully; ignominiously; infamously; reproachfully.

But I his holy secret
Presumptuously have publish'd, impiously,
Weakly at least, and *shamefully*. *Milton, S. A.*

Would she *shamefully* fail in the last act in this contrivance of the nature of man? *More.*

Those who are ready enough to confess him, both in judgment and profession, are, for the most part, very prone to deny him *shamefully* in their doings. *South, Serm.*

2. With indignity; with indecency; so as ought to cause shame.

None but that saw, quoth he, would ween for truth,
How *shamefully* that maid he did torment. *Spenser, F. Q.*

SHA'MELESS.† *adj.* [ſcamleaſ, Saxon.] Wanting shame; wanting modesty; impudent; frontless; immodest; audacious.

To tell thee whence thou cam'st, of whom deriv'd,
Were shame enough to shame thee, wert thou not *shameless*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Beyond imagination is the wrong
That she this day hath, *shameless*, thrown on me. *Shakspeare.*

The *shameless* denial hereof by some of their friends, and the more *shameless* justification by some of their flatterers, makes it needful to exemplify, which I had rather forbear. *Ralegh.*

God deliver the world from such hucksters of souls, the very shame of religion, and the *shameless* subverters of morality. *South, Serm.*

Such *shameless* bards we have; and yet 'tis true,
There are as mad abandon'd criticks too. *Pope.*

SHA'MELESSLY. *adv.* [from *shameless.*] Impudently; audaciously; without shame.

The king to-day, as one of the vain fellows, *shamelessly* uncovereth himself. 2 *Sam.* vi. 20.

He must needs be *shamelessly* wicked that abhors not this licentiousness. *Hale.*

SHA'MELESSNESS.† *n. s.* [ꞅcamleaꞅneꞅꞅe, Sax.] Impudence; want of shame; immodesty.

Being most impudent in her heart, she could, when she would, teach her cheeks blushing, and make shamefacedness the cloak of *shamelessness.* *Sidney.*

He that blushes not at his crime, but adds *shamelessness* to his shame, hath nothing left to restore him to virtue. *Bp. Taylor.*

SHA'MER.* *n. s.* [from *shame.*] Whoever or whatever makes ashamed.

My means and my condition are no *shamers*
Of him that owes 'em. *Beaum. and Fl. Tam. Tamed.*

SHA'MMER. *n. s.* [from *sham.*] A cheat; an impostor. A low word.

SHA'MOIS. *n. s.* [*chamois*, Fr. See CHAMOIS.] A kind of wild goat.

I'll bring thee
To clustering filberds, and sometimes I'll get thee
Young *shamois* from the rocks. *Shakspeare.*

SHA'MROCK. *n. s.* The Irish name for three leaved grass.

If they found a plot of watercresses, or *shamrocks*, there they flocked as to a feast for the time. *Spenser on Ireland.*

SHANK.† *n. s.* [ꞅceanc, ꞅcanc, Sax. *schink*, Germ. *schenckel*, Dutch.]

1. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee.

Eftsoons her white strait legs were altered
To crooked crawling *shanks*, of marrow emptied;
And her fair face to foul and loathsome hue,
And her fine corps to a bag of venom grew. *Spenser.*

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide
For his shrunk *shanks.* *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

A stag says, if these pitiful *shanks* of mine were but answerable to this branching head, I can't but think how I should defy all my enemies. *L'Estrange.*

2. The bone of the leg.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
O'er cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With reeky *shanks*, and yellow chapless skulls. *Shakspeare.*

3. Leg or support of any thing.

In Somersetshire they have a way of setting their mows of corn on a frame, standing upon four stones cut with a *shank.* *Ray, Rem.* p. 263.

4. The long part of any instrument.

The *shank* of a key, or some such long hole, the punch cannot strike, because the *shank* is not forged with substance sufficient. *Moxon.*

5. [*bryonia*, Lat.] An herb.

SHA'NKED. *adj.* [from *shank.*] Having a shank.

SHA'NKER. *n. s.* [*chancre*, Fr.] A venereal excrescence.

SHA'NTY.* *adj.* [perhaps a corruption of *janty.*] Showy; gay. Used in the north of England.

To **SHAPE.**† *v. a.* preter. *shaped*; part. pass. *shaped* and *shapen*; anciently *shope.* [ꞅceapian, ꞅcapan, Sax. *scheppen*, Teut. *skapa*, Su. Goth. creare, formare: vox antiquissima, omnibusque lingu. Septentr. usitatissima. Serenius.]

1. To form; to mould with respect to external dimensions.

I that am not *shap'd* for sportive tricks,
Nor made to court an amorous looking-glass;
I, that am rudely stampt, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Those nature hath *shaped* with a great head, narrow breast, and shoulders sticking out, seem much inclined to a consumption. *Harvey.*

Mature the virgin was, of Egypt's race;
Grace *shap'd* her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior.*

2. To mould; to cast; to regulate; to adjust.

Drag the villain hither by the hair,
Nor age nor honour shall *shape* privilege. *Titus Andronicus.*

Mr. Candish, when without hope, and ready to *shape* his course by the East homewards, met a ship which came from the Philippines. *Ralegh.*

To the stream, when neither friends nor force,
Nor speed nor art avail, he *shapes* his course. *Denham.*

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And *shape* my foolishness to their desire. *Prior.*

3. To image; to conceive.

Lovers and madmen have their seething brains,
Such *shaping* fantasies that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shakspeare.*

It is my nature's plague
To spy into abuse, and oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

When fancy hath formed and *shaped* the perfectest ideas of blessedness, our own more happy experiences of greater must disabuse us. *Boyle.*

4. To make; to create. Obsolete.

I was *shapen* in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me. *Ps.* li. 5.

To **SHAPE.*** *v. n.* To square; to suit.

Their dear loss,
The more of you 'twas felt, the more it *shap'd*
Unto my end of stealing them. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

SHAPE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Form; external appearance.

He beat me grievously in the *shape* of a woman; for in the *shape* of a man, master Brook, I fear not Goliah with a weaver's beam. *Shakspeare.*

The *shapes* of the locusts were like unto horses prepared for battle. *Rev.* ix. 7.

The other *shape*,
If *shape* it may be call'd that *shape* had none,
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb. *Milton, P. L.*

In vegetables and animals the *shape* we most fix on, and are most led by. *Locke.*

2. Make of the trunk of the body.

First a charming *shape* enslav'd me,
An eye then gave the fatal stroke;
Till by her wit Corinna sav'd me,
And all my former fetters broke. *Addison.*

Fathers and mothers, friends and relations, seem to have no other wish towards the little girl, but that she may have a fair skin, a fine *shape*, dress well, and dance to admiration. *Law.*

3. Being; as moulded into form.

Before the gates there sat
On either side a formidable *shape.* *Milton, P. L.*

4. Idea; pattern.

Thy heart
Contains of good, wise, just, the perfect *shape.* *Milton, P. R.*

5. It is now used in low conversation for manner.

SHA'PELESS. *adj.* [from *shape.*] Wanting regularity of form; wanting symmetry of dimensions.

You are born
To set a form upon that indigest,
Which he hath left so *shapeless* and so rude. *Shakspeare.*

He is deformed, crooked, old and sere;
Ill-fac'd, worse-bodied, *shapeless* ev'ry where. *Shakspeare.*

Thrice had I lov'd thee,
Before I knew thy face or name;
So in a voice, so in a *shapeless* flame,
Angels affect us oft, and worshipp'd be. *Donne.*

Now the victor stretch'd his eager hand,
Where the tall nothing stood, or seem'd to stand;
A *shapeless* shade, it melted from his sight,
Like forms in clouds, or visions of the night! *Pope.*

Some objects please our eyes,
Which out of nature's common order rise,
The *shapeless* rock, or hanging precipice. *Pope.*

SHA'PESMITH. *n. s.* [*shape* and *smith.*] One who undertakes to improve the form of the body. A burlesque word.

No *shapesmith* yet set up and drove a trade,
To mend the work that providence had made. *Garth.*

SHA'PELINESS. *n. s.* [from *shapely.*] Beauty or proportion of form.

SHA'PELY.† *adj.* [from *shape.*] Symmetrical; well formed.

Shapelich for to ben an alderman. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*
The *shapely* column. *Dr. Warton, Enthusiast.*

SHARD.† *n. s.* [*schaerde*, Frisick. Dr. Johnson.— The past participle of the Sax. ꞅcipan, to cut, to divide, to separate. Mr. H. Tooke. With this agrees the definition of the word in our old lexicography: "*Shards*, pieces of stones broken and scattered." Huloet.]

1. A fragment of an earthen vessel, or of any brittle substance.

For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin crants,
Her maiden strewments. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
The splinters and *shards* of so violent a jousting.
Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. I.

2. The shell of an egg or a snail. Barret, Alv. 1580. Dr. Johnson overpasses this meaning; but, in his mistaken description of *shard-borne*, thinks that Shakspeare might intend, by *shard*, the sheath of the wings of insects. *Shard*, or *sherd*, is undoubtedly our ancient word for a *scale* or outward covering, a case or sheath. See also SHARDED.

—— A dragon —
Whose *scherdes* shynen as the sunne. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 6.

3. [*Chard.*] A plant.

Shards or mallows for the pot,
Keep the loosen'd body sound. *Dryden, Hor.*

4. It seems in Spenser to signify a frith or strait. It is used, says Upton, in the west, for a *gap*; as it is in some parts of the north for *a prospect through an avenue.*

Upon that shore he spied Atin stand,
There by his master left, when late he far'd
In Phedria's fleet bark, over that per'lous *shard.*
Spenser, F. Q.

5. A sort of fish.

SHA'RDBORNE.† *adj.* [*shard* and *borne.* Dr. Johnson had defined this compound "*born* or produced among broken stones or pots;" as Warburton had explained it, "*hatched* in clefts of wood." But later commentators have rightly shewn it to mean "*carried* or *borne* along the air by its *scaly wings*;" according to the old meaning of *shard* in the second definition.] Borne along the air by sheathed wings.

Ere to black Hecat's summons
The *shardborne* beetle with his drowsy hums
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

SHA'RDED.† *adj.* [from *shard.*] Having wings within shells as it were; sheathwinged. Dr. Johnson has inaccurately given "inhabiting shards" as the meaning. Mr. Steevens has also made the citation from Gower which illustrates the true sense.

With his sword, and with his spere,
He might not the serpent dere, (i. e. hurt,)
He was so *sherded* all about,
It held all edge toole withoute. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.
Often shall we find
The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold,
Than is the full-wing'd eagle. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

To SHARE.† *v. a.* [ꞅceaꞃan, ꞅcipan, Saxon. Serenius considers it, in all its significations, as derived from the Su. Goth. *skaera*, to divide, to separate, to cut.]

1. To divide; to part among many.

Good fellows all,
The latest of my wealth I'll *share* amongst you. *Shakspeare.*
Any man may make trial of his fortune, provided he acknowledge the lord's right, by *sharing* out unto him a toll.
Carew.
Well may he then to you his cares impart,
And *share* his burden where he *shares* his heart. *Dryden.*
In the primitive times the advantage of priesthood was equally *shared* among all the order, and none of that character had any superiority. *Collier.*
Though the weight of a falshood would be too heavy for one to bear, it grows light in their imaginations when it is *shared* among many. *Addison, Spect.*
Suppose I *share* my fortune equally between my children and a stranger, will that unite them? *Swift.*

2. To partake with others; to seize or possess jointly with another.

In vain does valour bleed,
While avarice and rapine *share* the land. *Milton, Sonnet.*
Go, silently enjoy your part of grief,
And *share* the sad inheritance with me. *Dryden.*
Wav'd by the wanton winds his banner flies,
All maiden white, and *shares* the people's eyes. *Dryden.*
This was the prince decreed
To *share* his sceptre. *Dryden, Æn.*
Not a love of liberty, nor thirst of honour,
Drew you thus far; but hopes to *share* the spoil
Of conquer'd towns and plunder'd provinces. *Addison, Cato.*
All night it rains, the shews return with day;
Great Jove with Cæsar *shares* his sov'reign sway. *Logic.*

3. To cut; to separate; to sheer.

With swift wheel reverse deep entering *shar'd*
All his right side. *Milton, P. L.*
Scalp, face, and shoulders the keen steel divides,
And the *shar'd* visage hangs on equal sides. *Dryden.*

To SHARE. *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend.

I am the prince of Wales; and think not, Percy,
To *share* with me in glory any more. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
Had greater haste these sacred rites prepar'd,
Some guilty mouths had in your triumphs *shar'd*;
But this untainted year is all your own. *Dryden.*
A right of inheritance gave every one a title to *share* in the goods of his father. *Locke.*
This is Dutch partnership, to *share* in all our beneficial bargains, and exclude us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*

SHARE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Part; allotment; dividend obtained.

If every just man, that now pines with want,
Had but a moderate and beseeming *share*,
Of that which lewdly-pamper'd luxury
Now heaps upon some few with vast excess. *Milton, Comus.*
The subdued territory was divided into greater and smaller *shares*, besides that reserved to the prince. *Temple.*
I'll give you arms; burn, ravish, and destroy:
For my own *share* one beauty I design;
Engage your honours that she shall be mine. *Dryden.*
While fortune favour'd,
I made some figure; nor was my name
Obscure, nor I without my *share* of fame. *Dryden, Æn.*
The youths have equal *share*
In Marcia's wishes, and divide their sister. *Addison, Cato.*

In poets, as true genius is but rare,
True taste as seldom is the critick's *share*. *Pope.*

He who doth not perform that part assigned him, is a very mischievous member of the publick; because he takes his *share* of the profit, and yet leaves his *share* of the burden to be born by others. *Swift.*

2. To go shares; to partake.

They went a hunting, and every one to go *share* and *share* alike in what they took. *L'Estrange.*

By being desirous that every one should have their full *share* of the favors of God, they would not only be content, but glad to see one another happy in the little enjoyments of this transitory life. *Law.*

3. A part contributed.

These, although they bear a *share* in the discharge, yet have different offices in the composition. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

4. [ꞅceap, Saxon.] The blade of the plow that cuts the ground.

Nor laws they knew, nor manners, nor the care
Of labouring oxen, nor the shining *share*. *Dryden.*

Great cities shall with walls be compass'd round,
And sharpen'd *shares* shall vex the fruitful ground. *Dryden.*

Incumbent o'er the shining *share*
The master leans, removes th' obstructive clay. *Thomson.*

For clay the coulter is long and bending, and the *share* narrow. *Mortimer.*

Sha'rebone. *n. s.* [*share* and *bone*.] The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

The cartilage bracing together the two ossa pubis, or *share-bones*, Bartholine saith, is twice thicker and laxer in women than men. *Derham.*

Sha'rer. *n. s.* [from *share*.]

1. One who divides, or apportions to others; a divider.

2. A partaker; one who participates any thing with others.

Most it seem'd the French king to import,
As *sharer* in his daughter's injury. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

People not allowed to be *sharers* with their companions in good fortune, will hardly agree to be *sharers* in bad. *L'Estrange.*

An overgrown estate falling into the hands of one that has many children, it is broken into so many portions as render the *sharers* rich enough. *Addison.*

You must have known it,
— Indeed I did, then favour'd by the king,
And by that means a *sharer* in the secret. *Rowe.*

If, by taking on himself human nature at large, he hath a compassionate and tender sense of the infirmities of mankind in general, he must needs, in a peculiar manner, feel and commiserate the infirmities of the poor, in which he himself was so eminent a *sharer*. *Atterbury.*

I suffer many things as an author militant, whereof in your days of probation you have been a *sharer*. *Pope to Swift.*

Sha'ring.* *n. s.* [from *share*.] Participation.

By good means of some great ones, and privy *sharings* with the officers of other some, he receiveth his debt. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Sharings do greatly enrich, if the hands be well chosen that are trusted. *Bacon, Ess.* 34.

SHARK.† *n. s.* [*canis charcharias*, Lat.]

1. A voracious sea-fish.

His jaws horrifick arm'd with threefold fate,
The direful *shark*. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks. [Su. Goth. *skurk*, *skurka*, homo nequissimus. Serenius.] A low word.

David's messengers are sent back to him, like so many *sharks* and runnagates, only for endeavouring to compliment an ill nature out of itself, and seeking that by petition which they might have commanded by their sword. *South, Serm.* ii. 357.

Parasites, juglers, delators, cheaters, *sharks*, and shifting companions. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions*, ch. 29.

3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine. A low word.

Wretches who live upon the *shark*, and other men's sins, the common poisoners of youth, equally desperate in their fortunes and their manners, and getting their very bread by the damnation of souls. *South, Serm.* ii. 214.

To **Shark.** *v. a.* To pick up hastily or slily.

Young Fontinbras,
Of unimproved mettle, hot and full,
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a list of landless resolutes. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To **Shark.†** *v. n.*

1. To play the petty thief; to practise cheats; to live by fraud. A low word, but much used.

The *sharking* officer that receives bribes, and spares neither the king nor the subject. *Dr. White, Two Serm.* (1615,) p. 82.

Prove to day, who shall *shark* best. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

The fly leads a lazy, voluptuous, scandalous, *sharking* life, hateful wherever she comes. *L'Estrange.*

The old generous English spirit, which heretofore made this nation so great in the eyes of all the world, seems utterly extinct; and we are degenerated into a mean, *sharking*, fallacious, undermining converse, there being a snare and a trapan almost in every word we hear, and every action we see. *South.*

2. To fawn for a dinner; to beg.

Dr. Jackson thinks that Abraham would scarce have suffered them to go into a wilderness so poorly provided, unless he had been directed by some secret instinct, presaging the rude and *sharking* kind of life, unto which his progeny was ordained. *Patrick on Gen.* xxi. 14.

Gayton lived afterwards in London in a *sharking* condition, and wrote trite things merely to get bread to sustain him and his wife. *Wood, Ath. Ox.* ii. 271.

Sha'rker.* *n. s.* [from *shark*.] One who lives upon the shark; an artful fellow.

A hungry renegado, a dirty *sharker* about the Romish court, who only scribbles that he may dine. *Sir H. Wotton, Lett. to M. Velserus*, (1612.)

Sha'rking.* *n. s.* [from *shark*.] Petty rapine; trick.

Thou wouldest never be thus covetous, thou wouldest never use this *sharking*, nor these dishonest tricks, if thou didst believe. *Dr. Westfield, Serm.* (1646,) p. 164.

SHARP. *adj.* [ꞅceaꞃp, Saxon; *scherpe*, Dutch.]

1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt.

She hath tied
Sharp tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here. *Shakspeare.*

In Ireland have I seen this stubborn Cade
Oppose himself against a troop of kerns;
And fought so long, till that his thighs with darts
Were almost like a *sharp* quill'd porcupine. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Thy tongue deviseth mischiefs, like a *sharp* razor working deceitfully. *Ps.* lii. 2.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and smoothen away the extuberances left by the *sharp* pointed grooving tools, and bring the work into a perfect shape. *Moxon.*

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse.

The form of their heads is narrow and *sharp*, that they may the better cut the air in their swift flight. *More.*

There was seen some miles in the sea a great pillar of light, not *sharp*, but in form of a column or cylinder, rising a great way up towards heaven. *Bacon.*

To come near the point, and draw unto a *sharper* angle, they do not only speak and practise truth, but really desire its enlargement. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Their embryon atoms
Light arm'd or heavy, *sharp*, smooth, light, or slow. *Milton, P. L.*

It is so much the firmer by how much broader the bottom and *sharper* the top. *Temple.*

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern,
And untaught Indian, on the stream did glide,
Ere *sharp* keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,
Or fin-like oars did spread from either side. *Dryden.*

3. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive.

Now as fine in his apparel as if he would make me in love with a cloak, and verse for verse with the *sharpest* witted lover in Arcadia. *Sidney.*

If we had nought but sense, each living wight,
Which we call brute, would be more *sharp* than we. *Davies.*
Sharp to the world, but thoughtless of renown,
They plot not on the stage, but on the town. *Dryden.*

There is nothing makes men *sharper*, and sets their hands and wits more at work, than want. *Addison on Italy.*

Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the *sharpest* philosophers have never yet arrived at clear and distinct ideas. *Watts.*

4. Quick, as of sight or hearing.

As the *sharpest* eye discerneth nought,
Except the sun-beams in the air do shine;
So the best soul, with her reflecting thought,
Sees not herself, without some light divine. *Davies.*
To *sharp*-eyed Reason this would seem untrue;
But reason I through love's false opticks view. *Dryden.*

5. Sour without astringency; sour but not austere; acid.

So we, if children young diseased we find,
Anoint with sweets the vessel's foremost parts,
To make them taste the potions *sharp* we give;
They drink deceiv'd, and so deceiv'd they live. *Spenser.*
Sharp-tasted citrons Median climes produce;
Bitter the rind, but generous is the juice. *Dryden.*

Different simple ideas are sometimes expressed by the same word, as sweet and *sharp* are applied to the objects of hearing and tasting. *Watts.*

6. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noise; not flat.

In whistling you contract the mouth, and, to make it more *sharp*, men use their finger. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Let one whistle at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the sound strikes so *sharp* as you can scarce endure it. *Bacon.*

For the various modulation of the voice, the upper end of the windpipe is endued with several cartilages to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or *sharp*. *Ray.*

7. Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastick.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than *sharp* words, let it lie on my head. *Shakspeare.*

How often may we meet with those who are one while courteous, but within a small time after are so supercilious, *sharp*, troublesome, fierce and exceptious, that they are not only short of the true character of friendship, but become the very sores and burdens of society! *South.*

Cease contention: be thy words severe,
Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear. *Dryden.*

8. Severe; quick to punish; cruel; severely rigid.

There, gentle Hermia, may I marry thee;
And to that place the *sharp* Athenian law
Cannot pursue us. *Shakspeare.*

9. Eager; hungry; keen upon a quest.

My faulcon now is *sharp* and passing empty,
And 'till she stoop, she must not be full gorg'd;
For then she never looks upon her lure. *Shakspeare.*
The *sharp* desire I had
Of tasting. *Milton, P. L.*

10. Painful; afflictive.

That she may feel
How *sharper* than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a thankless child. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He caused his father's friends to be cruelly tortured; grieving to see them live to whom he was so much beholden, and therefore rewarded them with such *sharp* payment. *Knolles.*

Death becomes
His final remedy; and after life
Try'd in *sharp* tribulation, and refin'd
By faith, and faithful works. *Milton, P. L.*

It is a very small comfort that a plain man, lying under a *sharp* fit of the stone, receives from this sentence. *Tillotson.*

11. Fierce; ardent; fiery.

Their piety feign'd,
In *sharp* contest of battle found no aid. *Milton, P. L.*
A *sharp* assault already is begun;
Their murdering guns play fiercely on the walls. *Dryden.*

12. Attentive; vigilant.

Sharp at her utmost ken she cast her eyes,
And somewhat floating from afar descries. *Dryden.*

Is a man bound to look out *sharp* to plague himself, and to take care that he slips no opportunity of being unhappy? *Collier.*

A clergyman, established in a competent living, is not under the necessity of being so *sharp* and exacting. *Swift.*

13. Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold.

The windpipe is continually moistened with a glutinous humour, issuing out of small glandules in its inner coat, to fence it against the *sharp* air. *Ray.*

Nor here the sun's meridian rays had pow'r,
Nor wind *sharp* piercing, nor the rushing show'r,
The verdant arch so close its texture kept. *Pope, Odyss.*

14. Subtile; nice; witty; acute: of things.

Sharp and subtile discourses procure very great applause; but being laid in the balance with that which sound experience plainly delivereth, they are overweighed. *Hooker.*

The instances you mention are the strongest and *sharpest* that can be urged. *Digby.*

15. [Among workmen.] Hard.

They make use of the *sharpest* sand, that being best for mortar, to lay bricks and tiles in. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

16. Emaciated; lean.

His visage drawn he felt to *sharp* and spare. *Milton, P. L.*

SHARP. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A sharp or acute sound.

It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing *sharps*. *Shakspeare.*

2. A pointed weapon; small sword; rapier. Low word.

If butchers had but the manners to go to *sharps*, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs. *Collier.*

To SHARP.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make keen.

Whom the whetstone *sharps* to eat,
They cry, milstones are good meat. *B. Jonson.*

2. To render quick.

Much more me needs —
To *sharp* my sense with sundry beauties' view,
And steal from each some part of ornament. *Spenser, Sonn. pref. to F. Q.*

To SHARP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play thievish tricks.

I live upon what's my own; whereas your scandalous life is only cheating or *sharping* one half of the year, and starving the other. *L'Estrange.*

To SHA'RPEN.† *v. a.* [Sax. ſceaȷȷan, ſceȷȷan.]

1. To make keen; to edge; to point.

The weaker their helps are, the more their need is to *sharpen* the edge of their own industry. *Hooker.*

The Israelites went down to the Philistines to *sharpen* every man his share and his coulter. *1 Sam.* xiii. 20.

His severe wrath shall he *sharpen* for a sword. *Wisd.* v. 20.

The grating of a saw, when *sharpen'd*, offends so much as it setteth the teeth on edge. *Bacon.*

The squadron bright, *sharpening* in mooned horns
Their phalanx. *Milton, P. L.*

It may contribute to his misery, heighten the anguish, and *sharpen* the sting of conscience, and so add fury to the everlasting flames, when he shall reflect upon the abuse of wealth and greatness. *South.*

No: 'tis resistance that inflames desire;
Sharpens the darts of love, and blows the fire. *Dryden.*
Ere ten moons had *sharpen'd* either horn,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryden.*
Her nails are *sharpen'd* into pointed claws,
Her hands bear half her weight, and turn to paws. *Addison.*

2. To make quick, ingenious, or acute.

Overmuch quickness of wit, either given by nature, or *sharpen'd* by study, doth not commonly bring greatest learning, best manners, or happiest life in the end. *Ascham.*

3. To make quicker of sense.

The air — *sharpen'd* his visual ray
To objects distant far. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To make eager or hungry.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite. *Shakspeare.*

Such an assurance as will *sharpen* men's desires, and quicken their endeavours for obtaining a lesser good, ought to inspire men with more vigour in pursuit of what is greater. *Tillotson.*

5. To make fierce or angry.

Mine enemy *sharpeneth* his eyes upon me. *Job*, xvi. 9.

6. To make biting, sarcastick, or severe.

My haughty soul would swell;
Sharpen each word, and threaten in my eyes. *Smith.*

7. To make less flat; more piercing to the ears.

Enclosures not only preserve sound, but increase and *sharpen* it. *Bacon.*

8. To make sour.

To SHA'RPEN.* *v. n.* To grow sharp.

Now she *sharpens;* well said, whetstone!
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

SHA'RPER. *n. s.* [from *sharp.*] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a rascal.

Sharpers, as pikes, prey upon their own kind. *L'Estrange.*

He should retrench what he lost to *sharpers*, and spent upon puppet-plays, to apply it to that use. *Arbuthnot.*

I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, supercargoes, *sharpers*, and directors. *Pope.*

SHA'RPLY.† *adv.* [ſcearplice, Sax.]

1. With keenness; with good edge or point.
2. Severely; rigorously; roughly.

They are more *sharply* to be chastised and reformed than the rude Irish, which being very wild at the first, are now become more civil. *Spenser.*

3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously.

The mind and memory are more *sharply* exercised in comprehending another man's things than our own. *B. Jonson.*

4. Afflictively; painfully.

At the arrival of the English ambassadors, the soldiers were *sharply* assailed with wants. *Hayward.*

5. With quickness.

You contract your eye when you would see *sharply;* and erect your ear when you would hear attentively. *Bacon.*

6. Judiciously; acutely; wittily.

SHA'RPNESS.† *n. s.* [ſcearpneſſe, Sax.]

1. Keenness of edge or point.

Palladius neither suffering us nor himself to take in hand the party till the afternoon; when we were to fight in troops, not differing otherwise from earnest, but that the *sharpness* of the weapons was taken away. *Sidney.*

A second glance came gliding like the first;
And he who saw the *sharpness* of the dart,
Without defence receiv'd it in his heart. *Dryden.*

2. Not obtuseness.

Force consisteth in the roundings and raisings of the work, according as the limbs do more or less require it; so as the beholder shall spy no *sharpness* in the bordering lines. *Wotton.*

3. Sourness without austereness.

There is a *sharpness* in vinegar, and there is a *sharpness* in pain, in sorrow, and in reproach; there is a *sharp* eye, a *sharp* wit, and a *sharp* sword: but there is not one of these several *sharpnesses* the same as another of them; and a *sharp* east wind is different from them all. *Watts, Logick.*

Provoking sweat extremely, and taking away all *sharpness* from whatever you put in, must be of good effect in the cure of the gout. *Temple.*

4. Severity of language; satirical sarcasm.

There's gold for thee,
Thou must not take my former *sharpness* ill,
I will employ thee back again. *Shakspeare.*

Some did all folly with just *sharpness* blame,
While others laugh'd and scorn'd them into shame;
But, of these two, the last succeeded best,
As men aim rightest, when they shoot in jest. *Dryden.*

The *sharpness* of his satyr, next to himself, falls most heavily on his friends. *Dryden.*

This is a subject of which it is hard to speak without satyrical *sharpness* and particular reflections on many churches of Christians. *Sprat.*

5. Painfulness: afflictiveness.

At this time
We sweat and bleed; the friend hath lost his friend;
And the best quarrels in the heat are curst
By those that feel their *sharpness*. *Shakspeare.*

Not a single death only that then attended this profession; but the terror and *sharpness* of it was redoubled in the manner and circumstances. *South.*

6. Intellectual acuteness; ingenuity; wit.

Till Arianism had made it a matter of great *sharpness* and subtilty of wit to be a sound believing Christian, men were not curious what syllables or particles of speech they used. *Hooker.*

The daring of the soul proceeds from thence,
Sharpness of wit and active diligence. *Dryden.*

The son returned with strength of constitution, *sharpness* of understanding, and skill in languages. *Addison.*

7. Quickness of senses.

If the understanding or faculty of the soul be like unto bodily sight, not of equal *sharpness* in all; what can be more convenient than that, even as the dark-sighted man is directed by the clear about things visible, so likewise in matters of deeper discourse the wise in heart doth shew the simple where his way lieth. *Hooker.*

SHARP-SET. *adj.* [*sharp* and *set.*]

1. Hungry; ravenous.

The seely dove
Two *sharp-set* hawks do her on each side hem,
And she knows not which way to fly from them. *Brown.*

An eagle *sharp-set*, looking about her for her prey, spy'd a leveret. *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; vehemently desirous.

Basilius forced her to stay, tho' with much ado, she being *sharp-set* upon the fulfilling of a shrewd office, in overlooking Philoclea. *Sidney.*

Our senses are *sharp-set* on pleasures. *L'Estrange.*

A comedy of Johnson's, (not Ben,) held seven nights; for the town is *sharp-set* on new plays. *Pope.*

SHARP-SIGHTED. *adj.* [*sharp* and *sight.*] Having quick sight.

If she were the body's quality,
Then would she be with it sick, maim'd, and blind;
But we perceive where these privations be,
An healthy, perfect, and *sharp-sighted* mind. *Davies.*

I am not so *sharp-sighted* as those who have discerned this rebellion contriving from the death of Q. Elizabeth. *Clarendon.*

Your majesty's clear and *sharpsighted* judgement has as good a title to give law in matters of this nature, as in any other. *Denham.*

Nothing so fierce but love will soften, nothing so *sharp-sighted* in other matters but it throws a mist before the eyes on't. *L'Estrange.*

SHARP-VISAGED. *adj.* [*sharp* and *visaged.*] Having a sharp countenance.

The Welsh that inhabit the mountains are commonly *sharp-visaged*. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

SHARP-WITTED.* *adj.* [*sharp* and *witted.*] Having an acute mind.

I have known a number of dull-sighted, very *sharp-witted* men. *Wotton, of Education.*

SHASH.* See SASH.

SHA'STER.* *n. s.* The Gentoo scriptures in general. *Halhed.*

The Banians deliver, that this booke called by them the *shaster*, or the booke of their written word, consisted of these three tracts. The first whereof contained their moral law: — the second unfolded their ceremonial law: — the third distinguished them into certain casts or tribes, &c.
Lord, Discov. of the Banians, (1630,) p. 40.

To SHA'TTER.† *v. a.* [ſcaterian, Sax. *schetteren*, Teut.]

1. To break at once into many pieces; to break so as to scatter the parts.

He rais'd a sigh so piteous and profound,
That it did seem to *shatter* all his bulk,
And rend his being. *Shakspeare.*

* Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never sear,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with forc'd fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. *Milton, Lycidas.*

They escape dissolution, because they can scarce ever meet with an agent minute, and swiftly enough moved, to *shatter* or dissociate the combined parts. *Boyle.*

A monarchy was *shattered* to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects, into a multitude of little governments. *Locke.*

Black from the stroke above, the smouldering pine,
Stands as a *shatter'd* trunk. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued attention.

A man of a loose, volatile, and *shattered* humour, thinks only by fits and starts. *Norris.*

To SHA'TTER. *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force applied, into fragments.

Of bodies some are fragil; and some are tough and not fragil; and in the breaking, some fragil bodies break but where the force is; some *shatter* and fly in many places. *Bacon.*

SHA'TTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

Stick the candle so loose, that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce, and break it into *shatters.* *Swift.*

SHA'TTERBRAINED.† } SHA'TTERPATED. } *adj.* [from *shatter*, *brain*, and *pate.*] Inattentive; not consistent. A low word.

You cannot, without doing violence to your discretion, but conclude, that religion and devotion are far from being the mere effects of ignorance and imposture, whatever some *shatterbrained* and debauched persons would fain persuade themselves and others. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. iii.

SHA'TTERY. *adj.* [from *shatter.*] Disunited; not compact; easily falling into many parts; loose of texture.

A brittle *shattery* sort of spar, found in form of a white sand chiefly in the perpendicular fissures amongst the ores of metal. *Woodward.*

To SHAVE.† *v. a.* preterite *shaved*, part. *shaved* or *shaven.* [ſcaɼan, ſcæɼan, Saxon; *schaeven*, Dutch.]

1. To pare off with a razor.

He that is to be cleansed shall *shave* off all his hair. *Leviticus.*

Zelim was the first of the Ottomans that did *shave* his beard: a bashaw ask'd, why he alter'd the custom of his predecessors? He answered, Because you bashaws may not lead me by the beard, as you did them. *Bacon.*

Dost thou not know this *shaven* pate? Truly it is a great man's head. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

I caused the hair of his head to be *shaved* off. *Wiseman.*

2. To pare close to the surface.

Sweet bird!
Thee chantress, oft the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even-song:
And, missing thee, I walk unseen
On the dry smooth-*shaven* green. *Milton, Il Pens.*

The bending scythe
Shaves all the surface of the waving green. *Gay.*

3. To skim by passing near, or slightly touching.

He *shaves* with level wing the deep; then soars
Up to the fiery concave towering high. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To cut in thin slices.

Make some medley of earth, with some other plants bruised or *shaven* in leaf or root. *Bacon.*

5. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.

SHAVE-GRASS. *n. s.* [*equisetum*, Lat.] An herb.

SHA'VELING.† *n. s.* [from *shave.*] A man shaved; a friar, or religious. Used in contempt; and introduced into the language about the time of the Reformation by the protestants, in order to designate a Romish priest.

Shavelynges of prodigious beastlinesse.
Bale on the Revel. P. ii. k. 7.

Of elfes, there be no such things; only by bald friars and knavish *shavelings* so feigned. *Spenser.*

Let their *shavelings* speak for themselves.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 37.

SHA'VER.† *n. s.* [from *shave*; Sax. ſcæɼeɼe.]

1. A man that practises the art of shaving.

The *shaver* might easily have cut his [Sampson's] throat, being asleep. *Bp. Richardson on the O. Test.* p. 67.

2. A man closely attentive to his own interest.

My lord
Was now dispos'd to crack a jest,
And bid friend Lewis go in quest;
This Lewis is a cunning *shaver.* *Swift.*

3. A robber; a plunderer.

They fell all into the hands of the cruel mountain-people, living for the most part by theft, and waiting for wrecks, as hawks for their prey: by these *shavers* the Turks were stript of all they had. *Knolles.*

SHA'VING. *n. s.* [from *shave.*] A thin slice pared off from any body.

Take lignum aloes in gross *shavings*, steep them in sack, changed twice, till the bitterness be drawn forth; then take the *shavings* forth and dry them in the shade, and beat them to powder. *Bacon.*

By electrick bodies I do not conceive only such as take up *shavings*, straws, and light bodies, but such as attract all bodies palpable whatsoever. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The *shavings* are good for the fining of wine. *Mortimer.*

SHAW.† *n. s.* [ſcua, Sax. a shade; *schawe*, Dutch; *skugga*, Icel.] A small shady wood in a valley: an old word, and still common in many parts of England, especially in Kent and Surrey.

I will abide under the *shawe.* *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.

Whither ridest thou under this grene *shaw*?
Chaucer, Fr. Tale.

When *shaws* been sheene. *Old Ballad of Robin Hood.*

SHA'WFOWL. *n. s.* [*shaw* and *fowl.*] An artificial fowl made by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

SHAWL.* *n. s.* A part of modern female dress, brought from India into this country; a kind of cloak.

Negro nymphs in linsey-wolsey *shawls.*
Boswell, Prol. to Variety.

SHA'WM. *n. s.* [*schalmey*, Teut.] A hautboy; a cornet: written likewise *shalm.*

With trumpets also and *shawms.* *Ps. Comm. Prayer.*

SHE.† *pronoun.* In oblique cases *her.* [Norman, *sche*; Sax. ſcæ, ſco. Lye. The ancient Eng. word is *scho*; and *shoo*, according to Grose, is continued in some parts of the north.]

1. The female pronoun demonstrative; the woman: the woman before mentioned.

She, of whom the ancients seem'd to prophesy,
When they call'd virtues by the name of *she*;
She, in whom virtue was so much refin'd,
That for allay unto so pure a mind
She took the weaker sex. *Donne.*

This once disclos'd,
The ladies did change favours, and then we,
Following the signs, woo'd but the sign of *she.* *Shakspeare.*

What, at any time, have you heard *her* say? *Shakspeare.*

The most upright of mortal men was he;
The most sincere, and holy woman, *she.* *Dryden.*

2. It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely, with some degree of contempt.

The *shes* of Italy shall not betray
Mine interest, and his honour. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Lady, you are the cruell'st *she* alive,
If you will lead these graces to the grave,
And leave the world no copy. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*
I was wont
To load my *she* with knacks, I wou'd have ransack'd
The pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

3. The female; not the male.
I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the *she* bear,
To win thee, lady. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
The nightingale, if *she* would sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, wou'd be thought
No better a musician than the wren. *Shakspeare.*
He-lions are hirsute, and have great manes, the *shes* are smooth like cats. *Bacon.*
Stand it in Judah's chronicles confest,
That David's son, by impious passion mov'd,
Smote a *she*-slave, and murder'd what he lov'd. *Prior.*

SHEAF.† *n. s. sheaves*, plural. [ꞅceaꝼ, Sax. *schoof*, Dutch; from ꞅceoꝼan, to shove or thrust together. Junius.]

1. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry.
These be the *sheaves* that honour's harvest bears,
The seed thy valiant acts, the world the field. *Fairfax.*
He beheld a field,
Part arable and tilth; whereon were *sheaves*
New-reap'd; the other part sheep-walks and folds. *Milton, P. L.*
The reaper fills his greedy hands,
And binds the golden *sheaves* in brittle bands. *Dryden.*

2. Any bundle or collection held together.
She vanish'd;
The *sheaf* of arrows shook and rattled in the case. *Dryden.*
In the knowledge of bodies, we must glean what we can; since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences, grasp at a time whole *sheaves*; and in bundles comprehend the nature of whole species. *Locke.*

To SHEAF.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make sheaves.
They that reap, must *sheaf* and bind. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

To SHEAL. *v. a.* To shell. See SHALE.
That's a *shealed* peascod. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To SHEAR.† preter. *shore*, or *sheared*; part. pass. *shorn*. [ꞅceaꞃan, ꞅciꞃan, Saxon. See *To* SHARE. *Potshare* was anciently *potscar*. Ray. This word is more frequently written *sheer*, but *sheer* cannot analogically form *shore* or *shorn*; *shear*, *shore*, *shorn*; as *tear*, *tore*, *torn*.]

1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet.
So many days, my ewes have been with young;
So many weeks, ere the poor fools will yean;
So many months, ere I shall *sheer* the fleece. *Shakspeare.*
Laban went to *sheer* his sheep. *Gen.* xxxi. 19.
When wool is new *shorn*, they set pails of water by in the same room to increase its weight. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
To lay my head, and hallow'd pledge
Of all my strength, in the lascivious lap
Of a deceitful concubine, who *shore* me,
Like a tame weather, all my precious fleece. *Milton, S. A.*
The same ill taste of sense would serve to join
Dog foxes in the yoke, and *sheer* the swine. *Dryden.*
May'st thou henceforth sweetly sleep,
Sheer, swains, oh *sheer* your softest sheep
To swell his couch. *Gay.*
O'er the congenial dust enjoin'd to *shear*
The graceful curl, and drop the tender tear. *Pope.*

2. To cut by interception.
The sharp and toothed edge of the nether chap strikes into a canal cut into the bone of the upper; and the toothed protuberance of the upper into a canal in the nether: by which means he easily *sheers* the grass whereon he feeds. *Grew.*

3. To cut down as by the sickle; to reap. North. [*skaera*, Su. Goth.] This is also old in our language.
She pulleth up some [herbs] by the roote,
And many with a knife she *shereth*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.

To SHEAR.† *v. n.* [In navigation.]
1. To make an indirect course.
2. To pierce.
As a *sheering* wind, it killeth all in the bud. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel.* L. 2. b.

SHEAR. } *n. s.* [from the verb. It is seldom used
SHEARS. } in the singular, but is found once in Dryden.]

1. An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin, between which the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears* are a larger, and *scissars* a smaller instrument of the same kind. Pope uses *shears* for *scissars*.
Alas! thought Philoclea to herself, your *sheers* come too late to clip the bird's wings that already is flown away. *Sidney.*
Why do you bend such solemn brows on me?
Think you I bear the *shears* of destiny?
Have I commandment on the pulse of life? *Shakspeare.*
The fates prepar'd their sharpen'd *shears*. *Dryden.*
When the fleece is shorn,
Then their defenceless limbs the brambles tear;
Short of their wool, and naked from the *sheer*. *Dryden.*
That people live and die, I knew
An hour ago, as well as you;
And if fate spins us longer years,
Or is in haste to take the *shears*,
I know, we must both fortunes try,
And bear our evils, wet or dry. *Prior.*
How happy should we be if we had the privilege of employing the *sheers*, for want of a mint, upon foreign gold, by clipping it into half-crowns! *Swift.*
Fate urg'd the *sheers* and cut the sylph in twain,
But airy substance soon unites again. *Pope.*
Beneath the *shears* they felt no lasting smart,
They lost but fleeces, while I lost a heart. *Gay.*

2. The denomination of the age of sheep.
When sheep is one *shear*, they will have two broad teeth before; when two *shear*, four; when three, six; when four, eight: and after that, their mouths break. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing in the form of the blades of *shears*.

4. Wings, in Spenser.
Two sharp-wing'd *sheers*
Deck'd with divers plumes, like painted jays,
Were fix'd at his back to cut his airy ways. *Spenser.*

SHEARD. *n. s.* [ꞅceaꞃð, Saxon.] A fragment. It is now commonly written *shard*, and applied only to fragments of earthen ware.
There shall not be found in the bursting of it a *sheard* to take fire from the hearth, or to take water withal out of the pit. *Isa.* xxx. 14.

SHEA'RER.† *n. s.* [from *shear*.]
1. One that clips with shears; particularly one that fleeces sheep.
Of other care they little reckoning make,
Than how to scramble at the *shearers'* feast,
And shove away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton, Lycidas.*
Was he to be led as a lamb to the slaughter, patient and resigned as a sheep before her *shearers*? *Rogers.*
2. In the north of England, a reaper.

SHEA'RMAN. *n. s.* [*shear* and *man*.] He that shears.
Thy father was a plaisterer,
And thou thyself a *shearman*. *Shakspeare.*

SHEA'RWATER. *n. s.* [*laurus niger*.] A fowl. *Ainsworth.*

SHEATH.† *n. s.* [ꞅcæðe, Sax. *schede*, Teut. *scheyd*, Germ. from *scheiden*, to separate; ꞅceaðan, Sax. the same. Wachter, and Mr. H. Tooke.] The case of any thing; the scabbard of a weapon.

The dead knight's sword out of his *sheath* he drew,
With which he cut a lock off all their hair. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Doth not each look a flash of light'ning feel,
Which spares the body's *sheath*, yet melts the steel? *Cleaveland.*
Swords, by the lightning's subtile force distill'd,
And the cold *sheath* with running metal fill'd. *Addison.*

To SHEATH. / *To* SHEATHE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose in a sheath or scabbard; to inclose in any case.
This drawn but now against my sovereign's breast,
Before 'tis *sheath'd*, shall give him peace and rest. *Waller.*
In his hair one hand he wreaths,
His sword, the other, in his bosom *sheaths*. *Denham.*
Is this her hate to him, his love to me!
'Tis in my breast she *sheaths* her dagger now. *Dryden.*
The left foot naked, when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they *sheath* the right. *Dryden.*
The leopard, and all of this kind as goes, keeps the claws of his forefeet turned up from the ground and *sheathed* in the skin of his toes, whereby he preserves them sharp for rapine, extending them only when he leaps at the prey. *Grew.*

2. [In philosophy.] To obtund any acrid particles.
Those active parts of a body are of differing natures when *sheath'd* up, or wedged in amongst others in the texture of a concrete; and when extricated from these impediments. *Boyle.*
Other substances opposite to acrimony are called demulcent or mild; because they blunt or *sheath* those sharp salts, as pease and beans. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To fit with a sheath.
There was no link to colour Peter's hat,
Walter's dagger was not come from *sheathing*. *Shakspeare.*

4. To defend the main body by an outward covering.
It were to be wished that the whole navy throughout were *sheathed* as some are. *Ralegh.*

SHEA'THLESS.* *adj.* [from *sheath.*] Without a sheath.
The fatal cause was now at last explor'd,
Her veil she knew, and saw his *sheathless* sword. *Eusden, Ov. Met.* 4.

SHEATHWINGED. *adj.* [*sheath* and *wing.*] Having hard cases which are folded over the wings.
Some insects fly with four wings, as all vaginipennous, or *sheathwinged* insects, as beetles and dorrs. *Brown.*

SHEA'THY. *adj.* [from *sheath.*] Forming a sheath.
With a needle put aside the short and *sheathy* cases on earwigs' backs, and you may draw forth two wings. *Brown.*

SHEA'VED.* *adj.* [from *sheaves.*] Made of straw.
Her hair, nor loose nor ty'd in formal plait,
Proclaim'd in her a careless hand of pride;
For some, untuck'd, descended her *sheav'd* hat,
Hanging her pale and pined cheek beside. *Shakspeare, Lov. Complaint.*

SHE'CKLATON.† *n. s.* A corruption of the Fr. *ciclaton*, which originally signified a circular robe of state, from the low Lat. *cyclas*; and afterwards the cloth of gold, of which such robes were generally made. Spenser was mistaken in his notion that the quilted Irish jacket had any resemblance to this robe in which Chaucer has dressed Sir Thopas. Tyrwhitt.
He went to fight against the giant in his robe of *shecklaton*, which is that kind of gilded leather with which they use to embroider the Irish jackets. *Spenser.*

To SHED. *v. a.* [ſceban, Sax.]

1. To effuse; to pour out; to spill.
The painful service, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankless country, are requited
But with that surname of Coriolanus. *Shakspeare.*
Cromwell, I did not think to *shed* a tear
In all my miseries. *Shakspeare.*
For this is my blood which is *shed* for many, for the remission of sins. *St. Matt.* xxvi. 28.
Some think one general soul fills ev'ry brain,
As the bright sun *sheds* light in ev'ry star. *Davies.*
Around its entry nodding poppies grow,
And all cool simples that sweet rest bestow;
Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains,
And passing, *sheds* it on the silent plains. *Dryden.*
You seem'd to mourn another lover dead,
My sighs you gave him, and my tears you *shed*. *Dryden.*
Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:
'Tis love of honour, and his country's good;
The consul, not the father, *sheds* the blood. *Dryden.*
In these lone walls, their days eternal bound,
These moss-grown domes with spiry turrets crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows *shed* a solemn light;
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

2. To scatter; to let fall.
Trees that bring forth their leaves late, and cast them late, are more lasting than those that sprout their leaves early, or *shed* them betimes. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
So the returning year be blest,
As his infant months bestow,
Springing wreaths for William's brow;
As his summer's youth shall *shed*
Eternal sweets around Maria's head. *Prior.*

To SHED. *v. n.* To let fall its parts.
White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and black as they stand. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

SHED.† *n. s.* [ſceb, Sax. a shade.]

1. A slight temporary covering.
The first Aletes born in lowly *shed*,
Of parents base, a rose sprung from a bride. *Fairfax.*
Though he his house of polish'd marble build,
With jasper floor'd, and carved cedar ceil'd;
Yet shall it ruin like the moth's frail cell,
Or *sheds* of reeds, which summer's heat repel. *Sandys.*
In such a season born, when scarce a *shed*
Could be obtain'd to shelter him or me
From the bleak air. *Milton, P. R.*
So all our minds with his conspire to grace
The Gentiles' great apostle, and deface
Those state-obscuring *sheds*, that like a chain
Seem'd to confine and fetter him again. *Waller.*
Those houses then were caves, or homely *sheds*,
With twining osiers fenc'd, and moss their beds. *Dryden.*
An hospitable house they found,
A homely *shed*; the roof, not far from ground,
Was thatch'd with reeds and straw together bound. *Dryden.*
Then out he steals, and finds where by the head
Their horse hung fasten'd underneath a *shed*. *Betterton.*
Her various kinds by various fortunes led,
Commence acquaintance, underneath a *shed*. *Swift.*
Weak as the Roman chief, who strove to hide
His father's cot, and once his father's pride,
By casing a low *shed* of rural mould
With marble walls, and roof adorn'd with gold. *Harte.*

2. In composition. Effusion; as blood-*shed*. [from the verb.]

SHE'DDER. *n. s.* [from *shed.*] A spiller; one who sheds.
A *shedder* of blood shall surely die. *Ezek.* xviii. 10.

SHEEN.† / SHEE'NY. *adj.* [This was probably only the old pronunciation of *shine*. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Sax. ſcen, ſcene, bright, clear, shining; and anciently written *shene*.] Bright; glittering; shewy: fair. A word now not in use.
That lewd ribbald, with vile lust advanc'd,
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To spoil her dainty corse so fair and *sheen*. *Spenser, F. Q.*
When he was all dight, he took his way
Into the forest, that he might be seen
Of the wild beasts, in his new glory *sheen*. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*
Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear or spangled star-light *sheen*. *Shakspeare.*

Up rose each warrior bold and brave,
Glistering in filed steel and armour *sheen*. *Fairfax.*
Out of the hierarchies of angels *sheen*,
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the rest. *Fairfax.*
By the rushy-fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the osier dank,
My sliding chariot stays,
Thick set with agat, or the azure *sheen*,
Of turquois blue, and emerald green. *Milton, Comus.*
Or did of late earth's sons besiege the wall
Of *sheeny* heaven? *Milton, Ode.*

SHEEN. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Brightness; splendour. Not now used.

Mercy will sit between,
Thron'd in celestial *sheen*. *Milton, Ode.*
Far above, in spangled *sheen*,
Celestial Cupid, her fam'd son advanc'd,
Holds his dear Psyche sweet entranc'd. *Milton, Comus.*

SHEEP.† *n. s.* plural likewise *sheep*. [ʃceap, Saxon; of which the plural was ʃcep; *schaep*, Dutch; probably from the Gr. σκέπω, to cover, as Junius and others have supposed; both because the wool of the animal has been used for coverings, or garments; and because itself is well clothed or covered.]

1. The animal that bears wool: remarkable for its usefulness and innocence.

Fire the brambles, snare the birds, and steep
In wholesome water-falls the fleecy *sheep*. *Dryden.*
Of substances there are two sorts of ideas; one of single substances, as they exist separately, as a man or *sheep*. *Locke.*

2. [In contempt.] A foolish silly fellow. *Ainsworth.*

3. [In theology.] The people, considered as under the direction of God, or of their pastor.

We are his people, and the *sheep* of his pasture. *Psalms.*

To SHEE'PBITE. *v. n.* [*sheep* and *bite*.] To use petty thefts.

Shew your knave's visage, with a pox to you; shew your *sheepbiting* face, and be hanged. *Shakspeare.*

SHEE'PBITER. *n. s.* [from *sheepbite*.] A petty thief.

His gate like a *sheepbiter* fleering aside. *Tusser.*
Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally *sheepbiter* come to some notable shame? *Shakspeare.*
There are political *sheepbiters*, as well as pastoral: betrayers of publick trusts, as well as of private. *L'Estrange.*

SHEE'PCOT. *n. s.* [*sheep* and *cot*.] A little enclosure for sheep.

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
From low farms, *sheepcots* and mills
Inforce their charity. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd,
From whose high top to ken the prospect round,
If cottage were in view, *sheepcot* or herd;
But cottage, herd, or *sheepcot* none he saw. *Milton, P. R.*

SHEE'PFOLD. *n. s.* [*sheep* and *fold*.] The place where sheep are enclosed.

The bear, the lion, terrors of the plain,
The *sheepfold* scatter'd and the shepherd slain. *Prior.*

SHEE'PHOOK. *n. s.* [*sheep* and *hook*.] A hook fastened to a pole by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.

The one carried a crosier of balm-wood, the other a pastoral staff of cedar like a *sheep-hook*. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*
If you dare think of deserving our charms,
Away with your *sheephook*, and take to your arms. *Dryden.*

SHEE'PISH.† *adj.* [from *sheep*.]

1. Relating to sheep. Not in use.

How to chuse the best tar; to bring in the idle stragglers; how to excell in *sheepish* surgery; how to please Pan, and enchant the rural gods with your melodie. *Stafford's Niobe*, P. ii. (1611,) p. 218.

2. Bashful; over-modest; timorously and meanly diffident.

Wanting change of company, he will, when he comes abroad, be a *sheepish* or conceited creature. *Locke.*

SHEE'PISHLY.* *adv.* [from *sheepish*.] Timorously; with mean diffidence.

It is the part of a good-natured man, neither so rigidly to insist upon the punctilios of his liberty and property, as to refuse a glass recommended to him by civility; nor yet on the other side *sheepishly* submit himself to be taxed in his drink. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. i.

SHEE'PISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *sheepish*.] Bashfulness; mean and timorous diffidence.

Thy gentry bleats, as if thy native cloth
Transfus'd a *sheepishness* into thy story. *Herbert.*
Sheepishness and ignorance of the world, are not consequences of being bred at home. *Locke.*
Without success, let a man be never so hardy, he will have some degree of *sheepishness*. *Grew.*

SHEE'PMASTER. *n. s.* [*sheep* and *master*.] A feeder of sheep.

A nobleman was a great grasier, and *sheepmaster*. *Bacon.*

SHEEP'S EYE.† *n. s.* [*sheep* and *eye*.] A modest diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses. Dr. Johnson. — Rather, a kind of leer, a wishful glance.

Cast a *sheep's eye* behind you: in, before me. *Dryden.*
Hard is our lot, who, seldom doom'd to eat,
Cast a *sheep's-eye* on this forbidden meat. *Warton, Prol. on the Old Winchest. Playhouse.*

SHEE'PSHEARER.* *n. s.* [*sheep* and *shearer*.] One who shears sheep.

Judah went up unto his *sheepshearers* to Timnath. *Gen.* xxxviii. 12.

SHEEPSHEA'RING. *n. s.* [*sheep* and *shear*.] The time of shearing sheep; the feast made when sheep are shorn.

There happening a great and solemn festivity, such as the *sheepshearings* used to be. *South, Serm.* ii. 356.

SHEE'PSTEALER.* *n. s.* [*sheep* and *steal*.] A thief who takes away sheep.

A *sheepstealer* is hanged for stealing. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* Pref.

SHEE'PWALK. *n. s.* [*sheep* and *walk*.] Pasture for sheep.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and tilth; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd; the other part *sheepwalks* and folds. *Milton, P. L.*

SHEER.† *adj.* [ʃcire, ʃcep, Sax. *schier*, German; *skyr*, Icel. from *skaera*, or *skira*, Su. Goth. to cleanse.] Pure; clear; unmingled.

Having viewed in a fountain *shere*
His face. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Thou *sheer*, immaculate, and silver fountain. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*
If she say, I am not fourteen pence on the score for *sheer* ale, score me up for the lying'st rogue in Christendom. *Shakspeare.*
Sheer argument is not the talent of the man; little wrested sentences are the bladders which bear him up, and he sinks downright, when he once pretends to swim without them. *Atterbury.*

SHEER. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Clean; quick; at once. Not now in use, except in low language.

Thrown by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements; from morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,
A summer's day; and with the setting sun,
Drop'd from the zenith, like a falling star,
On Lemnos. *Milton, P. L.*
The sword of Satan, with steep force to smite
Descending, and in half cut *sheer*. *Milton, P. L.*
Due entrance he disdain'd, and in contempt
At one slight bound high overleap'd all bound
Of hill or highest wall, and *sheer* within
Lights on his feet. *Milton, P. L.*

To SHEEP. *v. a.* [See SHEAR.]
I keep my birth-day; send my Phillis home
At *sheering*-time. *Dryden.*

To SHEER *off. v. n.* To steal away; to slip off clandestinely.

SHEE'RLY.* *adv.* [from *sheer.*] At once; quite; absolutely.
Search through all the memories of mankind,
And find me such a friend; he has outdone all,
Outstript them *sheerly*. *Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.*

SHEERS. *n. s.* [See SHEARS.]

SHEET.† *n. s.* [*skaut*, Goth. fimbria; ꞅceat, ꞅcet, ꞅcyt, Sax. (sicut Angl. *sheet*,) propriè est lodix, vel linteum planum atque *expansum:* postea tamen translata est vox ad plures alias res *in latum effusas;* ut, a *sheet* of lead, paper, &c. Lye, edit. Manning. *Sheet*, (whether a *sheet* for a bed, a *sheet* of water, a *sheet* of lightning, a *sheet* anchor, &c.) is the participle ꞅceat of ꞅcytan, to *cast forth*, to *throw out*. Mr. Horne Tooke.]

1. A broad and large piece of linen.
He saw heaven opened, and a vessel descending unto him, as a great *sheet*, knit at the four corners. *Acts*, x. 11.

2. The linen of a bed.
If I die before thee, shroud me
In one of these same *sheets*. *Shakspeare.*
You think none but your *sheets* are privy to your wishes. *Shakspeare.*
Some unequal bride in nobler *sheets*
Receives her lord. *Dryden.*

3. [*ecoutes*, Fr. *echoten*, Dutch.] In a ship are ropes bent to the clews of the sails, which serve in all the lower sails to hale or round off the clew of the sail; but in topsails they draw the sail close to the yard arms. *Dict.*—Dryden seems to understand it otherwise.
The little word behind the back, and undoing whisper, like pulling off a *sheet*-rope at sea, slackens the sail. *Suckling.*
Fierce Boreas drove against his flying sails,
And rent the *sheets*. *Dryden.*

4. As much paper as is made in one body.
As much love in rhime,
As could be cramm'd up in a *sheet* of paper,
Writ on both sides the leaf, margin and all. *Shakspeare.*
When I first put pen to paper, I thought all I should have to say would have been contained in one *sheet* of paper. *Locke.*
I let the refracted light fall perpendicularly upon a *sheet* of white paper upon the opposite wall. *Newton, Opt.*

5. A single complication or fold of paper in a book.

6. Any thing expanded.
Such *sheets* of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder
I never remember to have heard. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Rowling thunder roars,
And *sheets* of lightning blast the standing field. *Dryden.*
An azure *sheet* it rushes broad,
And from the loud resounding rocks below,
Dash'd in a cloud of foam. *Thomson.*

7. *Sheets* in the plural is taken for a book.
To this the following *sheets* are intended for a full and distinct answer. *Waterland.*

SHEET-*Anchor*.† *n. s.* [*sheet* and *anchor*. See SHEET. Formerly *shoot-anchor*, as Mr. H. Tooke has observed; which continued to be in use much later than he has stated.] In a ship is the largest anchor; which, in stress of weather, is the mariners' last refuge, when an extraordinary stiff gale of wind happens. *Bailey.*
This saying they make their *shootanker*.
Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 117.
His majesty did ever seeke to settle his establishment upon the faith of protestants in generalitie, as the most assured *shoote-ancre*. *Proceed. against Garnet, &c.* (1606,) sign. M. 4.

To SHEET.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with sheets.

2. To enfold in a sheet.
The *sheeted* dead
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

3. To cover as with a sheet.
Like the stag when snow the pasture *sheets*,
The barks of trees thou browsed'st. *Shakspeare.*

SHEE'TING.* *n. s.* [from *sheet.*] Cloth for making sheets.
Diapers were made in one town or district, damasks in another, *sheeting* in a third. *Bp. Berkeley, Querist*, § 522.

SHE'KEL. *n. s.* [.שקל] An ancient Jewish coin equal to four Attick drachms, or four Roman denarii, in value about 2s. 6d. sterling. *Dict.*
The Jews, albeit they detested images, yet imprinted upon their *sheckle* on one side the golden pot which had the manna, and on the other Aaron's rod. *Camden.*
The huge iron head six hundred *shekels* weighed,
And of whole bodies but one wound it made,
Able death's worst command to overdoe
Destroying life at once and carcase too. *Cowley.*
This coat of mail weighed five thousand *shekels* of brass. *Broome.*

SHE'LDAFLE. *n. s.* A chaffinch.

SHE'LDRAKE.† *n. s.* [*sheld*, speckled. A Suffolk word. Ray. Burton countenances this explanation.] A bird that preys on fishes; a kind of wild duck.
Teals, *sheldrakes*, and peckled fowls, that come hither in winter out of Scandia, Muscovy, &c.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 66.

SHE'LDUCK.† *n. s.* A kind of wild duck. See SHELDRAKE.
To preserve wild ducks, and *shellducks*, have a place walled in with a pond. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

SHELF.† *n. s.* [ꞅcylꝼ, ꞅcelꝼ, Sax.]

1. A board fixed against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it.
About his *shelves*
A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakspeare.*
Bind fast, or from their *shelves*
Your books will come and right themselves. *Swift.*

2. A sand bank in the sea; a rock under shallow water. See SHALLOW.
God wisheth none should wreck on a strange *shelf:*
To Him man's dearer than to' himself:
And, howsoever we may think things sweet,
He always gives what He knows meet;
Which who can use is happy. *B. Jonson, Forest*, iii.
Our transported souls shall congratulate each other their having now fully escaped the numerous rocks, *shelves*, and quick-sands. *Boyle.*
Near the *shelves* of Circe's shores they run,
A dang'rous coast. *Dryden.*
He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of pelf
Soon split him on the former *shelf*,
He put it out again. *Dryden.*

3. The plural is analogically *shelves;* Dryden has *shelfs*, probably by negligence.
He seiz'd the helm, his fellows cheer'd,
Turn'd short upon the *shelfs*, and madly steer'd. *Dryden.*

SHE'LFY. *adj.* [from *shelf.*]

1. Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous shallows.
Glides by the syren's cliffs a *shelfy* coast,
Long infamous for ships and sailors lost,
And white with bones. *Dryden.*

2. I know not well the meaning in this passage, perhaps rocky.

The tillable fields are in some places so tough, that the plough will scarcely cut them; and in some so *shelfy* that the corn hath much ado to fasten its root. *Carew.*

SHELL.† *n. s.* [ꞅcyll, ꞅcell, Sax. *schale*, *schelle*, Teut. *schale*, Germ. *skal*, Icel. *skalja*, M. Goth. a shell; a scale. See also SHALE.]

1. The hard covering of any thing; the external crust.

The sun is as the fire, and the exterior earth is as the *shell* of the eolipile, and the abyss as the water within it; now when the heat of the sun had pierced through the *shell* and reached the waters, it rarefied them. *Burnet, Theory.*

Whatever we fetch from under ground is only what is lodged in the *shell* of the earth. *Locke.*

2. The covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal.

Her women wear
The spoils of nations in an ear;
Chang'd for the treasure of a *shell*,
And in their loose attires do swell. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Albion
Was to Neptune recommended;
Peace and plenty spread the sails:
Venus, in her *shell* before him,
From the sands in safety bore him. *Dryden, Albion.*

The *shells* served as moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated, and afterwards freed from its investient *shell*, is of the same shape as the cavity of the *shell*. *Woodward.*

He, whom ungrateful Athens could expel,
At all times just, but when he sign'd the *shell*. *Pope.*

3. The covering of the seeds of siliquous plants.

Some fruits are contained within a hard *shell*, being the seeds of the plants. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The covering of kernels.

Chang'd loves are but chang'd sorts of meat;
And when he hath the kernel eat,
Who doth not throw away the *shell?* *Donne.*

5. The covering of an egg.

Think him as a serpent's egg,
Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mischievous,
And kill him in the *shell*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

6. The outer part of an house.

The marquis of Medina Sidonia made the *shell* of a house, that would have been a very noble building, had he brought it to perfection. *Addison on Italy.*

7. It is used for a musical instrument in poetry, from *testudo*, Latin; the first lyre being said to have been made by straining strings over the shell of a tortoise.

Less than a god they thought there could not dwell
Within the hollow of that *shell*,
That spoke so sweetly, and so well. *Dryden.*

8. The superficial part.

So devout are the Romanists about this outward *shell* of religion, that if an altar be moved, or a stone of it broken, it ought to be reconsecrated. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

9. In artillery, a bomb. See BOMB.

To SHELL.† *v. a.* [from the noun. Dr. Johnson.— Sax. aꞅcealian, aꞅcilian, to peel. So in our old lexicography, "to *shillen* out of the cods." Prompt. Parv. See also *To* SHEAL.] To take out of the shell; to strip of the shell.

To SHELL. *v. n.*

1. To fall off as broken shells.

The ulcers were cured, and the scabs *shelled* off. *Wiseman.*

2. To cast the shell.

SHE'LLDUCK.† See SHELDUCK.

SHE'LLFISH.† *n. s.* [ꞅcyl-ꝼiꞅcaꞅ, Sax.] Fish invested with a hard covering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters.

The shells, being sound, were so like those they saw upon their shores, that they never questioned but that they were the exuviæ of *shellfish*, and once belonged to the sea. *Woodward.*

SHE'LLMEAT.* *n. s.* [*shell* and *meat.*] Food consisting of shellfish.

Shelmeats may be eaten after foul hands, without any harm. *Fuller, Hol. State*, (1648,) p. 386.

SHE'LLY.† *adj.* [from *shell.*]

1. Abounding with shells.

The ocean rolling, and the *shelly* shore,
Beautiful objects, shall delight no more. *Prior.*

2. Consisting of shells.

The snail, whose tender horns being hit,
Shrinks backward in his *shelly* cave with pain. *Shakspeare, Ven. and Ad.*

The conceit of Anaximander was, that the first men and all animals were bred in some warm moisture, inclosed in crustaceous skins, as if they were various kinds of crabfish and lobsters; and so continued, till they arrived at perfect age; when their *shelly* prisons growing dry, and breaking, made way for their liberty! *Bentley, Serm.* 4.

SHE'LLWORK.* *n. s.* [*shell* and *work.*] Work made of or trimmed with shells. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

SHE'LTER.† *n. s.* [Of this word the etymology is unknown: Skinner deduces it from *shell*, Davies from ꞅcylꝺ, a shield, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius also refers to the Saxon word. The Icel. *skioldr*, a shield, is still nearer to our *shelter.*]

1. A cover from any external injury or violence.

We hear this fearful tempest sing,
Yet seek no *shelter* to avoid the storm. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

They wish the mountains now might be again
Thrown on them, as a *shelter* from his ire. *Milton, P. L.*

Heroes of old, when wounded, *shelter* sought;
But he who meets all dangers with disdain,
Ev'n in their face his ship to anchor brought,
And steeple high stood propt upon the main. *Dryden.*

They may learn experience, and avoid a cave as the worst *shelter* from rain, when they have a lover in company. *Dryden.*

The healing plant shall aid,
From storms a *shelter*, and from heat a shade. *Pope.*

2. A protector; a defender; one that gives security.

Thou hast been a *shelter* for me, and a strong tower from the enemy. *Ps.* lxi. 3.

3. The state of being covered; protection; security.

Low at his foot a spacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the stream embrac'd;
Which shade and *shelter* from the hill derives,
While the kind river wealth and beauty gives. *Denham.*

Who into *shelter* takes their tender bloom,
And forms their minds to fly from ills to come? *Young.*

To SHE'LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover from external violence.

We besought the deep to *shelter* us. *Milton.*

Those ruins *shelter'd* once his sacred head,
When he from Worc'ster's fatal battle fled,
Watch'd by the genius of this royal place. *Dryden.*

2. To defend; to protect; to succour with refuge; to harbour.

What endless honour shall you gain,
To save and *shelter* Troy's unhappy train. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. To betake to cover.

They *sheltered* themselves under a rock. *Abbot.*

Comfort thyself with such thoughts, chiefly when all earthly comforts fail thee: then do thou particularly retreat to those considerations, and *shelter* thyself under them. *Atterbury.*

4. To cover from notice. This seems less proper.

In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
Or *shelter* passion under friendship's name;
You saw my heart. *Prior.*

To SHE'LTER. *v. n.*

1. To take shelter.

There the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To give shelter.

Then seeks the farthest ooze, the *sheltering* weed,
The cavern'd bank, his old secure abode. *Thomson.*

SHE'LTERLESS. *adj.* [from *shelter.*] Harbourless; without home or refuge.

Now sad and *shelterless*, perhaps, she lies,
Where piercing winds blow sharp. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

SHE'LTERY.* *adj.* [from *shelter.*] Affording shelter.

They spend their winters under the warm and *sheltery* shores of Gibraltar and Barbary. *White's Selborne*, p. 86.

SHE'LTIE.* *n. s.* A small horse, so called in Scotland.

Shetland produces little horses, commonly called *shelties*; and they are very sprightly, though the least of the kind to be seen any where. *Martin, West. Islands.*

To SHELVE.* *v. a.* [from *shelf.*] To place on shelves.

Here he glanceth wittily at the delicacy of this scholar; from whence he descendeth to the too accurate disposing or *shelving* of his books. *Comment. on Chaucer*, (1665,) p. 10.

SHE'LVING. *adj.* [from *shelf.*] Sloping; inclining; having declivity.

Her chamber is aloft, far from the ground;
And built so *shelving*, that one cannot climb it,
Without apparent hazard of his life. *Shakspeare.*
Amidst the brake a hollow den was found,
With rocks and *shelving* arches vaulted round. *Addison.*

SHE'LVY. *adj.* [from *shelf.*] Shallow; rocky; full of banks.

I had been drowned, but that the shore was *shelvy* and shallow. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

To SHEND. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *shent* [ſcenban, Saxon; *schenden*, Dutch.]

1. To ruin; to spoil; to mischief.

Provide for thy wife, or else look to be *shent*,
Good milchcow for Winter, another for Lent. *Tusser.*
Shepherds, should it not *yshend*
Your roundels fresh, to hear a doleful verse
Of Rosalind, that Colin made? *Spenser.*
Such a dream I had of dire portent,
That much I fear my body will be *shent*;
It bodes I shall have wars. *Dryden.*

2. To disgrace; to degrade; to blame; to reproach.

Debateful strife, and cruel enmity,
The famous name of knighthood foully *shend*. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Sore bruised with the fall, he slow uprose,
And all enraged him loudly *shent*;
Disleal knight, whose coward courage chose
To wreak itself on beast. *Spenser, F. Q.*
My tongue and soul in this be hypocrites,
How in my word soever she be *shent*,
To give them seals never my soul consent. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

3. To overpower; to crush; to surpass.

She pass'd the rest as Cynthia doth *shend*
The lesser stars. *Spenser.*

4. It is, though used by Dryden, wholly obsolete.

SHE'PHERD. *n. s.* [ſceap, sheep, and hẏrð, a keeper, Saxon, ſceaphẏrð.]

1. One who tends sheep in the pasture.

I am *shepherd* to another man,
And do not sheer the fleeces that I graze. *Shakspeare.*
A *shepherd* next
More meek came with the firstlings of his flock. *Milton, P. L.*

2. A swain; a rural lover.

If that the world and love were young,
And truth in every *shepherd*'s tongue,
These pretty pleasures might me move
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Ralegh.*

3. One who tends the congregation; a pastor.

Lead up all those who heard thee; and believ'd;
'Midst thy own flock, great *shepherd*, be receiv'd,
And glad all heaven with millions thou hast sav'd. *Prior.*

SHE'PHERDESS. *n. s.* [from *shepherd.*] A woman that tends sheep; a rural lass.

She put herself into the garb of a *shepherdess*, and in that disguise lived many years; but discovering herself a little before her death, did profess herself the happiest person alive, not for her condition, but in enjoying him she first loved; and that she would rather, ten thousand times, live a *shepherdess* in contentment and satisfaction. *Sidney.*

These your unusual weeds to each part of you
Do give a life: no *shepherdess*, but Flora
Peering in April's front. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*
She like some *shepherdess* did shew,
Who sat to bathe her by a river's side. *Dryden.*
His dorick dialect has incomparable sweetness in its clownishness, like a fair *shepherdess* in country russet. *Dryden.*

SHEPHERDS *Needle.* *n. s.* [*scandix*, Lat.] Venus comb. An herb.

SHEPHERDS *Purse*, or *Pouch.*† *n. s.* [*bursa pastoris*, Lat.] A common weed.

To him, that hath a flux, of *shepherds-purse* he gives,
And mouse-ear unto him whom some sharp rupture grieves. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

SHEPHERDS *Rod.* *n. s.* Teasel, of which plant it is a species.

SHE'PHERDISH. *adj.* [from *shepherd.*] Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustick. Not in use.

He would have drawn her eldest sister, esteemed her match for beauty, in her *shepherdish* attire. *Sidney.*
She saw walking from her ward a man in *shepherdish* apparel. *Sidney.*

SHE'PHERDLY.* *adj.* [from *shepherd.*] Pastoral; rustick: a better word than *shepherdish.*

We read Rebekah, in the primitive plainness and *shepherdly* simplicity of those times, accepted bracelets and other ornaments, without any disparagement to her virgin modesty. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 20.

SHE'RBET.† *n. s.* [*sharbat*, Arabick. Dr. Johnson. — *Sharbat* signifies simply a draught; the Persian *sherbet*, a pleasant liquor, according to Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 316.] A drink that quenches thirst, and tastes deliciously: the composition is cool water, into which they infuse sirrop of lemons and rose-water; in those torrid countries the most refreshing sort of liquor that can be invented. *Herbert.*

They prefer our beer above all other drinks; and considering that water is with the rarest, especially in this clime, the dearest of *sherbets*, and plenty of barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to such as should bring in the use thereof. *Sandys.*

SHERD. *n. s.* [ſcearð, Saxon.] A fragment of broken earthen ware. See SHARD.

The trivet-table of a foot was lame;
She thrusts beneath the limping leg a *sherd*. *Dryden.*

SHE'RIFF. *n. s.* [ſcẏꞃegeꞃeꞃa, Saxon, from ſcẏꞃe, a shire, and ꞃeve, a steward. It is sometimes pronounced *shrieve*, which some poets have injudiciously adopted.] An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws.

A great power of English and of Scots
Are by the *sheriff* of Yorkshire overthrown. *Shakspeare.*
Concerning ministers of justice, the high *sheriffs* of the counties have been very ancient in this kingdom. *Bacon.*
Now may'rs and *shrieves* all hush'd and satiate lay. *Pope.*

SHE'RIFFALTY.†, SHE'RIFFDOM., SHE'RIFFSHIP., SHE'RIFFWICK. } *n. s.* [from *sheriff.*] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

There was a resumption of patents of gaols, and reannexing to them *sheriffwicks;* privileged officers being no less an interruption of justice than privileged places. *Bacon.*
Holding by patent the inheritance of the *sheriffdom.* *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 11.

SHE'RRIS.† } SHE'RRIS *Sack.* } SHE'RRY. } *n. s.* [from *Xeres,* a town of Andalusia in Spain.] A kind of Spanish wine.

Your *sherris* warms the blood, which before, cold and settled, left the liver white, which is the badge of pusillanimity; but the *sherris* makes it course from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakspeare.*
Good *sherris sack* ascends me into the brain, dries me there all the foolish dull vapours, and makes it apprehensive. *Shakspeare.*
While the tinker did dine, he had plenty of wine,
Rich canary with *sherry,* and tent superfine. *Old Ballad, Percy's Rel.* i. ii. 16.

SHEW. See SHOW.

To SHEW.* See *To* SHOW.

SHE'WER.* *n. s.* [from *shew.*] One who sheweth or teacheth what is to be done. Huloet. This old spelling is at least in this word to be preferred; as *shower,* (which, though not in Dr. Johnson's, is in later dictionaries,) confounds the appearance of this word with a *shower* of rain or any thing else.

*SHI'BBOLETH.** *n. s.* [Hebrew; an ear of corn, and also floods of water. Patrick on Judges, xii. 6.] A word which was made a criterion, whereby the Gileadites distinguished the Ephraimites in their pronouncing *s* for *sh:* hence, in a figurative sense, the criterion of a party. *Scott.*

Adjudg'd to death
For want of well pronouncing *shibboleth.* *Milton, S. A.*
According to the sanctified whine, and peculiar dialect of those times of infatuation, noise and nonsense mightily bore down sense and reason; and the godliness then in vogue turned religion quite out of doors. It was the very *shibboleth* of the party; nothing being so much in fashion with them as the name, nor more out of fashion, and out of sight too, than the thing itself. *South, Serm.* vi. 128.

SHIDE.† *n. s.* [ꞅcıde, Sax. scindula; probably from ꞅceaꝺan, to divide; *scheiden,* Germ. and *scheyden,* Teut. the same; *scidi,* Lat. from *scindo,* to cut.] A piece split off, spoken of wood, a cleft *shide.* Gloucestershire, according to Grose. In some places, it also means a small solid piece of wood, a billet; not a slip or splinter.

SHIELD.† *n. s.* [ꞅcẏlꝺ, Sax. *skioldr,* Icel. from the Su. Goth. *skyla,* to cover, according to Ihre and Serenius. But hear also an older etymologist: "*Shields,* which seemeth to be borrowed from the Hebrew name *shiltei,* (*shilte,*) hath the signification of power or dominion, as being used of great and mighty men." Leigh's Critica Sacra. 1650. p. 253.]

1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows.

Now put your *shields* before your hearts, and fight
With hearts more proof than *shields.* *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
His ponderous *shield,*
Ethereal temper, massy, large and round,
Behind him cast; the broad circumference
Hung on his shoulders like the moon. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Defence; protection.

3. One that gives protection or security.

The terror of the Trojan field,
The Grecian honour, ornament, and *shield,*
High on a pile th' unconquer'd chief is plac'd. *Dryden.*

To SHIELD.† *v. a.* [from the noun; Sax. ꞅcẏlꝺan.]

1. To cover with a shield.

2. To defend; to protect; to secure.

Were't my fitness to let these hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to dislocate and tear
Thy flesh and bones: howe'er
A woman's shape doth *shield* thee. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Shouts of applause ran ringing through the field,
To see the son the vanquish'd father *shield.* *Dryden.*
Hear one that comes to *shield* his injur'd honour,
And guard his life with hazard of her own. *Smith.*

3. To keep off; to defend against.

Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations, into the sweet soil of Europe, they brought with them their usual weeds, fit to *shield* the cold, to which they had been inured. *Spenser.*
My lord, I must intreat the time alone.
— God *shield* I should disturb devotion. *Shakspeare.*

To SHIFT.† *v. n.* [Of this word the original is obscure: *skipta,* Runick, is to change. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius refers also to *skipta.* But Lye has pointed out the Sax. ꞅcẏꞅꞇan, to divide, to distribute. Our old lexicography also thus illustrates the word: "To *shiftyn,* or departen asunder, or divide." Prompt. Parv. The Su. Goth. *skifta,* however, is also to change.]

1. To change place.

Vegetables being fixed to the same place, and so not able to *shift* and seek out after proper matter for their increment, it was necessary that it should be brought to them. *Woodward.*

2. To change; to give place to other things.

If the ideas of our minds constantly change and *shift,* in a continual succession, it would be impossible for a man to think long of any one thing. *Locke.*

3. To change clothes, particularly the linen.

She begs you just would turn you while she *shifts.* *Young.*

4. To find some expedient; to act or live, though with difficulty.

We cannot *shift:* being in, we must go on. *Daniel.*
Men in distress will look to themselves, and leave their companions to *shift* as well as they can. *L'Estrange.*
Since we desire no recompence nor thanks, we ought to be dismissed, and have leave to *shift* for ourselves. *Swift.*

5. To practise indirect methods.

All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by their distinctions. *Ralegh.*

6. To take some method for safety.

Nature instructs every creature how to *shift* for itself in cases of danger. *L'Estrange.*

To SHIFT. *v. a.*

1. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the fish *shift* their condition. *L'Estrange.*
Come, assist me, muse obedient;
Let us try some new expedient;
Shift the scene for half an hour,
Time and place are in thy power. *Swift.*

2. To transfer from place to place.

Pare saffron between the two St. Mary's days,
Or set or go *shift* it that knowest the ways. *Tusser.*

3. To put by some expedient out of the way.

I *shifted* him away,
And laid good 'scuses on your ecstasy. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

4. To change in position.

Neither use they sails, nor place their oars in order upon the sides; but carrying the oar loose, *shift* it hither and thither at pleasure. *Ralegh.*
Where the wind
Veers oft, as oft she steers and *shifts* her sail. *Milton, P. L.*
We strive in vain against the seas and wind;
Now *shift* your sails. *Dryden, Æn.*

5. To change, as clothes.

I would advise you to *shift* a shirt: the violence of action hath made you reek as a sacrifice. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

6. To dress in fresh clothes.

As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience to *shift* me. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

7. *To* Shift *off.* To defer; to put away by some expedient.

The most beautiful parts must be the most finished, the colours and words most chosen: many things in both, which are not deserving of this care, must be *shifted off*, content with vulgar expressions. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Struggle and contrive as you will, and lay your taxes as you please, the traders will *shift* it *off* from their own gain. *Locke.*

By various illusions of the devil they are prevailed on to *shift off* the duties, and neglect the conditions, on which salvation is promised. *Rogers, Serm.*

Shift.† *n. s.* [from the verb; *skifte*, Su. change.]

1. Change. This primary meaning Dr. Johnson has overpassed.

My going to Oxford was not merely for *shift* of air. *Wotton, Lett. in 1626, Rem.* p. 321.

They had three or four *shifts* of very good scenes. *Drummond, Trav. (Lett. 1744,)* p. 15.

2. Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means.

She redoubling her blows, drave the stranger to no other *shift* than to ward and go back; at that time seeming the image of innocency against violence. *Sidney.*

If I get down, and do not break my limbs,
I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted, and yet they have made *shift* to move up and down in the water. *More, Antid. against Atheism.*

Not any boast of skill, but extreme *shift*
How to regain my sever'd company,
Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo,
To give me answer from her mossy couch. *Milton, Comus.*

A fashionable hypocrisy shall be called good manners, so we make a *shift* somewhat to legitimate the abuse. *L'Estrange.*

Those little animals provide themselves with wheat; but they can make *shift* without it. *Addison.*

Our herbals are sufficiently stored with plants, and we have made a tolerable *shift* to reduce them to classes. *Baker.*

3. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; last resource.

The very custom of seeking so particular aid and relief at the hands of God, doth, by a secret contradiction, withdraw them from endeavouring to help themselves, even by those wicked *shifts*, which they know can never have his allowance whose assistance their prayers seek. *Hooker.*

To say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term, is but a *shift* of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick;
So true, that he was aukward at a trick;
For little souls on little *shifts* rely. *Dryden.*

4. Fraud; artifice; stratagem.

Know ye not Ulysses' *shifts*?
Their swords less danger carry than their gifts. *Denham.*

5. Evasion; elusory practice.

As long as wit, by whetting itself, is able to find out any *shift*, be it never so slight, whereby to escape out of the hands of present contradiction, they are never at a stand. *Hooker.*

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so cautious and wily-headed, especially being men of so small experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilities and sly *shifts*. *Spenser.*

Here you see your commission; this is your duty, these are your discouragements: never seek for *shifts* and evasions from worldly afflictions: this is your reward, if you perform it; this your doom, if you decline it. *South.*

6. A woman's under linen.

Shi'fter.† *n. s.* [from *shift.*]

1. One who changes, or alters, the position of a thing; as, a scene-*shifter*.

[illegible]ne who plays tricks; a man of artifice.

[illegible]ers, *shifters*, outlaws. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* Pref.

What do[illegible]ch a *shifter*, that, if truth were known,
Ovid, w[illegible]alf glad when he had got him down.
faults of his [illegible] *Milton, Ep. on Hobson.*

Shi'fting.✱ *n. s.* [from *shift.*]

1. Act of changing; act of putting by some expedient out of the way.

The wisdom of all these later times, in princes' affairs, is rather fine deliveries, and *shiftings* of dangers and mischiefs when they are near, than solid and grounded courses to keep them aloof. *Bacon.*

The vicissitudes and *shiftings* of ministerial measures. *Burke, Sp. on Concil. with America.*

2. Evasion; fraud.

Nought more than subtill *shiftings* did me please,
With bloodshed, craftie, undermining men. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 144.

Shi'ftingly.✱ *adv.* [from *shifting.*] Cunningly; deceitfully. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Shi'ftless.† *adj.* [from *shift.*] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live.

He [Aubrey] was a *shiftless* person, roving and maggotty-headed, and sometimes little better than crased. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 209.

For the poor *shiftless* irrationals, it is a prodigious act of the great Creator's indulgence, that they are already furnished with such cloathing. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

To Shill.✱ *v. a.*

1. To separate; to shell. See *To* Shell. *Shilling* oats, taking off the hulls. Used in the north.

2. To put under cover: more properly *sheal*: as, *shilling* sheep. Used also in the north. Grose, as Dr. Jamieson also has observed, has mistakenly applied this use of *shill* to that of separate or sever; not, however, misled by Ray.

Shi'lling. *n. s.* [ꞅcyllınᵹ, Sax. and Erse; *shelling*, Dutch.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

Five of these pence made their *shilling*, which they called *scilling*, probably from *scilingus*, which the Romans used for the fourth part of an ounce; and forty-eight of these *scillings* made their pound, and four hundred of these pounds were a legacy for a king's daughter, as appeareth by the last will of king Alfred. *Camden.*

The very same *shilling* may at one time pay twenty men in twenty days, and at another rest in the same hands one hundred days. *Locke.*

Who with much pains exerting all his sense,
Can range aright his *shillings*, pounds, and pence. *Young.*

Shill-I-shall-I. A corrupt reduplication of *shall I?* The question of a man hesitating. To stand *shill-I-shall-I*, is to continue hesitating and procrastinating.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when I make it, I keep it; I don't stand *shill-I-shall-I* then; if I say't, I'll do't. *Congreve, Way of the World.*

Shi'ly. *adv.* [from *shy.*] Not familiarly; not frankly.

To Shi'mmer.✱ *v. n.* [ꞅcymıan, Sax. *schimmern*, Germ. to shine.] To gleam. "A litel *shemering* of light." Chaucer. In the north, it is *skimmer*.

Shin. *n. s.* [ꞅcına, Saxon; *schien*, German.] The forepart of the leg.

I bruised my *shin* the other day with playing at sword and dagger. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

The *shin* bone, from the knee to the instep, is made by shadowing one half of the leg with a single shadow. *Peacham.*

His leg, then broke,
Had got a deputy of oak;
For when a *shin* in fight is cropt,
The knee, with one of timber's propt. *Hudibras.*

As when to an house we come,
To know if any one's at home,
We knock; so one must kick your *shin*,
Ere he can find your soul's within. *Anonymous.*

To SHINE.† *v. n.* preterite *I shone, I have shone*; sometimes *I shined, I have shined.* [Goth. *skeinan*; Icel. *skyna*, splendere, *skin*, fulgur; Sax. ſcinan, à Celt. *cann* vel *cain*, albus, white. See Wachter, and Serenius.]

1. To have bright resplendence; to glitter; to glisten; to gleam.

To-day the French,
All clinquant, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English; and to-morrow
Made Britain India: every man that stood,
Shew'd like a mine. *Shakspeare.*

True paradise enclos'd with *shining* rock. *Milton, P. L.*

We can dismiss thee ere the morning *shine.* *Milton, P. L.*

Fair daughter, blow away these mists and clouds,
And let thy eyes *shine* forth in their full lustre. *Denham.*

The sun *shines* when he sees it. *Locke.*

2. To be without clouds.

The moon *shines* bright: in such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,
And they did make no noise. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

How bright and goodly *shines* the moon!
The moon! the sun: it is not moonlight now. *Shakspeare.*

Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes when the sun is overcast, or when the moon *shineth.* *Bacon.*

3. To be glossy.

They are waxen fat, they *shine.* *Jer.* v. 28.

Fish with their fins and *shining* scales. *Milton, P. L.*

The colour and *shining* of bodies is nothing but the different arrangement and refraction of their minute parts. *Locke.*

4. To be gay; to be splendid.

So proud she *shined* in her princely state,
Looking to heaven; for earth she did disdain,
And sitting high. *Spenser. F. Q.*

5. To be beautiful.

Of all the enamell'd race, whose silvery wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the Spring,
Or swims along the fluid atmosphere,
Once brightest *shin'd* this child of heat and air. *Pope.*

6. To be eminent or conspicuous.

If there come truth from them,
As upon thee, Macbeth, their speeches *shine*,
Why, by the verities on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakspeare.*

Her face was veil'd; yet to my fancied sight
Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person *shin'd*
So clear, as in no face with more delight. *Milton, Sonnet.*

Cato's soul
Shines out in every thing she acts or speaks;
While winning mildness and attractive smiles
Dwell in her looks, and, with becoming grace,
Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison, Cato.*

The reformation, in its first establishment, produced its proper fruits, and distinguished the whole age with *shining* instances of virtue and morality. *Addison, Freeholder.*

The courtier smooth, who forty years had *shin'd*
An humble servant to all human kind. *Pope.*

Few are qualified to *shine* in company; but it is in most men's power to be agreeable. *Swift.*

7. To be propitious.

The Lord make his face *shine* upon thee, and be gracious. *Num.* vi. 25.

8. To give light real or figurative.

The light of righteousness hath not *shined* unto us, and the sun of righteousness rose not upon us. *Wisd.* v. 6.

Celestial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate. *Milton, P. L.*

To SHINE.* *v. a.* To cause to shine.

So *schyne* your light bifore men, that they see your gode workis. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* v.

SHINE.† *n. s.* [ſcine, Sax. bright. But see SHEEN.]

1. Fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, or rain or *shine.* *Dryden.*

He will accustom himself to heat and cold, and *shine* and rain; all which if a man's body will not endure, it will serve him to very little purpose. *Locke.*

2. Brightness; splendour; lustre. It is a word, though not unanalogical, yet ungraceful, and little used. Dr. Johnson. — Few words have been oftener used by our best writers.

Cynthia obscures her silver *shine.* *Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.*

His lightnings gave *shine* unto the world. *Ps.* xcvii. 4.

Her device, within a ring of clouds, a heart with *shine* about it. *B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.*

Safely cover'd from the scalding *shine.* *P. Fletcher, Poesies.*

With tapers' holy *shine.* *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

He that has inured his eyes to that divine splendour, which results from the beauty of holiness, is not dazzled with the glittering *shine* of gold, and considers it as a vein of the same earth he treads on. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Say, in what mortal soil thou deign'st to grow?
Fair opening to some court's propitious *shine*,
Or deep with diamonds in the flaming mine? *Pope.*

SHI'NESS. *n. s.* [from *shy.*] Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar.

An incurable *shiness* is the vice of Irish horses, and is hardly ever seen in Flanders, because the winter forces the breeders there to house and handle their colts. *Temple.*

They were famous for their justice in commerce, but extreme *shiness* to strangers: they exposed their goods with the price marked upon them, and then retired. *Arbuthnot.*

SHI'NGLE.† *n. s.* [*schindel*, Germ. from *scindula*, Lat.] A thin board to cover houses; a sort of tiling.

The best to cleave, is the most useful for pales, laths, *shingles*, and wainscot. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

I reached St Asaph, a bishop's see, where there is a very poor cathedral church, covered with *shingles* or tiles. *Ray, Rem.* p. 123.

To SHI'NGLE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tiles or shingles.

They *shingle* their houses with it. *Evelyn,* B. ii. ch. 4. § 1.

SHI'NGLES. *n. s.* wants the singul. [*cingulum*, Latin; *zona morbus*, Plinio.] A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins.

Such are used successfully in erysipelas and *shingles*, by a slender diet of decoctions of farinaceous vegetables, and copious drinking of cooling liquors. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SHI'NINGNESS.* *n. s.* [from *shining.*] Brightness; splendour. *Scott.*

The epithets *marmoreus*, *eburneus*, and *candidus*, are all applied to beauty by the Roman poets, sometimes as to their shape, and sometimes as to the *shiningness* here spoken of. *Spence, Crito.*

SHI'NY. *adj.* [from *shine.*] Bright; splendid: luminous.

When Aldeboran was mounted high,
Above the *shiny* Cassiopeia's chair,
One knocked at the door, and in would fare. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The night
Is *shiny*, and they say we shall embattle
By the second hour o' the morn. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

While from afar we heard the cannons play,
Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day,
For absent friends we were asham'd to fear. *Dryden.*

SHIP. [ſcip, ſcyp, Saxon; *schap*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordship*: or office, as *stewardship.*

SHIP.† *n. s.* [ſcip, Saxon; *schip*, Teut. *skip*, M. Goth. and Icel. *schiff*, German. Mr. Horne Tooke deduces the word from the Sax. ſcyppan, to fashion, to form, to prepare; "a *ship* [is] *formatum* aliquid, in contradistinction from a *raft*, for the purpose of conveying merchandize, &c. by water, pn, *Æn.* from the water and the weather." Div. o' 244. In this kind of deduction he is, he of action
care, Cymb.

ticipated and excelled by Wachter, who observes, "quòd primæ naves fuerint alvei trusatiles, ex ligno cavati, et sic dicti à *schieben*, *schaffen*, agere, trudere, pellere, quòd remis impellerentur. Tales fuisse veterum Germanorum *naves*, testis Plin. lib. 16. cap. 40. 'Germaniæ prædones singulis arboribus cavatis navigant, quarum quædam et triginta homines ferunt.' Hic primus et antiquissimus Germanicæ vocis sensus. Inde Græcis σκαφὴ, Lat. *schapha*, Armoricis *scaff*, Gall. *esquiff*, Italis *schifo*, pro cymbâ vel naviculâ ex arbore cavatâ. Postea idem nomen *navibus* communicari cœpit, quòd ut scaphæ remis, et triremes trabibus, sic naves ventis et velis impellerentur. Qui simplicissima rerum initia mecum considerant, de veritate etymi vix dubitare possunt."] A ship may be defined a large hollow building, made to pass over the sea with sails. *Watts.*

All my followers to the eager foe
Turn back and fly like *ships* before the wind. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

There made forth to us a small boat, with about eight persons in it, whereof one of them had in his hand a tipstaff, who made aboard our *ship*. *Bacon.*

Two other *ships* loaded with victuals were burnt, and some of the men saved by their shipboats. *Knolles.*

Nor is indeed that man less mad than these,
Who freights a *ship* to venture on the seas,
With one frail interposing plank to save
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*

Instead of a *ship*, he should levy upon his country such a sum of money, and return the same to the treasurer of the navy: hence that tax had the denomination of *ship*-money, by which accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand pounds. *Clarendon.*

A *ship*-carpenter of old Rome could not have talked more judiciously. *Addison.*

To SHIP.† *v. a.* [from the noun; Sax. ꞅcipian.]

1. To put into a ship.

My father at the road
Expects my coming, there to see me *shipp'd*. *Shakspeare.*

The emperor, *shipping* his great ordnance, departed down the river. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

All the timber was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia, and *shipped* in the bay of Attalia, from whence it was by sea transported to Pelusium. *Knolles.*

A breeze from shore began to blow,
The sailors *ship* their oars, and cease to row;
Then hoist their yards a-trip, and all their sails
Let fall. *Dryden.*

2. To transport in a ship.

The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch,
But we will *ship* him hence. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Andronicus, would thou wert *shipt* to hell,
Rather than rob me of the people's hearts. *Titus Andronicus.*

In Portugal men spent with age, so as they cannot hope for above a year, *ship* themselves away in a Brazil fleet. *Temple.*

3. It is sometimes enforced by *off*.

A single leaf can waft an army o'er,
Or *ship off* senates to some distant shore. *Pope.*

The canal that runs from the sea into the Arno gives a convenient carriage to all goods that are to be *shipped off*. *Addison.*

4. In naval language, to receive into the ship: as, to *ship* a heavy sea.

SHI'PBOARD. *n. s.* [*ship* and *board*. See BOARD.]

1. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases: *a shipboard*, *on shipboard*, in a ship.

Let him go *on shipboard*, and the mariners will not leave their starbourd and larboard. *Bramhall.*

Friend,
What do'st thou make *a shipboard*? To what end? *Dryden.*

Ovid, writing from *on shipboard* to his friends, excused the faults of his poetry by his misfortunes. *Dryden.*

2. The plank of a ship.

They have made all thy *shipboards* of fir-trees, and brought cedars from Lebanon to make masts. *Ezek.* xxvii. 5.

SHI'PBOY. *n. s.* [*ship* and *boy*.] Boy that serves in a ship.

Few or none know me: if they did,
This *shipboy*'s semblance hath disguis'd me quite. *Shakspeare.*

SHI'PLESS.* *adj.* [*ship* and *less*.] Without ships.

It is by no means a *shipless* sea, but every where peopled with white sails. *Gray, Lett. to Dr. Wharton*, (1766.)

SHI'PMAN. *n. s.* [*ship* and *man*.] Sailor; seaman.

I myself have the very points they blow,
All the quarters that they know
I' the *shipman's* card. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Hiram sent in the navy *shipmen* that had knowledge of the sea. *1 Kings*, ix. 27.

SHI'PMASTER. *n. s.* Master of the ship.

The *shipmaster* came to him, and said unto him, What meanest thou, O sleeper! arise, call upon thy God. *Jon.* i. 6.

SHI'PMONEY.* *n. s.* [*ship* and *money*.] An imposition formerly levied on port towns, and other places, for fitting out ships; revived in king Charles the first's time, and abolished in the same reign.

Mr. Noy brought his *ship-money* first for maritime towns: but that was like putting in a little auger, that afterwards you may put in a greater. *Selden, Table-Talk.*

SHI'PPEN.* *n. s.* [ꞅcypen, Sax. stabulum.] A stable. In Lancashire, a cow-house.

Shepenes and dairies. *Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale.*

SHI'PPING. *n. s.* [from *ship*.]

1. Vessels of navigation; fleet.

Before Cæsar's invasion of this land, the Britons had not any *shipping* at all, other than their boats of twigs covered with hides. *Ralegh.*

The numbers and courage of our men, with the strength of our *shipping*, have for many ages past made us a match for the greatest of our neighbours at land, and an overmatch for the strongest at sea. *Temple.*

Fishes first to *shipping* did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

2. Passage in a ship.

They took *shipping* and came to Capernaum, seeking for Jesus. *St. John*, vi. 24.

SHI'PWRECK. *n. s.* [*ship* and *wreck*.]

1. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves.

Bold were the men, which on the ocean first
Spread their new sails, when *shipwreck* was the worst. *Waller.*

We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations and *shipwrecks*. *L'Estrange.*

This sea-war cost the Carthaginians five hundred quinquiremes, and the Romans seven hundred, including their *shipwrecks*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The parts of a shattered ship.

They might have it in their own country, and that by gathering up the *shipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman theatres. *Dryden.*

3. Destruction; miscarriage.

Holding faith and a good conscience, which some having put away, concerning faith, have made *shipwreck*. *1 Tim.* i.

To SHI'PWRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.

Whence the sun 'gins his reflection,
Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break. *Shakspeare.*

2. To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.

Thou that can'st still the raging of the seas,
Chain up the winds, and bid the tempests cease,
Redeem my *shipwreck'd* soul from raging gusts
Of cruel passion and deceitful lusts. *Prior.*

A square piece of marble shews itself to have been a little pagan monument of two persons who were *shipwrecked*. *Addison.*

3. To throw by loss of the vessel.

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom, where no pity,
No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me. *Shakspeare.*

Shi'pwright. *n. s.* [*ship* and *wright.*] A builder of ships.

Why such impress of *shipwrights*, whose sore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week. *Shakspeare.*

A miserable shame it were for our *shipwrights*, if they did not exceed all others in the setting up of our royal ships. *Ralegh.*

Vast numbers of ships in our harbours, and *shipwrights* in our sea-port towns. *Swift.*

The Roman fleet, although built by *shipwrights*, and conducted by pilots, both without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians. *Arbuthnot.*

As when a *shipwright* stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore,
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep piercing, till it scoops it out. *Pope.*

SHIRE. *n. s.* [ꞅcip, from ꞅcipan, to divide, Saxon.] A division of the kingdom; a county; so much of the kingdom as is under one sheriff.

His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,
Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;
As two broad beacons, set in open fields,
Send forth their flames far off to every *shire*. *Spenser, F. Q.*
The noble youths from distant *shires* resort. *Prior.*

Shi'remote.* *n. s.* [ꞅcip-ᵹemot, Sax. See Mote.] Anciently, a county court; a meeting of the persons of the county on an extraordinary occasion.

If the matter was of great importance, it was put in the full *shiremote;* and if the general voice acquitted or condemned, this was final in the cause. *Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist.* B. ii. ch. 7.

To **Shirk.*** *v. n.* To shark; to practise mean or artful tricks. See *To* Shark. *Sherking:* an eager desire to cheat another. Exm. Dialect. Grose.

Sherking and raking in the tobacco-shops.
Harbottle Grimstone, Sp. against Abp. Laud, (1640.)

To **Shirk.*** *v. a.*

1. To procure by mean tricks; to steal.

Tell me, you that never heard the call of any vocation, that are free of no other company than your idle companions, that *shirke* living from others, but time from yourselves; tell me, May it not be said of idleness, as of envy, that it is its own scourge? *Bp. Rainbow, Serm.* (1635,) p. 40.

2. To avoid: a modern and vulgar colloquial term.

Shirl.* *adj.* Shrill. Huloet. See Shrill. The *shirlcock* is the Derbyshire word for the throstle or song-thrush. Pegge.

SHIRT.† *n. s.* [Mr. Horne Tooke asserts that *shirt* is the past participle of the Sax. ꞅcipan, to shear, to divide. Junius and Skinner derive it from the Sax. ꞅẏꞃc, (which Dr. Johnson has inaccurately given ꞅcẏꞃc,) whence our *sark.* But *shirt* is, undoubtedly, the Icel. *scyrta*, indusium.] The under linen garment of a man. Dr. Johnson. — And formerly, he might have added, of either sex.

She hir *shirte* did upon,
And cast on hir a mantell close. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.

She had her *shertes* and gyrdles of heere.
Bp. Fisher, Serm. 5.

Shift a *shirt:* the violence of action hath made you reek as a sacrifice. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

I take but two *shirts* out with me, and I mean not to sweat extraordinarily. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

When we lay next us what we hold most dear,
Like Hercules, envenom'd *shirts* we wear,
And cleaving mischiefs. *Dryden.*

Several persons in December had nothing over their shoulders but their *shirts.* *Addison on Italy.*

To **Shirt.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a shirt.

Ah! for so many souls, as but this morn
Were cloath'd with flesh, and warm'd with vital blood,
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air. *Dryden.*

Shi'rtless. *adj.* [from *shirt.*] Wanting a shirt.

Linsey-woolsey brothers,
Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and *shirtless* others. *Pope.*

Shi'ttah. } **Shi'ttim.** } *n. s.* A sort of precious wood, of which Moses made the greatest part of the tables, altars, and planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough, smooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in Arabia. *Calmet.*

I will plant in the wilderness the *shittah*-tree. *Is.* xli. 19.

Bring me an offering of badgers' skins and *shittim*-wood. *Exodus.*

SHI'TTLE.* *adj.* [probably from the Germ. *schutteln*, to shake.] Wavering; unsettled: as, a *shittle*-headed or *shittle*-brained person, which Sherwood gives in his dictionary, and which Cotgrave explains by *light*-headed and *giddy*-headed.

We passe not what the people say or thinke:
Their *shittle* hate makes none but cowards shrinke.
Mir. for Mag. p. 456.

Shi'ttleness.* *n. s.* [from *shittle.*] Unsettledness; inconstancy; lightness.

The vain *shittleness* of an unconstant head.
Barret, Alv. 1580.

Shi'ttlecock. *n. s.* [Commonly and perhaps as properly *shuttlecock.* Of *shittle* or *shuttle* the etymology is doubtful: Skinner derives it from *schutteln*, Germ. to shake; or ꞅceacan, Saxon, to throw. He thinks it is called a cock from its feathers. Perhaps it is properly *shuttlecork*, a cork driven to and fro, like the instrument in weaving, and softened by frequent and rapid utterance from *cork* to *cock.*] A cork stuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors.

You need not discharge a cannon to break the chain of his thoughts: the pat of a *shittlecock*, or the creaking of a jack, will do his business. *Collier.*

SHIVE.† *n. s.* [*schyf*, Dutch, a round slice, *schyven*, plur. Our word was anciently *sheeve;* and it may be referred to the Sax. ꞅceafan, to shave, whence ꞅceafða, segmen, assula.]

1. A slice of bread.

A *sheeve* of bread as brown as nut. *Warner, Albion's England.*

Easy it is
Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive.* *Titus Andronicus.*

2. A thick splinter, or lamina cut off from the main substance.

Shavings made by the plane are in some things differing from those *shives*, or thin and flexible pieces of wood, that are obtained by borers. *Boyle.*

To **Shi'ver.** *v. n.* [from *shive.*] To fall at once into many parts or shives.

Had'st thou been aught but gossamer, feathers, air,
So many fathom down precipitating,
Thou'dst *shiver'd* like an egg. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

The natural world, should gravity once cease, or be withdrawn, would instantly *shiver* into millions of atoms. *Woodward.*

To **Shi'ver.** *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to shatter.

The ground with *shiver'd* armour strown. *Milton, P. L.*

Showers of granado's rain, by sudden burst
Disploding murderous bowels; fragments of steel
A thousand ways at once, the *shiver'd* orbs
Fly diverse, working torment. *Philips.*

To **SHI'VER.†** *v. n.* [Icel. *skefur*, concussiones; Germ. *schauren*, tremere. Serenius. Dr. Johnson also assumes the German word as the origin. Per-

haps the Teut. *huyveren*, to shiver for cold, is the original; *s* being prefixed; which is a common prefix, in words of several languages, and especially with the Gothick nations. See SHOCK, SHOE, SHORT, and *To* SHOW. Gower and Chaucer write *chever*, or *chiver*, for the present word. "The blanch fever with chele maketh me so to *chever*." Conf. Am. B. 6. "I *chiver* for default of hete." Compl. of Bl. Knight, ver. 231.] To quake; to tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear.

Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make all the body *shiver*. *Bacon.*

What religious palsy's this,
Which makes the boughs divest their bliss?
And that they might her footsteps straw,
Drop their leaves with *shivering* awe. *Cleaveland.*

Why stand we longer *shivering* under fear? *Milton, P. L.*

The man that *shiver'd* on the brink of sin,
Thus steel'd and harden'd, ventures boldly in. *Dryden.*

He described this march to the temple with so much horror, that he *shivered* every joint. *Addison.*

Give up Laius to the realms of day,
Whose ghost, yet *shivering* on Cocytus' sand,
Expects its passage to the farther strand. *Pope.*

Prometheus is laid
On icy Caucasus to *shiver*,
While vultures eat his growing liver. *Swift.*

SHI'VER.✝ *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. One fragment of many into which any thing is broken.

He would pound thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

As brittle as the glory is the face;
For there it is crack'd in an hundred *shivers*. *Shakspeare.*

If you strike a solid body that is brittle, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into *shivers* and fritters. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to *shivers* dash'd. *Milton.*

2. A thin slice; a little piece.

Of your white bread a *shiver*. *Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.*

The mote [is] a small thin *shiver* of wood. *Hammond on St. Matth.* vii. 3

3. A shaking fit; a tremor.

4. A spindle. *Hist. R. S.* i. 56.

5. In naval language, a wheel fixed in a channel or block.

SHI'VERING.* *n. s.* [from *shiver*.]

1. Act of trembling.

Panick fears and *shiverings* oftentimes attend bloodguilty men, as long as they live. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. ii.

2. Division; dismemberment.

Upon the breaking and *shivering* of a great state, you may be sure to have wars. *Bacon.*

SHI'VERY. *adj.* [from *shiver*.] Loose of coherence; incompact; easily falling into many fragments.

There were observed incredible numbers of these shells thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *shivery* stone. *Woodward.*

SHOA'DSTONE. *n. s.*

Shoadstone is a small stone, smooth without, of a dark liver colour, and of the same colour within, only with the addition of a faint purple. It is a fragment broke off an iron vein. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Certain tin stones lie on the face of the ground, which they call *shoad*, as shed from the main load, and made somewhat round by the water. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the departing water made easy to be found out by the *shoads*, or trains of metallick fragments born off from them, and lying in trains from those veins towards the sea, in the same course that water falling thence would take. *Woodward.*

SHOAL.✝ *n. s.* [ſceole, Sax. a multitude. See the fourth sense of SCULL.]

1. A croud; a great multitude; a throng.

When there be great *shoals* of people, which go on to populate, without foreseeing means of sustentation: once in an age they discharge their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*

A league is made against such routs and *sholes* of people as have utterly degenerated from nature. *Bacon.*

The vices of a prince draw *sholes* of followers, when his virtue leaves him the more eminent, because single. *Decay of Piety.*

A *shoal* of silver fishes glides
And plays about the barges. *Waller.*

God had the command of famine, whereby he could have carried them off by *shoals*. *Woodward.*

Around the goddess roll
Broad hats, and hoods, and caps, a sable *shoal*,
Thick, and more thick the black blockade extends. *Pope.*

2. A shallow; a sand-bank. [a contraction of *shallow*.]

The haven's mouth they durst not enter, for the dangerous *shoals*. *Abbot, Descr. of the World.*

He heaves them off the *sholes*. *Dryden.*

The depth of your pond should be six foot; and on the sides some *sholes* for the fish to lay their spawn. *Mortimer.*

To SHOAL.✝ *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To croud; to throng.

The wave-sprung entrails, about which fausens and fish did *shole*. *Chapman.*

The women flock to St. Mary's in such troops, and so early, that the masters of arts have no room to sit; so as the vice-chancellor and heads of houses were in deliberation to repress their *shoaling* thither. *Wotton to Sir E. Bacon*, (1638,) *Rem.* p. 472.

2. To be shallow; to grow shallow.

What they met
Solid, or slimy, as in raging sea,
Tost up and down, together crouded drove,
From each side *shoaling* tow'rds the mouth of hell. *Milton, P. L.*

SHOAL.✝ *adj.* Shallow; obstructed or incumbered with banks. Applied by Spenser to one of his personified rivers.

Molanna, were she not so *shole*,
Were no less faire and beautifull than she. *Spenser, F. Q.*

SHOA'LINESS. *n. s.* [from *shoaly*.] Shallowness; frequency of shallow places.

SHOA'LY.✝ *adj.* [from *shoal*.] Full of shoals; full of shallow places.

Reddish weeds in abundance grew in it, being but *shoaly*; and specially about the banks of it. *Bp. Richardson on the O. Test.* p. 11.

Those who live
Where with his *shoaly* fords Vulturnus roars. *Dryden.*

The watchful hero felt the knocks, and found
The tossing vessel sail'd on *shoaly* ground. *Dryden.*

SHOCK.✝ *n. s.* [*choc*, old Fr. as our word was also sometimes written. See CHOCK. The Teut. word is *schock*, concussus.]

1. Conflict; mutual impression of violence; violent concourse.

Through the *shock*
Of fighting elements on all sides round
Environ'd, wins his way. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Concussion; external violence.

It is inconceptible how any such man that hath stood the *shock* of an eternal duration, without corruption or alteration, should after be corrupted or altered. *Judge Hale.*

These strong unshaken mounds resist the *shocks*
Of tides and seas tempestuous, while the rocks,
That secret in a long continu'd vein
Pass through the earth, the ponderous pile sustain. *Blackmore.*

Such is the haughty man, his towering soul,
'Midst all the *shocks* and injuries of fortune,
Rises superior and looks down on Cæsar. *Addison.*

Long at the head of his few faithful friends,
He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes. *Addison.*

The tender apples from their parents rent
By stormy *shocks*, must not neglected lie,
The prey of worms. *Philips.*

3. The conflict of enemies.

The adverse legions, not less hideous join'd
The horrid *shock*. *Milton, P. L.*

Those that run away are in more danger than the others that stand the *shock*. *L'Estrange.*

The mighty force
Of Edward twice o'erturn'd their desperate king:
Twice he arose, and join'd the horrid *shock*. *Philips.*

4. Offence; impression of disgust.

Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend. *Young.*

5. [*shocke*, Teut. strues.] A pile of sheaves of corn.

Corn tithed, sir parson, together to get,
And cause it on *shocks* to be by and by set. *Tusser.*

In a full age, like as a *shock* of corn cometh in, in his season. *Job.*

Thou, full of days, like weighty *shocks* of corn,
In season reap'd, shall to thy grave be born. *Sandys.*

Behind the master walks, builds up the *shocks*,
Feels his heart heave with joy. *Thomson.*

6. [From *shag*.] A rough dog.

I would fain know why a *shock* and a hound are not distinct species. *Locke.*

To SHOCK.† *v. a.* [Sax. ſceacan; Germ. *schocken*; Fr. *chocquer*.]

1. To shake by violence.
2. To meet force with force; to encounter.

These her princes are come home again:
Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will *shock* them. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

3. To offend; to disgust.

Supposing verses are never so beautiful, yet if they contain any thing that *shocks* religion or good manners, they are
Versus inopes rerum nugæque canoræ. *Dryden.*

My son,
I bade him love, and bid him now forbear:
If you have any kindness for him, still
Advise him not to *shock* a father's will. *Dryden.*

Julian, who lov'd each sober mind to *shock*,
Who laugh'd at God, and offer'd to a cock. *Harte.*

Those who in reading Homer are *shocked* that 'tis always a lion, may as well be angry that 'tis always a man. *Pope.*

To SHOCK. *v. n.*

1. To meet with hostile violence.

And now with shouts the *shocking* armies clos'd,
To lances lances, shields to shields oppos'd;
Commutual death the fate of war confounds,
Each adverse battle gor'd with equal wounds. *Pope.*

2. To be offensive.

The French humour, in regard of the liberties they take in female conversations, is very *shocking* to the Italians, who are naturally jealous. *Addison on Italy.*

To SHOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build up piles of sheaves.

Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is shorn,
Bind fast, *shock* apace, have an eye to thy corn. *Tusser.*

SHO'CKINGLY.* *adv.* [from *To shock*.] So as to disgust; offensively.

It would be *shockingly* ill-bred in that company; and indeed not extremely well bred in any other. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

In my opinion, the shortness of a triennial sitting would have the following ill effects: it would make the member more shamelessly and *shockingly* corrupt; it would increase his dependence on those who could best support him at his election; it would wrack and tear to pieces the fortunes of those who stood upon their own fortunes and their private interests; it would make the electors infinitely more venal; and it would make the whole body of the people who are, whether they have votes or not, concerned in elections, more lawless, more idle, more debauched: it would utterly destroy the sobriety, the industry, the integrity, the simplicity of all the people; and undermine, I am much afraid, the deepest and best laid foundations of the commonwealth.
Burke, Speech on the Duration of Parliaments.

SHOD for *shoed*, the preterite and participle passive of *To shoe.*

Strong axle-treed cart that is clouted and *shod*. *Tusser.*

SHOE.† *n. s.* plural *shoes*, anciently *shoon*. [ſco, Sax. *schu*, Germ. *skohs*, M. Goth. "adjecto sibilo ab antiquissimo *hua*, *hya*, obtegere." Stiernh. and Serenius. The word, therefore, to which Stiernhielmius refers, is properly *skya*, to cover. But Wachter objects to this, as *skya* means to cover as with a shadow, from the Gr. σκιὰ, a shadow; whereas a *shoe* is the apparel of the foot, Gr. σκευὴ, indumentum; and he thinks that at first the word was *fot-sko*, (as *hand-schuh* then used for a glove,) and afterwards by aphæresis *sko*. The plural *shoon* is still used in the north of England.] The cover of the foot: of horses as well as men.

Your hose should be ungartered, your *shoe* untied, and every thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakspeare.*

Spare none but such as go in clouted *shoon*,
For they are thrifty honest men. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

This hollow cylinder is fitted with a sucker, upon which is nailed a good thick piece of tanned *shoe*-leather. *Boyle.*

The dull swain
Treads on it daily with his clouted *shoon*. *Milton. Comus.*

I was in pain, pulled off my *shoe*, and some ease that gave me. *Temple.*

To SHOE. *v. a.* preterite *I shod*; participle passive *shod*. [from the noun.]

1. To fit the foot with a shoe: used commonly of horses.

The smith's note for *shoeing* and plough-irons. *Shakspeare.*

He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and makes it a great appropriation to his own good parts, that he can *shoe* him himself. *Shakspeare.*

Tell your master that the horses want *shoeing*. *Swift.*

2. To cover the bottom.

The wheel compos'd of crickets' bones,
And daintily made for the nonce,
For fear of rattling on the stones,
With thistle down they *shod* it. *Drayton.*

SHOE'BLACK.* *n. s.* [*shoe* and *black*.] One who cleans shoes. Dr. Johnson calls such an one a *shoeblacker*. See JAPANNER.

SHOE'BOY. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *boy*.] A boy that cleans shoes.

If I employ a *shoeboy*, is it in view to his advantage, or my own convenience? *Swift.*

SHOE'ING-HORN. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *horn*.]

1. A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe.
2. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing used as a medium: in contempt.

Most of our fine young ladies retain in their service supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like whifflers, and commonly call *shoeing-horns*. *Spectator.*

I have been an arrant *shoeing-horn* for above these twenty years. I served my mistress in that capacity above five of the number before she was shod. Though she had many who made their applications to her, I always thought myself the best shoe in her shop. *Spectator.*

SHOE'MAKER. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make shoes.

A cobler or *shoemaker* may find some little fault with the latchet of a shoe that an Appelles had painted, when the whole figure is such as none but an Appelles could paint. *Watts.*

SHO'ER.* *n. s.* [ſceoƿe, Sax., a maker of shoes.] One who fits the foot with a shoe: used, in some places, of a farrier.

Shoe'string.* *n. s.* [*shoe* and *string.*] A string or ribband with which the shoe is tied.

Bending his supple hams, kissing his hands,
Honouring *shoestrings.*
Randolph, Muses' Looking-Glass, (1638.)

Shoe'tye.† *n. s.* [*shoe* and *tye.*] The ribband with which women tie their shoes.

I wish her beauty,
That owes not all its duty
To gaudy tire, or glistering *shoe-ty.*
Crashaw, Delights of the Muses, Wishes.

Madam, I do as is my duty,
Honour the shadow of your *shoetye.* *Hudibras.*

SHOG. *n. s.* [from *shock.*] Violent concussion.

Another's diving bow he did adore,
Which, with a *shog,* casts all the hair before. *Dryden.*

He will rather have the primitive man to be produced, in a kind of digesting balneum, where all the heavier lees may subside, and a due æquilibrium be maintained, not disturbed by any such rude and violent *shogs* that would ruffle and break all the little stamina of the embryon. *Bentley.*

To **Shog.†** *v. a.* To shake; to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses. Dr. Johnson. — This is a very ancient word.

The boat in the myddil of the see was *schoggid* with wawis, for the wynd was contrarie. *Wicliffe, St. Matth.* xiv.

After it is washed, they put the remnant into a wooden dish, the which they softly *shog* to and fro in the water, until the earthy substance be flitted away. *Carew.*

To **Shog.*** *v. n.* To move off; to be gone; to jog. A low word.

These famed words agog
So set the goddesses, that they in anger gan to *shog.*
Hall, Tr. of Homer's 4th *Iliad,* (1581.)

Will you *shog* off? *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Sho'gging.* *n. s.* [from *shog.*] Concussion; agitation.

Through the violence of such *shoggings* [they] are leapt out of the coach. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza,* (1587,) p. 385.

To **Sho'ggle.*** *v. a.* To shake about; to joggle. North. *Pegge.*

Shone. The preterite of *shine.*

All his Father in him *shone.* *Milton, P. L.*

Shook. The preterite and in poetry participle passive of *shake.*

Taxallan *shook* by Montezuma's pow'rs,
Has, to resist his forces, call'd in ours. *Dryden.*

Shoon.* See Shoe.

To **SHOOT.†** *v. a.* [preterite, *I shot;* participle, *shot* or *shotten.* [sceotan, Sax. *skiota,* Icel. jaculari, to dart; an ancient word, common to all the northern dialects. Serenius. Wachter considers it as formed from the sound made by the passing of the dart or arrow. Serenius also thinks that the *Scythians* took their name from this ancient term; which indeed Selden had long before noticed: "The Grecians call the northern (people) all *Scythians,* perhaps the original of that name being from *shooting,* for which they were especially through the world famous." See Selden's Notes on Drayton's Polyolbion, Song viii.]

1. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence.

Light
Shoots far into the bosom of dim night
A glimmering dawn. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To discharge as from a bow or gun.

I owe you much, and, like a witless youth,
That which I owe is lost: but if you please
To *shoot* an arrow that self way
Which you did *shoot* the first, I do not doubt
To find both. *Shakspeare.*

This murtherous shaft that's *shot*
Hath not yet lighted; and our safest way
Is to avoid the aim. *Shakspeare.*

A pomp of winning graces waited still,
And from about her *shot* darts of desire
Into all eyes to wish her still in sight. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To let off: used of the instrument.

The men *shoot* strong shoots with their bows. *Abbot.*

The two ends of a bow *shot* off, fly from one another. *Boyle.*

Men who know not hearts should make examples;
Which, like a warning-piece, must be *shot* off,
To fright the rest from crimes. *Dryden.*

4. To strike with any thing shot.

Not an hand shall touch the mount, but he shall be stoned or *shot* through. *Ex.* xix. 13.

5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable.

None of the trees exalt themselves, neither *shoot* up their top among the thick boughs. *Ezek.* xxxi. 14.

A grain of mustard groweth up and *shooteth* out great branches. *St. Mark,* iv. 32.

Tell like a tall old oak, how learning *shoots,*
To heaven her branches, and to hell her roots. *Denham.*

6. To emit; to dart or thrust forth.

That gently warms
The universe, and to each inward part
With gentle penetration, though unseen,
Shoots invisible virtue ev'n to the deep. *Milton, P. L.*

Ye who pluck the flowers,
Beware the secret snake that *shoots* a sting. *Dryden.*

The last had a star upon its breast, which *shot* forth pointed beams of a peculiar lustre. *Addison.*

Fir'd by the torch of noon, to tenfold rage,
Th' infuriate hill forth *shoots* the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*

7. To push suddenly. So we say, to *shoot* a bolt or lock.

I have laugh'd sometimes when I have reflected on those men who have *shot* themselves into the world; some bolting out upon the stage with vast applause, and some hissed off, quitting it with disgrace. *Dryden.*

The liquid air his moving pinions wound,
And, in the moment, *shoot* him on the ground. *Dryden.*

8. To push forward.

They that see me *shoot* out the lip, they shake the head. *Psalms.*

9. To fit to each other by planing: a workman's term.

Strait lines in joiner's language are called a joint: that is, two pieces of wood that are *shot,* that is planed or else paired with a pairing-chissel. *Moxon.*

10. To pass through with swiftness.

Thus having said, she sinks beneath the ground,
With furious haste, and *shoots* the Stygian sound. *Dryden.*

To **Shoot.†** *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of shooting, or emitting a missile weapon.

The archers have sorely grieved him and *shot* at him. *Genesis.*

When he has *shot* his best, he is sure that none ever did *shoot* better. *Temple.*

A shining harvest either host displays,
And *shoots* against the sun with equal rays. *Dryden.*

When you *shoot,* and shut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the other friendly aid,
Or wink, as coward and afraid. *Prior.*

2. To germinate; to increase in vegetable growth.

Such trees as love the sun do not willingly descend far into the earth; and therefore they are commonly trees that *shoot* up much. *Bacon.*

Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth. *Bacon.*

The tree at once both upward *shoots,*
And just as much grows downward to the roots. *Cleaveland.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees. *Dryden.*

Nor will the wither'd stock be green again,
But the wild olive *shoots* and shades the ungrateful plain. *Dryden.*

New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
Till *shooting* out with legs and imp'd with wings. *Dryden.*

The corn laid up by ants would *shoot* under ground, if they did not bite off all the buds; and therefore it will produce nothing. *Addison.*

A wild, where weeds and flow'rs promiscuous *shoot*,
Or garden, tempting with forbidden fruit. *Pope.*

3. To form itself into any shape by emissions from a radical particle.

If the menstruum be overcharged, metals will *shoot* into crystals. *Bacon.*

Although exhaled and placed in cold conservatories, it will crystallize and *shoot* into glacious bodies. *Brown.*

That rude mass will *shoot* itself into several forms, till it make an habitable world: the steady hand of Providence being the invisible guide of all its motions. *Burnet, Theory.*

Express'd juices of plants, boiled into the consistence of a syrup, and set into a cool place, the essential salt will *shoot* upon the sides of the vessels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To be emitted.

There *shot* a streaming lamp along the sky,
Which on the winged light'ning seem'd to fly. *Dryden.*

Tell them that the rays of light *shoot* from the sun to our earth, at the rate of one hundred and eighty thousand miles in the second of a minute, they stand aghast at such talk. *Watts.*

The grand ætherial bow
Shoots up immense. *Thomson.*

5. To protuberate; to jet out.

The land did *shoot* out with a very great promontory, bending that way. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

This valley of the Tirol lies enclosed on all sides by the Alps, though its dominions *shoot* out into several branches among the breaks of the mountains. *Addison on Italy.*

6. To pass as an arrow.

Thy words *shoot* through my heart,
Melt my resolves, and turn me all to love. *Addison.*

7. To become any thing by sudden growth.

Materials dark and crude,
Of spiritous fiery spume, till touch'd
With Heaven's ray, and temper'd, they *shoot* forth
So beauteous, opening to the ambient light. *Milton, P. L.*

Let me but live to shadow this young plant
From blites and storms: he'll soon *shoot* up a hero. *Dryden.*

8. To move swiftly along.

A *shooting* star in autumn thwarts the night. *Milton, P. L.*

Where Tigris at the foot of Paradise
Into a gulf *shot* under ground, till part
Rose up a fountain by the tree of life. *Milton, P. L.*

At first she flutters, but at length she springs,
To smoother flight, and *shoots* upon her wings. *Dryden.*

The broken air loud whistling as she flies,
She stops and listens, and *shoots* forth again,
And guides her pinions by her young one's cries. *Dryden.*

Heaven's imperious queen *shot* down from high,
At her approach the brazen hinges fly,
The gates are forc'd. *Dryden.*

She downward glides,
Lights in Fleet-ditch, and *shoots* beneath the tides. *Gay.*

Where the mob gathers, swiftly *shoot* along,
Nor idly mingle in the noisy throng. *Gay.*

Not half so swiftly *shoots* along in air
The gliding lightning. *Pope.*

9. To feel a quick glancing pain.

They found these noses one day *shoot* and swell extremely. *Tatler*, No. 260.

SHOOT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act or impression of any thing emitted from a distance.

The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible *shoot*, insomuch as the arrow hath pierced a steel target two inches thick; but the arrow, if headed with wood, hath been known to pierce through a piece of wood of eight inches thick. *Bacon.*

2. The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike with a missive weapon discharged by any instrument.

The noise of thy cross-bow
Will scare the herd, and so my *shoot* is lost. *Shakspeare.*

But come the bow; now mercy goes to kill,
And shooting well is then accounted ill.
Thus will I save my credit in the *shoot*,
Not wounding, pity would not let me do't. *Shakspeare.*

As a country-fellow was making a *shoot* at a pigeon, he trod upon a snake that bit him. *L'Estrange.*

3. [*scheuten*, Dutch.] Branches issuing from the main stock.

They will not come just on the tops where they were cut, but out of those *shoots* which were water-boughs. *Bacon.*

I saw them under a green mantling vine,
Plucking ripe clusters from the tender *shoots*. *Milton, Comus.*

Prune off superfluous branches and *shoots* of this second spring; but expose not the fruit without leaves sufficient. *Evelyn.*

The hook she bare,
To lop the growth of the luxuriant year,
To decent form the lawless *shoots* to bring,
And teach th' obedient branches where to spring. *Pope.*

Now, should my praises owe their truth
To beauty, dress, or paint, or youth,
'Twere grafting on an annual stock
That must our expectations mock;
And making one luxuriant *shoot*,
Die the next year for want of root. *Swift.*

Pride push'd forth buds at every branching *shoot*,
And virtue shrunk almost beneath the root. *Harte.*

4. A young swine; a grice. *Cotgrave.*

SHOO'TER.† *n. s.* [from *shoot.*] One that shoots; an archer; a gunner.

Some *shooters* take in hand stronger bows than they be able to maintain. *Ascham, Toxophilus.*

The king with gifts a vessel stores;
And next, to reconcile the *shooter*-god,
Within her hollow sides the sacrifice he stow'd. *Dryden.*

SHOO'TING.* *n. s.* [ꞅceotunᵹ, Sax. jaculatio.]

1. Act of emitting as from a gun or bow.

Wrestling, *shooting*, and other such active sports, will keep men in health. *Sprat, Hist. R. S.* p. 18.

2. Sensation of quick pain.

I fancy we shall have some rain, by the *shooting* of my corns. *Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield.*

SHOP.† *n. s.* [ꞅceoppa, Saxon, a magazine; *eschoppe*, French; *shopa*, or *schoppa*, low Lat. Ainsworth. Derived by Junius from to *shape*, to form.]

1. A place where any thing is sold.

Our windows are broke down,
And we for fear compell'd to shut our *shops*. *Shakspeare.*

In his needy *shop* a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuft, and other skins
Of ill-shap'd fishes; and about his shelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakspeare.*

Scarce any sold in *shops* could be relied on as faithfully prepared. *Boyle.*

His *shop* is his element, and he cannot with any enjoyment of himself live out of it. *South, Serm.*

What a strange thing is it, that a little health, or the poor business of a *shop*, should keep us so senseless of these great things, that are coming so fast upon us! *Law.*

2. A room in which manufactures are carried on.

Your most grave belly thus answer'd;
True is it, my incorporate friends,
That I receive the general food at first,
Which you do live upon; and fit it is,
Because I am the storehouse and the *shop*
Of the whole body. *Shakspeare.*

We have divers mechanical arts and stuffs made by them; and *shops* for such as are not brought into vulgar use. *Bacon.*

To SHOP.* *v. n.* To frequent shops: as, they are *shopping*. A cant phrase of modern times.

SHO'PBOARD. *n. s.* [*shop*-and *board.*] Bench on which any work is done.

That beastly rabble, that came down
From all the garrets in the town,

And stalls, and *shopboards*, in vast swarms,
With new-chalk'd bills, and rusty arms. *Hudibras.*

It dwells not in shops or workhouses; nor till the late age was it ever known, that any one served seven years to a smith or a taylor, that he should commence doctor or divine from the *shopboard* or the anvil; or from whistling to a team come to preach to a congregation. *South, Serm.*

SHO'PBOOK. *n. s.* [*shop* and *book.*] Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

They that have wholly neglected the exercise of their understandings, will be as unfit for it as one unpractised in figures to cast up a *shopbook*. *Locke.*

SHOPE.* old pret. of *shape;* shaped. See *To* SHAPE.

She — this further purpose to him *shope*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

SHO'PKEEPER. *n. s.* [*shop* and *keep.*] A trader who sells in a shop; not a merchant who only deals by wholesale.

Nothing is more common than to hear a *shopkeeper* desiring his neighbour to have the goodness to tell him what is a clock. *Addison.*

SHO'PLIFTER.* *n. s.* [from *shop*, and *lift*, to rob. See *To* LIFT.] One who under pretence of buying takes occasion to steal goods out of a shop.

These women, they call *shoplifters*, when they are challenged for their thefts, appear to be mighty angry and affronted, for fear of being searched. *Swift, Exam.* No. 28.

He looked like a discovered *shoplifter*, left to the mercy of the Exchange-women. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 6.

SHO'PLIFTING.* *n. s.* The crime of a shoplifter.

SHO'PLIKE.* *adj.* [*shop* and *like.*] Low; vulgar.

Be she never so *shoplike* or meretricious. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

SHO'PMAN.† *n. s.* [*shop* and *man.*]

1. A petty trader.

Garth, gen'rous as his muse, prescribes and gives,
The *shopman* sells, and by destruction lives. *Dryden.*

2. One who serves in a shop.

For my part, I have enough to mind in weighing my goods out, and waiting on my customers; but my wife, though she could be of as much use as a *shopman* to me, if she would put her hand to it, is now only in my way. *Anonym. in Johnson's Idler*, No. 15.

SHORE. The preterite of *shear.*

I'm glad thy father's dead:
Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief
Shore his old thread in twain. *Shakspeare.*

SHORE.† *n. s.* [ꞅcope, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — From ꞅcipan, to divide, to separate. *Shore*, as the sea-*shore* or *shore* of a river (which latter expression Dr. Johnson, without any reason, calls a licentious use of the word) is the place where the continuity of the land is interrupted, or *separated*, by the sea or the river. Mr. Horne Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 172.]

1. The coast of the sea.

Sea cover'd sea;
Sea without *shore*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. The bank of a river.

Beside the fruitful *shore* of muddy Nile,
Upon a sunny bank outstretched lay,
In monstrous length, a mighty crocodile. *Spenser.*

3. A drain; properly *sewer*.

4. [*schoore*, Teut. a prop.] The support of a building; a buttress.

When I use the word *shore*, I may intend thereby a coast of land near the sea, or a drain to carry off water, or a prop to support a building. *Watts, Logick.*

To SHORE. *v. a.* [*schooren*, Teut.]

1. To prop; to support.

They undermined the wall, and, as they wrought, *shored* it up with timber. *Knolles.*

He did not much strengthen his own subsistence in court, but stood there on his own feet, for the truth is, the most of his allies rather leaned upon him than *shored* him up. *Wotton, D. of Buckingham.*

There was also made a *shoring* or under-propping act for the benevolence; to make the sums which any person had agreed to pay leviable by course of law. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. To set on shore. Not in use.

I will bring these two moles, these blind ones aboard him; if he think it fit to *shore* them again, — let him call me rogue. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

SHO'RED.* *adj.* [from *shore.*] Having a bank or shore.

A ground lying low is soone overflowen,
And *shored* cannot long continue. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 353.

SHO'RELESS.† *adj.* [from *shore.*] Having no coast; boundless.

He shall be scoffed at, and called puritan, if he will not revel it with them in a *shoreless* excess. *Junius, Sin Stigmat.* (1639,) p. 283.

This ocean of felicity is so *shoreless* and bottomless, that all the saints and angels cannot exhaust it. *Boyle.*

A *shoreless* ocean. *Thomson, Spring.*

The short channels of expiring time,
Or *shoreless* ocean of eternity. *Young, Night Th.* 9.

SHO'RLING. *n. s.* [from *shear*, *shore.*] The felt or skin of a sheep shorn.

SHORN. The participle passive of *shear:* with *of.*

So rose the Danite strong,
Shorn of his strength. *Milton, P. L.*

Vile shrubs are *shorn* for browze: the tow'ring height
Of unctuous trees are torches for the night. *Dryden.*

He plunging downward shot his radiant head;
Dispell'd the breathing air that broke his flight;
Shorn of his beams, a man to mortal sight. *Dryden.*

SHORT.† *adj.* [ꞅceopꞇ, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — From ꞅcipan, to shear, to cut; *shored*, *shor'd*, *short*, cut off, opposed to *long*, which means extended. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 172. — Not such is the deduction of Wachter and Serenius; they refer it to *skorta*, and *schorton*, to be deficient; noticing also the same adjective, without the prefix *s*, in other tongues; as *kort*, Su. Goth. and Belg. *court*, Fr. *curtus*, Lat. Ihre inclines to the last as the original.]

1. Not long; commonly not long enough.

Weak though I am of limb, and *short* of sight,
Far from a lynx, and not a giant quite,
I'll do what Mead and Cheselden advise,
To keep these limbs, and to preserve these eyes. *Pope.*

2. Not long in space or extent.

This less voluble earth,
By *shorter* flight to the east, had left him there. *Milton, P. L.*

Though *short* my stature, yet my name extends
To heaven itself, and earth's remotest ends. *Pope.*

3. Not long in time or duration.

They change the night into day: the light is *short*, because of darkness. *Job*, xvii. 12.

Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'st,
Live well, how long or *short* permit to Heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

Short were her marriage joys: for in the prime
Of youth her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*

4. Repeated by quick iterations.

Her breath then *short* seem'd loth from home to pass,
Which more it mov'd, the more it sweeter was. *Sidney.*

Thy breath comes *short*, thy darted eyes are fixt
On me for aid, as if thou wert pursu'd. *Dryden.*

My breath grew *short*, my beating heart sprung upward,
And leap'd and bounded in my heaving breast. *Smith.*

5. Not adequate; not equal: with *of* before the thing with which the comparison is made.

Immoderate praises the foolish lover thinks *short of* his mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens. *Sidney.*

Some cottons here grow, but short in worth unto those of Smyrna. *Sandys.*

The Turks give you a quantity rather exceeding than *short of* your expectation. *Sandys.*

I know them not; not therefore am I *short*
Of knowing what I ought. *Milton, P. R.*

To attain
The height and depth of thy eternal ways,
All human thoughts come *short*, Supreme of things.
Milton, P. L.

O glorious trial of exceeding love,
Engaging me to emulate! but *short*
Of thy perfection, how shall I attain! *Milton, P. L.*

To place her in Olympus' top a guest,
Among th' immortals, who with nectar feast;
That poor would seem, that entertainment *short*
Of the true splendor of her present court. *Waller.*

We err, and come *short of* science, because we are so frequently misled by the evil conduct of our imaginations. *Glanville.*

As in many things the knowledge of philosophers was *short of* truth, so almost in all things their practice fell *short of* their knowledge: the principles by which they walked were as much below those by which they judged, as their feet were below their head. *South, Serm.*

He wills not death should terminate their strife;
And wounds, if wounds ensue, be *short of* life. *Dryden.*

Virgil exceeds Theocritus in regularity and brevity, and falls *short of* him in nothing but simplicity and propriety of style. *Pope.*

Defect in our behaviour, coming *short of* the utmost gracefulness, often escapes our observation. *Locke.*

If speculative maxims have not an actual universal assent from all mankind, practical principles come *short of* an universal reception. *Locke.*

The people fall *short of* those who border upon them, in strength of understanding. *Addison.*

A neutral indifference falls *short of* that obligation they lie under, who have taken such oaths. *Addison.*

When I made these, an artist undertook to imitate it; but using another way of polishing them, he fell much *short of* what I had attained to, as I afterwards understood. *Newton.*

It is not credible that the Phœnicians who had established colonies in the Persian gulph, stopt *short*, without pushing their trade to the Indies. *Arbuthnot.*

Doing is expressly commanded, and no happiness allowed to any thing *short of* it. *South, Serm.*

The signification of words will be allowed to fall much *short of* the knowledge of things. *Baker.*

6. Defective; imperfect; not attaining the end; not reaching the intended point.

Since higher I fail *short*, on him who next
Provokes my envy. *Milton.*

That great wit has fallen *short* in his account. *More.*

Where reason came *short*, revelation discovered on which side the truth lay. *Locke.*

Men express their universal ideas by signs; a faculty which beasts come *short* in. *Locke.*

7. Not far distant in time.

He commanded those, who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a *short* day. *Clarendon.*

8. Scanty; wanting.

The English were inferiour in number, and grew *short* in their provisions. *Hayward.*

They *short of* succours, and in deep despair,
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war. *Dryden.*

9. Not fetching a compass.

So soon as ever they were gotten out of the hearing of the cock, the lion turned *short* upon him, and tore him to pieces. *L'Estrange.*

He seiz'd the helm, his fellows cheer'd,
Turn'd *short* upon the shelves, and madly steer'd. *Dryden.*

For turning *short*, he struck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight. *Dryden.*

10. Not going so far as was intended.

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops *short*. *Dryden.*

11. Defective as to quantity.

When the fleece is shorn,
When their defenceless limbs the brambles tear,
Short of their wool, and naked from the sheer. *Dryden.*

12. Narrow; contracted.

Men of wit and parts, but of *short* thoughts and little meditation, are apt to distrust every thing for a fancy. *Burnet.*

They, since their own *short* understandings reach
No farther than the present, think ev'n the wise
Like them disclose the secrets of their breasts. *Rowe.*

13. Brittle; friable.

His flesh is not firm, but *short* and tasteless. *Walton.*

Marl from Derbyshire was very fat, though it had so great a quantity of sand, that it was so *short*, that wet you could not work it into a ball, or make it hold together. *Mortimer.*

14. Not bending.

The lance broke *short*, the beast then bellow'd loud,
And his strong neck to a new onset bow'd. *Dryden.*

15. Laconick; brief: as, a *short* answer.

SHORT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A summary account.

The *short* and long is, our play is prefer'd. *Shakspeare.*

In *short*, she makes a man of him at sixteen, and a boy all his life after. *L'Estrange.*

Repentance is, in *short*, nothing but a turning from sin to God, the casting off all our former evils, and, instead thereof, constantly practising all those Christian duties which God requireth of us. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

If he meet with no reply, you may conclude that I trust to the goodness of my cause: the *short* on't is, 'tis indifferent to your humble servant whatever your party says. *Dryden.*

From Medway's pleasing stream
To Severn's roar be thine:
In *short*, restore my love, and share my kingdom. *Dryden.*

The proprieties and delicacies of the English are known to few: 'tis impossible even for a good wit to understand and practise them, without the help of a liberal education and long reading; in *short*, without wearing off the rust which he contracted while he was laying in a stock of learning. *Dryden.*

The *short* is, to speak all in a word, the possibility of being found in a salvable state cannot be sufficiently secured, without a possibility of always persevering in it. *Norris.*

To see whole bodies of men breaking a constitution; in *short*, to be encompassed with the greatest dangers from without, to be torn by many virulent factions within, then to be secure and senseless, are the most likely symptoms, in a state, of sickness unto death. *Swift.*

SHORT. *adv.* [It is, I think, only used in composition.] Not long.

Beauty and youth,
And sprightly hope and *short*-enduring joy. *Dryden.*

One strange draught prescribed by Hippocrates for a *short*-breathed man, is half a gallon of hydromel, with a little vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

To SHORT.* *v. n.* [*schorten*, Germ. ʒe-ꞅcẏꞃtan, Sax.] To fail; to be deficient; to decrease.

His syght wasteth, his wytte mynysheth, his lyf *shorteth*.
The Book of Good Manners, (1486,) sign. e. viii.

To SHORT.* *v. a.* [ꞅcẏꞃtan, Sax.] To abbreviate; to shorten.

Sorrow *shorteth* the life of many a man. *Chaucer, Pers. Tale.*

Shorte our end, and mynyshe our payne;
Let us go, and never come agayne.
Old Morality of Every Man.

SHORTDA'TED.* *adj.* [*short* and *date*.] Having little time to run.

The course of thy *short-dated* life.
Sandys, Paraphr. Eccles. p. 13.

To SHO'RTEN.† *v. a.* [Sax. ꞅcẏꞃtan.]

1. To make short, either in time or space.

Because they see it is not fit or possible that churches should frame thanksgivings answerable to each petition, they *shorten* somewhat the reins of their censure. *Hooker.*

Would you have been so brief with him, he would
Have been so brief with you, to *shorten* you,
For taking so the head, the whole head's length. *Shakspeare.*

To *shorten* its ways to knowledge, and make each perception more comprehensive, it binds them into bundles. *Locke.*

None shall dare
With *shorten'd* sword to stab in closer war,
But in fair combat. *Dryden.*

War, and luxury's more direful rage,
Thy crimes have brought, to *shorten* mortal breath,
With all the numerous family of death. *Dryden.*

Whatever *shortens* the fibres, by insinuating themselves into their parts, as water in a rope, contracts. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To contract; to abbreviate.

We *shorten'd* days to moments by love's art,
Whilst our two souls
Perceiv'd no passing time, as if a part
Our love had been of still eternity. *Suckling.*

3. To confine; to hinder from progression.

The Irish dwell altogether by their septs, so as they may conspire what they will; whereas if there were English placed among them, they should not be able to stir but that it should be known, and they *shortened* according to their demerits. *Spenser.*

To be known, *shortens* my laid intent;
My boon I make it, that you know me not. *Shakspeare.*

Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chain, and can only see what is forbidden me to reach. *Dryden.*

4. To lop.

Dishonest with lopt arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and *shorten'd* of his ears. *Dryden.*

SHO'RTHAND. *n. s.* [*short* and *hand.*] A method of writing in compendious characters.

Your follies and debauches change
With such a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot score them on the stage,
Unless each vice in *shorthand* they indite,
Ev'n as notcht 'prentices whole sermons write. *Dryden.*

Boys have but little use of *shorthand*, and should by no means practise it, till they can write perfectly well. *Locke.*

In *shorthand* skill'd, where little marks comprise
Whole words, a sentence in a letter lies. *Creech.*

As the language of the face is universal, so 'tis very comprehensive: no laconism can reach it: 'tis the *shorthand* of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Collier.*

SHO'RTLIVED. *adj.* [*short* and *live.*] Not living or lasting long.

Unhappy parent of a *shortliv'd* son!
Why loads he this embitter'd life with shame? *Dryden.*

The joyful *shortliv'd* news soon spread around,
Took the same train. *Dryden.*

Some vices promise a great deal of pleasure in the commission; but then, at best, it is but *shortlived* and transient, a sudden flash presently extinguished. *Calamy, Serm.*

The frequent alterations in publick proceedings, the variety of *shortlived* favourites that prevailed in their several turns under the government of her successors, have broken us into these unhappy distinctions. *Addison, Freeholder.*

A piercing torment that *shortlived* pleasure of your's must bring upon me, from whom you never received offence. *Addison.*

All those graces
The common fate of mortal charms may find;
Content our *shortliv'd* praises to engage,
The joy and wonder of a single age. *Addison.*

Admiration is a *shortlived* passion, that immediately decays upon growing familiar with its object, unless it be still fed with fresh discoveries. *Addison.*

Then palaces shall rise; the joyful son
Shall finish what his *shortliv'd* sire begun. *Pope.*

SHO'RTLY.† *adv.* [from *short*; Sax. ꞅceoꞃꞇlice.]

1. Quickly; soon; in a little time. It is commonly used relatively of future time, but Clarendon seems to use it absolutely.

I must leave thee, love, and *shortly* too. *Shakspeare.*

Thou art no friend to God, or to the king:
Open the gates, or I'll shut thee out *shortly*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The armies came *shortly* in view of each other. *Clarendon.*

The time will *shortly* come, wherein you shall more rejoice for that little you have expended for the benefit of others, than in that which by so long toil you shall have saved. *Calamy.*

He celebrates the anniversary of his father's funeral, and *shortly* after arrives at Cumæ. *Dryden.*

Ev'n he, whose soul now melts in mournful lays,
Shall *shortly* want the gen'rous tear he pays. *Pope.*

2. In a few words; briefly.

Shortly, the truth is [this] *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

I could express them more *shortly* this way than in prose, and much of the force, as well as grace of arguments, depends on their conciseness. *Pope.*

SHO'RTNESS.† *n. s.* [from *short*; Sax. ꞅceoꞃꞇnyꞅꞅe.]

1. The quality of being short, either in time or space.

I'll make a journey twice as far, t' enjoy
A second night of such sweet *shortness*, which
Was mine in Britain. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

They move strongest in a right line, which is caused by the *shortness* of the distance. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I will not trouble my readers with the *shortness* of the time in which I writ it. *Dryden.*

May they not justly to our climes upbraid
Shortness of night, and penury of shade? *Prior.*

Think upon the vanity and *shortness* of human life, and let death and eternity be often in your minds. *Law.*

2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness.

The necessity of *shortness* causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to comprise much matter in few words. *Hooker.*

Sir, pardon me in what I have to say,
Your plainness and your *shortness* please me well. *Shakspeare.*

The prayers of the church will be very fit, as being most easy for their memories, by reason of their *shortness*, and yet containing a great deal of matter. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

3. Want of reach; want of capacity.

Whatsoever is above these proceedeth of *shortness* of memory, or of want of a stayed attention. *Bacon.*

4. Deficience; imperfection.

Another account of the *shortness* of our reason, and easiness of deception, is the forwardness of our understanding's assent to slightly examined conclusions. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

From the instances I had given of human ignorance, to our *shortness* in most things else, 'tis an easy inference. *Glanville.*

It may be easily conceived, by any that can allow for the lameness and *shortness* of translations, out of languages and manners of writing differing from ours. *Temple.*

SHO'RTRIBS. *n. s.* [*short* and *ribs.*] The bastard ribs; the ribs below the sternum.

A gentleman was wounded in a duel: the rapier entered into his right side, slanting by his *shortribs* under the muscles. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SHO'RTSIGHTED. *adj.* [*short* and *sight.*]

1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to see far.

Shortsighted men see remote objects best in old age, therefore they are accounted to have the most lasting eyes. *Newton.*

2. Unable by intellectual sight to see far.

The foolish and *shortsighted* die with fear
That they go no where, or they know not where. *Denham.*

Other propositions were designed for snares to the *shortsighted* and credulous. *L'Estrange.*

SHO'RTSIGHTEDNESS.† *n. s.* [*short* and *sight.*]

1. Defect of sight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye.

The ordinary remedy for *shortsightedness* is a concave lens, held before the eye; which, making the rays diverge, or at least diminishing much of their convergency, makes amends for the too great convexity of the crystalline. *Chambers.*

By often looking at remote objects the degree of *shortsightedness* may be much lessened. *Adams on Vision.*

2. Defect of intellectual sight.

Cunning is a kind of *shortsightedness*, that discovers the minutest objects which are near at hand, but is not able to discern things at a distance. *Addison, Spect.*

SHO'RTWAISTED. *adj.* [*short* and *waist.*] Having a short body.

Duck-legg'd, *shortwaisted*; such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tip-toes for a kiss. *Dryden, Juv.*

Sho'rtwinded. *adj.* [*short* and *wind.*] Shortbreathed; asthmatick; pursive; breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.

Sure he means brevity in breath; *shortwinded.* *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

So shaken as we are, so wan with care,
Find we a time for frighted peace to pant,
And breathe *shortwinded* accents of new broils,
To be commenc'd in strands afar. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

With this the Mede *shortwinded* old men eases,
And cures the lungs unsavory diseases. *May, Virg.*

Sho'rtwinged. *adj.* [*short* and *wing.*] Having short wings. Hawks are divided into long and short winged.

Shortwing'd, unfit himself to fly,
His fear foretold foul weather. *Dryden.*

Shortwi'tted.* *adj.* [*short* and *witted.*] Simple; not wise; without wit; scant of wit.

Piety doth not require at our hands, that we should be either *short-witted* or beggarly, but hath its part in all the blessings of this world, whether it be of soul or body, or of goods. *Hales, Rem.* p. 200.

Sho'ry. *adj.* [from *shore.*] Lying near the coast.

There is commonly a declivity from the shore to the middle part of the channel, and those *shory* parts are generally but some fathoms deep. *Burnet, Theory.*

Shot. The preterite and participle passive of *shoot.*

On the other side a pleasant grove
Was *shot* up high, full of the stately tree
That dedicated is to Olympick Jove. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Their tongue is an arrow *shot* out, it speaketh deceit. *Jeremiah.*

The fortifier of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodiousness afforded by the ground, and *shot* rather at a safe preserving the harbour from sudden attempts of little fleets, than to withstand any great navy. *Carew.*

He only thought to crop the flower,
New *shot* up from a vernal shower. *Milton, Ep. M. Winch.*

From before her vanish'd night,
Shot through with orient beams. *Milton, P. L.*

Sometimes they *shot* out in length like rivers, and sometimes they flew into remote countries in colonies. *Burnet.*

The same metal is naturally *shot* into quite different figures, as quite different kinds of them are of the same figure. *Woodward.*

He prone on ocean in a moment flung,
Stretch'd wide his eager arms, and *shot* the seas along. *Pope.*

Shot *of.** *part.* Discharged; quit; freed from: a colloquial expression: as, he cannot get *shot of* it.

SHOT.† *n. s.* [*schot*, Dutch; from *To shoot.*]

1. The act of shooting.

A *shot* unheard gave me a wound unseen. *Sidney.*

Proud death!
What feast is tow'rd in thy infernal cell,
That thou so many princes at a *shot*
So bloodily hast struck? *Shakspea. Hamlet.*

He caused twenty *shot* of his greatest cannon to be made at the king's army. *Clarendon.*

2. The missile weapon emitted by any instrument.

I shall here abide the hourly *shot*
Of angry eyes. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

At this booty they were joyful, for that they were supplied thereby with good store of powder and *shot.* *Hayward.*

Above one thousand great *shot* were spent upon the walls, without any damage to the garrison. *Clarendon.*

Impatient to revenge the fatal *shot*,
His right hand doubly to his left succeeds. *Dryden.*

3. The flight of a missile weapon.

She sat over against him, a good way off, as it were a bow *shot.* *Gen.* xxi. 16.

4. Any thing emitted, or cast forth.

Violent and tempestuous storm and *shots* of rain. *Ray, Phys. Theol. Disc.* p. 283.

5. [*escot*, French; ꞅceat, Sax. *schat*, Teut. *skatts*, Goth. money, a piece of money.] A sum charged; a reckoning.

A man is never welcome to a place, till some certain *shot* be paid, and the hostess say welcome. *Shakspeare.*

As the fund of our pleasure, let each pay his *shot;*
Far hence be the sad, the lewd fop, and the sot. *B. Jonson.*

Shepherd, leave decoying,
Pipes are sweet a summer's day;
But a little after toying,
Women have the *shot* to pay. *Dryden.*

He touch'd the pence when others touch'd the pot;
The hand that sign'd the mortgage paid the *shot.* *Swift.*

Shote. *n. s.* [ꞅceota, Saxon; *trutta minor*, Lat.] A fish.

The *shote*, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwal, in shape and colour resembleth the trout; howbeit, in bigness and goodness cometh far behind him. *Carew.*

Sho'tfree.† *adj.* [*shot* and *free.*]

1. Clear of the reckoning.

Though I could 'scape *shotfree* at London, I fear the shot here: here's no scoring but upon the pate. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. Not to be hurt by shot; not to be injured.

He is as mad that thinks himself an urinal, and will not stir at all for fear of cracking, as he that believes himself to be *shot-free*, and so will run among the hail of a battle. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 67.

They that use charms, spells, &c. to be *shot-free.* *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, sect. 8. ch. 4.

3. Unpunished.

Sho'tten.† *adj.* [from *shoot.*]

1. Having ejected the spawn.

Go thy ways, old Jack; die when thou wilt, if good manhood be not forgot upon the earth, then am I a *shotten* herring. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold!
Tough wither'd truffles, ropy wine, a dish
Of *shotten* herrings, or stale stinking fish. *Dryden.*

2. Curdled by keeping too long.

3. Shooting out into angles. See Nook.

I will sell my dukedom,
To buy a slobbery and a dirty farm
In that nook-*shotten* isle of Albion. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

4. Sprained; dislocated.

His horse—shoulder-*shotten.* *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

To **SHOVE.†** *v. a.* [ꞅcupan, ꞅcopan, Sax. *schuyffen, schuyven*, Teut. *skuffa*, Su. Goth. Our old form of the word was also *shofe:* "Part of the banke he *shofe* downe right." Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2.]

1. To push by main strength.

The hand could pluck her back, that *shov'd* her on. *Shakspeare.*

In the corrupted currents of this world,
Offence's gilded hand may *shove* by justice;
And oft 'tis seen the wicked prize itself
Buys out the law. *Shakspeare.*

I sent your grace
The parcels and particulars of our grief,
The which hath been with scorn *shov'd* from the court. *Shakspeare.*

Of other care they little reckoning make,
Than how to scramble at the shearers' feast,
And *shove* away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton, Lycidas.*

There the British Neptune stood,
Beneath them to submit th' officious flood,
And with his trident *shov'd* them off the sand. *Dryden.*

Shoving back this earth on which I sit,
I'll mount. *Dryden, Tyr. Love.*

A strong man was going to *shove* down St. Paul's cupola. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To drive by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water; as, he *shoved* his boat.

3. To push; to rush against.

He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress, when money was a-paying or receiving. *Arbuthnot.*

Behold a reverend sire
Crawl through the streets, *shov'd* on or rudely press'd
By his own sons. *Pope.*

You've play'd and lov'd, and eat and drank your fill;
Walk sober off, before a sprightlier age
Come titt'ring on, and *shove* you from the stage. *Pope.*

Make nature still incroach upon his plan,
And *shove* him off as far as e'er we can. *Pope.*

Eager to express your love,
You ne'er consider whom you *shove*,
But rudely press before a duke. *Swift.*

To SHOVE. *v. n.*

1. To push forward before one.

The seamen towed, and I *shoved* till we arrived within forty yards of the shore. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.

He grasp'd the oar,
Receiv'd his guests aboard, and *shov'd* from shore. *Garth.*

SHOVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of shoving; a push.

I was forced to swim behind, and push the boat forward with one of my hands; and the tide favouring me, I could feel the ground; I rested two minutes, and then gave the boat another *shove.* *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

SHOVEL.† *n. s.* [rcofl, Sax. *schoeffel*, *school*, Teut. similar to the latter of which is our provincial word *school*, Exm. dialect, and *shawl* or *showl* in other places.] An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges.

A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, *shovel* and spade. *Tusser.*

The brag of the Ottoman, that he would throw Malta into the sea, might be performed at an easier rate than by the *shovels* of his Janizaries. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

To SHO'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw or heap with a shovel.

I thought
To die upon the bed my father died,
To lie close by his honest bones; but now
Some hangman must put on my shrowd, and lay me
Where no priest *shovels* in dust. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. To gather in great quantities.

Ducks *shovel* them up as they swim along the waters; but divers insects also devour them. *Derham.*

SHO'VELBOARD. *n. s.* [*shovel* and *board.*] A long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.

So have I seen, in hall of lord,
A weak arm throw on a long *shovelboard;*
He barely lays his piece. *Dryden.*

SHO'VELLER, or SHOVELARD. *n. s.* [from *shovel; platea.*] A bird.

Shoveller, or spoonbill: the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a shovel, but not concave like a spoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew, Mus.*

Pewets, gulls, and *shovellers* feed upon flesh, and yet are good meat. *Bacon.*

This formation of the wizzon is not peculiar to the swan, but common unto the platea, or *shovelard*, a bird of no musical throat. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SHOUGH. *n. s.* [for *shock.*] A species of shaggy dog; a shock.

In the catalogue ye be for men,
As hound and greyhounds, mungrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves are 'cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

SHOUGH.* *interj.* [from the Germ. *Sheuchen.*] An exclamation used in driving away fowls: pronounced *shoo.*

Shough, shough! up to your coop, peahen.
Beaum. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.

SHOULD.† *v. n.* [rceolban, Sax. *schuld*, Teut. old Engl. *shulde*, pl. *shulden.* See SHALL.]

1. This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed.

2. *I* SHOULD *go.* It is my business or duty to go.

3. *If I* SHOULD *go.* If it happens that I go.

4. *Thou* SHOULD'ST *go.* Thou oughtest to go.

5. *If thou* SHOULD'ST *go.* If it happens that thou goest.

6. The same significations are found in all the other persons singular and plural.

Let not a desperate action more engage you
Than safety *should.* *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Some praises come of good wishes and respects, when by telling men what they are, they represent to them what they *should* be. *Bacon.*

To do thee honour I will shed their blood,
Which the just laws, if I were faultless, *should.* *Waller.*

So subjects love just kings, or so they *should.* *Dryden.*

7. Used for *would*, formerly; and in later times for *could*, *may*, *might*, *must.* It has been well observed, that this sign respects time variously; the present, the past, and the future. When it respects the present, it generally implies duty or obligation, fitness, propriety, decency, or reasonableness; is often used in the way of supposition, and of comparison upon supposition; often also marks conduct or event as involuntary or accidental; often carries doubt in it; and seems frequently to mark the power, energy, influence, or force of things upon the speaker, or otherwise; and it follows interjections of grief. In denoting time past, it either implies doubt, or marks the event as involuntary or accidental. But of all the other periods of time, the future seems to be that, in which *should* most frequently makes its appearance. It marks the hypothetical, and denotes the common future; in both cases it is still conditional, never absolute. It refers to the hypothetical future: and, in doing so, marks the event either as doubtful and precarious, or as conditional and preparatory to somewhat else, or as highly probable but fit to be prevented, or as predetermined. Whilst it respects the common future, it either puts the event in the way of supposition, or marks it as precarious, or as certain in the highest degree, or as conditionally certain, or as certain but improper, or as certain but involuntary, or threatens, or follows verbs of desire or wishing, or denotes the event to be fit or proper. See White's Essay on the English Verb, p. 225. et seq.

8. *Should* is sometimes omitted, as when it marks the event as precarious.

I pray you, sir, receive the money now,
For fear *you ne'er see* chain, nor money more. *Shakspeare.*

9. SHOULD *be.* A proverbial phrase of slight contempt or irony.

I conclude, that things are not as they *should* be. *Swift.*

The girls look upon their father as a clown, and the boys think their mother no better than she *should be.* *Addison.*

10. SHOULD *have.* This sign barely points at the supposed existence of an event, or circumstance of conduct, in former time; or places that supposed behaviour as the result of something that preceded or might have preceded it; and, in doing this, either puts the event in the way of supposition, or marks it as accidental, or as involuntary, or as certain, or as morally or naturally fit and becom-

ing; and is also found in the hypothetical future, or marking an imaginary event or behaviour as proceeding from or succeeding in course of time to some other action, or incident, imaginary or otherwise; and thus marks the event, or action, either as precarious, or as accidental, or in a comparative view, or as certain; and carries in it frequently an intimation of natural or civil right and title to a thing, and gives the highest assurance. *White.*

11. There is another signification now little in use, in which *should* has scarcely any distinct or explicable meaning. *It should be* differs in this sense very little from *it is.*

There is a fabulous narration, that in the northern countries there *should be* an herb that groweth in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth upon the grass. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

SHO'ULDER.† *n. s.* [ſculdre, Saxon; *scholder*, Teut. Dr. Johnson. — *Shoulder* formerly was, and should still be, written *shoulde*; the past participle of ſcyllan, to divide, to separate. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 241. — Accordingly, Mr. Tooke produces a solitary instance of *shoulde*, viz. " the necke and *shouldes*," from the Byrth of Mankynde, published in 1540. But this was not the old way of writing the word. Let us look for authority more valuable, and more ancient by nearly two centuries, than what he has offered. We therefore find Wicliffe using the accustomed form: " Whanne he hath foundun it, [his sheep,] he joyeth, and leith it on his *schuldris.*" St. Luke, xv. " Thei bynden grevouse chargis, and that moun not be born, and putten on *schouldris* of men." St. Matt. xxiii. While the Saxon, Teutonick, and old English words thus discountenance the *shoulde* of Mr. Tooke, so likewise do the ancient words of the Germans and Swedes, viz. *schulter*, and *skuldra.* Wachter and Serenius give to *shoulder* the same etymon as to *shield*: and the former defines the word, " propriè os illud latum, quod posticas costarum partes *tegit*; et ideò sic dictum vel immediatè a *skyla*, tegere, vel metaphoricè à *skioldur*, clypeus, *quia clypeo simile.*"]

1. The joint which connects the arm to the body.

I have seen better faces in my time,
Than stand on any *shoulder* that I see
Before me. *Shakspeare.*

It is a fine thing to be carried on men's *shoulders*; but give God thanks that thou art not forced to carry a rich fool upon thy *shoulders*, as those poor men do. *Bp. Taylor.*

The head of the *shoulder*-bone being round, is inserted into so shallow a cavity in the scapula, that, were there no other guards for it, it would be thrust out upon every occasion. *Wiseman.*

2. The upper joint of the foreleg of edible animals.

We must have a *shoulder* of mutton for a property. *Shakspeare.*

He took occasion, from a *shoulder* of mutton, to cry up the plenty of England. *Addison, Freeholder.*

3. The upper part of the back.

Emily dress'd herself in rich array;
Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her *shoulders* fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*

4. The shoulders are used as emblems of strength, or the act of supporting.

Ev'n as thou wilt, sweet Warwick, let it be;
For on thy *shoulders* do I build my seat. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
The king has cur'd me; and from these *shoulders*,
These ruin'd pillars, out of pity taken
A load would sink a navy *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

5. A rising part; a prominence. A term among artificers.

When you rivet a pin into a hole, your pin must have a *shoulder* to it thicker than the hole is wide, that the *shoulder* slip not through the hole as well as the shank. *Moxon.*

To SHO'ULDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To push with insolence and violence.

The rolling billows beat the ragged shore,
As they the earth would *shoulder* from her seat. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Dudman, a well-known foreland to most sailors, here *shoulders* out the ocean, to shape the same a large bosom between itself. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

You debase yourself,
To think of mixing with th' ignoble herd:
What, shall the people know their god-like prince
Headed a rabble, and profan'd his person,
Shoulder'd with filth? *Dryden.*

So vast the navy now at anchor rides,
That underneath it the press'd waters fail,
And with its weight, it *shoulders* off the tides. *Dryden.*

Around her numberless the rabble flow'd,
Should'ring each other, crowding for a view. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend
The wretch, who living sav'd a candle's end;
Should'ring God's altar a vile image stands,
Belies his features, nay extends his hands. *Pope.*

2. To put upon the shoulder.

Archimedes's lifting up Marcellus's ships finds little more credit than that of the giants *shouldering* mountains. *Glanville.*

SHO'ULDERBELT. *n. s.* [*shoulder* and *belt.*] A belt that comes across the shoulder.

Thou hast an ulcer, which no leech can heal,
Though thy broad *shoulderbelt* the wound conceal. *Dryden.*

SHO'ULDERBLADE. *n. s.* The scapula; the blade bone to which the arm is connected.

If I have lifted up my hand against the fatherless, when I saw my help in the gate, then let mine arm fall from my *shoulderblade*, and mine arm be broken from the bone. *Job*, xxxi. 22.

SHO'ULDERCLAPPER.† *n. s.* [*shoulder* and *clap.*] A bailiff. Steevens.

A back friend, a *shoulderclapper*, one that commands
The passages of alleys. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*
Fear none but these same *shoulderclappers.* *Decker, Satiromast.* (1602.)

SHO'ULDERKNOT.* *n. s.* [*shoulder* and *knot.*] An epaulet; a knot of lace or riband worn on the shoulder.

Before they were a month in town, great *shoulderknots* came up: strait, all the world was *shoulderknots!* *Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

SHO'ULDERSHOTTEN.† *adj.* [*shoulder* and *shot.*] Strained in the shoulder. See SHOTTEN.

SHO'ULDERSLIP. *n. s.* [*shoulder* and *slip.*] Dislocation of the shoulder.

The horse will take so much care of himself as to come off with only a strain or a *shoulderslip.* *Swift.*

SHOUT.† *n. s.* [A word of which no etymology is known. Dr. Johnson.— A *shout* is no other than the Saxon participle ſceat, (of ſcitan, to cast forth,) differently spelled, and applied to sound *thrown forth* from the mouth. Mr. Horne Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 134. — This is much the same as Skinner's observation; which Dr. Johnson might have given, and Mr. Tooke have noticed; viz. that *shout*, or *shouting aloud* comes from *shooting*, jaculatio, q. d. vocis contentæ *ejaculatio.*] A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exhortation.

Thanks, gentle citizens:
This general applause and cheerful *shout*,
Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard. *Shakspeare.*

The Rhodians, seeing the enemy turn their backs, gave a great *shout* in derision. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Then he might have dy'd of all admir'd,
And his triumphant soul with *shouts* expir'd. *Dryden.*

To SHOUT. † *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cry in triumph or exhortation.

They *shouted* thrice: what was the last cry for? *Shakspeare.*

Shout unto God with the voice of triumph. *Ps.* xlvii. 1.

It is not the voice of them that *shout* for mastery. *Ex.* xxxii.

He storms and *shouts*; but flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too slow:
They miss, or sweep but common souls away;
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Waller.*

What hinders you to take the man you love?
The people will be glad, the soldier *shout*;
And Bertran, though repining, will be aw'd. *Dryden.*

To SHOUT. * *v. a.* To treat with noise and shouts: with *at*.

As common, so old, fashions are in disgrace: that man would be *shouted at* that should come forth in his great-grandsire's suit, though not rent, not discoloured! *Bp. Hall, Fash. of the World.*

SHO'UTER. *n. s.* [from *shout*.] He who shouts.

A peal of loud applause rang out,
And thinn'd the air, till even the birds fell down
Upon the *shouters'* heads. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

SHO'UTING. * *n. s.* [from *shout*.] Act of shouting; loud cry.

He shall bring forth the head-stone thereof with *shoutings*, crying, Grace, grace unto it. *Zech.* iv. 7.

There are noises, huntings, *shoutings*. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

Nothing but howlings and *shoutings* of poor naked men. *More.*

Shrieks and *shoutings* rend the suffering air. *Dryden.*

To SHOW. † *v. a.* pret. *showed* and *shown*; part. pass. *shown*. [ſceapan, Saxon; *schowen*, Dutch. This word is frequently written *shew*; but since it is always pronounced and often written *show*, which is favoured likewise by the Dutch *schowen*, I have adjusted the orthography to the pronunciation. Dr. Johnson. — Wachter deduces the German *schawen* (the same term) from the ancient word *aug*, the eye; *s* or *sc* being prefixed, and the *g* changed into *w*. What the Gothick *augen*, to shew, is, that is the Sax. eapan or ẏpan, the same, produced by the change mentioned; and what the Sax. eapan is, that, he adds, is the English *shew*, "præposito *sshin* vel *sibilo*."]

1. To exhibit to view, as an agent.

If I do feign,
O let me in my present wildness die,
And never live to *shew* the incredulous world
The noble change that I have purposed. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Wilt thou *shew* wonders to the dead? Shall the dead arise and praise thee? *Ps.* lxxxviii. 10.

Men should not take a charge upon them that they are not fit for, as if singing, dancing, and *shewing* of tricks, were qualifications for a governor. *L'Estrange.*

I through the ample air, in triumph high,
Shall lead hell captive, maugre hell, and *show*
The powers of darkness bound. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To afford to the eye or notice; as a thing containing or exhibiting.

Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise
Magnificence; and what can Heav'n *show* more? *Milton, P. L.*

A mirrour in one hand collective *shews*,
Varied and multiplied, the group of woes. *Savage.*

3. To make to see.

Not higher that hill, nor wider, looking round,
Whereon for different cause the tempter set
Our second Adam in the wilderness,
To *show* him all earth's kingdoms and their glory. *Milton, P. L.*

Yet him God the most high vouchsafes
To call by vision from his father's house,
His kindred and false gods, into a land
Which he will *show* him. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To make to perceive.

The inclement seasons, rain, ice, hail, and snow,
Which now the sky with various face begins
To *show* us in this mountain, while the winds
Blow moist and keen. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To make to know.

Him the most High
Rapt in a balmy cloud with winged steeds
Did, as thou saw'st, receive, to walk with God
High in salvation and the climes of bliss,
Exempt from death; to *show* thee what reward
Awaits the good. *Milton.*

A shooting star
In Autumn thwarts the night, when vapours fir'd
Impress the air, and *shows* the mariner
From what point of his compass to beware
Impetuous winds. *Milton, P. L.*

Know, I am sent
To *show* thee what shall come in future days
To thee and to thy offspring; good with bad
Expect to hear. *Milton, P. L.*

6. To give proof of; to prove.

This I urge, to *show*
Invalid that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milton.*

I'll to the citadel repair,
And *show* my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*

Achates' diligence his duty *shows*. *Dryden.*

7. To publish; to make publick; to proclaim.

Ye are a chosen generation, that ye should *shew* forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness. 1 *Pet.* ii.

8. To inform; to teach: with *of*.

I shall no more speak in proverbs, but *shew* you plainly of the Father. *St. John,* xvi. 25.

9. To make known.

I raised thee up to *shew* in thee my power. *Ex.* ix. 16.

Nothing wants, but that thy shape,
Like his, and colour serpentine, may *show*
Thy inward fraud, to warn all creatures from thee. *Milton, P. L.*

10. To conduct. To *show*, in this sense, is to *show* the way.

She taking him for some cautious city-patient, that came for privacy, *shews* him into the dining room. *Swift.*

11. To offer; to afford.

To him that is afflicted, pity should be *shewed* from his friend. *Job,* vi. 14.

Felix, willing to *shew* the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound. *Acts,* xxiv. 27.

Thou shalt utterly destroy them; make no covenant with them, nor *shew* mercy unto them. *Deut.* vii. 2.

12. To explain; to expound.

Forasmuch as knowledge and *shewing* of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same Daniel, let him be called. *Dan.* v. 12.

13. To discover; to point out.

Why stand we longer shivering under fears,
That *show* no end but death? *Milton, P. L.*

14. With *off*. To set off.

I like your silence; it the more *shows off*
Your wonder. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

To SHOW. *v. n.*

1. To appear; to look; to be in appearance.

She *shews* a body rather than a life,
A statue than a brother. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Just such she *shows* before a rising storm. *Dryden.*

Still on we press; and here renew the carnage,
So great, that, in the stream, the moon *show'd* purple. *Philips.*

2. To have appearance; to become well or ill.

My lord of York, it better *shew'd* with you,
When that your flock, assembled by the bell,
Encircled you to hear with reverence

Your exposition on the holy text,
Than now to see you here an iron man,
Cheering a rout of rebels with your drum.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

SHOW. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A spectacle; something publickly exposed to view for money.

I do not know what she may produce me; but, provided it be a *show*, I shall be very well satisfied. *Addison.*

The dwarf kept the gates of the *show* room. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Superficial appearance; not reality.

Mild Heaven
Disapproves that care, though wise in *show*,
That with superfluous burden loads the day. *Milton, Sonn.*

3. Ostentatious display.

Nor doth his grandeur and majestick *show*
Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,
Allure mine eye. *Milton, P. R.*

Stand before her in a golden dream;
Set all the pleasures of the world to *show*,
And in vain joys let her loose spirits flow. *Dryden.*

The radiant sun
Sends from above ten thousand blessings down,
Nor is he set so high for *show* alone. *Granville.*

Never was a charge, maintained with such a *show* of gravity, which had a slighter foundation. *Atterbury.*

I envy none their pageantry and *show*,
I envy none the gilding of their woe. *Young.*

4. Object attracting notice.

The city itself makes the noblest *show* of any in the world: the houses are most of them painted on the outside, so that they look extremely gay and lively. *Addison.*

5. Publick appearance: contrary to *concealment*.

Jesus, rising from his grave,
Spoil'd principalities and powers, triumph'd
In open *show*, and with ascension bright
Captivity led captive. *Milton.*

6. Semblance; likeness.

When devils will their blackest sins put on,
They do suggest at first with heavenly *shows*.
Shakspeare, Othello.

He through pass'd the midst unmark'd,
In *show* plebeian angel militant. *Milton, P. L.*

7. Speciousness; plausibility.

The places of Ezechiel have some *show* in them; for there the Lord commanded the Levites, which had committed idolatry, to be put from their dignity, and serve in inferior ministries. *Whitgift.*

The kindred of the slain forgive the deed;
But a short exile must for *show* precede. *Dryden.*

8. External appearance.

Shall I say O Zelmane? Alas, your words be against it. Shall I say prince Pyrocles? Wretch that I am, your *show* is manifest against it. *Sidney.*

Fierce was the fight on the proud Belgians side,
For honour, which they seldom sought before;
But now they by their own vain boasts were ty'd,
And forc'd, at least in *shew*, to prize it more. *Dryden.*

9. Exhibition to view.

I have a letter from her;
The mirth whereof's so larded with my matter,
That neither singly can be manifested,
Without the *shew* of both. *Shakspeare.*

10. Pomp; magnificent spectacle.

As for triumphs, masks, feasts, and such *shews*, men need not be put in mind of them. *Bacon.*

11. Phantoms; not reality.

What you saw was all a fairy *show*;
And all those airy shapes you now behold,
Were human bodies once. *Dryden.*

12. Representative action.

Florio was so overwhelmed with happiness, that he could not make a reply, but expressed in dumb *show* those sentiments of gratitude that were too big for utterance. *Addison.*

SHO'WBREAD, or *Shewbread*. *n. s.* [*show* and *bread*.] Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the priest of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table, which was in the sanctum before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of gold, and were twelve in number, representing the twelve tribes of Israel. They served them up hot, and at the same time took away the stale ones, and which could not be eaten but by the priest alone. This offering was accompanied with frankincense and salt. *Calmet.*

Set upon the table *showbread* before me. *Ex.* xxv. 30.

SHO'WER.* *n. s.* One who shows. See SHEWER.

SHO'WER.† *n. s.* [ſcup, ſcýup, Sax. *scheure*, Teut. from *scheuren*, or *schoren*, to break, to burst through. Junius, Skinner, and Wachter. Mr. H. Tooke thus deduces it from ſcipan, to break; *shower*, he says, meaning merely broken, divided clouds.]

1. Rain either moderate or violent.

If the boy have not a woman's gift,
To rain a *shower* of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for such a shift. *Shakspeare.*

The ancient cinnamon was, while it grew, the dryest; and in *showers* it prospered worst. *Bacon.*

2. Storm of any thing falling thick.

I'll set thee in a *shower* of gold, and hail
Rich pearls upon thee. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Give me a storm; if it be love,
Like Danae in the golden *shower*,
I swim in pleasure. *Carew.*

With *showers* of stones he drives them far away;
The scattering dogs around at distance bay. *Pope.*

3. Any very liberal distribution.

He and myself
Have travell'd in the great *shower* of your gifts,
And sweetly felt it. *Shakspeare. Timon.*

To SHO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wet or drown with rain.

Serve they as a flowery verge to bind
The fluid skirts of that same watery cloud,
Lest it again dissolve, and *shower* the earth? *Milton, P. L.*

The sun more glad impress'd his beams,
Than in fair evening cloud, or humid bow,
When God hath *show'r'd* the earth. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To pour down.

These, lull'd by nightingales, embracing slept;
And on their naked limbs the flowery roof
Shower'd roses, which the morn repair'd. *Milton P. L.*

3. To distribute or scatter with great liberality.

After this fair discharge, all civil honours having *showered* on him before, there now fell out occasion to action. *Wotton.*

Cæsar's favour,
That *show'rs* down greatness on his friends, will raise me
To Rome's first honours. *Addison, Cato.*

To SHO'WER. *v. n.* To be rainy.

SHO'WERLESS.* *adj.* [*shower* and *less*.] Without showers.

Scarce in a *showerless* day the heavens indulge
Our melting clime. *Armstrong.*

SHO'WERY. *adj.* [from *shower*.] Rainy.

A hilly field, where the stubble is standing, set on fire in the *showery* season, will put forth mushrooms. *Bacon.*

The combat thickens, like the storm that flies
From westward, when the *show'ry* scuds arise. *Dryden.*

Murranus came from Anxur's *show'ry* height,
With ragged rocks and stony quarries white,
Seated on hills. *Addison on Italy.*

SHO'WILY.* *adv.* [from *showy*.] In a showy way.

SHO'WINESS.* *n. s.* [from *showy*.] State of being showy.

SHO'WISH. *adj.* [from *show*.]

1. Splendid; gaudy.

The escutcheons of the company are *showish*, and will look magnificent. *Swift.*

2. Ostentatious.

SHOWN. pret. and part. pass. of *To show*. Exhibited.

Mercy *shown* on man by him seduc'd. *Milton, P. L.*

SHO'WY.† *adj.* [from *show.*]

1. Splendid; gaudy.

The men would make a present of every thing that was rich and *showy* to the women whom they most admired. *Addison, Spect.* No. 434.

2. Ostentatious.

Men of warm imaginations neglect solid and substantial happiness for what is *showy* and superficial. *Addison.*

To SHRAG.* *v. a.* [ꞅcheaban, Sax. to shred.] To lop; to trim; as, to *shrag* trees. Prompt. Parv. Huloet, and Barret. This is what in some parts is still called to *shrood*. See *To* SHROUD.

SHRAG.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A twig of a tree cut off. *Huloet.*

SHRA'GGER.* *n. s.* [from *shrag.*] A lopper; one that trims trees. *Huloet.*

SHRANK. The preterite of *shrink*.

The children of Israel eat not of the sinew which *shrank* upon the hollow of the thigh. *Gen.* xxxii. 32.

SHRAP, or SHRAPE.* *n. s.* A place baited with chaff to entice birds. *Phillips.*

You fell, like another dove, by the most chaffy *shrap* that ever was set before the eyes of winged fowl. *Bp. Bedell, Lett.* (1620,) p. 339.

To SHRED.† *v. a.* pret. *shred.* [ꞅcheaban, Saxon.] To cut into small pieces. Commonly used of cloth or herbs: formerly applied to lopping or trimming trees; as, "*schregging* or *schredynge* of trees." Prompt. Parv. See also *To* SHRAG.

Well shrubbed and *shred.*
Anderson, Expos. of Benedictus, (1573,) fol. 64.

One gathered wild gourds, and *shred* them. *2 Kings.*

Where did you whet your knife to-night, he cries,
And *shred* the leeks that in your stomach rise. *Dryden, Juv.*

SHRED. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small piece cut off.

Gold, grown somewhat churlish by recovering, is made more pliant by throwing in *shreds* of tanned leather. *Bacon.*

The mighty Tyrian queen, that gain'd
With subtle *shreds* a tract of land,
Did leave it with a castle fair
To his great ancestor. *Hudibras.*

A beggar might patch up a garment with such *shreds* as the world throws away. *Pope.*

2. A fragment.

They said they were an hungry; sigh'd forth proverbs,
That hunger broke stone walls; that dogs must eat:
And with these *shreds* they vented their complainings. *Shakspeare.*

Shreds of wit and senseless rhimes
Blunder'd out a thousand times. *Swift.*

His panegyrick is made up of half-a-dozen *shreds*, like a schoolboy's theme, beaten general topicks. *Swift.*

SHRE'DDING.* *n. s.* [Sax. ꞅcheabung.] What is cut off.

It hath a number of short cuts or *shreddings*, which may be better called wishes than prayers. *Hooker.*

To SHREW.* *v. a.* [ꞅyꞃpan, Sax. to beguile, may perhaps be the origin of this word. To *shrew* is rendered, in the Prompt. Parvulorum, by the Lat. *pravo*; and *shrewd*, in Barret's Alv. 1580, bears the similar epithet of *pravus*, and is in our language defined *curst*, *lewd*, *evil*. From this forgotten verb, no doubt, the substantive *shrew* is derived; which anciently was applied to either sex; and in Robert of Gloucester denotes a tyrant, according to Hearne's Glossary. In Chaucer, it is used for an evil, a detestable, or a *cursed* person; (as Barret defines *shrewd*;) and also for a tyrant or cruel.] To beshrew; to curse. Obsolete.

O nice proud churl, I *shrewe* his face.
Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.

SHREW.† *n. s.* [*schreien*, German, to clamour. Dr. Johnson. — From the Sax. ꞅyꞃpan, (not to vex, to molest, for it has not that meaning, but) to beguile, to lay snares for; whence our verb, and thence this substantive. See *To* SHREW, SHREWD, and *To* BESHREW.] A peevish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman: formerly applied also to a worthless or wicked man.

There dede of hem vor hunger a thousand and mo,
And yat nolde the *screwen* to none pes go.
Robert of Gloucester.

Punish the *shrewes* and misdoers, and — defende the goode men. *Chaucer.*

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all;
For women are *shrews* both short and tall.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

By this reckoning he is more *shrew* than she. *Shakspeare.*

A man had got a *shrew* to his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house for her. *L'Estrange.*

Her sallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,
And every feature spoke aloud the *shrew.* *Dryden.*

Every one of them, who is a *shrew* in domestick life, is now become a scold in politicks. *Addison, Freeholder.*

SHREWD.† *adj.* [the participle of the verb *shrew*: originally meaning evil, perverse, hurtful, dangerous. "Where is envie and stryf, there is unstidefastnesse and al *schrewid* werk." Wicliffe, James, iii. "Worldly pleasures be *shrewed* and noysome to the soul." Bp. Fisher, Ps.]

1. Having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; troublesome; mischievous.

Her eldest sister is so curst and *shrewd*,
That till the father rids his hands of her,
Your love must live a maid. *Shakspeare.*

2. Maliciously sly: cunning; more artful than good.

It was a *shrewd* saying of the old monk, that two kind of prisons would serve for all offenders, an inquisition and a bedlam: if any man should deny the being of a God, and the immortality of the soul, such a one should be put into the first, as being a desperate heretick; but if any man should profess to believe these things, and yet allow himself in any known wickedness, such a one should be put into bedlam. *Tillotson.*

A spiteful saying gratifies so many little passions, that it meets with a good reception; and the man who utters it is looked upon as a *shrewd* satirist. *Addison.*

Corruption proceeds from employing those who have the character of *shrewd* worldly men, instead of such as have had a liberal education, and trained up in virtue. *Addison.*

3. Bad; ill betokening.

Scarce any man passes to a liking of sin in others, but by first practising it himself; and consequently we may take it for a *shrewd* indication, and sign, whereby to judge of those who have sinned with too much caution, to suffer the world to charge sins directly upon their conversation. *South.*

4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; mischievous.

Every of this number,
That have endur'd *shrewd* nights and days with us,
Shall share the good of our returned fortune. *Shakspeare.*

When a man thinks he has a servant, he finds a traitor that eats his bread, and is readier to do him a mischief, and a *shrewd* turn, than an open adversary. *South.*

No enemy is so despicable but he may do a body a *shrewd* turn. *L'Estrange.*

SHRE'WDLY. *adv.* [from *shrewd.*]

1. Mischievously; destructively.

This practice hath most *shrewdly* past upon thee. *Shakspeare.*

At Oxford, his youth and want of experience in maritime service, had somewhat been *shrewdly* touched, even before the sluices of popular liberty were set open. *Wotton.*

2. Vexatiously. It is used commonly of slight mischief, or in ironical expression.

The obstinate and schismatical are like to think themselves *shrewdly* hurt, forsooth, by being cut off from that body which they choose not to be of. *South.*

This last allusion rubb'd upon the sore;
Yet seem'd she not to winch, tho' *shrewdly* pain'd. *Dryden.*

3. With good guess.

Four *per cent.* increases not the number of lenders; as any man at first hearing will *shrewdly* suspect it. *Locke.*

SHRE'WDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *shrewd.*]

1. Mischievousness; petulance.

In their houses is iniquitee and *shrewednesse*. *Chaucer, Pers. Tale.*

2. Sly cunning; archness.

Her garboiles, which not wanted *shrewdness* of policy too, did you too much disquiet. *Shakspeare.*

The neighbours round admire his *shrewdness*,
For songs of loyalty and lewdness. *Swift.*

SHRE'WISH. *adj.* [from *shrew.*] Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; petulantly clamorous.

Angelo, you must excuse us;
My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours. *Shakspeare.*

SHRE'WISHLY. *adv.* [from *shrewish.*] Petulantly; peevishly; clamorously; frowardly.

He speaks very *shrewishly*; one would think his mother's milk were scarce out of him. *Shakspeare.*

SHRE'WISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *shrewish.*] The qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; clamorousness.

I have no gift in *shrewishness*,
I am a right maid for my cowardice;
Let her not strike me. *Shakspeare.*

SHRE'WMOUSE.† *n. s.* [ꞅcneapa, Sax.] A mouse of which the bite is generally supposed venomous, and to which vulgar tradition assigns such malignity, that she is said to lame the foot over which she runs. I am informed that all these reports are calumnious, and that her feet and teeth are equally harmless with those of any other little mouse. Our ancestors however looked on her with such terrour, that they are supposed to have given her name to a scolding woman, whom for her venom they call a *shrew*. Dr. Johnson.—*Shrew* has a very different origin. See SHREW.

To SHRIEK.† *v. n.* [*skraeka*, Icel. *skrika*, Su. Goth. from *skrya*, to cry out; *schreien*, Germ. the same. See also *To* SCREAK. Bishop Taylor usually writes our word *shrike*. And it is so in our old lexicography.] To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horrour; to scream.

On top whereof ay dwelt the ghastly owl,
Shrieking his baleful note. *Spenser, F. Q.*

It was the owl that *shriek'd*, the fatal belman
Which gives the sternest good-night. *Shakspeare.*

Were I the ghost that walk'd,
I'd *shriek*, that even your ears should rift to hear me. *Shakspeare.*

Their conscience *shrikes* out or murmurs in a sad melancholy. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 169.

In a dreadful dream
I saw my lord so near destruction,
Then *shriek'd* myself awake. *Denham.*

Hark! Peace!
At this she *shriek'd* aloud; the mournful train
Echo'd her grief. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

Why did you *shriek* out? *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

SHRIEK.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] An inarticulate cry of anguish or horrour.

Una hearing evermore
His rueful *shrieks* and groanings, often tore
Her guiltless garments, and her golden hair,
For pity of his pain. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Time has been my senses wou'd have cool'd,
To hear a night *shriek*, and my fell of hair
Wou'd at a dismal treatise rouse and stir
As life were in't. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The air became full of *shrikes* of the desolate mothers of Bethlehem for their dying babes. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 109.

The corps of Almon, and the rest are shown,
Shrieks, clamours, murmurs, fill the frighted town. *Dryden.*

SHRIE'VAL.* *adj.* Belonging to the *shrieve* or *sheriff.*

Chaste were his cellars; and his *shrieval* board
The grossness of a city-feast abhorr'd. *Absalom and Achitophel.*

SHRIEVE.* *n. s.* A corruption of *sheriff.*

SHRIE'VALTY.* *n. s.* Sheriffalty. See SHRIVALTY.

SHRIFT. *n. s.* [ꞅcꞃiꝼt, Sax.] Confession made to a priest. A word out of use.

Off with
Bernardine's head: I will give a present *shrift*,
And will advise him for a better place. *Shakspeare.*

My lord shall never rest;
I'll watch him tame, and talk him out:
His bed shall seem a school, his board a *shrift*. *Shakspeare.*

The duke's commands were absolute,
Therefore my lord, address you to your *shrift*,
And be yourself; for you must die this instant. *Rowe.*

SHRIGHT, for *shricked.*†

Dame Pertelote *shright*
Ful louder than did Hasdruballes wife. *Chaucer, Non. Pr. Tale.*

She hid her face, and lowdly *shright*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. viii. 32.

SHRIGHT.* *n. s* A shriek.

That ladies loud and piteous *shright*. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. iv. 2.

SHRILL.† *adj.* [A word supposed to be made *per onomatopœiam*, in imitation of the thing expressed, which indeed it images very happily. Dr. Johnson.—The old form of this word is *shirl*, or *shirle*; as in Huloet's Dict. "*Shirle*, canorus." And in Bale on the Rev. (1550,) P. iii. sign. B b. 8. "The *shirle* showte of trompettes." See also SHIRLCOCK. So *skoerl* and *skrall*, Su. Goth. and Icel. an outcry; *skraela*, *skralla*, to make a noise or clamour.] Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound.

Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,
And fetch *shrill* echoes from the hollow earth. *Shakspeare.*

The cock that is the trumpet to the morn,
Doth with his lofty and *shrill*-sounding throat
Awake the god of day. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Look up a height, the *shrill*-gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Upsprings the lark, *shrill*-voic'd and loud. *Thomson.*

To SHRILL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To pierce the ear with sharp and quick vibrations of sound.

The sun of all the world is dim and dark;
O heavy herse,
Break we our pipes that *shrill'd* as loud as lark;
O careful verse. *Spenser.*

A *shrilling* trumpet sounded from on high,
And unto battle bade themselves address. *Shakspeare.*

Here, no clarion's *shrilling* note
The muse's green retreat can pierce;
The grove, from noisy camps remote,
Is only vocal with my verse. *Fenton, Ode to Ld. Gower.*

The females round,
Maids, wives, and matrons, mix a *shrilling* sound. *Pope.*

To SHRILL.* *v. a.* To express in a shrill manner; to cause to make a shrill sound.

Hark, how the minstrels gin to *shrill* aloud
Their merry musick. *Spenser, Epithal.*

How Hecuba cries out!
How poor Andromache *shrills* her dolours forth! *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

SHRI'LLY.† *adv.* [from *shrill.*] With a shrill noise.

Mount up aloft, my muse; and now more *shrilly* sing. *More, Immort. of the Soul*, ii. ii. 40.

SHRI'LLNESS.† *n. s.* [from *shrill.*] The quality of being shrill.

These parts first dispose the voice to hoarseness or *shrilness*. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 137.

SHRIMP.† *n. s.* [*schrumpe*, a wrinkle, German; *scrympe*, Danish.]

1. A small crustaceous vermiculated fish.

Of shell-fish there are wrinkles, *shrimps*, crabs. *Carew.*

Hawks and gulls can at a great height see mice on the earth, and *shrimps* in the waters. *Derham.*

2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. In contempt. Dr. Johnson.—So *scrimp* is the Scottish adjective for deficient, scanty, narrow; and to *scrimp* is to straiten, to limit, (as our unnoticed verb *shrimp* is,) which has been derived from the Teut. *krimpen*, to contract, to diminish, whence the German *schrumpen*, to be wrinkled. See Dr. Jamieson in *To* SCRIMP.

It cannot be, this weak and writhled *shrimp*
Should strike such terrour in his enemies. *Shakspeare.*

He hath found,
Within the ground,
At last, no *shrimp*,
Whereon to imp
His jolly club. *B. Jonson.*

To SHRIMP.* *v. a.* To contract. See the second sense of SHRIMP.

Such things as these go for wit, so long as they continue in Latin; but what dismally *shrimped* things would they appear, if turned into English! *Echard, Grounds of the Cont. of the Cl.* (ed. 1696,) p. 44.

SHRINE. *n. s.* [ſcrin, Sax. *scrinium*, Lat.] A case in which something sacred is reposited.

Your living powers enclos'd in stately *shrine*
Of growing trees; you rural gods that wield
Your scepters here, if to your ears divine
A voice may come, which troubled soul doth yield. *Sidney.*

All the world come
To kiss this *shrine*, this mortal breathing saint. *Shakspeare.*

Come offer at my *shrine* and I will help thee. *Shakspeare.*

They often plac'd
Within his sanctuary itself their *shrines*,
Abominations! and with cursed things
His holy rites profan'd. *Milton.*

Falling on his knees before her *shrine*,
He thus implor'd her power. *Dryden.*

Lovers are in rapture at the name of their fair idol; they lavish out all their incense upon that *shrine*, and cannot bear the thought of admitting a blemish therein. *Watts.*

To SHRINK. *v. n.* pret. *I shrunk*, or *shrank*; part. *shrunken.* [ſcrincan, Sax.]

1. To contract itself into less room; to shrivel; to be drawn together by some internal power.

But to be still hot summer's tantlings, and
The *shrinking* slaves of winter. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen
Upon a parchment, and against this fire
Do I *shrink* up. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Ill-weav'd ambition how much art thou *shrunk*!
When that this body did contain a spirit,
A kingdom for it was too small a bound:
But now two paces of the vilest earth
Is room enough. *Shakspeare.*

I have not found that water, by mixture of ashes, will *shrink* or draw into less room. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To withdraw as from danger.

The noise encreases,
She comes, and feeble nature now I find
Shrinks back in danger, and forsakes my mind. *Dryden.*

Nature stands agast;
And the fair light which gilds this new made orb,
Shorn of his beams, *shrinks* in. *Dryden.*

Love is a plant of the most tender kind,
That *shrinks* and shakes with every ruffling wind. *Granville.*

All fibres have a contractile power, whereby they shorten; as appears if a fibre be cut transversely, the ends *shrink*, and make the wound gape. *Arbuthnot.*

Philosophy that touch'd the heav'ns before,
Shrinks to her hidden cause, and is no more. *Pope.*

3. To express fear, horrour, or pain, by shrugging, or contracting the body.

There is no particular object so good, but it may have the shew of some difficulty or unpleasant quality annexed to it, in respect whereof the will may *shrink* and decline it. *Hooker.*

The morning cock crew loud,
And at the sound it *shrunk* in haste away,
And vanish'd from our sight. *Shakspeare.*

I'll embrace him with a soldier's arm,
That he shall *shrink* under my courtesy. *Shakspeare.*

When he walks, he moves like an engine,
And the ground *shrinks* before his treading. *Shakspeare.*

4. To fall back as from danger.

Many *shrink*, which at the first would dare,
And be the foremost men to execute. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold
And venturous, if that fail them, *shrink* and fear
To endure exile, ignominy, bonds. *Milton, P. L.*

The sky *shrunk* upward with unusual dread,
And trembling Tyber div'd beneath his bed. *Dryden.*

The gold-fraught vessel which mad tempests beat,
He sees now vainly make to his retreat;
And, when from far the tenth wave does appear,
Shrinks up in silent joy, that he's not there. *Dryden.*

The fires but faintly lick'd their prey,
Then loath'd their impious food, and would have *shrunk* away. *Dryden.*

Fall on: behold a noble beast at bay,
And the vile huntsmen *shrink*. *Dryden.*

Inuring children to suffer some pain, without *shrinking*, is a way to gain firmness and courage. *Locke.*

What happier natures *shrink* at with affright,
The hard inhabitant contends is right. *Pope.*

To SHRINK.† *v. a.* part. pass. *shrunk*, *shrank*, or *shrunken*. To make to shrink.

O mighty Cæsar! dost thou lie so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure? *Shakspear*

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon.
His youthful hose well-sav'd, a world too wide
For his *shrunk* shanks. *Shakspeare*

'Tis the saucy servant that causes the lord to *shrink* his descending favours. Of the two, pride is more tolerable in a master. The other is a preposterousness, which Solomon saw the earth did groan for. *Feltham, Res.* i. 7.

Return, Alpheus: the dread voice is past,
That *shrunk* thy streams. *Milton, Lycidas.*

If he lessens the revenue, he will also *shrink* the necessity. *Bp. Taylor.*

Keep it from coming too long, lest it should *shrink* the corn in measure. *Mortimer.*

SHRINK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Corrugation; contraction into less compass.

There is in this a crack, which seems a *shrink*, or contraction in the body since it was first formed. *Woodward.*

2. Contraction of the body from fear or horrour.

This publick death, receiv'd with such a chear,
As not a sigh, a look, a *shrink* bewrays
The least felt touch of a degenerous fear. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

Shri'nker.† *n. s.* [from *shrink.*] One who shrinks.

We are no cowardly *shrinkers*,
But true Englishmen bred;
We'll play our parts, like valiant hearts,
And never fly for dread:
We'll ply our business nimbly,
Where'er we come or go,
With our mates to the Streights,
When the stormy winds do blow.
Old Sea-Song, Neptune's Raging Fury.

Shri'nking.* *n. s.* [from *shrink.*] Act of falling back as from danger, or of drawing back through fear.

If a man accustoms himself to slight or pass over these first motions to good, or *shrinkings* of his conscience from evil, — conscience will by degrees grow dull and unconcerned. *South, Serm.* ii. 412.

Shri'valty. *n. s.* Corrupted for Sheriffalty; which see.

To **SHRIVE.**† *v. a.* [ſcꞃiꝼan, Saxon; *skrifta*, Su. Goth. from the Lat. *scribo*, to write; the priests anciently giving to those whom they confessed, a *written* direction or form of penance. See Ihre, Su. Goth. Lex. and Dr. Jamieson in *To* Schryff.] To hear at confession. Not in use.

What, talking with a priest, lord chamberlain?
Your honour hath no *shriving* work in hand. *Shakspeare.*
He *shrives* this woman,
Else ne'er could he so long protract his speech. *Shakspeare.*

If he had the condition of a saint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he should *shrive* me than wive me. *Shakspeare.*

Shrive but their title, and their monies poize,
A laird and twenty-pence pronounc'd with noise,
When constru'd but for a plain yeoman go,
And a good sober two-pence, and well so. *Cleaveland.*

To **Shrive.*** *v. n.* To administer confession.

Where holy fathers wont to *shrive*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. August.*

Shri'ving.* *n. s.* [from *shrive.*] Shrift.

Better a short tale, than a bad long *shriving*. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

To **SHRI'VEL.**† *v. n.* [*schrompelen*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — It is perhaps only another form of *rivel*. See *To* Rivel.] To contract itself into wrinkles.

Leaves, if they *shrivel* and fold up, give them drink. *Evelyn.*

If she smelled to the freshest nosegay, it would *shrivel* and wither as it had been blighted. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Shri'vel.**† *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles.

Diseases now consume my reins,
And drink the blood out of my *shrivell'd* veins. *Sandys, Paraph. of Job.*

Unchristian sorrows contract and *shrivel* up the soul. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 577.

He burns the leaves, the scorching blast invades
The tender corn, and *shrivels* up the blades. *Dryden.*
When the fiery suns too fiercely play,
And *shrivel'd* herbs on with'ring stems decay.
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his watery stores. *Dryden.*

Shri'ver. *n. s.* [from *shrive.*] A confessor. Not in use.

The ghostly father now hath done his shrift,
When he was made a *shriver* 'twas for shift. *Shakspeare.*

SHROUD.† *n. s.* [ſcꞃuꝺ, Saxon. Dr. Johnson.— The Sax. ſcꞃuꝺ means apparel, garments; from ſcꞃyꝺan, to clothe, as Dr. Jamieson also has observed, who adds that Verelius gives the Icel. *skraut*, pomp, elegance, as the origin; *skrud*, which is also Icelandick, denoting elegant dress, or that used on occasions of ceremony. See also Serenius.]

1. A shelter; a cover.

It would warm his spirits,
To hear from me you had left Anthony,
And put yourself under his *shroud*, the universal landlord. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

A cedar in Lebanon with fair branches, and with a shadowing *shroud*. *Ezek.* xxxi. 3.

By me invested with a veil of clouds,
And swaddled, as new-born, in sable *shrouds*,
For these a receptacle I design'd. *Sandys.*
The winds
Blow moist and keen, shattering the graceful locks
Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek
Some better *shroud*, some better warmth, to cherish
Our limbs benumb'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. The dress of the dead; a winding-sheet.

Now the wasted brands do glow;
Whilst the screech-owl screeching loud,
Puts the wretch that lies in woe
In remembrance of a *shroud*. *Shakspeare.*
They drop apace; by nature some decay,
And some the blasts of fortune sweep away;
'Till naked quite of happiness, aloud
We call for death, and shelter in a *shroud*. *Young.*

3. The sail-ropes. It seems to be taken sometimes for the sails.

I turned back to the mast of the ship: there I found my sword among some of the *shrouds*. *Sidney.*

The tackle of my heart is crackt and burnt;
And all the *shrouds* wherewith my life should sail,
Are turned to one little hair. *Shakspeare.*
A weather-beaten vessel holds
Gladly the port, though *shrouds* and tackle torn. *Milton, P. L.*
The flaming *shrouds* so dreadful did appear,
All judg'd a wreck could no proportion bear. *Dryden.*
He summons strait his denizens of air;
The lucid squadrons round the sails repair:
Soft o'er the *shrouds* aërial whispers breathe,
That seem'd but zephyrs to the croud beneath. *Pope.*

4. The branch of a tree. See Shrag.

We are led to suspect, that our author in some of these instances has an equivocal reference to *shrouds* in the sense of the branches of a tree, now often used. *Warton on Milton's Sm. Poems.*

To **Shroud.**† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shelter; to cover from danger as an agent.

Under your beams I will me safely *shroud*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

He got himself to Mege, in hope to *shroud* himself, until such time as the rage of the people was appeased. *Knolles.*

The governors of Corfu caused the suburbs to be plucked down, for fear that the Turks *shrouding* themselves in them, should with more ease besiege the town. *Knolles.*

Besides the faults men commit, with this immediate avowed aspect upon their religion, there are others which slily *shroud* themselves under the skirt of its mantle. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

2 To shelter as the thing covering.

One of these trees, with all his young ones, may *shroud* four hundred horsemen. *Ralegh.*

3. To dress for the grave.

If I die before thee, *shroud* me
In one of these same sheets. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

The ancient Egyptian mummies were *shrouded* in a number of folds of linen, besmeared with gums, like serecloth. *Bacon.*

Whoever comes to *shroud* me, do not harm
That subtile wreath of hair about mine arm. *Donne.*

4. To clothe; to dress.

5. To cover or conceal.

That same evening, when all *shrouded* were
In careless sleep, all, without care or fear,
They fell upon the flock. *Spenser.*

Under this thick-grown brake we'll *shroud* ourselves,
For through this land anon the deer will come,
And in this covert will we make our stand,
Culling the principal. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
Moon, slip behind some cloud: some tempest rise,
And blow out all the stars that light the skies,
To *shroud* my shame. *Dryden.*
Thither the loud tumultuous winds resort,
And on the mountain keep their boist'rous court,
That in thick show'rs her rocky summit *shrouds*,
And darkens all the broken view with clouds. *Addison.*

6. To defend; to protect.
So Venus from prevailing Greeks did *shroud*
The hope of Rome, and sav'd him in a cloud. *Waller.*

7. [ſcreadan, Sax. See *To* Shrag.] To cut or lop off the top branches of trees. *Chambers.*

To Shroud. *v. n.* To harbour; to take shelter.
If your stray attendance be yet lodg'd,
Or *shroud* within these limits, I shall know
Ere morrow wake. *Milton, Comus.*

Shrou'dy.✱ *adj.* [from *shroud.*] Affording shelter. The following example is the manuscript reading of the passage in the great poet just cited under the neuter verb *shroud.*
If your stray attendance be yet lodg'd
Within these *shroudie* limits.
Milton, MS. of Comus, Trin. Coll. Camb.

To SHROVE.✱ *v. n.* To join in the processions, sports, and feastings, anciently observed at *shrovetide.*
'Twill be rarely strange
To see him stated thus, as though he went
A *shroving* through the city, or intended
To set up some new wake. *Beaum. and Fl. Nob. Gentleman.*

Shro'vetide.† / Shro'vetuesday. } *n. s.* [from *shrove*, the preterite of *shrive.*] The time of confession; the day before Ash-Wednesday or Lent, on which anciently they went to confession.
At *shrovetide* to shroving. *Tusser.*
'Tis merry in hall, when beards wag all,
And welcome merry *shrovetide.* *Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*
A *Shrove-tuesday's* riot. *B. Jonson, Epicoene.*

Shro'ving.✱ *n. s.* [from *To shrove.*] The festivity of shrovetide.
Eating, drinking, merry-making, — what else, I beseech you, was the whole life of this miserable man here, but in a manner a perpetual *shroving?*
Hales, Serm. on St. Luke, xvi. 25. (ed. 1683,) p. 4.

SHRUB.† *n. s.* [ſcrob, Saxon; and *scrub* or *scrob* is our old word for *shrub*, yet retained in the name "Wormwood-*scrubs*," a place near London. See also Scrog, and Scrubbed. The Gael. *scraban* likewise means a stunted bush.]

1. A bush; a small tree.
Trees generally shoot up in one great stem or body; and then at a good distance from the earth spread into branches; thus gooseberries and currants are *shrubs*; oaks and cherries are trees. *Locke.*
He came into a gloomy glade,
Cover'd with boughs and *shrubs* from heaven's light.
Spenser, F. Q.
The humble *shrub* and bush with frizzled hair. *Milton, P. L.*
All might have been as well brushwood and *shrubs*. *More.*
Comedy is a representation of common life, in low subjects, and is a kind of juniper, a *shrub* belonging to the species of cedar. *Dryden.*
I've liv'd
Amidst these woods, gleaning from thorns and *shrubs*
A wretched sustenance. *Addison.*

2. Spirit, acid, and sugar mixed. [not perhaps a cant word, as Dr. Johnson pretends; but probably, as Lye has observed, from the Arabick *sharab*, syrup.]

To Shrub.✱ *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rid from bushes or trees. *Barret, in V. Grub.*
Though they be well *shrubbed* and shred, yet they begin even now before the spring to bud, and hope again in time to florish as the green bay-tree.
Anderson, Expos. of Benedictus, (1573,) fol. 64.

Shru'bbery.✱ *n. s.* [from *shrub.*] A plantation of shrubs.
He placed a cast of the Medicean Venus in his *shrubbery*; and one of the piping Fawn in a small circle of firs, hazels, and other elegant shrubs. *Graves, Recoll. of Shenstone*, p. 69.

Shru'bby. *adj.* [from *shrub.*]

1. Resembling a shrub.
Plants appearing weathered, *shrubby* and curled, are the effects of immoderate wet. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Full of shrubs; bushy.
Gentle villager,
What readiest way would bring me to that place? —
Due west it rises from this *shrubby* point. *Milton, Comus.*

3. Consisting of shrubs.
On that cloud-piercing hill
Plinlimmon, the goats their *shrubby* browze
Gnaw pendent. *Philips.*

Shruff. *n. s.* Dross; the refuse of metal tried by the fire. *Dict.*

To SHRUG.† *v. n.* [*schricken*, Dutch, to tremble. Dr. Johnson. — Sueth. *skruka*, to lift up the shoulders; from *schrick*, Dutch, *skraeck*, Su. a trembling. Serenius. Mr. Nares observes, that Dr. Johnson writes this verb with *gg*, and the substantive with *g* only; which perhaps may be found, he says, a convenient distinction, though he is not aware that it has been yet adopted. Elem. of Orthoep. p. 311. I should imagine the double *g* to be quite unintentional on the part of Dr. Johnson. The verb active is without it, in his own editions. Nor is this distinction to be found in other verbs and substantives, where the meaning is analogous; we might as well require, in *shut*, the verb with a double *t*, and the substantive with only one; or in *skin*, the verb with a double *n*, and the substantive with only one; and the like.] To express horrour or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or whole body.
Like a fearful deer that looks most about when he comes to the best feed, with a *shrugging* kind of tremor through all her principal parts, she gave these words. *Sidney.*
The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of *shrugging* come over her body like the twinkling of the fairest among the fixed stars. *Sidney.*
Be quick, thou wert best
To answer other business; *shrugg'st* thou malice? *Shakspeare.*
He grins, smacks, *shrugs*, and such an itch endures,
As 'prentices or school-boys which do know
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*
They grin, they *shrug*,
They bow, they snarl, they scratch, they hug. *Swift.*

To Shrug.† *v. a.* To contract or draw up.
Let me shroud and *shrug* myself into my shell, as a tortoise.
Florio, Transl. of Montaigne, (1613,) p. 554.
He *shrugs* his shoulders when you talk of securities. *Addison.*
He *shrugg'd* his sturdy back,
As if he felt his shoulders ake. *Hudibras.*

Shrug. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A motion of the shoulders, usually expressing dislike or aversion.

And yet they ramble not to learn the mode,
How to be drest, or how to lisp abroad,
To return knowing in the Spanish *shrug*. *Cleaveland.*

As Spaniards talk in dialogues,
Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs*. *Hudibras.*

Put on the critick's brow, and sit
At Wills, the puny Judge of wit.
A nod, a *shrug*, a scornful smile,
With caution us'd may serve awhile. *Swift.*

A third, with mystick *shrug* and winking eye,
Suspects him for a dervise and a spy. *Harte.*

SHRUNK. The preterite and part. passive of *shrink*.

Leaving the two friends alone, I *shrunk* aside to the Banqueting-house, where the pictures were. *Sidney.*

The wicked *shrunk* for fear of him, and all the workers of iniquity were troubled. *1 Maccabees.*

SHRU'NKEN. The part. passive of *shrink*.

She weighing the decaying plight,
And *shrunken* sinews of her chosen knight,
Would not awhile her forward course pursue. *Spenser, F. Q.*

If there were taken out of men's minds vain opinions, it would leave the minds of a number of men, poor *shrunken* things, full of melancholy. *Bacon.*

To **SHU'DDER.†** *v. n.* [*schuttern*, Germ. freq. of *schutten*, to tremble; *schudden*, Teut. the same.] To quake with fear, or with aversion.

All the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair,
And *shuddering* fear. *Shakspeare.*

The fright was general; but the female band
With horror *shuddering* on a heap they run. *Dryden.*

I love,—alas! I *shudder* at the name,
My blood runs backward, and my faultering tongue
Sticks at the sound. *Smith.*

Cæsar will shrink to hear the words thou utter'st,
And *shudder* in the midst of all his conquests. *Addison.*

SHU'DDER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A tremor; the state of trembling.

Into strong *shudders*, and to heavenly agues. *Shakspeare, Tim.*

To **SHU'FFLE.†** *v. a.* [ꞅcẏꝼelınᵹ, Sax. a bustle, a tumult. Dr. Johnson.—Rather from ꞅcuꝼan, to shove, to push with violence, to drive forward; *schuyffen*, *schuyffelen*, Teut. the same.]

1. To throw into disorder; to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another: to confuse; to throw together tumultuously.

A precious cunning in the late protector,
To *shuffle* a new prince into the state. *Beaum. and Fl. Coronation.*

When the heavens *shuffle* all in one,
The torrid with the frozen zone,
Then, sybil, thou and I will greet. *Cleaveland.*

In most things good and evil lie *shuffled*, and thrust up together in a confused heap; and it is study which must draw them forth and range them. *South.*

When lots are *shuffled* together in a lap or pitcher, what reason can a man have to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black. *South.*

A glimpse of moonshine sheath'd with red,
A *shuffled*, sullen, and uncertain light
That dances through the clouds and shuts again. *Dryden.*

We shall in vain, *shuffling* the little money we have from one another's hands, endeavour to prevent our wants; decay of trade will quickly waste all the remainder. *Locke.*

These vapours soon, miraculous event,
Shuffled by chance, and mixt by accident. *Blackmore.*
Shuffled and entangled in their race,
They clasp each other. *Blackmore.*

He has *shuffled* the two ends of the sentence together, and by taking out the middle, makes it speak just as he would have it. *Atterbury.*

'Tis not strange that such a one should believe, that things were blindly *shuffled* and hurled about in the world; that the elements were at constant strife with each other. *Woodward.*

2. To change the position of cards with respect to each other.

The motions of *shuffling* of cards, or casting of dice, are very light. *Bacon.*

We sure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourselves both cut and *shuffled* them. *Prior.*

3. To remove, or introduce with some artificial or fraudulent tumult.

Her mother,
Now firm for Doctor Caius, hath appointed
That he shall likewise *shuffle* her away. *Shakspeare.*

It was contrived by your enemies, and *shuffled* into the papers that were seiz'd. *Dryden.*

4. *To* SHUFFLE *off*. To get rid of.

In that sleep of death, what dreams may come,
When we have *shuffled off* this mortal coil,
Must give us pause. *Shakspeare.*

I can no other answer make, but thanks;
And oft good turns
Are *shuffled off* with such uncurrent pay. *Shakspeare.*

If any thing hits, we take it to ourselves; if it miscarries, we *shuffle* it *off* to our neighbours. *L'Estrange.*

If, when a child is questioned for any thing, he persists to *shuffle* it *off* with a falsehood, he must be chastised. *Locke.*

5. *To* SHUFFLE *up*. To form tumultuously, or fraudulently.

They sent forth their precepts to convent them before a court of commission, and there used to *shuffle up* a summary proceeding by examination, without trial of jury. *Bacon.*

He *shuffled up* a peace with the cedar, in which the Bumelians were excluded. *Howell.*

To SHU'FFLE. *v. n.*

1. To throw the cards into a new order.

A sharper both *shuffles* and cuts. *L'Estrange.*

Cards we play
A round or two; when us'd, we throw away,
Take a fresh pack: nor is it worth our grieving
Who cuts or *shuffles* with our dirty leaving. *Granville.*

2. To play mean tricks; to practise fraud; to evade fair questions.

I myself, leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to *shuffle*. *Shakspeare.*

I have nought to do with that *shuffling* sect, that doubt eternally, and question all things. *Glanville, Defence.*

The crab advised his companion to give over *shuffling* and doubling, and practise good faith. *L'Estrange.*

To these arguments concerning the novelty of the earth, there are some *shuffling* excuses made. *Burnet, Theory.*

If a steward be suffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, such a sottish forbearance will teach him to *shuffle*, and strongly tempt him to be a cheat. *South.*

Though he durst not directly break his appointment, he made many a *shuffling* excuse. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

3. To struggle; to shift.

Your life, good master,
Must *shuffle* for itself. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

4. To move with an irregular gait.

Mincing poetry,
'Tis like the forc'd gait of a *shuffling* nag. *Shakspeare.*

SHU'FFLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other.

Is it not a firmer foundation for contentment, to believe that all things were at first created, and are continually disposed for the best, than that the whole universe is mere bungling, nothing effected for any purpose, but all ill-favouredly cobled and jumbled together, by the unguided agitation and rude *shuffles* of matter. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. A trick; an artifice.

The gifts of nature are beyond all shams and *shuffles*. *L'Estrange.*

SHU'FFLEBOARD.* *n. s.* The old name of *shovelboard*; which see.

SHU'FFLECAP. *n. s.* [*shuffle* and *cap*.] A play at which money is shaken in a hat.

He lost his money at chuckfarthing, *shufflecap*, and all-fours. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

SHU'FFLER. *n. s.* [from *shuffle.*] One who plays tricks, or shuffles.

SHU'FFLING.* *n. s.* [from *shuffle.*]

1. Act of throwing into disorder; confusion.

Children should not lose the consideration of human nature in the *shufflings* of outward conditions: the more they have, the better humoured they should be taught to be. *Locke.*

2. Trick; artifice.

His own book is a perpetual detail of his own *shufflings* or mistakes. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 35.

3. An irregular gait.

SHU'FFLINGLY. *adv.* [from *shuffle.*] With an irregular gait.

I may go *shufflingly*, for I was never before walked in trammels; yet I shall drudge and moil at constancy, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden.*

To **SHUN.** *v. a.* [ſcunian, Saxon.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to escape; to eschew.

Consider death in itself, and nature teacheth Christ to *shun* it. *Hooker.*

Birds and beasts can fly their foe:
So chanticleer, who never saw a fox,
Yet *shunn'd* him as a sailor *shuns* the rocks. *Dryden.*

Cato will train thee up to great
And virtuous deeds: do but observe him well,
Thou'lt *shun* misfortunes, or thou'lt learn to bear them. *Addison.*

To **SHUN.*** *v. n.* To decline; to avoid to do a thing.

I have not *shunned* to declare unto you all the counsel of God. *Acts*, xx. 27.

The lark still *shuns* on lofty boughs to build,
Her humble nest lies silent in the field. *Waller.*

SHU'NLESS. *adj.* [from *shun.*] Inevitable; unavoidable.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted
With *shunless* destiny. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

To **SHUT.** *v. a.* preterite, *I shut*; part. pass. *shut.* [ſcittan, Saxon; *schutten*, Dutch.]

1. To close so as to prohibit ingress or regress; to make not open.

Kings shall *shut* their mouths at him. *Isaiah*, lii. 15.

To a strong tower fled all the men and women, and *shut* it to them, and gat them up to the top. *Judges*, ix. 51.

We see more exquisitely with one eye *shut* than with both open; for that the spirits visual unite more, and become stronger. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

She open'd, but to *shut*
Excell'd her power; the gates wide open stood. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To inclose; to confine.

Before faith came, we were kept under the law, *shut* up unto the faith, which should afterwards be revealed. *Gal.* iii.

They went in male and female of all flesh; and the Lord *shut* him in. *Gen.* vii. 16.

3. To prohibit; to bar.

Shall that be *shut* to man, which to the beast
Is open? *Milton.*

4. To exclude.

On various seas, not only lost,
But *shut* from every shore, and barr'd from every coast. *Dryden.*

5. To contract; not to keep expanded.

Harden not thy heart, nor *shut* thine hand from thy poor brother. *Deut.* xv. 7.

6. *To* **SHUT** *out.* To exclude; to deny admission to.

In such a night
To *shut* me *out*? pour on, I will endure. *Shakspeare.*

Wisdom at one entrance quite *shut out* *Milton, P. L.*

He in his walls confin'd,
Shut out the woes which he too well divin'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

Sometimes the mind fixes itself with so much earnestness on the contemplation of some objects, that it *shuts out* all other thoughts. *Locke.*

7. *To* **SHUT** *up.* To close; to make impervious; to make impassable, or impossible to be entered or quitted. *Up* is sometimes little more than emphatical.

Woe unto you scribes; for you *shut up* the kingdom of heaven against men. *St. Matth.* xxiii. 13.

Dangerous rocks *shut up* the passage. *Ralegh.*

What barbarous customs!
Shut up a desart shore to drowning men,
And drive us to the cruel seas agen. *Dryden, Æn.*

His mother *shut up* half the rooms in the house, in which her husband or son had died. *Addison.*

8. *To* **SHUT** *up.* To confine; to inclose; to imprison.

Thou hast known my soul in adversities; and not *shut* me *up* into the hand of the enemy. *Ps.* xxxi. 8.

A loss at sea, a fit of sickness, are trifles, when we consider whole families put to the sword, wretches *shut up* in dungeons. *Addison, Spect.*

Lucullus, with a great fleet, *shut up* Mithridates in Pitany. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

9. *To* **SHUT** *up.* To conclude.

The king's a-bed,
He is *shut up* in measureless content. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Although he was patiently heard as he delivered his embassage, yet, in the *shutting up* of all, he received no more but an insolent answer. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

To leave you blest, I would be more accurst
Than death can make me; for death ends our woes,
And the kind grave *shuts up* the mournful scene. *Dryden.*

When the scene of life is *shut up*, the slave will be above his master, if he has acted better. *Collier of Envy.*

To **SHUT.** *v. n.* To be closed; to close itself: as, flowers open in the day, and *shut* at night.

SHUT. Participial adjective. Rid; clear; free.

We must not pray in one breath to find a thief, and in the next to get *shut* of him. *L'Estrange.*

SHUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Close; act of shutting.

I sought him round his palace, made enquiry
Of all the slaves: but had for answer,
That since the *shut* of evening none had seen him. *Dryden.*

2. Small door or cover.

The wind-gun is charged by the forcible compression of air, the imprisoned air serving, by the help of little falls or *shuts* within, to stop the vents by which it was admitted. *Wilkins.*

In a very dark chamber, at a round hole, about one third part of an inch broad, made in the *shut* of a window, I placed a glass prism. *Newton, Opt.*

There were no *shuts* or stopples made for the animal's ears, that any loud noise might awaken it. *Ray on the Creation.*

SHU'TTER. *n. s.* [from *shut.*]

1. One that shuts.

2. A cover; a door.

The wealthy,—
Sleep at ease; the *shutters* make it night. *Dryden, Juv.*

SHU'TTLE.† *n. s.* [*schietspoele*, Teut. *skutul*, Icelandick; from *skiuta*, Sueth. to shoot, to push, to drive through. Serenius.] The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.

I know life is a *shuttle*. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

Like *shuttles* through the loom, so swiftly glide
My feather'd hours. *Sandys.*

What curious loom does chance by evening spread!
With what fine *shuttle* weave the virgin's thread,
Which like the spider's net hangs o'er the mead! *Blackmore.*

SHU'TTLECOCK. *n. s.* [See SHITTLECOCK.] A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.

With dice, with cards, with billiards far unfit,
With *shuttlecocks* misseeming manly wit. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

SHY.† *adj.* [*schouw*, Teut. as, "*schouw* or *schouwigh peerd*," a shy or timid horse; *sky*, *skyg*, Su. Goth. applied also to a horse. See Kilian, and Junius. Serenius cites the Su. Goth. *sky*, to avoid, to

shun; which agrees with the Teut. *schowen*, or *schuwen*.]

1. Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour.

I know you *shy* to be oblig'd,
And still more loth to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*

What makes you so *shy*, my good friend? There's no body loves you better than I. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

2. Cautious; wary; chary.

I am very *shy* of employing corrosive liquors in the preparation of medicines. *Boyle.*

We are not *shy* of assent to celestial informations, because they were hid from ages. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

We grant, although he had much wit,
H' was very *shy* of using it,
As being loth to wear it out,
And therefore bore it not about. *Hudibras.*

3. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach.

A *shy* fellow was the duke; and I believe, I know the cause of his withdrawing. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

She is represented in such a *shy* retiring posture, and covers her bosom with one of her hands. *Addison, Guardian.*

But when we come to seize th' inviting prey,
Like a *shy* ghost, it vanishes away. *Norris.*

4. Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance.

The bruise imposthumated, and turned to a stinking ulcer, which made every body *shy* to come near her. *Arbuthnot.*

The horses of the army, having been daily led before me, were no longer *shy*, but would come up to my very feet, without starting. *Swift.*

Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat *shy* of their successors; and there may be supposed in queens regnant a little proportion of tenderness that way more than in kings. *Wotton.*

SHY'LY.† *adv.* [from *shy*.] Not familiarly. See SHILY. Dr. Johnson writes *shily* and *shiness*, but *dryly* and *dryness*. It is desirable that uniformity should be established in this particular. The true rule is this. Words ending with *y*, preceded by a consonant, if they assume an additional syllable, change *y* into *i*. The exceptions to it are 1. when the additional syllable begins with *i*. 2. when the original word is a monosyllable; (though before *ed* even monosyllables change *y* into *i*, as *dried*;) for when a single letter forms a fourth or fifth part of a whole word, the eye is not easily reconciled to the loss, nor consequently to the change of it. We should therefore write *shyly* and *shyness*. Nares, Elem. of Orthoepy, p. 310.

SHY'NESS.† *n. s.* [from *shy*.] Unwillingness to be familiar; unsociableness; reservedness.

The first person, that passed by me, was a lady that had a particular *shyness* in the cast of her eye, and a more than ordinary reservedness in all the parts of her behaviour. *Tatler, No. 237.*

Mr. Loveday used to style *shyness* the English madness. If indulged, it may be the cause of madness, by driving men to shun company, and live in solitude; which few heads are strong enough to bear; none, if it be joined with idleness. Or it may be the effect of madness, which is misanthropic and malignant: Some say, pride is always at the bottom. *Bp. Horne, in Jones's Life, &c. p. 397.*

SIB.† *adj.* [rib, Sax.] Related by blood. Under *syb* Dr. Johnson acknowledges *sib* to be the right form of the word.

[He] was *sibbe* to Arthour of Breteigne. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 1199.*

He is no faery born, ne *sib* at all
To elfes. *Spenser, F. Q.*

SIB.* *n. s.* A relation.

Our puritans, very *sibs* unto those fathers of the society, [the jesuits.] *Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 139.*

SI'BILANT. *adj.* [*sibilans*, Latin.] Hissing.

It were easy to add a nasal letter to each of the other pair of lisping and *sibilant* letters. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

SIBILA'TION. *n. s.* [from *sibilo*, Latin.] A hissing sound.

Metals, quenched in water, give a *sibilation* or hissing sound. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A pipe, a little moistened on the inside, maketh a more solemn sound than if the pipe were dry; but yet with a sweet degree of *sibilation* or purling. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

SI'BYL.* *n. s.* [*sibylla*, Latin.] A prophetess among the pagans.

It was my dismal hap to hear
A *sibyl* old, bow-bent with crooked age,
That far events full wisely could presage. *Milton, Vac. Exercise.*

SI'BYLLINE.* *adj.* [*sibyllinus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to a sibyl.

The genuine *sibylline* oracles — in the first ages of the church were easily distinguished from the spurious. *Addison on the Chr. Rel. § 6.*

SI'CAMORE.† *n. s.* [*sicomorus*, Latin; ricomop, Sax. See also SYCAMORE.] A tree.

Of trees you have the palm, olive, and *sicamore*. *Peacham.*

To SI'CCATE.† *v. a.* [*sicco*, Latin.] To dry. *Cockeram.*

SICCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *siccate*.] The act of drying.

SICCI'FICK. *adj.* [*siccus* and *fio*, Latin.] Causing driness.

SI'CCITY.† *n. s.* [*siccité*, Fr. *siccitas*, from *siccus*, Lat.] Dryness; aridity; want of moisture.

They speak much of the elementary quality of *siccity* or dryness. *Bacon, Hist. of Life and Death.*

That which is coagulated by a fiery *siccity* will suffer colliquation from aqueous humidity, as salt and sugar. *Brown.*

The reason some attempt to make out from the *siccity* and driness of its flesh. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

In application of medicaments, consider what degree of heat and *siccity* is proper. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SICE. *n. s.* [*six*, French.] The number six at dice.

My study was to cog the dice,
And dext'rously to throw the lucky *sice*;
To shun ames-ace, that swept my stakes away. *Dryden.*

SICH. *adj.* Such. See SUCH.

I thought the soul would have made me rich;
But now I wote it is nothing *sich*;
For either the shepherds been idle and still,
And led of their sheep what they will. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

SICK.† *adj.* [Goth. *siuks*; Sax. reoc; old Engl. *seke*. "[He] them hath holpen, when that they were *seke*." Chaucer, C. T. Prol.]

1. Afflicted with disease: with *of* before the disease.

'Tis meet we all go forth,
To view the *sick* and feeble parts of France. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

In poison there is physick; and this news,
That would, had I been well, have made me *sick*,
Being *sick*, hath in some measure made me well. *Shakspeare.*

Cassius, I am *sick of* many griefs. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Where's the stoick can his wrath appease,
To see his country *sick of* Pym's disease? *Cleaveland.*

Despair
Tended the *sick*, busiest from couch to couch. *Milton, P. L.*

A spark of the man-killing-trade fell *sick*. *Dryden.*

Visit the *sick* and the poor, comforting them by some seasonable assistance. *Nelson.*

Nothing makes a more ridiculous figure in a man's life, than the disparity we often find in him *sick* and well. *Pope.*

2. Disordered in the organs of digestion; ill in the stomach.

3. Corrupted.

What we oft do best;
By *sick* interpreters, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worst, as oft
Hitting a grosser quality, is cried up
For our best act. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

4. Disgusted.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men:
But rather shew a while like fearful war,
To diet rank minds *sick of* happiness,
And purge the obstructions, which begin to stop
Our very veins of life. *Shakspeare.*

He was not so *sick of* his master as *of* his work. *L'Estrange.*

Why will you break the sabbath of my days,
Now *sick* alike *of* envy and *of* praise? *Pope.*

To SICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sicken; to take a disease. Not in use.

A little time before
Our great grandsire Edward *sick'd* and died. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

To SI'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *sick*.]

1. To make sick; to disease.

Why should one earth, one clime, one stream, one breath,
Raise this to strength, and *sicken* that to death? *Prior.*

2. To weaken; to impair.

Kinsmen of mine have
By this so *sicken'd* their estates, that never
They shall abound as formerly. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

To SI'CKEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow sick; to fall into disease.

I know the more one *sickens*, the worse he is. *Shakspeare.*

The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that attended, *sickened* upon it, and died. *Bacon.*

Merely to drive away the time, he *sicken'd*,
Fainted, and died; nor would with ale be quicken'd. *Milton, Ep. on Hobson.*

2. To be satiated; to be filled to disgust.

Though the treasure
Of nature's germins tumble all together,
Ev'n till destruction *sicken*, answer me
To what I ask you. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. To be disgusted, or disordered with abhorrence.

The ghosts repine at violated night,
And curse th' invading sun, and *sicken* at the sight. *Dryden.*

4. To grow weak; to decay; to languish.

Ply'd thick and close, as when the fight begun,
Their huge unwieldy navy wastes away:
So *sicken* waining moons too near the sun,
And blunt their crescents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*

Abstract what others feel, what others think;
All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink. *Pope.*

SI'CKER.† *adj.* [written also *siker*; Su. Goth. *siker*, *seker*; Germ. *sicher*; Welsh, *siccr*; Irish, *sokair*; Lat. *securus*.] Sure; certain; firm. Retained in our northern word *sickerly*.

Being some honest curate, or some vicar,
Content with little in condition *sicker*. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

SI'CKER. *adv.* Surely; certainly.

Sicker thou's but a lazy loord,
And rekes much of thy swink,
That with fond terms and witless words,
To bleer mine eyes do'st think. *Spenser.*

SI'CKERLY.* *adv.* [from *sicker*.] Surely: a northern word. *Grose.*

That men may more *sickerly* be evil.
Robinson, Tr. of More's Utopia, (1551,) Intr.

SI'CKERNESS.* *n. s.* [from *sicker*.] Security.

Lightly she leaped, as a wight forlore,
From her dull horse, in desperate distresse,
And to her feet betooke her doubtful *sickerness*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. vii. 25.

SI'CKISH.* *adj.* [from *sick*.] Somewhat sick; inclined to be sick.

Not the body only, but the mind too, which commonly follows the temper of the body, is *sickish* and indisposed. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 296.

Sometimes *sickish*, and then swooning. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

SI'CKLE. *n. s.* [ſicol, Saxon; *sickel*, Dutch, from *secale*, or *sicula*, Latin.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping-hook.

God's harvest is even ready for the *sickle*, and all the fields yellow long ago. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Time should never,
In life or death, their fortunes sever;
But with his rusty *sickle* mow
Both down together at a blow. *Hudibras.*

When corn has once felt the *sickle*, it has no more benefit from the sunshine. *South, Serm.*

O'er whom Time gently shakes his wings of down,
Till with his silent *sickle* they are mown. *Dryden.*

SI'CKLED.* *adj.* [from *sickle*.] Supplied with a sickle; carrying a sickle.

When autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world,
And tempts the *sickled* swain into the field. *Thomson, Autumn.*

SI'CKLEWORT.* *n. s.* [ſicol-pyrt, Sax.] A plant.

SI'CKLEMAN. / SI'CKLER. } *n. s.* [from *sickle*.] A reaper.

You sunburnt *sicklemen*, of August weary,
Come hither from the furrow, and be merry. *Shakspeare.*

Their *sicklers* reap the corn another sows. *Sandys.*

SI'CKLINESS. *n. s.* [from *sickly*.] Disposition to sickness; habitual disease.

Impute
His words to wayward *sickliness* and age. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Next compare the *sickliness*, healthfulness, and fruitfulness of the several years. *Graunt.*

SI'CKLY. *adv.* [from *sick*.] Not in health.

We wear our health but *sickly* in his life,
Which in his death were perfect. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

SI'CKLY. *adj.* [from *sick*.]

1. Not healthy; not sound; not well; somewhat disordered.

I'm fall'n out with more headier will,
To take the indispos'd and *sickly* fit
For the sound man. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Bring me word, boy, if thy lord looks well;
For he went *sickly* forth. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

A pleasing cordial, Buckingham,
Is this thy vow unto my *sickly* heart. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Time seems not now beneath his years to stoop,
Nor do his wings with *sickly* feathers droop. *Dryden.*

Would we know what health and ease are worth, let us ask one that is *sickly*, or in pain, and we have the price. *Grew.*

There affectation, with a *sickly* mien,
Shows in her cheek the roses of eighteen;
Practis'd to lisp, and hang the head aside,
Faints into airs, and languishes with pride. *Pope.*

When on my *sickly* couch I lay,
Impatient both of night and day,
Then Stella ran to my relief. *Swift.*

Your bodies are not only poor and perishing like your clothes, but, like infected clothes, fill you with all diseases and distempers, which oppress the soul with *sickly* appetites, and vain cravings. *Law.*

2. Faint; weak; languid.

The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day,
And early cocks have summon'd me away. *Dryden.*

To animate the doubtful fight,
Namur in vain expects that ray;
In vain France hopes the *sickly* light
Should shine near William's fuller day. *Prior.*

To SI'CKLY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make diseased; to taint with the hue of disease. Not in use.

The native hue of resolution
Is *sicklied* o'er the pale cast of thought. *Shakspeare.*

SI'CKNESS. *n. s.* [from *sick*.]

1. State of being diseased.

I do lament the *sickness* of the king,
As loth to lose him. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

2. Disease; malady.

My people are with *sickness* much enfeebled,
My numbers lessen'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Himself took our infirmities, and bare our *sicknesses*. *St. Matthew.*

When I say every *sickness* has a tendency to death, I mean every individual *sickness* as well as every kind. *Watts.*

Trust not too much your now resistless charms;
Those age or *sickness* soon or late disarms. *Pope.*

3. Disorder in the organs of digestion.

SIDE. *n. s.* [ꞅıde, Saxon; *sijde*, Dutch.]

1. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs.

When two boars with rankling malice meet,
Their gory *sides* fresh bleeding fiercely fret. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Ere the soft fearful people to the flood
Commit their woolly *sides*. *Thomson.*

2. Any part of any body opposed to any other part.

The tables were written on both their *sides*, on the one *side* and on the other. *Ex.* xxxii. 15.

The force of these outward streams might well enough serve for the turning of the screw, if it were so that both its *sides* would equiponderate. *Wilkins.*

3. The right or left.

The lovely Thaïs by his *side*
Sat like a blooming eastern bride
In flow'r of youth, and beauty's pride. *Dryden.*

4. Margin; edge; verge.

Or where Hydaspes' wealthy *side*
Pays tribute to the Persian pride. *Roscommon.*

Poor wretch! on stormy seas to lose thy life;
For now the flowing tide
Had brought the body nearer to the *side*. *Dryden.*

The temple of Diana chaste,
A sylvan scene with various greens was drawn,
Shades on the *sides*, and in the midst a lawn. *Dryden.*

I could see persons dressed in glorious habits, with garlands upon their heads, lying down by the *sides* of fountains. *Addison.*

5. Any kind of local respect.

They looking back, all the eastern *side* beheld
Of Paradise. *Milton, P. L.*

If our substance be indeed divine,
And cannot cease to be, we are at worst
On this *side* nothing. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Party; interest; faction; sect.

Their weapons only
Seem'd on our *side*; but for their spirits and souls,
This word rebellion, it had froze them up,
As fish are in a pond. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Favour, custom, and at last number, will be on the *side* of grace. *Sprat.*

Men he always took to be
His friends, and dogs his enemy;
Who never so much hurt had done him,
As his own *side* did falling on him. *Hudibras.*

In the serious part of poetry the advantage is wholly on Chaucer's *side*. *Dryden.*

That person, who fills their chair, has justly gained the esteem of all *sides* by the impartiality of his behaviour. *Addison.*

Let not our James, though foil'd in arms, despair,
Whilst on his *side* he reckons half the fair. *Tickell.*

Some valuing those of their own *side*, or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:
Fondly we think we honour merit then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*

He from the taste obscene reclaims our youth,
And sets the passions on the *side* of truth;
Forms the soft bosom with the gentlest art,
And pours each human virtue in the heart. *Pope.*

7. Any part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another. It is used of persons, or propositions respecting each other.

There began a sharp and cruel fight, many being slain and wounded on both *sides*. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

The plague is not easily received by such as continually are about them that have it: on the other *side*, the plague taketh soonest hold of those that come out of a fresh air. *Bacon.*

I am too well satisfied of my own weakness to be pleased with any thing I have written; but, on the other *side*, my reason tells me, that what I have long considered may be as just as what an ordinary judge will condemn. *Dryden.*

My secret wishes would my choice decide;
But open justice bends to neither *side*. *Dryden.*

It is granted on both *sides*, that the fear of a Deity doth universally possess the minds of men. *Tillotson.*

Two nations still pursu'd
Peculiar ends, on each *side* resolute
To fly conjunction. *Philips.*

8. It is used to note consanguinity; as, *he's cousin by his mother's or father's* side.

Yet here and there we grant a gentle bride,
Whose temper betters by the father's *side*,
Unlike the rest that double human care,
Fond to relieve, or resolute to share. *Parnel.*

SIDE.† *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Lateral.

Take of the blood, and strike it on the two *side* posts, and on the upper door post of the houses. *Ex.* xii. 7.

2. Oblique; indirect.

They presume that the law doth speak with all indifferency, that the law hath no *side* respect to their persons. *Hooker.*

People are sooner reclaimed by the *side* wind of a surprize, than by downright admonition. *L'Estrange.*

One mighty squadron with a *side* wind sped. *Dryden.*

The parts of water, being easily separable from each other, will, by a *side* motion, be easily removed, and give way to the approach of two pieces of marble. *Locke.*

What natural agent could turn them aside, could impel them so strongly with a transverse *side* blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling. *Bentley, Serm.*

He not only gives us the full prospects, but several unexpected peculiarities, and *side* views, unobserved by any painter but Homer. *Pope, Pref. to the Iliad.*

My secret enemies could not forbear some expressions, which by a *side* wind reflected on me. *Swift.*

3. [ꞅıde, ꞅıd, Sax. *side*, Dan.] Long; broad; large; extensive. Still a northern word. Dr. Johnson has overpassed this meaning.

Cloth of gold — set with pearls, down sleeves, *side* sleeves, and skirts round. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

His branch'd cossock, a *side* sweeping gown. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

To SIDE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To lean on one side.

All rising to great place is by a winding stair; and if there be factions, it is good to *side* a man's self whilst rising, and balance himself when placed. *Bacon.*

2. To take a party; to engage in a faction.

Vex'd are the nobles who have *sided*
In his behalf. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Terms rightly conceived, and notions duly fitted to them, require a brain free from all inclination to *siding*, or affection to opinions for the authors' sakes, before they be well understood. *Digby on Bodies.*

Not yet so dully desperate
To *side* against ourselves with fate;
As criminals, condemn'd to suffer,
Are blinded first, and then turn'd over. *Hudibras.*

The princes differ and divide;
Some follow law, and some with beauty *side*. *Granville.*

It is pleasant to see a verse of an old poet revolting from its original sense, and *siding* with a modern subject. *Addison.*

All *side* in parties, and begin the attack. *Pope.*

Those who pretended to be in with the principles upon which her majesty proceeded, either absented themselves where the whole cause depended, or *sided* with the enemy. *Swift.*

The equitable part of those who now *side* against the court, will probably be more temperate. *Swift.*

To SIDE.* *v. a.*

1. To be at the side of; to stand at the side of.

But his blind eye, that *sided* Paridell,
All his demeasnure from his sight did hide.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. ix. 27.

The pair, which do each other *side*,
Though yet some space doth them divide,
This happy night must both make one.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

If Clara *side* him, and will call him friend,
I would the difference of our bloods were such
As might with any shift be wip'd away.
Beaum. and Fl. Love's Cure.

2. To suit; to pair.

He [Mr. John Hales] had sure read more, and carried more about him in his excellent memory, than any man I ever knew, my lord Falkland only excepted, who I think *sided* him.
Ld. Clarendon, Life, i. 53.

SI'DEBOARD. *n. s.* [*side* and *board*.] The side table on which conveniencies are placed for those that eat at the other table.

At a stately *sideboard* by the wine
That fragrant smell diffus'd. *Milton, P. R.*

No *sideboards* then with gilded plate were dress'd,
No sweating slaves with massive dishes press'd. *Dryden.*

The snow white damask ensigns are display'd,
And glittering salvers on the *sideboard* laid. *King.*

The shining *sideboard*, and the burnish'd plate,
Let other ministers, great Anne, require. *Prior.*

Africanus brought from Carthage to Rome, in silver vessels, to the value of 11966*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* a quantity exceeded afterwards by the *sideboards* of many private tables. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'DEBOX. *n. s.* [*side* and *box*.] Enclosed seat on the side of the theatre.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-lov'd beaus?
Why bows the *sidebox* from its inmost rows? *Pope.*

SI'DEFLY. *n. s.* An insect.

From a rough whitish maggot, in the intestinum rectum of horses, the *sidefly* proceeds. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

SI'DELONG. *adj.* [*side* and *long*.] Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct.

She darted from her eyes a *sidelong* glance,
Just as she spoke, and, like her words, it flew;
Seem'd not to beg what she then bid me do. *Dryden.*

The deadly wound is in thy soul:
When thou a tempting harlot do'st behold,
And when she casts on thee a *sidelong* glance,
Then try thy heart, and tell me if it dance? *Dryden.*

The reason of the planets' motions in curve lines is the attraction of the sun, and an oblique or *sidelong* impulse. *Locke.*

The kiss snatch'd hasty from the *sidelong* maid. *Thomson.*

SI'DELONG. *adv.*

1. Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit; not in opposition.

As if on earth
Winds under ground, or waters, forcing way,
Sidelong had push'd a mountain from his seat,
Half sunk with all his pines. *Milton, P. L.*

As a lion, bounding in his way,
With force augmented bears against his prey,
Sidelong to seize. *Dryden, Ov.*

2. On the side.

If it prove too wet, lay your pots *sidelong*; but shade those which blow from the afternoon sun. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

SI'DER.* *n. s.* [from *side*.] One who joins a party, or engages in a faction.

Such converts — are sure to be beset with diverse sorts of adversaries; as the papists, and their *siders*.
Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr. (1616,) Pref.

SI'DER. *n. s.* See CIDER.

SI'DERAL. *adj.* [from *sidus*, Lat.] Starry; astral.

These changes in the heavens, though slow, produc'd
Like change on sea, and land; *sideral* blast,
Vapour and mist, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and pestilent! *Milton, P. L.*

The musk gives
Sure hopes of racy wine, and in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs
With large and juicy offspring, that defies
The vernal nippings and cold *sideral* blasts. *Philips.*

SI'DERATED. *adj.* [from *sideratus*, Latin.] Blasted; planet struck.

Parts cauterized, gangrenated, *siderated*, and mortified, become black; the radical moisture, or vital sulphur, suffering an extinction. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SIDERA'TION. *n. s.* [*sideration*, Fr. *sideratio*, Lat.] A sudden mortification, or, as the common people call it, a blast; or a sudden deprivation of sense, as in an apoplexy.

The contagious vapour of the very eggs produce a mortification or *sideration* in the parts of plants on which they are laid.
Ray on the Creation.

SIDE'REAL.* *adj.* [*sidereus*, Lat.] Astral; starry; relating to the stars.

This was a permanent symbol of the *sidereal* splendours.
Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 3.

The Egyptians called their heroes by the names of their *sidereal* and elementary deities.
Shuckford on the Creation, Pref. p. xxi.

SI'DERITE.* *n. s.* [*sideritis*, Lat.] A loadstone.

Upon which he hangs in a cord a *siderite* of Herculean stone. *Brewer, Com. of Lingua.*

SI'DESADDLE.† *n. s.* [*side* and *saddle*.] A woman's seat on horseback.

Another with a cradel,
And with a *syde-sadel*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 134.

The use of riding in coaches, and of *side-saddles*, [is] since the time of Richard the II. here with us.
Hakewill on Prov. p. 273.

SI'DESMAN. *n. s.* [*side* and *man*.] An assistant to the churchwarden.

A gift of such goods, made by them with the consent of the *sidesmen* or vestry, is void. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

SI'DETAKING.* *n. s.* [*side* and *take*.] Engagement in a faction or party.

What furious *sidetakings*, what plots, what bloodsheds!
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 72.

SI'DEWAYS. } *adv.* [from *side* and *way*, or *wise*.] Laterally; on one side.
SI'DEWISE. }

The fair blossom hangs the head
Sideways, as on a dying bed;
And those pearls of dew she wears,
Prove to be presaging tears. *Milton, Fl. M. Winch.*

If the image of the sun should be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a dilatation of every ray, or by any other casual inequality of the refractions, the same oblong image would, by a second refraction made *sideways*, be drawn out as much in breadth by the like dilatation of the rays, or other casual inequality of the refraction *sideways*. *Newton, Opt.*

SI'DING.* *n. s.* [from *side*.] Engagement in a faction.

As soon as discontents drove men into *sidings*, as ill humours fall to the disaffected part, which causes inflammations, so did all, who affected novelties, adhere to that side. *King Charles.*

To SI'DLE.† *v. n.* [from *side*.]

1. To go with the body the narrowest way.

The chaffering with dissenters is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar, by which no more than one can get in at a time, and that not without stooping and *sidling*, and squeezing his body. *Swift.*

I passed very gently and *sidling* through the two principal streets. *Swift.*

2. To lie on the side.

A fellow nailed up maps in a gentleman's closet, some *sidling*, and others upside down, the better to adjust them to the pannels. *Swift.*

3. To saunter. North. *Grose.*

SIEGE. *n. s.* [*siege*, Fr.]

1. The act of besetting a fortified place; a leaguer.

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a *siege* to scorn: here let them lie,
'Till famine eat them up. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

It seemed, by the manner of their proceeding, that the Turks purposed rather by long *siege* than by assault to take the town. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

The more I see pleasures about me, so much more I feel
Torment within me, as from the hateful *siege*
Of contraries. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Any continued endeavour to gain possession.

Beat away the busy meddling fiend,
That lays strong *siege* unto this wretch's soul,
And from his bosom purge this black despair. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Give me so much of your time, in exchange of it, as to lay an amiable *siege* to the honesty of Ford's wife. *Shakspeare.*

Love stood the *siege*, and would not yield his breast. *Dryden.*

3. [*Siege*, French.] Seat; throne. Obsolete.

Drawing to him the eyes of all around,
From lofty *siege* began these words aloud to sound. *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. Place; class; rank. Obsolete.

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *siege*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Your sum of parts
Did not together pluck such envy from him,
As did that one, and that in my regard
Of the unworthiest *siege*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

5. [*siege*, Fr.] Stool.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, as the mouths of the meseraicks, and accompanieth the inconvertible portion unto the *siege*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To SIEGE. *v. a.* [*sieger*, Fr. from the noun.] To besiege. A word not now in use.

Him he had long opprest with tort,
And fast imprisoned in *sieged* fort. *Spenser, F. Q.*

SIEVE.† *n. s.* [ꞅıꝼe, ꞅẏꝼe, Sax.]

1. Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flower is separated from bran, or fine powder from coarse; a boulter; a searce.

Thy counsel
Falls now into my ears as profitless
As water in a *sieve*. *Shakspeare.*

In a *sieve* I'll thither sail,
And like a rat without a tail,
I'll do — I'll do — I'll do. *Shakspeare.*

An innocent found a *sieve*, and presently fell to stopping the holes. *L'Estrange.*

If life sunk through you, like a leaky *sieve*,
Accuse yourself, you liv'd not while you might. *Dryden.*

2. A basket.

Apple-wives
That wrangle for a *sieve*. *Davenant, The Wits.*

It is well known, that *sieves* and half-*sieves* are baskets to be met with in every quarter of Covent-Garden market. — Dr. Farmer adds, that, in several counties of England, the baskets used for carrying out dirt, &c. are called *sieves*. *Steevens, Notes on Shakspeare.*

To SIFT. *v. a.* [ꞅıꝼꞇan, Saxon; *siften*, Dutch.]

1. To separate by a sieve.

In the *sifting* of such favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure meal, but must have a mixture of padar and bran. *Wotton.*

2. To separate; to part.

When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,
The glittering billows give a golden show. *Dryden.*

3. To examine; to try.

We have *sifted* your objections against those pre-eminences royal. *Hooker.*

All which the wit of Calvin could from thence draw, by *sifting* the very utmost sentence and syllable, is no more than that certain speeches seem to intimate, that all Christian churches ought to have their elderships. *Hooker.*

I fear me, if thy thoughts were *sifted*,
The king thy sovereign is not quite exempt
From envious malice of thy swelling heart. *Shakspeare.*

As near as I could *sift* him on that argument. *Shakspeare.*

Opportunity I here have had
To try thee, *sift* thee, and confess have found thee
Proof against all temptation as a rock
Of adamant. *Milton, P. R.*

One would think, that every member who embraces with vehemence the principles of either of these parties, had thoroughly *sifted* and examined them, and was secretly convinced of their preference to those he rejects. *Addison.*

SI'FTER. *n. s.* [from *sift*]. One who sifts.

SIG was* used by the Saxons for victory: *Sigbert*, famous for victory; *Sigward*, victorious preserver; *Sigard*, conquering temper: and almost in the same sense are Nicocles, Nicomyachus, Nicander, Victor, Victorinus, Vincentius, &c. *Gibson.*

To SIGH.† *v. n.* [ꞅıcan, ꞅıceꞇꞇan, Saxon; *suchten*, Dutch.] And thus the old Eng. pret. was *sight*: as in Chaucer, "privily he *sighte*," Man of Lawes Tale; and in Spenser, "Full many a one for me deep groan'd and *sight*," F. Q. vi. viii. 20. Some affectedly or ignorantly pronounce the present word *sigh* as *sithe*.] To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd truer breath. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I'll not be made a soft and dull-ey'd fool,
To shake the head, relent, and *sigh*, and yield
To Christian intercessors. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

He *sighed* deeply in his spirit, and saith, Why doth this generation seek after a sign? *St. Mark*, viii. 12.

Happier he,
Who seeks not pleasure through necessity,
Than such as once on slippery thrones were plac'd,
And chasing, *sigh* to think themselves are chas'd. *Dryden.*

The nymph too longs to be alone;
Leaves all the swains, and *sighs* for one. *Prior.*

To SIGH. *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. Not in use.

Ages to come, and men unborn,
Shall bless her name and *sigh* her fate. *Prior.*

SIGH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A violent and audible emission of the breath which has been long retained, as in sadness.

Full often has my heart swoln with keeping my *sighs* imprisoned; full often have the tears I drove back from mine eyes, turned back to drown my heart. *Sidney.*

Love is a smoke rais'd with the fume of *sighs*;
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers' eyes. *Shakspeare.*

What a *sigh* is there! The heart is sorely charg'd. *Shakspeare.*

Laughing, if loud, ends in a deep *sigh*; and all pleasures have a sting in the tail, though they carry beauty on the face. *Bp. Taylor.*

In Venus' temple, on the sides were seen
Issuing *sighs*, that smok'd along the wall. *Dryden.*

SI'GHER.* *n. s.* [from *sigh*.] One who sighs.

I could wish myself a sigh to be so chid,
Or at least a *sigher* to be comforted. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.*

The passion of love is the most general concern among men; and I am glad to hear by my last advices from Oxford, that there are a set of *sighers* in that university, who have erected themselves into a society in honour of that tender passion! *Spectator*, No. 30.

SI'GHING.* *n. s.* [from *sigh*.] The act of emitting the breath audibly, as in grief.

For the oppression of the poor, for the *sighing* of the needy will I arise. *Ps.* xii. 5.

The poor bird was beaten back with the loud *sighings* of an eastern wind. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.*

SIGHT. *n. s.* [ꝫeꞅıðe, Saxon; *sicht*, *gesicht*, Dutch.]

1. Perception by the eye; the sense of seing.

If bees go forth right to a place, they must needs have *sight*. *Bacon.*

O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain!
Blind among enemies, O worse than chains,
Dungeon, or beggary, or decrepit age! *Milton, S. A.*

Things invisible to mortal *sight*. *Milton, P. L.*

'Tis still the same, although their airy shape
All but a quick poetick *sight* escape. *Denham.*
My eyes are somewhat dimish grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my *sight.* *Swift.*

2. Open view; a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye.

Undaunted Hotspur
Brings on his army, eager unto fight,
And plac'd the same before the king in *sight.* *Daniel.*
Æneas cast his wondering eyes around,
And all the Tyrrhene army had in *sight,*
Stretch'd on the spacious plain from left to right. *Dryden.*
I met Brutidius in a mortal fright;
He's dipt for certain, and plays least in *sight.* *Dryden.*

3. Act of seeing or beholding; view.

Nine things to *sight* required are;
The power to see, the light, the visible thing,
Being not too small, too thin, too nigh, too far,
Clear space and time the form distinct to bring. *Davies.*
Mine eye pursu'd him still, but under shade
Lost *sight* of him. *Milton, P. L.*
What form of death could him affright,
Who, unconcern'd, with stedfast *sight,*
Could view the surges mounting steep,
And monsters rolling in the deep! *Dryden, Hor.*
Having little knowledge of the circumstances of those St. Paul writ to, it is not strange that many things lie concealed to us, which they who were concerned in the letter, understood at first *sight.* *Locke.*

4. Notice; knowledge.

It was writ as a private letter to a person of piety, upon an assurance that it should never come to any one's *sight* but her own. *Wake.*

5. Eye; instrument of seeing.

From the depth of hell they lift their *sight,*
And at a distance see superiour light. *Dryden.*

6. Aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide the eye: as, the *sights* of a quadrant.

Their armed staves in charge, their beavers down,
Their eyes of fire, sparkling through *sights* of steel. *Shakspeare.*

7. Spectacle; show; thing to be seen.

Thus are my eyes still captive to one *sight;*
Thus all my thoughts are slaves to one thought still. *Sidney.*
Them seem'd they never saw a *sight* so fair
Of fowls so lovely, that they sure did deem
Them heavenly born. *Spenser.*
Not an eye,
But is a-weary of thy common *sight,*
Save mine, which hath desir'd to see thee more. *Shakspeare.*
Moses said, I will turn aside and see this great *sight* why the bush is not burnt. *Ex.* iii. 3.
I took a felucca at Naples to carry me to Rome, that I might not run over the same *sights* a second time. *Addison.*
Not proud Olympus yields a nobler *sight,*
Though gods assembled grace his towering height,
Than what more humble mountains offer here,
Where, in their blessings, all those gods appear. *Pope.*
Before you pass the imaginary *sights,*
Of lords and earls, and dukes and garter'd knights,
While the spread fan o'ershades your closing eyes,
Then give one flirt, and all the vision flies. *Pope.*

SI'GHTED. *adj.* [from *sight.*] Seeing in a particular manner. It is used only in composition, as *quick-sighted, shortsighted.*

As they might, to avoid the weather, pull the joints of the coach up close, so they might put each end down, and remain as discovered and open *sighted* as on horseback. *Sidney.*
The king was very quick-*sighted* in discerning difficulties, and raising objections, and very slow in mastering them. *Clarendon.*

SI'GHTFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *sight* and *full.*] Perspicuity; clearness of sight. Not in use.

But still, although we fail of perfect rightfulness,
Seek we to tame these childish superfluities;
Let us not wink, though void of purest *sightfulness.* *Sidney.*

SI'GHTLESS.† *adj.* [from *sight.*]

1. Wanting sight; blind.

Poor grooms are *sightless* night. *Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.*
The latent tracts, the giddy heights explore,
Of all who blindly creep, or *sightless* soar. *Pope.*

2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; unpleasing to look at.

Full of unpleasing blots, and *sightless* stains,—
Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

3. Invisible.

You murdering ministers,
Wherever in your *sightless* substances
You wait on nature's mischief! *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
The *sightless* couriers of the air. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Winds that *sightless* in the sounding air do fly. *Warner, Albion's England.*

SI'GHTLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *sightly.*] Appearance pleasing or agreeable to the eye.

Glass-eyes may be used, though not for seeing, for *sightliness.* *Fuller, Holy State,* (1648,) p. 290.

SI'GHTLY. *adj.* [from *sight.*] Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view.

It lies as *sightly* on the back of him,
As great Alcides' shews upon an ass. *Shakspeare, K. John.*
Their having two eyes and two ears so placed, is more *sightly* and useful. *More, Ant. against Atheism.*
A great many brave *sightly* horses were brought out, and only one plain nag that made sport. *L'Estrange.*
We have thirty members, the most *sightly* of all her majesty's subjects: we elected a president by his height. *Addison.*

SI'GIL. *n. s.* [*sigillum,* Lat.] Seal; signature.

Sorceries to raise the infernal pow'rs,
And *sigils* fram'd in planetary hours. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

SI'GILLATIVE.* *n. s.* [*sigillatif,* Fr. from *sigillum,* Lat.] Fit to seal; belonging to a seal; composed of wax. *Cotgrave.*

SIGMO'IDAL.* *adj.* [*sigmoïdal,* Fr. from the Greek letter called *sigma,* and εἶδος, figure, form.] Curved, like the Greek letter already named: a medical term.

It must necessarily thrust the blood through the open passage of the vena arteriosa, where the *sigmoidal* portals hindering its return, it must pass through the strainer of the lungs. *Smith on Old Age,* (1666,) p. 233.

SIGN.† *n. s.* [ꞅeᵹn, Saxon; *signe,* Fr. *signum,* Lat.]

1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown.

Signs must resemble the things they signify. *Hooker.*
Signs for communication may be contrived from any variety of objects of one kind appertaining to either sense. *Holder.*
To express the passions which are seated in the heart by outward *signs,* is one great precept of the painters, and very difficult to perform. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*
When any one uses any term, he may have in his mind a determined idea which he makes it the *sign* of, and to which he should keep it steadily annexed. *Locke.*

2. A wonder; a miracle; a prodigy.

If they will not hearken to the voice of the first *sign,* they will not believe the latter *sign.* *Ex.* iv. 8.
Compell'd by *signs* and judgements dire. *Milton.*

3. A picture or token hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within.

I found my miss, struck hands, and pray'd him tell,
To hold acquaintance still, where he did dwell;
He barely nam'd the street, promis'd the wine;
But his kind wife gave me the very *sign.* *Donne.*
Underneath an alehouse' paltry *sign.* *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
True sorrow's like to wine,
That which is good does never need a *sign.* *Suckling.*
Wit and fancy are not employed in any one article so much as that of contriving *signs* to hang over houses. *Swift.*

4. A monument; a memorial.

An outward and visible *sign* of an inward and spiritual grace. *Common Prayer.*

The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a *sign*. *Num.* xxvi. 10.

. A constellation in the zodiack.

There stay until the twelve celestial *signs*
Have brought about their annual reckoning. *Shakspeare.*

Now did the *sign* reign, and the constellation was come, under which Perkin should appear. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

After every foe subdu'd, the sun
Thrice through the *signs* his annual race shall run. *Dryden.*

6. Note or token given without words.

They made *signs* to his father. *Luke.*

7. Mark of distinction; cognizance.

The ensign of Messiah blaz'd,
Aloft by angels borne, his *sign* in heaven. *Milton.*

8. Typical representation; symbol.

The holy symbols or *signs* are not barely significative; but what they represent is as certainly delivered to us as the symbols themselves. *Brerewood.*

9. A subscription of one's name: as, a *sign* manual. See the second sense of *To* SIGN.

To SIGN.† *v. a.* [ꞅeᵹnian, Saxon; *signer*, Fr. *signo*, Latin.]

1. To mark.

We receive this child into the congregation of Christ's flock, and do *sign* him with the sign of the cross, in token that hereafter he shall not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified, and manfully to fight under his banner against sin, the world, and the devil, and to continue Christ's faithful soldier and servant unto his life's end. *Office of Baptism, Comm. Prayers.*

2. To denote; to show.

You *sign* your place and calling in full seeming
With meekness and humility; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

3. To ratify by hand or seal. [to *sign*, as to sign a writing, is an expression drawn from the practice of our ancestors the Anglo-Saxons, who, in attesting their charters, prefixed the *sign* of the cross to their names. — Hence it comes to pass, that when a person that cannot write is to make his mark, he usually makes a cross. And I apprehend that such Saxons as could not write made their crosses, and the scribe wrote their names. Pegge, Anonym. iii. 42.]

Be pleas'd to *sign* these papers: they are all
Of great concern! *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

4. To betoken; to signify; to represent typically.

The sacraments and symbols are just such as they seem; but because they are made to be signs of a secret mystery, they receive the names of what themselves do *sign*. *Bp. Taylor.*

To SIGN.* *v. n.* To be a sign, or omen.

Musick i' the air? — Under the earth. —
— It *signs* well, does't not? — No. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

SI'GNAL. *n. s.* [*signal*, French; *sennale*, Spanish.] Notice given by a sign; a sign that gives notice.

The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives *signal* of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Scarce had the dawning day began to spring,
As at a *signal* giv'n, the streets with clamours ring. *Dryden.*

SI'GNAL. *adj.* [*signal*, French.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable.

He was esteemed more by the parliament, for the *signal* acts of cruelty committed upon the Irish. *Clarendon.*

The Thames frozen twice in one year, so as men to walk on it, is a very *signal* accident. *Swift.*

SIGNA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *signal*.] Quality of something remarkable or memorable.

Of the ways whereby they enquired and determined its *signality*, the first was natural, arising from physical causes. *Brown.*

It seems a *signality* in providence, in erecting your society in such a juncture of dangerous humours. *Glanville.*

To SI'GNALIZE. *v. a.* [*signaler*, Fr.] To make eminent; to make remarkable.

Many, who have endeavoured to *signalize* themselves by works of this nature, plainly discover that they are not acquainted with arts and sciences. *Addison.*

Some one eminent spirit, having *signalized* his valour and fortune in defence of his country, or by popular arts at home, becomes to have great influence on the people. *Swift.*

SI'GNALLY. *adv.* [from *signal*.] Eminently; remarkably; memorably.

Persons *signally* and eminently obliged, yet missing of the utmost of their greedy designs in swallowing both gifts and giver too, instead of thanks for received kindnesses, have betook themselves to barbarous threatnings. *South.*

SIGNA'TION. *n. s.* [from *signo*, Latin.] Sign given; act of betokening.

A horseshoe Baptista Porta hath thought too low a *signation*, he raised unto a lunary representation. *Brown.*

SI'GNATURE. *n. s.* [*signature*, Fr. *signatura*, from *signo*, Lat.]

1. A sign or mark impressed upon any thing; a stamp; a mark.

The brain being well furnished with various traces, *signatures*, and images, will have a rich treasure always ready to be offered to the soul. *Watts.*

That natural and indelible *signature* of God, which human souls, in their first origin, are supposed to be stampt with, we have no need of in disputes against atheism. *Bentley.*

Vulgar parents cannot stamp their race
With *signatures* of such majestick grace. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out.

All bodies work by the communication of their nature, or by the impression and *signatures* of their motions: the diffusion of species visible, seemeth to participate more of the former, and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Some plants bear a very evident *signature* of their nature and use. *More against Atheism.*

Seek out for plants, and *signatures*,
To quack of universal cures. *Hudibras.*

Herbs are described by marks and *signatures*, so far as to distinguish them from one another. *Baker on Learning.*

3. Proof drawn from marks.

The most despicable pieces of decayed nature are curiously wrought with eminent *signatures* of divine wisdom. *Glanville.*

Some rely on certain marks and *signatures* of their election, and others on their belonging to some particular church or sect. *Rogers.*

4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.

SI'GNATURIST. *n. s.* [from *signature*.] One who holds the doctrine of signatures. A word little used.

Signaturists seldom omit what the ancients delivered, drawing unto inference received distinctions. *Brown.*

SI'GNER. *n. s.* [from *sign*.] One that signs.

SI'GNET. *n. s.* [*signette*, Fr.] A seal commonly used for the seal-manual of a king.

I've been bold
To them to use your *signet* and your name. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not, and the *signet*. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Give thy *signet*, bracelets, and staff. *Gen.* xxxviii. 18.
He delivered him his private *signet*. *Knolles.*
Proof of my life my royal *signet* made. *Dryden.*
The impression of a *signet* ring. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

SIGNI'FICANCE. }
SIGNI'FICANCY. } *n. s.* [from *signify*.]

1. Power of signifying; meaning.

Speaking is a sensible expression of the notions of the mind by discriminations of utterance of voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate *significancies*. *Holder.*

If he declares he intends it for the honour of another, he takes away by his words the *significance* of his action. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind.

The clearness of conception and expression, the boldness maintained to majesty, the *significancy* and sound of words, not strained into bombast, must escape our transient view upon the theatre. *Dryden.*

As far as this duty will admit of privacy, our Saviour hath enjoined it in terms of particular *significancy* and force. *Atterbury.*

I have been admiring the wonderful *significancy* of that word persecution, and what various interpretations it hath acquired. *Swift.*

3. Importance; moment; consequence.

How fatal would such a distinction have proved in former reigns, when many a circumstance of less *significancy* has been construed into an overt act of high treason? *Addison.*

SIGNI'FICANT. *adj.* [*signifiant*, Fr. *significans*, Latin.]

1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark.

2. Betokening; standing as a sign of something.

It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were *significant*, but not efficient. *Ralegh.*

3. Expressive or representative in an eminent degree; forcible to impress the intended meaning.

Whereas it may be objected, that to add to religious duties such rites and ceremonies as are *significant*, is to institute new sacraments. *Hooker.*

Common life is full of this kind of *significant* expressions, by knocking, beckoning, frowning, and pointing; and dumb persons are sagacious in the use of them. *Holder on Speech.*

The Romans joined both devices, to make the emblem the more *significant*; as, indeed, they could not too much extol the learning and military virtues of this emperor. *Addison.*

4. Important; momentous. A low word.

SIGNI'FICANT.* *n. s.*

1. That which expresses something beyond the external mark.

Since you are tongue-tied, and so loth to speak,
In dumb *significants* proclaim your thoughts.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

2. A token; that which stands as a sign of something.

An erect and forward stature, a large breast, neat and pliant joints, and the like, may be good *significants* of health, of strength, or agility; but are very foreign arguments of wit. *Wotton on Education.*

SIGNI'FICANTLY. *adv.* [from *significant*.] With force of expression.

Christianity is known in Scripture by no name so *significantly* as by the simplicity of the Gospel. *South.*

SIGNIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*signification*, Fr. *significatio*, Lat. from *signify*.]

1. The act of making known by signs.

A lye is properly a species of injustice, and a violation of the right of that person to whom the false speech is directed; for all speaking, or *signification* of one's mind, implies an act or address of one man to anothe . *South.*

2. Meaning expressed by a sign or word.

An adjective requireth another word to be joined with him, to shew his *signification*. *Accidence.*

Brute animals make divers motions to have several *significations*, to call, warn, cherish, and threaten. *Holder.*

SIGNI'FICATIVE. *adj.* [*significatif*, Fr. from *signify*.]

1. Betokening by an external sign.

The holy symbols or signs are not barely *significative*, but what by divine institution they represent and testify unto our souls, is truly and certainly delivered unto us. *Brerewood.*

2. Forcible; strongly expressive.

Neither in the degrees of kindred they were destitute of *significative* words; for whom we call grandfather, they called ealdfader; whom we call great-grandfather, they called thirdafader. *Camden, Rem.*

SIGNI'FICATIVELY.* *adv.* [from *significative*.] So as to betoken by an external sign.

This sentence must either be taken tropically, that bread may be the body of Christ *significatively*, or else it is plainly absurd and impossible. *Abp. Usher, Answ. to the Jes. Malone*, p. 38.

SIGNI'FICATOR.* *n. s.* [from *signify*.] A significatory.

They are principal *significators* of manners. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 190.

See whether the *significators* in her horoscope agree with his. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 634.

SIGNI'FICATORY. *n. s.* [from *signify*.] That which signifies or betokens.

Here is a double *significatory* of the spirit, a word and a sign. *Bp. Taylor.*

To SI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*signifier*, Fr. *significo*, Lat.]

1. To declare by some token or sign; sometimes simply to declare.

Stephano, *signify*
Within the house your mistress is at hand. *Shakspeare.*

The maid from that ill omen turn'd her eyes,
Nor knew what *signify'd* the boding sign,
But found the pow'rs displeas'd. *Dryden.*

Those parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they *signified* by dark and obscure names; as the night, tartarus, and oceanus. *Burnet, Theory.*

2. To mean; to express.

Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more! It is a tale,
Told by an ideot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing! *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

By Scripture, antiquity, and all ecclesiastical writers, it is constantly appropriated to Saturday, the day of the Jews' Sabbath, and but of late years used to *signify* the Lord's day. *Nelson.*

3. To import; to weigh. This is seldom used but interrogatively, *what signifies?* or with *much*, *little*, or *nothing*.

Though he that sins frequently, and repents frequently, gives reason to believe his repentances before God *signify nothing*; yet that is nothing to us. *Bp. Taylor.*

What signifies the splendour of courts, considering the slavish attendances that go along with it? *L'Estrange.*

He hath one way more, which although it *signify little* to men of sober reason, yet unhappily hits the suspicious humour of men, that governors have a design to impose. *Tillotson.*

If the first of these fail, the power of Adam, were it never so great, will *signify nothing* to the present societies in the world. *Locke.*

What signifies the people's consent in making and repealing laws, if the person who administers hath no tie. *Swift.*

4. To make known; to declare.

I'll to the king, and *signify* to him,
That thus I have resign'd to you my charge.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

He sent and *signified* it by his angel upto John. *Rev.* i. 1.

The government should *signify* to the protestants of Ireland, that want of silver is not to be remedied. *Swift.*

To SI'GNIFY. *v. n.* To express meaning with force.

If the words be but comely and *signifying*, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin. *B. Jonson.*

SI'GNIOR.* *n. s.* [*signore*, Ital.] A title of respect, among the Italians: with the Turks the grand signior is the emperour.

Who is he comes here? — This is *signior* Antonio.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

Most potent, grave, and reverend *signiors*,
My very noble and approv'd good masters. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

To SI'GNIORIZE.* *v. a.* [from *signior.*] To exercise dominion over; to subject.

[If] love held me not so enthralled and subject to his laws as he doth, and to the eyes of the ungrateful fair whose name I secretly mutter, then should the eyes of this beautiful damsel presently *signiorize* my liberty. *Shelton, Tr. of Don Quixote*, P. 3. ch. 2.

To SI'GNIORIZE.* *v. n.* To have dominion.

At the time that He was to come, Judah must lose the scepter; not then to rule or *signorize* in Judah. *Hewyt, Serm.* (1658,) p. 171.

SI'GNIORY. *n. s.* [*signoria*, Ital.]

1. Lordship; dominion.

At that time
Through all the *signiories* it was the first,
And Prospero the prime duke. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

The earls, their titles and their *signiories*
They must restore again. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

My brave progenitors, by valour, zeal,
Gain'd those high honours, princely *signiories*,
And proud prerogatives. *West.*

2. It is used by Shakspeare for seniority.

If ancient sorrow be most reverent,
Give mine the benefit of *signiory*,
And let my griefs frown on the upper hand. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

SI'GNPOST. *n. s.* [*sign* and *post.*] That upon which a sign hangs.

He should share with them in the preserving
A shed or *signpost*. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

This noble invention of our author's hath been copied by so many *signpost* dawbers, that now 'tis grown fulsome, rather by their want of skill than by the commonness. *Dryden.*

SIK.* } *adj.* Such. Retained in the north of
SIKE. } England: as, *sik* a thing; *siklike.* See SUCH.

Sike mister bene all misgone,
They heapen hills of wrath;
Sike syrlie shepherds han we none,
They keepen all the path. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

SIKE.* *n. s.* [ſic, ſich, Sax. a water-furrow; *sijke*, Icel. a streamlet.] A small stream or rill; one which is usually dry in summer. Used in the north of England.

SI'KER.† *adj.* and *adv.* See SICKER. The old word for *sure*, or *surely*. Dr Johnson refers to Spenser. Mr. Mason affects to doubt that, though Spenser frequently uses the word as an adverb, he ever uses it as an adjective; and imagines that Dr. Johnson was misled by the explanatory word *sure* in some glossaries to Spenser, where it was certainly intended for the adverb. The impropriety of this assertion will be obvious by referring to *sicker*, the same word; which is Spenser's adjective, which in older writers is *siker*, and is common enough, though Mr. Mason knew not an instance of it as an adjective.

[They] holden the *siker* way. *Chaucer, Merch. Tale.*
A lord is *syker* that hath a true advocate. *Lib. Fest.* fol. 40.

SI'KERNESS.† *n. s.* [from *siker.*] Sureness; safety. See SICKERNESS.

Brotelnesse
They finden, when they wenen *sikernesse*. *Chaucer, Merch. Tale.*

To SILE.* *v. a.* [*sila*, Su. Goth.] To strain, as fresh milk from the cow: used in the north of England: whence a *sile*-dish, a strainer. See Ray and Grose. *Siled* milk is also sometimes another term for *skimmed* milk. To *sile* is likewise used for *subside*, or *sink down*, from the primary meaning.

SI'LENCE. *n. s.* [*silence*, Fr. *silentium*, Lat.]

1. The state of holding peace; forbearance of speech.

Unto me men gave ear, and waited and kept *silence* at my counsel. *Job*, xxix. 21.

I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in *silence*. 1 *Tim.* ii. 12.

First to himself he inward *silence* broke. *Milton, P. L.*

Speech submissively withdraws
From rights of subjects, and the poor man's cause,
Then pompous *silence* reigns, and stills the noisy laws. *Pope.*

Here all their rage, and ev'n their murmurs cease,
And sacred *silence* reigns, and universal peace. *Pope.*

2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity.

I think the best grace of wit will shortly turn into *silence*,
And discourse grow commendable in none but parrots. *Shakspeare.*

3. Secrecy.

4. Stilness; not noise.

Hail happy groves, calm and secure retreat
Of sacred *silence*, rest's eternal seat. *Roscommon.*

5. Not mention; oblivion; obscurity.

Nameless in dark oblivion let them dwell;
For strength from truth divided, and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise
And ignominy; yet to glory aspires,
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame;
Therefore eternal *silence* be their doom. *Milton, P. L.*

Thus fame shall be achiev'd,
And what most merits fame in *silence* hid. *Milton, P. L.*

SI'LENCE. *interj.* An authoritative restraint of speech.

Sir, have pity; I'll be his surety.—
—*Silence:* one word more
Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee. *Shakspeare.*

To SI'LENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oblige to hold peace; to forbid to speak.

We must suggest the people, that to's pow'r
He wou'd have made them mules, *silenc'd* their pleaders, and
Dispropertied their freedoms. *Shakspeare.*

The ambassador is *silenc'd.* *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the isle
From her propriety. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

This passed as an oracle, and *silenced* those that moved the question. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Thus could not the mouths of worthy martyrs be *silenced*, who, being exposed unto wolves, gave loud expressions of their faith, and were heard as high as heaven. *Brown.*

This would *silence* all further opposition. *Clarendon.*

Since in dark sorrow I my days did spend,
I could not *silence* my complaints. *Denham.*

Had they duly considered the extent of infinite knowledge and power, these would have *silenced* their scruples, and they had adored the amazing mystery. *Rogers.*

If it please him altogether to *silence* me, so that I shall not only speak with difficulty, but wholly be disabled to open my mouth, to any articulate utterance; yet I hope he will give me grace, even in my thoughts, to praise him. *Wake.*

2. To still.

These dying lovers, and their floating sons,
Suspend the fight and *silence* all our guns. *Waller.*

The thund'rer spoke, nor durst the queen reply;
A reverend horror *silenc'd* all the sky. *Pope, Iliad.*

SI'LENT.† *adj.* [*silens*, Lat.]

1. Not speaking; mute.

O my God, I cry in the day-time, and in the night season I am not *silent*. *Ps.* xxii. 2.

Silent, and in face
Confounded, long they sat as stricken mute. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Not talkative; not loquacious.

Ulysses, adds he, was the most eloquent and most *silent* of men; he knew that a word spoken never wrought so much good as a word concealed. *Broome.*

3. Still; having no noise.

Like starry light,
Which, sparkling on the *silent* waves, does seem more bright.
Spenser, F. Q.

Now is the pleasant time,
The cool, the *silent*, save where silence yields
To the night-warbling bird. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Wanting efficacy. I think an Hebraism.

Second and instrumental causes, together with nature itself, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become *silent*, virtueless, and dead. *Ralegh, Hist.*

The sun to me is dark,
And *silent* as the moon,
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant interlunar cave. *Milton, S. A.*

5. Not mentioning.

This new created world, whereof in hell
Fame is not *silent*. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Not making noise or rumour.

The pious youth; more studious how to save
His aged sire, now sinking to the grave,
Preferr'd the power of plants, and *silent* praise
Of healing arts, before Phœbean bays. *Dryden, Æn.* 12.

SILE'NTIARY.✱ *n. s.* [*silentiarius*, low Lat.]

1. One who is appointed to take care that silence and proper order be kept in court.

2. One who is sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

The emperor afterwards sent his rescript by Eustathius, the *silentiary*, again confirming it.
Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

SI'LENTLY. *adv.* [from *silent*.]

1. Without speech.

When with one three nations join to fight,
They *silently* confess that one more brave. *Dryden.*
For me they beg, each *silently*
Demands thy grace, and seems to watch thy eye. *Dryden.*

2. Without noise.

You to a certain victory are led;
Your men all arm'd stand *silently* within. *Dryden.*

3. Without mention.

The difficulties remain still, till he can show who is meant by right heir, in all those cases where the present possessor hath no son: this he *silently* passes over. *Locke.*

SI'LENTNESS.✱ *n. s.* [from *silent*.] State or quality of being silent. *Ash.*

SILI'CIOUS.† *adj.* [from *cilicium*. It should be therefore written *cilicious*.]

1. Made of hair.

The *silicious* and hairy vests of the strictest orders of friars, derive their institution from St. John and Elias. *Brown.*

2. [*siliceus* or *silicius*, Lat. from *silex*, a flint. Of this sense Dr. Johnson takes no notice.] Flinty; full of stones.

Silicious earth is often found in a stony form, such as flint or quartz; and still more frequently in that of a very fine sand, such as that whereof glass is made. *Kirwan on Manures*, p. 6.

SILI'CULOSE. *adj.* [*silicula*, Lat.] Husky; full of husks. *Dict.*

SILI'GINOSE. *adj.* [*siliginosus*, Lat.] Made of fine wheat. *Dict.*

SI'LING-*Dish.*✱ *n. s.* [from *sile* and *dish*.] A strainer; a colander. *Barret, Alv.* 1580.

SI'LIQUA. n. s. [Latin.]

1. [With gold finers.] A carat of which six make a scruple.

2. [*Silique*, Fr. with botanists.] The seed-vessel, husk, cod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind. *Dict.*

SI'LIQUOSE. } *adj.* [from *siliqua*, Latin.] Having a
SI'LIQUOUS. } pod or capsula.

All the tetrapetalous *siliquose* plants are alkalescent.
Arbuthnot.

SILK.† *n. s.* [seolc, Saxon. "Vocabulum Anglicanum *selk*, Lat. *sericum*, — nuncupatum est quasi *selik*, pro *serik*, literæ *r* in *l* facili commut. fact." See Leigh's Crit. Sacr. 1650, p. 136. The Lat. *sericum* à σηρικὸν, lana, quam *Seres* mittunt. Isidore.]

1. The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly.

The worms were hallow'd that did breed the *silk*;
And it was dy'd in mummy, which the skilful
Conserv'd of maidens' hearts. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

2. The stuff made of the worms thread.

Let not the creaking of shoes, or rustling of *silks* betray thy poor heart to woman. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He caused the shore to be covered with Persian *silk* for him to tread upon. *Knolles.*

Without the worm, in Persian *silks* we shine. *Waller.*

SI'LKEN.† *adj.* [from *silk*; Sax. seolcen.]

1. Made of silk.

Men counsel and give comfort to that grief
Which they themselves not feel; but tasting it,
Their counsel turns to passion, which before
Would give preceptial medicine to rage;
Fetter strong madness in a *silken* thread;
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakspeare.*
Now, will we revel it
With *silken* coats, and caps, and golden rings. *Shakspeare.*
She weeps, and words address'd seem tears dissolv'd,
Wetting the borders of her *silken* veil. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Soft; tender.

Full many a lady fair, in court full oft
Beholding them, him secretly envide,
And wisht that two such fans, so *silken* soft,
And golden fair, her love would her provide. *Spenser.*
All the youth of England are on fire,
And *silken* dalliance in the wardrobe lies. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
For then the hills with pleasing shades are crown'd,
And sleeps are sweeter on the *silken* ground. *Dryden.*

Dress up virtue in all the beauties of oratory, and you will find the wild passions of men too violent to be restrained by such mild and *silken* language. *Watts on the Mind*

3. Dressed in silk.

Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd, *silken* wanton, brave our fields,
And flesh his spirit in a warlike soil,
Mocking the air with colours idly spread,
And find no check? *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Every *silken* coxcomb that has but a page at his heels.
Ferrand, on Love Melanch. p. 51.

To SI'LKEN.✱ *v. a.* To make soft or smooth.

If your sheep are of Silurian breed,
Nightly to house them dry, on fern, or straw,
Silkening their fleeces. *Dyer, Fleece.*

SI'LKINESS.✱ } *n. s.* [from *silk*.]
SI'LKNESS. }

1. Softness; effeminacy; pusillanimity.

Sir, your *silkness*
Clearly mistakes Mecænas and his house,
To think there breathes a spirit beneath his roof
Subject unto these poor affections
Of undermining envy and detraction,
Moods only proper to base groveling minds.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

2. Smoothness.

The claret had no *silkiness*. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SI'LKMAN.✱ *n. s.* [*silk* and *man*.] A dealer in silk.

Master Smooth's, the *silkman*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

SILKME'RCER.† *n. s.* [*silk* and *mercer.*] A dealer in silk.

Being born without prospect of hereditary riches, he was sent to London in his youth, and placed apprentice to a *silk-mercer.* *Johnson, Life of Gay.*

SILKWEA'VER. *n. s.* [*silk* and *weaver.*] One whose trade is to weave silken manufactures.

True English hate your monsieurs paltry arts;
For you are all *silk-weavers* in your hearts. *Dryden.*
The Chinese are ingenious *silk-weavers.* *Watts.*

SI'LKWORM. *n. s.* [*silk* and *worm.*] The worm that spins silk.

Grashoppers eat up the green of whole countries, and *silk-worms* devour leaves swiftly. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Broad were the banners, and of snowy hue,
A purer web the *silk-worm* never drew. *Dryden.*

SI'LKY.† *adj.* [from *silk.*]

1. Made of silk.

In *silky* folds each nervous limb disguise. *Shenstone, El.* 18.

2. Soft; tender. Dr. Johnson has noticed *silky* as *tender*, only in the sense of *pliant*, by a citation from Shakspeare's Lear, where the true word is "*silly* ducking observants," not *silky.*

The several graces and elegances of musick, the soft and *silky* touches, the nimble transitions and delicate closes. *Smith on Old Age,* (1666,) p. 144.

Silky soft
Favonius breathe still softer. *Young, Night Th.* 2.

SILL.† *n. s.* [ꞅyle, Sax. *syll*, Icel. limen, *sula*, columna, à M. Goth. *suljan*, fundare. Serenius. See also GROUNDSEL.]

1. The timber or stone at the foot of the door.

He can scarce lift his leg over a *sill.* *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 450.

The farmer's goose,
Grown fat with corn and sitting still,
Can scarce get o'er the barn-door *sill:*
And hardly waddles forth. *Swift.*

2. The bottom piece in a window frame.

3. Shafts of a waggon; thills. North. *Grose.*

SI'LLABUB.† *n. s.* [This word has exercised the etymologists. Minsheu thinks it corrupted from *swillingbubbles.* Junius omits it. Henshaw, whom Skinner follows, deduces it from the Dutch *sulle*, a pipe, and *buyck*, a paunch; because *sillabubs* are commonly drunk through a spout, out of a jug with a large belly. It seems more probably derived from *csil*, in old English, *vinegar*, *esil a bouc*, *vinegar for the mouth*, vinegar made pleasant.] Curds made by milking upon vinegar. This is Dr. Johnson's definition, in conformity to his derivation of the word; which, after all, is very obscure. A *sillabub* usually means a liquor made of milk and wine or cider, and sugar.

Joan takes her neat rubb'd pail, and now
She trips to milk the sand-red cow;
Where, for some sturdy foot-ball swain,
Joan strokes a *sillabub* or twain. *Wotton.*

A feast,
By some rich farmer's wife and sister drest,
Might be resembled to a sick man's dream,
Where all ideas huddling run so fast,
That *sillabubs* come first, and soups the last. *King.*

SI'LLILY. *adv.* [from *silly.*] In a silly manner; simply; foolishly.

I wonder much, what thou and I
Did till we lov'd? were we not wean'd till then,
But suck'd on childish pleasures *sillily*?
Or slumber'd we in the seven sleepers' den? *Donne.*

We are caught as *sillily* as the bird in the net. *L'Estrange.*
Do, do, look *sillily*, good colonel; 'tis a decent melancholy after an absolute defeat. *Dryden.*

SI'LLINESS.† *n. s.* [from *silly.*] Simplicity; weakness; harmless folly.

The *sillyness* of the person does not derogate from the dignity of his character. *L'Estrange.*
'Tis very easy to sift and toss this fine thought, which would afford good diversion; for, besides its own *silliness*, it contradicts all the rest, and spoils the whole grimace of the book. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 22.

SI'LLY.† *adj.* [Dr. Johnson merely cites the German *selig* from Skinner. Our word *seely* or *sely*, (Sax. ꞅælıᵹ,) at first meaning fortunate also, was used for silly, simple, inoffensive. See SEELY. So *salugur*, innoxius, Su. Goth. Verelius.]

1. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless.

A *silly* man, in simple weeds forworne. *Spenser, F. Q.*
There was a fourth man in a *silly* habit. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. Weak; helpless.

After long storms,
In dread of death and dangerous dismay,
With which my *silly* bark was tossed sore,
I do at length descry the happy shore. *Spenser.*

3. Foolish; witless.

Perhaps their loves, or else their sheep,
Was that which did their *silly* thoughts so busy keep. *Milton, Ode.*
The meanest subjects censure the actions of the greatest prince; the *silliest* servants, of the wisest master. *Temple.*
I have no discontent at living here; besides what arises from a *silly* spirit of liberty, which I resolve to throw off. *Swift.*
Such parts of writings as are stupid or *silly*, false or mistaken, should become subjects of occasional criticism. *Watts.*
He is the companion of the silliest people in their most *silly* pleasure, he is ready for every impertinent entertainment and diversion. *Law.*

4. Weak; disordered; not in health. "You look main *silly* to day, i. e. you look ill in health." Used in Yorkshire. Pegge. And in Scotland.

SI'LLYHOW.† *n. s.* [Perhaps from ꞅelıᵹ, happy, and heoꞅꞇ, the head. Dr. Johnson. — Rightly from ꞅelıᵹ, happy; not so from heoꞅꞇ, the head; for *how* means a coif or hood; *huyve*, Teut. See Dr. Jamieson in V. How. And Brand, Pop. Antiq. in "Child's Caul, otherwise the *Silly How*, i. e. the holy or fortunate *cap* or *hood.*"] The membrane that covers the head of the fœtus.

Great conceits are raised of the membranous covering called the *sillyhow*, sometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SILT.† *n. s.* [Icel. *sull*, commixtum quid ex variis fœcibus; *sulla*, miscere colluviem; Sueth. *sylta*, colluvies. Serenius.] Mud; slime.

Several trees of oak and fir stand in firm earth below the moor, near Thorny, in all probability covered by inundation, and the *silt* and moorish earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*
In long process of time, the *silt* and sands shall so choak and shallow the sea in and about it. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 190.

SI'LVAN. *adj.* [from *silva*, Lat.] Woody; full of woods.

Betwixt two rows of rocks, a *silvan* scene
Appears above, and groves for ever green. *Dryden.*

SI'LVER.† *n. s.* [*silubr*, Goth. ꞅeolꝼeꞃ, Sax. *silber*, Germ. *silver*, Dutch. Junius and others derive the word from the Greek στίλβω, (*stilbo*,) to shine, omitting the letter *t*: Serenius, (noticing the great antiquity of this word, and disregarding the pro-

posed Grecian origin,) thinks it allied to the Icel. *syell*, *ice*, *sylla*, to be white like ice: nor is the derivation of Wachter, (who allows the obscurity of the etymon, yet prefers seeking it in the Greek language,) dissimilar, viz. ἀλφὸς, (*alphos*,) white, prefixing the letter *s*.]

1. *Silver* is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Any thing of soft splendour.

Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,
In slumber clos'd her *silver* streaming eyes. *Pope.*

3. Money made of silver.

SI'LVER.† *adj.*

1. Made of silver.

Put my *silver* cup into the sack's mouth. *Gen.* xliv. 2.
Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,
Fair *silver*-shafted queen for ever chaste. *Milton, Comus.*
The *silver*-shafted goddess of the place. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. White like silver.

Of all the race of *silver*-winged flies
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Than Clarion. *Spenser.*
Old Salisbury, shame to thy *silver* hair,
Thou mad misleader of thy brain-sick son. *Shakspeare.*
The great in honour are not always wise,
Nor judgement under *silver* tresses lies. *Sandys.*
Others on *silver*-lakes and rivers bath'd
Their downy breast. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Having a pale lustre.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,
As thy eye beams, when their fresh rays have smote
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows;
Nor shines the *silver* moon one half so bright,
Through the transparent bosom of the deep,
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light.
Shakspeare.

4. Soft of voice; soft in sound. This phrase is Italian, *voce argentina*.

From all their groves, which with the heavenly noises
Of their sweet instruments were wont to sound,
And the hollow hills, from which their *silver* voices
Were wont redoubled ecchoes to rebound,
Did now rebound with nought but rueful cries,
And yelling shricks thrown up into the skies. *Spenser.*
It is my love that calls upon my name,
How *silver* sweet sound lovers tongues by night,
Like softest musick to attending ears. *Shakspeare.*
The shilling reared itself upon its edge, and turning the face towards me opened its mouth; and in a soft *silver* sound gave me the following account of his life and adventures.
Tatler, No. 249.

5. Soft; gentle; quiet.

The whyles his lord in *silver* slomber lay,
Like as the evening star adorn'd with deawy ray.
Spenser, F. Q.
Me no such cares nor combrous thoughts offend,
Ne once my mind's unmoved quiet grieve;
But all the night in *silver* sleepe I spend. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To SI'LVER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover superficially with silver.

There be fools alive, I wis,
Silver'd o'er, and so was this. *Shakspeare.*
The splendour of silver is more pleasing to some eyes, than that of gold; as in cloth of silver, and *silver'd* rapiers. *Bacon.*
Silvering will sully and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*
A gilder shewed me a ring *silver'd* over with mercurial fumes, which he was then to restore to its native yellow. *Boyle.*

2. To adorn with mild lustre.

Here retir'd the sinking billows sleep,
And smiling calmness *silver'd* o'er the deep. *Pope.*

SI'LVER *Fir.*✱ A species of the fir-tree.

The fir Theophrastus distinguisheth into male and female: the latter is softer timber than the male; it is also a taller and fairer tree; and this is probably the *silver fir*.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 27.

SI'LVERBEATER. *n. s.* [*silver* and *beat*.] One that foliates silver.

Silverbeaters chuse the finest coin, as that which is most extensive under the hammer. *Boyle.*

SI'LVERLING. *n. s.* A silver coin.

A thousand vines, at a thousand *silverlings*, shall be for briars and thorns. *Isaiah*, vii. 23.

SI'LVERLY. *adv.* [from *silver*.] With the appearance of silver.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That *silverly* doth progress on thy cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

SI'LVERSMITH. *n. s.* [*silver* and *smith*.] One that works in silver.

Demetrius, a *silversmith*, made shrines for Diana. *Acts*, xix.

SI'LVERTHISTLE. *n. s.* [*acanthium vulgare*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SI'LVERWEED. *n. s.* [*argentina*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SI'LVERTREE. *n. s.* [*conocarpodendron*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SI'LVERY. *adj.* [from *silver*.] Besprinkled with silver.

A gritty stone, with small spangles of a white *silvery* talc in it. *Woodward on Fossils.*
Of all the enamell'd race whose *silvery* wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring,
Once brightest shin'd this child of heat and air. *Pope, Dunciad.*

SI'MAGRE.✱ *n. s.* [*simagrée*, Fr. "a wry mouth, or filthy face, the countenance of a jester or clown in a play, made to provoke laughter; also, an hypocritical look." Cotgrave.] Grimace: used by Dryden, but not adopted.

The Cyclops — felt the force of love, —
Assum'd the softness of a lover's air;
Now with a crooked sithe his beard he sleeks,
And mows the stubborn stubble of his cheeks;
Now in the crystal stream he looks, to try
His *simagres*, and rolls his glaring eye. *Dryden, Ovid.*

SIMA'R.† *n. s.* [*samare*, Dutch; *zamarra*, Span. *chamarre*, and *samarre*, old Fr. See CHIMERE.] A robe.

The ladies dress'd in rich *simars* were seen,
Of Florence satin, flower'd with white and green. *Dryden.*
Vests, perukes, tunicks, *cimarrs*.
Bp. Parker, Repr. of Rehears. Transpr. p. 499.
The habits, wherewith these miserable persons were vested, were no less capable of striking horror and pity into the beholders; as well the living persons, as statues, bore a *samarra* of grey stuff, all painted over with devils, flames, &c.
Wharton, Tr. of Hist. of the Inq. of Goa, ch. xxvi.

SI'MILAR. }
SI'MILARY. } *adj.* [*similaire*, Fr. from *similis*, Lat.]

1. Homogeneous; having one part like another; uniform.

Minerals appear to the eye to be perfectly *similar*, as metals; or at least to consist but of two or three distinct ingredients, as cinnabar. *Boyle.*

2. Resembling; having resemblance.

The laws of England, relative to those matters, were the original and exemplar from whence those *similar* or parallel laws of Scotland were derived. *Hale, Com. Law of England.*

SIMILA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *similar*.] Likeness; uniformity.

The blood and chyle are mixed, and by attrition attenuated; by which the mixture acquires a greater degree of fluidity and *similarity*, or homogeneity of parts. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'MILARLY.✱ *adv.* [from *similar*.] With resemblance; without difference; in the same manner.

The two pictures of the same object are formed upon points of the retina which are not *similarly* situate. *Reid, Inquiry.*

This horny substance is gradually lost at one end in a very thin cuticle; and, at the other end, is also *similarly* lost in the membranous bag or true stomach. *Hunter.*

SI'MILE. *n. s.* [*simile*, Lat.] A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized.

Their rhimes,
Full of protest, of oath, and big compare,
Want *similes.* *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Lucentio slip'd me, like his greyhound,
Which runs himself, and catches for his master—
— A good swift *simile*, but something currish. *Shakspeare.*

In argument,
Similes are like songs in love,
They much describe; they nothing prove. *Prior.*

Poets, to give a loose to a warm fancy, not only expatiate in their *similes*, but introduce them too frequently. *Garth.*

SIMI'LITUDE. *n. s.* [*similitude*, Fr. *similitudo*, Lat.]

1. Likeness; resemblance.

Similitude of substance would cause attraction, where the body is wholly freed from the motion of gravity; for then lead would draw lead. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Our immortal souls, while righteous, are by God himself beautified with the title of his own image and *similitude.* *Ralegh.*

Let us make man in our image, man
In our *similitude*, and let them rule
Over the fish and fowl. *Milton, P. L.*

Similitude to the Deity was not regarded in the things they gave divine worship to, and looked on as symbols of the god they worshipped. *Stillingfleet.*

If we compare the picture of a man, drawn at the years of seventeen, with that of the same person at the years of threescore, hardly the least trace or *similitude* of one face can be found in the other. *South.*

Fate some future bard shall join,
In sad *similitude* of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And image charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

2. Comparison; simile.

Plutarch, in the first of his tractates, by sundry *similitudes*, shews us the force of education. *Wotton.*

Tasso, in his *similitudes*, never departed from the woods; that is, all his comparisons were taken from the country. *Dryden.*

SIMILITU'DINARY.* *adj.* [from *similitude.*] Denoting resemblance or comparison.

Ut is *similitudinary.* *Coke upon Littleton.*

Our Saviour chose this *similitudinary* way to express our union with himself. *Dr. Potter, Christophalg.* (1680,) p. 44.

SI'MITAR. *n. s.* [See CIMETER.] A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge.

To SI'MMER. *v. n.* [A word made probably from the sound, but written, by Skinner, *simber.*] To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing.

Place a vessel in warm sand, increasing the heat by degrees, till the spirit *simmer* or boil a little. *Boyle.*

Their vital heat and moisture may always not only *simber* in one sluggish tenour, but sometimes boil up higher, and seeth over; the fire of life being more than ordinarily kindled upon some emergent occasion. *More against Atheism.*

SI'MNEL.† *n. s.* [*simenel*, ancient French; *simnellus*, low Lat.] A kind of sweet bread or cake; in our old lexicography, a cracknell.

Sodden bread, which be called *simnels* or cracknells, be verie unwholsome. *Bulkin, Gov. of Health,* (1595.)

SIMONI'ACAL.† *adj.* [from *simoniack.*] Guilty of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

St. Ambrose found fault with *simoniacal* compositions in his days. *Sir M. Sandys, Ess,* (1634,) p. 215.

Add to your criminals the *simoniacal* ladies, who seduce the sacred order into the difficulty of breaking their troth. *Spectator.*

SIMO'NIACK.† *n. s.* [*simoniaque*, Fr. *simoniacus*, Lat.] One who buys or sells preferment in the church.

So many *simoniacks* and intruders have ruled, as about fifty of your popes together. *Bp. Bedell, Lett.* p. 482.

If the bishop alleges that the person presented is a *simoniack*, or unlearned, they are to proceed to trial. *Ayliffe.*

SIMONI'ACALLY.* *adv.* [from *simoniacal.*] With the guilt of simony.

Benefices — disposed of, if not *simoniacally*, yet at least unworthily. *Burnet, Hist. of his own Time.*

SI'MONY. *n. s.* [*simonie*, Fr. *simonia*, Lat.] The crime of buying or selling church preferment.

One that by suggestion
Tied all the kingdom; *simony* was fair play,
His own opinion was his law. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Many papers remain in private hands, of which one is of *simony;* and I wish the world might see it, that it might undeceive some patrons, who think they have discharged that great trust to God and man, if they take no money for a living, though it may be parted with for other ends less justifiable. *Walton, Life of Bp. Sanderson.*

No *simony* nor sinecure is known;
There works the bee, no honey for the drone. *Garth.*

To SI'MPER.† *v. n.* [from ꞅymbelan, Saxon, to keep holiday, Skinner. He derives *simmer* from the same word, and confirms his etymology by writing it *simber*. It is perhaps derived from *simmer*, as it may seem to imitate the dimples of water gently boiling. Dr. Johnson. — This is indeed a strange derivation. Serenius rationally deduces it from the old Sueth. *semner*, mod. *semper*, "modestiam oris torsione affectans." See also Widegren, Su. Lex. "*Simper*, demure, affectedly modest."] To smile; generally to smile foolishly.

A made countenance about her mouth between *simpering* and smiling, her head bowed somewhat down, seemed to languish with over-much idleness. *Sidney.*

I charge you, O men, for the love you bear to women, as I perceive by your *simpering* none of you hate them, to like as much as pleases them. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Stars above *simper* and shine,
As having keys unto thy love, while poor I pine. *Herbert.*

Let then the fair one beautifully cry,
Or drest in smiles of sweet Cecilia shine,
With *simpering* angels, palms and harps divine. *Pope.*

SI'MPER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Smile; generally a foolish smile.

The wit at his elbow stared him in the face, with so bewitching a grin, that the whistler relaxed his fibres into a kind of *simper*, and at length burst out into an open laugh. *Addison.*

Great Tibbald nods: the proud Parnassian sneer,
The conscious *simper*, and the jealous leer,
Mix on his look. *Pope, Dunciad.*

SI'MPERER.* *n. s.* [from *simper.*] One who simpers.

A *simperer*, that a court affords. *Nevile, Imit. of Juv.* p. 11.

SI'MPERINGLY.* *adv.* [from *simper.*] With a foolish smile.

Why looks neat Curus all so *simperingly?* *Marston, Scourge of Vill.* iii. 9.

SI'MPLE. *adj.* [*simplex*, Latin; *simple*, Fr.]

1. Plain; artless; unskilled; undesigning; sincere; harmless.

Were it not to satisfy the minds of the *simpler* sort of men, these nice curiosities are not worthy the labour which we bestow to answer them. *Hooker.*

They meet upon the way,
A *simple* husbandman in garments gray. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

I am a *simple* woman, much too weak
To oppose your cunning. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

O Ethelinda,
My heart was made to fit and pair with thine,
Simple and plain, and fraught with artless tenderness. *Rowe.*

In *simple* manners all the secret lies,
Be kind and virtuous, you'll be blest and wise. *Young.*

2. Uncompounded; unmingled; single; only one; plain; not complicated.

To make the compound pass for the rich metal *simple*, is an adulteration or counterfeiting. *Bacon.*

Simple philosophically signifies single, but vulgarly foolish. *Watts.*

Among substances some are called *simple*, some compound, whether taken in a philosophical or vulgar sense. If we take *simple* and compound in a vulgar sense, then all those are *simple* substances which are generally esteemed uniform in their natures: so every herb is called a *simple*, and every metal a mineral; though the chymist perhaps may find all his several elements in each of them. *Watts, Logick.*

Let Newton, pure intelligence, whom God
To mortals lent, to trace his boundless works,
From laws, sublimely *simple*, speak thy fame
In all philosophy. *Thomson, Summer.*

3. Silly; not wise; not cunning.

The *simple* believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going. *Prov.* xv.

Dick, *simple* odes too many show ye
My servile complaisance to Chloe. *Prior.*

SI'MPLE. *n. s.* [*simple*, Fr.] A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug. It is popularly used for an herb.

Of *simples* in these groves that grow,
We'll learn the perfect skill;
The nature of each herb to know,
Which cures, and which can kill. *Drayton, Cynthia.*

Our foster nurse of nature is repose,
The which he lacks; that to provoke in him,
Are many *simples* operative, whose power
Will close the eye of anguish. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He would ope his leathern scrip,
And shew me *simples* of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton, Comus.*

What virtue is in this remedy lies in the naked *simple* itself, as it comes over from the Indies. *Temple.*

Around its entries nodding poppies grow,
And all cool *simples* that sweet rest bestow;
Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains,
And passing, sheds it on the silent plains. *Dryden.*

Med'cine is mine: what herbs and *simples* grow
In fields and forests, all their pow'rs I know. *Dryden.*

To SI'MPLE. *v. n.* To gather simples.

As once the foaming boar he chas'd,
Lascivious Circe well the youth survey'd,
As *simpling* on the flowery hills he stray'd. *Garth.*

SI'MPLE-MINDED.✱ *adj.* Having a simple, unskilled, and artless mind.

[They,] bending oft their sanctimonious eyes,
Take homage of the *simple-minded* throng.
Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. 3.

The weak and *simple-minded* part of mankind (which is by far the most numerous) could never be secure of their possessions. *Blackstone.*

SI'MPLENESS. *n. s.* [from *simple.*] The quality of being simple.

I will hear that play:
For never any thing can be amiss,
When *simpleness* and duty tender it. *Shakspeare.*

Such perfect elements may be found in these four known bodies that we call pure ones; for they are least compounded, and approach most to the *simpleness* of the elements. *Digby.*

SI'MPLER.† *n. s.* [from *simple.*] A simplist; an herbarist.

An English botanist will not have such satisfaction in shewing it to a *simpler.* *Barrington, Ess.*

SI'MPLESS. *n. s.* [*simplesse*, Fr.] Simplicity; silliness: folly. Obsolete.

Their weeds been not so nighly were,
Such *simplesse* mought them shend,
They been yclad in purple and pall,
They reign and rulen over all. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

SI'MPLETON. *n. s.* [from *simple.*] A silly mortal; a trifler; a foolish fellow. A low word.

A country farmer sent his man to look after an ox; the *simpleton* went hunting up and down. *L'Estrange.*

Those letters may prove a discredit, as lasting as mercenary scribblers, or curious *simpletons* can make it. *Pope.*

SIMPLI'CIAN.✱ *n. s.* [Lat. *simplex*, *simplicis.*] An undesigning, unskilled person: opposed to *politician*, one of deep contrivance.

Sometimes the veriest *simplicians* are most lucky, the wisest politicians least, especially where orders are unobserved.
Archdeacon Arnway, Tab. of Mod. (1661,) p. 44.

SIMPLI'CITY. *n. s.* [*simplicitas*, Latin; *simplicité*, Fr.]

1. Plainness; artlessness; not subtilty; not cunning; not deceit.

The sweet-minded Philoclea was in their degree of well-doing, to whom the not knowing of evil serveth for a ground of virtue, and hold their inward powers in better form, with an unspotted *simplicity*, than many who rather cunningly seek to know what goodness is, than willingly take unto themselves the following of it. *Sidney.*

They keep the reverend *simplicity* of ancienter times. *Hooker.*

In low *simplicity*,
He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of usance. *Shakspeare.*

Marquis Dorset, a man for his harmless *simplicity*, neither misliked nor much regarded, was created Duke. *Hayward.*

Suspicion sleeps
At wisdom's gate, and to *simplicity*
Resigns her charge. *Milton, P. L.*

Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
In wit a man, *simplicity* a child. *Pope.*

The native elegance and *simplicity* of her manners were accompanied with real benevolence of heart. *Female Quixote.*

2. Plainness; not subtilty; not abstruseness.

Those enter into farther speculations herein, which is the itch of curiosity, and content not themselves with the *simplicity* of that doctrine, within which this church hath contained herself. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

3. Plainness; not finery.

They represent our poet, when he left Mantua for Rome, dressed in his best habit, too fine for the place whence he came, and yet retaining part of its *simplicity.* *Dryden.*

4. Singleness; not composition; state of being uncompounded.

Mandrakes afford a papaverous unpleasant odour in the leaf or apple, discoverable in their *simplicity* and mixture. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

We are led to conceive that great machine of the world to have been once in a state of greater *simplicity* than now it is, as to conceive a watch once in its first and simple materials. *Burnet.*

5. Weakness; silliness.

Many that know what they should do, would nevertheless dissemble it, and, to excuse themselves, pretend ignorance and *simplicity*, which now they cannot. *Hooker.*

How long, ye simple ones, will ye love *simplicity*, and fools hate knowledge? *Prov.* i. 22.

SIMPLIFICA'TION.✱ *n. s.* [from *simplify.*] Act of reducing to simplicity, or uncompounded state.

This *simplification* of the principles of languages renders them less agreeable to the ear. *A. Smith on the Format. of Languages.*

To SI'MPLIFY.✱ *v. a.* [*simplifier*, Fr, *simplex* and *facio*, Lat.] To render plain; to bring back to simplicity.

Philosophers have generally advised men to shun needless occupations, as the certain impediments of a good and happy life: they bid us endeavour to *simplify* ourselves, or to get into a condition requiring of us the least that can be to do. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 34.

It is necessary that the music be such, as will not perplex or bewilder the general congregation; but so *simplified*, that the

supplications and thanksgivings, then expressed vocally and in musical strains, may both be distinctly heard, and clearly understood. *Mason on Church Mus.* p. 22.

SI'MPLIST. *n. s.* [from *simple.*] One skilled in simples.

A plant so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken by some good *simplists* for amomum. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SI'MPLY. *adv.* [from *simple.*]

1. Without art; without subtilty; plainly; artlessly.

Accomplishing great things by things deem'd weak;
Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise,
By *simply* meek. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Of itself; without addition.

This question about the changing of laws concerneth only such laws as are positive, and do make that now good or evil, by being commanded or forbidden, which otherwise of itself were not *simply* the one or the other. *Hooker.*

3. Merely; solely.

Under man, no creature in the world is capable of felicity and bliss; because their chiefest perfection consisteth in that which is best for them, but not in that which is *simply* best, as ours doth. *Hooker.*

I will eat and drink, and sleep as soft
As captain shall; *simply* the thing I am
Shall make me live. *Shakspeare.*

To say, or to do aught with memory and imitation, no purpose or respect should sooner move us, than *simply* the love of God and of mankind. *Milton.*

4. Foolishly; sillily.

SI'MULACHRE.* *n. s.* [*simulacrum*, Lat.] An image. Not in use. *Bullokar.*

Phidias made of ivory the *simulachre* or image of Jupiter. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 22. b.

SI'MULAR. *n. s.* [from *simulo*, Latin.] One that counterfeits.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjur'd, and thou *simular* of virtue,
That art incestuous. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

SI'MULATE.* *part. adj.* [*simulatus*, Lat.] Feigned; pretended.

They had vowed a *simulate* chastity. *Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot.* P. II. (1550,) L. 2. b.

To SI'MULATE.* *v. a.* [*simulo*, Lat.] To feign; to counterfeit.

The first smooth Cæsar's arts caress'd
Merit and virtue *simulating* me. *Thomson, Liberty*, P. iii.

I have known many young fellows, who, at the first setting out into the world, have *simulated* a passion which they did not feel. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SIMULA'TION. *n. s.* [*simulation*, French; *simulatio*, from *simulo*, Lat.] That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not.

Simulation is a vice rising of a natural falseness, or fearfulness; or of a mind that hath some main faults; which because a man must needs disguise, it maketh him practise *simulation*. *Bacon.*

For the unquestionable virtues of her person and mind, he well expressed his love in an act and time of no *simulation* towards his end, bequeathing her all his mansion-houses, and a power to dispose of his whole personal estate. *Wotton.*

For distinction sake, a deceiving by word is commonly called a lie; and deceiving by actions, gestures, or behaviour, is called *simulation* or hypocrisy. *South.*

SIMULTA'NEOUS.† *adj.* [*simultaneus*, Latin.] Acting together; existing at the same time.

All that we have need of, in the performing of these, is only God's concurrence, whether previous or *simultaneous*. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 570.

Let not the distinct touches be so *simultaneous*, but that it may appear where the word begins, and where it ends. *Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, p. 80.

If the parts may all change places at the same time, without any respect of priority or posteriority to each other's motion, why may not bullets, closely crouded in a box, move by a like mutual and *simultaneous* exchange? *Glanville.*

SIMULTA'NEOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *simultaneous.*] At the same time; together; in conjunction.

He introduces the deities of both acting *simultaneously*. *Shenstone.*

SI'MULTY.* *n. s.* [*simultas*, Lat. secret hatred.] Private quarrel: a word used by Ben Jonson, but not adopted, and hardly worthy of notice, if Mr. Mason in his Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary had not given it with a definition nearly the reverse of what it means, viz. connection.

In things unknown to a man, not to give his opinion; — nor seek to get his patron's favour, by imbarking himself in the factions of the family; to enquire after domestick *simulties*, their sports, or affections. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

SIN. *n. s.* [ȝẏn, Sax.]

1. An act against the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion.

It is great *sin* to swear unto a *sin*,
But greater *sin* to keep a sinful oath. *Shakspe*

How hast thou the heart,
Being a divine, a ghostly confessor,
A *sin* absolver, and my friend profest,
To mangle me with that word banishment? *Shakspeare.*

But those that sleep, and think not on their *sins*,
Pinch them. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

Thou knowest, Lord, that I am pure from all *sin* with man. *Tob.* iii. 14.

2. Habitual negligence of religion.

Sin, death, and hell, have set their marks upon him,
And all their ministers attend on him. *Shakspeare.*

Dishonest shame
Of nature's works: honour dishonourable!
Sin-bred! how have ye troubled all mankind! *Milton, P. L.*

I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds,
With the rank vapours of the *sin*-worn mould. *Milton, Comus.*

Is there no means but that a *sin*-sick land
Should be let blood with such a boisterous hand? *Daniel.*

Vice or virtue chiefly imply the relation of our actions to men in this world: *sin* and holiness rather imply their relation to God and the other world. *Watts, Logick.*

Light from her thought, a summer's careless robe,
Fell each affection of this *sin*-worn globe. *Brooke.*

3. It is used by Shakspeare emphatically for a man enormously wicked.

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet *sin*, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

To SIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion.

Stand in awe, and *sin* not. *Psalms*, iv. 4.

Many also have perish'd, err'd, and *sinn'd* for women. *Esdr.*

He shall ask, and he shall give him life for them that *sin* not unto death. *1 John*, v. 16.

2. To offend against right.

I am a man,
More *sinn'd* against than *sinning*. *Shakspeare.*

And who but wishes to invert the laws
Of order, *sins* against th' eternal cause. *Pope, Ess. on Man.*

SIN.* *adv.* [*sen*, *sedan*, Swedish.] Since. Used in the north of England, as a preposition also, and likewise in the form of *sen*.

But whenas Calidore was comen in
And gan aloud for Pastorell to call,
Knowing his voice, although not heard long *sin*,
She sudden was revived therewithall. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. xi. 44.

SINCE.† *conj.* [formed by contraction from *sithence*, or *sith thence*, from ſıðe, Saxon.]

1. Because that.

Since the clearest discoveries we have of other spirits, besides God and our own souls, are imparted by revelation, the information of them should be taken from thence. *Locke.*

Since truth and constancy are vain,
Since neither love, nor sense of pain,
Nor force of reason can persuade,
Then let example be obey'd. *Granville.*

2. From the time that.

Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden ever *since* I was thine unto this day? *Numb.* xxii. 30.

He is the most improved mind *since* you saw him that ever was. *Pope.*

SINCE.† *adv.* Ago; before this.

About two years *since*, it so fell out, that he was brought to a great lady's house. *Sidney.*

Spies held me in chace, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about, else had I, sir,
Half an hour *since*, brought my report. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

A law was made no longer *since* than the twenty-eighth of Henry the eighth. *Davies, Hist. of Ireland.*

How many ages *since* has Virgil writ. *Roscommon.*

SINCE. *preposition.* After; reckoning from some time past to the time present.

He *since* the morning hour set out from heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

If such a man arise, I have a model by which he may build a nobler poem than any extant *since* the ancients. *Dryden.*

SINCE'RE. *adj.* [*sincerus*, Latin; *sincere*, French.]

1. Unhurt; uninjured.

He try'd a tough well-chosen spear;
The inviolable body stood *sincere.* *Dryden.*

2. Pure; unmingled.

Pardon my tears, 'tis joy which bids them flow;
A joy which never was *sincere* till now;
That which my conquest gave, I could not prize,
Or 'twas imperfect till I saw your eyes. *Dryden.*

The pleasures of sense beasts taste *sincere* and pure always, without mixture or allay, without being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in the use of them. *Atterbury.*

Animal substances differ from vegetable, in that being reduced to ashes, they are perfectly insipid, and in that there is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

In English I would have all Gallicisms avoided, that our tongue may be *sincere*, and that we may keep to our own language. *Felton, on the Classicks.*

3. Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt.

This top-proud fellow,
Whom from the flow of gall I name not, but
From *sincere* motions by intelligence,
I do know to be corrupt. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Nor troubled at these tidings from the earth,
Which your *sincerest* care could not prevent;
Foretold so lately what would come to pass,
When first this tempter cross'd the gulf from hell. *Milton, P. L.*

The more *sincere* you are, the better it will fare with you at the great day of account. In the mean while, give us leave to be *sincere* too, in condemning heartily what we heartily disapprove. *Waterland.*

Through the want of a *sincere* intention of pleasing God in all our actions, we fall into such irregularities of life as, by the ordinary means of grace, we should have power to avoid. *Law.*

SINCE'RELY.† *adv.* [from *sincere.*]

1. Perfectly; without alloy.

Joy shall overtake us as a flood,
When every thing that is *sincerely* good
And perfectly divine,
With Truth, and Peace, and Love, shall ever shine. *Milton, Ode on Time.*

2. Honestly; without hypocrisy; with purity of heart.

The purer and perfecter our religion is, the worthier effects it hath in them who stedfastly and *sincerely* embrace it. *Hooker.*

That you may, fair lady,
Perceive I speak *sincerely*, the king's majesty
Does purpose honour to you. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

In your whole reasoning, keep your mind *sincerely* intent in the pursuit of truth. *Watts, Logick.*

SINCE'RENESS.† } *n. s.* [*sincerité*, French; from *sin-*
SINCE'RITY. } *cere.*]

1. Honesty of intention; purity of mind.

I rest as far from wrong of *sincereness*,
As he flies from the practice. *Beaum. and Fl. Bloody Brother.*

This *sincereness* and confidence of the king had not the return they deserved. *Temple, Intr. Hist. of Eng.* p. 280.

Jesus Christ has purchased for us terms of reconciliation, who will accept of *sincerity* instead of perfection; but then this sincerity implies our honest endeavours to do our utmost. *Rogers.*

2. Freedom from hypocrisy.

In thy consort cease to fear a foe;
For thee she feels *sincerity* of woe. *Pope, Odyss.*

SI'NDON.† *n. s.* [Latin. Dr. Johnson. — Most take *sidinim*, (Heb.) from whence the word *sindon* seems to come, for such linen cloths, as the whole body may be wrapped in. Patrick on Judges, xiv. 13.] A fold: a wrapper.

There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine parchment, and wrapped in *sindons* of linen. *Bacon.*

SINE. *n. s.* [*sinus*, Latin.] A right *sine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it is half the chord of twice the arch. *Harris.*

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of incidence, the *sine* of the angle of incidence of every ray, considered apart, shall have to the *sine* of the angle of refraction a constant ratio. *Cheyne, Phil. Princ.*

SI'NECURE. *n. s.* [*sine*, without, and *cura*, care, Lat.] An office which has revenue without any employment.

A *sinecure* is a benefice without cure of souls. *Ayliffe.*

No simony nor *sinecure* is known,
There works the bee, no honey for the drone. *Garth.*

SI'NEW. *n. s.* [ꞅinep, ꞅinepa, Sax. *sinewen*, Dutch.]

1. A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty *sinews.* *Shakspeare. Jul. Cæs.*

The rooted fibres rose, and from the wound
Black bloody drops distill'd upon the ground:
Mute and amaz'd, my hair with terror stood;
Fear shrunk my *sinews*, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*

A *sinew* cracked seldom recovers its former strength. *Locke.*

2. Applied to whatever gives strength or compactness: as, money is the *sinews* of war.

Some other *sinews* there are, from which that overplus of strength in persuasion doth arise. *Hooker.*

Such discouraging of men in the ways of an active conformity to the church's rules, cracks the *sinews* of government; for it weakens and damps the spirits of the obedient. *South.*

In the principal figures of a picture the painter is to employ the *sinews* of his art, for in them consists the principal beauties of his work. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

3. Muscle or nerve.

The feeling power, which is life's root,
Through every living part itself doth shed
By *sinews*, which extend from head to foot;
And, like a net, all o'er the body spread. *Davies.*

To SI'NEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by sinews. Not in use.

Ask the lady Bona for thy queen;
So shalt thou *sinew* both these lands together. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

SI'NEWED. *adj.* [from *sinew.*]

1. Furnished with sinews.

Strong *sinewed* was the youth, and big of bone. *Dryden.*

2. Strong; firm; vigorous.

He will the rather do it when he sees
Ourselves well *sinewed* to our defence. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Si'newless.* *adj.* [*sinew* and *less.*] Having no sinews; without power or strength. *Huloet.*

All that ever was said against these helps to beauty, seems to many wise women weak and *sinewless.* *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 194.

The arm of the church is now short and *sinewless.* *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 426.

Si'newshrunk. *adj.* [*sinew* and *shrunk.*] A horse is said to be *sinewshrunk* when he has been overridden, and so fatigued that he becomes gauntbellied by a stiffness and contraction of the two sinews which are under his belly. *Farrier's Dict.*

Si'newy. *adj.* [from *sinew.*]

1. Consisting of a sinew; nervous. The nerves and sinews are in poetry often confounded, from *nervus*, Latin, which signifies a sinew.

The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall
Through every part,
Can tie those parts, and make me one of all. *Donne.*

2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible.

And for thy vigour, bull-bearing Milo his addition yields
To *sinewy* Ajax. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Worthy fellows, and like to prove
Most *sinewy* swordsmen. *Shakspeare.*

The northern people are large, fair-complexioned, strong, *sinewy*, and courageous. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Fainting as he reach'd the shore,
He dropt his *sinewy* arms: his knees no more
Perform'd their office. *Pope, Odyssey.*

Si'nful.† *adj.* [ſynfull, Saxon.]

1. Alien from God; not holy; unsanctified.

Drive out the *sinful* pair,
From hallow'd ground the unholy. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Wicked; not observant of religion; contrary to religion. It is used both of persons and things.

Thrice happy man, said then the father grave,
Whose staggering steps thy steddy hand doth lead,
And shews the way his *sinful* soul to save,
Who better can the way to heaven aread? *Spenser, F. Q.*

Nature herself, though pure of *sinful* thought,
Wrought in her so, that, seeing me, she turn'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The stoicks looked upon all passions as *sinful* defects and irregularities, as so many deviations from right reason, making passion to be only another word for perturbation. *South.*

Si'nfully. *adv.* [from *sinful.*] Wickedly; not piously; not according to the ordinance of God.

All this from my remembrance brutish wrath
Sinfully pluckt, and not a man of you
Had so much grace to put it in my mind. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others *sinfully* and difficultly, and perhaps unsuccessfully too. *South.*

Si'nfulness. *n. s.* [from *sinful.*] Alienation from God; neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to religious goodness.

I am sent
To shew thee what shall come in future days
To thee, and to thy offspring: good with bad
Expect to hear; supernal grace contending
With *sinfulness* of men. *Milton, P. L.*

Peevishness, the general fault of sick persons, is equally to be avoided for the folly and *sinfulness.* *Wake.*

To **SING.** *v. n.* preterite *I sang*, or *sung*; participle pass. *sung.* [ſingan, Saxon; *singia*, Icelandick; *singhen*, Dutch.]

1. To form the voice to melody; to articulate musically.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did *sing*:
To his musick plants and flowers
Ever sprung, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And some for sorrow *sung.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

They rather had beheld
Dissentious numbers pestering streets, than see
Our tradesmen *singing* in their shops, and going
About their functions friendly. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The morning stars *sang* together. *Job.*

Then shall the trees of the wood *sing* out at the presence of the Lord. *1 Chron.* xvi. 33.

Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,
Some in heroick verse divinely *sing.* *Dryden.*

2. To utter sweet sounds inarticulately.

You will sooner bind a bird from *singing* than from flying. *Bacon.*

Join voices, all ye birds,
That *singing* up to heaven-gate ascend. *Milton, P. L.*

And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And *singing* birds, in silver cages hung. *Dryden, Ovid.*

Oh! were I made, by some transforming power,
The captive bird that *sings* within thy bower,
Then might my voice thy list'ning ears employ,
And I those kisses he receives enjoy. *Pope.*

3. To make any small or shrill noise.

A man may hear this shower *sing* in the wind. *Shakspeare.*

You leaden messengers,
Fly with false aim; pierce the still moving air,
That *sings* with piercing; do not touch my lord. *Shakspeare.*

We hear this fearful tempest *sing.* *Shakspeare.*

O'er his head the flying spear
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

4. To tell in poetry.

Bid her exalt her melancholy wing,
And rais'd from earth, and sav'd from passion, *sing*
Of human hope by cross event destroy'd,
Of useless wealth and greatness unenjoy'd. *Prior.*

To **Sing.** *v. a.*

1. To relate or mention in poetry.

All the prophets in their age the times
Of great Messiah *sing.* *Milton, P. L.*

I *sing* the man who Judah's sceptre bore,
In that right hand which held the crook before. *Cowley.*

Arms and the man I *sing.* *Dryden, Æn.*

Well might he *sing* the day he could not fear,
And paint the glories he was sure to wear. *Smith.*

2. To celebrate; to give praises to, in verse.

The last, the happiest British king,
Whom thou shalt paint or I shall *sing.* *Addison.*

3. To utter harmoniously.

Incles, caddisses, cambricks, lawns, why
He *sings* them over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shakspeare.*

They that wasted us required of us mirth, saying, *Sing* us one of the songs of Zion. *Ps.* cxxxvii. 3.

How could we to his godhead *sing*
Forc'd hallelujahs? *Milton, P. L.*

To **SINGE.** *v. a.* [ſængan, Saxon; *sengen*, Teut.] To scorch; to burn slightly or superficially.

They bound the doctor,
Whose beard they have *sing'd* off with brands of fire. *Shakspeare.*

Drake, in the vaunting stile of a soldier, would call this enterprize the *singeing* of the king of Spain's beard. *Bacon.*

That neither was *singed* in the combustion of Phaëton, nor overwhelmed by the inundation of Deucalion. *Brown.*

They leave a *singed* bottom all involv'd
With stench and smoke. *Milton, P. L.*

I *singed* the toes of an ape through a burning-glass, and he never would endure it after. *L'Estrange.*

He seem'd to pass
A rolling fire along, and *singe* the grass. *Dryden.*

Singe.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A slight burn.

Si'nger. *n. s.* [from *sing.*] One that sings; one whose profession or business is to sing.

His filching was like an unskilful *singer*, he kept not time. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

I gat me men *singers* and women *singers*, and the delights of the sons of men. *Eccl.* ii. 8.

To the chief *singer* on my stringed instruments. *Hab.* iii.

Cockbirds amongst singing birds are ever the better *singers*, because they are more lively. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Thy heart no ruder than the rugged stone,
I might, like Orpheus, with my num'rous moan
Melt to compassion: now my trait'rous song
With thee conspires to do the *singer* wrong. *Waller.*

The birds know how to chuse their fare;
To peck this fruit they all forbear:
Those cheerful *singers* know not why
They should make any haste to die. *Waller.*

The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a chorus of *singers*. *Dryden.*

SI'NGING.* *n. s.* [from *sing*.] Act of modulating the voice to melody; musical articulation; utterance of sweet sounds.

The time of the *singing* of birds is come. *Cantic.* ii. 12.

SI'NGINGBOOK.* *n. s.* [*sing* and *book*.] A book of tunes.

When shall we hear a new set of *singing-books*, or the viols? *Brewer, Com. of Lingua.*

SI'NGINGLY.* *adv.* [from *singing*.] With a kind of tune.

Counterfaite courtiers which simper it in outwarde shewe, making pretie mouthes, and marching with a stalking pace like cranes, spetting over their own shoulder, speaking lispingly, and answering *singingly*, with perfumed gloves under their girdles! *North, Tr. of Philosopher at Court*, (1575,) p. 16.

SI'NGINGMAN.* *n. s.* [*sing* and *man*.] One who is employed to sing: a term still used in our cathedrals.

The prince broke thy head for liking [likening] his father to a *singing-man* of Windsor. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

SI'NGINGMASTER. *n. s.* [*sing* and *master*.] One who teaches to sing.

He employed an itinerant *singingmaster* to instruct them rightly in the tunes of the Psalms. *Addison, Spect.*

SI'NGLE.† *adj.* [*singulus*, Latin.]

1. One; not double; not more than one.

The words are clear and easy, and their originals are of *single* signification without any ambiguity. *South.*

Some were *single* acts, though each compleat;
But every act stood ready to repeat. *Dryden.*

Then Theseus join'd with bold Pirithous came,
A *single* concord in a double name. *Dryden.*

High Alba,
A lonely desart, and an empty land,
Shall scarce afford, for needful hours of rest,
A *single* house to their benighted guest. *Addison on Italy.*

Where the poesy or oratory shines, a *single* reading is not sufficient to satisfy a mind that has a true taste; nor can we make the fullest improvement of them without proper reviews. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. Particular; individual.

As no *single* man is born with a right of controuling the opinions of all the rest, so the world has no title to demand the whole time of any particular person. *Pope.*

If one *single* word were to express but one simple idea, and nothing else, there would be scarce any mistake. *Watts.*

3. Not compounded.

As simple ideas are opposed to complex, and *single* ideas to compound, so propositions are distinguished: the English tongue has some advantage above the learned languages, which have no usual word to distinguish *single* from simple. *Watts.*

4. Alone; having no companion; having no assistant.

Servant of God, well hast thou fought
The better fight, who *single* hast maintain'd
Against revolted multitudes the cause
Of truth. *Milton, P. L.*

His wisdom such,
Three kingdoms wonder, and three kingdoms fear,
Whilst *single* he stood forth. *Denham.*

In sweet possession of the fairy place,
Single and conscious to myself alone,
Of pleasures to th' excluded world unknown. *Dryden.*

5. Unmarried.

Is the *single* man therefore blessed? no: as a walled town is more worthier than a village, so is the forehead of a married man more honourable than the bare brow of a batchelor. *Shakspeare.*

Pygmalion
Abhorr'd all womankind, but most a wife;
So *single* chose to live, and shunn'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a consort of his bed. *Dryden.*

6. Not complicated; not duplicated.

To make flowers double is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary, double flowers, by neglecting and not removing, prove *single*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double minded; simple. A scriptural sense.

The light of the body is the eye: if thine eye be *single*, thy whole body shall be full of light. *St. Matt.* vi. 22.

8. That in which one is opposed to one.

He, when his country, threaten'd with alarms,
Shall more than once the Punick bands affright,
Shall kill the Gaulish king in *single* fight. *Dryden, Æn.*

9. Singular; particular.

He that so considers the praise of men, that he must at no hand part with it, whenever the greatest sins come to be in fashion and credit, (as, God knows, many are now a-days,) he will be sure to commit them, rather than run the disgrace of being too *single* and precise. *Wh. Duty of Man*, S. vi. § 13.

10. Small.

They will scarce
Serve to beg *single* beer. *Beaum. and Fl. Captain.*

11. Weak; silly.

Is not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit *single*? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

He utters such *single* matter, in so infantly a voice. *Beaum. and Fl. Qu. of Corinth.*

To SI'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To choose out from among others.

I saw him in the battle range about,
And how he *singled* Clifford forth. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Every man may have a peculiar savour, which, although not perceptible unto man, is yet sensible unto dogs, who hereby can *single* out their master in the dark. *Bacon.*

Do'st thou already *single* me? I thought
Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton, S. A.*

Begin, auspicious boy, to cast about
Thy infant eyes, and with a smile thy mother *single* out. *Dryden.*

Single the lowliest of the am'rous youth;
Ask for his vows, but hope not for his truth. *Prior.*

2. To sequester; to withdraw.

Yea simply, saith Basil, and universally, whether it be in works of nature, or of voluntary choice, I see not any thing done as it should be, if it be wrought by an agent *singling* itself from consorts. *Hooker.*

3. To take alone.

Many men there are, than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *singled*; and yet, in society with others, none less fit to answer the duties which are looked for at their hands. *Hooker.*

4. To separate.

Hardly they herd, which by good hunters *singled* are. *Sidney.*

SI'NGLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *single*.]

1. Not duplicity or multiplicity; the state of being only one.

2. Simplicity; sincerity; honest plainness.

It is not the deepness of their knowledge, but the *singleness* of their belief, which God accepteth. *Hooker.*

Men must be obliged to go through their business with *singleness* of heart. *Law.*

3. State of being alone.

Hear next, that Athelwold's sad widow swears
Never to violate the holy vow
She to his truth first plighted; swears to bear
The sober *singleness* of widowhood
To her sad grave. *Mason's Elfrida.*

SI'NGLY. *adv.* [from *single*.]

1. Individually; particularly.

If the injured person be not righted, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and therefore bound to restitution *singly* and entirely. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men *singly* and personally good, or tend to the happiness of society. *Tillotson, Serm.*

2. Only; by himself.

Look thee, 'tis so; thou *singly* honest man,
Here take: the gods out of my misery
Have sent thee treasure. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

3. Without partners or associates.

Belinda
Burns to encounter two adventurous knights,
At ombre *singly* to decide their doom. *Pope.*

4. Honestly; simply; sincerely.

SI'NGSONG.✱ *n. s.* A contemptuous expression for bad singing.

Campanella tells us, that the German and Gallican heresy began with *sing-song*, and is carried on by comedy and tragedies. *Rymer on Trag.* p. 34.

It was all indeed mere *sing-song*, or rather (if the expression be not too quaint) sing without song. *Mason on Ch. Mus.* p. 163.

SI'NGULAR. *adj.* [*singulier*, Fr. *singularis*, Lat.]

1. Single; not complex; not compound.

That idea which represents one particular determinate thing is called a *singular* idea, whether simple, complex, or compound. *Watts.*

2. [In grammar.] Expressing only one; not plural.

If St. Paul's speaking of himself in the first person *singular* has so various meanings, his use of the first person plural has a greater latitude. *Locke.*

3. Particular; unexampled.

So *singular* a sadness
Must have a cause as strange as the effect. *Denham, Sophy.*

Doubtless, if you are innocent, your case is extremely hard, yet it is not *singular*. *Female Quixote.*

4. Having something not common to others. It is commonly used in a sense of disapprobation, whether applied to persons or things.

His zeal
None seconded, as *singular* and rash. *Milton, P. L.*

It is very commendable to be *singular* in any excellency, and religion is the greatest excellency: to be *singular* in any thing that is wise and worthy, is not a disparagement, but a praise. *Tillotson.*

5. Alone; that of which there is but one.

These busts of the emperors and empresses are all very scarce, and some of them almost *singular* in their kind. *Addison.*

SI'NGULAR.✱ *n. s.* Particular; single instance.

We cannot e'er run through all *singulars*.
More, Song of the Soul, iii. ii. 36.

SI'NGULARIST.✱ *n. s.* [from *singular*.] One who affects singularity.

To be termed a foppish simpleton, doting on speculations, and enslaved to rules; a fantastical humorist; a precise bigot; a rigid stoick; a demure sneaksby; a clownish *singularist*, or non-conformist to ordinary rules; a stiff opiniatre; are opprobrious names, which divert many persons from their duty.
Barrow, vol. iii. S. 34.

SINGULA'RITY. *n. s.* [*singularité*, Fr. from *singular*.]

1. Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from all, or from most others.

Pliny addeth this *singularity* to that soil, that the second year the very falling down of the seeds yieldeth corn. *Ralegh.*

2. Any thing remarkable; a curiosity; uncommon character or form.

Your gallery
Have we pass'd through, not without much content
In many *singularities*; but we saw not
That which my daughter came to look upon,
The statue of her mother. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

I took notice of this little figure for the *singularity* of the instrument: it is not unlike a violin. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Particular privilege or prerogative.

St. Gregory, being himself a bishop of Rome, and writing against the title of universal bishop, saith thus: None of all my predecessors ever consented to use this ungodly title; no bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *singularity*. *Hooker.*

Catholicism, which is here attributed unto the church, must be understood in opposition to the legal *singularity* of the Jewish nation. *Pearson.*

4. Character or manners different from those of others.

The spirit of *singularity* in a few ought to give place to publick judgement. *Hooker.*

Though, according to the practice of the world, it be singular for men thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet *singularity* in this matter is a singular commendation of it. *Tillotson, Serm.*

Singularity in sin puts it out of fashion, since to be alone in any practice seems to make the judgement of the world against it; but the concurrence of others is a tacit approbation of that in which they concur. *South.*

To SI'NGULARIZE. *v. a.* [*se singulariser*, Fr. from *singular*.] To make single.

SI'NGULARLY.† *adv.* [from *singular*.]

1. Particularly; in a manner not common to others.

Solitude and singularity can neither daunt nor disgrace him, unless we could suppose it a disgrace to be *singularly* good. *South.*

2. So as to express the singular number.

Tertullian spake of bishops by succession, which were still *singularly* one by one. *Bp. Morton, Episc. Asscrt.* p. 121.

SI'NGULT.† *n. s.* [*singultus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson refers to Spenser, and Mr. Mason cites him. But Spenser's word is *singulfe*; which in editions, subsequent to his own, was altered: "An huge heape of *singulfes*." F. Q. iii. xi. 12.] A sigh.

So when her tears were stopt from either eye,
Her *singults*, blubbrings, seem'd to make them fly
Out at her oyster-mouth, and nose-thrills wide.
Browne, Brit. Past. B. 2. S. 1.

SI'NISTER. *adj.* [*sinister*, Lat.]

1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter. It seems to be used with the accent on the second syllable, at least in the primitive, and on the first in the figurative sense.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *sinister*
Bounds in my sire's. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Captain Spurio, with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his *sinister* cheek. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

A rib, — crooked by nature, bent, as now appears,
More to the part *sinister* from me drawn. *Milton, P. L.*

The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate the *sinister* side, which, being dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

In his *sinister* hand, instead of ball,
He plac'd a mighty mug of potent ale. *Dryden.*

2. Bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair.

Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a *sinister* intent and purpose, whose forwardness is not therefore a bridle to such as favour the same cause with a better and sincere meaning? *Hooker.*

The duke of Clarence was soon after by *sinister* means made clean away. *Spenser on Ireland.*

When are there more unworthy men chosen to offices, when is there more strife and contention about elections, or when do partial and *sinister* affections more utter themselves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whitgift.*

He professes to have received no *sinister* measure from his judge, but most willingly humbles himself to the determination of justice. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Those may be accounted the left hands of courts; persons that are full of nimble and *sinister* tricks and shifts, whereby

they pervert the plain courses of courts, and bring justice into oblique lines and labyrinths. *Bacon, Ess.*

The just person has given the world an assurance, by the constant tenor of his practice, that he makes a conscience of his ways, and that he scorns to undermine another's interest by any *sinister* or inferior arts. *South.*

3. [*sinistre*, Fr.] Unlucky; inauspicious. The accent is here on the second syllable.

Tempt it again: that is thy act, or none:
What all the several ills that visit earth,
Brought forth by night, with a *sinister* birth,
Plagues, famine, fire, could not reach unto,
The sword, nor surfeits, let thy fury do. *B. Jonson.*

SI'NISTER-HANDED.* *adj.* [*sinister* and *hand.*] Left-handed; unlucky.

That which still makes her mirth to flow,
Is our *sinister-handed* woe. *Lovelace, Luc. Posth.* p. 2.

SI'NISTERLY.* *adv.* [from *sinister.*] Perversely; corruptly; unfairly.

Persons which most *sinisterlye* and maliciouslye labour. *Injunctions of Q. Eliz.* (1559,) sign. D. ii. b.

It might have been discerned that the scholars' arms and furniture were not borrowed of them, as some had *sinisterly* suggested. *A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. in* 1642.

SI'NISTROUS.† *adj.* [*sinister*, Lat.] Absurd; perverse; wrong-headed: in French *gauche*.

Might not your maid have some *sinistrous* respect to delude? *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr.* (1616,) p. 332.

Many, who are *sinistrous* unto good actions, are ambidexterous unto bad. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 20.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice. *Bentley.*

SI'NISTROUSLY.† *adv.* [from *sinistrous.*]

1. With a tendency to the left.

Many in their infancy are *sinistrously* disposed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect use of the right. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Perversely; absurdly.

Fall not — to accuse, calumniate, backbite, or *sinistrously* interpret others. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 16.

To SINK.† *v. n.* pret. *I sunk*, anciently *sank*; part. *sunk* or *sunken.* [ꞅencan, ꞅincan, Saxon; *sinken*, German; *sigcan*, M. Goth. from *siga*, to subside, to fall down. Junius, and Serenius.]

1. To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom.

As rich with prize,
As is the oozy bottom of the sea
With *sunken* wreck and sumless treasuries. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

In with the river *sunk*, and with it rose,
Satan, involv'd in rising mist; then sought
Where to lie hid. *Milton, P. L.*

He swims or *sinks*, or wades, or creeps, or flies. *Milton, P. L.*

The pirate *sinks* with his ill-gotten gains,
And nothing to another's use remains. *Dryden.*

Supposing several in a tempest will rather perish than work, would it not be madness in the rest to chuse to *sink* together, rather than do more than their share? *Addison on the War.*

2. To fall gradually.

The arrow went out at his heart, and he *sunk* down in his chariot. *2 Kings*, ix. 24.

3. To enter or penetrate into any body.

David took a stone and slang it, and smote the Philistine, that the stone *sunk* into his forehead. *1 Sam.* xvii. 49.

4. To lose height; to fall to a level.

In vain has nature form'd
Mountains and oceans to oppose his passage;
He bounds o'er all, victorious in his march;
The Alps and Pyreneans *sink* before him. *Addison, Cato.*

5. To lose or want prominence.

What were his marks? — A lean cheek, a blue eye and *sunken.* *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks she draws;
Sunk are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws. *Dryden.*

6. To be overwhelmed or depressed.

Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash
Is added to her wounds. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

They arraign'd shall *sink*
Beneath thy sentence. *Milton, P. L.*

But if you this ambitious prayer deny,
Then let me *sink* beneath proud Arcite's arms;
And, I once dead, let him possess her charms. *Dryden.*

7. To be received; to be impressed.

Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears. *St. Luke*, ix. 44.

Truth never *sinks* into these men's minds, nor gives any tincture to them. *Locke.*

8. To decline; to decrease; to decay.

Then down the precipice of time it goes,
And *sinks* in minutes which in ages rose. *Dryden.*

This republick has been much more powerful than it is at present, as it is still likelier to *sink* than increase in its dominions. *Addison on Italy.*

Let not the fire *sink* or slacken, but increase. *Mortimer.*

9. To fall into rest or indolence.

Would'st thou have me *sink* away
In pleasing dreams, and lose myself in love,
When every moment Cato's life's at stake? *Addison, Cato.*

10. To fall into any state worse than the former; to tend to ruin.

Nor urg'd the labours of my lord in vain,
A *sinking* empire longed to sustain. *Dryden, Æn.*

To SINK. *v. a.*

1. To put under water; to disable from swimming or floating.

A small fleet of English made an hostile invasion, or incursion, upon their havens and roads, and fired, *sunk*, and carried away ten thousand ton of their great shipping. *Bacon.*

2. To delve; to make by delving.

At Saga in Germany they dig up iron in the fields by *sinking* ditches two feet deep, and in the space of ten years the ditches are digged again for iron since produced. *Boyle.*

Near Geneva are quarries of freestone, that run under the lake: when the water is at lowest, they make within the borders of it a little square, inclosed within four walls: in this square they *sink* a pit, and dig for freestone. *Addison.*

3. To depress; to degrade.

A mighty king I am, an earthly god,
I raise or *sink*, imprison or set free;
And life or death depends on my decree. *Prior.*

Trifling painters or sculptors bestow infinite pains upon the most insignificant parts of a figure, 'till they *sink* the grandeur of the whole. *Pope, Ess. on Homer.*

4. To plunge into destruction.

Heaven bear witness,
And if I have a conscience, let it *sink* me,
Ev'n as the ax falls, if I be not faithful. *Shakspeare.*

5. To make to fall.

These are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn and fling down some before standing, and undermine others, *sinking* them into the abyss. *Woodward.*

6. To bring low; to diminish in quantity.

When on the banks of an unlook'd-for stream,
You *sunk* the river with repeated draughts,
Who was the last in all your host that thirsted? *Addison.*

7. To crush; to overbear; to depress.

That Hector was in certainty of death, and depressed with the conscience of an ill cause: if you will not grant the first of these will *sink* the spirit of a hero, you'll at least allow the second may. *Pope.*

8. To diminish; to degrade.

They catch at all opportunities of ruining our trade, and *sinking* the figure which we make. *Addison on the War.*

I mean not that we should *sink* our figure out of covetousness, and deny ourselves the proper conveniences of our station, only that we may lay up a superfluous treasure. *Rogers.*

9. To make to decline.

Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power
Has *sunk* thy father more than all his years,
And made him wither in a green old age. *Rowe.*

To labour for a *sunk* corrupted state. *Lyttleton.*

10. To suppress; to conceal; to intervert.

If sent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account. *Swift, Rules to Servants.*

SINK.† *n. s.* [ſinc, Saxon, a heap, a collection, which Serenius conjectures to be derived from the Su. Goth. *sanka*, to collect. Our word is rather perhaps from ſincan, Sax. *sinken*, Germ. to go to the bottom.]

1. A drain; a jakes.

Should by the cormorant belly be restrain'd,
Who is the *sink* o' the body. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Bad humours gather to a bile, or as divers kennels flow to one *sink*, so in short time their numbers increased. *Hayward.*

Gather more filth than any *sink* in town. *Granville.*

Returning home at night, you'll find the *sink*
Strike your offended sense with double stink. *Swift.*

2. Any place where corruption is gathered.

What *sink* of monsters, wretches of lost minds,
Mad after change, and desperate in their states,
Wearied and gall'd with their necessities,
Durst have thought it? *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Our soul, whose country's heav'n, and God her father,
Into this world, corruption's *sink*, is sent;
Yet so much in her travail she doth gather,
That she returns home wiser than she went. *Donne.*

SI'NLESS.† *adj.* [ſynleaſ, Sax.] Exempt from sin.

Led on, yet *sinless*, with desire to know,
What nearer might concern him. *Milton, P. L.*

At that tasted fruit
The sun, as from Thyestean banquet, turn'd
His course intended; else how had the world
Inhabited, though *sinless*, more than now
Avoided pinching cold, and scorching heat? *Milton, P. L.*

Infernal ghosts and hellish furies round
Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd,
Some bent at thee their fiery darts, while thou
Satt'st unappall'd in calm and *sinless* peace. *Milton, P. R.*

No thoughts like mine his *sinless* soul profane,
Observant of the right. *Dryden, Ov.*

Did God, indeed, insist on a *sinless* and unerring observance of all this multiplicity of duties; had the Christian dispensation provided no remedy for our lapses, we might cry out with Balaam, Alas, who should live, if God did this? *Rogers.*

SI'NLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sinless.*] Exemption from sin.

We may the less admire at his gracious condescensions to those, the *sinlessness* of whose condition will keep them from turning his vouchsafements into any thing but occasions of joy and gratitude. *Boyle, Seraph. Love.*

SI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *sin.*]

1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good.

Let the boldest *sinner* take this one consideration along with him, when he is going to sin, that whether the sin he is about to act ever comes to be pardoned or no, yet, as soon as it is acted, it quite turns the balance, puts his salvation upon the venture, and makes it ten to one odds against him. *South.*

Never consider yourselves as persons that are to be seen, admired, and courted by men; but as poor *sinners*, that are to save yourselves from the vanities and follies of a miserable world, by humility, devotion, and self-denial. *Law.*

2. An offender; a criminal.

Here's that which is too weak to be a *sinner*, honest water, which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Over the guilty then the fury shakes
The sounding whip, and brandishes her snakes,
And the pale *sinner* with her sisters takes. *Dryden.*

Thither, where *sinners* may have rest, I go,
Where flames refin'd in breasts seraphick glow. *Pope.*

To **SI'NNER.*** *v. n.* To act the part of a sinner. Dr. Johnson had mistakenly placed the following example as an illustration of the noun.

Whether the charmer *sinner* it or saint it,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it. *Pope.*

SINO'FFERING. *n. s.* [*sin* and *offering.*] An expiation or sacrifice for sin.

The flesh of the bullock shalt thou burn without the camp: it is a *sinoffering.* *Ex.* xxix. 14.

SI'NOPER, or *Sinople.* *n. s.* [*terra pontica,* Latin.] A species of earth; ruddle. *Ainsworth.*

To **SI'NUATE.** *v. a.* [*sinuo,* Latin.] To bend in and out.

Another was very perfect, somewhat less with the margin, and more *sinuated.* *Woodward on Fossils.*

SINUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *sinuate.*] A bending in and out.

The human brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, in proportion to their bodies, and fuller of anfractus, or *sinuations.* *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

SINUO'SITY.† *n. s.* [from *sinuous.*] The quality of being sinuous.

There was no need — of any *sinuosity* or protuberance whatsoever. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 235.

SI'NUOUS. *adj.* [*sinueux,* Fr. from *sinus,* Lat.] Bending in and out.

Try with what disadvantage the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in some pipe that were *sinuous.* *Bacon.*

These, as a line, their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with *sinuous* trace. *Milton, P. L.*

In the dissections of horses, in the concave or *sinuous* part of the liver, whereat the gall is usually seated in quadrupeds, I discover an hollow, long, membranous substance. *Brown.*

SI'NUS.† *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A bay of the sea; an opening of the land.

Plato supposeth his Atlantis to have sunk all into the sea: whether that be true or no, I do not think it impossible that some arms of the sea, or *sinus's*, might have had such an original. *Burnet, Theory.*

2. Any fold or opening.

There was no *sinus* or inequality, or perhaps so much as one pore left open, according to this hypothesis of the figure of the ark. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 235.

To **SIP.** *v. a.* [ſipan, Saxon; *sippen,* Dutch.]

1. To drink by small draughts; to take at one apposition of the cup to the mouth no more than the mouth will contain.

Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And *sip* with nymphs their elemental tea. *Pope.*

2. To drink in small quantities.

Find out the peaceful hermitage;
The hairy gown and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and rightly spell
Of every star that heaven doth shew,
And every herb that *sips* the dew. *Milton, Il Pens.*

3. To drink out of.

The winged nation o'er the forest flies:
Then stooping on the meads and leafy bowers,
They skim the floods and *sip* the purple flowers. *Dryden.*

To **SIP.** *v. n.* To drink a small quantity.

She rais'd it to her mouth with sober grace;
Then, *sipping*, offer'd to the next. *Dryden, Æn.*

SIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A small draught; as much as the mouth will hold.

Her face o' fire
With labour, and the thing she took to quench it
She would to each one *sip.* *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

One *sip* of this
Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,
Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton, Comus.*

To SIPE.* *v. n.* [*sijpen*, Teut.] To ooze or drain out slowly. North. *Grose.*

SI'PHON. *n. s.* [σίφων; *sipho*, Lat. *siphon*, Fr.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

Beneath th' incessant weeping of these drains
I see the rocky *siphons* stretch'd immense,
The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,
Of stiff compacted clay. *Thomson, Autumn.*

SI'PID.* *adj.* [an old form of *sapid*; which see.] Savoury: this seems not an improper word, as opposed to *insipid*, and is in the vocabulary of Cockeram.

SI'PPER. *n. s.* [from *sip.*] One that sips.

SI'PPET.† *n. s.* [*sop*, *sip*, *sippet.*] A small sop.

Your sweet *sippets* in widows' houses.
Milton, Eiconoclast. § 24.

*SI'QUIS.** *n. s.* [Latin; meaning, *if any one.*] An advertisement or notification. Formerly a bill pasted on a wall, door, post, &c. Cotgrave and Sherwood. The word is still used, when he, who has not been educated at our universities, or having been there educated, has been a certain time absent from them, intends to be a candidate for holy orders. He causes notice to be given by the minister to the congregation of the parish where he resides, on some Sunday, of his intention, to enquire if there be any impediment that may be alleged against him; and a certificate is then given accordingly.

Saw'st thou ever *siquis* patch'd on Paul's church-door?
Bp. Hall, Sat. ii. 5.

A merry Greeke set up a *siquis* late,
To signifie a stranger come to town. *Wroth, Epigr.* (1620.)

SIR.† *n. s.* [*sire*, Fr. from the Goth. *sihor*, lord. Hickes. Icel. *saer*, *syr*, *sir*, the same. Serenius. Some carry it to *sar*, Heb. a prince.]

1. The word of respect in compellation.

Speak on, *sir*,
I dare your worst objections: if I blush,
It is to see a nobleman want manners. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

But, *sirs*, be sudden in the execution;
Withal obdurate; do not let him plead. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Sir king,
This man is better than the man he slew. *Shakspeare.*

At a banquet the ambassador desired the wise men to deliver every one of them some sentence or parable, that he might report to his king, which they did: only one was silent, which the ambassador perceiving, said to him, *Sir*, let it not displease you; why do not you say somewhat that I may report? He answered, Report to your lord, that there are that can hold their peace. *Bacon, Apophth.*

2. The title of a knight or baronet. This word was anciently so much held essential, that the Jews in their addresses expressed it in Hebrew characters.

Sir Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal in the active part. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

The court forsakes him, and *sir* Balaam hangs. *Pope.*

3. Formerly the title of a priest. Hence, as Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed, a *Sir John* came to be the nickname of a priest. — "A priest was the third of the three *syrs*, which only were in request of old; (no barron, viscount, earle, nor marquesse, being then in use;) to wit, *Sir* King, *Sir* Knight, and *Sir* Priest." Watson's Decacord. of Quodlib. Quest. 1602. p. 53.

Are there not women that woulde tell as good a tale as the best *Sir John*, i. e. Parson.
Harborowe for Faithful Subjects, (1559,) sign. H. 2.

Let me thy tale borowe
For our *Sir John* to say to-morowe. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.*

But this good *Sir* did follow the plain word,
Ne meddled with their controversies vain;
All his care was, his service well to sain. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

4. It is sometimes used for *man*.

I have adventur'd
To try your taking of a false report, which hath
Honour'd with confirmation your great judgement,
In the election of a *sir* so rare. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

5. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.

He lost his roast-beef stomach, not being able to touch a *sir*-loin which was served up. *Addison.*

And the strong table groans
Beneath the smoaking *sir*-loin, stretch'd immense
From side to side. *Thomson, Autumn.*

It would be ridiculous, indeed, if a spit which is strong enough to turn a *sir*-loin of beef, should not be able to turn a lark. *Swift.*

SIRE.† *n. s.* [*sire*, Fr. *senior*, Lat.]

1. The word of respect in addressing the king.

2. A father. Used in poetry.

He, but a duke, would have his son a king,
And raise his issue like a loving *sire*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

A virgin is his mother, but his *sire*
The power of the Most High. *Milton, P. L.*

And now I leave the true and just supports
Of legal princes and of honest courts,
Whose *sires*, great partners in my father's cares,
Saluted their young king at Hebron crown'd. *Prior.*

Whether his hoary *sire* he spies,
While thousand grateful thoughts arise,
Or meets his spouse's fonder eye. *Pope, Chor. to Brutus.*

3. It is used in common speech of beasts: as, the horse had a good *sire*, but a bad dam.

4. It is used in composition: as, grand-*sire*, great-grand-*sire*.

To SIRE. *v. a.* To beget; to produce.

Cowards father cowards, and base things *sire* the base.
Shakspeare.

SI'REN.† *n. s.* [Latin. Dr. Johnson. — Some have derived this word from the Greek σειρά, (*seira*,) a chain, as if it were impossible not to be enchained by the allurements of a *siren*. Vossius, Morin, &c. Bochart calls it a Phœnician word, meaning a *songstress*. So the Heb. *syer*, a song. This is, doubtless, the origin.] A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them; any mischievous alluring woman.

Oh train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note,
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears:
Sing, *siren*, to thyself, and I will dote;
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair,
And as a-bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakspeare.*

SI'REN.* *adj.* Alluring; bewitching like a siren.

By the fair insinuating carriage, by the help of the winning address, the *syren* mode or mien, he can inspire poison, whisper in destruction to the soul. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 470.

Lulled with *syren* song. *Young.*

To SI'RENIZE.* *v. n.* [from *siren.*] To practise the allurements of a siren. *Cockeram.*

SIRI'ASIS. *n. s.* [σειρίασις.] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun. *Dict.*

SI'RIUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] The dogstar.

SIRLOI'N.† *n. s.* The loin of beef. See the fifth sense of SIR.

SI'RNAME.* See SURNAME.

SIRO'CCO. *n. s.* [Italian; *syrus ventus*, Latin.] The south-east or Syrian wind.

Forth rush the levant and the ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,
Sirocco and Libecchio. *Milton, P. L.*

SI'RRAH.† *n. s.* [*sir*, *ha!* Minsheu.] A compellation of reproach and insult. Dr. Johnson.

This is the general acceptation of the word. It is sometimes used without either reproach or insult; with a sort of playfulness, as to children, and formerly to women also, and among friends; and with a kind of hastiness to servants.

A, *syra*, there said you wel!
Confut. of N. Shaxton, (1546,) sign. G. i. b.

Our visors we will change after we leave them; and, *sirrah*, I have cases of buckram for the nonce. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Sirrah, there's no room for faith, truth, or honesty in this bosom of thine. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Go, *sirrah*, to my cell;
Take with you your companions: as you look
To have my pardon, trim it handsomely. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Sirrah, Iras, go! [Cleopatra to her female servant.]
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Sirrah, why dost not thou marry? [one gentlewoman to another.] *Beaum. and Fl. Kn. of Malta.*

It runs in the blood of your whole race, *sirrah*, to hate our family. *L'Estrange.*

Guess how the goddess greets her son,
Come hither, *sirrah*; no, begone. *Prior.*

SIRT.* *n. s.* [*syrtis*, Lat.] A bog; a quicksand. Milton uses the Latin word; but this old English word has hitherto been unnoticed.

They discovered the immense and vast ocean of the courts to be all over full of flats, shelves, shallows, quicksands, crags, rocks, gulfs, whirlpools, *sirts*, &c. *Transl. of Boccalini*, (1626,) p. 42.

SI'ROP. } *n. s.* [Arabick.] The juice of vegetables
SI'RUP. } boiled with sugar.

Shall I, whose ears her mournful words did seize,
Her words in *sirup* laid of sweetest breath,
Relent? *Sidney.*

Not poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy *sirups* of the world
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep,
Which thou owed'st yesterday. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

And first, behold, this cordial julep here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds,
With spirits of balm, and fragrant *syrops* mixt. *Milton, Comus.*

Those expressed juices contain the true essential salt of the plant; for if they be boiled into the consistence of a *sirup*, and set in a cool place, the essential salt of the plant will shoot upon the sides of the vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'RUPED. *adj.* [from *sirup*.] Sweet, like sirup; bedewed with sweets.

Yet, when there haps a honey fall,
We'll lick the *syrupt* leaves:
And tell the bees that their's is gall. *Drayton.*

SI'RUPY. *adj.* [from *sirup*.] Resembling sirup.

Apples are of a *sirupy* tenacious nature. *Mortimer.*

SISE. *n. s.* [contracted from *assize*.]

You said, if I returned next *sise* in lent,
I should be in remitter of your grace. *Donne.*

SI'SKIN.† *n. s.* [*suytken*, Teut.] A bird; the greenfinch.

The canary, the linnet, the *siskin*, and the bulfinch, seem natural musicians. *Transl. of Buffon's Hist. of Birds.*

SI'STER.† *n. s.* [ꞅpeoꞅꞇeꞃ, Saxon; *zuster*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — M. Goth. *suistar*; Icel. *syster*; from *syst*, uterus. Wachter. See also BROTHER. Our old lexicography gives this word in the northern form also of *suster*. See Huloet.]

1. A woman born of the same parents; correlative to brother.

Her sister began to scold. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

I have said to corruption, Thou art my father: to the worm, thou art my mother and my *sister*. *Job*, xvii. 14.

2. Woman of the same faith; a christian. One of the same nature, human being.

If a brother or *sister* be naked, and destitute of food, and you say unto them, Depart in peace, be you warmed and filled: notwithstanding you give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit? *James*, ii. 15.

3. A female of the same kind.

He chid the *sisters*,
And bade them speak to him. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

4. One of the same kind; one of the same condition.

The women, who would rather wrest the laws,
Than let a *sister*-plaintiff lose the cause,
As judges on the bench more gracious are,
And more attent to brothers of the bar,
Cry'd one and all, the suppliant should have right:
And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dryden.*

There grew two olives, closest of the grove,
With roots entwin'd, and branches interwove:
Alike their leaves, but not alike they smil'd
With *sister*-fruits: one fertile, one was wild. *Pope.*

SI'STER *in law. n. s.* A husband or wife's sister.

Thy *sister in law* is gone back unto her people: return thou after thy *sister in law*. *Ruth*, i. 15.

To SI'STER.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To resemble closely.

She — with her neeld composes
Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch, or berry,
That even her art *sisters* the natural roses.
Shakspeare, Pericles.

To SI'STER.* *v. n.* To be akin; to be near to.

A hill, whose concave womb reworded
A plaintful story from a *sistering* vale.
Shakspeare, Lov. Complaint.

SI'STERHOOD.† *n. s.* [from *sister*.]

1. The office or duty of a sister.

She abhorr'd
Her proper blood, and left to do the part
Of *sisterhood*, to do that of a wife. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

2. A set of sisters.

There is a kind of natural equality in *sisterhood*.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 407.

3. A number of women of the same order.

I speak,
Wishing a more strict restraint
Upon the *sisterhood*, the votarists of Saint Clare. *Shakspeare.*

A woman who flourishes in her innocence, amidst that spite and rancour which prevails among her exasperated *sisterhood*, appears more amiable. *Addison, Freeholder.*

SI'STERLY. *adj.* [from *sister*.] Like a sister; becoming a sister.

After much debatement,
My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour,
And I did yield to him. *Shakspeare.*

To SIT.† *v. n.* preterite, *I sat.* [*sitan*, Gothick; ꞅıꞇꞇan. Sax. *setten*, Dutch.]

1. To rest upon the buttocks.

Their wives do *sit* beside them carding wool. *May, Virg.*

Aloft in awful state,
The godlike hero *sat*
On his imperial throne. *Dryden.*

2. To perch. In the following lines, ascribed to Dr. Borde, which Camden (and also the antiquary Hearne) has cited, the word is not *sit*, but *set*. See the 14th sense of COCK. Another example is now given.

All new fashions be pleasant to me,
I will have them whether I thrive or thee,
Now I am a frisker, all men on me look,
What should I do but *set* [*sit*] cock on the hoop? *Borde.*

A white thorn in an orchard, that every bird *sitteth* upon.
Baruch, vi. 71.

3. To be in a state of rest, or idleness.

Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here? *Num.*

Why *sit* we here each other viewing idly? *Milton, P. L.*

4. To be in any local position.

I should be still
Plucking the grass to know where *sits* the wind:
Peering in maps for ports. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Those
Appointed to *sit* there had left their charge. *Milton, P. L.*
The ships are ready, and the wind *sits* fair. *A. Philips.*

5. To rest as a weight or burthen.
Your brother's death *sits* at your heart. *Shakspeare.*
When God lets loose upon us a sickness, if we fear to die, then the calamity *sits* heavy on us. *Bp. Taylor.*
To toss and fling, and to be restless, only galls our sores, and makes the burthen that is upon us *sit* more uneasy. *Tillotson.*
Fear, the last of ills, remain'd behind,
And horrour, heavy *sat* on every mind. *Dryden.*
Our whole endeavours are intent to get rid of the present evil, as the first necessary condition to our happiness. Nothing, as we passionately think, can equal the uneasiness that *sits* so heavy upon us. *Locke.*

6. To settle; to abide.
That this new comer shame,
There *sit* not and reproach us. *Milton, P. L.*
When Thetis blush'd, in purple not her own,
And from her face the breathing winds were blown;
A sudden silence *sate* upon the sea,
And sweeping oars, with struggling, urg'd their way. *Dryden.*
He to the void advanc'd his pace,
Pale horrour *sat* on each Arcadian face. *Dryden.*

7. To brood; to incubate.
As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days. *Jer.* xvii. 11.
The egg laid and sever'd from the body of the hen, hath no more nourishment from the hen; but only a quickening heat when she *sitteth*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
She mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and *sits* upon it in the same manner. *Addison.*

8. To be adjusted; to be with respect to fitness or unfitness, decorum or indecorum. [*sied*, old Fr. "cet accoustrement luy *sied* bien, this garment becomes, *sits*, &c." Cotgrave.]
How ill it *sits* with that same silver head
In vain to mock! *Spenser, F. Q.*
This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,
Sits not so easy on me as you think. *Shakspeare.*
Heav'n knows,
By what by-paths, and indirect crook'd ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well,
How troublesome it *sate* upon my head;
To thee it shall descend with better quiet. *Shakspeare.*
Your preferring that to all other considerations does, in the eyes of all men, *sit* well upon you. *Locke.*

9. To be placed in order to be painted.
One is under no more obligation to extol every thing he finds in the author he translates, than a painter is to make every face that *sits* to him handsome. *Garth.*

10. To be in any situation or condition.
As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he *sit* at a great rent; so the merchant cannot drive his trade so well, if he *sit* at great usury. *Bacon.*
Suppose all the church-lands were thrown up to the laity; would the tenants *sit* easier in their rents than now? *Swift.*

11. To be convened, as an assembly of a publick or authoritative kind; to hold a session: as, the parliament *sits*: the last general council *sate* at Trent.

12. To be placed at the table.
Whether is greater he that *sitteth* at meat, or he that serveth? *St. Luke,* xxii. 27.

13. To exercise authority.
The judgement shall *sit*, and take away his dominion. *Dan.* vii. 26.
Asses are ye that *sit* in judgement. *Judges,* v. 10.
Down to the golden Chersonese, or where
The Persian in Ecbatan *sate*. *Milton, P. L.*
One council *sits* upon life and death, the other is for taxes, and a third for the distributions of justice. *Addison.*
Assert, ye fair ones, who in judgement *sit*,
Your ancient empire over love and wit. *Rowe.*

14. To be in any solemn assembly as a member.
Three hundred and twenty men *sat* in council daily. *1 Maccabees.*

15. *To* SIT *down*. *Down* is little more than emphatical.
Go and *sit down* to meat. *St. Luke,* xvii. 7.
When we *sit down* to our meal, we need not suspect the intrusion of armed uninvited guests. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

16. *To* SIT *down*. To begin a siege.
Nor would the enemy have *sate down* before it, till they had done their business in all other places. *Clarendon.*

17. *To* SIT *down*. To rest; to cease as satisfied.
Here we cannot *sit down*, but still proceed in our search, and look higher for a support. *Rogers.*

18. *To* SIT *down*. To settle; to fix abode.
From besides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and Getes *sat down*. *Spenser.*

19. *To* SIT *out*. To be without engagement or employment.
They are glad, rather than *sit out*, to play very small game, and to make use of arguments, such as will not prove a bare inexpediency. *Bp. Sanderson's Judgement.*

20. *To* SIT *up*. To rise from lying to sitting.
He that was dead, *sat up*, and began to speak. *St. Luke,* vii.

21. *To* SIT *up*. To watch; not to go to bed.
Be courtly,
And entertain, and feast, *sit up*, and revel;
Call all the great, the fair and spirited dames
Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion
Of freedom. *B. Jonson.*
Some *sit up* late at winter-fires, and fit
Their sharp-edg'd tools. *May.*
Most children shorten that time by *sitting up* with the company at night. *Locke.*

To SIT. *v. a.*

1. To keep the seat upon.
Hardly the muse can *sit* the head-strong horse,
Nor would she, if she could, check his impetuous force. *Prior.*

2. [When the reciprocal pronoun follows *sit*, it seems to be an active verb.] To place on a seat.
The happiest youth viewing his progress through,
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,
Would shut the book, and *sit him* down and die. *Shakspeare.*
He came to visit us, and calling for a chair, *sat him* down, and we sat d wn with him. *Bacon.*
Thus fenc'd,
But not at rest or ease of mind,
They *sat them* down to weep. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To be settled to do business: this is rather neuter.
The court was *sat* before Sir Roger came, but the justices made room for the old knight at the head of them. *Addison.*

SITE. *n. s.* [*situs*, Lat.]

1. Situation; local position.
The city self he strongly fortifies,
Three sides by *site* it well defenced has. *Fairfax.*
Manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as so many chains, environed the same *site* and temple. *Bacon.*
If we consider the heart in its constituent parts, we shall find nothing singular, but what is in any muscle. 'Tis only the *site* and posture of their several parts that give it the form and functions of a heart. *Bentley.*
Before my view appear'd a structure fair,
Its *site* uncertain if on earth or air. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by Thomson for posture, or situation of a thing with respect to itself; but improperly.
And leaves the semblance of a lover fix'd
In melancholy *site*, with head declin'd,
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson, Spring.*

SI'TED.* *adj.* [from *site.*] Placed; situated.
It *sited* was in fruitful soyle of old,
And girt in with two walls on either side. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Above were *sited* the masquers, over whose heads he devised two eminent figures. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

SI'TFAST. *n. s.* [*sit* and *fast*.] A hard knob growing under the saddle. *Farrier's Dict.*

Sith.† *conjunction.* [ꞅıððe, Saxon.] Since; seeing that. Obsolete.

What ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead! after which custom notwithstanding, *sith* it was their custom, our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be intombed. *Hooker.*

I thank you for this profit, and from hence
I'll love no friend, *sith* love breeds such offence. *Shakspeare.*

Sithe.† *n. s.* Time. Obsolete.

A thousand *sithes* I curse that carefull houre. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Jan.*

The foolish man thereat woxe wondrous blith,—
And humbly thanked him a thousand *sith.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

SITHE. *n. s.* [ꞅıðe, Saxon. This word is very variously written by authors: I have chosen the orthography which is at once most simple, and most agreeable to etymology.] The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live registred upon our brazen tombs;
And then grace us in the disgrace of death:
When, spight of cormorant devouring time,
The endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour, which shall bate his *scythe*'s keen edge:
And make us heirs of all eternity. *Shakspeare.*

Time is commonly drawn upon tombs, in gardens, and other places, an old man, bald, winged, with a *sithe* and an hour-glass. *Peacham on Drawing.*

There rude impetuous rage does storm and fret;
And there, as master of this murdering brood,
Swinging a huge *sithe*, stands impartial death,
With endless business, almost out of breath. *Crashaw.*

While the milk-maid singeth blithe,
And the mower whets his *sithe.* *Milton, L'All.*

The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;
But useless lances into *sithes* shall bend,
And the broad faulchion in a plough-share end. *Pope.*

Grav'd o'er their seats the form of Time was found,
His *sithe* reverr'd, and both his pinions bound. *Pope.*

But, Stella, say, what evil tongue
Reports you are no longer young?
That Time sits with his *sythe* to mow
Where erst sat Cupid with his bow. *Swift.*

To **Sithe.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut down with a sithe.

Time had not *sithed* all that youth begun. *Shakspeare, Lov. Complaint.*

Si'thed.* *adj.* Armed with sithes.

Galgacus' *scythed*, iron car.
That, swiftly whirling through the walks of war,
Dash'd Roman blood, and crush'd the foreign throngs. *Dr. Warton, Verses at Montaubon,* (1750.)

Si'theman.* *n. s.* [*sithe* and *man.*] One who uses a sithe; a mower.

Reapers cutting downe corne in every fielde; *sithemen* labouryng harde. *Peacham, Gard. of Eloquence,* (1577,) sign. P. ii. b.

The stooping *sytheman*, that doth barb the field,
Thou mak'st wink sure; in night all creatures sleep. *Marston, Malcontent.*

Si'thence.† *adv.* [ꞅıððan, ꞅıððen, Saxon. Chaucer, *sithen.*] Since; in latter times.

This over-running and wasting of the realm was the beginning of all the other evils which *sithence* have afflicted that land. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Si'tter.† *n. s.* [from *sit.*]

1. One that sits.

The Turks are great *sitters*, and seldom walk; whereby they sweat less, and need bathing more. *Bacon.*

2. One that watches, or goes not to bed.

Not a-bed, ladies? you're good *sitters up.* *Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.*

3. A bird that broods.

The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters*; and the youngest the best layers. *Mortimer.*

Si'tting. *n. s.* [from *sit.*]

1. The posture of sitting on a seat.

2. The act of resting on a seat.

Thou knowest my down-*sitting* and mine up-rising. *Psalms.*

3. A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter.

Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting*; neither can a good play be produced at a heat. *Dryden.*

4. A meeting of an assembly.

I'll write you down;
The which shall point you forth at every *sitting*,
What you must say. *Shakspeare.*

I wish it may be at that *sitting* concluded, unless the necessity of the time press it. *Bacon.*

5. A course of study unintermitted.

For the understanding of any one of St. Paul's epistles, I read it all through at one *sitting.* *Locke.*

6. A time for which one sits, as at play, or work, or a visit.

What more than madness reigns,
When one short *sitting* many hundred drains,
And not enough is left him to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*

7. Incubation.

Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough, and amuses her with his songs, during the whole time of her *sitting.* *Addison.*

SI'TUATE. *part. adj.* [from *situs*, Lat.]

1. Placed with respect to any thing else.

He was resolved to chuse a war, rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being so great and opulent a duchy, and *situate* so opportunely to annoy England. *Bacon.*

Within a trading town they long abide,
Full fairly *situate* on a haven's side. *Dryden.*

The eye is a part so artificially composed, and commodiously *situate*, as nothing can be contrived better for use, ornament, or security. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Placed; consisting.

Earth hath this variety from heaven,
Of pleasure *situate* in hill or dale. *Milton, P. L.*

Situa'tion. *n. s.* [from *situate*; *situation*, Fr.]

1. Local respect; position.

Prince Cesarini has a palace in a pleasant *situation*, and set off with many beautiful walks. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Condition; state.

Though this is a *situation* of the greatest ease and tranquillity in human life, yet this is by no means fit to be the subject of all men's petitions to God. *Rogers, Serm.*

3. Temporary state; circumstances. Used of persons in a dramatick scene.

SIX.† *adj.* [ꞅyx, Sax. *sex*, Su. Goth. *saihs*, M. Goth. *shesh*, Persian.] Twice three; one more than five.

No incident in the piece or play but must carry on the main design; all things else are like *six* fingers to the hand, when Nature can do her work with five. *Dryden.*

Six.* *n. s.* The number six.

That of *six* hath many respects in it, not only for the days of the creation, but its natural consideration, as being a perfect number. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Six *and seven.* To be *at six and seven*, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion. A ludicrous expression, that has been long in use.

All is uneven,
And every thing is left *at six and seven.* *Shakspeare.*

In 1588, there sat in the see of Rome a fierce thundering friar, that would set all *at six and seven*, or at six and five, if you allude to his name. *Bacon.*

What blinder bargain e'er was driven,
Or wager laid *at six and seven.* *Hudibras.*

John once turned his mother out of doors, to his great sorrow; for his affairs went on *at sixes and sevens.* *Arbuthnot.*

The goddess would no longer wait;
But rising from her chair of state,
Left all below *at six and seven*,
Harness'd her doves, and flew to heaven. *Swift.*

SI'XFOLD.* *adj.* [ꞅyx-ꝼealb, Sax.] Six times told.

SI'XPENCE. *n. s.* [*six* and *pence*.] A coin; half a shilling.

Where have you left the money that I gave you?
Oh! — *sixpence* that I had. *Shakspeare.*
The wisest man might blush,
If D— lov'd *sixpence* more than he. *Pope.*

SI'XPENNY.* *adj.* Worth sixpence.

Slave, dost thou think I am a *sixpenny* jug? *Preston, Trag. of Cambises*, (1561.)
Your sinful, *sixpenny* mechanicks. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady, Ind.*

SIXSCO'RE. *adj.* [*six* and *score*.] Six times twenty.

Sixscore and five miles it containeth in circuit. *Sandys.*
The crown of Spain hath enlarged the boundaries thereof within this last *sixscore* years, much more than the Ottomans. *Bacon.*

SI'XTEEN. *adj.* [ꞅixtyne, Saxon.] Six and ten.

It returned the voice thirteen times; and I have heard of others that it would return *sixteen* times. *Bacon.*
If men lived but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about *sixteen* or eighteen. *Bp. Taylor.*

SI'XTEENTH. *adj.* [ꞅixteoða, Saxon.] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.

The first lot came forth to Jehoiarib, the *sixteenth* to Immer. *1 Chron.* xxiv. 14.

SIXTH. *adj.* [ꞅixta, Saxon.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.

You are more clement than vile men,
Who of their broken debtors take
A *sixth*, letting them thrive again. *Shakspeare.*
There succeeded to the kingdom of England James the *Sixth*, then king of Scotland. *Bacon.*

SIXTH. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A sixth part.

Only the other half would have been a tolerable seat for rational creatures, and five-*sixths* of the whole globe would have been rendered useless. *Cheyne, Phil. Princ.*

SI'XTHLY. *adv.* [from *six*.] In the sixth place.

Sixthly, living creatures have more diversity of organs than plants. *Bacon.*

SI'XTIETH. *adj.* [ꞅixteogoða, Saxon.] The tenth six times repeated; the ordinal of sixty.

Let the appearing circle of the fire be three foot diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of it the *sixtieth* part of a minute, in a whole day there will be but 86400 such parts. *Digby on Bodies.*

SI'XTY. *adj.* [ꞅixtig, Saxon.] Six times ten.

When the boats were come within *sixty* yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther. *Bacon.*
Of years 7 times 9, or the year *sixty* three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SI'ZABLE.* *adj.* [from *size*.] Of considerable bulk. See SIZEABLE.

The whole was drawn out, and digested into a *sizable* volume. *Hurd, Life of Warburton.*

SIZE. *n. s.* [perhaps rather *cise*, from *incisa*, Lat. or from *assise*, French.]

1. Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude.

I ever verified my friends,
With all the *size* that verity,
Would without lapsing suffer. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
If any decayed ship be new made, it is more fit to make her a *size* less than bigger. *Ralegh.*
The distance judg'd for shot of every *size*,
The linstocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*
Objects near our view are thought greater than those of a larger *size*, that are more remote. *Locke.*

The martial goddess,
Like thee, Telemachus, in voice and *size*,
With speed divine, from street to street she flies. *Pope.*

2. [*Assise*, old French.] A settled quantity. In the following passage it seems to signify the allowance of the table: whence they say a *sizer* at Cambridge.

'Tis not in thee
To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train,
To bandy hasty words, to scant my *sizes*,
And, in conclusion, to oppose the bolt
Against my coming in. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. Figurative bulk; condition.

This agrees too in the contempt of men of a less *size* and quality. *L'Estrange.*
They do not consider the difference between elaborate discourses, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain sermon, for the middling or lower *size* of people. *Swift.*

4. [*Sisa*, Italian.] Any viscous or glutinous substance.

To SIZE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To swell; to increase the bulk of.

Can you confess to your penurious uncle,
In his full face of love, to be so strict
A niggard to your commons, that you're fain
To *size* your belly out with shoulder fees? *Beaum. and Fl. Wit at Sev. Weapons.*

2. To adjust, or arrange according to size.

The foxes weigh the geese they carry,
And ere they venture on a stream,
Know how to *size* themselves and them. *Hudibras.*
Two troops so match'd were never to be found,
Such bodies built for strength, of equal age,
In stature *siz'd*. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

3. [From *assise*.] To settle; to fix.

There was a statute for dispersing the standard of the exchequer throughout England; thereby to *size* weights and measures. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

4. To cover with glutinous matter; to besmear with size.

When we treat of *sizing* and stiffening. *Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. S.* p. 294.

SI'ZED. *adj.* [from *size*.] Having a particular magnitude.

What my love is, proof hath made you know,
And as my love is *siz'd*, my fear is so. *Shakspeare.*
That will be a great horse to a Welshman, which is but a small one to a Fleming; having, from the different breed of their countries, taken several *sized* ideas, to which they compare their great and their little. *Locke.*

SI'ZEABLE. *adj.* [from *size*.] Reasonably bulky; of just proportion to others.

He should be purged, sweated, vomited, and starved, till he come to a *sizeable* bulk. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'ZER, or *Servitor*.† *n. s.* A certain rank of students in the university of Cambridge. See SERVITOR.

They make a scramble for degree:
Masters of all sorts and of all ages,
Keepers, sub-*sizers*, lackeys, pages. *Bp. Corbet*

SI'ZERS. *n. s.* See SCISSARS.

A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and naile,
An apron and *sizers* for head and for taile. *Tusser.*

SI'ZINESS. *n. s.* [from *sizy*.] Glutinousness; viscosity.

In rheumatisms, the *siziness* passes off thick contents in the urine, or glutinous sweats. *Floyer on the Humours.*
Cold is capable of producing a *siziness* and viscosity in the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'ZY. *adj.* [from *size*.] Viscous; glutinous.

The blood is *sizy*, the alkalescent salts in the serum producing coriaceous concretions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SKA'DDLE. *n. s.* [ꞅceaðniꞅꞅe, Saxon; *scath* is *harm*; thence *scathle*, *scaddle*.] Hurt; damage. *Dict.*

SKA'DDLE.* *adj.* [from the substantive.] Mischievous; ravenous. In Kent, spoken of dogs that are apt to

steal; in the north, of young horses that fly out. See Ray and Grose, in V. SCADDLE.

SKA'DDONS. *n. s.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*

SKAIN. } *n. s.* [*escaigne*, Fr.] A knot of thread or
SKEIN. } silk wound and doubled.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial *skein* of sley'd silk, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse? *Shakspeare.*

Our stile should be like a *skein* of silk, to be found by the right thread, not ravell'd or perplexed. Then all is a knot, a heap. *B. Jonson.*

Besides, so lazy a brain as mine is, grows soon weary when it has so entangled a *skein* as this to unwind. *Digby.*

SKAI'NSMATE.† *n. s.* [I suppose from *skain*, or *skean*, a knife, and *mate*. Dr. Johnson. — The commentators explain the word, in the example, by *cut-throat companions*, from *skean*, a knife or dagger: to which Mr. Douce objects; and offers the following conjecture, but not with entire confidence in its propriety: "It will be recollected that there are *skains of thread*; so that the good nurse may perhaps mean nothing more than *sempstresses*, a word not always used in the most honourable acceptation. She had before stated that she was none of his flirt-gills." Illustr. of Shaksp. ii. 188. — The following notice of *skainsmate* may not be overpassed: "One who assists another in winding off a skain of silk; for it must be done by two: and these among the weavers are looked upon as the lowest kind of people." Warner's Lett. to Garrick on a Gloss. to Shaksp. 1768. p. 80.] A messmate; a companion.

Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt gills;
I am none of his *skainsmates*. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

SKATE. *n. s.* A sort of shoe armed with iron for sliding on the ice. See SCATE.

To SKATE.† To slide on scates. See *To* SCATE.

SKATE. *n. s.* A flat sea-fish. See SCATE.

SKEAN.† *n. s.* [Irish and Erse; ꞅæȝen, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius notices the Irish *sgian*, or *skian*, and therewith the Icel. *skeina*, to wound.] A short sword; a knife.

Any man that is disposed to mischief, — may under his mantle privily carry his head-piece, *skean*, or pistol, to be always in readiness. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The Irish did not fail in courage or fierceness, but being only armed with darts and *skeines*, it was rather an execution than a fight upon them. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

A cubit at least the length of their *skeans*. *Swift, Descr. of an Irish Feast.*

SKEEL.* *n. s.* [*schale*, German, patera, poculum patulum: vox Longobardica. Wachter.] A shallow wooden vessel for holding milk or cream. Gloucestershire, according to Grose. It is also so employed in other parts of England; and, as he observes under another form of the word, *skiel*, is, in the west, a beer-cooler, used in brewing.

SKEG. *n. s.* A wild plum.

SKE'GGER. *n. s.*

Little salmons called *skeggers*, are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea, and though they abound, yet never thrive to any bigness. *Walton, Angler.*

SKE'LETON. *n. s.* [σκελετὸς, Greek.]

1. [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation. *Quincy.*

When rattling bones together fly,
From the four corners of the sky;
When sinews o'er the *skeletons* are spread,
Those cloth'd with flesh, and life inspires the dead. *Dryden.*

Though the patient may from other causes be exceedingly emaciated, and appear as a ghastly *skeleton*, covered only with a dry skin, yet nothing but the ruin and destruction of the lungs denominates a consumption. *Blackmore.*

I thought to meet, as late as Heaven might grant,
A *skeleton*, ferocious, tall and gaunt,
Whose loose teeth in their naked sockets shook,
And grinn'd terrific, a Sardonian look. *Harte.*

2. The compages of the principal parts.

The great structure itself, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in such a position and situation, the great *skeleton* of the world. *Hale.*

The schemes of any of the arts or sciences may be analyzed in a sort of *skeleton*, and represented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their several parts. *Watts.*

SKE'LLUM.† *n. s.* [*schelme*, Fr. "a knave, rascal, &c. from a German word that signifies wicked." Cotgrave. The German *schelm*, to which Skinner also has referred, means primarily the carcass of an animal cast out, and thence its application to a worthless person. See Wachter in V. SCHELM. And Dr. Jamieson in the Scottish SHELM.] A villain; a scoundrel.

Sir Richard Greenvil (in 1643) having deserted to the king at Oxford, they declared him traitor, rogue, villain, and *skellum*. *Biograph. Britann.* 2306.

SKEP.† *n. s.*

1. A sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top to fetch corn in. [ꞅcep, Saxon, cumera. Lye.]

A pitchforke, a doongforke, seeve, *skep*, and a bin. *Tusser.*

2. In Scotland, the repositories where the bees lay their honey is still called *skep*. Dr. Johnson. — A bee-hive is also a *skep* in some parts of England. [*sgcip*, Gael. a bee-hive. Shaw.]

SKE'PTICK.† *n. s.* [σκεπτικὸς, Gr. *sceptique*, Fr. Notwithstanding the authority of Dr. Johnson in writing *skeptick*, *skeptical*, &c. the old form of *sceptick*, &c. maintains its ground.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.

He is a *scepticke*, and dares hardly give credit to his senses. *Bp. Hall, Charact.* (ed. 1608,) p. 151.

Bring the cause unto the bar; whose authority none must disclaim, and least of all those *scepticks* in religion. *Dec. of Piety.*

Survey
Nature's extended face, then *scepticks* say,
In this wide field of wonders can you find
No art. *Blackmore.*

With too much knowledge for the *scepticks* side,
With too much weakness for the stoicks pride,
Man hangs between. *Pope, Ess. on Man.*

The dogmatist is sure of every thing, and the *sceptick* believes nothing. *Watts, Logick.*

SKE'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *skeptick*.] Doubtful; pretending to universal doubt.

May the Father of mercies confirm the *sceptical* and wavering minds, and so prevent us that stand fast, in all our doings, and further us with his continual help. *Bentley.*

SKE'PTICALLY.* *adv.* [from *skeptical*.] With doubts; in a sceptical manner.

There are those who do not abandon themselves to desperate atheism, nor *sceptically* cast off all care of religion. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. III.

SKE'PTICISM. *n. s.* [*scepticisme*, Fr. from *sceptick*.] Universal doubt; pretence or profession of universal doubt.

I laid by my natural diffidence and *scepticism* for a while, to take up that dogmatick way. *Dryden.*

To SKE'PTICIZE.* *v. n.* [from *skepticism*.] To pretend to doubt of every thing.

You can afford to *scepticise*, where no one else will so much as hesitate. *Ld. Shaftsbury, Mor.* P. II. § 1.

To SKETCH.† *v. a.* [*schetsen*, Dutch; but Dr. Johnson derives our verb from the noun; and Mr. Tooke tells us that our noun, and the Dutch *schets*, and the Ital. *schizzo*, and even the Fr. *esquisse*, are all the Sax. participle ꞅceaꞇ, from ꞅcıꞇan, to throw, to cast forth, to throw out. See the Div. of Purl. ii. 144. Of the verb neither Dr. Johnson, nor Mr. Tooke, has taken any notice. Wachter, who refers the German *schitz* (a sketch) to *schatten*, a shadow, observes under the latter word that the Dutch have formed the verb *schetsen*, to shadow, to express in rude signs, from the ancient *scato*, (Francic.) a shadow; whence *schets*, a rough draught, an outline; "inchoati operis rudis delineatio, cretâ, carbone, vel penicillo facta." He then says, that the German painters call a delineation of this kind *schitz*, or *skitze*, in imitation of the Dutch, who particularly studied painting; and that the Ital. *schizzo*, and Fr. *esquisse*, are from the same original.]

1. To draw, by tracing the outline.

If a picture is daubed with many glaring colours, the vulgar eye admires it; whereas he judges very contemptuously of some admirable design *sketched* out only with a black pencil, though by the hand of Raphael. *Watts, Logick.*

2. To plan, by giving the first or principal notion.

The reader I'll leave in the midst of silence, to contemplate those ideas which I have only *sketch'd*, and which every man must finish for himself. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

SKETCH.† *n. s.* [*schets*, Dutch, from the verb *schetsen*. See *To* SKETCH.] An outline; a rough draught; a first plan.

I shall not attempt a character of his present majesty, having already given an imperfect *sketch* of it. *Addison.*

As the lightest *sketch*, if justly trac'd,
Is by ill colouring but the more disgrac'd,
So by false learning is good sense defac'd. *Pope.*

SKEW.* *adj.* [*skiæv*, or *skaev*, Dan. *skef*, Goth. from *ska*. See ASKEW. Dr. Johnson notices this adjective in the form of *skue*, but says that no satisfactory derivation of it is found.] Oblique; distorted.

Here's a gallimaufry of speech indeed. — I remember about the year 1602 many used this *skew* kind of language. *Brewer, Com. of Ling.* (ed. 1657,) D. 7.

SKEW.* *adv.* Awry. *Huloet.*

To SKEW.* *v. a.*

1. To look obliquely upon; figuratively, to notice slightly.

Our service
Neglected, and look'd lamely on, and *skew'd* at
With a few honourable words. *Beaum. and Fl. Loy. Subject.*

2. To shape or form in an oblique way.

Windows broad within and narrow without, or *skewed* and closed. 1 *Kings*, vi. 4. (margin.)

To SKEW.* *v. n.* To walk obliquely: still used in some parts of the north.

Child, you must walk strait, without *skiewing* and shailing to every step you set. *L'Estrange.*

SKE'WER. *n. s.* [*skere*, Danish.] A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.

Sweetbreads and collops were with *skewers* prick'd
About the sides. *Dryden, Iliad.*

I once may overlook,
A *skewer* sent to table by my cook. *King.*

From his rug the *skewer* he takes,
And on the stick ten equal notches makes. *Swift.*

Send up meat well stuck with *skewers*, to make it look round; and an iron *skewer*, when rightly employed, will make it look handsomer. *Swift, Dir. to the Cook.*

To SKE'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with skewers.

SKIFF.† *n. s.* [*schiff*, German; *esquif*, Fr. *scapha*, Lat. σκάφη, Gr.] A small light boat.

If in two *skiffs* of cork, a loadstone and steel be placed within the orb of their activities, the one doth not move, the other standing still; but both steer into each other. *Brown.*

In a poor *skiff* he pass'd the bloody main,
Choak'd with the slaughter'd bodies of his train. *Dryden.*

On Garrway cliffs
A savage race, by shipwreck fed,
Lie waiting for the founder'd *skiffs*,
And strip the bodies of the dead. *Swift.*

To SKIFF.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pass over in a small light boat.

They two have cabin'd
In many as dangerous as poor a corner,
Peril and want contending; they have *skift*
Torrents, whose roaring tyranny and power
I' the least of these was dreadful.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

SKI'LFUL. *adj.* [*skill* and *full*.] Knowing; qualified with skill; possessing any art; dexterous; able. It is, in the following examples, used with *of*, *at*, and *in*, before the subject of skill. *Of* seems poetical, *at* ludicrous, *in* popular and proper.

His father was a man of Tyre, *skilful* to work in gold and silver. 2 *Chron.* ii. 14.

They shall call the husbandman to mourning, and such as are *skilful of* lamentation, to wailing. *Amos*, v. 16.

Will Vafer is *skilful at* finding out the ridiculous side of a thing, and placing it in a new light. *Tatler.*

Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reflecting on a life well spent;
Your *skilful* hand employ'd to save
Despairing wretches from the grave:
And then supporting with your store
Those whom you dragg'd from death before? *Swift.*

Instructors should not only be *skilful in* those sciences which they teach; but have skill in the method of teaching, and patience in the practice. *Watts on the Mind.*

SKI'LFULLY. *adv.* [from *skilful*.] With skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterously.

As soon as he came near me, in fit distance, with much fury, but with fury *skilfully* guided, he ran upon me. *Sidney.*

Ulysses builds a ship with his own hands, as *skilfully* as a shipwright. *Broome.*

SKI'LFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *skilful*.] Art; ability; dexterousness.

He fed them according to the integrity of his heart, and guided them by the *skilfulness* of his hands. *Ps.* lxxviii. 72.

SKILL.† *n. s.* [*skil*, Icelandick.]

1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readiness in any practice; knowledge; dexterity; artfulness.

Skill in the weapon is nothing without sack. *Shakspeare.*

Oft nothing profits more
Than self-esteem grounded on just and right,
Well manag'd; of that *skill* the more thou know'st,
The more she will acknowledge thee her head. *Milton, P. L.*

I will from wond'rous principles ordain
A race unlike the first, and try my *skill* again. *Dryden.*

Phocion the Athenian general, then ambassador from the state, by his great wisdom and *skill* at negotiations, diverted Alexander from the conquest of Athens, and restored the Athenians to his favour. *Swift.*

2. Any particular art.

Learned in one *skill*, and in another kind of learning unskilful. *Hooker.*

3. Reason; cause. [ꞅcyle, Saxon.] This is a very ancient meaning of the word.

He, for the same *skile*, sette not his name tofore.
Wicliffe, Prol. to the Heb.

You have
As little *skill* to fear, as I have purpose
To put you to't. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

To SKILL.† *v. n.* [*skilia*, Icelandick.]

1. To be knowing in; to be dexterous at; to know how: not invariably with *of*, as Dr. Johnson has stated it; but usually so.

They that *skill* not *of* so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy or admire. *Spenser.*

Here is not any among us that can *skill* to hew timber. *1 Kings*, v. 6.

The overseers were all that could *skill of* instruments of musick. *2 Chron.* xxxiv. 12.

One man of wisdom, experience, learning, and direction, may judge better in those things that he can *skill of*, than ten thousand others that be ignorant. *Whitgift.*

2. [*skilia*, Icelandick, signifies also to distinguish.] To differ; to make difference; to interest; to matter. Not now in use.

Whether the commandments of God in Scripture be general or special, it *skilleth* not. *Hooker.*

What *skills* it, if a bag of stones or gold
About thy neck do drown thee? raise thy head,
Take stars for money; stars not to be told
By any art: yet to be purchased.
None is so wasteful as the scraping dame,
She loseth three for one; her soul, rest, fame. *Herbert.*

He intending not to make a summer business of it, but a resolute war, without term prefixed, until he had recovered France, it *skilled* not much when he began the war, especially having Calais at his back where he might winter. *Bacon.*

To SKILL.* *v. a.* To know; to understand. Obsolete.

I *skill* not what it is. *Beaum. and Fl. Love's Cure.*

That age was so far from *skilling* descant or the fugues, that they were not come up to counterpoint. *Gregory, Posthum.* p. 116.

SKI'LLED. *adj.* [from *skill.*] Knowing; dexterous; acquainted with: with *of* poetically, with *in* popularly.

Of these nor *skilled* nor studious. *Milton, P. L.*

Moses, *in* all the Egyptian arts was *skill'd*,
When heavenly power that chosen vessel fill'd. *Denham.*

He must be very little *skilled in* the world, who thinks that a voluble tongue shall accompany only a good understanding. *Locke.*

SKI'LLESS.† *adj.* [from *skill.*] Wanting skill; artless. Not now in use; but formerly very common.

Wisdom, farewell! the *skilless* man's direction. *Sidney, Arc.* b. 4.

These rude youthes, and *skillesse* minions of the court. *North, Tr. of Philosopher at Court*, (1575,) p. 16.

Nor have I seen
More that I may call men than you:
How features are abroad I'm *skilless of*. *Shakspeare.*

Jealously what might befal your travel,
Being *skilless in* these parts; which to a stranger
Unguided and unfriended, often prove
Rough and unhospitable. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Thy wit, that ornament to shape and love,
Mis-shapen in the conduct of them both,
Like powder in a *skilless* soldier's flask
Is set on fire. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

SKI'LLET. *n. s.* [*escuellette*, Fr.] A small kettle or boiler.

When light-wing'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid foil with wanton dullness
My speculative and offic'd instruments,
Let house-wives make a *skillet* of my helm. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Break all the wax, and in a kettle or *skillet* set it over a soft fire. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

SKILT.† *n. s.* A word used by Cleaveland, of which I know not either the etymology or meaning. *Dr. Johnson.* — I suppose it to mean *difference*. See the second sense of *To* SKILL.

Smectymnuus! The goblin makes me start:
I' the name of rabbi Abraham, what art?
Syriack? Or Arabick? Or Welsh? What *skilt*?
Ape all the bricklayers that Babel built. *Cleaveland.*

To SKIM. *v. a.* [properly to *scum*, from *scum*; Fr. *escume.*]

1. To clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface.

My coz Tom, or his coz Mary,
Who hold the plough or *skim* the dairy,
My fav'rite books and pictures sell. *Prior.*

2. To take by skimming.

She boils in kettles must of wine, and *skims*
With leaves the dregs that overflow the brims. *Dryden.*

His principal studies were after the works of Titian, whose cream he has *skimmed*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

The surface of the sea is covered with its bubbles, while it rises, which they *skim* off into their boats, and afterwards separate in pots. *Addison.*

Whilome I've seen her *skim* the cloated cream,
And press from spongy curds the milky stream. *Gay.*

3. To brush the surface slightly; to pass very near the surface.

Nor seeks in air her humble flight to raise,
Content to *skim* the surface of the seas. *Dryden.*

The swallow *skims* the river's watry face. *Dryden.*

A winged eastern blast just *skimming* o'er
The ocean's brow, and sinking on the shore. *Prior.*

4. To cover superficially. Improper. Perhaps originally *skin*.

Dangerous flats in secret ambush lay,
Where the false tides *skim* o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled depths betray. *Dryden.*

To SKIM. *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide along.

Thin airy shapes o'er the furrows rise,
A dreadful scene! and *skim* before his eyes. *Addison.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow;
Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er the unbending corn, and *skims* along the main. *Pope.*

Such as have active spirits, who are ever *skimming* over the surface of things with a volatile spirit, will fix nothing in their memory. *Watts on the Mind.*

They *skim* over a science in a very superficial survey, and never lead their disciples into the depths of it. *Watts.*

SKIM.* *n. s.* Scum; refuse.

Although Philip took delight in this *skim* of men, [gross flatterers,] yet could they never draw him by their charming to incur those vices which his son ran into. *Bryskett, Disc. of Civ. Life*, (1606,) p. 108.

SKI'MBLESKAMBLE. *adj.* [A cant word formed by reduplication from *scamble.*] Wandering; wild.

A couching lion and a ramping cat,
And such a deal of *skimbleskamble* stuff,
As puts me from my faith. *Shakspeare.*

SKI'MMER.† *n. s.* [from *skim.*]

1. A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off.

Wash your wheat in three or four waters, stirring it round; and with a *skimmer*, each time, take off the light. *Mortimer.*

2. One who skims over a book or subject: a ludicrous word.

There are different degrees of *skimmers*: first, he who goes no farther than the title-page; secondly, he who proceeds to the contents and index, &c. *Skelton, Deism Reveal.* Dial. viii.

SKIMMI'LK. *n. s.* [*skim* and *milk.*] Milk from which the cream has been taken.

Then cheese was brought: says Slouch, this e'en shall roll;
This is *skimmilk*, and therefore it shall go. *King.*

SKI'MMINGTON.* *To ride skimmington* is a vulgar phrase, which means a kind of burlesque procession in ridicule of a man who suffers himself to be beat by his wife. In the north, *riding the stang* has a similar meaning. See STANG. *Skimmington* has

been supposed to be the name of some notorious scold of the olden time. See Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 110.

When the young people ride the *skimmington*,
There is a general trembling in a town:
Not only he, for whom the person rides,
Suffers, but they sweep other doors besides;
And by that hieroglyphick does appear,
That the good woman is the master there! *King, Miscell.* p. 530.

SKIN. *n. s.* [*skind*, Danish.]

1. The natural covering of the flesh. It consists of the *cuticle*, outward skin, or scarf skin, which is thin and insensible, and the *cutis*, or inner skin, extremely sensible.

The body is consumed to nothing, the *skin* feeling rough and dry like leather. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The priest on *skins* of off'rings takes his ease,
And nightly visions in his slumber sees. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

On whose top he strow'd
A wilde goat's shaggy *skin*; and then bestow'd
His own couch on it. *Chapman.*

3 The body; the person: in ludicrous speech.

We meet with many of these dangerous civilities, wherein 'tis hard for a man to save both his *skin* and his credit. *L'Estrange.*

4. A husk.

To SKIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To flay; to strip or divest of the skin.

The beavers run to the door to make their escape, are there intangled in the nets, seized by the Indians, and immediately *skinned*. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. To cover with the skin.

It will but *skin* and film the ulcerous place,
Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. *Shakspeare.*

Authority, though it err like others,
Has yet a kind of medicine in itself,
That *skins* the vice o' the top. *Shakspeare.*

The wound was *skinned*; but the strength of his thigh was not restored. *Dryden.*

It only patches up and *skins* it over, but reaches not to the bottom of the sore. *Locke.*

The last stage of healing, or *skinning* over, is called cicatrization. *Sharp, Surgery.*

3. To cover superficially.

What I took for solid earth was only heaps of rubbish, *skinned* over with a covering of vegetables. *Addison.*

SKI'NDEEP.* *adj.* [*skin* and *deep.*] Slight; superficial.

There is a power in virtue to attract our adherence to her before all the transient and *skin-deep* pleasures that we fondly search after. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 57.

SKI'NFLINT. *n. s.* [*skin* and *flint.*] A niggardly person.

SKINK. *n. s.* [ſcenc, Saxon.]

1. Drink; any thing potable.

2. Pottage.

Scotch *skink*, which is a pottage of strong nourishment, is made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To SKINK. *v. n.* [ſcencan, Saxon.] To serve drink. Both noun and verb are wholly obsolete.

SKI'NKER. *n. s.* [from *skink.*] One that serves drink.

I give thee this pennyworth of sugar, clapt even now into my hand by an under *skinker*; one that never spake other English in his life, than eight shillings and sixpence, and you are welcome, sir. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,
Cries old Sim, the king of *skinkers*. *B. Jonson.*

His mother took the cup the clown had fill'd:
The reconciler bowl went round the board,
Which, empty'd, the rude *skinker* still restor'd. *Dryden.*

SKI'NLESS.* *adj.* [*skin* and *less.*] Having a slight skin: as, the *skinless* pear. See PEAR.

SKI'NNED. *adj.* [from *skin.*] Having skin; hard; callous.

When the ulcer becomes foul, and discharges a nasty ichor, the edges in process of time tuck in, and, growing *skinned* and hard, give it the name of callous. *Sharp, Surgery.*

SKI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *skin.*] A dealer in skins, or pelts.

SKI'NNINESS. *n. s.* [from *skinny.*] The quality of being skinny.

SKI'NNY. *adj.* [from *skin.*] Consisting only of skin; wanting flesh.

Her choppy finger laying
Upon her *skinny* lips. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Lest the asperity of these cartilages of the windpipe should hurt the gullet, which is tender, and of a *skinny* substance, these annulary gristles are not made round; but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a soft membrane, which may easily give way. *Ray on the Creation.*

His fingers meet
In *skinny* films, and shape his oary feet. *Addison, Ovid.*

To SKIP.† *v. n.* [*squittire*, Italian; *esquiver*, Fr. I know not whether it may not come, as a diminutive, from *scape*. Dr. Johnson.—The derivation given by Dr. Johnson is fanciful and unfounded. Serenius satisfactorily refers our word to the Icel. *skopa*, to run up and down.] To fetch quick bounds; to pass by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully.

Was not Israel a derision unto thee? Was he found among thieves? For since thou spakest of him, thou *skippedst* for joy. *Jer.* xlviii. 27.

The queen, bound with love's powerful'st charm,
Sat with Pigwiggen arm in arm:
Her merry maids that thought no harm,
About the room were *skipping*. *Drayton.*

At spur or switch no more he *skipt*,
Or mended pace, than Spaniard whipt. *Hudibras.*

The earth-born race
O'er ev'ry hill and verdant pasture stray,
Skip o'er the lawns, and by the rivers play. *Blackmore.*

John *skipped* from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, peeping into every cranny. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

Thus each hand promotes the pleasing pain,
And quick sensations *skip* from vein to vein. *Pope.*

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he thy reason, would he *skip* and play? *Pope.*

To SKIP *over.* To pass without notice.

Pope Pius II. was wont to say, that the former popes did wisely to set the lawyers a work to debate, whether the donation of Constantine the Great to Sylvester of St. Peter's patrimony were good or valid in law or no; the better *to skip over* the matter in fact, whether there was ever any such thing at all or no. *Bacon, Apoph.*

A gentleman made it a rule, in reading, *to skip over* all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the end. *Swift.*

To SKIP. *v. a.*

1. To miss; to pass.

Let not thy sword *skip* one:
Pity not honour'd age for his white beard;
He is an usurer. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

They who have a mind to see the issue, may *skip* these two chapters, and proceed to the following. *Burnet.*

2. In the following example *skip* is active or neuter, as *over* is thought an adverb or preposition.

Although to engage very far in such a metaphysical speculation were unfit, when I only endeavour to explicate fluidity, yet we dare not quite *skip* it over, lest we be accused of overseeing it. *Boyle.*

SKIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A light leap or bound.

He looked very curiously upon himself, sometimes fetching a little *skip*, as if he had said his strength had not yet forsaken him. *Sidney.*

You will make so large a *skip* as to cast yourself from the land into the water. *More against Atheism.*

SKI'PJACK.† *n. s.* [*skip* and *jack.*] An upstart.

A way was opened to every *skipjack*. *Martin, Marr. of Priests,* (1554,) Ll. ii. b.

The want of shame or brains does not presently entitle every little *skipjack* to the board's end in the cabinet. *L'Estrange.*

SKI'PKENNEL. *n. s.* [*skip* and *kennel.*] A lackey; a footboy.

SKI'PPER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A dancer. *Huloet.*

2. A youngling; a thoughtless person.

Youngling, thou canst not love so dear as I: —
Skipper, stand back; 'tis age that nourisheth.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

3. [*schipper*, Dutch.] A shipmaster; a shipboy.

Are not you afraid of being drowned too? No, not I, says the *skipper*. *L'Estrange.*

No doubt you will return very much improved. —— Yes, refined like a Dutch *skipper* from a whale-fishing. *Congreve.*

4. The hornfish, so called in some places.

SKI'PPET. *n. s.* [probably from *skiff.*] A small boat. Not used.

Upon the bank they sitting did espy
A dainty damsel, dressing of her hair,
By whom a little *skippet* floating did appear. *Spenser, F. Q.*

SKI'PPINGLY.* *adv.* [from *skip.*] By skips and leaps. *Huloet.*

If one read *skippingly* and by snatches, and not take the thread of the story along, it must needs puzzle and distract the memory. *Howell, Instr. For. Trav.* p. 39.

To SKIRL.* *v. n.* To scream out. Common in the north of England. Perhaps from *shirl*, our old word for *shrill*. See SHRILL.

SKI'RMISH.† *n. s.* [from *ys* and *carm*, Welsh, the shout of war: whence *ysgarm*, and *ysgarmes*, old British words. *Maes a naw 'sgarmes a wnan*, says an ancient writer. *Escarmouche*, French. Dr. Johnson. — Junius deduces it from the Greek χάρμη, (*karmé*,) a battle, prefixing the *s*. Others from the German verb *schirmen*, to skirmish. Our word approaches nearest in form the ancient French *skermuche*, "petit combat."]

1. A slight fight: less than a set battle.

When we shall wrastle with death, if we winne that *skirmish* we have enough.
Potter, Serm. at Sir E. Seymour's Burial, (1613,) p. 18.

One battle, yes, a *skirmish* more there was
With adverse fortune fought by Cartismand;
Her subjects most revolt. *Philips, Briton.*

2. A contest; a contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a *skirmish* of wit. *Shakspeare.*

These *skirmishes* expire not with the first propugners of the opinions: they perhaps began as single duellers; but then they soon have their partisans and abettors, who not only enhance but intail the feud to posterity. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

To SKI'RMISH.† *v. n.* [*escarmoucher*, Fr. from the noun.] To fight loosely; to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle.

Ready to charge, and to retire at will;
Though broken, scatter'd, fled, they *skirmish* still. *Fairfax.*

Ere the war begin,
He lightly *skirmishes* on every string
Charg'd with a flying touch. *Crashaw, Musick's Duel.*

A gentleman volunteer, *skirmishing* with the enemy before Worcester, was run through his arm in the middle of the biceps with a sword, and shot with a musket-bullet in the same shoulder. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SKI'RMISHING.* *n. s.* [from *skirmish.*] Act of fighting loosely.

Alarum: *skirmishings*. Talbot pursueth the Dauphin.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

Rhetorical flowers — are but light *skirmishings*, and not serious contendings, in matters of religion.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 42.

I'll pass by the little *skirmishings* on either side. *Atterbury.*

SKI'RMISHER.† *n. s.* [from *skirmish.*] He who skirmishes. *Barret.*

To SKIRR.† *v. a.* [This word seems to be derived from scir, Saxon, pure, clean; unless it shall be rather deduced from σκιρτάω. Dr. Johnson. — The Saxon word, cited by Dr. Johnson, has no connection with *skirr*. The Greek σκιρτάω, (*skirtao*,) is to jump or run about, and derived from σκαίρω, (*skairo*,) to leap, which is the better etymon.] To scour; to ramble over in order to clear.

Send out more horses, *skirr* the country round.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

To SKIRR.† *v. n.* To scour; to scud; to run in haste. This word is used in some parts of the north for to slide swiftly.

We'll make them *skirr* away as swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Light shadows,
That, in a thought, *scur* o'er the fields of corn.
Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.

SKI'RRET.† *n. s.* [*sisarum*, Lat. Camden calls *skirrets*, skirworts. Ray, Rem. p. 152.] A plant.

Skirrets are a sort of roots propagated by seed. *Mortimer.*

SKIRT. *n. s.* [*skoerte*, Swedish.]

1. The loose edge of a garment; that part which hangs loose below the waist.

It's but a nightgown in respect of yours; cloth of gold and cuts, side sleeves and *skirts*, round underborne with a bluish tinsel. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

As Samuel turned about to go away, he laid hold upon the *skirt* of his mantle, and it rent. 1 *Sam.* xv. 27.

2. The edge of any part of the dress.

A narrow lace, or a small *skirt* of ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the stays before, and crosses the breast, being a part of the tucker, is called the modesty-piece. *Addison.*

3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part.

He should seat himself at Athie, upon the *skirt* of that unquiet country. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Ye mists, that rise
From hill or steaming lake, dusky or grey,
Till the sun paint your fleecy *skirts* with gold,
In honour to the world's great Author rise. *Milton, P. L.*

Though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmost *skirts*
Of glory, and far off his steps adore. *Milton, P. L.*

The northern *skirts* that join to Syria have entered into the conquests or commerce of the four great empires; but that which seems to have secured the other is the stony and sandy deserts, through which no army can pass. *Temple.*

Upon the *skirts*
Of Arragon our squander'd troops he rallies. *Dryden.*

To SKIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge.

Temple *skirteth* this hundred on the waste side. *Carew.*

Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forests and with champions rich'd,
With plenteous rivers and wide *skirted* meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakspeare.*

The middle pair
Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold. *Milton, P. L.*

A spacious circuit on the hill there stood,
Level and wide, and *skirted* round with wood. *Addison.*

Dark cypresses the *skirting* sides adorn'd,
And gloomy eugh-trees, which for ever mourn'd. *Harte.*

SKIT.* *n. s.* [*skats*, Icel. a frolicksome, or pert woman.]

1. A light, wanton wench. The word is also used in Scotland.

[Herod] at the request of a dancing *skit* stroke off the head of St. John the Baptist.
Howard, (E. of Northampton,) Def. ag. Sup. Proph. (1583.)

2. A reflection. [from the Sax. ꞅcitan, to cast forth. The word is now used for some jeer, or jibe, or covered imputation, thrown or cast upon any one. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 144.]

To SKIT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cast reflections on. North. *Grose.*

SKI'TTISH.† *adj.* [*skye*, Danish; *schew*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — Su. Goth. *skyg*, shy, as applied to a horse, from *sky*, to avoid, to shun. Serenius.]

1. Shy; casily frighted.

A *skittish* filly — fair enough for such a packsaddle.
Beaum. and Fl. Scornf. Lady.

A restiff *skittish* jade had gotten a trick of rising, starting, and flying out at his own shadow. *L'Estrange.*

2. Wanton; volatile; hasty; precipitate. [from *skit*. See SKIT.]

Now expectation, tickling *skittish* spirits,
Sets all on hazard. *Shakspeare.*

He still resolv'd, to mend the matter,
T' adhere and cleave the obstinater;
And still the *skittisher* and looser,
Her freaks appear'd to sit the closer. *Hudibras.*

3. Changeable; fickle.

Some men sleep in *skittish* fortune's hall,
While others play the ideots in her eyes. *Shakspeare.*

Such as I am, all true lovers are;
Unstaid and *skittish* in all notions else,
Save in the constant image of the creature
That is belov'd. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

What *skittish* things popular benevolence and popular applause have been always found to be, experience hath taught others. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 547.

SKI'TTISHLY.† *adv.* [from *skittish.*] Wantonly; uncertainly; fickly. *Sherwood.*

The beasts were very plump, and *skittishly* played as they passed by; not knowing whither they were driven.
Situat. of Parad. (1683,) p. 93.

SKI'TTISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *skittish.*] Wantonness; fickleness.

SKI'TTLES.* *n. s.* [formerly *keels* or *kayles*, and *kettlepins*. See KAYLE. "When shall our *kittell-pins* return again into the Grecian *skyttals?*" Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom, 1649, p. 43.] Ninepins.

No more the wherry feels my stroke so true;
At *skittles*, in a grizzle, can I play?
Warton, Ode to a Grizzle Wig.

SKONCE. *n. s.* [See SCONCE.]

Reinard ransacketh every corner of his wily *skonce*, and bestirreth the utmost of his nimble stumps to quit his coat from their jaws. *Carew.*

SKREEN. *n. s.* [*escran*, *escrein*, Fr. which Minsheu derives from *secerniculum*, Lat. *Nimis violenter ut solet*, says Skinner, which may be true as to one of the senses; but if the first sense of *skreen* be a kind of coarse *sieve or riddle*, it may perhaps come, if not from *cribrum*, from some of the descendants of *cerno.*]

1. A riddle or coarse sieve.

A skuttle or *skreen* to rid soil fro' the corn. *Tusser.*

2. Any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off.

To cheapen fans or buy a *screen*. *Prior.*

So long condemn'd to fires and *screens*,
You dread the waving of these greens. *Anonym.*

3. Shelter; concealment.

Fenc'd from day, by night's eternal *skreen*;
Unknown to heaven, and to myself unseen. *Dryden.*

To SKREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To riddle; to sift. A term yet used among masons when they sift sand for mortar.
2. To shade from sun or light, or weather.
3. To keep off light or weather.

The curtains closely drawn, the light to *skreen*:
Thus cover'd with an artificial night,
Sleep did his office. *Dryden.*

The waters mounted up into the air: their interposition betwixt the earth and the sun *skreen* and fence off the heat, otherwise insupportable. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

4. To shelter; to protect.

Ajax interpos'd
His sevenfold shield, and *skreen'd* Laertes' son,
When the insulting Trojans urg'd him sore. *Philips.*

He that travels with them is to *skreen* them, and get them out when they have run themselves into the briars. *Locke.*

His majesty encouraged his subjects to make mouths at their betters, and afterwards *skreened* them from punishment.
Spectator.

The scales, of which the scarf-skin is composed, are designed to fence the orifices of the secretory ducts of the miliary glands, and to *skreen* the nerves from external injuries. *Cheyne.*

To SKRINGE.* } *v. a.* [perhaps a corruption of *skrew*.
To SKRUNGE. } See *To* SCRUZE.] To squeeze violently: a colloquial word in many parts of England.

SKUE.† *adj.* [See SKEW.] Oblique; sidelong. It is most used in the adverb *askue*.

Several have imagined that this *skue* posture of the axis is a most unfortunate thing; and that, if the poles had been erect to the plane of the ecliptick, all mankind would have enjoyed a very paradise. *Bentley.*

To SKUG.* *v. a.* [perhaps a corruption of *skiolka*, Su. Goth. to seek hiding-places, to sculk; for to *skulk* was formerly written to *skowke*. See Cotgrave and Sherwood. "Musser, to lurk, *skowke*, &c."] To hide. Used in the north of England according to Grose.

To SKULK. *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice. See *To* SCULK.

Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You *skulk'd* behind the fence, and sneak'd away. *Dryden.*

While publick good aloft in pomp they wield,
And private interest *skulks* behind the shield. *Young.*

SKULL. *n. s.* [*skiola*, Icelandick, a head.]

1. The bone that incloses the head: it is made up of several pieces, which, being joined together, form a considerable cavity, which contains the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigness of the brain. *Quincy.*

Someday in dead men's *skulls*; and in those holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

With redoubled strokes he plies his head;
But drives the batter'd *skull* within the brains. *Dryden.*

2. [ſceole, Saxon, a company.] A shoal. See SCULL.
Repair to the river where you have seen them swim in *skulls* or shoals. *Walton.*

SKU'LLCAP. *n. s.*
1. A headpiece.
2. [*cassida*, Lat.] A plant.

SKUTE.* *n. s.* [*schuyt*, Dutch.] A boat or small vessel.
They carried with them all the *skutes* and boats that might be found. *Sir R. Williams, Act of the Low Countr.* (1618,) p. 114.

SKY.† *n. s.* [*sky*, Danish; from *skya*, Su. Goth. to cover.]
1. The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth.
The mountains their broad backs upheave
Into the clouds, their tops ascend the *sky*. *Milton, P. L.*
The maids of Argos, who with frantick cries,
And imitated lowings, fill'd the *skies*. *Roscommon.*
Raise all thy winds, with night involve the *skies*. *Dryden.*
2. The heavens.
The thunderer's bolt you know
Sky planted, batters all rebelling coasts. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*
What is this knowledge but the *sky* stol'n fire,
For which the thief still chain'd in ice doth sit? *Davies.*
Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on high,
With adamantine columns threats the *sky*. *Dryden.*
3. The weather; the climate.
Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the *skies*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
We envy not the warmer clime that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent *skies*;
Nor at the coarseness of our heav'n repine,
Though o'er our heads the frozen Pleïads shine. *Addison.*
4. [*sky*, Su. Goth.] A cloud; a shadow.
She passeth, as it were a *sky*,
All clean out of the lady's sight. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.

SKY'EY. *adj.* [from *sky*. Not very elegantly formed.] Ethereal.
A breath thou art,
Servile to all the *skyey* influences,
That do this habitation, where thou keep'st,
Hourly afflict. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

SKY'COLOUR. *n. s.* [*sky* and *colour*.] An azure colour; the colour of the sky.
A solution as clear as water, with only a light touch of *skycolour*, but nothing near so high as the ceruleous tincture of silver. *Boyle.*

SKY'COLOURED. *adj.* [*sky* and *colour*.] Blue; azure; like the sky.
This your Ovid himself has hinted, when he tells us that the blue water-nymphs are dressed in *skycoloured* garments. *Addison.*

SKY'DYED. *adj.* [*sky* and *dye*.] Coloured like the sky.
There figs, *skydyed*, a purple hue disclose. *Pope.*

SKY'ED. *adj.* [from *sky*.] Enveloped by the skies. This is unauthorized, and inelegant.
The pale deluge floats
O'er the *sky'd* mountain to the shadowy vale. *Thomson.*

SKY'ISH. *adj.* [from *sky*.] Coloured by the ether; approaching the sky.
Of this flat a mountain you have made,
T' o'ertop old Pelion, or the *skyish* head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

SKY'LARK. *n. s.* [*sky* and *lark*.] A lark that mounts and sings.
He next proceeded to the *skylark*, mounting up by a proper scale of notes, and afterwards falling to the ground with a very easy descent. *Spectator.*

SKY'LIGHT. *n. s.* [*sky* and *light*.] A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the cieling.
A monstrous fowl dropt through the *skylight*, near his wife's apartment. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SKY'ROCKET. *n. s.* [*sky* and *rocket*.] A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.
I considered a comet, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a *skyrocket* discharged by an hand that is almighty. *Addison.*

SLAB.† *adj.* [A word, I suppose, of the same original with *slabber*, or *slaver*. See *To* SLABBER. The Teut. *slabbe* is a slabbering-bib.] Thick; viscous; glutinous.
Nose of Turk, and Tartar's lips;
Finger of birth-strangled babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;
Make the gruel thick and *slab*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

SLAB.† *n. s.*
A puddle. *Ainsworth.*
They must be diligently cleansed from moss, *slab*, and oose. *Evelyn.*
2. A plane of stone: as, a marble *slab*.
3. The outside plank of a piece of timber when sawn into boards. *Ray, and Grose.*

To SLA'BBER.† *v. a.* [Teut. *slabben*, *slabberen*.]
1. To sup up hastily. This meaning Dr. Johnson has overpassed. The Teut. is the same.
To *slabber* pottage up half hot and cold. *Barret, Alv.* 1580.
2. To smear with spittle.
He *slabbered* me all over, from cheek to cheek, with his great tongue. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*
3. To shed; to spill.
The milk-pan and cream-pot so *slabber'd* and tost,
That butter is wanting, and cheese is half lost. *Tusser.*

To SLA'BBER. *v. n.*
1. To let the spittle fall from the mouth; to drivel.
2. To shed or pour any thing.

SLA'BBERER. *n. s.* [from *slabber*.] One who slabbers; an idiot.

SLA'BBY. *adj.* [The same with *slab*.]
1. Thick; viscous. Not used.
In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist intemperies, *slabby* and greasy medicaments are to be forborn, and drying to be used. *Wiseman, Surgery.*
2. Wet; floody: in low language.
When waggish boys the stunted besom ply,
To rid the *slabby* pavements, pass not by. *Gay.*

SLACK.† *adj.* [ſleac, Saxon; *slak*, Su. Goth.; *slaken*, Icelandick; *yslack*, Welsh; *laxus*, Lat.]
1. Not tense; not hard drawn; loose.
The vein in the arm is that which Aretæus commonly opens; and he gives a particular caution in this case to make a *slack* compression, for fear of exciting a convulsion. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Relaxed; weak; not holding fast.
In that day, it shall be said to Jerusalem, Fear not; and to Zion, let not thine hands be *slack*. *Zeph.* iii. 16.
All his joints relax'd:
From his *slack* hand the garland wreath'd for Eve
Down dropp'd, and all the faded roses shed. *Milton, P. L.*
3. Remiss; not diligent; not eager; not fervent.
Thus much help and furtherance is more yielded, in that, if so be our zeal and devotion to Godward be *slack*, the alacrity and fervour of others serveth as a present spur. *Hooker.*
Seeing his soldiers *slack* and timorous, he reproved them of cowardice and treason. *Knolles.*
Nor were it just, would he resume that shape,
That *slack* devotion should his thunder 'scape. *Waller.*
Rebellion now began, for lack
Of zeal and plunder, to grow *slack*. *Hudibras.*
4. Not violent; not rapid.
With *slacke* pace. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*
Their pace was formal, grave, and *slack*:
His nimble wit outran the heavy pack. *Dryden.*
5. Not intense.

A handful of *slack* dried hops spoil many pounds, by taking away their pleasant smell. *Mortimer.*

To SLACK.† } *v. n.* [Sax. ꞅlacian.]
To SLA'CKEN. }

1. To be remiss; to neglect.

When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord, *slack* not to pay it. *Deut.* xxiii. 21.

2. To lose the power of cohesion.

The fire in lime burnt, lies hid, so that it appears to be cold; but water excites it again, whereby it *slacks* and crumbles into fine powder. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

3. To abate.

Whence these raging fires
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To languish; to fail; to flag. *Ainsworth.*

Slacking in such care and desire.
Necessary Erüdit. of a Chris. Man. (1543,) sign. A. 8.

To SLACK. } *v. a.*
To SLA'CKEN. }

1. To loosen; to make less tight.

Ah! generous youth, that wish forbear;
Slack all thy sails, and fear to come. *Dryden.*
Had Ajax been employ'd, our *slacken'd* sails
Had still at Aulis waited happy gales. *Dryden.*

2. To relax; to remit.

This makes the pulses beat, and lungs respire;
This holds the sinews like a bridle's reins,
And makes the body to advance, retire,
To turn or stop, as she them *slacks* or strains. *Davies.*
Taught power's due use to people and to kings,
Taught not to *slack* nor strain its tender strings. *Pope.*

3. To ease; to mitigate. Philips seems to have used it by mistake for *slake*.

Men, having been brought up at home under a strict rule of duty, always restrained by sharp penalties from lewd behaviour, so soon as they come thither, where they see laws more slackly tended, and the hard restraint, which they were used unto, now *slacked*, they grow more loose. *Spenser.*

If there be cure or charm
To respite or deceive, or *slack* the pain
Of this ill mansion. *Milton, P. L.*
On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all moons some succulent plant
Allotted, that poor helpless man might *slack*
His present thirst, and matter find for toil. *Philips.*

4. To remit for want of eagerness.

My guards
Are you, great powers! and the unbated strength
Of a firm conscience; which shall arm each step
Ta'en for the state, and teach me *slack* no pace. *B. Jonson.*
With such delay well pleas'd, they *slack* their course.
Milton, P. L.

5. To cause to be remitted; to make to abate.

You may sooner by imagination quicken or *slack* a motion, than raise or cease it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower than make him stand still. *Bacon.*

This doctrine must supersede and *slacken* all industry and endeavour, which is the lowest degree of that which hath been promised to be accepted by Christ; and leave nothing to us to deliberate or attempt, but only to obey our fate. *Hammond.*

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wise man's cumbrance, if not snare; more apt
To *slacken* virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise. *Milton, P. R.*
Balls of this metal *slack'd* Atlanta's pace,
And on the amorous youth bestow'd the race. *Waller.*

One conduces to the poet's aim, which he is driving on in every line: the other *slackens* his pace, and diverts him from his way. *Dryden.*

6. To relieve; to unbend.

Here have I seen the king, when great affairs
Gave leave to *slacken* and unbend his cares,
Attended to the chase by all the flower
Of youth, whose hopes a nobler prey devour. *Denham.*

7. To withhold; to use less liberally.

He that so generally is good, must of necessity hold his virtue to you, whose worthiness would stir it up where it wanted rather than *slack* it where there is such abundance. *Shakspeare.*

8. To crumble; to deprive of the power of cohesion.

Some unslacked lime cover with ashes, and let it stand till rain comes to *slack* the lime; then spread them together. *Mortimer.*

9. To neglect.

Why might not you, my lord, receive attendance
From those that she calls servants, or from mine?
—If then they chanc'd to *slack* ye,
We could control them. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
This good chance, that thus much favoureth,
He *slacks* not. *Daniel, Civ. War.*
Slack not the good presage, while heav'n inspires
Our minds to dare, and gives the ready fires. *Dryden.*

10. To repress; to make less quick or forcible.

I should be griev'd, young prince, to think my presence unbent your thoughts, and *slacken'd* 'em to arms. *Addison.*

SLACK.†, *n. s.* [from the verb *To slake*. This substantive is called *slake* in the north of England.] Small coal; coal broken in small parts: as, *slacked* lime turns to powder.

SLACK.* *n. s.* A valley or small shallow dell. North. *Grose.*

SLA'CKLY.† *adv.* [ꞅleaclice, Sax.]

1. Loosely; not tightly; not closely.
2. Negligently; remissly.

That a king's children should be so convey'd,
So *slackly* guarded, and the search so slow
That could not trace them. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

3. Tardily. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

SLA'CKNESS.† *n. s.* [ꞅleacneꞅꞅe, Sax.]

1. Looseness; not tightness.
2. Negligence; inattention; remissness.

It concerneth the duty of the church by law to provide, that the looseness and *slackness* of men may not cause the commandments of God to be unexecuted. *Hooker.*

These thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my behind-hand *slackness*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*
From man's effeminate *slackness* it begins,
Who should better hold his place
By wisdom, and superior gifts receiv'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Tardiness.

When they have no disposition to shoot out above their lips, there is a *slackness* to heal, and a cure is very difficultly effected. *Sharp, Surgery.*

4. Weakness; not force; not intenseness.

Through the *slackness* of motion, or long banishment from the air, it might gather some aptness to putrefy. *Brerewood.*

SLADE.* *n. s.* [ꞅlæb, Sax. vallis, Somner; via in montium convallibus, Lye. But Lye adds the Icel. *slaed*, a valley.] A flat piece of ground lying low and moist; a little den or valley.

The thick and well grown fog doth matt my smoother *slades*;
And on the lower leas, as on the higher hades,
The daintie clover grows. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

SLAG. *n. s.* The dross or recrement of metal.

Not only the calces but the glasses of metal may be of differing colours from the natural colour of the metal, as I have observed about the glass or *slag* of copper. *Boyle.*

SLAIE.† *n. s.* [ꞅlæ, Saxon. Dr. Johnson cites this word, without any etymology, merely from Ainsworth. It was in use long before. See it in Sherwood. It is properly *sley*, though sometimes written also *slay*. See SLEY.] A weaver's reed.

SLAIN.† The participle passive of *slay*. [ꞅlaᵹen, Saxon.]

The *slain* of the Lord shall be many. *Isa.* lxvi. 16.
The king grew vain,
Fought all his battles o'er again;
And thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he slew
the *slain*. *Dryden.*

To SLAKE. *v. a.* [from *slack*, Skinner; from *slaecka*, Icelandick, to quench, Lye.]

1. To quench; to extinguish.

He did always strive
Himself with salves to health for to restore,
And *slake* the heavenly fire that raged evermore. *Spenser.*

If I digg'd up thy forefathers' graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not *slake* mine ire, nor ease my heart. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

She with her cold hand *slakes*
His spirits, the sparks of life, and chills his heart. *Crashaw.*

From Iülus' head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed:
Amaz'd, with running water we prepare
To quench the sacred fire, and *slake* his hair. *Dryden.*

The fragrant fruit from bending branches shake,
And with the crystal stream their thirst at pleasure *slake*. *Blackmore, Creation.*

Coarse are his meals, the fortune of the chace;
Amidst the running stream he *slakes* his thirst. *Addison, Cato.*

2. It is used of lime; so that it is uncertain whether the original notion of to *slack* or *slake* lime be to powder or quench it.

That which he saw happened to be fresh lime, and gathered before any rain had fallen to *slake* it. *Woodward.*

To SLAKE.† *v. n.* [This is apparently from *slack*.]

1. To grow less tense; to be relaxed.

If she the body's nature did partake,
Her strength would with the body's strength decay;
But when the body's strongest sinews *slake*,
Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay. *Davies.*

2. To abate.

The fever *slaketh*. *Barret, Alv.* 1580.

3. To go out; to be extinguished.

She perceiving that his flame did *slake*,
And lov'd her only for his trophy's sake. *Brown.*

SLAKE.* *n. s.* See SLACK.

To SLAM.† *v. a.* [Icel. *slacmra*, leviter verberare, cædere: aliis cognatum creditur Icel. *lemia*, verberare. Serenius.] To slaughter; to crush; a word not used but in low conversation. Dr. Johnson. — It is used in the north both for to beat or cuff a person, and also to push violently: as, he *slamm'd* to the door. See Grose. It is also used at cards: as, he is *slammed*, that is, beaten, without winning one trick.

SLAM.* *n. s.* Defeat: applied, at cards, to the adversary who has not reckoned a single point. A low phrase.

Thus all the while a club was trump,
There's none could ever beat the rump;
Until a noble general came,
And gave the cheaters a clear *slam*. *Loyal Songs.*

SLA'MKIN.* } *n. s.* [perhaps from the German
SLA'MMERKIN. } *schlam*, dirt.] A slatternly woman; a trollop: a vulgar word.

To SLA'NDER.† *v. a.* [*esclander*, old French, the same. Dr. Johnson refers to the Lat. *scandalum*; Dr. Jamieson, to the Su. Goth. *klander*, from *kland*, infamy, as the origin.] To censure falsely; to belie.

Slander Valentine
With falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent. *Shakspeare.*

He hath *slandered* thy servant unto the king. 2 *Sam.* xix. 27.

Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly commending it, as you have done in untruly and unkindly defacing and *slandering* it. *Whitgift.*

Thou do'st with lies the throne invade,
By practice harden'd in thy *slandering* trade;
Obtending heaven for whate'er ills befall,
And sputtering under specious names thy gall. *Dryden.*

Of all her dears she never *slander'd* one,
But cares not if a thousand are undone. *Pope.*

SLA'NDER.† *n. s.* [*esclandre*, old Fr. from the verb.]

1. False invective.

When *slanders* do not live in tongues;
When cut-purses come not to throngs. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Since that, we hear he is in arms,
We think not so;
Yet charge the consul with our harms,
That let him go;
So in our censure of the state
We still do wander,
And make the careful magistrate
The mark of *slander*. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

We are not to be dejected by the *slanders* and calumnies of bad men, because our integrity shall then be cleared by him who cannot err in judgement. *Nelson.*

2. Disgrace; reproach.

Thou *slander* of thy mother's heavy womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins! *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

3. Disreputation; ill name.

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most stepmothers,
Ill-ey'd unto you. *Shakspeare.*

SLA'NDERER. *n. s.* [from *slander*.] One who belies another; one who lays false imputations on another.

In your servants suffer any offence against yourself, rather than against God: endure not that they should be railers or *slanderers*, tell-tales, or sowers of dissension. *Bp. Taylor.*

Thou shalt answer for this, thou *slanderer*. *Dryden.*

SLA'NDEROUS.† *adj.* [from *slander*.]

1. Uttering reproachful falsehoods.

What king so strong
Can tie the gall up in the *slanderous* tongue? *Shakspeare.*

To me belongs
The care to shun the blast of *slanderous* tongues:
Let malice, prone the virtuous to defame,
Thus with vile censure taint my spotless name. *Pope.*

2. Containing reproachful falsehoods; calumnious.

I was never able till now to choke the mouth of such detractors, with the certain knowledge of their *slanderous* untruths. *Spenser on Ireland.*

We lay these honours on this man,
To ease ourselves of divers *slanderous* loads. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

As by flattery a man opens his bosom to his mortal enemy, so by detraction and a *slanderous* misreport he shuts the same to his best friends. *South.*

3. Scandalous.

The vile and *slanderous* death of the cross. *Homilies.*

SLA'NDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *slanderous*.] Calumniously; with false reproach.

I may the better satisfy them who object these doubts, and *slanderously* bark at the courses which are held against that traiterous earl and his adherents. *Spenser on Ireland.*

They did *slanderously* object,
How that they durst not hazard to present
In person their defences. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

SLA'NDEROUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *slanderous*.] State or quality of being reproachful. *Scott.*

SLANG. The preterite of *sling*.

David *slang* a stone, and smote the Philistine. 1 *Sam.* xvii.

SLANK. *n. s.* [*alga marina*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SLANT.† } *adj.* [from *slanghe*, a serpent, Dutch.
SLA'NTING. } Skinner. Dr. Johnson. — From the Swedish, *slant*, of *slinta*, to slip, to miss one's step. Serenius.] Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular.

Late the clouds
Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the *slant* lightning; whose thwart flame driven down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir and pine. *Milton, P. L.*
The sun round the globe describes th' æquator line,
By which wise means he can the whole survey
With a direct or with a *slanting* ray,
In the succession of a night and day. *Blackmore.*

SLA'NTLY. } *adv.* [from *slant.*] Obliquely; not
SLA'NTWISE. } perpendicularly; slope.
Some maketh a hollowness half a foot deep,
With fower sets in it, set *slantwise* asleep. *Tusser.*

SLAP.† *n. s.* [*schlap*, German.] A blow. Properly with the hand open, or with something rather broad than sharp.
What defence can be used in such a despicable encounter as this, but either the *slap* or the spurn? *Milton, Colasterion.*
Rustick mirth goes round:—
The leap, the *slap*, the haul. *Thomson, Winter.*

SLAP. *adv.* [from the noun.] With a sudden and violent blow.
Peg's servants complained; and if they offered to come into the warehouse, then strait went the yard *slap* over their noddle. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

To SLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with a slap.
Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here strok'd his chin, and cock'd his hat;
Then *slapp'd* his hand upon the board,
And thus the youth put in his word. *Prior.*

SLAPDA'SH. *interj.* [from *slap* and *dash.*] All at once: as any thing broad falls with a *slap* into the water, and *dashes* it about. A low word.
And yet, *slapdash*, is all again
In every sinew, nerve, and vein. *Prior.*

SLAPE.* *adj.* Slippery; and also smooth. Applied to ale in Lincolnshire, and the north of England. See Skinner, Ray, and Grose.

To SLASH.† *v. a.* [*slasa*, to strike, Icelandick.]
1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.
Slashing and pinking their skin and faces. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 10.
The long pocket, *slashed* sleeve. *Guardian*, No. 149.
2. To lash. *Slash* is improper.
Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to *slash*
The vigorous steeds that drew his lord's calash. *King.*
3. To cause to make a sharp sound.
She *slash'd* a whip which she had in her hand; the cracks thereof were loud and dreadful. *More, Myst. of Godliness*, (1660,) p. 220.

To SLASH *v. n.* To strike at random with a sword; to lay about him.
The knights with their bright burning blades
Broke their rude troops, and orders did confound,
Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like *slashing* Bentley with his desperate hook. *Pope.*

SLASH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Cut; wound.
Some few received some cuts and *slashes* that had drawn blood. *Clarendon.*
2. A cut in cloth.
What! this a sleeve?
Here's snip and nip, and cut, and slish and *slash*,
Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakspeare.*
Distinguish'd *slashes* deck the great,
As each excels in birth or state:
His oylet-holes are more and ampler;
The king's own body was a sampler. *Prior.*

To SLAT.* See *To* SLATTER.

SLATCH.† *n. s.* [A sea term.]
1. The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose. *Bailey.*
2. A transitory breeze of wind; an interval of fair weather: a sea-term. Not noticed by Bailey or Johnson.
At certain times in the winter season, they take their *slatches* of flood and ebb according to their occasions, the effects of the tide being manifest quite cross the Streight; and ships are ordinarily seen becalmed, &c.
Sir H. Shere on the Mediter. Sea, Ld. Halifax's Misc. p. 9.

SLATE.† *n. s.* [from *slit*: *slate* is in some counties a crack; or from *esclate*, a tile, French. Dr. Johnson. — From *slaihts*, M. Goth. planus; *slaet*, Su. Goth. lævigatus, *slaeta*, lævigare. Serenius. Mr. H. Tooke pronounces it the past participle of the Sax. ꞅcylan, to divide, to separate. Dr. Johnson's derivation from *slit* is similar, and more obvious.] A grey stone, easily broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to write upon.
A square cannot be so truly drawn upon a *slate*, as it is conceived in the mind. *Grew, Cosmol.*
A small piece of a flat *slate* the ants laid over the hole of their nest, when they foresaw it would rain. *Addison, Spect.*

To SLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the roof; to tile.
Sonnets and elegies to Chloris,
Would raise a house about two stories,
A lyrick ode would *slate*. *Swift.*

To SLATE.* } *v. n.* [perhaps from ꞅlætinꝫe, Sax.
To SLETE. } vestigia ferarum.] To set a dog loose at any thing, as sheep, swine, &c. A northern word. Ray gives it in the form of *slete*, Grose, of *slate*.

SLA'TER. *n. s.* [from *slate.*] One who covers with slates or tiles.

To SLA'TTER.* *v. n.* [Icel. and O. Sueth. *sladde*, vir habitu et moribus indecorus; en *sladdra*, incompta. Serenius.]
1. To be slovenly and dirty.
A dirty, *slattering* woman. *Ray, in V. Dawgos.*
2. To be careless or awkward; to spill carelessly: a northern word, and sometimes spoken *slat.*

SLA'TTERN.† *n. s.* [from *slatter.*] A woman negligent, not elegant or nice.
Without the raising of which sum,
You dare not be so troublesome
To pinch the *slatterns* black and blue,
For leaving you their work to do. *Hudibras.*
We may always observe, that a gossip in politicks is a *slattern* in her family. *Addison, Freeholder.*
The sallow skin is for the swarthy put,
And love can make a *slattern* of a slut. *Dryden.*
Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbands glare,
The new-scour'd manteau and the *slattern* air. *Gay.*

To SLA'TTERN.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To consume carelessly or negligently.
All that I desire is, that you will never *slattern* away one minute in idleness. *Ld. Chesterfield, Lett.*

SLA'TTERNLY.* *adj.* [from *slattern.*] Not clean; slovenly.
A very *slatternly*, dirty, but at the same time very genteel French maid is appropriated to the use of my daughter. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SLA'TTERNLY.* *adv.* Awkwardly; negligently.
A fine suit ill made, and *slatternly* or stiffly worn, far from adorning, only exposes the awkwardness of the wearer. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SLA'TY. *adv.* [from *slate.*] Having the nature of slate.

All the stone that is *slaty*, with a texture long, and parallel to the site of the stratum, will split only lengthways, or horizontally; and, if placed in any other position, 'tis apt to give way, start, and burst, when any considerable weight is laid upon it. *Woodward on Fossils.*

SLAVE. *n. s.* [*esclave*, French. It is said to have its original from the *Slavi*, or *Sclavonians*, subdued and sold by the Venetians.]

1. One mancipated to a master; not a freeman; a dependant.

The banish'd Kent, who in disguise
Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service
Improper for a *slave*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Thou elvish markt, abortive, rooting hog!
Thou that wast seal'd in thy nativity
The *slave* of nature, and the son of hell. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Of guests he makes them *slaves*
Inhospitably. *Milton, P. L.*

The condition of servants was different from what it is now, they being generally *slaves*, and such as were bought and sold for money. *South.*

Perspective a painter must not want; yet without subjecting ourselves so wholly to it, as to become *slaves* of it. *Dryden.*

To-morrow, should we thus express our friendship,
Each might receive a *slave* into his arms:
This sun, perhaps, this morning sun's the last
That e'er shall rise on Roman liberty. *Addison, Cato.*

2. One that has lost the power of resistance.

Slaves to our passions we become, and then
It grows impossible to govern men. *Waller.*

When once men are immersed in sensual things, and are become *slaves* to their passions and lusts, then are they most disposed to doubt of the existence of God. *Wilkins.*

3. It is used proverbially for the lowest state of life.

Power shall not exempt the kings of the earth, and the great men, neither shall meanness excuse the poorest *slave*. *Nelson.*

To SLAVE.✱ *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enslave.

Fear, — a disease of a life long, which every day *slaves* a man to whatever ill he meets with. *Feltham, Res.* i. 71.

Some greater, scorning now their narrow boat,
In mighty hulks and ships (like courts) do dwell,
Slaving the skiffes that in their seas do float.
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. iv. 19.

But will you *slave* me to your tyranny?
Beaum. and Fl. Love's Cure.

To SLAVE. *v. n.* To drudge; to moil; to toil.

Had women been the makers of our laws,
The men should *slave* at cards from morn to night. *Swift.*

SLA'VEBORN.✱ *adj.* [*slave* and *born*.] Not inheriting liberty.

This vain world — a noble stage,
Where *slave-born* man plays to the scoffing stars.
Drummond, Sonnet.

SLA'VELIKE.✱ *adj.* [*slave* and *like*.] Becoming a slave.

Why this spade? this place?
This *slavelike* habit? *Shakspeare, Timon.*

SLA'VER.✝ *n. s.* [*saliva*, Lat. *slæfe*, Icel. *glafoerion*, Welsh.] Spittle running from the mouth; drivel.

Mathiolus hath a passage, that a toad communicates its venom not only by urine, but by the humidity and *slaver* of its mouth, which will not consist with truth. *Brown.*

Of all mad creatures, if the learn'd are right,
It is the *slaver* kills, and not the bite. *Pope.*

To SLA'VER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be smeared with spittle.

Should I
Slaver with lips, as common as the stairs
That mount the capitol; join gripes with hands
Made hard with hourly falsehood as with labour. *Shakspeare.*

2. To emit spittle.

Miso came with scowling eyes to deliver a *slavering* good-morrow to the two ladies. *Sidney.*

Why must he sputter, spawl, and *slaver* it,
In vain, against the people's fav'rite? *Swift.*

To SLA'VER. *v. a.* To smear with drivel.

Twitch'd by the slave, he mouths it more and more,
Till with white froth his gown is *slaver'd* o'er. *Dryden.*

SLA'VERER. *n. s.* [*slabbaerd*, Dutch; from *slaver*.] One who cannot hold his spittle; a driveller; an idiot.

SLA'VERINGLY.✱ *adv.* [from *slaver*.] With slaver, or drivel. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

SLA'VERY. *n. s.* [from *slave*.] Servitude; the condition of a slave; the offices of a slave.

If my dissentings were out of errour, weakness, or obstinacy, yet no man can think it other than the badge of *slavery*, by savage rudeness and importunate obtrusions of violence to have the mist of his errour dispelled. *King Charles.*

SLA'UGHTER. *n. s.* [onslaught, Saxon, from slægan, slegan, to strike or kill.] Massacre; destruction by the sword.

Sinful Macduff,
They were all struck for thee!
Not for their own demerits, but for mine,
Fell *slaughter* on their souls. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

On each hand *slaughter* and gigantick deeds. *Milton, P. L.*

The pair you see,
Now friends below, in close embraces join;
But when they leave the shady realms of night,
With mortal heat each other shall pursue:
What wars, what wounds, what *slaughter* shall ensue? *Dryden.*

To SLA'UGHTER.✝ *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To massacre; to slay; to kill with the sword.

Your castle is surpriz'd, your wife and babes
Savagely *slaughter'd*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. To kill beasts for the butcher.

SLA'UGHTERER.✱ *n. s.* [from *slaughter*.] One employed in killing.

Thou dost then wrong me; as the *slaughter* doth,
Which giveth many wounds, when one would kill.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

SLA'UGHTERHOUSE. *n. s.* [*slaughter* and *house*.] House in which beasts are killed for the butcher.

Away with me, all you whose souls abhor
Th' uncleanly savour of a *slaughterhouse*;
For I am stifl'd with the smell of sin. *Shakspeare.*

SLA'UGHTERMAN. *n. s.* [*slaughter* and *man*.] One employed in killing.

The mad mothers with their howls confus'd
Do break the clouds; as did the wives of Jewry,
At Herod's bloody hunting *slaughtermen*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Ten chas'd by one,
Are now each one the *slaughterman* of twenty. *Shakspeare.*

See, thou fight'st against thy countrymen;
And join'st with them, will be thy *slaughtermen*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

SLA'UGHTEROUS. *adj.* [from *slaughter*.] Destructive; murderous.

I have supt full with horrours:
Direness familiar to my *slaughterous* thoughts
Cannot once start me. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

SLA'VISH. *adj.* [from *slave*.] Servile; mean; base; dependant.

A thing
More *slavish* did I ne'er, than answering
A slave without a knock. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

You have among you many a purchas'd slave,
Which, like your asses, and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in *slavish* part,
Because you bought them. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

He, the supreme good, to whom all things ill
Are but as *slavish* officers of vengeance,
Would send a glistering guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour unassail'd. *Milton, Comus.*

Those are the labour'd births of *slavish* brains;
Not the effect of poetry, but pains. *Denham.*

Slavish bards our mutual loves rehearse
In lying strains and ignominious verse. *Prior.*

SLA'VISHLY.† *adv.* [from *slavish.*] Servilely; meanly.
The nature of base people is such, as either they obey *slavishly*, or command insolently. *Ralegh, Arts of Emp.* ch. 25.
They are commonly dejected, *slavishly* humble.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 157.

SLA'VISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *slavish.*] Servility; meanness.
Detaining them in more than Egyptian *slavishness.*
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 113.
His willingness to serve such base things, is the great brand of his *slavishness.* *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 120.

To SLAY.† *v. a.* preter. *slew*; part. pass. *slain.* [*slahan*, Gothick; *slahon*, German; ꞅlæan, Saxon; *slaen*, Dutch; *slaa*, Dan. and Icel.] To kill; to butcher; to put to death.
Her father's brother
Would be her lord; or shall I say her uncle?
Or he that *slew* her brothers and her uncle?
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
Tyrant, shew thy face:
If thou be'st *slain*, and with no stroke of mine,
My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still. *Shakspeare.*
I saw under the altar the souls of them that were *slain* for the word of God. *Rev.* vi. 2.
Slay and make ready. *Gen.* xliii. 16.
Wrath killeth the foolish man, and envy *slayeth* the silly one. *Job*, v. 2.
Of Trojan chiefs he view'd a numerous train;
All much lamented, all in battle *slain.* *Dryden, Æn.*
He must
By blood and battles power maintain,
And *slay* the monarchs, ere he rule the plain. *Prior.*

SLAY.* See SLEY.

SLA'YER. *n. s.* [from *slay.*] Killer; murderer; destroyer.
Witness the guiltless blood poured oft on ground;
The crowned often slain, the *slayer* crown'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*
They slew those that were *slayers* of their countrymen.
Abbot.
The *slayer* of himself yet saw I there;
The gore congeal'd was clotted in his hair:
With eyes half clos'd and gaping mouth he lay,
And grim as when he breath'd his sullen soul away. *Dryden.*

SLEAVE.† *n. s.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning: *sleave*-silk is explained by Gouldman, *floccus sericus*, a lock of silk; and the women still say, *sleave the silk*, for *untwist* it. Ainsworth calls a weaver's shuttle or reed a *slaie*, or *sley.* To *sley* is to part a twist into single fibres. Dr. Johnson.— Icel. *slefa*, fila tenuia. Serenius.] The ravelled knotty part of the silk, which gives great trouble to the knitter or weaver. *Heath.*
Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd *sleave* of care.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.
I on a fountain light,
Whose brim with pinks was platted,
The banks with daffadillies dight
With grass like *sleave* was matted. *Drayton, Cynthia.*

To SLEAVE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To separate into threads; to sleid. See *To* SLEID.
The more subtle, and more hard to *sleave* a-two, silken thread of self-seeking, is that dominion over consciences.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. (1654,) p. 360.

SLE'AVED.* *adj.* [from *sleave.*] Raw; not spun; unwrought.
Eight wild men all apparelled in green moss made with *sleved* silk. *Holinshed, Hist. of Eng.* p. 835.

SLE'AZY.† *adj.* [often written *sleezy.* Dr. Johnson.— And also *sleasy.*] Weak; wanting substance. This seems to be of the same race with *sleave*, or from to *sley.* Dr. Johnson. — *Sleasy* holland is so called, because made in *Silesia* in Germany; which, from its slightness, occasions all thin, slight, ill-wrought hollands to be called *sleasy.* *Chambers.*
I cannot well away with such *sleazy* stuff, with such cobweb compositions. *Howell, Lett.* (dat. 1625,) i. i. 1.

SLED.† *n. s.* [*slæd*, Danish; *sledde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels.
Upon an ivory *sled*
Thou shalt be drawn among the frozen poles.
Tamburlaine, or the Scyth. Shepherd, (1590.)
Volgha —
Who *sleds* doth suffer on his watery lea,
And horses trampling on his icy face.
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. ii. 13.
The *sled*, the tumbril, hurdles, and the flail,
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden.*

SLE'DDED. *adj.* [from *sled.*] Mounted on a sled.
So frown'd he once when in an angry parle,
He smote the *sledded* Polack on the ice. *Shakspeare.*

SLEDGE. *n.s.* [ꞅlecᵹ, ꞅleᵹe, Saxon; *sleggia*, Icelandick.]
1. A large heavy hammer.
They him spying, both with greedy force,
At once upon him ran, and him beset,
With strokes of mortal steel, without remorse,
And on his shield like iron *sledges* bet. *Spenser, F. Q.*
The painful smith, with force of fervent heat,
The hardest iron soon doth mollify,
That with his heavy *sledge* he can it beat,
And fashion to what he it list apply. *Spenser.*
The uphand *sledge* is used by under-workmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter and draw it out: they use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon.*
It would follow that the quick stroke of a light hammer should be of greater efficacy than any softer and more gentle striking of a great *sledge.* *Wilkins, Math. Mag.*
2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels; properly a *sled.* See SLED.
In Lancashire they use a sort of *sledge* made with thick wheels, to bring their marl out, and drawn with one horse.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

SLEEK.† *adj.* [*sleyck*, and *slicht*, Teut. planus, from *slechten*, planare. This word was formerly written *slick.* See SLICK. And *slick*, or *slicken*, is still our northern word. See also the substantive SLEEK.]
1. Smooth; nitid; glossy.
Let me have men about me that are fat,
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep a-nights. *Shakspeare.*
How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,
As if it fed ye; and how *sleek* and wanton
Ye appear in every thing may bring my ruin. *Shakspeare.*
What time the groves were clad in green,
The fields all drest in flowers,
And that the *sleek*-hair'd nymphs were seen,
To seek them summer bowers. *Drayton.*
As in gaze admiring, oft he bow'd
His turret crest, and *sleek*-enamell'd neck,
Fawning. *Milton, P. L.*
Thy head and hair are *sleek*,
And then thou kemb'st the tuzzes on thy cheek. *Dryden.*
So *sleek* her skin, so faultless was her make,
Ev'n Juno did unwilling pleasure take
To see so fair a rival. *Dryden.*
2. Not rough; not harsh.
Those rugged names to our like mouths grow *sleek*,
That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp. *Milton, Sonn.*

SLEEK.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] That which makes smooth; varnish. Not in use.
My face, which you behold so seeming red, is done over with ladies' licks, *slicks*, and other painting stuff of the Levant.
Transl. of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 233.

To SLEEK. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To comb smooth and even.

Yet are the men more loose than they;
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rub'd, and trim'd,
More *sleek'd*, more soft, and slacker limb'd. *B. Jonson.*

By dead Parthenope's dear tomb,
And fair Ligea's golden comb,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks. *Milton, Comus.*

2. To render soft, smooth, or glossy.

Gentle my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged looks;
Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests to night. *Shakspeare.*

She does *sleek*
With crumbs of bread and milk, and lies a-nights
In her neat gloves. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

The persuasive rhetorick
That *sleek'd* his tongue, and won so much on Eve,
So little here, nay lost. *Milton, P. R.*

A sheet of well *sleeked* marble paper did not cast any of its distinct colours upon the wall. *Boyle.*

A cruise of fragrance, form'd of burnish'd gold,
Odour divine! whose soft refreshing streams
Sleek the smooth skin, and scent the snowy limbs. *Pope.*

SLEE'KLY. *adv.* [from *sleek.*] Smoothly; glossily.

Let their heads be *sleekly* combed, and their blue coats brushed. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

SLEE'KNESS.* *n. s.* [from *sleek.*] Smoothness.

We may live to the spectacle and the bearing-staff, to the stooping back, to the snow or to the *sleekness* of the declining crown: but how few are there that can unfold you a diary of so many leaves! More die in the spring and summer of their years, than live till autumn or their gowned winter. *Feltham, Res.* i. 32.

The horses—lost their *sleekness* and grace, and were soon purchased at half the value. *Johnson, Rambler,* No. 138.

SLEE'KSTONE. *n. s.* [*sleek* and *stone.*] A smoothing stone.

The purest pasteboard, with a *sleek-stone* rub smooth, and as even as you can. *Peacham.*

SLEE'KY.* *adj.* [from *sleek.*] Of a sleek or smooth appearance.

Sweet, *sleeky* doctor, dear pacifick soul!
Lay at the beef, and suck the vital bowl!
Thomson to the Soporif. Doctor.

To SLEEP.† *v. n.* [*slepan*, Gothick; ſlæpan, Sax. *slaepan*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius deduces the word from the Su. Goth. *slapp*, remissus.]

1. To take rest, by suspension of the mental and corporal powers.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard:
Some time I shall *sleep* out; the rest I'll whistle. *Shakspeare.*

Where's Pede?—go you, and where you find a maid,
That, ere she *sleep*, hath thrice her prayers said,
Rein up the organs of her fantasy;
Sleep she as sound as careless infancy;
But those that *sleep*, and think not on their sins,
Pinch them, arms, legs, backs, shoulders, sides, and shins.
Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.

If the man be poor, thou shalt not *sleep* with his pledge.
Deuteronomy.

Peace, good reader! do not weep;
Peace! the lovers are asleep:
They, sweet turtles! folded lie,
In the last knot that love could tie.
Let them *sleep*, let them *sleep* on,
Till this stormy night be gone,
And the eternal morrow dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with that light,
Whose day shall never *sleep* in night. *Crashaw.*

Those who at any time *sleep* without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are for four hours busy without their knowing it. *Locke.*

2. To rest; to be motionless.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burly-boned clown in chines of beef ere thou *sleep* in thy sheath, I beseech Jove on my knees thou mayst be turned into hobnails.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

How sweet the moonlight *sleeps* upon this bank!
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of musick
Creep in our ears. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides,
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows; then shoots amain,
Till counterbuff'd she stops, and *sleeps* again. *Dryden.*

3. To live thoughtlessly.

We *sleep* over our happiness, and want to be rouzed into a quick thankful sense of it. *Atterbury.*

4. To be dead; death being a state from which man will some time awake.

If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which *sleep* in Jesus will God bring with him. 1 *Thessal.*

A person is said to be dead to us, because we cannot raise from the grave; though he only *sleeps* unto God, who can raise from the chamber of death. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

5. To be inattentive; not vigilant.

Heaven will one day open
The king's eyes, that so long have *slept* upon
This bold, bad man. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

6. To be unnoticed, or unattended: as, the matter *sleeps.* See SLEEPING.

SLEEP.† *n. s.* [from the verb; *slep*, Goth. ſlep, Sax.] Repose; rest; suspension of the mental and corporal powers; slumber.

Methought I heard a voice cry, Sleep no more!
Macbeth doth murder *sleep;* the innocent *sleep;*
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleave of care;
The birth of each day's life, sore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
Chief nourisher in life's feast. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

That *sleepe* might sweetly seale
His restfull eyes, he enter'd, and in his bed
In silence took. *Chapman.*

Cold calleth the spirits to succour; and therefore they cannot so well close and go together in the head, which is ever requisite to *sleep.* And for the same cause, pain and noise hinder *sleep;* and darkness furthereth *sleep.* *Bacon.*

Beasts that *sleep* in winter, as wild bears, during their *sleep* wax very fat, though they eat nothing. *Bacon.*

His fasten'd hands the rudder keep,
And fix'd on heav'n, his eyes repel invading *sleep.* *Dryden.*

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
His hat adorn'd with wings disclos'd the god,
And in his hand the *sleep* compelling rod. *Dryden.*

Infants spend the greatest part of their time in *sleep*, and are seldom awake but when hunger calls for the teat, or some pain forces the mind to perceive it. *Locke.*

SLEE'PER.† *n. s.* [Sax. ſlæpepe.]

1. One who sleeps; one who is not awake.

Sound, musick; come my queen, take hand with me,
And rock the ground whereon these *sleepers* be.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

What's the business,
That such an hideous trumpet calls to parley
The *sleepers* of the house? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

In some countries, a plant which shutteth in the night, openeth in the morning, and openeth wide at noon; the inhabitants say is a plant that sleepeth. There be *sleepers* enow then; for almost all flowers do the like. *Bacon.*

Night is indeed the province of his reign;
Yet all his dark exploits no more contain
Than a spy taken, and a *sleeper* slain. *Dryden.*

2. A lazy inactive drone.

He must be no great eater, drinker, nor *sleeper*, that will discipline his senses, and exert his mind; every worthy undertaking requires both. *Grew.*

3. That which lies dormant, or without effect.

Let penal laws, if they have been *sleepers* of long, or if grown unfit for the present time, be by wise judges confined in the execution. *Bacon.*

4. A fish. [*exocætus.*] *Ainsworth.*

5. [In architecture.] A strip of solid timber (or some substantial substitute) which lies on the ground to support the joist of a floor. *Mason.*

The length of hips and *sleepers.* *Evelyn,* B. i. ch. 6. § 19.

SLEE'PFUL.* *adj.* [*sleep* and *full*; Sax. ſlæpꝼul. See also SLEEPFULNESS.] Overpowered by desire to sleep.

Distrust will cure a lethargy; of a *sleepful* man it makes a wakeful one, and so keeps out poverty. *Scott, Essay of Drapery,* (1635,) p. 138.

SLEE'PFULNESS.* *n. s.* [ſlæpꝼulnyꝼ, Sax. Lye.] Strong desire to sleep.

SLEE'PILY. *adv.* [from *sleepy.*]

1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep.

2. Dully; lazily.

I rather chuse to endure the wounds of those darts, which envy casteth at novelty, than to go on safely and *sleepily* in the easy ways of ancient mistakings. *Ralegh.*

3. Stupidly.

He would make us believe that Luther in these actions pretended to authority, forgetting what he had *sleepily* owned before. *Atterbury.*

SLEE'PINESS. *n. s.* [from *sleepy.*] Drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake.

Watchfulness precedes too great *sleepiness,* and is the most ill boding symptom of a fever. *Arbuthnot.*

SLEE'PING.* *n. s.* [from *sleep.*]

1. The state of resting in sleep.

2. The state of not being disturbed, or noticed.

You ever
Have wish'd the *sleeping* of this business, never
Desir'd it to be stirr'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

SLEE'PLESS. *adj.* [from *sleep.*] Wanting sleep; always awake.

The field
To labour calls us, now with sweat impos'd,
Though after *sleepless* night. *Milton, P. L.*

While pensive poets painful vigils keep,
Sleepless themselves to give their readers sleep. *Pope.*

SLEE'PLESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *sleepless.*] Want of sleep.

Lipsius — conceives an impossibility of an absolute *sleeplessness.* *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

SLEE'PY.† *adj.* [from *sleep.*]

1. Drowsy; disposed to sleep.

From his feet, even to his *sleepie* head,
She made her poison canker-like to spread. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 792.

Here *sleepy* arms she spread. *May, Lucan,* B. 5.

2. Not awake.

Why did you bring these daggers from the place?
They must lie there. Go, carry them and smear
The *sleepy* grooms with blood. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

She wak'd her *sleepy* crew,
And rising hasty, took a short adieu. *Dryden.*

3. Soporiferous; somniferous; causing sleep.

We will give you *sleepy* drinks, that your senses unintelligent of our insufficience, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Let such bethink them, if the *sleepy* drench
Of that forgetful lake benum not still. *Milton, P. L.*

I sleeped about eight hours, and no wonder; for the physicians had mingled a *sleepy* potion in the wine. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

4. Dull; lazy.

'Tis not *sleepy* business,
But must be look'd to speedily and strongly. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

SLEET.† *n. s.* [perhaps from the Danish, *slet.* Dr. Johnson. — *Sleet* is the past participle ſle-eb, ſleeb, ſleet, of ſlean, Sax. projicere; and has no connexion with the Danish *slet,* which means smooth, polished. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 334. — Serenius, however, notices the Dan. *slud,* which means *sleet;* and also the Icel. *sletta,* liquida dispergere. The Sax. ſliht, I may add, is a shower.]

1. A kind of smooth small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.

Now van to van the foremost squadrons meet,
The midmost battles hastening up behind,
Who view, far off, the storm of falling *sleet,*
And hear their thunder rattling in the wind. *Dryden.*

Perpetual *sleet* and driving snow
Obscure the skies, and hang on herds below.
Huge oxen stand inclos'd in wintry walls
Of snow congeal'd. *Dryden.*

Rains would have been poured down, as the vapours became cooler; next *sleet,* then snow, and ice. *Cheyne.*

2. Shower of any thing falling thick.

[They] flying, behind them, shot
Sharp *sleet* of arrowy showers against the face
Of their pursuers. *Milton, P. R.*

To SLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To snow in small particles intermixed with rain.

SLEE'TY.† *adj.* [from the noun.] Bringing sleet.

The *sleety* storm returning still,
The morning hour, and evening chill. *Warton, Ode* 10.

SLEEVE.† *n. s.* [ſlyꝼ, Saxon; formerly called eaꝛm-ſlipe, that with which the arm is covered; the past participle of ſlepan, induere. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 374.]

1. The part of a garment that covers the arms.

Once my well-waiting eyes espy'd my treasure,
With *sleeves* turn'd up, loose hair, and breast enlarged,
Her father's corn, moving her fair limbs, measure. *Sidney.*

The deep smock *sleeve,* which the Irish women use, they say, was old Spanish; and yet that should seem rather to be an old English fashion: for in armory, the fashion of the Manche, which is given in arms, being nothing else but a *sleeve,* is fashioned much like to that *sleeve.* And knights, in ancient times, used to wear their mistress's or love's *sleeve* upon their arms; sir Lancelot wore the *sleeve* of the fair maid of Asteloth in a tourney. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Your hose should be ungarter'd, your *sleeve* unbutton'd, your shoe untied, demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakspeare.*

You would think a smock were a she-angel; he so chants to the *sleeve*-hand, and the work about the square on't. *Shakspeare.*

He was clothed in cloth, with wide *sleeves* and a cape. *Bacon.*

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
Their hoods and *sleeves* the same. *Dryden.*

2. *Sleeve,* in some provinces, signifies a knot or skein of silk, which is by some very probably supposed to be its meaning in the following passage. [See SLEAVE.]

Sleep that knits up the ravell'd *sleave* of care. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. To laugh in the *sleeve.* This proverbial phrase Dr. Johnson ascribes to the Dutch *sleeve,* a cover, any thing spread over. It is more likely, as Mr. Bagshaw also observes, to be taken from the large sleeves which our countrymen formerly wore, by which they might easily conceal part of the countenance, and so laugh unperceived.

A brace of sharpers laugh at the whole roguery in their *sleeves.* *L'Estrange.*

Men know themselves utterly void of those qualities which the impudent sycophant ascribes to them, and in his *sleeve* laughs at them for believing. *South, Serm.*

John laughed heartily in his *sleeve* at the pride of the esquire. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

4. To hang on a *sleeve;* to make dependent. Probably from the custom noticed by Spenser, under the first definition, of wearing a lady's sleeve; which was in token of dependance on her love.

It is not for a man which doth know, or should know what orders, and what peaceable government requireth, to ask why we should hang our judgement upon the church's *sleeve,* and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine. *Hooker.*

5. [*Lolligo,* Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SLEE'VED. *adj.* [from *sleeve.*] Having sleeves.

SLEE'VELESS.† *adj.* [from *sleeve.*]

1. Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves.

No man under th› said estates and degree shall weare any satyn — nor any velvet, saving in *sleevelesse* jackets, doublets, coyfes, &c. *Proclam.* 1565, *Strype App. Hist. Ref.*

Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet, but 'twas now, so much ground was seen,
Become tufftaffaty. *Donne.*

They put on *sleeveless* coats of home-spun cotton. *Sandys.*

Behold yon isle by palmers, pilgrims trod,
Grave mummers! *sleeveless* some, and shirtless others. *Pope.*

2. Wanting reasonableness; wanting propriety; wanting solidity. [This sense, of which the word has been long possessed, I know not well how it obtained; Skinner thinks it properly *liveless* or *lifeless:* to this I cannot heartily agree, though I know not what better to suggest. Can it come from *sleave,* a knot, or *skein,* and so signify *unconnected, hanging ill together?* or from *sleeve,* a cover; and therefore means *plainly absurd;* foolish without palliation? Dr. Johnson. — *Sleeveless* means without a cover or pretence. Mr. H. Tooke.]

One mornyng timely he tooke in hande
To make to my house a *sleevelesse* errande.
Heywood, Works, (1566,) sign. B. 3. b.

This *sleeveless* tale of transubstantiation was brought into the world by that other fable of the multipresence. *Bp. Hall.*

No more but no, a *sleeveless* reason.
Milton, Eiconoclast. § 6.

My landlady quarrelled with him for sending every one of her children on a *sleeveless* errand, as she calls it. *Spectator.*

To SLEID.* *v. a.* [from *sley.*] To prepare for use in the weaver's *sley* or *slay.* See *To* SLEY. *Percy.*

She weav'd the *sleided* silk
With fingers long. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

SLEIGHT.† *n. s.* [*slaegd,* Icel. cunning, deceit. Dr. Johnson, and Serenius. It may rather be from the Sax. ſliδ or ſlyδ, deceitful, whence our *sly.* Milton, in his manuscript Mask of Comus, has used *sleight* for sly or deceitful.] Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice: as, *sleight* of hand; the tricks of a juggler. This is often written, but less properly, *slight.*

He that exhorted to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be impolite; but rather to be all prudent foresight, lest our simplicity be over-reached by cunning *sleights.* *Hooker.*

Fair Una to the red cross knight
Betrothed is with joy;
Though false Duessa it to bar,
Her false *sleights* do employ. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Upon the corner of the moon,
There hangs a vaporous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;
And that distill'd by magick *sleights,*
Shall raise such artificial sprights,
As, by the strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Out stept the ample size
Of mighty Ajax, huge in strength; to him, Laertes' son,
That crafty one as huge in *sleight.* *Chapman.*

She could not so convey
The massy substance of that idol great,
What *sleight* had she the wardens to betray?
What strength to heave the goddess from her seat? *Fairfax.*

In the wily snake
Whatever *sleights,* none would suspicious mark,
As from his wit, and native subtilty,
Proceeding. *Milton, P. L.*

Doubtless the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat;
As lookers on feel most delight,
That least perceive the juggler's *sleight.* *Hudibras.*

Good humour is but a *sleight* of hand, or a faculty making truths look like appearances, or appearances like truths. *L'Estrange.*

When we hear death related, we are all willing to favour the *slight,* when the poet does not too grossly impose upon us. *Dryden.*

While innocent he scorns ignoble flight,
His honest friends preserve him by a *sleight.* *Swift.*

SLEIGHT.* *adj.* [ſlyδ, Sax.] Deceitful; artful.

Thus I hurle
My powder'd spells into the spungie air,
Of power to cheat the eye with *sleight* illusion.
Milton, MS. Mask of Com. Trin. Coll. Camb.

SLEI'GHTFUL.* *adj.* [*sleight* and *full.*] Artful; cunning.

Sleightful otters left the purling rill. *W. Browne.*

SLEI'GHTILY.* *adv.* [from *sleighty.*] Craftily; cunningly. *Huloet.*

SLEI'GHTY.* *adj.* [from *sleight.*] Crafty; artful. *Huloet.*

Thoughe it [truth] be darkened with mens *sleyghtye* jugling and counterfait craftes, as it were with certain mists, for a while; yet at the time of God appoynted, it bursteth out again, and sheweth itself clerely like the sunne.
Transl. of Bp. Gardiner's De Ver. Obed. (1553,) fol. vi.

SLEIVE.* See SLEAVE.

SLE'NDER. *adj.* [*slinder,* Dutch.]

1. Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick.

So thick the roses bushing round
About her glow'd; half stooping to support
Each flower of *slender* stalk. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Small in the waist; having a fine shape.

What *slender* youth bedew'd with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roses in some pleasant cave. *Milton, Transl.*

Beauteous Helen shines among the rest,
Tall, *slender,* straight, with all the graces blest. *Dryden.*

3. Not bulky; slight; not strong.

Love in these labyrinths his slaves detains,
And mighty hearts are held in *slender* chains. *Pope.*

4. Small; inconsiderable; weak.

Yet they, who claim the general assent of the whole world unto that which they teach, and do not fear to give very hard and heavy sentence upon us many as refuse to embrace the same, must have special regard, that their first foundations and grounds be more than *slender* probabilities. *Hooker.*

Where joy most revels, grief doth most lament;
Grief joys, joy grieves, on *slender* accident. *Shakspeare.*

Positively to define that season, there is no *slender* difficulty. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

It is very *slender* comfort that relies upon this nice distinction, between things being troublesome, and being evils; when all the evil of affliction lies in the trouble it creates to us. *Tillotson.*

5. Sparing; less than enough: as, a *slender* estate and *slender* parts.

At my lodging,
The worst is this, that at so *slender* warning,
You're like to have a thin and *slender* pittance. *Shakspeare.*

6. Not amply supplied.

The good Ostorius often deign'd
To grace my *slender* table with his presence. *Philips.*

In obstructions inflammatory, the aliment ought to be cool, *slender*, thin, diluting. *Arbuthnot.*

SLE'NDERLY. *adv.* [from *slender.*]

1. Without bulk.

2. Slightly; meanly.

If the debt be not just, we know not what may be deemed just, neither is it a sum to be *slenderly* regarded. *Hayward.*

If I have done well, it is that which I desired; but if *slenderly* and meanly, it is that which I could attain to. *2 Mac.* xv. 38.

SLE'NDERNESS.† *n. s.* [from *slender.*]

1. Thinness; smallness of circumference.

Small whistles give a sound because of their extreme *slenderness*, the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon.*

Their colours arise from the thinness of the transparent parts of the feathers; that is from the *slenderness* of the very fine hairs or capillamenta, which grow out of the sides of the grosser lateral branches or fibres of those feathers. *Newton.*

2. Want of bulk or strength.

It is preceded by a spitting of blood, occasioned by its acrimony, and too great a projectile motion, with *slenderness* and weakness of the vessels. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. Slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness.

The *slenderness* of your reasons against the book, together with the inconveniences that must of necessity follow, have procured a great credit unto it. *Whitgift.*

4. Want of plenty.

As the coarseness of the raiment, so the *slenderness* of the diet, is equally to pretend towards a rigid and austere condition of life. *Gregory, Notes on Script.* (ed. 1684,) p. 133.

SLEPT. The preterite of *sleep.*

Silence; coeval with eternity,
Thou wert ere nature first began to be,
'Twas one vast nothing all, and all *slept* fast in thee. *Pope.*

SLEW. The preterite of *slay.*

He *slew* Hamet, a great commander among the Numidians, and chased Benchades and Amida, two of their greatest princes, out of the country. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

SLEY.* *n. s.* [ꞅlæ, Sax.] A weaver's reed. See SLAIE.

Strait to their posts appointed both repair,
And fix their threaded looms with equal care:
Around the solid beam the web is ty'd,
While hollow canes the parting warp divide;
Through which with nimble flight the shuttles play,
And for the woof prepare a ready way;
The woof and warp unite press'd by the toothy *slay.* *Croxall, Ov. Met.* 6.

To SLEY.† *v. n.* [from the noun. See also *To* SLEAVE. Dr. Johnson has cited a passage from Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida, as Mr. Mason also has observed, in illustration of to *sley;* but the true word there is *sleive* or *sleave* silk, not *sley'd* silk.] To separate; to part or twist into threads; to sleid.

To SLICE.† *v. a.* [German, *schleissen;* Sax. ꞅlıꞇan; rumpere, scindere. Serenius.]

1. To cut into flat pieces.

Their cooks make no more ado, but *slicing* it into little gobbets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys, Journey.*

The residue were on foot, well-furnished with jack and skull, pikes and *slicing* swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*

2. To cut into parts.

Nature lost one by thee, and therefore must
Slice one in two to keep her number just. *Cleaveland.*

3. To cut off in a broad piece.

When hungry thou stood'st staring, like an oaf,
I *slic'd* the luncheon from the barley loaf. *Gay.*

4. To cut; to divide.

Princes and tyrants *slice* the earth among them. *Burnet.*

SLICE. *n. s.* [ꞅlıce, Saxon; from the verb.]

1. A broad piece cut off.

Hacking of trees in their bark, both downright and across, so as you may make them rather in *slices* than in continued hacks, doth great good to trees. *Bacon.*

You need not wipe your knife to cut bread; because in cutting a *slice* or two it will wipe itself. *Swift.*

He from out the chimney took,
A flitch of bacon off the hook,
And freely, from the fattest side,
Cut out large *slices* to be fry'd. *Swift.*

2. A broad piece.

Then clap four *slices* of pilaster on't,
That, lac'd with bits of rustick, makes a front. *Pope.*

3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula.

The pelican hath a beak broad and flat, much like the *slice* of apothecaries, with which they spread plaisters. *Hakewill.*

When burning with the iron in it, with the *slice*, clap the coals upon the outside close together, to keep the heat in. *Moxon.*

SLICK. *adj.* [*slicht*, Teut. See SLEEK.]

Whom silver-bow'd Apollo bred, in the Pierian mead,
Both *slicke* and daintie, yet were both in warre of wond'rous dread. *Chapman.*

Glass attracts but weakly; some *slick* stones, and thick glasses indifferently. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SLID. The preterite of *slide.*

From the tops of heaven's steep hill she *slid*,
And strait the Greeks swift ships she reach't. *Chapman.*

At first the silent venom *slid* with ease,
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees. *Dryden, Æn.*

SLI'DDEN. The participle passive of *slide.*

Why is this people *slidden* back, by a perpetual backsliding? *Jer.* viii. 5.

To SLI'DDER.† *v. n.* [ꞅlıdeꞃıan, ꞅlıdꞃıan, Sax. *slidderen*, Teut. See also *To* SLIDE.] To slide with interruption.

Go thou from me to fate,
Now die: with that he dragg'd the trembling sire,
Slidd'ring through clotted blood. *Dryden.*

The tempter saw the danger in a trice;
For the man *slidder'd* upon Fortune's ice. *Harte.*

SLI'DDER.* } *adj.* [from the verb. Sax. ꞅlıdDoꞃ, lubricitas.] Slippery: *slidder* is an old word; *sliddery*, still a vulgar one.
SLI'DDERY. }

To a dronken man the way is *slider.* *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

To SLIDE.† *v. n.* *slid*, pret. *slidden*, part. pass. [ꞅlıdan, Sax. "Opinor à notione *lævitatis;* nam ꞅlıð est *lævis*, Su. Goth. *slact.*" Wachter.]

1. To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide.

Sounds do not only *slide* upon the surface of a smooth body, but communicate with the spirits in the pores. *Bacon.*

Ulysses, Stheneleus, Tisander *slide*
Down by a rope, Machaon was their guide. *Denham.*

2. To move without change of the foot.

Oh, Ladon, happy Ladon, rather *slide* than run by her, lest thou shouldst make her legs slip from her. *Sidney.*

Smooth *sliding* without step. *Milton, P. L.*

He that once sins, like him that *slides* on ice,
Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice:
Though conscience checks him, yet those rubs gone o'er,
He *slides* on smoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden.*

3. To pass inadvertently.

Make a door and a bar for thy mouth: beware thou *slide* not by it. *Ecclus.* xxviii. 26.

4. To pass unnoticed.

In the princess I could find no apprehension of what I said or did, but with a calm carelessness, letting every thing *slide* justly, as we do by their speeches, who neither in matter nor person do any way belong unto us. *Sidney.*

5. To pass along by silent and unobserved progression.

Thou shalt
Hate all, shew charity to none;

But let the famish'd flesh *slide* from the bone,
Ere thou relieve the beggar. *Shakspeare.*
Then no day void of bliss, of pleasure leaving,
Ages shall *slide* away without perceiving. *Dryden.*
Rescue me from their ignoble hands:
Let me kiss yours when you my wound begin,
Then easy death will *slide* with pleasure in. *Dryden.*
Their eye *slides* over the pages, or the words *slide* over their eyes, and vanish like a rhapsody of evening tales. *Watts.*

6. To pass silently and gradually from good to bad.
Nor could they have *slid* into those brutish immoralities of life, had they duly manured those first practical notions and dictates of right reason. *South.*

7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction.
Such of them should be retained as *slide* easily of themselves into English compounds, without violence to the ear. *Pope.*
Begin with sense, of every art the soul,
Parts answering parts shall *slide* into a whole;
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow
A work to wonder at. *Pope.*

8. To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet.
The gallants dancing by the river side,
They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide.* *Waller.*

9. To fall by errour.
The discovering and reprehension of these colours cannot be done but out of a very universal knowledge of things, which so cleareth man's judgement, as it is the less apt to *slide* into any errour. *Bacon.*

10. To be not firm.
Ye fair!
Be greatly cautious of your *sliding* hearts. *Thomson.*

11. To pass with a free and gentle course or flow.

To SLIDE. *v. a.* To put imperceptibly.
Little tricks of sophistry by *sliding* in, or leaving out, such words as entirely change the question, should be abandoned by all fair disputants. *Watts.*

SLIDE.† *n. s.* [slibe, Sax.]
1. Smooth and easy passage.
We have some *slides* or relishes of the voice or strings, continued without notes, from one to another, rising or falling, which are delightful. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Kings that have able men of their nobility shall find ease in employing them, and a better *slide* into their business; for people naturally bend to them. *Bacon.*
2. Flow; even course.
There be, whose fortunes are like Homer's verses, that have a *slide* and easiness more than the verses of other poets. *Bacon.*

SLI'DER.† *n. s.* [slibop, Sax.]
1. The part of an instrument that slides; this is the Saxon meaning.
Fitting to their size the *slider* of his guillotine.
Burke on a Regicide Peace.
2. One who slides.

SLI'DING.* *n. s.* [from *slide.*] Transgression: hence *backsliding.*
You seem'd of late to make the law a tyrant,
And rather prov'd the *sliding* of your brother
A merriment than a vice. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

SLIGHT. *adj.* [*slicht*, Dutch.]
1. Small; worthless; inconsiderable.
Their arms, their arts, their manners I disclose,
Slight is the subject, but the praise not small,
If Heaven assist, and Phœbus hear my call. *Dryden.*
Slight is the subject, but not so the praise;
If she inspire, and he approve my lays. *Pope.*
2. Not important; not cogent; weak.
Some firmly embrace doctrines upon *slight* grounds, some upon no grounds, and some contrary to appearance. *Locke.*
3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort.
The shaking of the head is a gesture of *slight* refusal. *Bacon.*
He in contempt
At one *slight* bound high overleap'd all bound. *Milton, P. L.*
4. Foolish; weak of mind.
No beast ever was so *slight*
For man, as for his God, to fight. *Hudibras.*
5. Not strong; thin: as, a *slight* silk.

SLIGHT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]
1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn.
People in misfortune construe unavoidable accidents into *slights* or neglects. *Richardson, Clarissa.*
2. Artifice; cunning practice. See SLEIGHT.
As boisterous a thing as force is, it rarely achieves any thing but under the conduct of fraud: *Slight* of hand has done that, which force of hand could never do. *South.*
After Nic had bambouzled John a while, what with *slight* of hand, and taking from his own score, and adding to John's, Nic brought the balance to his own side. *Arbuthnot.*

SLIGHT.* *adv.* [from the adjective.] Slightly.
Is Cæsar with Antonius priz'd so *slight*? *Shakspeare.*

To SLIGHT.† *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To neglect; to disregard.
If they transgress and *slight* that sole command.
Milton, P. L.
You cannot expect your son should have any regard for one whom he sees you *slight.* *Locke.*
2. To throw carelessly, unless in this passage to *slight* be the same with to *sling.*
The rogues *slighted* me into the river, with as little remorse as they would have drowned puppies. *Shakspeare.*
3. [*slichten*, Dutch.] To overthrow; to demolish. Junius, Skinner, and Ainsworth.
The castle was *slighted* by order of the parliament.
Ld. Clarendon.
The committee at York have ordered the *slighting* of Skipton. *Rushworth.*
4. *To* SLIGHT *over.* To treat or perform carelessly.
These men, when they have promised great matters, and failed most shamefully, if they have the perfection of boldness, will but *slight* it *over*, and no more ado. *Bacon, Essays.*
His death and your deliverance
Were themes that ought not to be *slighted over.* *Dryden.*

To SLI'GHTEN.* *v. a.* [from *slight.*] To neglect; to disregard. Not now in use.
It is an odious wisdom to blaspheme,
Much more to *slighten* or deny their powers.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

SLI'GHTER.† *n. s.* [from *slight.*] One who disregards.
I do not believe you are so great an undervaluer or *slighter* of it, as not to preserve it tenderly and thriftily.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 102.

SLI'GHTINGLY. *adv.* [from *slighting.*] Without reverence; with contempt.
If my sceptick speaks *slightingly* of the opinions he opposes, I have done no more than became the part. *Boyle.*

SLI'GHTLY.† *adv.* [from *slight.*]
1. Negligently; without regard.
Words, both because they are common, and do not so strongly move the fancy of man, are for the most part but *slightly* heard. *Hooker.*
Leave nothing fitting for the purpose
Untouch'd, or *slightly* handled in discourse. *Shakspeare.*
You were to blame
To part so *slightly* with your wife's first gift. *Shakspeare.*
The letter-writer dissembles his knowledge of this restriction, and contents himself *slightly* to mention it towards the close of his pamphlet. *Atterbury.*
2. Scornfully; contemptuously.
He spoke *slightly* and reflexively of such a lady: that is, perhaps he treated her without a compliment, and spoke that of her which she had rather a great deal practise, than hear or be told of. *South, Serm.* vi. 96.
Long had the Gallick monarch uncontroul'd,
Enlarg'd his borders, and of human force
Opponent *slightly* thought. *Philips.*
3. Weakly; without force.

Scorn not
The facil gates of hell too *slightly* barr'd. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Without worth.

SLI'GHTNESS. *n. s.* [from *slight.*]

1. Weakness; want of strength.
2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.

Where gentry, title, wisdom,
Cannot conclude but by the yea and no
Of gen'ral ignorance, it must omit
Real necessities, and give way the while
To unstable *slightness.* *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

What strong cries must they be that shall drown so loud a clamour of impieties? and how does it reproach the *slightness* of our sleepy heartless addresses? *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

SLI'GHTY.* *adj.* [from *slight.*] Trifling; superficial.

Let them shew — where any thing is advised or commanded after this slothful and *slighty* way.
Eckard, Obs. on the Answ. Cont. of the Cl. (1696,) p. 134.

SLI'LY. *adv.* [from *sly.*] Cunningly; with cunning secrecy; with subtile covertness.

Were there a serpent seen with forked tongue,
That *slily* glided towards your majesty,
It were but necessary you were wak'd. *Shakspeare.*

He, closely false and *slily* wise
Cast how he might annoy them most from far. *Fairfax.*

Satan, like a cunning pick-lock, *slily* robs us of our grand treasure. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

With this he did a herd of goats controul;
Which by the way he met, and *slily* stole:
Clad like a country swain. *Dryden.*

May hypocrites,
That *slyly* speak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, pleas'd with the relish weak,
Drink on unwarn'd, till by enchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose,
And through intemperance grow a while sincere. *Philips.*

SLIM.† *adj.* [A cant word, as it seems, and therefore not to be used. Dr. Johnson. — This is so far from being the case, that the word can boast excellent authority of serious usage, primarily in the sense of *slight*, or *slender*, or *unsubstantial*, to which meaning Dr. Johnson was a stranger; and then to *slender*, or *thin of shape*, as applied to persons. Of an etymon Dr. Johnson evidently thought the word unworthy. Serenius refers it to the Icel. *slaemr*, vilis et invalidus. See also *slim*, Teut. in Kilian, which is described as an ancient word, and rendered *vilis.*]

1. Weak; slight; unsubstantial.

The church of Rome indeed was allowed to be the principal church. But why? Was it in regard to the succession of St. Peter? No: that was a *slim* excuse.
Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

Now how vain and *slim* are all these, [arguments of fatalists, &c.] if compared with the solid and manly encouragement which our religion offers. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 376.

2. Slender; thin of shape.

A thin *slim*-gutted fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a henroost; and when he had stuft his guts well, squeezed hard to get out again; but the hole was too little. *L'Estrange.*

I was jogg'd on the elbow by a *slim* young girl of seventeen. *Addison.*

3. Worthless. [*slim*, Teut. and *schlim*, Germ. are both applied to denote an evil person.] It is generally used, in the north, according to Grose, in the same sense with *sly.*

SLIME. *n. s.* [ſlım, Saxon; *sligm*, Dutch.] Viscous mire; any glutinous substance.

The higher Nilus swells
The more it promises: as it ebbs, the seedsman
Upon the *slime* and ooze scatters his grain. *Shakspeare.*

Brick for stone, and *slime* for mortar. *Genesis.*

God, out of his goodness, caused the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant *slime* and mud of the earth, and make the land more firm, and to cleanse the air of thick vapours and unwholsome mists. *Ralegh.*

Some plants grow upon the top of the sea, from some concretion of *slime* where the sun beateth hot, and the sea stirreth little. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

And with asphaltick *slime*, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach
They fasten'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Now dragon grown; larger than whom the sun
Engender'd in the Pythian vale on *slime*,
Huge Python! *Milton, P. L.*

SLI'MINESS.† *n. s.* [from *slimy.*] Viscosity; glutinous matter.

Divers little creatures are procreated by the sun's heat, and the earth's *sliminess.* *Austin, Hæc Homo*, p. 47.

By a weak fermentation a pendulous *sliminess* is produced, which answers a pituitous state. *Floyer.*

SLI'MNESS.* *n. s.* [from *slim.*] State or quality of being slim.

SLI'MY.† *adj.* [from *slime.* Sax. ſlımıᵹ.]

1. Overspread with slime.

My bended hook shall pierce
Their *slimy* jaws; and, as I draw them up,
I'll think them every one an Antony. *Shakspeare.*

Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems,
That woo'd the *slimy* bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by. *Shakspeare.*

They have cobwebs about them, which is a sign of a *slimy* dryness. *Bacon.*

The rest are all by bad exampled led,
And in their father's *slimy* track they tread. *Dryden.*

Eels for want of exercise, are fat and *slimy.* *Arbuthnot.*

Shoals of slow house-bearing snails do creep
O'er the ripe fruitage, paring *slimy* tracks
In the sleek rind. *Philips.*

The swallow sweeps
The *slimy* pool to build his hanging house. *Thomson.*

2. Viscous; glutinous.

Then both from out hell-gates, into the waste,
Wide anarchy of chaos, damp and dark,
Hovering upon the waters, what they met
Solid or *slimy*, as in raging sea,
Tost up and down, together crowded drove. *Milton, P. L.*

The astrological undertakers would raise men like vegetables, out of some fat and *slimy* soil, well digested by the kindly heat of the sun, and impregnated with the influence of the stars. *Bentley.*

SLI'NESS. *n. s.* [from *sly.*] Designing artifice.

By an excellent faculty in mimickry, my correspondent can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a *slyness*, which diverts more than any thing I could say. *Addison.*

SLING.† *n. s.* [*sliunga*, Su. Goth. *slinghe*, Teut. See also *To* SLING.]

1. A missive weapon made by a strap and two strings; the stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of the strings.

The arrow cannot make him flee: *sling*-stones are turned with him into stubble. *Job*, xli. 28.

Dreads he the twanging of the archer's string?
Or singing stones from the Phœnician *sling?* *Sandys.*

Slings have so much greater swiftness than a stone thrown from the hand, by how much the end of the *sling* is farther off from the shoulder-joint, the center of motion. *Wilkins.*

The Tuscan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the *sling;*
Thrice whirl'd the thong around his head, and threw
The heated lead, half melted as it flew. *Dryden, Æn.*

Whirl'd from a *sling*, or from an engine thrown,
Amidst the foes, as flies a mighty stone,
So flew the beast. *Dryden, Ov.*

2. A throw; a stroke.

At one *sling*
Of thy victorious arm, well-pleasing son,
Both sin and death, and yawning grave at last
Through chaos hurl'd, obstruct the mouth of hell.
Milton, P. L.

3. A kind of hanging bandage, in which a wounded limb is sustained.

To SLING. † *v. a.* [*slinghen*, Teut. ꞅlınᵹan, Sax.]

1. To throw by a sling.

2. To throw; to cast. Not very proper.
Ætna's entrails fraught with fire,
That now casts out dark fumes and pitchy clouds,
Incens'd, or tears up mountains by the roots,
Or *slings* a broken rock aloft in air. *Addison.*

3. To hang loosely by a string.
From rivers drive the kids, and *sling* your hook;
Anon I'll wash 'em in the shallow brook. *Dryden.*

4. To move by means of a rope.
Cœnus I saw amidst the shouts
Of mariners, and busy care to *sling*
His horses soon ashore. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*
They *slung* up one of their largest hogsheads, then rolled it towards my hand, and beat out the top. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

SLI'NGER. *n. s.* [from *sling*.] One who slings or uses the sling.
The *slingers* went about it, and smote it. *2 Kings*, iii. 25.

To SLINK. *v. n.* preter. *slunk*. [ꞅlıncan, Saxon, to creep.] To sneak; to steal out of the way.
We will *slink* away in supper time, disguise us at my lodging, and return all in an hour. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
As we do turn our backs
From our companion, thrown into his grave,
So his familiars from his buried fortunes
Slink away. *Shakspeare, Timon.*
He, after Eve seduc'd, unminded *slunk*.
Into the wood fast by. *Milton, P. L.*
Not far from hence doth dwell
A cunning man, hight Sidrophel,
To whom all people far and near
On deep importances repair;
When brass and pewter hap to stray,
And linen *slinks* out of the way. *Hudibras.*
She *slunk* into a corner, where she lay trembling 'till the company went their way. *L'Estrange.*
He would pinch the children in the dark, and then *slink* into a corner, as if no body had done it. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*
A weasel once made shift to *slink*
In at a corn-loft through a chink;
But having amply stuff'd his skin,
Could not get out as he got in. *Pope.*
We have a suspicious, fearful, and constrained countenance, often turning back, and *slinking* through narrow lanes. *Swift.*

To SLINK. *v. a.* To cast; to miscarry of. A low word.
To prevent a mare's *slinking* her foal in snowy weather, keep her where she may have good spring water to drink. *Mortimer.*

SLINK.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Produced before its time: applied to the young of a beast.
This membrane does not properly appertain to dogs, &c. yet it may be found in *slink* calves. *Student*, vol. i. p. 340.

To SLIP. † *v. n.* [ꞅlıpan, Sax. *slippen*,* Dutch; *schlipfen*, Germ. from *schlipfe*, superficies lubrica, Sax. ꞅlıpe, lubricum. Wachter.]

1. To slide; not to tread firm.
If a man walks over a narrow bridge, when he is drunk, it is no wonder that he forgets his caution while he overlooks his danger; but he who is sober, and views that nice separation between himself and the devouring deep, so that, if he should *slip*, he sees his grave gaping under him, surely must needs take every step with horrour and the utmost caution. *South.*
A skilful dancer on the ropes *slips* willingly, and makes a seeming stumble that you may think him in great hazard, while he is only giving you a proof of his dexterity. *Dryden.*

If after some distinguish'd leap
He drops his pole, and seems to *slip*,
Straight gathering all his active strength,
He rises higher half his length. *Prior.*

2. To slide; to glide.
Oh Ladon, happy Ladon! rather slide than run by her, lest thou should'st make her legs *slip* from her. *Sidney.*
They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and slippery, that the water may *slip* off them. *Mortimer.*

3. To move or fly out of place.
Sometimes the ancle-bone is apt to turn out on either side by reason of relaxation, which though you reduce, yet, upon the least walking on it, the bone *slips* out again. *Wiseman.*

4. To sneak; to slink.
From her most beastly company
I gan refrain, in mind to *slip* away,
Soon as appear'd safe opportunity. *Spenser.*
When Judas saw that his host *slipt* away, he was sore troubled. *1 Mac.* ix. 7.
I'll *slip* down out of my lodging. *Dryden, Don Seb.*
Thus one tradesman *slips* away,
To give his partner fairer play. *Prior.*

5. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly.
The banks of either side seeming arms of the loving earth, that fain would embrace it, and the river a wanton nymph, which still would *slip* from it. *Sidney.*
The blessing of the lord shall *slip* from thee without doing thee any good, if thou hast not ceased from doing evil. *Bp. Taylor.*
Slipping from thy mother's eye thou went'st
Alone into the temple; there wast found
Among the gravest rabbies disputant,
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. *Milton, P. R.*
Thrice around his neck his arms he threw,
And thrice the flitting shadow *slipp'd* away,
Like winds or empty dreams that fly the day. *Dryden.*
Though with pale cheeks, wet beard, and dropping hair,
None but my Ceyx could appear so fair,
I would have strain'd him with a strict embrace;
But through my arms he *slipt*, and vanish'd from the place. *Dryden.*
When a corn *slips* out of their paws, they take hold of it again. *Addison, Spect.*
Wise men watch every opportunity, and retrieve every mispent hour which has *slipped* from them. *Rogers.*
I will impute no defect to those two years which have *slipped* by since. *Swift to Pope.*

6. To fall into fault or errour.
If he had been as you,
And you as he, you would have *slipt* like him;
But he like you would not have been so stern. *Shakspeare.*
One *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart. *Ecclus.*
An eloquent man is known far and near; but a man of understanding knoweth when he *slippeth*. *Ecclus.* xxi. 7.

7. To creep by oversight.
Some mistakes may have *slipt* into it; but others will be prevented. *Pope.*

8. To escape; to fall away out of the memory.
By the hearer it is still presumed, that if they be let *slip* for the present, what good soever they contain is lost, and that without all hope of recovery. *Hooker.*
The mathematician proceeds upon propositions he has once demonstrated; and though the demonstration may have *slipt* out of his memory, he builds upon the truth. *Addison.*
Use the most proper methods to retain the ideas you have acquired; for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*, unless some pains be taken to fix them upon the memory. *Watts.*

To SLIP. *v. a.*

1. To convey secretly.
In his officious attendance upon his mistress he tried to *slip* a powder into her drink. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

2. To lose by negligence.
You are not now to think what's best to do,
As in beginnings; but what must be done,
Being thus enter'd; and *slip* no advantage
That may secure you. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*
Let us not *slip* the occasion, whether scorn
Or satiate fury yield it from our foe. *Milton, P. L.*

One ill man may not think of the mischief he could do, or *slip* the occasion. *L'Estrange.*

To *slip* the market, when thus fairly offered, is great imprudence. *Collier.*

For watching occasions to correct others in their discourse, and not to *slip* any opportunity of shewing their talents, scholars are most blamed. *Locke.*

Thus far my author has *slipt* his first design; not a letter of what has been yet said promoting any ways the trial. *Atterbury.*

3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration.

The runners spread from the master-roots, and have little sprouts or roots to them, which, being cut four or five inches long, make excellent sets: the branches also may be *slipped* and planted. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. To escape from; to leave slily.

This bird you aim'd at, though you hit it not.
— Oh, sir, Lucentio *slipp'd* me like his greyhound,
Which runs himself, and catches for his master. *Shakspeare.*

5. To let loose.

On Eryx altars lays
A lamb new fallen to the stormy seas;
Then *slips* his haulsers, and his anchors weighs. *Dryden.*

6. To let a dog loose.

The impatient greyhound, *slipt* from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe, to course the fearful hare. *Dryden.*

7. To throw off any thing that holds one.

Forced to alight, my horse *slipped* his bridle, and ran away. *Swift.*

8. To pass over negligently.

If our author gives us a list of his doctrines, with what reason can that about indulgences be *slipped* over? *Atterbury.*

To Slip *on.* * *v. a.* [ſlepan on, Saxon, induere.] To put on rather hastily: a colloquial expression: as, to *slip on* one's clothes.

Slip. † *n. s.* [ſlipe, Sax. See the verb neuter.]

1. The act of slipping; false step.

2. Errour; mistake; fault.

There put on him
What forgeries you please: marry, none so rank
As may dishonour him.
But, sir, such wanton, wild, and usual *slips*,
As are most known to youth and liberty. *Shakspeare.*

Of the promise there made, our master hath failed us, by *slip* of memory, or injury of time. *Wotton on Architecture.*

This religious affection, which nature has implanted in man, would be the most enormous *slip* she could commit. *More.*

One casual *slip* is enough to weigh down the faithful service of a long life. *L'Estrange.*

Alonzo, mark the characters;
And if the impostor's pen have made a *slip*,
That shews it counterfeit, mark that and save me. *Dryden.*

Lighting upon a very easy *slip* I have made, in putting one seemingly indifferent word for another, that discovery opened to me this present view. *Locke.*

Any little *slip* is more conspicuous and observable in a good man's conduct than in another's, as it is not of a piece with his character. *Addison, Spect.*

3. A twig torn from the main stock.

In truth, they are fewer, when they come to be discussed by reason, than otherwise they seem, when by heat of contention they are divided into many *slips*, and of every branch an heap is made. *Hooker.*

The *slips* of their vines have been brought into Spain. *Abbot.*

Adoption strives with nature, and choice breeds
A native *slip* to us from foreign seeds. *Shakspeare.*

Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern untutor'd churl, and noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree *slip*, whose fruit thou art. *Shakspeare.*

Trees are apparelled with flowers or herbs by boring holes in their bodies, and putting into them earth holpen with muck, and setting seeds or *slips* of violets in the earth. *Bacon.*

So have I seen some tender *slip*,
Sav'd with care from winter's nip,
The pride of her carnation train,
Pluck'd up by some unheedy swain. *Milton, Ep. M. Winch.*

They are propagated not only by the seed, but many also by the root, and some by *slips* or cuttings. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. A leash or string in which a dog is held, from its being so made as to slip or become loose by relaxation of the hand.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,
Straining upon the start. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not operatively, nor effectively; as he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the *slip*, is said to hound him at the hare. *Bramhall.*

5. An escape; a desertion. I know not whether *to give the slip* be not originally taken from a dog that runs and leaves the string or *slip* in the leader's hand. Dr. Johnson. — Rather, perhaps, from *slip*, a counterfeit piece of money. See the next sense.

The more shame for her goodyship,
To give so near a friend the *slip*. *Hudibras.*

The daw did not like his companion, and gave him the *slip*, and away into the woods. *L'Estrange.*

Their explications are not your's, and will give you the *slip*. *Locke.*

6. A counterfeit piece of money; being brass covered with silver. *Steevens.*

Rom. What counterfeit did I give you?
Mer. The *slip*, sir, the *slip*. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

There are many *slips* and counterfeits:
Deceit is fruitful. *B. Jonson, Epigr.* 64.

7. A long narrow piece.

Between these eastern and western mountains lies a *slip* of lower ground, which runs across the island. *Addison.*

His master's office might have supplied blank *slips* of refuse or neglected parchment. *Warton, Rowley Enq.* p. 112.

8. The stuff found in the troughs of grindstones, on which edge-tools have been ground.

The filings of steel, and such small particles of edge-tools as are worn away upon the grindstone, commonly called *slipp*, is used to the same purpose in dying of silks. *Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. S.* p. 296.

9. A particular quantity of yarn. [*forago*, Lat.] *Barret.*

Sli'pboard. *n. s.* [*slip* and *board.*] A board sliding in grooves.

I ventured to draw back the *slipboard* on the roof, contrived on purpose to let in air. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

Sli'pknot. *n. s.* [*slip* and *knot.*] A bowknot; a knot easily untied.

They draw off so much line as is necessary, and fasten the rest upon the line-rowl with a *slipknot*, that no more line turn off. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

In large wounds a single knot first; over this a little linen compress, on which is another single knot, and then a *slipknot*, which may be loosened upon inflammation. *Sharp.*

Sli'pper, or *Slipshoe.* † *n. s.* [ſlippeꞃ, Saxon.]

1. A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily.

Fair lined *slippers* for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold. *Ralegh.*

If he went abroad too much, she'd use
To give him *slippers*, and lock up his shoes. *King.*

Thrice rung the bell, the *slipper* knock'd the ground,
And the press'd watch return'd a silver sound. *Pope.*

2. [*Crespis*, Lat.] An herb.

Sli'pper. † *adj.* [ſlipuꞃ, Saxon.] Slippery; not firm. Obsolete. Perhaps never in use but for poetical convenience. Dr. Johnson. —This may be doubted, as the word is in our old lexicography, viz. in Huloet's Dict.

A trustless state of earthly things, and *slipper* hope
Of mortal men, that swinke and sweat for nought. *Spenser*

The last is slow, or *slipper* as the slime,
Oft changing names of innocence and crime. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 310.

Sli'ppered.* *adj.* [from *slipper.*] Wearing slippers.

The lean and *slippered* pantaloon. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*
The silver-*slipper'd* virgin lightly trod.
Warton, Triumph of Isis.

Sli'pperily. *adv.* [from *slippery.*] In a slippery manner.

Sli'pperiness.† *n. s.* [from *slippery.*]

1. State or quality of being slippery; smoothness; glibness.

We do not only fall by the *slipperiness* of our tongues, but we deliberately discipline them to mischief. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The schirrus may be distinguished by its want of inflammation in the skin, its smoothness, and *slipperiness* deep in the breast. *Sharp, Surgery.*

2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.

To this all fluid *slipperinesses*, and transitory migrations, seem giddy and feathery. *Donne, Lett. to Sir H. G. Poems,* p. 283.

Let his ways be darknesses and *slipperiness.*
L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 209.

The moisture and *slipperiness* of the way at this time, added to the steepness of it, greatly encreased our labour in ascending it. *Maundrell, Trav.* p. 7.

Sli'ppery. *adj.* [ꞅlıpup, Saxon; *sliperig,* Swedish.]

1. Smooth; glib.

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and *slippery,* that the water slips off. *Mortimer.*

Oily substances only lubricate and make the bowels *slippery.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not affording firm footing.

Did you know the art o' the court,
As hard to leave as keep; whose top to climb,
Is certain falling; or so *slippery,* that
The fear's as bad as falling. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

His promise to trust to as *slippery* as ice. *Tusser.*

Their way shall be as *slippery* ways in the darkness. *Jer.* xxiii.

The *slippery* tops of human state,
The gilded pinnacles of fate. *Cowley.*

The higher they are raised, the giddier they are; the more *slippery* is their standing, and the deeper the fall. *L'Estrange.*

The highest hill is the most *slippery* place,
And fortune mocks us with a smiling face. *Denham.*

Beauty, like ice, our footing does betray;
Who can tread sure on the smooth *slippery* way? *Dryden.*

3. Hard to hold; hard to keep.

Thus surely bound, yet be not overbold,
The *slippery* god will try to loose his hold;
And various forms assume, to cheat thy sight,
And with vain images of beasts affright. *Dryden, Georg.*

4. Not standing firm.

When they fall, as being *slippery* standers,
The love that lean'd on them as *slippery* too,
Doth one pluck down another, and together
Die in the fast. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; instable.

Oh world, thy *slippery* turns! Friends now fast sworn,
Whose double bosoms seem to wear one heart,
Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal and exercise,
Are still together; who twine, as 'twere, in love
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakspeare.*

He looking down
With scorn or pity on the *slippery* state
Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate. *Denham, Sophy.*

6. Not certain in its effect.

One sure trick is better than a hundred *slippery* ones. *L'Estrange.*

7. [*Lubrique,* French.] Not chaste.

My wife is *slippery.* *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Sli'ppy.† *adj.* [from *slip.* Dr. Johnson; who calls this term a barbarous provincial word, and gives an example only from Floyer. The word is pure Saxon, ꞅlipeȝ, and also of old English usage.] Slippery; easily sliding.

From it, being moist and *slippie,* she doth slip.
Davies, Wit's Pilgrim. sign. B. 2.

The white of an egg is ropy, *slippy,* and nutritious. *Floyer.*

Sli'pshod. *adj.* [*slip* and *shod.*] Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on.

The *slipshod* 'prentice from his master's door
Had par'd the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor. *Swift.*

Sli'pslop. *n. s.* Bad liquor. A low word formed by reduplication of *slop.*

Sli'pstring.* } *n. s.* [from *slip, string,* and *thrift.*]
Sli'pthrift. } One who has loosened himself from restraint; a prodigal; a spendthrift.

Young rascals or scoundrels, rakehells, or *slipstrings.*
Cotgrave, in V. Marmaille.

Thus it is in the house of prodigals, drinking *slipthrifts,* and Belials. *Granger on Eccles.* (1621,) p. 273.

Slish. *n. s.* A low word formed by reduplicating *slash.*

What! this a sleeve?
Here's snip and nip, and *slish* and slash,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop. *Shakspeare.*

To SLIT.† *v. a.* pret. and part. *slit* and *slitted.* [ꞅlıtan, Saxon; *slita,* Icel.]

1. To cut longwise.

To make plants medicinable, *slit* the root, and infuse into it the medicine, as hellebore, opium, scammony, and then bind it up. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The deers of Arginusa had their ears divided, occasioned at first by *slitting* the ears. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Had it hit
The upper part of him, the blow
Had *slit,* as sure as that below. *Hudibras.*

We *slit* the preternatural body open. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

A liberty might be left to the judges to inflict death, or some notorious mark, by *slitting* the nose, or brands upon the cheeks. *Temple.*

If a tinned or plated body, which, being of an even thickness, appears all over of an uniform colour, should be *slit* into threads, or broken into fragments of the same thickness with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or fragment should not keep its colour. *Newton, Opt.*

He took a freak
To *slit* my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*

2. To cut in general.

Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred shears,
And *slits* the thin-spun life. *Milton, Lycidas.*

Slit. *n. s.* [ꞅlıt, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening.

In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineth a low vault, and at the end of that a round house of stone; and in the brick conduit there is a window, and in the round house a *slit* or rift of some little breadth: if you cry out in the rift, it will make a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon.*

Where the tender rinds of trees disclose
Their shooting gems, a swelling knot there grows:
Just in that place a narrow *slit* we make,
Then other buds from bearing trees we take;
Inserted thus, the wounded rind we close. *Dryden.*

I found, by looking through a *slit* or oblong hole, which was narrower than the pupil of my eyes, and held close to it parallel to the prisms, I could see the circles much distincter, and visible to a far greater number, than otherwise. *Newton.*

Sli'tter.* *n. s.* [from *slit.*] One who cuts or slashes.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

To SLIVE.† } *v. a.* [ꞅlıfan, Saxon. To *slive* or
To SLI'VER. } rive asunder is in the old Prompt. Parv.]

1. To split; to divide longwise; to tear off longwise.

Liver of blaspheming Jew,
Gall of goat, and slips of yew,
Sliver'd in the moon's eclipse. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. To cut or cleave in general.

To SLIVE.✱ *v. n.* [*slæver*, Dan. to creep.] To sneak. Pegge calls a *sliving* fellow one who, in our northern dialect, loiters about with a bad intent. *Sliverly* and *sliven* thus denote crafty, idle, lazy, as applied to persons. See Ray and Grose.

SLI'VER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Sliver*, in Scotland, still denotes a slice cut off: as, he took a large *sliver* of the beef, Dr. Johnson says; and he might have added, that the same expression is no uncommon English one; especially in the north. But it is confirmed as an old English word by Chaucer.

He all whole, of of him *slivere*.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. iii. 1015.

There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weed
Clamb'ring to hang, an envious *sliver* broke,
When down her weedy coronet and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

SLOATS. *n. s.* Of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey.*

To SLO'BBER.✱ *v. a.* [*slobberen*, Teut.] To slaver; to spill upon; to slabber. See *To* SLABBER.

SLO'BBER.† *n. s.* Slaver; liquor spilled.

SLO'BBERER.✱ *n. s.* [from *slobber.*] A slovenly farmer. Norfolk. *Grose.*

SLO'BBERY.✱ *adj.* [*slobberen*, Teut. laxum sive flaccidum esse.] Moist; dank; floody.

I will sell my dukedom,
To buy a *slobbery* and dirty farm
In that nook-shotten isle of Albion. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
Slobbery weather. *Swift, Lett.*

To SLOCK.† } *v. n.* [*slockna*, Su. Goth. *sloecka*, Icel.]
To SLO'CKEN. } To slake; to quench. *Slocken* is our northern word.

SLOE. *n. s.* [ꞅla, Saxon; *slee*, Danish.] The fruit of the blackthorn, a small wild plum.

The fair pomegranate might adorn the pine,
The grape the bramble, and the *sloe* the vine. *Blackmore.*

When you fell your underwoods, sow haws and *sloes* in them, and they will furnish you, without doing of your woods any hurt. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

SLOOM, or *Sloum.*✱ *n. s.* [Teut. *sluymen*, leviter dormire. Kilian. Sax. ꞅlumeꞃuan.] A gentle sleep or slumber. North. *Grose.*

SLOO'MY.✱ *adj.* [*lome*, Teut. tardus, piger.] Sluggish; slow. *Skinner.*

SLOOP.† *n. s.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] A small ship, commonly (but not always) with only one mast.

To SLOP.† *v. a.* [from *lap*, *lop*, *slop.*]

1. To drink grossly and greedily.
2. [perhaps from *slip.*] To soil by letting water or other liquor fall.

SLOP.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Mean and vile liquor of any kind. Generally some nauseous or useless medicinal liquor.

The sick husband here wanted for neither *slops* nor doctors.
L'Estrange.

But thou, whatever *slops* she will have bought,
Be thankful. *Dryden, Juv.*

2. Soil or spot made by water or other liquors fallen upon the place.

SLOP.† *n. s.* [probably from the Sax. ꞅlopen, loose; to-ꞅlupen, relaxatus. Dr. Johnson has referred it to *sloove*, Dutch, a covering; mentioning at the same time ꞅlop, as a Saxon word, but without any interpretation. The word was formerly used in the singular number: as in Chaucer, "His overest *sloppe* is not worth a mite," Chan. Yem. Prol. And in Barret's Alv. 1580. "A *slop* or an over stock:" applied to female dress also; as *slops* had before been by Huloet, and as that word is used in our Homilies.]

1. Trowsers; large and loose breeches; drawers.

So were the daughters of Sion — mincing as they went, &c. In that day shall the Lord take away the ornament of the slippers, and the cawles, and the round attires, and the sweet balls, and the bracelets, and the attires of the head, and the *sloppes*. *Homily against Excess of Apparel.*

What said master Dombledon about the satin for my short cloak and *slops*? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

Six great *slops*,
Bigger than three Dutch hoys! *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

2. Ready-made clothes. See SLOP-SELLER.

SLOP-SELLER.✱ *n. s.* [*slop* and *seller.*] One who sells ready-made clothes.

The *slop-seller* is a person crept into the navy, I mean to monopolize the vending of clothing only, but since the restoration of king Charles the second; nor then, but by degrees, as he could make interest, and have interest in the affair. *Maydman, Naval Speculat.* (1691,) p. 129.

SLOP-SHOP.✱ *n. s.* [*slop* and *shop.*] Place where ready-made clothes are sold.

SLOPE.† *adj.* [This word is not derived from any satisfactory original. Junius omits it: Skinner derives it from *slap*, lax, Dutch; and derives it from the curve of a loose rope. Perhaps its original may be latent in *loopen*, Dutch, to run, *slope* being easy to the runner. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Tooke calls it the past participle of the Sax. ꞅlipan, *to slip*. Serenius refers it to the Su. Goth. *slaepa*, "obliquè et indirectè ferri."] Oblique; not perpendicular. It is generally used of acclivity or declivity; forming an angle greater or less with the plane of the horizon.

Where there is a greater quantity of water, and space enough, the water moveth with a *sloper* rise and fall. *Bacon.*

Murmuring waters fall
Down the *slope* hills, dispers'd, or in a lake,
That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd
Her crystal mirror holds, unite their streams. *Milton, P. L.*

SLOPE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.
2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity.

Growing upon *slopes* is caused for that moss, as it cometh of moisture, so the water must but slide, not be in a pool. *Bacon.*

My lord advances with majestick mien,
And when up ten steep *slopes* you've dragg'd your thighs,
Just at his study door he'll bless your eyes. *Pope.*

SLOPE. *adv.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Uriel
Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now rais'd
Bore him *slope* downward to the sun, now fall'n. *Milton, P. L.*

To SLOPE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely.

Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,
Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*
Their heads to their foundations. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

On each hand the flames,
Driv'n backward, *slope* their pointing spires, and rowl'd
In billows, leave i' the midst a horrid vale. *Milton, P. L.*

The star, that rose at evening bright,
Toward heaven's descent had *slop'd* his westering wheel.
Milton, P. L.

All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora dawn'd, and Phœbus shin'd in vain:
Nor till oblique he *slop'd* his evening ray,
Had Somnus dry'd the balmy dews away. *Pope, Odyss.*

To Slope. *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction.

Betwixt the midst and these the gods assign'd
Two habitable seats for human kind;
And cross their limits cut a *sloping* way,
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway. *Dryden.*

There is a handsome work of piles made *sloping* athwart the river, to stop the trees which are cut down, and cast into the river. *Brown, Trav.*

Upstarts a palace, lo! the obedient base
Slopes at its foot, the woods its sides embrace. *Pope.*

There is a strait hole in every ant's nest half an inch deep; and then it goes down *sloping* into a place where they have their magazine. *Addison, Spect.*

On the south aspect of a *sloping* hill,
Whose skirts mean'd'ring Peneus washes still,
Our pious labourer pass'd his youthful days
In peace and charity, in pray'r and praise. *Harte.*

Slo'peness. *n. s.* [from *slope.*] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularity.

The Italians give the cover a graceful pendence of *slopeness*, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two shall serve for the elevation of the highest ridge. *Wotton on Architecture.*

Slo'pewise. *adj.* [*slope* and *wise.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

The Wear is a frith, reaching *slopewise* through the Ose from the land to low-water mark, and having in it a bent or cod with an eye-hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, forsaken by the water, and left dry on the Ose. *Carew.*

Slo'pingly. *adv.* [from *sloping.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

These atoms do not descend always perpendicularly, but sometimes *slopingly*. *Digby on the Soul.*

Slo'ppy. *adj.* [from *slop.*] Miry and wet: perhaps rather *slabby*. See Slab.

To Slot.† *v. a.* [*sluta*, Swed. to shut, applied to a door; *sluyten*, Teut. the same, from *slot*, a bolt.] To strike or clash hard; to slam: as, to *slot* a door. A Lincolnshire word, according to Ray.

Slot.† *n. s.* [*slod*, Iceland. vestigia ferarum in nive. Lye, and Serenius. Saxon, ſlætinge, vestigia ferarum. Mr. Tooke pronounces *slot* the past participle of the Sax. ſlitan, to slit. As *slot* is the print of the hoof upon the ground, this derivation seems just. Drayton, in the following passage, explains *slot* in the margin by "the tract of the foote."] The track of a deer. Milton uses it for track discoverable by the scent.

Often from his [the hart's] feed
The dogs of him do find, or thorough skilful heed
The huntsman by his *slot*, or breaking earth, perceives,
Where he hath gone to lodge. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

He leaves the noisome stench of his rude *slot* behind him. *Milton, Colasterion.*

SLOTH.† *n. s.* [ſlæpð, ſlepð, Saxon. It might therefore be not improperly written *sloath*, but that it seems better to regard the orthography of the primitive *slow*. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Tooke considers *sloth* as the third person singular of the verb ſlapan, to slow or make slow; i. e. that which *sloweth*. Our word was anciently written *slowth*, and also *slouth*.]

1. Slowness; tardiness.

These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor
This dilatory *sloth* and tricks of Rome. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

2. Laziness; sluggishness; idleness.

False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand,
Hog in *sloth*, fox in stealth. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

They change their course to pleasure, ease, and *sloth*. *Milton.*

Industry approach'd,
And rous'd him from his miserable *sloth*. *Thomson, Autumn.*

3. An animal.

The *sloth* is an animal of so slow a motion, that he will be three or four days at least in climbing up and coming down a tree; and to go the length of fifty paces on plain ground, requires a whole day. *Grew.*

To Sloth.* *v. n.* [See Sloth.] To slug; to lie idle. Obsolete. *Prompt. Parv.*

Some time he *sloutheth* on a daie,
That he never after gete maie. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.

Slo'thful. *adj.* [*sloth* and *full.*] Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion.

He that is *slothful* in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster. *Prov.* xviii. 9.

The desire of the *slothful* killeth him; for his hands refuse to labour. *Prov.* xxi. 25.

To vice industrious; but to nobler deeds
Timorous and *slothful*. *Milton, P. L.*

Flora commands those nymphs and knights,
Who liv'd in *slothful* ease and loose delights,
Who never acts of honour durst pursue,
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all untrue. *Dryden.*

The very soul of the *slothful* does effectually but lie drowsing in his body, and the whole man is totally given up to his senses. *L'Estrange.*

Another is deaf to all the motives to piety, by indulging an idle, *slothful* temper. *Law.*

Slo'thfully. *adv.* [from *slothful.*] Idly; lazily; with sloth.

Slo'thfulness. *n. s.* [from *slothful.*] Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inactivity.

To trust to labour without prayer, argueth impiety and prophaneness; it maketh light of the providence of God: and although it be not the intent of a religious mind, yet it is the fault of those men whose religion wanteth light of a mature judgement to direct it, when we join with our prayer *slothfulness* and neglect of convenient labour. *Hooker.*

Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep, and an idle soul shall suffer hunger. *Prov.* xix. 15.

Slo'ttery.* *adj.* [*slodderen*, Teut. flaccescere.]

1. Squalid; dirty; untrimmed. Mr. Tyrwhitt reads *flotery* in the following passage, and explains it by *floating*, as hair dishevelled may be said to float upon the air. Mr. Urry and Mr. Warton both read *slotery*. The Italian *rabbuffata*, which Mr. Tyrwhitt cites, certainly means *dishevelled*, but also *shagged* or rough.

Palamon
With *slotery* berde, and ruggy ashy heres,
In clothes black. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

2. Foul; wet: as, *slottery* weather: a Cornish expression. *Pryce, Corn. Gramm.*

SLOUCH.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson gives the Danish *sloff*, stupid, as the origin. Mr. Tooke calls it the Sax. past participle ſlæc, (meaning *slack* or *slow*,) from ſleacian, tardare. Serenius gives "*slok*, Sueth. homo vagus et negligens; *sloka*, propendere, caput demittere." This is in unison with our ancient usage of the word, viz. that of a lubber, a lazy fellow. See Sherwood in V. Slouch, and Cotgrave.]

1. An idle fellow; one who is stupid, heavy, or clownish.

No weather pleaseth: — it is colde; therefore the *slouch* will not plow: it raineth; the land will be too heavy! *Granger on Eccles.* (1621,) p. 295.

A foul, great, stooping *slouch* with heavy eyes. *More, Life of the Soul*, iii. 8.

Begin thy carrols then, thou vaunting *slouch;*
Be thine the oaken staff, or mine the pouch. *Gay.*

2. A downcast look; a depression of the head; an ungainly, clownish gait or manner.

Our doctor has every quality which can make a man useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of *slouch* in his walk. *Swift.*

To SLOUCH.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcast clownish look, gait, or manner.

The awkward, negligent, clumsy, and *slouching* manner of a booby. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

To SLOUCH.* *v. a.* To depress; to press down: as, to *slouch* the hat.

SLO'VEN.† *n. s.* [*sloef*, Dutch; *yslyvn*, Welsh, nasty, shabby. Dr. Johnson. — *Slowen*, *slouen*, *sloven*, the past participle of the Sax. ſlapian, to slow, make slow, or cause to be slow. Mr. H. Tooke.] A man indecently negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dressed.

The ministers came to church in handsome holiday apparel, and that himself did not think them bound by the law of God to go like *slovens.* *Hooker.*

Affect in things about thee cleanliness,
That all may gladly board thee as a flower:
Slovens take up their stock of noisomeness
Beforehand, and anticipate their last hour. *Herbert.*

You laugh, half beau, half *sloven* if I stand;
My wig half powder, and all snuff my band. *Pope.*

Their methods various, but alike their aim:
The *sloven* and the fopling are the same. *Young.*

SLO'VENLINESS.† *n. s.* [from *slovenly.*]

1. Indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness.

Slovenliness is the worst sign of a hard student, and civility the best exercise of the remiss; yet not to be exact in the phrase of compliment, or gestures of courtesy. *Wotton.*

'Tis possible for Diogenes his cynical *slovenliness* to trample on Plato's splendid garments with more pride than Plato wore them. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 104.

2. Any negligence or carelessness.

Whether the multitudes of sects, and professed *slovenliness* in God's service, (in too many,) have not been guilty of the increase of profaneness amongst us.
Bp. Hall, Def. of the Humble Remonstr. § 16.

Vander Cabel seems to have been a careless artist; and discovers great *slovenliness* in many of his works; but in those which he has studied, and carefully executed, there is great beauty. *Gilpin, Ess. on Prints*, p. 115.

SLO'VENLY.† *adj.* [from *sloven.*] Negligent of dress; negligent of neatness; not neat; not cleanly; coarse.

That *slovenly* cynick. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 256.

Our reverential fear of the God of heaven calls us to eschew all sordid incuriousness, and *slovenly* neglect, in his immediate services. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 258.

A *slovenly* wincer of a confutation.
Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.

Æsop at last found out a *slovenly* lazy fellow, lolling at his ease, as if he had nothing to do. *L'Estrange.*

SLO'VENLY. *adv.* [from *sloven.*] In a coarse inelegant manner.

As I hang my clothes on somewhat *slovenly*, I no sooner went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope.*

SLO'VENRY. *n. s.* [from *sloven.*] Dirtiness; want of neatness.

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd
With rainy marching in the painful field:
There's not a piece of feather in our host,
And time hath worn us into *slovenry.* *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

SLOUGH.† *n. s.* [ſloȝ, Saxon; the past participle of ſleacian, ſleacȝian, to slow or cause to be slow; *ch* being changed into *gh*; ſloȝ, i. e. *slow* (water). Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt.

The Scots were in a fallow field, whereinto the English could not enter, but over a cross ditch and a *slough;* in passing whereof many of the English horse were plunged, and some mired. *Hayward.*

The ways being foul, twenty to one,
He's here stuck in a *slough*, and overthrown.
Milton, Ep. on Hobson.

A carter had laid his waggon fast in a *slough.* *L'Estrange.*

2. The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation. [perhaps from *sleek.* Neither Dr. Johnson, nor other lexicographers, give an etymon of this meaning.]

Thy fates open their hands, let thy blood and spirit embrace them; and to inure thyself to what thou art like to be, cast thy humble *slough*, and appear fresh. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

When the mind is quicken'd,
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move,
With casted *slough* and fresh legerity. *Shakspeare.*

Oh let not sleep my closing eyes invade
In open plains, or in the secret shade,
When he, renew'd in all the speckl'd pride
Of pompous youth, has cast his *slough* aside;
And in his Summer liv'ry rolls along,
Erect and brandishing his forky tongue. *Dryden.*

The *slough* of an English viper, that is, the cuticula, they cast off twice every year, at spring and fall: the separation begins at the head, and is finished in twenty-four hours. *Grew.*

The body, which we leave behind in this visible world, is as the womb or *slough* from whence we issue, and are born into the other. *Grew, Cosmol.*

3. It is used by Shakspeare simply for the skin.

As the snake, roll'd in a flowery bank,
With shining checker'd *slough*, doth sting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

4. The part that separates from a foul sore.

At the next dressing I found a *slough* come away with the dressings, which was the sordes. *Wiseman on Ulcers.*

To SLOUGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To part from the sound flesh. A chirurgical term.

SLO'UGHY. *adj.* [from *slough.*] Miry; boggy; muddy.

That custom should not be allowed, of cutting scraws in low grounds *sloughy* underneath, which turn into bog. *Swift.*

SLOW.† *adj.* [ſlap, ſlaep, Saxon, which Mr. Tooke considers as the past participle, of ſleacian. Dr. Johnson notices the ancient Frisick *sleeuw:* to which may be added the Swed. *sloc*, and Icel. *sliour.*]

1. Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity.

Me thou think'st not *slow*,
Who since the morning-hour set out from heaven,
Where God resides, and on mid-day arriv'd
In Eden, distance inexpressible. *Milton, P. L.*

Where the motion is so *slow* as not to supply a constant train of fresh ideas to the senses, the sense of motion is lost. *Locke.*

2. Late; not happening in a short time.

These changes in the heav'ns, though *slow*, produc'd
Like change on sea and land. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick.

I am *slow* of speech, and a *slow* tongue. *Exod.* iv. 10.

Mine ear shall not be *slow*, mine eye not shut. *Milton, P. L.*

The *slow* of speech make in dreams unpremeditated harangues, or converse readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with. *Addison.*

For though in dreadful whirls we hung
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not *slow* to hear,
Nor impotent to save. *Addison.*

4. Dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish.

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not *slow*
To guard their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

5. Not hasty; acting with deliberation; not vehement.

The Lord is merciful, and *slow* to anger. *Common Prayer.*
He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding. *Prov.*
The politick and wise
Are sly *slow* things with circumspective eyes. *Pope.*

6. Dull; heavy in wit.

The blockhead is a *slow* worm. *Pope.*

SLOW, in composition, is an adverb, *slowly.*

This *slow*-pac'd soul, which late did cleave
T' a body, and went but by the body's leave,
Twenty perchance or thirty mile a day,
Dispatches in a minute all the way
'Twixt heaven and earth. *Donne.*
To the shame of *slow*-endeavouring art
Thy easy numbers flow. *Milton, Ep. on Shakspeare.*
This day's death denounc'd, if ought I see,
Will prove no sudden, but a *slow*-pac'd evil,
A long day's dying to augment our pain. *Milton, P. L.*
For eight *slow*-circling years by tempests tost. *Pope.*
Some demon urg'd
T' explore the fraud with guile oppos'd to guile,
Slow-pacing thrice around the insidious pile. *Pope.*

To SLOW.† *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatoriness; to delay; to procrastinate. Not now in use.

Now do you know the reason of this haste?
— I would I knew not why it should be *slow'd.* *Shakspeare.*
Will you overflow
The fields, thereby my march to *slow?*
Sir A. Gorges, Transl. of Lucan, B. 2.

SLOW.* *n. s.* [ꞅlıp, Saxon, tinea.] A moth. Obsolete. "It is a *slowe.*" Chaucer, Rom. R. 4751.

SLO'WBACK.* *n. s.* [from *slow.*] A lubber; an idle fellow. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

The *slowbacks* and lazie bones will none of this.
Favour, Antiq. Tr. over Noveltie, (1619,) p. 63.

SLO'WLY.† *adv.* [from *slow*; Sax. ꞅlaulıce.]

1. Not speedily; not with celerity; not with velocity.

The gnome rejoicing bears her gifts away,
Spreads his black wings, and *slowly* mounts to day. *Pope.*

2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time.

The poor remnant of human seed peopled their country again *slowly* by little and little. *Bacon.*
Our fathers bent their baneful industry
To check a monarchy that *slowly* grew;
But did not France or Holland's fate foresee,
Whose rising power to swift dominion flew. *Dryden.*
We oft our *slowly* growing works impart,
While images reflect from art to art. *Pope.*

3. Not hastily; not rashly: as, he determines *slowly.*

4. Not promptly; not readily: as, he learns *slowly.*

5. Tardily; sluggishly.

The chapel of St. Laurence advances so very *slowly,* that 'tis not impossible but the family of Medicis may be extinct before their burial-place is finished. *Addison on Italy.*

SLO'WNESS. *n. s.* [from *slow.*]

1. Smallness of motion; not speed; want of velocity; absence of celerity or swiftness.

Providence hath confined these human arts, that what any invention hath in the strength of its motion, is abated in the *slowness* of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary quickness of its motion, must be allowed for in the great strength that is required unto it. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*
Motion is the absolute mode of a body, but swiftness or *slowness* are relative ideas. *Watts.*

2. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; not quickness.

Tyrants use what art they can to increase the *slowness* of death. *Hooker.*

3. Dulness to admit conviction or affection.

Christ would not heal their infirmities, because of the hardness and *slowness* of their hearts, in that they believed him not. *Bentley, Serm.*

4. Want of promptness; want of readiness.

5. Deliberation; cool delay.

6. Dilatoriness; procrastination.

SLO'WWORM.† *n. s.* [ꞅlap-pyꞃm, Saxon.] The blind worm; a small kind of viper, not mortal, scarcely venomous.

Though we have found formed snakes in the belly of the cæcilia, or *slowworm,* yet may the viper emphatically bear the name. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To SLU'BBER.† *v. a.* [Probably from *lubber.* Dr. Johnson. — Scano-Goth. *slobbert,* homo sordidus et negligens. Exiguâ vocalium mutatione ita fortè dictum à Sueth. *slurfwa,* perfunctoriè agere. Serenius. See also Widegren, Su. Lex. in V. SLURFVA: To slubber a thing over, &c.]

1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry.

Nature shewed she doth not like men, who *slubber* up matters of mean account. *Sidney.*
Bassanio told him, he would make some speed
Of his return: he answer'd, Do not so,
Slubber not business for my sake. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
As they are *slubbered* over, the malignity that remains will show itself in some chronick disease. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. To stain; to daub. [This seems to be from *slobber, slabber,* or *slaver.*]

You must be content to *slubber* the gloss of your new fortunes with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition.
Shakspeare, Othello.
O love, how sweet thou look'st now, and how gentle!
I should have *slubber'd* thee, and stain'd thy beauty.
Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.
Lady, I ask your pardon, whose virtue I have
Slubbered with my tongue. *Beaum. and Fl. Cup. Revenge.*

3. To cover coarsely or carelessly. This is now not in use, otherwise than as a low colloquial word.

A man of secret ambitious ends of his own, and of proportionate counsels, smothered under the habit of a scholar, and *slubbered* over with a certain rude and clownish fashion, that had the semblance of integrity. *Wotton, Parallel.*

To SLU'BBER.* *v. n.* To be in a hurry; to move with hurry.

The main danger is the making too much haste, or a *slubbering* speed. *More, Song of the Soul, Notes,* p. 368.
Which answers are to be done not in a huddling or *slubbering* fashion. *Herbert, Country Parson,* ch. 6.

SLU'BBERDEGULLION. *n. s.* [I suppose a cant word without derivation.] A paltry, dirty, sorry wretch.

Quoth she, although thou hast deserv'd,
Base *slubberdegullion,* to be serv'd
As thou didst vow to deal with me,
If thou hadst got the victory. *Hudibras.*

SLU'BBERINGLY.* *adv.* [from *slubber.*] In an imperfect or slovenly manner.

And *slubberingly* patch up some slight and shallow rhime.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 21.

SLUDGE. *n. s.* [I suppose from ꞅloꝫ, slough, Saxon.] Mire; dirt mixed with water.

The earth I made a mere soft *sludge* or mud. *Mortimer.*

SLUG.† *n. s.* [*slug,* Danish, and *slock,* Dutch, signify a glutton, and thence one that has the sloth of a glutton. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Tooke refers *slug,* the reptile, to ꞅloꝫ, Sax. *slow,* the past participle of ꞅleacꝫıan, tardare, to slow, to make or cause to be slow; and it may thus be applied to the first and second definitions.]

1. An idler; a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy wretch.

Fie, what a *slug* is Hastings, that he comes not! *Shakspeare.*
Why stand'st thou peeping here? thou great *slug*, forward!
Beaum. and Fl. Wild-Goose Chase.

As for all other sorts of the Turks, both foot and horse, they are but *slugs*. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 183.

2. An hindrance; an obstruction.

Usury dulls and damps all improvements, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for this *slug*. *Bacon, Ess.* 41.

3. A kind of slow creeping snail.

We must ascribe it to the brutes, not excepting the most stupid of them, the *slug* and the beetle.
Search, Freewill, &c. p. 47.

4. [ꞅlecꞅ, a hammerhead, Saxon.]. A cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.

Shooting arrows dipt in poison, and discharging *slugs* against our neighbour's reputation. *Barrow, Serm.* i. 356.

When fractures are made with bullets or *slugs*, there the scalp and cranium are driven in together. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

As forc'd from wind-guns, lead itself can fly,
And ponderous *slugs* cut swiftly through the sky. *Pope.*

To SLUG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move slowly.

All he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame,
To *slug* in sloth and sensual delights,
And end their days with irrenowned shame. *Spenser, F. Q.*

He lay not all night *slugging* in a cabin under his mantle, but used commonly to keep others waking to defend their lives.
Spenser on Ireland.

One went *sluggish* on with a thousand cares. *L'Estrange.*

To SLUG.✱ *v. a.* To make sluggish.

It worsens and *slugs* the most learned.
Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 1,

SLUG-*a-bed*.✱ *n. s.* One who is fond of lying in bed; a drone. *Sherwood.*

Why, lady! fie, you *slug-a-bed!* —
What, not a word? *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

SLU'GGARD. *n. s.* [from *slug*.] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow.

Cry mercy, lords, and watchful gentlemen,
That you have ta'en a tardy *sluggard* here.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

This mightier sound shall make
The dead to rise,
And open tombs and open eyes,
To the long *sluggards* of five thousand years. *Cowley.*

Up, up, says Avarice; thou snor'st again,
Stretchest thy limbs, and yawn'st, but all in vain:
The tyrant Lucre no denial takes;
At his command the unwilling *sluggard* wakes. *Dryden.*

SLU'GGARD.✱ *adj.* Lazy; sluggish.

Sprightly May commands our youth to keep
The vigils of her night, and breaks their *sluggard* sleep.
Dryden.

To SLU'GGARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *sluggard*.] To make idle; to make dronish.

Rather see the wonders of the world abroad,
Than, living dully *sluggardiz'd* at home,
Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness. *Shakspeare.*

SLU'GGISH.† *adj.* [from *slug*. Dr. Johnson. — Our old adjective was *slug*, and *sluggy*. See Huloet. And also SLUGGY.] Dull; drowsy; lazy; slothful; idle; insipid; slow; inactive; inert.

Sluggish idleness, the nurse of sin,
Upon a slothful ass he chose to ride. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The dull billows, thick as troubled mire,
Whom neither wind out of their seat could force,
Nor tides did drive out of their *sluggish* source. *Spenser, F. Q.*

One, bolder than the rest,
With his broad sword provok'd the *sluggish* beast. *Waller.*

Matter, being impotent, *sluggish*, and inactive, hath no power to stir or move itself. *Woodward.*

SLU'GGISHLY.† *adv.* [from *sluggish*.] Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; slowly.

That they might not come *sluggishly* to possess what others had won for them. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 3.

SLU'GGISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *sluggish*.] Dulness; sloth; laziness; idleness; inertness.

The most of mankind are inclined by her thither, if they would take the pains; no less than birds to fly, and horses to run: which if they lose, it is thro' their own *sluggishness*, and by that means become her prodigies, not her children.
B. Jonson.

It is of great moment to teach the mind to shake off its *sluggishness*, and vigorously employ itself about what reason shall direct. *Locke.*

SLU'GGY.✱ *adj.* [from *slug*.] Sluggish. See the Prompt. Parv. It is once used by Chaucer.

SLUICE.† *n. s.* [*sluyse*, Dutch; *escluse*, French; *sclusa*, Italian; from *clausus*, Latin, shut up: "*slusa* pro *clausura*, in lege Salica Francorum." Kilian.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water.

Two other precious drops that ready stood,
Each in their crystal *sluice*, he ere they fell
Kiss'd, as the gracious signs of sweet remorse,
And pious awe, that fear'd to have offended. *Milton, P. L.*

Divine Alpheus, who, by secret *sluice*,
Stole under seas to meet his Arethuse. *Milton, Arcades.*

If we receive them all, they were more than seven; if only the natural *sluices*, they were fewer. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

As waters from her *sluices*, flow'd
Unbounded sorrow from her eyes. *Prior.*

Each *sluice* of affluent fortune open'd soon,
And wealth flow'd in at morning, night and noon. *Harte.*

To SLUICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates.

Like a traitor coward,
Sluic'd out his inn'cent soul through streams of blood.
Shakspeare.

Veins of liquid ore *sluic'd* from the lake. *Milton, P. L.*

You wrong me, if you think I'll sell one drop
Within these veins for pageants; but let honour
Call for my blood, I'll *sluice* it into streams;
Turn fortune loose again to my pursuit,
And let me hunt her through embattl'd foes
In dusty plains; there will I be the first. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

SLU'ICY. *adj.* [from *sluice*.] Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.

And oft whole sheets descend of *sluicy* rain,
Suck'd by the spongy clouds from off the main;
The lofty skies at once come pouring down,
The promis'd crop and golden labours drown. *Dryden.*

To SLUMBER.† *v. n.* [ꞅlumeꞃian, Saxon; *sluymeren*, Dutch; after which form our word was anciently written, viz. "To *slomeryn*, dormito." Prompt. Parv.]

1. To sleep lightly; to be not awake nor in profound sleep.

He that keepeth Israel shall neither *slumber* nor sleep.
Psalms.

Conscience wakes despair that *slumber'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To sleep; to repose. *Sleep* and *slumber* are often confounded.

Have ye chosen this place,
After the toil of battle, to repose
Your wearied virtue, for the use you find
To *slumber* here? *Milton, P. L.*

3. To be in a state of negligence and supineness.

Why *slumbers* Pope, who leads the tuneful train,
Nor hears that virtue which he loves complain? *Young.*

To SLU'MBER.† *v. a.*

1. To lay to sleep.

To *slumber* his conscience in the doing, he [Felton] studied other incentives. *Wotton, Life of D. of Buckingham.*

2. To stupify; to stun.

Then up he took the *slumber'd* senseless corse,
And ere he could out of his swoon awake,
Him to his castle brought. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To honest a deed after it was done, or to *slumber* his conscience in the doing, he studied other incentives. *Wotton.*

SLU'MBER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Light sleep; sleep not profound.

And for his dreams, I wonder he's so fond
To trust the mock'ry of unquiet *slumbers.* *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

From carelessness it shall fall into *slumber*, and from a *slumber* it shall settle into a deep and long sleep; till at last, perhaps, it shall sleep itself into a lethargy, and that such an one that nothing but hell and judgment shall awaken it. *South.*

Labour and rest that equal periods keep;
Obedient *slumbers* that can wake and weep. *Pope.*

2. Sleep; repose.

Boy! Lucius! fast asleep? It is no matter;
Enjoy the honey-heavy dew of *slumber.* *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Ev'n lust and envy sleep, but love denies
Rest to my soul, and *slumber* to my eyes:
Three days I promis'd to attend my doom,
And two long days and nights are yet to come. *Dryden.*

SLU'MBERER.* *n. s.* [from *slumber*; Sax. ꞅlumeꞃe.]

One who slumbers.

A *slumberer* stretching on his bed. *Donne, Poems*, p. 298.

SLU'MBERING.* *n. s.* [from *slumber.*] State of repose.

God speaketh, yet man perceiveth it not: in a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon men, in *slumberings* upon the bed. *Job*, xxxiii. 15.

SLU'MBEROUS. }
SLU'MBERY. } *adj.* [from *slumber.*]

Inviting to sleep; soporiferous; causing sleep.

The timely dew of sleep,
Now falling with soft *slumberous* weight, inclines
Our eyelids. *Milton, P. L.*

While pensive in the silent *slumberous* shade,
Sleep's gentle pow'rs her drooping eyes invade;
Minerva, life-like, on embodied air
Impress'd the form of Iphthema. *Pope, Odyss.*

There every eye with *slumberous* chains she bound,
And dash'd the flowing goblets to the ground. *Pope.*

2. Sleepy; not waking.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching: in this *slumbery* agitation, what have you heard her say? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

SLUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *sling.*

SLUNK. The preterite and participle passive of *slink.*

Silence accompany'd; for beast, and bird,
They to their grassy couch, these to their nests,
Were *slunk.* *Milton, P. L.*

To **SLUR.**† *v. a.* [*slorig*, Teut. nasty; *sloore*, a slut. Dr. Johnson. — We had formerly the word *slory*, to make filthy, to sully, to which Kilian refers, and which Junius notices. It then became *slurry*, as in Sherwood's dictionary; and lastly, *slur.*]

1. To sully; to soil; to contaminate.

They impudently *slur* the gospel, in making it no better than a romantical legend. *Cudworth, Serm.* p. 73.

2. To pass lightly; to balk; to miss.

He [Christ] coming into the world on purpose to slight and *slur* that, which is of the greatest esteem and sweetest relish with the natural man. *More, Myst. of Godliness*, B. 4. Ch. 1.

The atheists laugh in their sleeves, and not a little triumph to see the cause of Theism thus betrayed by its professed friends, and the grand argument *slurred* by them, and so their work done to their hands. *Cudworth.*

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes, he *slurs* his crimes;
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor,
And took but with intention to restore. *Dryden.*

3. To cheat; to trick.

What was the publick faith found out for,
But to *slur* men of what they fought for? *Hudibras.*

Come, seven's the main,
Cries Ganymede; the usual trick:
Seven, *slur* a six; eleven a nick. *Prior*

SLUR.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint reproach; slight disgrace.

Here's an ape made a king for shewing tricks; and the fox is then to put a *slur* upon him, in exposing him for sport to the scorn of the people. *L'Estrange.*

No one can rely upon such an one, either with safety to his affairs, or without a *slur* to his reputation; since he that trusts a knave has no other recompence, but to be accounted a fool for his pains. *South, Serm.*

2. Trick.

All the politicks of the great
Are like the cunning of a cheat,
That lets his false dice freely run,
And trusts them to themselves alone;
But never lets a true one stir
Without some fing'ring trick or *slur.* *Butler, Rem.*

3. [In musick.] A mark denoting a connection of one note with another.

SLUT.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson refers to the Teut. *slodde*, sordida et inculta mulier; Dr. Jamieson, to the same, and also to *slet*, in the same language, mulier ignava. Mr. Tooke considers it as the past participle of ꞅlapan, to slow; *slowed, slow'd, sloud, slout, slut*; and observes that the word was formerly applied to males; which seems to have continued long after the time in which he has noticed that usage: Hence in our Homilies, "*Men*, when they intend to have their friends or neighbours to come to their houses to eat or drink with them, — will have their houses to be clean and fine, lest they should be counted *sluttish*, or little to regard their friends." Hom. for repairing the Church.]

1. A dirty person; now confined to a dirty woman.

Among these other of *sloutes* kinde
Whiche all labour set behinde,
And hateth all besiness,
There is yet one, which Idleness
Is cleped: ————
In wynter doth he nought for colde,
In somer maie he nought for hete! *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 3.

He ran away disguised, some say in women's clothes, like a coward or a *slut.*
Favour, Antiq. Triumph over Nov. (1619,) p. 391.

Cricket, to Windsor chimnies shalt thou leap:
Where fires thou find'st unrak'd, and hearths unswept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry;
Our radiant queen hates *sluts* and sluttery. *Shakspeare.*

The veal's all rags, the butter's turn'd to oil;
And thus I buy good meat for *sluts* to spoil. *King.*

2. A word of slight contempt to a woman.

Hold up, you *sluts*,
Your aprons mountant; you're not oathable,
Although I know you'll swear. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

The frogs were ready to leap out of their skins for joy, till one crafty old *slut* in the company advised them to consider a little better on't. *L'Estrange.*

SLU'TTERY. *n. s.* [from *slut.*] The qualities or practice of a slut.

Sluttery, to such neat excellence oppos'd,
Should make desire vomit emptiness. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

These make our girls their *sluttery* rue,
By pinching them both black and blue;
And put a penny in their shoe,
The house for cleanly sweeping. *Drayton.*

A man gave money for a black, upon an opinion that his swarthy colour was rather *sluttery* than nature, and the fault of his master that kept him no cleaner. *L'Estrange.*

SLU'TTISH. *adj.* [from *slut.*]

1. Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness.

All preparations both for food and lodging such as would make one detest niggardness, it is so *sluttish* a vice. *Sidney.*

Albeit the mariners do covet store of cabbins, yet indeed they are but *sluttish* dens that breed sickness in peace, serving to cover stealths, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with their splinters. *Ralegh, Essays.*

The nastiness of that nation, and *sluttish* course of life, hath much promoted the opinion, occasioned by their servile condition at first, and inferiour ways of parsimony ever since. *Brown.*

Slothful disorder fill'd his stable,
And *sluttish* plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*

2. It is used sometimes for *meretricious.*

She got a legacy by *sluttish* tricks. *Holiday.*

SLU'TTISHLY.† *adv.* [from *sluttish.*] In a sluttish manner; nastily; dirtily.

They have taken a toil, surely very laborious, out of infinite huge volumes to pick whatsoever may seem to be either absurdly, or falsely, or fondly, or scandalously, or dishonestly, or passionately, or *sluttishly*, conceived or written. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

SLU'TTISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *sluttish.*] The qualities or practice of a slut; nastiness; dirtiness.

That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy favour, setting forth both in *sluttishness.* *Sidney.*

I look on the instinct of this noisome and troublesome creature, the louse, of searching out foul and nasty clothes to harbour and breed in, as an effect of Divine Providence, designed to deter men and women from *sluttishness* and sordidness, and to provoke them to cleanliness and neatness. *Ray on the Creation.*

SLY.† *adj.* [rliδ, Saxon, slippery, and metaphorically deceitful; *slaegr*, Iceland. versutus; and thus *slygh* was an ancient form of our word: " *slygh* as serpentis." Wicliffe, St. Matt. x. See also SLEIGHT.]

1. Meanly artful; secretly insidious; cunning.

For my *sly* wiles and subtile craftiness,
The title of the kingdom I possess. *Spenser, Hubb. Hale.*

And for I doubt the Greekish monarch *sly*,
Will use with him some of his wonted craft. *Fairfax.*

His proud step he scornful turn'd,
And with *sly* circumspection. *Milton, P. L.*

Envy is a cursed plant: some fibres of it are rooted almost in every man's nature, and it works in a *sly* and imperceptible manner. *Watts.*

It is odious in a man to look *sly* and leering at a woman. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. Slight; thin; fine. Not in use.

Lids devis'd of substance *sly.* *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. ix. 46.

SLY'LY.† *adv.* [from *sly.* This is the correct spelling.] With secret artifice; insidiously. See SLILY.

Hypocrites,
That *slyly* speak one thing, another think. *Philips.*

SLY'NESS.* *n. s.* See SLINESS. But *slyness* is to be preferred. Addison so writes it.

To SMACK.† *v. n.* [rmæccan, Saxon; *smaecken*, Dutch.]

1. To have a taste; to be tinctured with any particular taste. *Huloet.*

[It] *smacketh* like pepper. *Barret, Alv.* (1580.)

2. To have a tincture or quality infused.

All sects, all ages, *smack* of this vice, and he
To die for it! *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

He is but a bastard to the time,
That doth not *smack* of observation. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Ceremonies *smacking* of paganism or popery,
Fuller, Serm. of Reformat. (1643,) p. 18.

3. To make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste.

He that by a willing audience and attention doth readily suck it [slander] up, or who greedily swalloweth it down by credulous approbation and assent; he that pleasingly relisheth it, and *smacketh* at it; as he is a partner in the fact, so he is a sharer in the guilt. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 17.

She kiss'd with *smacking* lip the snoring lout;
For such a kiss demands a pair of gloves. *Gay.*

4. To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to be heard when they separate.

He gives a *smacking* buss. *Pope.*

To SMACK. *v. a.*

1. To kiss.

So careless flowers, strow'd on the waters face,
The curled whirlpools suck, *smack*, and embrace,
Yet drown them. *Donne*

2. To make to emit any quick smart noise.

More than one steed must Delia's empire feel,
Who sits triumphant o'er the flying wheel;
And as she guides it through the admiring throng,
With what an air she *smacks* the silken thong! *Young.*

SMACK.† *n. s.* [rmæc, Sax. *smaeck*, Dutch; from the verb.]

1. Taste; savour.

2. Tincture; quality from something mixed.

The child, that sucketh the milk of the nurse, learns his first speech of her; the which, being the first inured to his tongue, is ever after most pleasing unto him; insomuch, that though he afterwards be taught English, yet the *smack* of the first will always abide with him. *Spenser.*

Your lordship, though not clean past your youth, hath yet some *smack* of age in you, some relish of the saltness of time, and have a care of your health. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

It caused the neighbours to rue, that a petty *smack* only of popery opened a gap to the oppression of the whole. *Carew.*

As the Pythagorean soul
Runs through all beasts, and fish and fowl,
And has a *smack* of ev'ry one,
So love does, and has ever done. *Hudibras.*

3. A pleasing taste.

Stack pease upon hovel;
To cover it quickly let owner regard,
Lest dove and the cadow there finding a *smack*,
With ill stormy weather do perish thy stack. *Tusser.*

4. A small quantity; a taste.

Trembling to approach
The little barrel, which he fears to broach,
H' essays the wimble, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a *smack.* *Dryden, Pers.*

5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste.

6. A loud kiss.

He took
The bride about the neck, and kiss'd her lips
With such a clamorous *smack*, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

I saw the lecherous citizen turn back
His head, and on his wife's lip steal a *smack.* *Donne.*

7. [Snacca, Saxon; *sneckra*, Icelandick.] A small ship.

8. A blow, given with the flat of the hand: a vulgar word; as, a *smack* on the face.

SMALL.† *adj.* [rmal, Saxon; *smal*, Dutch; *smaa*, Icelandick.]

1. Little in quantity; not great.

For a *small* moment have I forsaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather thee. *Isa.* liv. 7.

Death only this mysterious truth unfolds,
The mighty soul how *small* a body holds. *Dryden, Juv.*

All numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole together a distinct name, whereby to distinguish it from every *smaller* or greater multitude of units. *Locke.*

The ordinary *smallest* measure we have is looked on as an unit in number. *Locke.*

The danger is less when the quantity of the fluids is too *small*, than when it is too great; for a *smaller* quantity will pass where a larger cannot, but not contrariwise. *Arbuthnot.*

Good cooks cannot abide fiddling work: such is the dressing of *small* birds, requiring a world of cookery. *Swift.*

2. Slender; exile; minute.

Your sin and calf I burnt, and ground it very *small*, 'till it was as *small* as dust. *Deut.* ix. 21.

Those wav'd their limber fans
For wings, and *smallest* lineaments exact. *Milton, P. L.*

Small-grained sand is esteemed the best for the tenant, and the large for the landlord and land. *Mortimer, Husb.*

3. Little in degree.

There arose no *small* stir about that way. *Acts*, xix. 23.

4. Little in importance; petty; minute.

Is it a *small* matter that thou hast taken my husband? *Genesis.*

Narrow man being fill'd with little shares,
Courts, city, church, are all shops of *small* wares;
All having blown to sparks their noble fire,
And drawn their sound gold ingot into wire. *Donne.*

Some men's behaviour is like a verse, wherein every syllable is measured: how can a man comprehend great matters that breaketh his mind too much to *small* observations? *Bacon.*

Knowing, by fame, *small* poets, *small* musicians,
Small painters, and still *smaller* politicians. *Harte.*
Small is the subject, but not so the praise. *Pope.*

5. Little in the principal quality: as *small* beer; not strong; weak.

Go down to the cellar to draw ale or *small* beer. *Swift.*

6. Gentle; soft; melodious.

The company answered all
With voices sweet entuned, and so *small*,
That me thought it the sweetest melody,
That ever I heard in my life soothly. *Chaucer, Flower and Leaf.*

After the fire a still *small* voice, [still and soft voice, Transl. of 1578.] 1 *Kings*, xix. 12.

Small. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The small or narrow part of any thing. It is particularly applied to the part of the leg below the calf.

Her garment was cut after such a fashion, that though the length of it reached to the ancles, yet in her going one might sometimes discern the *small* of her leg. *Sidney.*

Into her legs I'd have love's issues fall,
And all her calfs into a gouty *small*. *Suckling.*

His excellency, having mounted on the *small* of my leg, advanced forwards. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

To Small.* *v. a.* To make little or less. Obsolete. *Prompt. Parv.*

Sma'llage. *n. s.* [from *small age*, because it soon withers. Skinner. *Eleoselinon*, Lat.] A plant. It is a species of parsley, and a common weed by the sides of ditches and brooks. *Miller.*

Smallage is raised by slips or seed, which is reddish, and pretty big, of a roundish oval figure; a little more full and rising on one side than the other, and streaked from one end to the other. *Mortimer, Husb.*

Sma'llcoal. *n. s.* [*small* and *coal*.] Little wood coals used to light fires.

A *smallcoal* man, by waking one of these distressed gentlemen, saved him from ten years' imprisonment. *Spectator.*

When *smallcoal* murmurs in the hoarser throat,
From smutty dangers guard thy threaten'd coat. *Gay.*

Sma'llcraft. *n. s.* [*small* and *craft*.] A little vessel below the denomination of ship.

Shall he before me sign, whom t' other day
A *smallcraft* vessel hither did convey;
Where stain'd with prunes, and rotten figs, he lay. *Dryden.*

Sma'llish.* *adj.* Somewhat small.

His shulderis of large brede;
And, *smalish* in the girdelstede,
He semed like a purtreiture. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 826.

Smallpo'x. *n. s.* [*small* and *pox*.] An eruptive distemper of great malignity; *variolæ.*

He fell sick of the *smallpox*. *Wiseman.*

Sma'lly. *adv.* [from *small*.] In a little quantity; with minuteness; in a little or low degree.

A child that is still, and somewhat hard of wit, is never chosen by the father to be made a scholar, or else, when he cometh to the school, is *smally* regarded. *Ascham.*

Sma'lness.† *n. s.* [from *small*.]

1. Littleness: not greatness.

The parts in glass are evenly spread, but are not so close as in gold; as we see by the easy admission of light, and by the *smalness* of the weight. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Littleness; want of bulk; minuteness; exility.

Whatsoever is invisible, in respect of the fineness of the body, or the *smalness* of the parts, or subtilty of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The *smalness* of the rays of light may contribute very much to the power of the agent by which they are refracted. *Newton, Opt.*

3. Want of strength; weakness.

4. Gentleness; softness: as, "the *smalness* of a woman's voice." *Barret.*

Smalt.† *n. s.* [*smalto*, Ital. *smaelta*, *smelta*, to melt, Su. Goth.]

1. A beautiful blue substance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fused with three parts common salt, and one part potash. *Hill on Fossils.*

To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with logwood water: and moreover turnsoil with lac mingled with *smalt* of bice. *Peacham.*

2. Blue glass.

SMA'RAGD.* *n. s.* [*smaragde*, old French; σμάραγδος, Gr.] The emerald.

The fourth was of a *smaragde* or an emerald. *Bale on the Rev.* P. III. (1550,) H h. 6. b.

A table of gold richly adorned with carbuncles, *smaragdes*, and other precious stones. *Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint*, p. 196.

Sma'ragdine.† *adj.* [*smaragdin*, Fr.] Made of emerald; resembling emerald.

SMART. *n. s.* [ꞅmeoꞃꞇa, Saxon; *smert*, Dutch; *smarta*, Swedish.]

1. Quick, pungent, lively pain.

Then her mind, though too late by the *smart*, was brought to think of the disease. *Sidney.*

2. Pain; corporal or intellectual.

Mishaps are master'd by advice discreet,
And counsel mitigates the greatest *smart*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

It increased the smart of his present sufferings, to compare them with his former happiness. *Atterbury.*

To Smart. *v. n.* [ꞅmeoꞃꞇan, Saxon; *smerten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel quick lively pain.

When a man's wounds cease to *smart*, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal. *South.*

Human blood, when first let, is mild, and will not make the eye or a fresh wound *smart*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To feel pain of body or mind.

He that is surety for a stranger shall *smart* for it. *Proverbs.*

No creature *smarts* so little as a fool.
Let peals of laughter, Codrus! round thee break,
Thou unconcern'd canst hear the mighty crack. *Pope.*

Smart. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Pungent; sharp; causing smart.

How *smart* a lash that speech doth give my conscience! *Shakspeare*

To their fair he fain would quarter show,
His tender heart recoils at every blow;
If unawares he gives too *smart* a stroke,
He means but to correct, and not provoke. *Granville.*

2. Quick; vigorous; active.

That day was spent in *smart* skirmishes, in which many fell. *Clarendon.*

This sound proceeded from the nimble and *smart* percussions of the ambient air, made by the swift and irregular motions of the particles of the liquors. *Boyle.*

3. Producing any effect with force and vigour.

After showers,
The stars shine *smarter*, and the moon adorns,
As with unborrow'd beams, her sharpen'd horns. *Dryden.*

4. Acute; witty.

It was a *smart* reply that Augustus made to one that ministred this comfort of the fatality of things: this was so far from giving any ease to his mind, that it was the very thing that troubled him. *Tillotson.*

5. Brisk; vivacious; lively.

You may see a *smart* rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, during the whole course of his harangue. A deaf man would think he was cheapening a beaver. *Addison.*

Who, for the poor renown of being *smart*,
Would leave a sting within a brother's heart? *Young.*

SMART. *n. s.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity. A cant word.

To SMA'RTEN.* *v. a.* [from *smart.*] To make smart or showy: a modern and unauthorized term.

To SMA'RTLE.* *v. n.* [perhaps from *smaelta*, *smelta*, Su. Goth. to melt.] To smartle away, is to waste or melt away. North. See Ray, and Grose.

SMA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *smart.*] After a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously; wittily.

The art, order, and gravity of those proceedings, where short, severe, constant rules were set, and *smartly* pursued, made them less taken notice of. *Clarendon.*

SMA'RTNESS.† *n. s.* [from *smart.*]

1. The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour.

What interest such a *smartness* in striking the air hath in the production of sound, may in some measure appear by the motion of a bullet, and that of a switch or other wand, which produce no sound, if they do but slowly pass through the air; whereas if the one do smartly strike the air, and the other be shot out of a gun, the celerity of their percussions on the air puts it into an undulating motion, which, reaching the ear, produces an audible noise. *Boyle.*

2. Liveliness; briskness; wittiness.

To those sharp, satyrical, and popular invectives — your ladyship hath given as much (or more) edge and *smartness*, as ever I found from any. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 110.

It is not to be expected, that, in a paraphrase, I should preserve the *smartness* that is in many of these sentences.
Patrick on Proverbs, Arg.

I defy all the clubs to invent a new phrase, equal in wit, humour, *smartness*, or politeness, to my set. *Swift.*

To SMASH.* *v. a.* [*smaccare*, Ital. to crush; *schmeissen*, Germ. to throw, to cast down.] To break in pieces: rather a low word.

To SMATCH.* *v. n.* [corrupted from *smack.*] To have a taste.

Allowing his description therein to retain and *smatche* of veritie. *Banister, Hist. of Man*, (1578,) fol. 22.

SMATCH. *n. s.* [corrupted from *smack.*]

1. Taste; tincture; twang.

Thou art a fellow of a good respect;
Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in't. *Shakspeare.*

Some nations may be found to have a peculiar guttural or nasal *smatch* in their language. *Holder, Elem. of Speech*, p. 59.

These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mixt with a *smatch* of a vitriolick. *Grew.*

2. [*cæruleo*, Lat.] A bird.

To SMATTER.† *v. n.* [It is supposed to be corrupted from *smack* or *taste*. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius refers it to the Icel. *smaedr*, contemptus, diminutus, from *smaa*, small; Dr. Jamieson adds the form of *smatt*, small, in the same language.]

1. To have a slight taste; to have a slight, superficial, and imperfect knowledge. See SMATTERING. *Huloet.*

2. To talk superficially or ignorantly.

In proper terms, such as men *smatter*,
When they throw out and miss the matter. *Hudibras.*

Of state-affairs you cannot *smatter*;
Are aukward when you try to flatter. *Swift.*

SMA'TTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Superficial or slight knowledge.

All other sciences were extinguished during this empire, excepting only a *smatter* of judicial astrology. *Temple.*

SMA'TTERER.† *n. s.* [from *smatter.*] One who has a slight or superficial knowledge. *Huloet.*

Smatterers in other men's matters, talebearers.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 364.

Every *smatterer* thinks all the circle of arts confined to the closet of his breast. *Bp. Hall, Fall of Pride.*

There are certain scioli or *smatterers*, that are busy in the skirts and outsides of learning, and have scarce any thing of solid literature to commend them. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

These few, who preserve any rudiments of learning, are, except one or two *smatterers*, the clergy's friends. *Swift.*

SMA'TTERING.* *n. s.* [from *smatter.*] Superficial knowledge. The introduction of this substantive is, in the first example, a kind of parish-benefaction; as it will be a lasting caution against the dangerous character so well described.

A quarrelsome man in a parish, especially if he have gotten a little *smattering* of law, is like a colick in the guts, that tears, and wrings, and torments a whole township.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 70.

I got among those Venetians some *smatterings* of the Italian tongue. *Howell, Lett.* i. i. 3.

A *smattering* in knowledge (which is the measure of a wit) disposes men to atheism; whereas a full proportion would carry them through to the sense of God and religion.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. I.

Such a practice gives a slight *smattering* of several sciences without any solid knowledge. *Watts.*

Since by a little *smattering* in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and an humbler mind! *Bentley.*

To SMEAR.† *v. a.* [ſmeɲian, Saxon; *smeeren*, Teut. Dr. Johnson. — From meaɲʒ, Sax. marrow, *merghe*, Teut. *merg*, Su. Goth. the same; the Icel. *smior*, Germ. *schmer*, &c. omnis generis pinguedo, as butter, ointments, &c. being from the same root; as marrow, Dr. Jamieson well observes, would be the first fat substance known. See Dr. Jamieson in V. SMERGH, and Wachter in V. SCHMER.]

1. To overspread with something viscous and adhesive; to besmear.

If any such be here, that love this painting,
Wherein you see me *smear'd*,
If any think brave death outweighs bad life,
Let him wave thus. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Then from the mountain hewing timber tall,
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk,
Smear'd round with pitch. *Milton, P. L.*

Smear'd as she was with black Gorgonian blood,
The fury sprang above the Stygian flood. *Dryden.*

2. To soil; to contaminate.

Why had I not, with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's issue at my gates?
Who *smeered* thus, and mir'd with infamy,
I might have said no part of it is mine. *Shakspeare.*

SMEAR. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An ointment; any fat liquor or juice.

SME'ARY. *adj.* [from *smear.*] Dawby; adhesive.

A *smeary* foam works o'er my grinding jaws,
And utmost anguish shakes my labouring frame. *Rowe.*

SMEATH. *n. s.* A sea-fowl.

To SMEETH, or *Smutch.*† *v. a.* [ƿmiððe, Saxon.] To smoke; to blacken with smoke. Not in use. Dr. Johnson cites no authority for this word. In Sherwood's old dictionary, "To *Smeech*, or Smutch," occurs; but not To *Smeeth.*

SME'GMATICK. *adj.* [σμῆγμα.] Soapy; detersive. *Dict.*

To SMELL. *v. a.* pret. and part. *smelt.* [Of this word the etymology is very obscure. Skinner, the most acute of all etymologists, derives it from *smoel*, warm, Dutch; because smells are encreased by heat.]

1. To perceive by the nose.

Their neighbours hear the same musick, or *smell* the same perfumes with themselves: for here is enough. *Collier.*

2. To find out by mental sagacity.

The horse *smelt* him out, and presently a crochet came in his head how to countermine him. *L'Estrange.*

To SMELL. *v. n.*

1. To strike the nostrils.

The king is but a man as I am: the violet *smells* to him as it does to me; all his senses have but human conditions. *Shakspeare.*

The daintiest smells of flowers are out of those plants whose leaves *smell* not. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To have any particular scent: with *of.*

Honey in Spain *smelleth* apparently *of* the rosemary or orange, from whence the bee gathereth it. *Bacon.*

A work of this nature is not to be performed upon one leg, And should *smell of* oil if duly handled. *Brown.*

If you have a silver saucepan, and the butter *smells of* smoak, lay the fault upon the coals. *Swift.*

3. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality.

My unsoil'd name, the austereness of my life,
Will so your accusation overweigh,
That you shall stifle in your own report,
And *smell* of calumny. *Shakspeare.*

A man so *smelling* of the people's lee,
The court receiv'd him first for charity. *Dryden.*

4. To practise the act of smelling.

Whosoever shall make like unto that, to *smell* thereto, shall be cut off. *Exod.* xxx. 38.

I had a mind to know whether they would find out the treasure, and whether *smelling* enabled them to know what is good for their nourishment. *Addison, Spect.*

5. To exercise sagacity.

Down with the nose, take the bridge quite away,
Of him that his particular to forefend,
Smells from the general weal. *Shakspeare.*

SMELL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Power of smelling; the sense of which the nose is the organ.

Next, in the nostrils she doth use the *smell*,
As God the breath of life in them did give;
So makes he now this power in them to dwell,
To judge all airs, whereby we breathe and live. *Davies.*

2. Scent; power of affecting the nose.

The sweetest *smell* in the air is the white double violet, which comes twice a-year. *Bacon.*

All sweet *smells* have joined with them some earthy or crude odours. *Bacon.*

Pleasant *smells* are not confined unto vegetables, but found in divers animals. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

There is a great variety of *smells*, though we have but a few names for them: the *smell* of a violet and of musk, both sweet, are as distinct as any two smells. *Locke.*

SME'LLER.† *n. s.* [from *smell.*]

1. One who smells.

2. One who is smelled.

These left-handed rascals,
The very vomit, sir, of hospitals,
Bridewells, and spittal-houses; such nasty *smellers*,
That if they'd been unfurnish'd of club-truncheons,
They might have cudgell'd me with their very stinks. *Beaum. and Fl. Nice Valour.*

3. The organ of smelling.

SME'LLFEAST.† *n. s.* [*smell* and *feast.*] A parasite; one who haunts good tables.

Smellfeast Vitellio
Smiles on his master for a meal or two. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* vi. 1.

Who has a stupid intellect, a broken memory, and a blasted wit, and (which is worse than all) a blind and benighted conscience, but the intemperate and luxurious, the epicure and the *smellfeast.* *South, Serm.* iii. 75.

The ant lives upon her own, honestly gotten; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common *smellfeast* that spunges upon other people's trenchers. *L'Estrange.*

SME'LLING.✱ *n. s.* [from *smell.*] The sense by which smells are perceived.

If the whole body were an eye, where were the hearing? if the whole were hearing, where were the *smelling?* *1 Cor.* xii. 17.

SMELT. The pret. and part. pass. of *smell.*

A cudgel he had felt,
And far enough on this occasion *smelt.* *King.*

SMELT.† *n. s.* [ƿmelt, Saxon.]

1. A small sea fish.

Of round fish there are brit, sprat, barn, *smelts.* *Carew.*

2. A salmon in its first year: so called in the north of England.

To SMELT.† *v. n.* [*smalta*, Icelandick; *smaelta*, *smelta*, Su. Goth. *smelten*, Dutch.] To melt ore, so as to extract the metal.

A sort of earth, of a dusky red colour, found chiefly in iron mines. Some of this earth contains as much iron as to render it worth *smelting.* *Woodward.*

He [Ray] added the way of *smelting* and refining such metals and minerals as England doth produce. *Derham, Life of Ray.*

SME'LTER. *n. s.* [from *smelt.*] One who melts ore.

The *smelters* come up to the assayers. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To SMERK.† *v. n.* [ƿmeƿcian, Saxon. Dr. Johnson also gives the word in the form of *smirk;* which is the usual way of writing it, though *smerk* is conformable to the etymology. This verb, as an English word, is more than a century older than the time of Swift and Young, from whom here and under *smerk* Dr. Johnson's examples are taken.] To smile wantonly, or pertly; to seem highly pleased; to seem favourable; to fawn.

I have plainly laid before your view
That I have cause, as these, to plaine of Fortune's guile,
Which *smirking* though at first she seeme to smooth and smile. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 477.

Certain gentlemen of the gown, whose aukward, spruce, prim, sneering, and *smirking* countenances have got good preferment by force of cringing. *Swift.*

SMERK, or *Smirk.*✱ *n. s.* [ƿmæƿc, Sax. risus.] A kind of fawning smile.

A constant *smirk* upon the face, and a whiffling activity of the body, are strong indications of futility. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SME'RKY, or *Smirk.*† *adj.* Nice; smart; jaunty. The adjective *smirk* is noticed both by Cotgrave and Sherwood, "brisk, smug, tricksy."

Seest, how brag yon bullocke bears,
So *smirke*, so smoothe, his pricked ears:
His horns been as broade as rainbow bent,
His dew-lap as lithe as lass of Kent. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

SME'RLIN. *n. s.* [*cobitis aculeata.*] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

To SMI'CKER.✱ *v. n.* [*smickra*, Swed. blandire. Serenius.] To smirk; to look amorously or wantonly. *Kersey.*

SMI'CKERING.✱ *n. s.* [from *smicker.*] A look of amorous inclination.

We had a young doctour, who rode by our coach, and seemed to have a *smickering* to our young lady of Pilton. *Dryden, Lett. (ed. Malone,)* p. 88.

SMI'CKET. *n. s.* [Diminutive of *smock*, *smocket*, *smicket.*] The under garment of a woman.

SMI'DDY.* *n. s.* [*schimdte*, German; ꞅmiðđe, Sax. See SMITH.] The shop of a smith. This word is still used in the north of England.

His pate is his anvile, the forge his study; so as I may properly apply those antient verses, upon this occasion, to our truant chanteryman:
That scholar well deserves a widdie,
Who makes his study of a *smiddie*. *Comment on Chaucer,* (1665,) p. 50.

To SMIGHT. For *smite.*

As when a griffon, seized of his prey,
A dragon fierce encountreth in his flight,
Through widest air making his idle way,
That would his rightful ravin rend away,
With hideous horror both together *smight*,
And souce so sore that they the heavens affray. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To SMILE.† *v. n.* [*smuylen*, Teut. *smila*, Dan. and Swed. subridere. Serenius.]

1. To contract the face with pleasure; to express kindness, love, or gladness, by the countenance: contrary to *frown.*

A fool lifteth up his voice with laughter, but a wise man doth scarce *smile* a little. *Ecclus.* xxi. 20.

The goddess of the mountain *smiled* upon her votaries, and cheared them in their passage to her palace. *Tatler.*

The *smiling* infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake. *Pope.*

She *smil'd* to see the doughty hero slain,
But, at her smile, the beau reviv'd again. *Pope.*

But when her anxious lord return'd,
Rais'd is her head; her eyes are dry'd:
She *smiles*, as William ne'er had mourn'd,
She looks, as Mary ne'er had died. *Prior.*

2. To express slight contempt by the look.

Our king replied, which some will *smile* at now, but according to the learning of that time. *Camden.*

Should some more sober critick come abroad,
If wrong, I *smile*; if right, I kiss the rod. *Pope.*

'Twas what I said to Crags and Child,
Who prais'd my modesty, and *smil'd*. *Pope.*

3. To look gay or joyous.

Let their heirs enrich their time
With *smiling* plenty and fair prosp'rous days. *Shakspeare.*

For see the morn,
All unconcern'd with our unrest, begins
Her rosy progress *smiling*. *Milton, P. L.*

All things *smil'd*,
Birds on the branches warbling. *Milton, P. L.*

The river of bliss, through midst of heaven
Rolls o'er Elysian flowers her amber stream;
With these that never fade the spirits elect
Bind their resplendent locks inwreath'd with beams,
Now in loose garlands thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses *smil'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

The desart *smil'd*,
And paradise was open'd in the wild. *Pope.*

4. To be favourable; to be propitious.

Then let me not let pass
Occasion which now *smiles*. *Milton, P. L.*

Me all too mean for such a task I weet,
Yet if the sov'reign lady deigns to *smile*,
I'll follow Horace with impetuous heat,
And cloath the verse in Spenser's native style. *Prior.*

To SMILE.* *v. a.* To awe with a contemptuous smile.

The courtly Roman's smiling path to tread,
And sharply *smile* prevailing folly dead. *Young, Love of Fame,* Sat. i.

SMILE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A slight contraction of the face; a look of pleasure, or kindness: opposed to *frown.*

I frown upon him, yet he loves me still.—
— Oh that your frowns would teach my *smiles* such skill. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

No man marks the narrow space
'Twixt a prison and a *smile*. *Wotton.*

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly, to the trains and to the *smiles*
Of these fair atheists. *Milton, P. L.*

Sweet intercourse
Of looks and *smiles*: for *smiles* from reason flow,
To brute denied, and are of love the food. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Gay or joyous appearance.

Yet what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains and her sunny shores,
With all the gifts that heav'n and earth impart,
The *smiles* of nature and the charms of art. *Addison.*

SMI'LER.* *n. s.* [from *smile.*] One who smiles.

Know, *smiler*, at thy peril thou art pleas'd;
Thy pleasure is the promise of thy pain. *Young, Night Th.* i.

SMI'LINGLY. *adv.* [from *smiling.*] With a look of pleasure.

His flaw'd heart,
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,
Burst *smilingly*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Carneades stopping him *smilingly*, told him, we are not so forward to lose good company. *Boyle.*

To SMILT. *v. n.* [corrupted from *smelt*, or *melt.*]

Having too much water, many corns will *smilt*, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream. *Mortimer.*

To SMIRCH. *v. a.* [from *murk* or *murky.*] To cloud; to dusk; to soil.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber *smirch* my face. *Shakspeare.*

Like the shaven Hercules in the *smirched* worm-eaten tapestry. *Shakspeare.*

To SMIRK. *v. n.* To look affectedly soft or kind.

Her grizzled locks assume a *smirking* grace,
And art has levell'd her deep-furrow'd face. *Young.*

SMIT. The participle passive of *smite.*

Fir'd with the views this glitt'ring scene displays,
And *smit* with passion for my country's praise,
My artless reed attempts this lofty theme,
Where sacred Isis rolls her ancient stream. *Tickell.*

To SMITE.† *v. a.* pret. *smote*; part. pass. *smit*, *smitten.* [ꞅmitan, Saxon; *smijten*, Dutch.]

1. To strike; to reach with a blow; to pierce.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,
As thy eye-beams, when their fresh rays have *smote*
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows. *Shakspeare.*

The sun shall not *smite* thee by day. *Ps.* cxxi. 6.

Where the morning sun first warmly *smote*
The open field, and where the unpierc'd shade
Imbrown'd the noontide bowers. *Milton, P. L.*

The sword of Satan with steep force to *smite*,
Descending. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To kill; to destroy.

The servants of David had *smitten* of Benjamin's men, so that three hundred and threescore died. 2 *Sam.* ii. 31.

God *smote* him for his errour, and he died. 2 *Sam.* vi.

3. To afflict; to chasten. A scriptural expression.

Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Wake.*

4. To blast.

And the flax and the barley was *smitten*, but the wheat and the rye not. *Exodus.*

5. To affect with any passion.

I wander where the muses haunt,
Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill,
Smit with the love of sacred song. *Milton, P. L.*

Tempt not the Lord thy God, he said, and stood;
But Satan *smitten* with amazement fell. *Milton, P. R.*
See what the charms that *smite* the simple heart,
Not touch'd by nature, and not reached by art. *Pope.*
Smit with the love of sister arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*

To SMITE. *v. n.* To strike; to collide.
The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together. *Nahum.*

SMITE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A blow: used in the midland counties. *Dr. Farmer.*

SMI'TER. *n. s.* [from *smite.*] One who smites.
I gave my back to the *smiters*, and my cheeks to them that plucked off the hair. *Isa.* l. 6.

SMITH.† *n. s.* [ꞅmıð, Saxon; *schmid*, German; from the verbs ꞅmıtan and *schmiden*, to beat, to strike.]

1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals.
He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and can shoe him:
I am afraid his mother played false with a *smith.* *Shakspeare.*
Lawless man, the anvil dares profane,
And forge that steel by which a man is slain:
Which earth at first for ploughshares did afford;
Nor yet the *smith* had learn'd to form a sword. *Tate.*
The ordinary qualities observable in iron, or a diamond, that make their true complex idea, a *smith* or a jeweller commonly knows better than a philosopher. *Locke.*

2. He that makes or effects any thing.
The doves repented, though too late,
Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate. *Dryden.*

To SMITH.* *v. a.* [ꞅmıðian, Sax.] To beat into shape, as a smith. See SMITHING.
A smith, men callen dan Gerveis,
That in his forge *smithed* plow-harneis. *Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*

SMI'THCRAFT. *n. s.* [ꞅmıðcꞃæꝼt, Sax.] The art of a smith.
Inventors of pastorage, *smithcraft*, and musick. *Ralegh.*

SMI'THERY.† *n. s.* [from *smith.*]

1. The shop of a smith.

2. Work performed in a smith's shop.
The din of all his *smithery* may some time or other possibly wake this noble duke. *Burke, Lett. to a Noble Lord.*

SMI'THING. *n. s.* [from *smith.*] An art manual, by which an irregular lump, or several lumps of iron is wrought into an intended shape. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

SMI'THY. *n. s.* [ꞅmıððe, Saxon.] The shop of a smith.
His blazing locks sent forth a crackling sound,
And hiss'd, like red hot iron, within the *smithy* drown'd. *Dryden.*

SMITT. *n. s.* The finest of the clayey ore, made up into balls; they use it for marking of sheep, and call it *smitt.* *Woodward.*

SMI'TTEN. The participle passive of *smite.* Struck; killed; affected with passion.
How agree the kettle and the earthen pot together? for if the one be *smitten* against the other, it shall be broken. *Ecclus.*
We did esteem him stricken, *smitten* of God and afflicted. *Isa.* liii. 4.
By the advantages of a good person and a pleasing conversation, he made such an impression in her heart as could not be effaced: and he was himself no less *smitten* with Constantia. *Addison.*

To SMITTLE.* *v. a.* [ꞅmıttan, Sax. *smetten*, Teut. to spot; ꞅmıtta, smut; *smette*, a spot.] To infect: used in the north of England. See Ray, and Grose. Coles has also noticed it.

SMI'TTLE.* } *adj.* [from the verb.] Infectious.
SMI'TTLISH. } Both used in parts of the north of England.

SMOCK. *n. s.* [ꞅmoc, Sax.]

1. The under garment of a woman; a shift.
Her body covered with a light taffeta garment, so cut, as the wrought *smock* came through it in many places. *Sidney.*
How do'st thou look now? oh ill-starr'd wench!
Pale as thy *smock!* when we shall meet at compt;
This look of thine will hurl my soul from heav'n. *Shakspeare.*
Their apparel was linnen breeches, and over that a *smock* close girt unto them with a towel. *Sandys.*
Though Artemisia talks by fits,
Of councils, classicks, fathers, wits;
Reads Malbranche, Boyle, and Locke:
Yet in some things, methinks, she fails,
'Twere well, if she would pare her nails,
And wear a cleaner *smock.* *Pope.*

2. *Smock* is used in a ludicrous kind of composition for any thing relating to women.
At *smock*-treason, matron, I believe you;
And if I were your husband; but when I
Trust to your cob-web bosoms any other,
Let me there die a fly, and feast yon spider. *B. Jonson.*
Plague on his *smock*-loyalty!
I hate to see a brave bold fellow sotted,
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey by love. *Dryden.*

SMOCKFA'CED.† *adj.* [*smock* and *face.*] Palefaced; maidenly; effeminate.
Your smooth, *smock-fac'd* boy. *Dryden, Juv.*
I remember a conjurer once at a fair, that to my thinking was a very *smock-faced* man. *Addison, Drummer.*
Old chiefs reflecting on their former deeds,
Disdain to rust with batter'd invalids;
But active in the foremost ranks appear,
And leave young *smockfac'd* beaux to guard the rear. *Fenton.*

SMOCKFRO'CK.* *n. s.* [*smock* and *frock.*] A gaberdine. See GABERDINE.

SMO'CKLESS.* *adj.* [*smock* and *less.*] Wanting a smock.
I hope it be not your entent,
That I *smokles* out of your paleis went. *Chaucer, Clerk's Tale.*

SMOKE.† *n. s.* [ꞅmoc, ꞅmıc, ꞅmec, Saxon; *smock*, Su. Goth. from ꞅmıcan and *smoeka*, fumare, fumigare. See Serenius, and Mr. H. Tooke.] The visible effluvium, or sooty exhalation from any thing burning.
She might utter out some *smoke* of those flames wherewith else she was not only burned, but smothered. *Sidney.*
Stand off, and let me take the air,
Why should the *smoke* pursue the fair? *Cleaveland.*
He knew tears caused by *smoke*, but not by flame. *Cowley.*
All involv'd with stench and *smoke.* *Milton, P. L.*
As *smoke* that rises from the kindling fires,
Is seen this moment, and the next expires. *Prior.*
Smoke passing through flame cannot but grow red hot, and red hot *smoke* can appear no other than flame. *Newton.*

To SMOKE.† *v. n.* [ꞅmecan, ꞅmıcan, Sax.]

1. To emit a dark exhalation by heat.
When the sun went down, a *smoking* furnace and a burning lamp passed between those pieces. *Gen.* xv. 17.
His brandish'd steel,
Which *smok'd* with bloody execution. *Shakspeare.*
To him no temple stood nor altar *smok'd.* *Milton, P. L.*
For Venus, Cytherea was invok'd,
Altars for Pallas to Athena *smok'd.* *Granville.*

2. To burn; to be kindled. A scriptural term.
The anger of the Lord shall *smoke* against that man. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To move with such swiftness as to kindle; to move very fast so as to raise dust like smoke.
Aventinus drives his chariot round;
Proud of his steeds he *smokes* along the field;
His father's hydra fills the ample shield. *Dryden, Æn.*

With hasty hand the ruling reins he drew,
He lash'd the coursers, and the coursers flew;
Beneath the bending yoke alike they held
Their equal pace, and *smok'd* along the field. *Pope.*

4. To smell, or hunt out.

He hither came t'observe and *smoke*
What courses other riskers took. *Hudibras.*

I began to *smoke* that they were a parcel of mummers, and wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the heels. *Addison, Freeholder.*

5. To use tobacco.

6. To suffer; to be punished.

Maugre all the world will I keep safe,
Or some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome. *Shakspeare.*

To SMOKE.✝ *v. a.*

1. To scent by smoke; to medicate by smoke, or dry in smoke.

A gambon of bacon *smoked.* *Huloet.*

Frictions of the back-bone with flannel, *smoked* with penetrating aromatical substances, have proved effectual. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To expel by smoke.

This king, upon that outrage against his person, *smoked* the Jesuits out of his nest.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Relig. (ed. 1605,) G. 3. b.

3. To smell out; to find out.

He was first *smoked* by the old lord; when his disguise and he is parted, what a sprat you shall find him? *Shakspeare.*

I am glad, I have *smok'd* you yet at last.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

Tom Tattle passes for an impertinent, and Will. Trippet begins to be *smoked,* in case I continue this paper.
Addison, Spect.

4. To sneer; to ridicule to the face. [σμώχω, Gr. convicior.]

Thou'rt very smart, my dear: but see, *smoke* the doctor!
Addison, Drummer.

Smoke the fellow there. *Congreve.*

To SMOKE-*dry. v. a.* [*smoke* and *dry.*] To dry by smoke.

Smoke-dry the fruit, but not if you plant them. *Mortimer.*

SMO'KER. *n. s.* [from *smoke.*]

1. One that dries or perfumes by smoke.

2. One that uses tobacco.

SMO'KELESS. *adj.* [from *smoke.*] Having no smoke.

Tenants with sighs the *smokeless* tow'rs survey,
And turn th' unwilling steed another way. *Pope.*

SMO'KILY.✱ *adv.* [from *smoky.*] So as to be full of smoke. *Sherwood.*

SMO'KY.✝ *adj.* [from *smoke.*]

1. Emitting smoke; fumid.

Victorious to the top aspires,
Involving all the wood in *smoky* fires. *Dryden.*

2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke.

London appears in a morning drowned in a black cloud, and all the day after smothered with *smoky* fog, the consequence whereof proves very offensive to the lungs. *Harvey.*

If blast septentrional with brushing wings
Sweep up the *smoky* mists, and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals. *Philips.*

3. Noisome with smoke.

O he's as tedious
As a tir'd horse, or as a railing wife,
Worse than a *smoky* house. *Shakspeare.*

Courtesy
Is sooner found in lowly sheds,
With *smoky* rafters, than in tapestry halls
And courts of princes. *Milton, Comus.*

Morpheus, the humble god, that dwells
In cottages and *smoky* cells,
Hates gilded roofs and beds of down;
And though he fears no prince's frown,
Flies from the circle of a crown. *Denham.*

4. Dark; obscure.

Other points the Jesuits, by their *smoky* doctrine, do resist.
Skinner, Lett. to Abp. Usher, (1624,) *Parr's Lett.* p. 358.

To SMOOR, or SMORE.✱ *v. a.* [ſmoran, Sax. *smooren,* Teut.] To suffocate; to smother. Common in Lancashire and Westmorland.

Thou fast bound ball of *smoring* darkness.
More, Philosoph. Poems, (1647,) p. 322.

SMOOTH. *adj.* [ſmeð, ſmoeð, Saxon; *mwyth,* Welsh.]

1. Even on the surface; not rough; level; having no asperities.

Behold Esau my brother is a hairy man, and I am a *smooth* man. *Gen.* xxvii. 11.

Missing thee, I walk unseen,
On the dry *smooth*-shaven green,
To behold the wandering moon,
Riding near her highest noon. *Milton, Il Pens.*

The outlines must be *smooth,* imperceptible to the touch, and even without eminences or cavities. *Dryden.*

Nor box nor limes, without their use,
Smooth-grain'd, and proper for the turner's trade:
Which curious hands may carve, and steel with ease invade.
Dryden.

2. Evenly spread; glossy.

He for the promis'd journey bids prepare
The *smooth*-hair'd horses, and the rapid car. *Pope.*

3. Equal in pace; without starts or obstruction.

By the hand he took me rais'd,
And over fields and waters, as in air,
Smooth-sliding without step. *Milton, P. L.*

The fair-hair'd queen of love
Descends *smooth*-gliding from the courts above. *Pope.*

4. Gently flowing.

Smooth Adonis from his rock
Ran purple to the sea. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Voluble; not harsh; soft.

When sage Minerva rose,
From her sweet lips *smooth* elocution flows. *Gay.*

So, Dick adept, tuck back thy hair;
And I will pour into thy ear
Remarks, which none did e'er disclose,
In *smooth*-pac'd verse or hobling prose. *Prior.*

6. Bland; mild; adulatory.

The subtle fiend,
Though inly stung with anger and disdain,
Dissembled, and this answer *smooth* return'd. *Milton, P. R.*

This *smooth* discourse and mild behaviour oft
Conceal a traitor. *Addison.*

He was *smooth*-tongued, gave good words, and seldom lost his temper. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

The madding monarchs to compose
The Pylian prince, the *smooth*-speech'd Nestor, rose. *Tickell.*

SMOOTH.✱ *n. s.* That which is smooth.

The *smooth* of his neck. *Gen.* xxvii. 16.

To SMOOTH.✝ *v. a.* [ſmeðian, Sax.]

1. To level; to make even on the surface.

The carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that *smootheth* with the hammer him that smote the anvil. *Isa.* xli.

Smiling she seem'd, and full of pleasing thought,
From ocean as she first began to rise,
And *smooth'd* the ruffled seas, and clear'd the skies. *Dryden.*

Now on the wings of winds our course we keep;
The God hath *smooth'd* the waters of the deep. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. To work into a soft uniform mass.

It brings up again into the mouth that which it had swallowed, and chewing it, grinds and *smooths* it, and afterwards swallows it into another stomach. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. To make easy; to rid from obstructions.

Thou, Abelard! the last sad office pay,
And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day. *Pope.*

4. To make flowing; to free from harshness.

In their motions harmony divine
So *smooths* her charming tones. *Milton, P. L.*

All your muse's softer art display,
Let Carolina *smooth* the tuneful lay;
Lull with Amelia's liquid name the Nine,
And sweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope.*

5. To palliate; to soften.
Had it been a stranger, not my child,
To *smooth* his fault, I would have been more mild. *Shakspeare.*

6. To calm; to mollify.
Now breathe we, lords; good fortune bids us pause,
And *smooth* the frowns of war with peaceful looks. *Shakspeare.*
Each perturbation *smooth'd* with outward calm. *Milton, P. L.*

7. To ease.
Restor'd it soon will be; the means prepar'd,
The difficulty *smooth'd*, the danger shar'd:
Be but yourself. *Dryden.*

8. To flatter; to soften with blandishments.
Because I cannot flatter, and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, *smooth*, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods, and apish courtesy,
I must be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakspeare.*
This man's a flatt'rer, if one be,
So are they all; for every greeze of fortune
Is *smooth'd* by that below. *Shakspeare.*
He *smooths* us up in the good opinion of our own gracious disposition. *Bp. Hall, Invis. World, B. 3. § 5.*

To SMO'OTHEN.† *v. a.* [A bad word among mechanicks for *smooth*. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson had never noticed the Sax. verb ſmeðian.] To make even and smooth.
With edged grooving tools they cut down and *smoothen* the extuberances left. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

SMO'OTHER.* *n. s.* [from *smooth*.] One who smooths, or frees from harshness.
They were distinguished by the name of scalds, a word which denotes *smoothers* and polishers of language. *Bp. Percy, Ess. on the Anc. Eng. Minstrels, § 1.*

SMO'OTHFACED. *adj.* [*smooth* and *face*.] Mild looking; having a soft air.
O, shall I say I thank you, gentle wife?
— Not so, my lord; a twelvemonth and a day,
I'll mark no words that *smoothfac'd* wooers say. *Shakspeare.*
Let their heirs
Enrich their time to come with *smoothfac'd* peace,
With smiling plenty, and fair prosp'rous days. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

SMO'OTHLY.† *adv.* [from *smooth*.]

1. Not roughly evenly.
Beneath the shade of flowing jet
The ivory forehead *smoothly* set. *Guardian, No. 168.*

2. With even glide.
The musick of that murmuring spring
Is not so mournful as the strains you sing;
Nor rivers winding through the vales below
So sweetly warble, or so *smoothly* flow. *Pope.*

3. Without obstruction; easily; readily.
Had Joshua been mindful, the fraud of the Gibeonites could not so *smoothly* have past unespied, till there was no help. *Hooker.*

4. With soft and bland language.

5. Mildly; innocently.
Some look'd full *smoothly*, and had a false quart. *Skelton, Poems, p. 25.*
Looking so *smoothly* and innocently on it, and so deceiving them. *More, Conj. Cabb. p. 226.*

SMO'OTHNESS. *n. s.* [from *smooth*.]

1. Evenness on the surface; freedom from asperity.
A countryman feeding his flock by the sea-side, it was so delicate a fine day, that the *smoothness* of the water tempted him to set up for a merchant. *L'Estrange.*
The nymph is all into a laurel gone,
The *smoothness* of her skin remains alone. *Dryden.*

2. Softness or mildness on the palate.
Fallacious drink! ye honest men beware,
Nor trust its *smoothness*; the third circling glass
Suffices virtue. *Philips.*

3. Sweetness and softness of numbers.
As French has more fineness and *smoothness* at this time, so it had more compass, spirit, and force in Montaigne's age. *Temple.*
Virgil, though smooth, where *smoothness* is required, is so far from affecting it, that he rather disdains it; frequently using synalephas, and concluding his sense in the middle of his verse. *Dryden.*

4. Blandness and gentleness of speech.
She is too subtle for thee; and her *smoothness*,
Her very silence, and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her. *Shakspeare.*

SMOTE. The pret. of *smite*.
Death — with a trident *smote*. *Milton, P. L.*

To SMO'THER. *v. a.* [ſmoꞃan, Saxon.]

1. To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air.
She might give passage to her thoughts, and so as it were utter out some smoke of those flames, wherewith else she was not only burned but *smothered*. *Sidney.*
We *smother'd*
The most replenished sweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er she fram'd. *Shakspeare.*
We are enow yet living in the field,
To *smother* up the English in our throngs. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
The helpless traveller, with wild surprise,
Sees the dry desart all around him rise,
And *smother'd* in the dusty whirlwind dies. *Addison, Cato.*

2. To suppress.
Lewd and wicked custom, beginning perhaps at the first amongst few, afterwards spreading into greater multitudes, and so continuing; from time may be of force, even in plain things, to *smother* the light of natural understanding. *Hooker.*
She was warmed with the graceful appearance of the hero: she *smothered* those sparkles out of decency, but conversation blew them up into a flame. *Dryden, Æn. Dedic.*

To SMO'THER.† *v. n.*

1. To smoke without vent.
Hay and straw have a very low degree of heat; but yet close and *smothering*, and which drieth not. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To be suppressed or kept close.
What, in to this grave? —
Yea, there shall ye consume. —
And what, sholde I *smoder* here? —
Yea, by my faith, and never more appere. *Old Morality of Every Man.*
The advantage of conversation is such, that, for want of company, a man had better talk to a post than let his thoughts lie smoking and *smothering*. *Collier on Friendship.*

SMO'THER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A state of suppression. Not in use.
This unfortunate prince, after a long *smother* of discontent, and hatred of many of his nobility and people, breaking forth at times into seditions, was at last distressed by them. *Bacon.*
A man were better relate himself to a statue, than suffer his thoughts to pass in *smother*. *Bacon.*
Nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little; and therefore men should procure to know more, and not to keep their suspicions in *smother*. *Bacon, Essays.*

2. Smoke; thick dusk.
Thus must I from the smoke into the *smother*,
From tyrant duke into a tyrant brother. *Shakspeare.*
Where yon disorder'd heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from stones, where clouds of dust arise,
Amid that *smother* Neptune holds his place. *Dryden, Æn.*
The greater part enter only like mutes to fill the stage, and spend their taper in smoke and *smother*. *Collier on Fame.*

To SMOUCH.* *v. a.* [perhaps from *smack*.] To salute: answering to our *buss*. North, *Pegge.*

What bussing, what *smouching* and slabbering one of another. *Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses*, (1595,) p. 114.

SMO'ULDERING. } [This word seems a participle;
SMO'ULDRY. } but I know not whether the verb *smoulder* be in use: ꞅmoȝan, Saxon, to smother; *smoel*, Dutch, hot.] Burning and smoking without vent.

None can breathe, nor see, nor hear at will,
Through *smouldry* cloud of duskish stinking smoke,
That the only breath him daunts who hath escap'd the stroke. *Spenser, F. Q.*

In some close pent room it crept along,
And, *smouldering* as it went, in silence fed;
Till the infant monster, with devouring strong,
Walk'd boldly upright with exalted head. *Dryden.*

SMUG.✝ *adj.* [*smuck*, dress; *smucken*, to dress, Teut. Dr. Johnson. — *Smug* is the past participle of the Sax. ꞅmæȝan, ꞅmeagan, deliberare, studere, considerare. Applied to the person, or to dress, it means *studied*; that on which care and attention have been bestowed. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 342. — It appears to have been a common word in the northern languages. Icel. *smackr*; Norv. et Sueth. olim *smuck*, pulcher, hilaris, according to Serenius; *schmuck*, German, elegans, venustus, politus; ꞅmicepe, Sax. elegans.] Nice; spruce; dressed with affectation of niceness, but without elegance.

Dost thou think I'm a sixpenny jug?
No, wis ye, Jack, I look a little more *smug*. *Preston, Trag. of Cambises*, (1561.)

There I have a bankrupt for a prodigal, who dares scarce shew his head on the Rialto; a beggar, that used to come so *smug* upon the mart. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

He who can make your visage less horrid, and your person more *smug*, is worthy some good reception. *Spectator.*

To SMUG. *v. a.* To adorn; to spruce.

My men,
In Circe's house, were all, in severall baine
Studiously sweetn'd, *smugg'd* with oile, and deckt,
With in and outweeds. *Chapman.*

To SMU'GGLE.✝ *v. a.* [*smokkelen*, Dutch, Dr. Johnson; which Serenius refers to the Su. Goth. *smyga*, *smeiga*, furtim perreptare; and which Ihre traces to *miugg*, secretly; *s*, as usual with the Gothick languages, being prefixed; hence *smuyg*, Dutch, secretly, underhand.]

1. To import or export goods without paying the customs.
2. To manage or convey secretly.

SMU'GGLER.✝ *n. s.* [from *smuggle*.] A wretch, who, in defiance of justice and the laws, imports or exports goods either contraband or without payment of the customs.

Here, in cabal, a disputatious crew,
Each evening meet; the sot, the cheat, the shrew:
Snarers and *smugglers* here their gains divide,
Ensnaring females here their victims hide. *Crabbe, Parish Register.*

SMU'GGLING.* *n. s.* [from *smuggle*.]

Smuggling, or the offence of importing goods without paying the duties imposed by the laws of the customs and excise, is restrained by a great variety of statutes. *Blackstone.*

SMU'GLY. *adv.* [from *smug*.] Neatly; sprucely.

Lilies and roses will quickly appear,
And her face will look wond'rous *smugly*. *Gay.*

SMU'GNESS.✝ *n. s.* [from *smug*.] Spruceness; neatness without elegance. *Sherwood.*

SMU'LY.* *adj.* [perhaps a corruption of *smoothly*.] Looking smoothly; demure: used in Cumberland.

SMUT. *n. s.* [ꞅmutta, Saxon; *smette*, Dutch.]

1. A spot made with soot or coal.
2. Must or blackness gathered on corn; mildew.

Farmers have suffered by smutty wheat, when such will not sell for above five shillings a bushel; whereas that which is free from *smut* will sell for ten. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Obscenity.

To SMUT.✝ *v. a.* [ꞅmittan, Sax. See *To* SMITTLE.]

1. To stain; to mark with soot or coal.

No man can like to be *smutted* and blatched in his face. *Harmar, Transl. of Beza*, (1587,) p. 195.

He is far from being *smutted* with the soil of atheism. *More.*

A fuller had invitation from a collier to live with him: he gave him a thousand thanks; but, says he, as fast as I make any thing clean, you'll be *smutting* it again. *L'Estrange.*

The inside is so *smutted* with dust and smoke, that neither the marble, silver, nor brass works shew themselves. *Addison.*

I am wonderfully pleased to see my tenants play their innocent tricks, and *smutting* one another. *Addison.*

2. To taint with mildew.

Mildew falleth upon corn, and *smutteth* it. *Bacon.*

To SMUT. *v. n.* To gather must.

White red-eared wheat is good for clays, and bears a very good crop, and seldom *smuts*. *Mortimer.*

To SMUTCH.✝ *v. a.* [from *smut*. * This word is further corrupted, in the north of England, into *smudge*; where it is used for a suffocating smoke.] To black with smoke; to mark with soot or coal.

What, hast *smutch'd* thy nose? *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Have you seen but a bright lily grow,
Before rude hands have touch'd it?
Ha' you mark'd but the fall o' the snow,
Before the soil hath *smutch'd* it! *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

SMU'TTILY.✝ *adv.* [from *smutty*.]

1. Blackly; smokily.
2. Obscenely.

It is the same poverty which makes men speak or write *smuttily*, that forces them to talk vexingly. *Tatler*, No. 269.

SMU'TTINESS. *n. s.* [from *smutty*.]

1. Soil from smoke.

My vines and peaches, upon my best south walls, were apt to a soot or *smuttiness* upon their leaves and upon their fruits, which were good for nothing. *Temple.*

2. Obsceneness.

SMU'TTY.✝ *adj.* [from *smut*.]

1. Black with smoke or coal.

I leave the *smutty* air of London, and come hither to breathe sweeter. *Howell, Lett.* (dat. 1625,) i. iv. 5.

The *smutty* grain,
With sudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the air. *Milton, P. L.*

The *smutty* wainscot full of cracks. *Swift.*

He was a *smutty* dog yesterday, and cost me near two hours to wash the ink off his face. *Pope.*

2. Tainted with mildew.

Smutty corn will sell dearer at one time than the clean at another. *Locke.*

3. Obscene; not modest.

I must forbear blurting out a witty saying, if it be *smutty* or abusive. *Horneck, Fire of the Altar*, p. 91.

The place is a censure of a profane and *smutty* passage in the Old Batchelor. *Collier.*

SNACK.✝ *n. s.* [from *snatch*.]

1. A share; a part taken by compact.

If the master gets the better on't, they come in for their *snack*. *L'Estrange.*

* For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That must be cantled, and the judge go *snack*. *Dryden.*

All my demurs but double his attacks;
At last he whispers, "Do, and we go *snacks*." *Pope.*

2. A slight, hasty repast: used in several parts of England.

SNA'CKET, or **SNE'CKET.*** *n. s.* [See SNECK.] The hasp of a casement. *Sherwood.*

SNA'COT. *n. s.* [*acus*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SNA'FFLE. *n. s.* [*snavel*, Dutch, the nose.] A bridle which crosses the nose.

The third o' th' world is your's, which with a *snaffle*
You may pace easy; but not such a wife. *Shakspeare.*
Sooth him with praise;
This, from his weaning, let him well be taught,
And then betimes in a soft *snaffle* wrought. *Dryden, Georg.*

To **SNA'FFLE.**† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to hold; to manage.

Master Bailey. I trow, and he be worth his eares,
Will *snaffle* these murderers.
Com. of Gamm. Gurton's Needle, (1551.)
Hitherto slie writers' wilie wits,
Which have engrossed princes' chiefe affaires,
Have been like horses *snaffled* with the bits
Of fancie, feare, or doubts. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 395.
See him *snaffled!*
See him laugh'd at! see him baffled!
Fanshaw, Tr. of Past. Fido, p. 81.

SNAG.† *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the etymology or original. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius derives it from the Swedish *nagg*, a sharp pointed instrument, having *s* prefixed; as Skinner had before from the Teut. *nagel*, a spike, a nail. But it may be referred to the Sax. ꞅnæcce, ðpeo-ꞅnæcce, trisulcus, three-pointed or three-forked; *schnecken*, Germ. to cut, under which word Wachter refers to the Sax. term, and to the Icel. *snaugg-klaede*, vestes laceratæ. To *snag* is, in some parts of the north of England, to hew roughly with an axe.]

1. A jag, or sharp protuberance.

The one her other leg had lame,
Which with a staff, all full of little *snags*,
She did disport, and Impotence her name. *Spenser, F. Q.*
The coat of arms,
Now on a naked *snag* in triumph born,
Was hung on high. *Dryden, Æn.*
Hailstones — pellucid throughout, like great pieces of ice, many of them having several long *snags* issuing out of the body of them. *Ray, Rem.* p. 54.

2. A tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest; a tooth, in contempt.

In China none hold women sweet,
Except their *snags* are black as jet:
King Chihu put nine queens to death,
Convict on statute, iv'ry teeth. *Prior.*

SNA'GGED.† } *adj.* [from *snag.*]
SNA'GGY. }

1. Full of snags; full of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points.

His stalking steps are stay'd
Upon a *snaggy* oak, which he had torn
Out of his mother's bowels, and it made
His mortal mace, wherewith his foemen he dismay'd. *Spenser.*
Naked men belabouring one another with *snagged* sticks, or dully falling together by the ears at fisty-cuffs. *More.*

2. *Snaggy* is a northern word for testy, peevish. See Grose. [*snacken*, Teut. to bark as a dog.]

SNAIL. *n. s.* [ꞅnæȝl, Saxon; *snegel*, Dutch.]

1. A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs; the emblem of slowness.

I can tell why a *snail* has a house. — Why? — Why, to put's head in; not to give it away to his daughters, and leave his horns without a case. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and *snail*-pac'd beggary.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder:
Snail-slow in profit, but he sleeps by day
More than the wild cat. *Shakspeare.*
Seeing the *snail*, which every where doth roam,
Carrying his own house still, still is at home,
Follow, for he is easy-pac'd, this *snail*
Be thine own palace, or the world's thy gaol. *Donne.*
There may be as many ranks of beings in the invisible world superior to us, as we ourselves are superior to all the ranks of being beneath us in this visible world, even though we descend below the *snail* and the oyster. *Watts.*

2. A name given to a drone from the slow motion of a snail.

Why prat'st thou to thyself, and answer'st not?
Dromio, thou drone, thou *snail*, thou slug, thou sot!
Shakspeare.

SNA'IL-CLAVER, or *Snail-trefoil.* *n. s.* [*trifolium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SNAIL-LIKE.* *adv.* [*snail* and *like.*] In a way resembling the slowness of a snail.

A pox upon referring to commissioners,
I had rather hear that it were past the seals,
You courtiers move so *snail-like* in your business.
B. Jonson, Dev. an Ass.

SNAKE.† *n. s.* [ꞅnaca, Saxon; *snake*, Dutch; from the verb ꞅnıcan, to creep. Serenius.] A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper. The snake's bite is harmless. *Snake* in poetry is a general name for a serpent.

Glo'ster's shew beguiles him;
As the *snake* roll'd in a flowery bank,
With shining checker'd slough, doth sting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
We have scotch'd the *snake*, not kill'd it:
She'll close, and be herself; whilst our poor malice
Remains in danger of her former teeth. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling the gliding of a *snake* upon the ground: they must be smooth and even. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*
Nor chalk, nor crumbling stones, the food of *snakes*,
That work in hollow earth their winding tracks. *Dryden.*

SNA'KEROOT. *n. s.* [*snake* and *root.*] A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

SNA'KESHEAD *Iris.* *n. s.* [*hermodactylus*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it hath a lily-shaped flower, of one leaf, shaped exactly like an iris; but has a tuberose root, divided into two or three dugs, like oblong bulbs. *Miller.*

SNA'KEWEED, or *Bistort.* *n. s.* [*bistorta*, Latin.] A plant.

SNA'KEWOOD. *n. s.* [from *snake* and *wood.*]

What we call *snakewood* is properly the smaller branches of the root of a tall strait tree growing in the island of Timor, and other parts of the East. It has no remarkable smell; but is of an intensely bitter taste. The Indians are of opinion, that it is a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent, and from thence its name of *lignum colubrinum*, or *snakewood*. We very seldom use it. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

SNA'KY. *adj.* [from *snake.*]

1. Serpentine; belonging to a snake; resembling a snake.

Venomous tongue, tipt with vile adder's sting,
Of that self kind with which the furies fell
Their *snaky* heads do comb. *Spenser.*
The crooked arms Meander bow'd with his so *snaky* flood,
Resign'd for conduct the choice youth of all their mortal brood.
Chapman.

The true lovers knot had its original from *nodus Herculaneus*, or Hercules's knot, resembling the *snaky* complication in the caduceus, or rod of Hermes. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles. *Milton, P. R.*

2. Having serpents.

Look, look unto this *snaky* rod,
And stop your ears against the charming god. *B. Jonson.*

In his hand
He took caduceus, his *snaky* wand. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

What was that *snaky*-headed gorgon shield
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith she freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone? *Milton, Comus.*

His flying hat was fasten'd on his head;
Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand
He holds the virtue of the *snaky* wand. *Dryden.*

To SNAP.✝ *v. a.* [The same with *knap*. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Jamieson notices this assertion, and denies it. If we duly consider, however, the etymology of *snap*, there will be found no difference in the origin of both. The Su. Goth. *nef*, *naebb*, Germ. *schnebbe*, the beak of a bird has been considered as the root, "quâ parte," says Wachter, "aves escam et prædam arripiunt; posteà de omnibus animalibus, quibus os aut rictus pro rostro est." See also Serenius. Hence the verbs *nappa*, *snappa*, Su. Goth. *schnappen*, Germ. to snatch. Hence too, Serenius adds, *knaeppa*, to break, as birds do with the beak; and thus the connection of *knap* and *snap*.]

1. To break at once; to break short.

If the chain of necessity be no stronger, but that it may be *snapped* so easily in sunder: if his will was no otherwise determined from without himself, but only by the signification of your desire, and my modest intreaty, then we may conclude, human affairs are not always governed by absolute necessity. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Light is broken like a body, as when 'tis *snapped* in pieces by a tougher body. *Digby.*

Dauntless as death, away he walks;
Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks;
Searches the parlour, chamber, study,
Nor stops till he has culprit's body. *Prior.*

2. To strike with a knacking noise, or sharp sound.

The bowzy sire
First shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire,
Then *snapt* his box. *Pope, Dunciad.*

3. To bite.

All mungrel curs bawl, snarl, and *snap*, where the foe flies before him. *L'Estrange.*

A gentlemen passing by a coach, one of the horses *snapt* off the end of his finger. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

A notion generally received, that a lion is dangerous to all women who are not virgins, may have given occasion to a foolish report, that my lion's jaws are so contrived as to *snap* the hands of any of the female sex, who are not thus qualified. *Addison, Spect.*

He *snaps* deceitful air with empty jaws,
The subtle hare darts swift beneath his paws. *Gay.*

4. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly.

Sir Richard Graham tells the marquis he would *snap* one of the kids, and make some shift to carry him close to their lodgings. *Wotton.*

Some with a noise and greasy light
Are *snapt*, as men catch larks at night. *Butler.*

You should have thought of this before you was taken; for now you are in no danger to be *snapt* singing again. *L'Estrange.*

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not!
When you lay snug to *snap* young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

Belated seem on watch to lie,
And *snap* some cully passing by. *Swift.*

5. [*sneipa*, Icel. contumeliâ afficere.] To treat with sharp language.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod,
And *snapp'd* their canons with a why not. *Hudibras.*

A surly ill-bred lord
That chides and *snaps* her up at every word. *Granville.*

To SNAP.✝ *v. n.*

1. To break short; to fall asunder; to break without bending.

Note the ship's sicknesses, the mast
Shak'd with an ague, and the hold and waist
With a salt dropsy clogg'd; and our tacklings
Snapping, like to too high stretch'd treble strings. *Donne.*

The backbone is divided into so many vertebres for commodious bending, and not one intire rigid bone, which, being of that length, would have been often in danger of *snapping* in sunder. *Ray on the Creation.*

If your steel be too hard, that is, too brittle, if it be a spring, it will not bow; but with the least bending it will *snap* asunder. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

The makers of these needles should give them a due temper: for if they are too soft, they will bend; and if they are too brittle, they *snap*. *Sharp, Surgery.*

2. To make an effort to bite with eagerness.

If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I see no reason but I may *snap* at him. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

We *snap* at the bait without ever dreaming of the hook that goes along with it. *L'Estrange.*

Towzer *snaps*
At people's heels with frothy chaps. *Swift.*

3. To express sharp language.

With the peremtory Jewish wives, we have *snapt* at God's ministers, as they did at the prophet Jeremiah in Egypt, and told them in plain terms, Let them say what they would, we would do as we list. *Bp. Prideaux, Euchol.* (1656,) p. 223.

SNAP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.
2. A greedy fellow.

He had no sooner said out his say, but up rises a cunning *snap*, then at the board. *L'Estrange.*

3. A quick eager bite.

With their bills, thwarted crosswise at the end, they would cut an apple in two at one *snap*. *Carew.*

4. A catch; a theft.

SNA'PDRAGON, or *Calf's snout*.✝ *n. s.*

1. A plant. [*antirrhinum*, Latin.]
2. A kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are afraid to take out; but which may be safely snatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed, the fire is at once extinguished. See also FLAPDRAGON.

We got into a dark corner with a porringer of brandy, and threw raisins into it; then set it on fire. My chamber-fellow and I diverted ourselves with the sport of venturing our fingers for the raisins; and the wantonness of the thing was, to see each other look like a demon, as we burnt ourselves, and snatched out the fruit. This fantastical mirth was called *snapdragon*. *Tatler*, No. 85.

3. The thing eaten at *snapdragon*.

He bore a strange kind of appetite to *snapdragon*, and to the livid snuffs of a burning candle, which he would catch and swallow with an agility wonderful to conceive; and by this procedure maintained a perpetual flame in his belly! *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 11.

SNA'PHANCE.✱ *n. s.* [*schnaphan*, Germ. clavus bombardæ; *snaphaan*, Belg. ipsa bombarda portatilis. Wachter.] A kind of firelock. Not now in use.

There arrived four horsemen, — very well appointed, having *snaphances* hanging at the pomel of their saddles. *Shelton, Tr. of Don Quixote*, iv. 16.

Sna'pper. *n. s.* [from *snap.*] One who snaps.

My father named me Autolicus, being letter'd under Mercury; who, as I am, was likewise a *snapper* up of unconsider'd trifles. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Sna'ppish.† *adj.* [from *snap.*]

1. Eager to bite.

The *snappish* cur, the passenger's annoy,
Close at my heel with yelping treble flies. *Swift.*

They lived in the temple; but were such *snappish* curs, that they frighted away most of the votaries. *Spectator.*

2. Peevish; sharp in reply.

I spoke to my lord chief justice about lord Forbes's bail: — the lord chief justice was very *snappish*, and said, he would take none, whom Mr. Smith did not approve of. *Henry, Earl of Clarendon's Diary,* (in 1690.)

Sna'ppishly. *adv.* [from *snappish.*] Peevishly; tartly.

Sna'ppishness.† *n. s.* [from *snappish.*] Peevishness; tartness.

He threatened, with great *snappishness*, to flog me. *Wakefield, Mem.* p. 23.

Sna'psack.† *n. s.* [*snappsack*, Swedish. Dr. Johnson. — This is the true word, from *snap*, morsus; "hinc *snapsack*, pera militaris in quâ cibus conditur." Wachter.] A soldier's bag: more usually *knapsack*, Dr. Johnson says; and so leaves this without an example.

We should look upon him as a strange soldier, that when he is upon his march, and to go upon service, instead of his sword should take his *snapsack*. *South, Serm.* viii. 233.

To **Snar.*** *v. n.* [*snarren*, Teut.] To snarl.

Tygres that did seeme to grin,
And *snar* at all that ever passed by. *Spenser, F. Q.*

SNARE. *n. s.* [*snara*, Swedish and Icelandick; *snare*, Danish; *snoor*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing set to catch an animal; a gin; a net; a noose.

O poor hapless nightingale, thought I,
How sweet thou sing'st, how near the deadly *snare!* *Milton, Comus.*

2. Any thing by which one is intrapped or intangled.

This I speak for your own profit, not that I may cast a *snare* upon you. 1 *Cor.* vii. 35.

A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the *snare* of his soul. *Prov.* xviii. 7.

Propound to thyself a constant rule of living, which, though it may not be fit to observe scrupulously, lest it become a *snare* to thy conscience, or endanger thy health, yet let not thy rule be broken. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

For thee ordain'd a help, became thy *snare*. *Milton, P. L.*

Beauty, wealth, and wit,
And prowess, to the power of love submit;
The spreading *snare* for all mankind is laid,
And lovers all betray, or are betray'd. *Dryden.*

To **Snare.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entrap; to entangle; to catch in a noose.

Glo'ster's shew
Beguiles him, as the mournful crocodile
With sorrow *snares* relenting passengers. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The wicked is *snared* in the work of his own hands. *Ps.* ix.

Warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth, lest that too heav'nly form, pretended
To hellish falsehood, *snare* them. *Milton, P. L.*

Sna'rer.* *n. s.* [from *snare.*] One who lays snares.

Never prate on't; nor, like a cunning *snarer*,
Make thy clipp'd name the bird to call in others. *Middleton's Witch,* (before 1620.)

Snarers and smugglers here their gains divide. *Crabbe, Parish Register.*

To **SNARL.** *v. n.* [*snarren*, Teut.]

1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnar.

What! were you *snarling* all before I came,
Ready to catch each other by the throat,
And turn you all your hatred now on me? *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

He is born with teeth!
And so I was; which plainly signify'd
That I should *snarl*, and bite, and play the dog. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Now, for the bare-pick'd bone of majesty,
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,
And *snarleth* in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

The she's even of the savage herd are safe:
All, when they *snarl* or bite, have no return
But courtship from the male. *Dryden, Don. Seb.*

An angry cur
Snarls while he feeds. *Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.*

2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude terms.

'Tis malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little lapses of a pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. *Dryden.*

The honest farmer and his wife,
Two years declin'd from prime of life,
Had struggled with the marriage-noose,
As almost every couple does:
Sometimes my plague! sometimes my darling!
Kissing to-day, to-morrow *snarling*. *Prior.*

Where hast thou been *snarling* odious truths, and entertaining company with discourse of their diseases? *Congreve.*

To **Snarl.†** *v. a.* To entangle; to embarrass; to twist. I know not that this sense is well authorized. Dr. Johnson. — It is excellently authorized; by archbishop Cranmer, one of the finest writers of his time; by Spenser; and by our old lexicography. See the Prompt. Parv. "To *snaryn* or *snarlyn*, illaqueo;" where we see it is but another form of *snare*.

You *snarle* yourself into so many and heynouse absurdities, as you shall never be able to wynde yourself oute. *Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner,* p. 168.

From her back her garments she did teare,
And from her head oft rent her *snarled* heare. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Confused *snarled* consciences render it difficult to pull out thread by thread. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Sna'rler. *n. s.* [from *snarl.*] One who snarls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome, insulting fellow.

Should stupid libels grieve your mind,
You soon a remedy may find;
Lie down obscure, like other folks,
Below the lash of *snarlers'* jokes. *Swift.*

Sna'ry. *adj.* [from *snare.*] Entangling; insidious.

Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread. *Dryden.*

Snast. *n. s.* The snuff of a candle.

It first burned fair, till some part of the candle was consumed, and the sawdust gathering about the *snast;* but then it made the *snast* big and long, and burn duskishly, and the candle wasted in half the time of the wax pure. *Bacon.*

To **SNATCH.** *v. a.* [*snacken*, Teut.]

1. To seize any thing hastily.

A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world with a kind of treatable dissolution, than to be suddenly cut off in a moment; rather to be taken than *snatched* away from the face of the earth. *Hooker.*

Death,
So *snatch'd*, will not exempt us from the pain. *Milton, P. L.*

Life's stream hurries all too fast:
In vain sedate reflections we would make,
When half our knowledge we must *snatch*, not take. *Pope.*

She *snatch'd* a sheet of Thule from her bed:
Sudden she flies, and whelms it o'er the pyre;
Down sink the flames. *Pope, Dunciad.*

They, sailing down the stream,
Are *snatch'd* immediate by the quick-eye'd trout
Or darting salmon. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. To transport or carry suddenly.

He had scarce performed any part of the office of a bishop in the diocese of London, when he was *snatched* from thence, and promoted to Canterbury. *Clarendon.*

Oh nature!
Inrich me with the knowledge of thy works,
Snatch me to heaven. *Thomson, Autumn.*

To SNATCH. *v. n.* To bite, or catch eagerly at something.

Lords will not let me: if I had a monopoly of fool, they would have part on't; nay, the ladies too will be *snatching*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He shall *snatch* on the right hand, and be hungry. *Is.* ix. 20.

Lycus, swifter of his feet,
Runs, doubles, winds and turns, amidst the war;
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,
And *snatches* at the beam he first can find. *Dryden, Æn.*

SNATCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A hasty catch.

2. A short fit of vigorous action.

After a shower to weeding a *snatch*;
More easily weed with the root to dispatch. *Tusser.*

3. A small part of any thing; a broken part.

She chaunted *snatches* of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own distress. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being composed by *snatches* of time, as medical vacations would permit. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

4. A broken or interrupted action; a short fit.

The *snatches* in his voice,
And burst of speaking, were as his. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

They move by fits and *snatches*; so that it is not conceivable how they conduce unto a motion, which, by reason of its perpetuity, must be regular and equal. *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

We have often little *snatches* of sunshine and fair weather in the most uncomfortable parts of the year. *Spectator.*

5. A quip; a shuffling answer.

Come, leave your *snatches*, yield me a direct answer. *Shakspeare.*

SNA'TCHER.† *n. s.* [from *snatch.*] One that snatches, or takes any thing in haste.

They of those marches
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers.
—— We do not mean the coursing *snatchers* only,
But fear the main intendment of the Scot. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

So catchers and *snatchers* do toile both night and day,
Not needie but greedie, still prolling for their pray. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 278.

SNA'TCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *snatching.*] Hastily; with interruption.

To SNATHE.* *v. a.* [Bailey (and from him Ash) calls this merely a local word: it is certainly the Saxon, ſniðan, to cut.] To prune; to lop. Used in the north of England. *Sned* is also used in some places, Sax. ſnidan.

SNA'TTOCK.* *n. s.* [from *snathe.*] A chip; a slice; a cutting. It is probable that this word was once common, though I find it not in our dictionaries; for the buffoon-author of the following passage often uses it.

Snattocks of that very cross; of cedar some, some of juniper. *Gayton, on D. Quix.* p. 275.

To SNEAK.† *v. n.* [ſnican, to creep, Sax. *sniger*, Dan. to sneak away. Callander pronounces the Gael. *snaighim*, the same as the Sax. ſnican.]

1. To creep slyly; to come or go as if afraid to be seen.

Once the eagle, England, being in prey,
To her unguarded nest the weazel, Scot,
Comes *sneaking*, and so sucks her princely eggs. *Shakspeare.*

Sneak not away, sir, for the friar and you
Must have a word anon: lay hold on him. *Shakspeare.*

Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You skulk'd behind the fence, and *sneak'd* away. *Dryden.*

I ought not to turn my back, and to *sneak* off, in silence, and leave the truth to lie baffled, bleeding, and slain. *Watts.*

He *sneak'd* into the grave,
A monarch's half and half a harlot's slave. *Pope, Dunciad.*

Are you all ready? Here's your musick here:
Author, *sneak* off, we'll tickle you, my dear, *Moore.*

2. To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle.

I need salute no great man's threshold, *sneak* to none of his friends to speak a good word for me to my conscience. *South.*

Nothing can support minds drooping and *sneaking*, and inwardly reproaching them, from a sense of their own guilt, but to see others as bad. *South.*

When int'rest calls off all her *sneaking* train,
When all the oblig'd desert, and all the vain,
She waits, or to the scaffold, or the cell,
When the last lingering friend has bid farewel. *Pope.*

Tom struts a soldier, open, bold, and brave;
Will *sneaks* a scrivener, an exceeding knave. *Pope.*

To SNEAK.* *v. a.* To hide; to conceal.

Some sins dare the world in open defiance, yet this [slander] lurks, and *sneaks* its head. *Wake, Ration.* (1701,) p. 222.

SNEAK.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sneaking fellow.

SNEAK-CUP.* See SNEAKUP.

SNE'AKER.† *n. s.* A small vessel of drink. A *sneaker* of punch is a term still used in several places for a small bowl.

I have just left the right worshipful and his myrmidons about a *sneaker* of five gallons! *Spectator.*

SNE'AKING. *part. adj.* [from *sneak.*]

1. Servile; mean; low.

When the smart dialogue grows rich,
With *sneaking* dog, and ugly bitch. *Rowe.*

2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parsimonious.

SNE'AKINGLY. *adj.* [from *sneaking.*]

1. Meanly; servilely.

Do all things like a man, not *sneakingly*:
Think the king sees thee still. *Herbert.*

While you *sneakingly* submit,
And beg our pardon at our feet,
Discourag'd by your guilty fears
To hope for quarter for your ears. *Hudibras.*

2. In a covetous manner.

SNE'AKINGNESS.† *n. s.* [from *sneaking.*]

1. Niggardliness.

2. Meanness; pitifulness.

A *sneakingness* which so implies a guilt. *Boyle against Custom. Swearing*, p. 73.

SNE'AKSBY.* *n. s.* [from *sneak.*] A paltry fellow; a cowardly, sneaking fellow.

A demure *sneaksby*, a clownish singularist. *Barrow*, vol. iii. S. 34.

SNE'AKUP.† *n. s.* [from *sneak.*] A cowardly, creeping, insidious scoundrel. Obsolete. *Sneak-cup* is the word as given by the modern editors of Shakspeare, with the explanation of "one who takes his glass in a sneaking manner." Notes on Twelfth Night.

The prince is a jack, a *sneakup*; and if he were here, I would cudgel him like a dog, if he would say so. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

To SNEAP.† *v. a.* [not a corruption of *snib*, or *snap*, to reprimand, as Dr. Johnson suggests; but from the Icel. *sneipa*, contumeliâ afficere. So *sneb.* See also *To* SNIB.]

1. To reprimand; to check.

Life that's here,
When into it the soul doth closely wind,
Is often *sneap'd* by anguish and by fear. *More, Song of the Soul*, iii. iii. 18.

2. To nip.

What may
Breed upon our absence, may there blow
No *sneaping* winds at home. *Shakspeare.*

Herbs and fruits *sneaped* with cold weather. *Ray.*

SNEAP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check.

My lord, I will not undergo this *sneap* without reply: you call honourable boldness impudent sauciness: if a man will make courtesy and say nothing, he is virtuous.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

To SNEB. *v. a.* [See *To* SNEAP.] To check; to chide; to reprimand.

Which made this foolish brere wexe so bold,
That on a time he cast him to scold
And *snebbe* the good oak, for he was old. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

SNECK.* *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.] The latch or bolt of a door. Prompt. Parv. Retained in the north; where, to *sneck* the door also, is to latch it. See Ray, and Grose. It is sometimes called *snick*. See also SNACKET.

To SNED.* See *To* SNATHE.

SNEED.* *n. s.* [ſnæð, Sax.] The handle of a sithe.
Ash, and Mason.

This is fixed on a long *sneed*, or strait handle,
Evelyn, B. ii. ch. 6. § 2.

To SNEER. *v. n.* [This word is apparently of the same family with *snore* and *snort*.]

1. To show contempt by looks: *naso suspendere adunco.*
2. To insinuate contempt by covert expressions.

The wolf was by, and the fox in a *sneering* way advised him not to irritate a prince against his subjects. *L'Estrange.*

I could be content to be a little *sneered* at in a line, for the sake of the pleasure I should have in reading the rest. *Pope.*

If there has been any thing expressed with too much severity, it will fall upon those *sneering* or daring writers of the age against religion, who have left reason and decency. *Watts.*

3. To utter with grimace.

I have not been *sneering* fulsome lies, and nauseous flattery, at a little tawdry whore. *Congreve.*

4. To show awkward mirth.

I had no power over one muscle in their faces, though they *sneered* at every word spoken by each other. *Tatler.*

SNEER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A look of contemptuous ridicule.

Did not the *sneer* of more impartial men
At sense and virtue, balance all agen? *Pope.*

2. An expression of ludicrous scorn.

Socrates or Cæsar might have a fool's coat clapt upon them, and in this disguise neither the wisdom of the one nor the majesty of the other, could secure them from a *sneer*. *Watts.*

SNE'ERER.† *n. s.* [from *sneer*.] One that sneers or shows contempt.

The buffoon and *sneerer* are still on the wrong side of the charter. *Warburton on Prod.* p. 36.

SNE'ERINGLY.* *adv.* [from *sneer*.] With a look or with expression of ludicrous scorn.

SNE'ERFUL.* *adj.* [*sneer* and *full*.] Given to sneering: a bad word.

The *sneerful* maid
Will not fatigue her hand. *Shenstone, Econ.* P. iii.

To SNEEZE.† *v. n.* [nieſan, Saxon; *niesen*, Dutch; *sneysa*, Icel. from naeſe, Sax. *nasus*, Lat. the nose. See Ihre and Serenius.] To emit wind audibly by the nose.

If one be about to *sneeze*, rubbing the eyes till tears run will prevent it; for that the humour descending to the nostrils is diverted to the eyes. *Bacon.*

If the pain be more intense and deeper within amongst the membranes, there will be an itching in the palate and nostrils, with frequent *sneezing*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To thee Cupid *sneez'd* aloud;
And every lucky omen sent before,
To meet the landing on the Spartan shore. *Dryden.*

If any thing oppress the head, it hath a power to free itself by *sneezing*. *Ray on the Creation.*

Violent *sneezing* produceth convulsions in all the muscles of respiration: so great an alteration can be produced only by the tickling of a feather; and if the action of *sneezing* should be continued by some very acrid substance, it will produce headach, universal convulsions, fever, and death. *Arbuthnot.*

An officer put the sharp end of his half-pike a good way up into my nostril, which tickled my nose like a straw, and made me *sneeze* violently. *Swift.*

SNEEZE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Emission of wind audibly by the nose.

I heard the rack
As earth and sky would mingle; but
These flaws, though mortals fear them
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heaven,
Are to the main as wholesome as a *sneeze*
To man's less universe, and soon are gone. *Milton, P. R.*

We read in Godignus, that upon a *sneeze* of the emperor of Monomotapa, there passed acclamations successively through the city. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SNE'EZING.* *n. s.* [from *sneeze*.]

1. Act of sneezing; sternutation.
2. Medicine to promote sneezing.

Sneezings, masticatories, and nasals are generally received. Montaltus gives several receipts of all three.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 363.

SNE'EZEWORT. *n. s.* [*ptarmica*, Latin.] A plant.

SNELL.* *adj.* [ſnel, Saxon.] Nimble; active; lively. Obsolete. *Lye.*

SNET. *n. s.* [among hunters.] The fat of a deer.
Dict.

SNEW.† The old pret. of *To snow*. *Dict.* — Dr. Johnson. — It is indeed old, but likewise still a word used in some parts of the north of England for *snowed*: as, it *snew* all day.

It *snewed* in his hous, &c. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

It *snew* an artificial kind of snow. *Holinshed, Chron.* (in 1583.)

To SNIB.† *v. a.* [Su. Goth. *snyfba*, verbis increpare. See also *To* SNEAP. This is a very ancient form of our word. "To *snybbyn*, reprehendo." Prompt. Parv.] To check; to nip; to reprimand.

Him wolde he *snibben* sharply for the nones.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

Asked for their pass by every squib,
That list at will them to revile or *snib*. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

Through the principles of synteresis, the seeds of piety, and virtue, scattered and disseminated in the soul, to bring forth the fruit of virtue and felicity, may be trampled on and kept under, cropped and *snibbed*, by the bestial part; yet they will sometimes be starting out, sprouting, and putting forth themselves. *Bp. Ward, Serm. 30th Jan.* 1674, p. 13.

SNICK.* *n. s.*

1. A small cut or mark.
2. A latch. See SNECK.

SNICK *and Snee*.† *n. s.* [*snee*, Dutch, a cut, a gash. Sewel. Perhaps *snick* is a cant expression for a knife.] A combat with knives.

Among the Dunkirkers, where *snick and snee* was in fashion, a boatswain with some of our men drinking together, became quarrelsome: one of our men beat him down; then kneeling upon his breast, he drew out a knife, sticking in his sash, and cut him from the ear towards the mouth. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To SNI'CKER, or *Snigger*.† *v. n.* [another form of *sneer*.] To laugh slyly, wantonly, or contemptuously; to laugh in one's sleeve. *Dict.*

To SNIFF.† *v. n.* [*snyfsta*, Su. Goth. See *To* SNUFF.] To draw breath audibly up the nose.

So then you look'd scornful, and *snift* at the dean,
As, who should say, now am I skinny and lean? *Swift.*

To SNIFF.* *v. a.* To draw in with the breath.

SNIFF.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Perception by the nose.

O, could I but have had one single sup,
One single *sniff*, at Charlotte's caudle-cup!
Warton, Newsm. Verses, (1767.)

To SNIFT.✱ *v. n.* [from *sniff.*] To snort: "to *snift* in contempt." See *To* SNUFF.

Resentment expressed by *snifting*. *Johnson, in V. Snuff.*

SNIFT.✱ *n. s.* A moment. See the View of the Lancashire Dialect. Gloss.

SNIG.✱ *n. s.* A kind of eel. Grose confines this word to Hampshire, but it is used in some parts of the north.

To SNI'GGLE. *v. n.* To fish for eels.

Sniggling is thus performed: in a warm day, when the water is lowest, take a strong small hook, tied to a string about a yard long; and then into one of the holes, where an eel may hide herself, with the help of a short stick put in your bait leisurely, and as far as you may, conveniently: if within the sight of it, the eel will bite instantly, and as certainly gorge it: pull him out by degrees. *Walton, Angler.*

To SNI'GGLE.✱ *v. a.* To catch; to snare.

Have you remembered what we thought of?
— Yes, sir, I have *sniggled* him.
Beaum. and Fl. Thc. and Theodoret.

To SNIP.✝ *v. a.* [*snippen*, Teut.] To cut at once with scissars.

take measure of your worth, sir, and because I will not afflict you with any large bill of circumstances, I will *snip* off particulars. *Beaum. and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.*

The sinus should be laid open, which was *snipt* up about two inches with a pair of probe-scissars, and the incised lips dressed. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

When tradesmen brought extravagant bills, sir Roger used to bargain to cut off a quarter of a yard: he wore a pair of scissars for this purpose, and would *snip* it off nicely. *Arbuthnot.*

Putting one blade of the scissars up the gut, and the other up the wound, *snip* the whole length of the fistula. *Sharp.*

SNIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A single cut with scissars.

What! this a sleeve?
Here's *snip* and nip, and cut, and slish and slash,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop. *Shakspeare.*

The ulcer would not cure farther than it was laid open; therefore with one *snip* more I laid it open to the very end. *Wiseman.*

2. A small shred.

Those we keep within compass by small *snips* of emplast, hoping to defend the parts about; but, in spite of all, they will spread farther. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

3. A share; a snack. A low word.

He found his friend upon the mending hand, which he was glad to hear, because of the *snip* that he himself expected upon the dividend. *L'Estrange.*

SNIPE.✝ *n. s.* [*schneppe*, Germ. *snip*, Dutch; from *schnebbe*, the beak. Wachter, Serenius, and Lye. The Saxon word is ſnıte; the Welsh *ysnit*; and we have also *snite*, which is of similar origin, viz. the *snout*; Swed. *snyte*, Teut. *snuyte*, the same.]

1. A small fen fowl with a long bill.

The external evident causes of the atra bilis are a high fermenting diet; as old cheese, birds feeding in fens, as geese, ducks, woodcocks, *snipes*, and swans. *Floyer.*

2. A fool; a blockhead.

Thus do I ever make my fool my purse;
For I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I should time expend with such a *snipe*,
But for my sport and profit. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

SNI'PPER. *n. s.* [from *snip.*] One that snips.

SNI'PPET. *n. s.* [from *snip.*] A small part; a share.

Witches simpling, and on gibbets
Cutting from malefactors *snippets*;
Or from the pill'ry tips of ears. *Hudibras.*

SNI'PSNAP. *n. s.* [A cant word formed by reduplication of *snap.*] Tart dialogue; with quick replies.

Dennis and dissonance, and captious art,
And *snipsnap* short, and interruption smart. *Pope, Dunciad.*

SNITE. *n. s.* [ſnıta, Saxon.] A snipe. This perhaps the true name; but *snipe* prevails.

Of tame birds Cornwall hath doves, geese, and ducks; of wild, quail, rail, *snite*, and wood-dove. *Carew.*

To SNITE.✝ *v. a.* [ſnẏtan, Saxon; *snuyten*, Teut. from *snuyte*, the nose.] To blow the nose. Dr. Johnson. — This word is used in Scotland, Dr. Jamieson says, not only in relation to the nose, as in England; but also as to a candle; "*snite* the candle, *snuff* it." It may be proper to add, that this also is old English: "To snytyn a nose or candell." Prompt. Parv. And in Wodroephe's Fr. Gramm. 1623, p. 307. "*Snut* that candle; where be the *snutters?*"

Nor would any one be able to *snite* his nose, or to sneeze; in both which the passage of the breath through the mouth, being intercepted by the tongue, is forced to go through the nose. *Grew, Cosmol.*

SNITHE, or SNI'THY.✱ *adj.* [ſnıðan, Sax. to cut.] Sharp; piercing; cutting: applied to the wind, in some of the northern parts of England.

SNI'VEL.✝ *n. s.* [ſnẏflınᵹ, ſnoſel, Sax. mucus. See *To* SNUFF.] Snot; the running of the nose.

To SNI'VEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run at the nose.
2. To cry as children.

Funeral tears are hired out as mourning cloaks; and whether we go to our graves *snivelling* or singing, 'tis all mere form. *L'Estrange.*

Away goes he *snivelling* and yelping, that he had dropt his axe into the water. *L'Estrange.*

SNI'VELLER. *n. s.* [from *snivel.*] A weeper; a weak lamenter.

He'd more lament when I was dead,
Than all the *snivellers* round my bed. *Swift.*

SNI'VELLY.✱ *adj.* [from *snivel.*]

1. Running at the nose.
2. Pitiful; whining.

SNOD.✱ *n. s.* [ſnoð, Sax. vitta.] A fillet; a riband. One of our western words, as *snod*; but in the north, *snood*, or *snude*. See also Cowel.

SNOD.✱ *adj.* [perhaps from ſnıðan, Sax. to cut.] Trimmed; smooth: applied, in some parts of the north, both to persons and to grass; in the former meaning well dressed, in the latter even. It is also pronounced *snog*. See SNUG.

To SNOOK.✱ *v. n.* [*snoka*, Swed. insidiosè scrutari. Serenius.] To lurk; to lie in ambush. *Scott.*

To SNORE.✝ *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Teut. *schnarchen*, Germ. *snarka*, Suec. à stridore, quem stertentes per nasum edunt, adeoque vel à Lat. *naris*, vel ab Heb. *naekar*, præposito sibilo. Ita Græcis à ῥὶν, *naris*, fit ῥέγχω et ῥογχίω, *sterto*. Wachter. — Our word formerly had the Teutonick form: "At the cocke-crowing before daye thou shalt not heare there the servauntes *snorke*, thou shalt not finde the dores shut." Stapleton, Fortr. of the Faith, 1565, fol. 121. b.] To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep.

I did unreverently blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou *snore* for thyself. *B. Jonson.*

Whose railing heroes, and whose wounded gods,
Makes some suspect he *snores* as well as nods. *Roscommon.*

He may lie in his shades, and *snore* on to doomsday for me; unless I see farther reason of disturbing his repose. *Stillingfleet.*

Is not yonder Proteus' cave?
It is; and in it lies the god asleep;
And *snoring* by
We may descry
The monsters of the deep. *Dryden, Albion.*

The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretch'd at length, and snoring in his den,
Belching raw gobbets from his maw, o'ercharg'd
With purple wine and cruddled gore confus'd. *Addison.*

SNORE. *n. s.* [ꞅnoꞃa, Saxon, from the verb.] Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose.

The surfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with *snores:* I've drugg'd their possets. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

SNO'RER.† *n. s.* [from *snore.*] On who snores. *Prompt. Parv.*

To SNORT.† *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Teut.]

1. To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep. This sense is overpassed by Dr. Johnson, and later lexicographers.

He found a country fellow dead-drunk, *snorting* on a bulk. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 274.

We could tell you of an age, wherein men not only slept, but also *snorted.* *Abp. Usher, Answ. to the Jes. Malone*, p. 5.

The spark of divinity that dwells within is quenched, and the mind *snorts*, dead with sleep and fulness in the fouler regions of the belly. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1653,) p. 208.

No more able to direct thy course, than a pilot who *snorts*, when a ship is tossed in the midst of the sea. *Patrick on Prov.* xxiii. 34.

2. To blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse.

The fiery war-horse paws the ground,
And *snorts* and trembles at the trumpet's sound. *Addison.*

From their full racks the gen'rous steeds retire,
Dropping ambrosial foams and *snorting* fire. *Addison.*

He with wide nostrils, *snorting*, skims the wave. *Thomson.*

To SNORT.* *v. a.* To turn up in anger, scorn, or derision; applied to the nose.

Yfrounced foule was hir visage,
And grinning for dispiteous rage;
Her nose *ysnorted* up for tene. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 157.

SNO'RTER.* *n. s.* [from *snort.*] A snorer; one who snorts. *Sherwood.*

SNO'RTING.* *n. s.* [from *snort.*]

1. Act of snoring.

2. Act of blowing through the nose as a high-mettled horse.

The *snorting* of his horses was heard. *Jer.* viii. 16.

SNOT.† *n. s.* [ꞅnoꞇe, Saxon; *snot*, Teut. from ꞅnyꞇan and *snuyten.* See *To* SNITE.] The mucus of the nose.

Thus, when a greedy sloven once has thrown
His *snot* into the mess, 'tis all his own. *Swift.*

To SNOT.* *v. a.* [ꞅnyꞇan, Sax.] To snite or blow the nose. *Sherwood.*

To SNO'TTER.* *v. n.* [from *snot.*] To snivel; to sob or cry. North. *Grose.*

SNO'TTY. *adj.* [from *snot.*] Full of snot.

This squire South my husband took in a dirty *snotty*-nosed boy. *Arbuthnot.*

SNOUT.† *n. s.* [*snuyt*, Teut. *snute*, Sax. inf. *schnautze*, Germ. *snyte*, Swed. nasus, et rostrum animalium. See Wachter and Serenius. Wachter refers it to the Lat. *nasus*, "præposito sibilo: *s* et *t* sunt literæ convertibiles in omnibus linguis."]

1. The nose of a beast.

His nose in the air, his *snout* in the skies. *Tusser.*

In shape a beagle's whelp throughout,
With broader forehead, and a sharper *snout.* *Dryden.*

2. The nose of a man, in contempt.

Her subtle *snout*
Did quickly wind his meaning out. *Hudibras.*

But when the date of Nock was out,
Off dropt the sympathetick *snout.* *Hudibras.*

What Æthiop lips he has,
How foul a *snout*, and what a hanging face! *Dryden, Juv.*

Charm'd with his eyes, and chin, and *snout*,
Her pocket-glass drew slily out;
And grew enamour'd with her phiz,
As just the counterpart of his. *Swift.*

3. The nosel or end of any hollow pipe.

To SNOUT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with a nosel or point.

Their shoes and pattens are *snouted* and piked more than a finger long. *Camden, Rem.*

Boots and shoes are so long *snouted*, that one can hardly kneel. *Howell, Lett.* iii. 2.

SNO'UTED. *adj.* [from *snout.*] Having a snout.

Their dogs *snouted* like foxes, but deprived of that property which the logicians call proprium quarto modo, for they could not bark. *Heylin.*

Snouted and tailed like a boar, and footed like a goat. *Grew.*

SNO'UTY.* *adj.* [from *snout.*] Resembling a beast's snout.

The nose was ugly, long, and big,
Broad and *snouty* like a pig. *Otway, Ode.*

SNOW.† *n. s.* [*snaiws*, M. Goth. *sneeuw*, Teut. ꞅnaꝥ, Sax. *snior*, Icel. *snio*, Swed. *snee*, Germ.]

1. The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Locke.*

Drought and heat consume *snow* waters. *Job*, xxiv. 19.

He gives the Winter's *snow* her airy birth,
And bids her virgin fleeces clothe the earth. *Sandys.*

Soft as the fleeces of descending *snows.* *Pope.*

2. A ship with two masts: generally the largest of all two-masted vessels employed by Europeans, and the most convenient for navigation. *Falconer.*

To SNOW. *v. n.* [ꞅnapan, Saxon; *sneeuwen*, Dutch.] To fall in snow.

The hills being high about them, it *snows* at the tops of them oftener than it rains. *Brown, Trav.*

To SNOW. *v. a.* To scatter like snow.

If thou be'st born to see strange sights,
Ride ten thousand days and nights,
Till age *snow* white hairs on thee. *Donne.*

SNO'WBALL. *n. s.* [*snow* and *ball.*] A round lump of congelated snow.

They passed to the east-riding of Yorkshire, their company daily increasing, like a *snowball* in rolling. *Hayward.*

His bulky folly gathers as it goes,
And, rolling o'er you, like a *snowball* grows. *Dryden.*

A *snowball* having the power to produce in us the ideas of white, cold, and round, the powers, as they are in the *snowball*, I call qualities; and as they are sensations in our understandings, ideas. *Locke.*

SNO'WBROTH. *n. s.* [*snow* and *broth.*] Very cold liquor.

Angelo, a man whose blood
Is very *snowbroth*, one who never feels
The wanton stings and motions of the sense. *Shakspeare.*

SNO'WCROWNED.* *adj.* [*snow* and *crown.*] Having the top covered with snow.

From *snow-crown'd* Skiddow's lofty cliffs. *Drayton, Bar. Wars*, B. 6. st. 65.

SNO'WDEEP. *n. s.* [*viola bulbosa*, Lat.] An herb.

SNO'WDROP. *n. s.* [*narcissoleucoium*, Lat.] An early flower.

When we tried the experiment with the leaves of those purely white flowers that appear about the end of Winter, called *snowdrops*, the event was not much unlike that newly mentioned. *Boyle on Colours.*

The little shape, by magick power,
Grew less and less, contracted to a flower;
A flower, that first in this sweet garden smil'd,
To virgins sacred, and the *snowdrop* styl'd. *Tickell.*

SNO'WLIKE.* *adj.* [ꞅnap-lic, Saxon.] Resembling snow.

SNOW-WHITE.† *adj.* [ꞅnap-hpiꞇe, Saxon.] White as snow.

Whit — as is a *snow-whit* swan. *Chaucer, Mancip. Tale.*
Let fair humanity abhor the deed,
That spots and stains love's modest *snow-white* weed.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucr.
A *snow-white* bull shall on your shore be slain;
His offer'd entrails cast into the main. *Dryden, Æn.*

SNO'WY.† *adj.* [from *snow.*]

1. White like snow.
So shews a *snowy* dove trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shews. *Shakspeare.*
Now I see thy jolly train:
Snowy headed Winter leads;
Spring and Summer next succeeds;
Yellow Autumn brings the rear;
Thou art father of the year. *Rowe.*
The blushing ruby on her *snowy* breast,
Render'd its panting whiteness more confest. *Prior.*

2. Abounding with snow.
He slew a lion in a pit in a *snowy* day. 1 *Chron.* xi. 22.
These first in Crete
And Ida known; thence on the *snowy* top
Of cold Olympus rul'd the middle air. *Milton, P. L.*
As when the Tartar from his Russian foe,
By Astracan, over the *snowy* plains,
Retires. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Pure; white; unblemished.
There did he lose his *snowy* innocence,
His undepraved will. *J. Hall, Poems,* (1646,) p. 95.

SNUB. *n. s.* [from *snebbe*, Dutch, a nose, or *knubel*, a joint of the finger.] A jag; a snag; a knot in wood.
Lifting up his dreadful club on high,
All arm'd with ragged *snubs* and knotty grain,
Him thought at first encounter to have slain. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To SNUB.† *v. a.* [rather to *snib.* See SNEAP, SNEB, SNIB. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Swedish *snubba*, to huff, to check; Icel. the same, or rather to correct sharply or roughly. See Lye, and Serenius.]

1. To check; to reprimand.
We frequently see the child, in spite of being neglected, *snubbed*, and thwarted at home, acquire a behaviour which makes him agreeable to all the rest of the world.
Tatler, No. 235.

2. To nip.
Near the sea-shores the heads and boughs of trees run out far to landward; but toward the sea are so *snubbed* by the winds, as if their boughs had been pared or shaven off.
Ray on the Creation.

To SNUB.† *v. n.* [*schnauben*, German.] To sob with convulsion.

SNU'BNOSED.* *adj.* Having a flat or short nose: a cant word; and a corruption of *snut-nosed*, which is in the dictionaries of Coles and Kersey; and, I suppose, is from *snout.*

To SNUDGE.† *v. n.* [*sniger*, Danish; ꞅnican, Sax. *snaighim*, Gael. See *To* SNEAK.] To lie idle, close, or snug.
Now he will fight it out, and to the wars;
Now eat his bread in peace,
And *snudge* in quiet; now he scorns increase;
Now all day spares. *Herbert.*

SNUDGE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A miser; a curmudgeon; a niggardly or sneaking fellow. See Cotgrave, in V. TENANT; and Coles, who defines the *snudge*, " one who hides himself in a house to do mischief." It is probably still a provincial word.

SNUFF.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson has given only the Teut. word *snuf*, which he renders *snot*, as the etymon; to which might be referred that English meaning, if in *snuff* we possessed it. But Dr. Johnson admits that in this sense it is not used. The word is to be referred to *snuffen*, Teut. naribus spirare; *snyfsta*, Su. Goth. *snufwa*, Swed. all from the ancient word *nef*, the nose.]

1. Smell.
In some this light goes out with an ill-savoured stench; but others have a save-all to preserve it from making any *snuff* at all. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 21.
The Immortal, the Eternal, wants not the *snuff* of mortal incense for his, but for our sakes. *Stukeley, Palæogr. Sacr.* p. 93.

2. The useless excrescence of a candle: whence *moucher la chandelle.*
My *snuff* and loathed part of nature should
Burn itself out. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
But dearest heart, and dearer image, stay!
Alas! true joys at best are dreams enough:
Though you stay here, you pass too fast away;
For even at first life's taper is a *snuff.* *Donne.*
If the liquor be of a close and glutinous consistency, it may burn without any *snuff*, as we see in camphire, and some other bituminous substances; and most of the ancient lamps were of this kind, because none have been found with such wicks.
Wilkins.

3. A candle almost burnt out.
Lamentable!
To hide me from the radiant sun, and solace
I' the dungeon by a *snuff.* *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame.
A torch, *snuff* and all, goes out in a moment, when dipped into the vapour. *Addison on Italy.*

5. Resentment expressed by snifting; perverse resentment. Not used unless in low language. Dr. Johnson. — This is a word borrowed from the Sax. ꞅnoppa, nausea; and is not a word of low language. It is thus learnedly illustrated by Bishop Andrews: " The Pharisees derided Christ; which is elegant in the original, ἐξημυκτήριζον, naso suspendebant, they *took it in* SNUFF; and, expressing their derision by *drawing togther the nose*, they *made noses at him.*" Bp. Andrews on the Decalogue, ed. 1650, p. 394. And another learned commentator on Scripture has thought proper to employ this phrase. See Patrick on 2 Sam. xx. 2.
What hath been seen
Either in *snuffs* or packings of the duke's,
Or the hard rein which both of them have borne
Against the old kind king. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Jupiter took *snuff* at the contempt, and punished him: he sent him home again. *L'Estrange.*

6. Powdered tobacco taken by the nose. [Our word was also *snush*; as in Kersey's Dict. " *Snush* or *sneezing*-powder." This carries us to *sneeze*, as the origin of that expression; and *snus*, Swedish, is also *snuff.* *Snuff* probably was made soon after the introduction of tobacco into this country.]
He administer'd a dose
Of *snuff* mundungus to his nose. *Hudibras*, iii. ii.
Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of *snuff* the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to every atom just
The pungent grains of titillating dust. *Pope.*

To SNUFF. *v. a.* [*snuffen*, Teut.]

1. To draw in with the breath.
A heifer will put up her nose, and *snuff* in the air against rain. *Bacon.*
With delight he *snuff'd* the smell
Of mortal change on earth. *Milton, P. L.*
He *snuffs* the wind, his heels the sand excite;
But when he stands collected in his might,
He roars and promises a more successful fight. *Dryden.*

The youth,
Who holds the nearest station to the light,
Already seems to *snuff* the vital air,
And leans just forward on a shining spear. *Dryden, Æn.*

My troops are mounted; their Numidian steeds
Snuff up the wind, and long to scour the desart. *Addison.*

My nag's greatest fault was *snuffing* up the air about Brackdenstown, whereby he became such a lover of liberty, that I could scarce hold him in. *Swift.*

2. To scent.

The cow looks up, and from afar can find
The change of heaven, and *snuffs* it in the wind. *Dryden.*

For thee the bulls rebellow through the groves,
And tempt the stream, and *snuff* their absent loves. *Dryden.*

O'er all the blood-hound boasts superior skill,
To scent, to view, to turn, and boldly kill!
His fellows vain alarms rejects with scorn,
True to the master's voice, and learned horn:
His nostrils oft, if ancient fame sing true,
Trace the sly felon through the tainted dew:
Once *snuff'd*, he follows with unalter'd aim,
Nor odours lure him from the chosen game;
Deep-mouth'd he thunders, and inflam'd he views,
Springs on relentless, and to death pursues. *Tickell.*

3. To crop the candle.

The late queen's gentlewoman!
To be her mistress' mistress!
This candle burns not clear: 'tis I must *snuff* it,
And out it goes. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Against a communion-day our lamps should be dressed, our lights *snuffed*, and our religion more active. *Bp. Taylor.*

You have got
An office for your talents fit,
To *snuff* the lights, and stir the fire,
And get a dinner for your hire. *Swift.*

To SNUFF.† *v. n.*

1. To snort; to draw breath by the nose.

The fury fires the pack, they *snuff*, they vent,
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent. *Dryden, Æn.*

Says Humpus, sir, my master bad me pray
Your company to dine with him to-day:
He *snuffs*, then follows, up the stairs he goes;
Never pulls off his hat, nor cleans his shoes. *King.*

2. To snift in contempt.

Ye said, what a weariness is it, and ye have *snuff'd* at it. *Mal.* ii. 13.

Do the enemies of the church rage and *snuffe*, and breathe nothing but threats and death? *Bp. Hall, Thanksgiv. Serm.* (1625.)

SNU'FFBOX. *n. s.* [*snuff* and *box.*] The box in which snuff is carried.

If a gentleman leaves a *snuffbox* on the table, and goeth away, lock it up as part of your vails. *Swift.*

Sir Plume, of amber *snuffbox* justly vain,
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane. *Pope.*

SNU'FFER. *n. s.* [from *snuff.*] One that snuffs.

SNU'FFERS. *n. s.* [from *snuff.*] The instrument with which the candle is clipped.

When you have snuffed the candle, leave the *snuffers* open. *Swift, Dir. to the Butler.*

To SNU'FFLE. *v. n.* [*snuffelen*, Teut.] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose.

A water-spaniel came down the river, shewing that he hunted for a duck; and with a *snuffling* grace, disdaining that his smelling force could not as well prevail through the water as through the air, waited with his eye to see whether he could espy the duck's getting up again. *Sidney.*

Bagpipes of the loudest drones,
With *snuffling* broken-winded tones,
Whose blasts of air in pockets shut,
Sound filthier than from the gut. *Hudibras.*

It came to the ape to deliver his opinion, who smelt and *snuffled*, and considered on't. *L'Estrange.*

One clad in purple,
Eats and recites some lamentable rhyme;
Some senseless Phillis in a broken note,
Snuffling at nose, and croaking in his throat. *Dryden.*

SNU'FFLER. *n. s.* [from *snuffle.*] One that speaks through the nose.

SNU'FFTAKER.* *n. s.* [*snuff* and *take.*] One who takes snuff.

The whetter is obliged to refresh himself every moment with a liquor, as the *snuff-taker* with a powder. *Tatler*, No. 141.

SNU'FFY.* *adj.* [from *snuff.*] Grimed with snuff.

To SNUG.† *v. n.* [*sniger*, Dan. See *To* SNUDGE.] To lie close; to snudge.

There *snugging* well, he well appear'd content,
So to have done amiss, so to be shent. *Sidney.*

As the loving couple lay *snugging* together, Venus, to try if the cat had changed her manners with her shape, turned a mouse loose into the chamber. *L'Estrange.*

SNUG. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Close; free from any inconvenience, yet not splendid.

They spy'd a country farm,
Where all was *snug*, and clean, and warm;
For woods before, and hills behind,
Secur'd it both from rain and wind. *Prior.*

2. Close; out of notice.

At Will's
Lie *snug*, and hear what criticks say. *Swift.*

3. Slyly or insidiously close.

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not!
When you lay *snug* to snap young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

To SNU'GGLE. *v. n.* [from *snug.*] To lie close; to lie warm.

SNU'GLY.* *adv.* [from *snug.*] Safely; closely. *Bullokar.*

SNU'GNESS.* *n. s.* [from *snug.*] Retiredness.

O'er me soft *snugness* spreads her wings;
And innocence reflects her ray
To gild my calm sequester'd way.
Warton, Phaeton and One-Horse Chair.

SO.† *adv.* [ꞅpa, Saxon; *soo*, Dutch; *so*, German. Dr. Johnson. — The German *so*, and the English *so*, (though in one language it is called an adverb or conjunction, and in the other an article or pronoun,) are both of them derived from the Goth. article *sa*, *so*; and have in both languages retained the original meaning, viz. *it*, or *that*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. i. 247.]

1. In like manner. It answers to *as* either preceding or following. Noting comparison.

As whom the fables feign of monstrous size,
Titanian or earthborn that warr'd on Jove,
So stretch'd out huge in length the arch-fiend lay. *Milton, P. L.*

Thick *as* autumnal leaves that strew the brooks,
In Valombrosa, where the Etrurian shades
High over-arch'd embower, *so* thick bestrewn
Abject and lost lay these. *Milton, P. L.*

Fir'd at first sight with what the muse imparts,
In fearless youth we tempt the heights of arts;
So pleas'd at first the tow'ring Alps we try,
Mount o'er the vales, and seem to tread the sky. *Pope.*

As into air the purer spirits flow,
And sep'rate from their kindred dregs below,
So flew her soul to its congenial place. *Pope.*

2. To such a degree.

Why is his chariot *so* long in coming? *Judg.* v. 28.

Can nothing great, and at the height,
Remain *so* long, but its own weight
Will ruin it? Or is't blind chance
That still desires new states t' advance? *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Amoret, my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy strength does lie;
Where the pow'r that charms us *so*,
In thy soul, or in thy eye? *Waller*

I viewed in my mind, *so* far as I was able, the beginning and progress of a rising world. *Burnet, Theory.*

Since then our Arcite is with honour dead,
Why should we mourn that he *so* soon is freed. *Dryden.*

Upon our first going into a company of strangers, our benevolence or aversion rises towards several particular persons, before we have heard them speak, or *so* much as know who they are. *Addison, Spect.*

We think our fathers fools, *so* wise we're grown:
Our wiser sons, no doubt, will think us *so*. *Pope.*

3. In such a manner.

There's no such thing, as that we beauty call,
It is meer cosenage all;
For though some long ago
Lik'd certain colours mingled *so* and *so*,
That doth not tie me now from chusing new. *Suckling.*

We may be certain that man is not a creature that hath wings; because this only concerns the manner of his existence; and we seeing what he is, may certainly know that he is not *so* or *so*. *Locke.*

I shall minutely tell him the steps by which I was brought into this way, that he may judge whether I proceeded rationally, if *so* be any thing in my example is worth his notice. *Locke.*

This gentleman is a person of good sense, and knows that he is very much in sir Roger's esteem, *so* that he lives in the family rather as a relation than dependent. *Addison.*

4. It is regularly answered by *as* or *that*, but they are sometimes omitted.

So frown'd the mighty combatants, *that* hell
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton, P. L.*

There is something equivalent in France and Scotland; *so as* 'tis a very hard calumny upon our soil to affirm that *so* excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

5. In the same manner.

Of such examples add me to the roll;
Me easily indeed mine may neglect,
But God's propos'd deliverance not *so*. *Milton, S. A.*

To keep up the tutor's authority, use him with great respect yourself, and cause all your family to do *so* too. *Locke.*

According to the multifariousness of this immutability, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

6. Thus, in this manner.

Not far from thence the mournful fields appear,
So call'd from lovers that inhabit there. *Dryden.*

Does this deserve to be rewarded *so*?
Did you come here a stranger or a foe? *Dryden.*

It concerns every man with the greatest seriousness, to enquire into those matters whether they be *so* or not. *Tillotson.*

No nation ever complained they had too broad, too deep, or too many rivers; they understand better than *so*, how to value those inestimable gifts of nature. *Bentley.*

So when the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his strain. *Pope.*

Whether this be from an habitual motion of the animal spirits, or from the alteration of the constitution, by some more unaccountable way, this is certain, that *so* it is. *Locke.*

7. Therefore; for this reason; in consequence of this.

The god, though loth, yet was constrain'd t' obey;
For longer time than that, no living wight,
Below the earth, might suffer'd be to stay:
So back again him brought to living light. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Trafficke, or rove ye, and like theeves oppresse
Poore strange adventurers; exposing *so*
Your soules to danger, and your lives to wo! *Chapman.*

If he set industriously and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it shall prove successful to him, and *so* all that he hath to do is to endeavour by prayer and use of the means, to qualify himself for this blessed condition. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

It leaves instruction, and *so* instructers, to the sobriety of the settled articles and rule of the church. *Holyday.*

Some are fall'n, to disobedience fall'n;
And *so* from heaven to deepest hell. *Milton, P. L.*

God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and *so* capable of dominion. *Locke.*

8. On these terms; noting a conditional petition: answered by *as*.

O goddess! tell what I would say,
Thou know'st it, and I feel too much to pray,
So grant my suit, *as* I enforce my might,
In love to be thy champion. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

Here then exchange we mutually forgiveness:
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee be all forgotten;
As here my soul acquits thee of my death,
As here I part without an angry thought. *Rowe.*

So may kind rains their vital moisture yield,
And swell the future harvest of thy field. *Pope.*

9. Provided that; on condition that; *modo*.

Be not sad:
Evil into the mind of God or man
May come and go, *so* unapprov'd, and leave
No spot or blame behind. *Milton, P. L.*

So the doctrine be but wholesome and edifying, though there should be a want of exactness in the manner of speaking or reasoning, it may be overlooked. *Atterbury.*

Too much of love thy hapless friend has prov'd,
Too many giddy foolish hours are gone;
May the remaining few know only friendship:
So thou, my dearest, truest, best Alicia,
Vouchsafe to lodge me in thy gentle heart,
A partner there; I will give up mankind. *Rowe.*

10. In like manner; noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another, answering to *as*.

As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, *so* a prince ought to consider the condition he is in when he enters on it. *Swift.*

11. *So* sometimes returns the sense of a word or sentence going before, and is used to avoid repetition; as, the two brothers were valiant, but the eldest was more *so*; that is, more valiant. The French article *le* is often used in the same manner. This mode of expression is not to be used but in familiar language, nor even in that to be commended.

The fat with plenty fills my heart,
The lean with love makes me too *so*. *Cowley.*

Who thinks his wife is virtuous, though not *so*,
Is pleas'd and patient till the truth he know. *Denham.*

Not to admire is all the art I know
To make men happy, and to keep them *so*. *Creech, Hor.*

One may as well say, that the conflagration shall be only national, as to say that the deluge was *so*. *Burnet.*

However soft within themselves they are,
To you they will be valiant by despair;
For having once been guilty, well they know
To a revengeful prince they still are *so*. *Dryden.*

He was great ere fortune made him *so*. *Dryden.*

I laugh at every one, said an old cynick, who laughs at me. Do you *so*? replied the philosopher; then you live the merriest life of any man in Athens. *Addison.*

They are beautiful in themselves, and much more *so* in that noble language peculiar to that great poet. *Addison.*

Common-place books have been long used by industrious young divines, and still continue *so*. *Swift.*

As to his using ludicrous expressions, my opinion is, that they are not *so*. *Pope.*

The blest to-day is as completely *so*,
As who began a thousand years ago. *Pope.*

12. Thus it is; this is the state.

How sorrow shakes him!
So, now the tempest tears him up by the roots,
And on the ground extends the noble ruin. *Dryden.*

13. At this point; at this time.

When
With wild wood-leaves and weeds I ha' strew'd his grave,
And on it said a century of prayers,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh;
And, leaving *so* his service, follow you. *Shakspeare.*

14. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning. Well.

O, *so*, and had you a council
Of ladies too? Who was your speaker,
Madam? *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

15. It sometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies some latent or surd comparison. In French, *si*.

An astringent is not quite *so* proper, where relaxing the urinary passages is necessary. *Arbuthnot.*

16. A word of assumption; thus be it.

There is Percy; if your father will do me any honour, *so;* if not, let him kill the next Percy himself. *Shakspeare.*

I will never bear a base mind: if it be my destiny, *so;* if it be not, *so*. No man is too good to serve his prince. *Shakspeare.*

17. A form of petition.

Ready are the appellant and defendant,
The armourer and his man, to enter the lists,
So please your highness to behold the fight. *Shakspeare.*

18. So *forth*. Denoting more of the like kind.

Is not birth, beauty, good shape, discourse, manhood, learning, and *so forth*, the spice and salt that season a man? *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

19. So *much as*. However much. This is, I think, an irregular expression.

So much as you admire the beauty of his verse, his prose is full as good. *Pope.*

20. So *so*. An exclamation after something done or known. Corrupted, I think, from *cessez*.

I would not have thee linger in thy pain:
So so. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

So, so; it works: now mistress, sit you fast. *Dryden.*

21. So *so*. [*cosi, cosi*, Italian.] Indifferently; not much amiss nor well.

He's not very tall; yet for his years he's tall;
His leg is but *so, so:* and yet 'tis well. *Shakspeare.*

Deliver us from the nauseous repetition of As and So, which some *so so* writers, I may call them so, are continually sounding in our ears. *Felton on the Classicks.*

22. So *then*. Thus then it is that; therefore.

So then the Volscians stand but as at first
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make road
Upon's again. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

To a war are required a just quarrel, sufficient forces, and a prudent choice of the designs: *so then*, I will first justify the quarrel, balance the forces, and propound designs. *Bacon.*

To SOAK. *v. a.* [ꞅocian, Sax.]

1. To macerate in any moisture; to steep; to keep wet till moisture is imbibed; to drench.

Many of our princes
Lie drown'd and *soak'd* in mercenary blood:
So do our vulgar drench their peasant limbs
In blood of princes. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Their land shall be *soaked* with blood. *Isa.* xxxiv. 7.

There deep Galesus *soaks* the yellow sands. *Dryden.*

Wormwood, put into the brine you *soak* your corn in, prevents the birds eating it. *Mortimer.*

2. To draw in through the pores.

Thou whose life's a dream of lazy pleasure:
'Tis all thy business, business how to shun,
To bask thy naked body in the sun;
Suppling thy stiffen'd joints with fragrant oil;
Then in thy spacious garden walk a while,
To suck the moisture up and *soak* it in. *Dryden.*

3. To drain; to exhaust. This seems to be a cant term, perhaps used erroneously for *suck*.

Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth, and *soak* and exhaust it, hurt all things that grow by them. *Bacon.*

A greater sparer than a saver; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his forts, and his garrisons, and his feastings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but *soak* his exchequer. *Wotton.*

To SOAK. *v. n.*

1. To lie steeped in moisture.

For thy conceit in *soaking* will draw in
More than the common blocks. *Shakspeare.*

2. To enter by degrees into pores.

Lay a heap of earth in great frosts upon a hollow vessel, putting a canvass between, and pour water upon it so as to *soak* through: it will make a harder ice in the vessel, and less apt to dissolve than ordinarily. *Bacon.*

Rain *soaking* into the strata, which lie near the surface, bears with it all such moveable matter as occurs. *Woodward.*

3. To drink gluttonously and intemperately. This is a low term.

Let a drunkard see that his health decays, his estate wastes, yet the habitual thirst after his cups drives him to the tavern, though he has in his view the loss of health and plenty; the least of which he confesses is far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle chat of a *soaking* club. *Locke.*

So'AKER.† *n. s.* [from *soak*.]

1. One that macerates in any moisture.

2. A great drinker. In low language.

A good fellow! a painful, able, and laborious *soaker;*—who owes all his good-nature to the pot and the pipe. *South, Serm.* vi. 111.

You may have taken notice of a maudlin kind of *soakers*, who commonly relent when they are well moistened, as if they shrunk in the wetting. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. I.

SOAL.* *n. s.* See SOLE.

SOAP. *n. s.* [ꞅape, Saxon; *sapo*, Lat.] A substance used in washing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes and any unctuous substance.

Soap is a mixture of a fixed alkaline salt and oil; its virtues are cleansing, penetrating, attenuating, and resolving; and any mixture of any oily substance with salt may be called a *soap*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

He is like a refiner's fire, and like fuller's *soap*. *Malachi.*

A bubble blown with water, first made tenacious by dissolving a little *soap* in it, after a while will appear tinged with a great variety of colours. *Newton, Opt.*

Soap-earth is found in great quantity on the land near the banks of the river Hermus, seven miles from Smyrna. *Woodward.*

Soap-ashes are much commended, after the *soap*-boilers have done with them, for cold or sour lands. *Mortimer.*

As rain-water diminishes their salt, so the moistening of them with chamber-lee or *soap*-suds adds thereto. *Mortimer.*

So'APBOILER. *n. s.* [*soap* and *boil*.] One whose trade is to make soap.

A *soapboiler* condoles with me on the duties on castle-soap. *Addison, Spect.*

So'APWORT. *n. s.* [*japonaria*, Latin.] A species of campion. *Miller.*

So'APY.* *adj.* [from *soap*.] Resembling soap; having the quality of soap.

Tar-water,—as a *soapy* medicine, dissolves the grumous concretions of the fibrous part. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 96.

To SOAR. *v. n.* [*sorare*, Italian.]

1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without any visible action of the wings. Milton uses it actively.

'Tis but a base ignoble mind
That mounts no higher than a bird can *soar*. *Shakspeare.*

Feather'd soon and fledg'd,
They summ'd their pens, and *soaring* the air sublime,
With clang despis'd the ground. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind.

How high a pitch his resolution *soars*. *Shakspeare.*

Valour *soars* above
What the world calls misfortune and afflictions. *Addison.*

3. To rise high.

Who aspires must down as low
As high he *soar'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

Flames rise and sink by fits; at last they *soar*
In one bright blaze, and then descend no more. *Dryden.*

When swallows fleet *soar* high, and sport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

SOAR. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Towering flight.

Within *soar*
Of towering eagles, to all the fowls he seems
A phœnix. *Milton, P. L.*

Soar.* *adj.* See Sore.

So'aring.* *n. s.* [from *soar.*]

1. The act of mounting aloft.
2. The act of elevating the mind.

Proverbs were ambitiously seized by the lyric and by the epic muse in their most rapid career, and their sublimest *soarings.* *Parr on Education*, p. 2.

To **SOB.†** *v. n.* [ꞅeobȝenƀ, complaining, Saxon. Perhaps it is a mere *onomatopœia* copied from the sound. Dr. Johnson.— It is from the verb ꞅeoꞃian, to grieve, to lament. See Lye, and Serenius. Wachter mentions the Hebrew *saphad*, planxit, luxit, as having been considered as the etymon.] To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the sad story of my father's death,
He twenty times made pause to *sob* and weep. *Shakspeare.*

As if her life and death lay on his saying,
Some tears she shed, with sighs and *sobbings* mixt,
As if her hopes were dead through his delaying. *Fairfax.*

She sigh'd, she *sobb'd*, and furious with despair,
She rent her garments, and she tore her hair. *Dryden.*

When children have not the power to obtain their desire, they will, by their clamour and *sobbing*, maintain their title to it. *Locke on Education.*

I *sobb'd*;—and with faint eyes
Look'd upwards, to the Ruler of the skies. *Harte.*

Sob. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

Break heart, or choak with *sobs* my hated breath;
Do thy own work, admit no foreign death. *Dryden.*

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick *sob*, loud scream, and shriller squall. *Pope.*

A wond'rous bag with both her hands she binds:
There she collects the force of female lungs,
Sighs, *sobs*, and passions, and the war of tongues. *Pope.*

To **Sob.** *v. a.* To soak. A cant word.

The tree being *sobbed* and wet, swells. *Mortimer.*

So'bbing.* *n. s.* [from *sob.*] Act of lamenting.

The hoarse *sobbings* of the widow'd dove. *Drummond, Sonnet.*

SO'BER. *adj.* [*sobrius*, Lat. *sobre*, Fr.]

1. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken.

Live a *sober*, righteous, and godly life. *Common Prayer.*

The vines give wine to the drunkard as well as to the *sober* man. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Commun.*

No *sober* temperate person, whatsoever other sins he may be guilty of, can look with complacency upon the drunkenness and sottishness of his neighbour. *South, Serm.*

2. Not overpowered by drink.

A law there is among the Grecians, whereof Pittacus is author; that he which being overcome with drink did then strike any man, should suffer punishment double, as much as if he had done the same being *sober.* *Hooker.*

3. Not mad; right in the understanding.

Another, who had a great genius for tragedy, following the fury of his natural temper, made every man and woman in his plays stark raging mad: there was not a *sober* person to be had; all was tempestuous and blustering. *Dryden.*

No *sober* man would put himself into danger, for the applause of escaping without breaking his neck. *Dryden.*

4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate passion.

This same young *sober*-blooded boy a man cannot make him laugh. *Shakspeare.*

Cieca travelled all over Peru, and is a grave and *sober* writer. *Abbot, Des. of the World.*

Young men likewise exhort to be *sober* minded. *Tit.* ii. 6.

The governour of Scotland being of great courage, and *sober* judgement, amply performed his duty both before the battle and in the field. *Hayward.*

These confusions disposed men of any *sober* understanding to wish for peace. *Clarendon.*

Among them some *sober* men confessed, that as his majesty's affairs then stood, he could not grant it. *Clarendon.*

To these, that *sober* race of men, whose lives
Religious, titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly to the trains and to the smiles
Of these fair atheists. *Milton, P. L.*

Be your designs ever so good, your intentions ever so *sober*, and your searches directed in the fear of God. *Waterland.*

5. Serious; solemn; grave.

Petruchio
Shall offer me, disguis'd in *sober* robes,
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster. *Shakspeare.*

Come, civil night,
Thou *sober*-suited matron, all in black. *Shakspeare.*

Twilight grey
Had in her *sober* livery all things clad. *Milton, P. L.*

What parts gay France from *sober* Spain,
A little rising rocky chain:
Of men born south or north the hill,
Those seldom move; these ne'er stand still. *Prior.*

For Swift and him despis'd the farce of state,
The *sober* follies of the wise and great. *Pope.*

See her *sober* over a sampler, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*

To **So'ber.†** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make sober; to cure of intoxication. Dr. Johnson.— This is a very old English verb: it occurs in the Prompt. Parvulorum.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely *sobers* us again. *Pope.*

So'berly. *adv.* [from *sober.*]

1. Without intemperance.
2. Without madness.
3. Temperately; moderately.

Let any prince think *soberly* of his forces, except his militia of natives be valiant soldiers. *Bacon.*

4. Coolly; calmly.

Whenever children are chastised, let it be done without passion, and *soberly*, laying on the blows slowly. *Locke.*

Sobermi'ndedness.* *n. s.* [from *sober-minded*; which see in the fourth sense of Sober.] Calmness; regularity; freedom from inordinate passion.

To induce habits of modesty, humility, temperance, frugality, obedience; in one word, *sober-mindedness.* *Bp. Porteus, Serm. before the Univ. of Camb.*

So'berness.† *n. s.* [from *sober.*]

1. Temperance, especially in drink.

Keep my body in temperance, *soberness*, and chastity. *Common Prayer.*

2. Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm; coolness.

I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the words of *soberness* and truth. *Acts*, xxvi. 25.

A person noted for his *soberness* and skill in spagyrical preparations, made Helmont's experiment succeed very well. *Boyle.*

The *soberness* of Virgil might have shewn the difference. *Dryden.*

Sobri'ety.† *n. s.* [from *sobrieté*, Fr. *sobrius*, Lat. Not frequent in the plural number; nor has Dr. Johnson furnished an example of that kind. Bishop Taylor and South use it. See the fifth meaning.]

1. Temperance in drink; soberness.

Drunkenness is more uncharitable to the soul, and in Scripture is more declaimed against than gluttony; and *sobriety* hath obtained to signify temperance in drinking. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Present freedom from the power of strong liquor.
3. General temperance.

In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book should mention either the learning of a fit, or the unfitness of an ignorant minister, more than that he which describeth the manner how to pitch a field, should speak of moderation and *sobriety* in diet. *Hooker.*

4. Freedom from inordinate passion.
The libertine could not prevail on men of virtue and *sobriety* to give up their religion. *Rogers.*

5. Calmness; coolness.
Enquire with all *sobriety* and severity, whether there be in the footsteps of nature, any such transmission of immateriate virtues and what the force of imagination is. *Bacon.*
The *sobrieties* of a holy life. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 121.
The *sobrieties* of virtue. *South, Serm.* vi. 157.
Sobriety in our riper years is the effect of a well concocted warmth: but where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected but an insipid manhood, and old infancy? *Dryden.*
If sometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a secret gracefulness of youth which accompanies his writings, though the stayedness and *sobriety* of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

6. Seriousness; gravity.
A report without truth; and I had almost said, without any *sobriety*, or modesty. *Waterland.*
Mirth makes them not mad;
Nor *sobriety* sad. *Denham.*

SOC.* *n. s.* [ſoc, Saxon. In hoc differebant inter se *sac* et *soc*; quòd istud, nempè *sac*, privilegium erat, sive potestas, cognoscendi causas et lites dirimendi; hæc autem, nempè *soc*, territorium, sive præcinctus, in quo *saca* et cætera privilegia exercebantur: *Soc*, curia: *Sac*, causarum in ipsâ curiâ cognitio. Hickes.]

1. Jurisdiction; circuit, or place, where a lord has the power or liberty of holding a court of his tenants, and administering justice.
The said Robert le Fitz-Walter—hath a *soke* [*soc*] in the city of London;—if any thief shall be taken in his *soke*, he ought to have his stocks and imprisonment in his *soke*. *Blount, Anc. Tenures*, p. 118.

2. Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burthens. *Cowel.*

3. An exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all the corn which is used within the manor, or township, wherein their mill stands. Some trials at law relative to this ancient privilege have lately taken place; but the millers have generally been cast. Marshall's Yorkshire. *Grose in V. Soke.*

So'ccage. *n. s.* [*soc*, French, a ploughshare; *soccagium*, barbarous Latin.] In law, is a tenure of lands for certain inferiour or husbandly services to be performed to the lord of the fee. All services due for land being knight's service, or *soccage*; so that whatever is not knight's service, is *soccage*. This *soccage* is of three kinds; a *soccage* of free tenure, where a man holdeth by free service of twelve pence a year for all manner of services. *Soccage* of ancient tenure is of land of ancient demesne, where no writ original shall be sued, but the writ *secundum consuetudinem manerii*. *Soccage* of base tenure is where those that hold it may have none other writ but the *monstraverunt*; and such socmen hold not by certain service. *Cowel.*
The lands are not holden at all of her majesty, or not holden in chief, but by a mean tenure in *soccage*, or by knight's service. *Bacon.*

So'ccager. *n. s.* [from *soccage*.] A tenant by soccage.

Sociabi'lity.* *n. s.* [from *sociable*.] Sociableness.
He introduceth the system of human *sociability*, by showing it to be the dictate of the Creator. *Warburton.*

SO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*sociable*, Fr. *sociabilis*, Lat.]

1. Fit to be conjoined.
Another law toucheth them as they are *sociable* parts united into one body; a law which bindeth them each to serve unto other's good, and all to prefer the good of the whole before whatsoever their own particular. *Hooker.*

2. Ready to unite in a general interest.
To make man mild, and *sociable* to man;
To cultivate the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline. *Addison, Cato.*

3. Friendly; familiar; conversible.
Them thus employ'd, beheld
With pity heaven's high King, and to him call'd
Raphael, the *sociable* spirit, that deign'd
To travel with Tobias. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Inclin'd to company.
In children much solitude and silence I like not, nor any thing born before his time, as this must needs be in that *sociable* and exposed age. *Wotton.*

So'ciable.* *n. s.* [from the adj.] A kind of less exalted phaeton, with two seats facing each other, and a box for the driver. *Mason.*

So'ciableness. *n. s.* [from *sociable*.]

1. Inclination to company and converse.
Such as would call her friendship love, and feign
To *sociableness* a name profane. *Donne.*
The two main properties of man are contemplation and *sociableness*, or love of converse. *More.*

2. Freedom of conversation; good fellowship.
He always used courtesy and modesty, disliked of none: sometimes *sociableness* and fellowship well lik'd by many. *Hayward.*

So'ciably. *adv.* [from *sociable*.] Conversibly; as a companion.
Yet not terrible,
That I should fear; nor *sociably* mild,
As Raphael, that I should much confide;
But solemn and sublime. *Milton, P. L.*

SO'CIAL. *adj.* [*socialis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to a general or publick interest; relating to society.
To love our neighbour as ourselves is such a fundamental truth for regulating human society, that by that alone one might determine all the cases in *social* morality. *Locke.*
True self-love and *social* are the same. *Pope.*

2. Easy to mix in friendly gaiety; companionable.
Withers, adieu! yet not with thee remove
Thy martial spirit or thy *social* love. *Pope.*

3. Consisting in union or converse with another.
Thou in thy secrecy although alone,
Best with thy self accompany'd, seek'st not
Social communication. *Milton, P. L.*

Socia'lity.* *n. s.* [from *social*.] Socialness.
The progress of *sociality*. *Sterne.*
A scene of perfectly easy *sociality*. *Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

So'cially.* *adv.* [from *social*.] In a social way.

So'cialness. *n. s.* [from *social*.] The quality of being social.

Soci'ety. *n. s.* [*societé*, Fr. *societas*, Lat.]

1. Union of many in one general interest.
If the power of one *society* extend likewise to the making of laws for another *society*, as if the church could make laws for the state in temporals; or the state make laws binding the church, relating to spirituals, then is that *society* entirely subject to the other. *Leslie.*

2. Numbers united in one interest; community.
As the practice of piety and virtue is agreeable to our reason, so is it for the interest of private persons and publick *societies*. *Tillotson.*

3. Company; converse.
To make *society*
The sweeter welcome, we will keep ourself
Till supper-time alone. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Whilst I was big in clamour, came there a man,
Who having seen me in my worser state,
Shunn'd my abhorr'd *society*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Solitude sometimes is best *society*,
And short retirement urges sweet return. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Partnership; union on equal terms.
Among unequals what *society* can sort? *Milton, P. L.*
Heaven's greatness no *society* can bear;
Servants he made, and those thou want'st not here. *Dryden.*

SOCI'NIAN.* *n. s.* One who follows the opinions of *L.* and *F. Socinus*, who denied the proper divinity and atonement of Christ.

The *Socinians*, who allow Christ nothing but an human nature, affirm, that he is said to descend from heaven, only in respect of the divinity of his original and production; as it is elsewhere said, that every good and perfect gift descends from above, namely, because it is derived from a divine principle. *South, Serm.* vii. 6.

SOCI'NIAN.* *adj.* Of or belonging to Socinianism.

Next to infidels professed, there was no set of writers he treated with less ceremony than the *Socinian;* in whom he saw an immoderate presumption; and suspected not a little ill faith. *Hurd, Life of Bp. Warburton.*

SOCI'NIANISM.* *n. s.* The tenets first propagated by the two persons of the name of Socinus, uncle and nephew, in the sixteenth century.

We see one tainted with popery, another with *Socinianism*, another with Antinomianism, another with Familism; and all these run a madding after their own fancies. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 5.

SOCK.† *n. s.* [*soccus*, Latin; socc, Saxon; *socke*, Teut. *sockr*, Icel. vox plurimis linguis communis, antiquissima et Phrygica. See Wachter and Serenius.]

1. Something put between the foot and shoe.
Ere I lead this life long, I'll sow nether *socks*, and mend them, and foot them too. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
A physician, that would be mystical, prescribeth for the rheum to walk continually upon a camomile alley; meaning he should put camomile within his *socks*. *Bacon.*

2. The shoe of the ancient comick actors, taken in poems for comedy, and opposed to buskin or tragedy.
Then to the well trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned *sock* be on,
Or sweetest Shakspeare, Fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton, L'All.*
Great Fletcher never treads in buskins here,
Nor greater Jonson dares in *socks* appear;
But gentle Simkin just reception finds
Amidst the monument of vanish'd minds. *Dryden.*
On two figures of actors in the villa Mathei at Rome, we see the fashion of the old *sock* and larva. *Addison.*

3. A ploughshare, or plough-sock. [*soc d'une charruë*, Fr. the coulter or share of a plough, Cotgrave; perhaps from the Lat. *seco*, to cut.] A northern word. See Ray and Grose.

SO'CKET. *n. s.* [*souchette*, Fr.]

1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candlestick.
Two goodly beacons set in watches stead,
Therein gave light, and flam'd continually;
For they of living fire most subtilly
Were made, and set in silver *sockets* bright. *Spenser, F. Q.*
She at your flames would soon take fire,
And like a candle in the *socket*
Dissolve. *Hudibras.*
The nightly virgin sees
When sparkling lamps their sputtering light advance,
And in the *sockets* oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*
The stars amaz'd ran backward from the sight,
And, shrunk within their *sockets*, lost their light. *Dryden.*
Two dire comets
In their own plague, and fire have breath'd their last,
Or dimly in their sinking *sockets* frown. *Dryden.*
To nurse up the vital flame as long as the matter will last, is not always good husbandry; it is much better to cover it with an extinguisher of honour, than let it consume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the *socket*, and at length goes out in no perfume. *Collier.*

2. The receptacle of the eye.
His eye-balls in their hollow *sockets* sink;
Bereft of sleep he loths his meat and drink;
He withers at his heart, and looks as wan
As the pale spectre of a murder'd man. *Dryden.*

3. Any hollow that receives something inserted.
The *sockets* and supporters of flowers are figured; as in the five brethren of the rose, and *sockets* of gillyflowers. *Bacon.*
Gomphosis is the connection of a tooth to its *socket*. *Wiseman.*
As the weight leans wholly upon the axis, the grating and rubbing of these axes against the *sockets* wherein they are placed, will cause some inaptitude and resistency to that rotation of the cylinder which would otherwise ensue. *Wilkins.*
On either side the head produce an ear,
And sink a *socket* for the shining share. *Dryden.*

SO'CKETCHISEL. *n. s.* A stronger sort of chisels.

Carpenters, for their rougher work, use a stronger sort of chisels, and distinguish them by the name of *socketchisels;* their shank made with a hollow *socket* a-top, to receive a strong wooden sprig made to fit into the *socket*. *Moxon.*

SO'CLE. *n. s.* [With architects.] A flat square member, under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases: it serves as a foot or stand. *Bailey.*

SO'CKLESS.* *adj.* [*sock* and *less*.] Wanting socks or shoes.

You shall behold one pair of legs, the feet of which were in times past *sockless*, but are now, through the change of time that alters all things, very strangely become the legs of a knight and courtier. *Beaum. and Fl. Wom. Hater.*

SO'CMAN, or SO'CCAGER. *n. s.* [socaman, Sax.] A sort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by soccage tenure, of which there are three kinds. See SOCCAGE. *Cowel.*

SO'CMANRY.* *n. s.* [from *socman;* low Lat. *sokemanria*.] Free tenure by soccage. *Cowel.*

It shall be lawful for the *sokeman* of the *sokemanry* of the said Robert le Fitz-Walter to demand the court of the said Robert. *Blount, Anc. Ten.* p. 119.

SO'COME.† *n. s.* [In the old law.] A custom of tenants to grind corn at their lord's mill.

There is bond-*socome*, where tenants are bound to grind at the lord's mill; and love-*socome*, where they do it freely out of love to their lord. *Cowel.*

SOCRA'TICAL.* } *adj.* After the manner or doctrine
SOCRA'TICK. } of the philosopher *Socrates*.

He winked at that with a *socratical* and philosophical patience. *Sir J. Harrington, Br. View of the Ch.* p. 63.
The induction [or kind of syllogism] which proceeds by interrogation, and concludes probably, or with verisimilitude, is that which Socrates ordinarily made use of; and therefore called the *Socratic* induction. *Chambers, in V. Induction.*

SOCRA'TICALLY.* *adv.* With the Socratical mode of disputation.

Is it such a pleasure to be non-plus'd in mood and figure, that you had rather be snapped in the mouse-trap of a syllogism, than treated *socratically* and genteely? *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. iii.

SO'CRATISM.* *n. s.* The philosophy of Socrates.

SO'CRATIST.* *n. s.* A disciple of Socrates.

There arose a great question between Pythagoras' disciples and the scholars of Socrates, for that the *socratistes* said it was better and more commodious that al things shuld be in common. *Martin, Marr. of Priests,* (1554,) I. i. b.

SOD. *n. s.* [*soed*, Dutch.] A turf; a clod.

The sexton shall green *sods* on thee bestow;
Alas! the sexton is thy banker now. *Swift.*
Here fame shall dress a sweeter *sod*,
Than fancy's feet have ever trod. *Collins.*

SOD.* *adj.* [from the substantive.] Made of turf.

Her casement sweet woodbines crept wantonly round,
And deck'd the *sod* seats at her door. *Cunningham.*

SOD. †
1. The preterite of *seethe.*
Never caldron *sod*
With so much fervour, fed with all the store
That could enrage it. *Chapman.*
Jacob *sod* pottage. *Gen.* xxv. 29.
2. The participle passive.
Wine and water, in which are *sod* southernwood, melilot, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 406.
He believed his soul was either *sod* or roasted through the vehemency of love's fire. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 521.

So'DA. * *n. s.* A fixed alkali; sometimes found native, but most generally obtained by burning maritime plants.

SODA *Water.* * A medicated drink, prepared by dissolving salt of soda in certain proportions of water.

SODA'LITY. † *n. s.* [*sodalité*, old French; *sodalitas*, Latin.] A fellowship; a fraternity.
Sodalities of all sorts and conditions whatsoever, either secular or ecclesiastical. *Parth. Sacra*, (1633,) p. 180.
A new confraternity was instituted in Spain, of the slaves of the Blessed Virgin, and this *sodality* established with large indulgencies. *Stillingfleet.*

So'DDEN. † [from *seethe*; *sieden*, Germ. See *To* SEETHE. It is written *sodyn* or *sothyn* in the Prompt. Parv.]
1. Used in the past tense active, which Dr. Johnson has not noticed; boiled.
The hands of the pitiful women have *sodden* their own children; they were their meat in the destruction of the daughter of my people. *Lament.* iv. 10.
2. The participle passive of *seethe*; boiled; seethed.
Can *sodden* water, their barley-broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat? *Shakspeare.*
Sodden business! there's a stew'd phrase indeed! *Shakspeare.*
Thou *sodden*-witted lord; thou hast no more brain than I have in my elbows. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*
Try it with milk *sodden*, and with cream. *Bacon.*
Mix it with *sodden* wines and raisins. *Dryden.*

So'DDY. * *adj.* [from *sod.*] Turfy; full of sods. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To **SO'DER.** † *v. a.* [*souder*, French; *souderen*, Dutch. It is generally written *solder*, from *soldare*, Ital. *solidare*, Latin; and sometimes, improperly, *sodder.*] To cement with some metallick matter.
He that smootheth with the hammer, encourageth him that smote the anvil, saying, It is ready for *sodering*. *Isa.* xli.
Let him bethink — how he will *sodder* up the shifting flaws of his ungirt permissions. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* Pref.

So'DER. *n. s.* Metallick cement.
Still the difficulty returns, how these hooks were made: what is it that fastens this *soder*, and links these first principles of bodies into a chain? *Collier on Pride.*

SOE. † *n. s.* [written also *so* and *soa*; Scottish, *sae*; Su. Goth. *saa*; old Fr. *seau*, a bucket or water-pail.] A large wooden vessel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl.
A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pouring a little into it at first, for one bason full you may fetch up as many *soe*-fulls. *More.*

SOE'VER. *adv.* [*so* and *ever.*] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as, *whosoever*; *whatsoever*; *howsoever.*
What great thing *soever* a man proposed to do in his life, he should think of achieving it by fifty. *Temple.*
What love *soever* by an heir is shown,
Or you could ne'er suspect my loyal love. *Dryden.*

SO'FA. *n. s.* [I believe an eastern word.] A splendid seat covered with carpets.
The king leaped off from the *sofa* on which he sat, and cried out, 'Tis my Abdallah! *Guardian.*

SOFT. † *adj.* [ꞅoꝼꞇ, Saxon; *saft*, Teut. which Junius refers to *saft*, Su. Goth. succus; and Serenius to the Icel. *sefa*, sedare.]
1. Not hard.
Hard and *soft* are names we give things, only in relation to the constitutions of our own bodies; that being called hard, which will put us to pain sooner than change figure, by the pressure of any part of our bodies: and that *soft*, which changes the situation of its parts upon an easy touch. *Locke.*
Some bodies are hard, and some *soft*: the hardness is caused by the jejuneness of the spirits, which if a greater degree, make them not only hard, but fragil. *Bacon.*
Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And *soft* with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*
2. Not rugged; not rough.
What went ye out for to see? a man clothed in *soft* raiment? behold, they that wear *soft* raiment are in king's houses. *St. Matthew.*
3. Ductile; not unchangeable of form.
Spirits can either sex assume; so *soft*
And uncompounded is their essence pure. *Milton, P. L.*
4. Facile; flexible; not resolute; yielding.
A few divines of so *soft* and servile tempers as disposed them to so sudden acting and compliance. *King Charles.*
One king is too *soft* and easy, another too fiery. *L'Estrange.*
5. Tender; timorous.
What he hath done famously, he did it to that end, though *soft*-conscienced men can be content to say it was for his country. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
However *soft* within themselves they are,
To you they will be valiant by despair. *Dryden.*
Curst be the verse, how well soe'er it flow,
That tends to make one worthy man my foe;
Give virtue scandal, innocence a fear,
Or from the *soft*-ey'd virgin steal a tear. *Pope.*
6. Mild; gentle; kind: not severe.
Would my heart were flint like Edward's;
Or Edward's *soft* and pitiful like mine. *Shakspeare.*
Our torments may become
As *soft* as now severe. *Milton, P. L.*
Yet *soft* his nature, though severe his lay,
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay. *Pope.*
7. Meek; civil; complaisant.
Thou art their soldier, and being bred in broils,
Hast not the *soft* way, which thou dost confess
Were fit for thee to use, as they to claim
In asking their good loves. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
8. Placid; still; easy.
On her *soft* axle while she paces even,
She bears thee *soft*, with the smooth air along. *Milton, P. L.*
9. Effeminate; viciously nice.
This sense is also mistress of an art
Which to *soft* people sweet perfumes doth sell;
Though this dear art doth little good impart,
Since they smell best, that do of nothing smell. *Davies.*
An idle and *soft* course of life is the source of criminal pleasures. *Broome.*
10. Delicate; elegantly tender.
Her form more *soft* and feminine. *Milton, P. L.*
Less winning *soft*, less amiably mild. *Milton, P. L.*
11. Weak; simple.
He made *soft* fellows stark noddies, and such as were foolish quite mad. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 149.
What cannot such scoffers do, especially if they find a *soft* creature on whom they may work. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 150.
The deceiver soon found this *soft* place of Adam's, and innocency itself did not secure him. *Glanville.*
12. Gentle; not loud; not rough.
Her voice was ever *soft*,
Gentle and low, an excellent thing in women. *Shakspeare.*
The Dorian mood of flutes and *soft* recorders. *Milton, P. L.*
When some great and gracious monarch dies,
Soft whispers first, and mournful murmurs rise

Among the sad attendants; then the sound
Soon gathers voice. *Dryden.*

13. Smooth; flowing; not vehement; not rapid.
The solemn nightingale tun'd her *soft* lays. *Milton, P. L.*
Soft were my numbers, who could take offence,
When smooth description held the place of sense. *Pope.*
Hark! the numbers *soft* and clear
Gently steal upon the ear. *Pope.*

14. Not forcible; not violent.
Sleep falls with *soft* slumberous weight. *Milton, P. L.*

15. Mild; not glaring.
The sun shining upon the upper part of the clouds, made them appear like fine down or wool, and made the *softest* sweetest lights imaginable. *Brown, Travels.*

SOFT.* *adv.* Softly; gently; quietly.
Then panting *softe*, and trembling every joynt,
Her fearfull feete toward the bowre she mov'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*
He — with voice
Mild, as when Zephyrus on Flora breathes,
Her hand *soft* touching, whisper'd thus. *Milton, P. L.*
Soft whispering thus to Nestor's son,
His head reclin'd, young Ithacus begun. *Pope.*
There *soft* extended, to the murmuring sound
Of the high porch, Ulysses sleeps profound. *Pope.*

SOFT. *interj.* Hold; stop; not so fast.
But *soft*, I pray you; did king Richard then
Proclaim my brother? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
Oh! come in, Æmilia;
Soft, by and by, let me the curtains draw. *Shakspeare.*
But *soft*, my muse, the world is wide,
And all at once was not descry'd. *Suckling.*

To SO'FTEN. *v. a.* [from *soft.*]
1. To make soft; to make less hard.
Bodies, into which the water will enter, long seething will rather *soften* than indurate. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Their arrow's point they *soften* in the flame,
And sounding hammers break its barbed frame. *Gay.*
2. To intenerate; to make less fierce or obstinate; to mollify.
I will *soften* stony hearts. *Milton, P. L.*
Our friends see not our faults, or conceal them, or *soften* them by their representation. *Addison.*
I would correct the harsh expressions of one party by *softening* and reconciling methods. *Watts.*
3. To make easy; to compose; to make placid; to mitigate; to palliate; to alleviate.
Call round her tomb each object of desire,
Bid her be all that chears or *softens* life,
The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope.*
Musick the fiercest griefs can charm;
Musick can *soften* pain to ease,
And make despair and madness please. *Pope.*
4. To make less harsh; less vehement; less violent.
He bore his great commission in his look,
But sweetly temper'd awe, and *soften'd* all he spoke. *Dryden.*
5. To make less glaring.
6. To make tender; to enervate.

To SO'FTEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow less hard.
Many bodies that will hardly melt, will *soften*; as iron in the forge. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
2. To grow less obdurate; cruel; or obstinate.
He may *soften* at the sight of the child;
The silence often of pure innocence
Persuades, when speaking fails. *Shakspeare.*

SO'FTENER.* See SOFTNER.

SO'FTENING.* *n. s.* [from *soften.*] The act of making less hard, less vehement, or less violent.
I allow that elevations and *softenings* of the voice, judiciously managed, are both ornamental and useful; but those sudden starts and explosions are most ungraceful and unbecoming the the gravity of the pulpit.
Abp. Hort, Charge to the Clergy, (1742.)

SOFTHE'ARTED.* *adj.* [*soft* and *heart.*] Kind-hearted; gentle; meek.
Thou art some prating fellow;
One that hath studied out a trick to talk,
And move *soft-hearted* people. *Beaum. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.*
A right reasonable, innocent, and *soft-hearted* petition.
Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 2.

SO'FTLING.* *n. s.* [from *soft.*] An effeminate or viciously nice person.
We receive fashions of our companions: — The dronkard leadeth his guests into dronkenness. Effeminate men and *softlings* cause the stoute man to waxe tender.
Woolton, Christ. Manual, (1576,) L. 6. b.

SO'FTLY. *adv.* [from *soft.*]
1. Without hardness.
2. Not violently; not forcibly.
Solid bodies, if very *softly* percussed, give no sound; as when a man treadeth very *softly* upon boards. *Bacon.*
3. Not loudly.
Ahab rent his clothes, and went *softly.* 1 *Kings,* xxi. 27.
In this dark silence *softly* leave the town,
And to the general's tent direct your steps. *Dryden.*
4. Gently; placidly.
Death will dismiss me,
And lay me *softly* in my native dust,
To pay the forfeit of ill-manag'd trust. *Dryden.*
She with a wreath of myrtle crowns his head,
And *softly* lays him on a flowery bed. *Dryden, Æn.*
5. Mildly; tenderly.
The king must die;
Though pity *softly* plead within my soul,
Yet he must die, that I may make you great. *Dryden.*

SO'FTNER. *n. s.* [from *soft.*]
1. That which makes soft.
2. One who palliates.
Those *softners*, and expedient-mongers, shake their heads so strongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift.*

SO'FTNESS.† *n. s.* [from *soft*; Sax. ꞅoꝼꞇnyꞅꞅe.]
1. The quality of being soft; quality contrary to hardness.
Softness cometh by the greater quantity of spirits, which ever induce yielding and cession; and by the more equal spreading of the tangible parts, which thereby are more sliding and following; as in gold. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Their hearts are enlarged, they know how to gather the down and *softnesses* from the sharpest thistles.
Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1651,) p. 143.
2. Mildness; kindness.
A wise man, when there is a necessity of expressing any evil actions, should do it by a word that has a secondary idea of kindness or *softness*; or a word that carries in it rebuke and severity. *Watts, Logick.*
3. Civility; gentleness.
They turn the *softness* of the tongue into the hardness of the teeth. *Holyday.*
Improve these virtues, with a *softness* of manners, and a sweetness of conversation. *Dryden.*
4. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy.
So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, *softness*, and effeminacy, are prevented; and there is but little room for temptation. *Bp. Taylor.*
He was not delighted with the *softnesses* of the court.
Clarendon.
5. Timorousness; pusillanimity.
This virtue could not proceed out of fear or *softness*; for he was valiant and active. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*
Saving a man's self, or suffering, if with reason, is virtue: if without it, is *softness*, or obstinacy. *Grew.*
6. Quality contrary to harshness.
Softness of sounds is distinct from the exility of sounds.
Bacon.
7. Facility; gentleness; candour; easiness to be effected.
Such was the ancient simplicity and *softness* of spirit, which sometimes prevailed in the world, that they whose words were even as oracles amongst men, seemed evermore loth to give

sentence against any thing publickly received in the church of God. *Hooker.*

8. Contrariety to energetick vehemence.

Who but thyself the mind and ear can please,
With strength and *softness*, energy and ease? *Harte.*

9. Mildness; meekness.

For contemplation he and valour form'd,
For *softness* she and sweet attractive grace. *Milton, P. L.*

Her stubborn look
This *softness* from thy finger took. *Waller.*

10. Weakness; simplicity.

So'GGY.* *adj.* [*soggr*, Icel. moist; *soegen*, Welsh, wet, soaked.] Moist; damp; steaming with damp. A recent editor of Ben Jonson's Works observes, that "he has heard the word applied (with what propriety he knows not) to hay that has been cut too early, and sweats as it lies in heaps." The propriety of the usage will now, from the etymology, be obvious.

The warping condition of this green and *soggy* multitude. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

SOHO'.† *interj.* A form of calling from a distant place; a sportman's halloo.

Laun. So-ho! so-ho!
Prot. What seest thou?
Laun. Him we go to find. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

To SOIL.† *v. a.* [ſylian, Sax. *sulen*, Germ. *souiller*, Fr. *sauljan*, *bisauljan*, Goth.]

1. To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to stain; to sully.

A silly man in simple weeds forlorn,
And *soiled* with dust of the long dried way. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Although some hereticks have abused this text, yet the sun is not *soiled* in passage. *Bacon, Holy War.*

If I *soil*
Myself with sin, I then but vainly toil. *Sandys.*

I would not *soil* these pure ambrosial weeds,
With the rank vapours of this sin-worm mould. *Milton, Comus.*

Bad fruit of knowledge, if this be to know,
Which leaves us naked thus, of honour void,
Of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now *soil'd* and stain'd. *Milton, P. L.*

One, who cou'd n't for a taste o' th' flesh come in,
Licks the *soil'd* earth, —
While reeking with a mangled Ombit's blood. *Tate.*

If the eye-glass be tincted faintly with the smoke of a lamp or torch, to obscure the light of the star, the fainter light in the circumference of the star ceases to be visible, and the star, if the glass be sufficiently *soiled* with smoke, appears something more like a mathematical point. *Newton.*

An absent hero's bed they sought to *soil*,
An absent hero's wealth they made their spoil. *Pope.*

2. To dung; to manure.

Men now present, just as they *soil* their ground, not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop. *South.*

3. To *soil* a horse; to purge him by giving him grass in the spring. [Dr. Johnson refers this meaning to the Fr. *saouler*, to glut.]

The *soiled* horse. *Shakspeare.*

SOIL.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Dirt; spot; pollution; foulness.

By indirect ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well
How troublesome it sat upon my head:
To thee it shall descend with better quiet;
For all the *soil* of the achievement goes
With me into the earth. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

That would be a great *soil* in the new gloss of your marriage. *Shakspeare.*

Vexed I am with passions,
Which give some *soil* perhaps to my behaviour. *Shakspeare.*

A lady's honour must be touch'd,
Which, nice as ermines, will not bear a *soil*. *Dryden.*

2. [*sol*, French; *solum*, Latin.] Ground; earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities.

Judgement may be made of waters by the *soil* whereupon they run. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Her spots thou see'st
As clouds, and clouds may rain, and rain produce
Fruits in her soften'd *soil*. *Milton, P. L.*

The first cause of a kingdom's thriving is the fruitfulness of the *soil*, to produce the necessaries and conveniencies of life; not only for the inhabitants, but for exportation. *Swift.*

3. Land; country.

Dorset, that with fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in foreign *soil*,
This fair alliance shall call home
To high promotions. *Shakspeare.*

O unexpected stroke, worse than of death!
Must I thus leave thee, paradise! thus leave
Thee, native *soil!* these happy walks and shades,
Fit haunts of gods. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Dung; compost.

The haven has been stopped up by the great heaps of dirt that the sea has thrown into it; for all the *soil* on that side of Ravenna has been left there insensibly by the sea. *Addison.*

Improve land by dung, and other sort of *soils*. *Mortimer.*

5. *To take* SOIL. To run into the water, as a deer when closely pursued.

O sir, have you *ta'en soil* here? It's well a man may reach you after three hours running yet! *B. Jonson, Barthol. Fair.*

SOI'LINESS. *n. s.* [from *soil.*] Stain; foulness.

Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin, whether it yield no *soiliness* more than silver. *Bacon.*

SOI'LURE. *n. s.* [from *soil.*] Stain; pollution.

He merits well to have her,
Not making any scruple of her *soilure*. *Shakspeare.*

To SO'JOURN. *v. n.* [*sejourner*, French; *seggiornare*, Italian.] To dwell any where for a time; to live as not at home; to inhabit as not in a settled habitation. Almost out of use.

If, till the expiration of your month,
You will return and *sojourn* with my sister,
Dismissing half your train, come then to me. *Shakspeare.*

Th' advantage of his absence took the king,
And in the mean time *sojourn'd* at my father's. *Shakspeare.*

How comes it he is to *sojourn* with you? how creeps acquaintance? *Shakspeare.*

Here dwells he; though he *sojourn* every where
In progress, yet his standing house is here. *Donne.*

The soldiers first assembled at Newcastle, and there *sojourned* three days. *Hayward.*

To *sojourn* in that land
He comes invited. *Milton, P. L.*

He who *sojourns* in a foreign country, refers what he sees abroad to the state of things at home. *Atterbury.*

So'JOURN. *n. s.* [*sejour*, French; from the verb.] A temporary residence; a casual and no settled habitation. This word was anciently accented on the last syllable: Milton accents it indifferently.

The princes, France and Burgundy,
Long in our court have made their am'rous *sojourn*. *Shakspeare.*

Thee I revisit now,
Escap'd the Stygian pool, though long detain'd
In that obscure *sojourn*. *Milton, P. L.*

Scarce view'd the Galilean towns,
And once a-year Jerusalem, few days
Short *sojourn*. *Milton, P. R.*

So'JOURNER. *n. s.* [from *sojourn.*] A temporary dweller.

We are strangers and *sojourners*, as were all our fathers: our days on earth are as a shadow. *1 Chron.* xxix. 16.

Waves o'erthrew
Busiris, and his Memphian chivalry,
While with perfidious hatred they pursu'd
The *sojourners* of Goshen. *Milton, P. L.*

Not for a night, or quick revolving year,
Welcome an owner, not a *sojourner*. *Dryden.*

So'journing.* *n. s.* [from *sojourn.*] The act of dwelling any where but for a time.

The *sojourning* of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years. *Exod.* xii. 40.

Sol.* *n. s.* The name of one of the musical notes in *sol-faing*. See *To* Sol-fa.

To Sol-fa.* *v. n.* To pronounce the several notes of a song by the terms of the gamut, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol;* and in learning to sing.

Yet can I neither *sol-fe*, ne sing, ne saints' lives read. *Langland, as cited by Selden, Drayton's Pol.* S. 11.

I'll try how you can *sol-fa*. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

Those words might not, and probably would not, for a long time have any meaning, but might resemble the syllables which we make use of in *sol-faing*. *A. Smith, on the Imit. Arts.* P. ii.

To SO'LACE. *v. a.* [*solacier*, old French; *solazzare*, Italian; *solatium*, Latin.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuse.

We will with some strange pastime *solace* them. *Shakspeare.*

The birds with song
Solac'd the woods. *Milton, P. L.*

To So'lace. *v. n.* To take comfort; to be recreated. Obsolete.

One poor and loving child,
But one thing to rejoice and *solace* in,
And cruel death hath catch'd it from my sight. *Shakspeare.*

Were they to be rul'd, and not to rule,
This sickly land might *solace* as before. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

So'lace.† *n. s.* [*solas*, old Fr.] Comfort; pleasure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleasure; recreation; amusement.

Therein sat a lady fresh and fair,
Making sweet *solace* to herself alone;
Sometimes she sung as loud as lark in air,
Sometimes she laugh'd, that nigh her breath was gone. *Spenser, F. Q.*

If we have that which is meet and right, although they be glad, we are not to envy them this their *solace;* we do not think it a duty of ours to be in every such thing their tormentors. *Hooker.*

Give me leave to go;
Sorrow would *solace*, and my age would ease. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Great joy he promis'd to his thoughts, and new
Solace in her return. *Milton, P. L.*

If I would delight my private hours
With musick or with poem, where so soon
As in our native language can I find
That *solace?* *Milton, P. R.*

Though sight be lost,
Life yet hath many *solaces*, enjoy'd
Where other senses want not their delights,
At home in leisure and domestick ease,
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which
Eye-sight exposes daily men abroad. *Milton, S. A.*

Through waters and through flames I'll go,
Suff'rer and *solace* of thy woe. *Prior.*

Sola'cious.* *adj.* [*solacieux*, old Fr.] Affording comfort, recreation, or amusement. This is an old English word, which Cotgrave and Sherwood also have noticed.

It is a *solacyous* voyce when it raiseth, relieveth, and quickeneth the desolate conscience with comfortable promyses. *Bale on the Rev.* P. i. (1550,) D. 8. b.

Solacyouse pastymes, ydelnesse, and crueltie. *Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot.* P. ii. C. i. b.

So'land-goose.* See Solund-goose.

Sola'nder. *n. s.* [*soulandres*, French.] A disease in horses. *Dict.*

So'lar. } *adj.* [*solaire*, Fr. *solaris*, Lat.]
So'lary. }

1. Being of the sun.

The corpuscles that make up the beams of light be *solary* effluviums, or minute particles of some ethereal substance, thrusting on one another from the lucid body. *Boyle.*

Instead of golden fruits,
By genial show'rs and *solar* heat supply'd,
Unsufferable Winter hath defac'd
Earth's blooming charms, and made a barren waste. *Blackmore.*

2. Belonging to the sun.

They denominate some herbs *solar*, and some lunar. *Bacon.*

Scripture hath been punctual in other records, concerning *solary* miracles. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. Born under or in the predominant influence of the sun.

The cock was pleas'd to hear him speak so fair,
And proud beside, as *solar* people are. *Dryden.*

4. Measured by the sun.

The rule to find the moon's age, on any day of any *solar* month, cannot shew precisely an exact account of the moon, because of the inequality of the motions of the sun and moon, and the number of days of the *solar* months. *Holder on Time.*

So'lar.** *n. s.* See Sollar.

Sold. The preterite and participle passive of *sell*.

Sold. *n. s.* [*sould*, old Fr. Trevoux.] Military pay; warlike entertainment.

But were your will her *sold* to entertain,
And number'd be amongst knights of maidenhead,
Great guerdon, well I wot, should you remain,
And in her favour high be reckoned. *Spenser, F. Q.*

So'ldan.† *n. s.* [*soldano*, Ital. *souldan*, old Fr. from the Arab. "*Sultan, soultan, souldan*, and with the article *assultan* [is] the name of supreme honour amongst the Arabians, and seemeth to be as much as *imperator* was amongst the Romans." See the Arabian Trudgman in Bedwell's Mohamm. Impost. 1615. p. 103. See also Sultan.] The emperor of the Turks.

They at the *soldan*'s chair defy'd the best. *Milton, P. L.*

So'ldanel. *n. s.* [*soldanella*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

To SO'LDER. *v. a.* [*souder*, Fr. *soldare*, Ital. *solidare*, Lat. See Soder.]

1. To unite or fasten with any kind of metallick cement.

A concave sphere of gold, filled with water, and *soldered* up, has, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water squeeze through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the gold. *Newton, Opt.*

2. To mend; to unite any thing broken.

It booteth them not thus to *solder* up a broken cause, whereof their first and last discourses will fall asunder. *Hooker.*

Wars 'twixt you twain would be
As if the world should cleave, and that slain men
Should *solder* up the rift. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Thou visible god,
That *solderest* close impossibilities,
And mak'st them kiss! *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Learn'd he was in med'cinal lore;
For by his side a pouch he wore,
Replete with strange hermetick powder,
That wounds nine miles point-blank would *solder*. *Hudibras.*

The naked cynick's jar ne'er flames; if broken,
'Tis quickly *solder'd*, or a new bespoken. *Dryden, jun. Juv.*

At the Restoration the Presbyterians, and other sects, did all unite and *solder* up their several schemes, to join against the church. *Swift.*

So'lder. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Metallick cement. A metallick body that will melt with less heat than the body to be soldered.

Goldsmiths say, the coarsest stuff
Will serve for *solder* well enough. *Swift.*

SO'LDERER. *n. s.* [from *solder.*] One that solders or mends.

SO'LDIER.† *n. s.* [*soldat*, Fr. from *solidarius*, low Latin; of *solidus*, a piece of money, the pay of a soldier, as Dr. Johnson has observed; but our word seems to be immediately from the old Fr. *soldoier*, *soudoyer*, *sodier*. See Lacombe. *Sowdyowre* is also our old word in the Prompt. Parv. and rendered "stipendiarius;" and we retain it in the vulgar pronunciation, *sojer*. We had formerly another term for *soldier* from the Ital. *soldato*, viz. *soldado:*

"Those, that are *soldadoes* in thy state,
"Do beare the badge of base, effeminate,
"Ev'n on their plumie crests."
Marston, Scourge of Vill. (1599,) iii. 8.

So the German *soldat*, (as well as the French,) from *sold*, pay; *solden*, to make payment of wages; *solidare*, low Lat. the same.]

1. A fighting man; a warriour. Originally one who served for pay.

Your sister is the better *soldier*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Good Siward,
An older and a better *soldier* none. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

A *soldier*,
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like a pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Ev'n in the cannon's mouth. *Shakspeare.*

A hateful service, that dissolv'd the knees
Of many a *soldier*. *Chapman.*

I have not yet forgot I am a king:
If I have wrong'd thee, charge me face to face;
I have not yet forgot I am a *soldier*. *Dryden, Don Seb.*

2. It is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders.

It were meet that any one, before he came to be a captain, should have been a *soldier*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

SO'LDIERESS.* *n. s.* [from *soldier.*] A female warriour.

Honour'd Hippolita,
Most dreaded Amazonian;—*Soldieress*,
That equally canst poise sternness with pity.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

SO'LDIERLIKE. } *adj.* [*soldier* and *like.*] Martial;
SO'LDIERLY. } warlike; military; becoming a soldier.

Although at the first they had fought with beastly fury rather than any *soldierly* discipline, practice had now made them comparable to the best. *Sidney.*

I will maintain the word with my sword to be a *soldierlike* word, and a word of good command. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

They, according to a *soldierly* custom, in cases of extremity, by interchange of a kiss by every of them upon the swords of others, sealed a resolution to maintain the place. *Hayward.*

Enemies as well as friends confessed, that it was as *soldierly* an action as had been performed on either side. *Clarendon.*

SO'LDIERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *soldier.*] Military character; martial qualities; behaviour becoming a soldier; martial skill.

Thy father and myself in friendship
First tried our *soldiership*: he did look far
Into the service of the time, and was
Discipled of the brav'st. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

By sea you throw away
The absolute *soldiership* you have by land,
Distract your army, which doth most consist
Of war-mark'd footmen. *Shakspeare.*

SO'LDIERY. *n. s.* [from *soldier.*]

1. Body of military men; soldiers collectively.

The Memphian *soldiery*,
That swell'd the Erythrean wave, when wall'd,
The unfroze waters marvellously stood. *Philips.*

I charge not the *soldiery* with ignorance and contempt of learning, without allowing exceptions. *Swift.*

2. Soldiership; military service.

Offering him, if he would exercise his courage in *soldiery*, he would commit some charge unto him under his lieutenant Philanax. *Sidney.*

SOLE.† *n. s.* [*solum*, Lat.]

1. The bottom of the foot.

I will only be bold with Benedict for his company; for from the crown of his head to the *sole* of his foot he is all mirth. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

Tickling is most in the *soles* of the feet: the cause is the rareness of being touched there. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The *soles* of the feet have great affinity with the head and the mouth of the stomach; as going wet-shod, to those that use it not, affecteth both. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Such resting found the *sole* of unblest feet. *Milton, P. L.*

In the make of the camel's foot, the *sole* is flat and broad, being very fleshy, and covered only with a thick, soft, and somewhat callous skin, fit to travel in sandy places. *Ray.*

2. The foot.

To redeem thy woeful parent's head
From tyrant's rage and ever-dying dread,
Hast wander'd through the world now long a day,
Yet ceasest not thy weary *soles* to lead. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. [*solea*, Lat. ſol, Sax. *sulja*, Goth.] The bottom of the shoe.

Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance.
—Not I, believe me: you have dancing shoes,
With nimble *soles*. *Shakspeare.*

On fortune's cap we are not the very button.—Nor the *soles* of her shoe. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The caliga was a military shoe, with a very thick *sole*, tied above the instep with leather thongs. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. The part of any thing that touches the ground.

The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, having its *sole* made exactly flat and straight, and is used for the shooting of a short joint. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

Elm is proper for mills, *soles* of wheels, and pipes. *Mortimer.*

5. A kind of sea-fish. [sometimes written *soal*, by way of distinction, which, as Mr. Bagshaw and Mr. Nares also observe, is improper; the fish being originally called *solea* from its shape, resembling the *sole* of a shoe or sandal.]

Of flat fish, rays, thornbacks, *soles*, and flowks. *Carew.*

To SOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with soles: as, to *sole* a pair of shoes.

His feet were *soled* with a treble tuft of a close short tawney down. *Grew, Mus.*

SOLE. *adj.* [*sol*, old French; *solus*, Latin.]

1. Single; only.

Take not upon thee to be judge alone: there is no *sole* judge but only one: say not to others, Receive my sentence, when their authority is above thine. *Hooker.*

Orpheus every where expressed the infinite and *sole* power of one God, though he used the name of Jupiter. *Ralegh.*

To me shall be the glory *sole* among
The infernal powers. *Milton, P. L.*

A rattling tempest through the branches went,
That stripp'd them bare, and one *sole* way they rent. *Dryden.*

He, *sole* in power, at the beginning said,
Let sea and air, and earth and heaven be made:
And it was so; and when he shall ordain
In other sort, has but to speak again,
And they shall be no more. *Prior.*

2. [In law.] Not married.

Some others are such as a man cannot make his wife, though he himself be *sole* and unmarried. *Ayliffe.*

SO'LECISM.† *n. s.* [σολοικισμὸς, Gr. from Σόλοικοι, Soloeci, coloni Attici, qui *Solis*, Ciliciæ urbe,

habitantes, Atticâ puritate relictâ, *linguam ex Atticâ et Soloecâ mixtam loquebantur.* Hederici Lex. Gr. The Greek word (σολοικισμὸς) signified also any thing incorrect or out of order; which Dr. Johnson has overpassed. The French have *solecisme.*]

1. Unfitness of one word to another; impropriety in language. A barbarism may be in one word, a solecism must be of more.

There is scarce a *solecism* in writing which the best author is not guilty of, if we be at liberty to read him in the words of some manuscript. *Addison.*

2. Any unfitness or impropriety.

To have one fair gentlewoman thus be made
The unkind instrument to wrong another,
And one she knows not, ay, and to persever,
In my poor judgement is not warranted
From being a *solecism* in our sex,
If not in manners. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

SO'LECIST.* *n. s.* [σολοικιστής, Gr.] One who is guilty of impropriety in language.

Shall a noble writer, and an inspired noble writer, be called a *solecist*, and barbarian, for giving a new turn to a word so agreeable to the analogy and genius of the Greek tongue? *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* i. 159.

SOLECI'STICAL.* *adj.* [from *solecist.*] Not correct; barbarous.

He thought it made the language *solecistical* and absurd. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* i. 157.

The use of these combinations, with respect to the pronouns, is almost always *solecistical.* *Tyrwhitt, Gloss. Chauc. in V. Self.*

SOLECI'STICALLY.* *adv.* [from *solecistical.*] In an incorrect way.

Which I had formerly for my own use set down, some of them briefly, and almost *solecistically.* *Wollaston.*

To SO'LECIZE.* *v. n.* [σολοικίζω, Gr.] To be guilty of impropriety in language.

This being too loose a principle — to fancy the holy writers to *solecize* in their language, when we do not like the sense. *More, Myst. of Godliness,* (1660,) B. 1. Ch. 9.

SO'LELY. *adv.* [from *sole.*] Singly; only.

You knew my father well, and in him me,
Left *solely* heir to all his lands. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*
This night's great business
Shall to all our nights and days to come
Give *solely* sovereign sway and masterdom. *Shakspeare.*

That the intemperate heat of the clime *solely* occasions this complexion, experience admits not. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

This truth is pointed chiefly, if not *solely*, upon sinners of the first rate, who have cast off all regard for piety. *Atterbury.*

They all choose rather to rest the cause *solely* on logical disputation, than upon the testimonies of the ancients. *Waterland.*

SO'LEMN. *adj.* [*solemnel*, French; *solemnis*, Latin.]

1. Anniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies.

The worship of this image was advanced, and a *solemn* supplication observed every year. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Religiously grave; awful.

His holy rites and *solemn* feasts profan'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Formal; ritual; religiously regular.

The necessary business of a man's calling, with some, will not afford much time for set and *solemn* prayer. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

4. Striking with seriousness; sober; serious.

Then gan he loudly through the house to call,
But no one care to answer to his cry;
There reigned a *solemn* silence over all. *Spenser, F. Q.*
To swage with *solemn* touches troubled thoughts. *Milton, P. L.*
Nor then the *solemn* nightingale ceas'd warbling. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Grave; affectedly serious.

When Steele reflects upon the many *solemn* strong barriers to our succession of laws and oaths, he thinks all fear vanisheth: so do I, provided the epithet *solemn* goes for nothing; because though I have heard of a *solemn* day, and a *solemn* coxcomb, yet I can conceive no idea of a *solemn* barrier. *Swift.*

SO'LEMNESS.† } SOLE'MNITY. } *n. s.* [*solemnité*, Fr. from *solemn.*]

1. Ceremony or rite annually performed.

Were these annual *solemnities* only practised in the church? *Nelson.*

Though the days of *solemnity*, which are but few, must quickly finish that outward exercise of devotion which appertains to such times; yet they increase men's inward dispositions to virtue for the present, and, by their frequent returns, bring the same at length to perfection. *Nelson.*

Great was the cause; our old *solemnities*
From no blind zeal or fond tradition rise;
But, sav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
These grateful honours to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. Religious ceremony.

Honest men's words are Stygian oaths, and promises inviolable. These are not the men for whom the fetters of law were first forged; they needed not the *solemness* of oaths; by keeping their faith they swear, and evacuate such confirmations. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 19.

3. Awful ceremony or procession.

The lady Constance,
Some speedy messenger bid repair
To our *solemnity.* *Shakspeare, K. John.*
The moon, like to a silver bow,
New bent in heaven, shall behold the night
Of our *solemnities.* *Shakspeare.*

There may be greater danger in using such compositions in churches, at arraignments, plays, and *solemnities.* *Bacon*

What fun'ral pomp shall floating Tiber see,
When rising from his bed he views the sad *solemnity!* *Dryden.*

Though the forms and *solemnities* of the last judgement may bear some resemblance to those we are acquainted with here, yet the rule of proceeding shall be very different. *Atterbury.*

4. Manner of acting awfully serious.

With much more skilful cruelty, and horrible *solemnity*, he caused each thing to be prepared for his triumph of tyranny. *Sidney.*

5. Gravity; steady seriousness.

The stateliness and gravity of the Spaniards shews itself in the *solemnity* of their language. *Addison, Spect.*

6. Awful grandeur; grave stateliness; sober dignity.

A diligent decency was in Polycletus, above others; to whom though the highest praise be attributed by the most, yet some think he wanted *solemness.* *Wotton on Architecture.*

7. Affected gravity.

Pr'ythee, Virgilia, turn thy *solemness* out o' door,
And go along with us. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Be this truth eternal ne'er forgot,
Solemnity's a cover for a sot. *Young.*

This speech ended with a *solemnity* of accent. *Female Quixote.*

SOLEMNIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *solemnize.*] The act of solemnizing; celebration.

Soon followed the *solemnization* of the marriage between Charles and Anne dutchess of Bretagne, with whom he received the dutchy of Bretagne. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To SO'LEMNIZE. *v. a.* [*solemniser*, French; from *solemn.*]

1. To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate.

Dorilaus in a great battle was deprived of life; his obsequies being no more *solemnized* by the tears of his partakers than the blood of his enemies. *Sidney.*

Baptism to be administered in one place, and marriage *solemnized* in another. *Hooker.*

Then gan they sprinkle all the parts with wine,
And made great feast to *solemnize* that day. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The multitude of the celestial host were heard to *solemnize* his miraculous birth. *Boyle, Seraph. Love.*

Their choice nobility and flower
Met from all parts to *solemnize* this feast. *Milton, S. A.*

2. To perform religiously once a year.

What commandment the Jews had to celebrate their feast of dedication, is never spoken of in the law, yet *solemnized* even by our Saviour himself. *Hooker.*

So'lemnly. *adv.* [from *solemn.*]

1. With annual religious ceremonies.

2. With formal gravity and stateliness; with affected gravity.

There are, in points of wisdom and sufficiency, that do nothing or little very *solemnly.* *Bacon, Ess.*

The ministers of state, who gave us law,
In corners, with selected friends, withdraw;
There in deaf murmurs *solemnly* are wise,
Whisp'ring like winds, ere hurricanes arise. *Dryden.*

3. With formal state.

Let him land,
And *solemnly* see him set on to London. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

4. With religious seriousness.

To demonstrate how much men are blinded by their own partiality, I do *solemnly* assure the reader, that he is the only person from whom I ever heard that objection. *Swift.*

So'leness.* } *n. s.* [from *sole.*] State of being not
So'leship. } connected or implicated with others; single state.

This ambition of a sole power — this dangerous *soleship* is a fault in our church indeed. *Sir E. Dering's Speeches,* p. 134.

France has an advantage, over and above its abilities in the cabinet and the skill of its negotiators; which is (if I may use the expression) its *soleness,* continuity of riches and power within itself, and the nature of its government.
Ld. Chesterfield.

To SOLI'CIT.† *v. a.* [*solicito,* Lat. *soliciter,* Fr.]

1. To importune; to intreat.

If you bethink yourself of any crime,
Unreconcil'd as yet to heaven and grace,
Solicit for it straight. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

We heartily *solicit*
Your gracious self to take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

How he *solicits* heaven
Himself best knows; but strangely visited people,
The mere despair of surgery, he cures. *Shakspeare.*

Did I request thee, Maker! from my clay,
To mould me man? Did I *solicit* thee
From darkness to promote me? *Milton, P. L.*

The guardian of my faith so false did prove,
As to *solicit* me with lawless love. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

2. To call to action; to summon; to awake; to excite.

Solicit Henry with her wonderous praise!
Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount
Her natural graces, that extinguish art. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

That fruit *solicited* her longing eye. *Milton, P. L.*

Sounds and some tangible qualities *solicit* their proper senses, and force an entrance to the mind. *Locke.*

He is *solicited* by popular custom to indulge himself in forbidden liberties. *Rogers, Serm.*

3. To implore; to ask.

With that she wept again, till he again *soliciting* the conclusion of her story, Then must you, said she, know the story of Amphialus? *Sidney.*

4. To attempt; to try to obtain.

I do not long
To go a-foot yet, and *solicit* causes. *Beaum. and Fl. Captain.*

I have been detained all this morning *soliciting* some business between the Treasury and our office.
Sir R. Steele, Epist. Corresp. i. 128.

I view my crime, but kindle at the view,
Repent old pleasures, and *solicit* new. *Pope.*

5. To disturb; to disquiet. A Latinism.

Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid. *Milton, P. L.*

I find your love, and would reward it too;
But anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Solicita'tion.† *n. s.* [*solicitation,* Fr. Cotgrave; from *solicit.*]

1. Importunity; act of importuning.

I can produce a man
Of female seed, far abler to resist
All his *solicitations,* and at length
All his vast force, and drive him back to hell. *Milton, P. R.*

2. Invitation; excitement.

Children are surrounded with new things, which, by a constant *solicitation* of their senses, draw the mind constantly to them. *Locke.*

Soli'citor.† *n. s.* [*soliciteur,* Fr. Cotgrave; from *solicit.*]

1. One who importunes, or entreats. This meaning is overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

He became, of a *soliciter* to corrupt her, a most devout exhorter, and a most earnest persuader, that she should all her life-daies persiste in her most godlye profession of perpetuall virginitie. *Martin, Marr. of Priests,* (1554,) A a. 4.

2. One who petitions for another.

Be merry, Cassio;
For thy *solicitor* shall rather die,
Than give thy cause away. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Honest minds will consider poverty as a recommendation in the person who applies himself to them, and make the justice of his cause the most powerful *solicitor* in his behalf. *Addison.*

3. One who does in Chancery the business which is done by attornies in other courts.

For the king's attorney and *solicitor* general, their continual use for the king's service requires men every way fit. *Bacon.*

SOLI'CITOUS. *adj.* [*solicitus,* Latin.] Anxious; careful; concerned. It has commonly *about* before that which causes anxiety; sometimes *for* or *of.* *For* is proper before something to be obtained.

Our hearts are pure, when we are not *solicitous of* the opinion and censures of men, but only that we do our duty.
Bp. Taylor.

Enjoy the present, whatsoever it be, and be not *solicitous for* the future. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

The colonel had been intent upon other things, and not enough *solicitous* to finish the fortifications. *Clarendon.*

In providing money for disbanding the armies, upon which they were marvelously *solicitous,* there arose a question.
Clarendon.

They who were in truth zealous for the preservation of the laws, were *solicitous* to preserve the king's honour from any indignity, and his regal power from violation. *Clarendon.*

Laud attended on his majesty, which he would have been excused from, if that design had not been in view, to accomplish which he was *solicitous for* his advice. *Clarendon.*

There kept their watch the legions, while the grand
In counsel sat, *solicitous* what chance
Might intercept their emperour sent. *Milton, P. L.*

Without sign of boast, or sign of joy,
Solicitous and blank, he thus began. *Milton, P. R.*

No man is *solicitous about* the event of that which he has in his power to dispose of. *South.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune, the effect of your nobleness, but you have been *solicitous of* my reputation, which is that of your kindness. *Dryden.*

The tender dame, *solicitous* to know
Whether her child should reach old age or no,
Consults the sage Tiresias. *Addison.*

How lawful and praise-worthy is the care of a family? And yet how certainly are many people rendered incapable of all virtue, by a worldly *solicitous* temper. *Law*

Soli'citously. *adv.* [from *solicitous.*] Anxiously; carefully.

The medical art being conversant about the health and life of man, doctrinal errours in it are to be *solicitously* avoided. *Boyle.*

He would surely have as *solicitously* promoted their learning, as ever he obstructed it. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

SOLI'CITUDE.† *n. s.* [*solicitude*, Fr. Cotgrave; *solicitudo*, Lat.] Anxiety; carefulness.

In this, by comparison, we behold the many cares and great labours of worldly men, their *solicitude* and outward shews, and publick ostentation, their pride, and vanities. *Ralegh.*

If they would but provide for eternity with the same *solicitude*, and real care, as they do for this life, they could not fail of heaven. *Tillotson.*

They are to be known by a wonderful *solicitude* for the reputation of their friends. *Tatler.*

SOLI'CITRESS. *n. s.* [feminine of *solicitor.*] A woman who petitions for another.

I had the most earnest *solicitress*, as well as the fairest; and nothing could be refused to my lady Hyde. *Dryden.*

SO'LID. *adj.* [*solidus*, Lat. *solide*, Fr.]

1. Not liquid; not fluid.

Land that ever burn'd
With *solid*, as the lake with liquid fire. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense.

Thin airy things extend themselves in place,
Things *solid* take up little space. *Cowley.*
I hear his thundering voice resound,
And trampling feet that shake the *solid* ground. *Dryden.*

3. Having all the geometrical dimensions.

In a *solid* foot are 1728 *solid* inches, weighing 76 pound of rain water. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. Strong; firm.

The duke's new palace is a noble pile built after this manner, which makes it look very *solid* and majestick. *Addison.*

5. Sound; not weakly.

If persons devote themselves to science, they should be well assured of a *solid* and strong constitution of body, to bear the fatigue. *Watts on the Mind.*

6. Real; not empty; true; not fallacious.

This might satisfy sober and wise men, not with soft and specious words, but with pregnant and *solid* reasons. *King Charles.*

Either not define at all, or seek out other *solider* methods, and more catholick grounds of defining. *Hammond.*

The earth may of *solid* good contain
More plenty than the sun. *Milton, P. L.*

7. Not light; not superficial; grave; profound.

These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men; and a *solid* man is, in plain English, a *solid* solemn fool. *Dryden.*

SO'LID. *n. s.* [In physick.] The part containing the fluids.

The first and most simple *solids* of our body are perhaps merely terrestrial, and incapable of any change or disease. *Arbuthnot.*

To SO'LIDATE.* *v. a.* [*solido*, Lat.] To make firm or solid.

This shining piece of ice,
Which melts so soon away
With the sun's ray,
Thy verse does *solidate* and crystallize. *Cowley.*

SOLI'DITY. *n. s.* [*solidité*, Fr. *soliditas*, Lat. from *solid.*]

1. Fulness of matter; not hollowness.

2. Firmness; hardness; compactness; density; not fluidity.

That which hinders the approach of two bodies, when they are moving one towards another, I call *solidity.* *Locke.*

The stone itself, whether naked or invested with earth, is not by its *solidity* secured, but washed down. *Woodward.*

3. Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual strength; certainty.

The most known rules are placed in so beautiful a light, that they have all the graces of novelty; and make the reader, who was before acquainted with them, still more convinced of their truth and *solidity.* *Addison, Spect.*

His fellow-peers have attended to his eloquence, and have been convinced by the *solidity* of his reasoning. *Prior.*

This pretence has a great deal more of art, than of *solidity* in it. *Waterland.*

SO'LIDLY. *adv.* [from *solid.*]

1. Firmly; densely; compactly.

2. Truly; on good grounds.

A complete brave man ought to know *solidly* the main end he is in the world for. *Digby.*

I look upon this as a sufficient ground for any rational man to take up his religion upon, and which I defy the subtlest atheist in the world *solidly* to answer; namely, that it is good to be sure. *South.*

SO'LIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *solid.*] Solidity; firmness; density.

It beareth misseltoe: the cause may be the closeness and *solidness* of the wood and pith of the oak. *Bacon.*

It is built with that unusual *solidness*, that it seems he intended to make a sacrifice to perpetuity, and to contest with the iron teeth of time. *Howell, Voc. For.*

SOLIDU'NGULOUS. *adj.* [*solidus* and *ungula*, Latin.] Whole-hoofed.

It is set down by Aristotle and Pliny, that an horse and all *solidungulous* or whole-hoofed animals have no gall, which we find repugnant unto reason. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SOLIFI'DIAN. *n. s.* [*solus* and *fides*, Latin.] One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification.

It may be justly feared, that the title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church of God, at which so many myriads of *solifidians* have stumbled, and fallen irreversibly, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond.*

SOLIFI'DIAN.* *adj.* Professing the tenets of a solifidian.

A *solifidian* Christian is a nullifidian pagan, and confutes his tongue with his hand. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 47.

SOLIFI'DIANISM.* *n. s.* The tenets of solifidians.

Such is his discourse of justification by faith without works, which runs throughout the epistle; which was abused, even in the apostolick age, to a dangerous kind of *solifidianism* by the Gnostick hereticks. *Bp. Bull, Works,* iii. 880.

To SOLI'LOQUIZE.* *v. n.* [from *soliloquy.*] To utter a soliloquy.

SOLI'LOQUY. *n. s.* [*soliloque*, Fr. *solus* and *loquor*, Lat.] A discourse made by one in solitude to himself.

The whole poem is a *soliloquy:* Solomon is the person that speaks: he is at once the hero and the author; but he tells us very often what others say to him. *Prior.*

He finds no respite from his anxious grief,
Then seeks from his *soliloquy* relief. *Garth, Dispens.*

If I should own myself in love, you know lovers are always allowed the comfort of *soliloquy.* *Spectator.*

SO'LIPEDE. *n. s.* [*solus* and *pedes*, Lat.] An animal whose feet are not cloven.

Solipedes, or firm footed animals, as horses, asses, and mules, are in mighty number. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SOLITA'IRE.† *n. s.* [*solitaire*, Fr.]

1. A recluse; a hermit.

Often have I been going to take possession of tranquillity, when your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire.* *Pope.*

2. An ornament for the neck.

Before a *solitaire*, behind
A twisted ribbon. *Shenstone, Progr. of Taste,* P. i.
She sees him now in sash and *solitaire*
March in review with Milo's strut and stare.
Nevile, Imit. of Juv. p. 70.

SOLITA'RIAN.* *n. s.* [from *solitary.*] A hermit; a solitary.

This man gathered together all the dispersed monks and

other *solitarians* of Italy, so that in a short time he had no less than twelve monasteries about him.
Sir R. Twisden, Monast. Life, p. 8.

So'litarily. *adv.* [from *solitary.*] In solitude; with loneliness; without company.

How should that subsist *solitarily* by itself, which hath no substance, but individually the very same whereby others subsist with it? *Hooker.*

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage, which dwell *solitarily* in the wood. *Mic.* vii. 14.

So'litariness. *n. s.* [from *solitary.*] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement.

There is no cause to blame the prince for sometimes hearing them: the blame-worthiness is, that to hear them he rather goes to *solitariness* than makes them come to company. *Sidney.*

You subject yourself to *solitariness*, the sly enemy that doth most separate a man from well doing. *Sidney.*

At home in wholsome *solitariness*,
My piteous soul began the wretchedness
Of suitors at the court to mourn. *Donne.*

SO'LITARY. *adj.* [*solitaire*, Fr. *solitarius*, Lat.]

1. Living alone; not having company.

Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Retired; remote from company: done or passed without company.

In respect that it is *solitary*, I like it very well; but in respect that it is private, it is a very vile life. *Shakspeare.*

Satan explores his *solitary* flight. *Milton, P. L.*

Him fair Lavinia
Shall breed in groves to lead a *solitary* life. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. Gloomy; dismal.

Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein. *Job.*

4. Single.

Nor did a *solitary* vengeance serve: the cutting off one head is not enough; the eldest son must be involved. *King Charles.*

Relations alternately relieve each other, their mutual concurrences supporting their *solitary* instabilities. *Brown.*

So'litary. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] One that lives alone; a hermit.

You describe so well your hermitical state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave, with a spring, or any of the accommodations that befit a *solitary*. *Pope, Lett.*

So'litude. *n. s.* [*solitude*, Fr. *solitudo*, Lat.]

1. Lonely life; state of being alone.

It had been hard to have put more truth and untruth together, in few words, than in that speech; whosoever is delighted with *solitude*, is either a wild beast or a god. *Bacon.*

What call'st thou *solitude*? Is not the earth
With various living creatures, and the air,
Replenish'd, and all these at thy command
To come, and play before thee? *Milton, P. L.*

Such only can enjoy the country who are capable of thinking when they are there: then they are prepared for *solitude*, and in that *solitude* is prepared for them. *Dryden.*

2. Loneliness; remoteness from company.

The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him, because he hopes that God has placed him and his flock there, to make it their way to heaven. *Law.*

3. A lonely place; a desert.

In these deep *solitudes*, and awful cells,
Where heav'nly-pensive contemplation dwells. *Pope.*

Soli'vagant.* *adj.* [*solivagus*, Lat.] Wandering about alone.

A description of the impure drudge;—that is to say, a *solivagant* or solitary vagrant. *Granger on Eccl.* (1621,) p. 99.

So'llar.† *n. s.* [*solarium*, low Latin; *sollier*, old French.] An upper room; a loft; a garret. Formerly also an open gallery, at the top of the house. See Tyrrwhitt, Gloss. Chauc. in V. Soler-hall. It is a Cornish term for a ground-room, an entry, a gallery, a stage of boards in a mine. See Pryce's Corn. Grammar.

Some skilfully drieth their hops on a kel,
And some on a *sollar*, oft turning them wel. *Tusser.*

Stone steps that led to the *solar* or chamber.
A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. an. 1298.

Solmisa'tion.* *n. s.* [from the musical terms *sol, mi.*] A kind of solfaing. See *To* Sol-fa.

Shakspeare shows by the context, that he was well acquainted with the property of these syllables [fa, sol, la, mi,] in *solmisation*, which imply a series of sounds so unnatural, that ancient musicians prohibited their use.
Dr. Burney, Note on Shakspeare's K. Lear.

SO'LO.† *n. s.* [Italian.] A tune played by a single instrument; an air sung by a single voice.

There is not a labourer or handicraftman that, in the cool of the evening, does not relieve himself with *solos* and sonatas! *Tatler*, No. 222.

It were to be wished, that in our established church extempore playing were as much discountenanced as extempore praying; and that the organist was as closely obliged, in this *solo* and separate part of his office, to keep to set forms, as the officiating minister. *Mason on Church Mus.* p. 68.

So'lomon's *Loaf. n. s.* A plant.

So'lomon's *Seal. n. s.* [*polygonatum*, Lat.] A plant.

SO'LSTICE. *n. s.* [*solstice*, Fr. *solstitium*, Lat.]

1. The point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longest in Summer, or shortest in Winter.

2. It is taken of itself commonly for the Summer solstice.

The sun, ascending unto the northern signs, begetteth first a temperate heat in the air, which by his approach unto the *solstice* he intendeth, and by continuation increaseth the same even upon declination. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Let the plowmen's prayer
Be for moist *solstices*, and Winters fair. *May, Virg.*

Solsti'tial. *adj.* [*solsticial*, Fr. from *solstice.*]

1. Belonging to the solstice.

Observing the dog-days ten days before and after the equinoctial and *solstitial* points, by this observation alone, are exempted a hundred days. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Happening at the solstice, or at Midsummer.

From the North to call
Decrepit Winter; from the South to bring
Solstitial Summer's heat. *Milton, P. L.*

The fields labour'd with thirst; Aquarius had not shed
His wonted showers, and Sirius parch'd with heat
Solstitial the green herbs. *Philips.*

So'lvable.* *adj.* [*solvable*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Possible to be cleared by inquiry or reason; capable of being paid. The latter is the French meaning. *Solvable* seems a more correct spelling than *solvible*; so, *resolvable*.

For *solvable* and colourable we might say solvent and apparent. *H. Tooke, Div. of Purl.* ii. 493.

So'luble. *adj.* [*solubilis*, Lat.]

1. Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.

Sugar is a *sal oleosum*, being *soluble* in water and fusible in fire. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Producing laxity; relaxing.

Solubi'lity. *n. s.* [from *soluble.*] Susceptiveness of separation of parts.

This cannot account for the indissolvable coherence of some bodies, and the fragility and *solubility* of others. *Glanville.*

To SOLVE. *v. a.* [*solvo*, Latin.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot.

He would *solve* high dispute
With conjugal caresses. *Milton, P. L.*

The limiting of the regale only to christian princes, did rather involve and perplex the cause, than any way *solve* it. *Leslie.*

Do thou, my soul, the destin'd period wait,
When God shall *solve* the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal dispensations clear,
And make all wise and beautiful appear. *Tickell.*

It is mere trifling to raise objections, merely for the sake of answering and *solving* them. *Watts.*

So'LVENCY.✝ *n. s.* [from *solvent.*] Ability to pay.

They see the debtor prescribing at the point of the bayonet the medium of his *solvency* to the creditor. *Burke.*

SO'LVENT. *adj.* [*solvens*, Lat.]

1. Having the power to cause dissolution.

When dissolved in water, it is not by the eye distinguishable from the *solvent* body, and appears as fluid. *Boyle.*

2. Able to pay debts contracted.

So'LVER.* *n. s.* [from *solve.*] Whoever or whatever explains or clears.

So'LVIBLE. *adj.* [from *solve.*] Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.

Intellective memory I call an act of the intellective faculty, because it is wrought by it, though I do not inquire how or where, because it is not *solvible.* *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

So'LUND-GOOSE.✝ *n. s.* A fowl. I know not whether *solund* or *soland.* Dr. Johnson. — *Soland*-goose is the usual name: *sule* or *sula* is believed to be the true one. See Pennant, and Dr. Jamieson.

A *solund-goose* is in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer, and somewhat pointed; his wings also much longer, being two yards over. *Grew.*

A Scot, when from the gallow-tree let loose,
Drops into Styx, and turns a *soland-goose.* *Cleaveland.*

SOLU'TION.✝ *n. s.* [*solution*, Fr. *solutio*, Lat.]

1. Disruption; breach; disjunction; separation.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of *solution* of continuity. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Matter dissolved; that which contains any thing dissolved.

Aretæus, to procure sleep, recommends a *solution* of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

When salt of Tartar *per deliquium*, poured into the *solution* of any metal, precipitates the metal, and makes it fall down to the bottom of the liquor in the form of mud, does not this argue that the acid particles are attracted more strongly by the salt of tartar than by the metal, and by the stronger attraction go from the metal to the salt of tartar? *Newton, Opt.*

3. Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.

Something yet of doubt remains,
Which only thy *solution* can resolve. *Milton, P. L.*
They give the reins to wandering thoughts,
Till by their own perplexities involv'd
They ravel more, still less resolv'd,
But never find self-satisfying *solution.* *Milton, S. A.*
With hope and fear
The woman did the new *solution* hear
The man diffides in his own augury,
And doubts. *Dryden.*

This will instruct you to give a plainer *solution* of any difficulties that may attend the theme, and refute objections. *Watts.*

4. Release: deliverance; discharge.

A deliverance out of any state or power is called *solution.* *Barrow on the Power of the Keys.*

So'LUTIVE.✝ *adj.* [*solutif*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *solvo*, Lat.] Laxative; causing relaxation.

Though it would not be so abstersive, opening, and *solutive* as mead, yet it will be more lenitive in sharp diseases. *Bacon.*

SOMA'TICAL.* } SOMA'TICK. } *adj.* [σωματικὸς, Gr.] Corporeal; belonging to the body. *Scott, and Ash.*

So'MATIST.* *n. s.* [from σῶμα, Gr. the body.] One who denies all spiritual substances: somewhere used by Glanville.

SOMATO'LOGY. *n. s.* [σῶμα and λέγω.] The doctrine of bodies.

So'MBRE.* } So'MBROUS. } *adj.* [*sombre*, Fr.] Dark; gloomy. *Sombre* should not be used.

In Hagley you were seen
With bloodshed eyes and *sombre* mien. *Grainger, Ode to Solitude.*

A *sombrous* rankness of expression. *Warburton, Doct. of Grace*, i. 74.

A certain uniform strain of *sombrous* gravity. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 171.

SOME. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing. It is generally joined with a substantive: as *gamesome.* [*saam*, Dutch.]

SOME. *adj.* [ſom, ſum, Saxon; *sums*, Gothick; *sum*, Germ. *som*, Danish; *som*, *sommig*, Dutch.]

1. More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity.

We landed some hundred men, where we found *some* fresh water. *Ralegh.*

2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number.

Let me leave *some* of the folk that are with me. *Gen.* xxxiii.

First go with me *some* few of you, and see the place and how it may be made convenient for you; and then send for your sick. *Bacon.*

3. Certain persons. *Some* is often used absolutely for some people; part.

Some to the shores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear advis'd;
But running from, all to destruction hye. *Daniel.*
Not in the neighbouring moon as *some* have dream'd. *Milton, P. L.*
Your edicts *some* reclaim from sins,
But most your life and blest example wins. *Dryden.*

4. *Some* is opposed to *some*, or to *others.*

It may be that the queen's treasure, in so great occasions of disbursements, is not always so ready; but being paid as it is, now *some*, and then *some*, it is no great impoverishment to her coffers. *Spenser on Ireland.*

5. It is added to a number, to show that the number is uncertain and conjectural.

Being encountered with a strong storm *some* eight leagues to the westward of Scilly, I held it the office of a commander to make a port. *Ralegh.*

At the higher end of a creek Milbrook lurketh between two hills, a village of *some* eighty houses. *Carew.*

Old men's spirits visual, contrary to those of purblind men, unite not, but when the object is at *some* good distance. *Bacon.*

Sir Edward Poinings, after he had continued at Sluice *some* good while, returned unto the king, then before Buloigne. *Bacon.*

The number slain on the rebels' part were *some* two thousand. *Bacon.*

They have no black men amongst them, except *some* few which dwell on the sea-coast. *Heylin.*

He bore away the prize to the admiration of *some* hundreds. *Addison.*

Your good-natur'd gods, they say,
Descend *some* twice or thrice a-day. *Prior.*
Paint, patches, jewels laid aside,
At night astronomers agree,
The evening has the day bely'd,
And Phyllis is *some* forty-three. *Prior.*

6. One; any without determining which.

The pilot of *some* small night-founder'd skiff. *Milton, P. L.*

So'MEBODY. *n. s.* [*some* and *body.*]

1. One; not nobody; a person indiscriminate and undetermined.

Jesus said, *Somebody* hath touched me; for I perceive that virtue is gone out of me. *St. Luke*, viii. 46.

O that sir John were come, he would make this a bloody day to *somebody.* *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

If there be a tacit league, it is against somewhat or *somebody:* who should they be? Is it against wild beasts? No. It is against such routs and shoals of people as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature. *Bacon.*

If he had not done it when he did, *somebody* else might have done it for him. *Heylin.*

We must draw in *somebody*, that may stand
'Twixt us and danger. *Denham, Sophy.*

The hopes that what he has must come to *somebody*, and that he has no heirs, have that effect, that he has every day three or four invitations. *Addison, Spect.*

2. A person of consideration.

Theudas rose up, boasting himself to be *somebody*. *Acts.*

So'MEDEAL. *adv.* [ſumbeal, Saxon.] In some degree. Obsolete.

Siker now I see thou speak'st of spite,
All for thou lackest *somedele* their delight. *Spenser.*

So'MEHOW. *adv.* [*some* and *how*.] One way or other; I know not how.

The vesicular cells may be for receiving the arterial and nervous juices, that by their action upon one another they may be swelled *somehow*, so as to shorten the length of every fibril. *Cheyne.*

So'MERSAULT. † } *n. s.* [*somerset* is the corruption:
So'MERSET. } *sommer*, a beam, and *sault*, Fr. a leap. Dr. Johnson. — *Sommer*, or *sommier*, is indeed a piece of timber; but appears to have no connection with the word before us, which Sherwood translates into the Fr. *sobresault*, and which Pasquier pronounces a corruption of *souple-sault* or *saut*. See Menage in V. SOUBRESAUT. But, as Mr. Tooke has observed, the word is the Ital. *soprasalto*, (*sopra* and *salto*,) " voltando la persona sotto sopra senza toccar terra colle mani, o con altro." Della Crusca. See also SUMMERSAULT.] A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a height, and turns over his head.

He could doe
The vaulter's *sombersalts*. *Donne, Poems*, p. 310.

As when some boy, trying the *somersaut*,
Stands on his head and feet, as he did lie
To kick against earth's spangled canopy.
Browne, Brit. Past. B. 1. S. 3.

I will only make him break his neck in doing a *sommerset*.
Beaum. and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.

He fancied the world turned round with him, and that the revolution was just about doing the *somerset*.
Account of T. Whigg, Esq. (1710,) p. 2.

So'METHING. *n. s.* [ſumðinʒ, Saxon.]

1. A thing existing, though it appears not what; a thing or matter indeterminate.

When fierce Bavar
Did from afar the British chief behold,
Betwixt despair and rage, and hope and pain,
Something within his warring bosom roll'd. *Prior.*

The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but small, in respect of that of the heart; but it is still *something*.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

You'll say the whole world has *something* to do, *something* to talk of, *something* to wish for, and *something* to be employed about; but pray put all these *somethings* together, and what is the sum total but just nothing. *Pope, Lett.*

Here she beholds the chaos dark and deep,
Where nameless *somethings* in their causes sleep. *Pope.*

2. More or less; not nothing.

Something yet of doubt remains. *Milton.*

Years following years steal *something* every day,
At last they steal us from ourselves away. *Pope.*

Still from his little he could *something* spare,
To feed the hungry, and to cloathe the bare. *Harte.*

3. A thing wanting a fixed denomination.

Something between a cottage and a cell—
Yet virtue here could sleep, and peace could dwell. *Harte.*

4. Part.

Something of it arises from our infant state. *Watts.*

5. Distance not great.

I will acquaint you with the perfect spy o' the time: for't must be done to-night, and *something* from the palace.
Shakspeare.

So'METHING. *adv.* In some degree.

The pain went away upon it; but he was *something* discouraged by a new pain falling some days after upon his elbow, on the other side. *Temple.*

So'METIME. *adv.* [*some* and *time*.]

1. Once; formerly.

What art thou that usurp'st this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form,
In which the majesty of buried Denmark
Did *sometime* march? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Good *sometime* queen, prepare thee hence for France.
Shakspeare.

2. At one time or other hereafter.

So'METIMES. *adv.* [*some* and *times*.]

1. Not never; now and then; at one time or other.

It is good that we *sometimes* be contradicted, and that we always bear it well; for perfect peace cannot be had in this world. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. At one time: opposed to *sometimes*, or to *another time*.

The body passive is better wrought upon at *sometimes* than at others. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Sometimes the one, and *sometimes* the other, may be glanced upon in these scripture descriptions. *Burnet.*

He writes not always of a piece, but *sometimes* mixes trivial things with those of greater moment: *sometimes* also, though not often, he runs riot, and knows not when he has said enough. *Dryden, Fab.* Pref.

So'MEWHAT. *n. s.* [*some* and *what*.]

1. Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what.

Upon the sea *somewhat* methought did rise,
Like blueish mists. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

He that shuts his eyes against a small light, on purpose to avoid the sight of *somewhat* that displeases him, would, for the same reason, shut them against the sun. *Atterbury.*

2. More or less.

Concerning every of these, *somewhat* Christ hath commanded, which must be kept til' the world's end: on the contrary side, in every of them *somewhat* there may be added, as the church judges it expedient. *Hooker.*

These salts have *somewhat* of a nitrous taste, but mixt with a *smatch* of vitriolick. *Grew.*

3. Part greater or less.

Somewhat of his good sense will suffer in this transfusion, and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be lost. *Dryden.*

So'MEWHAT. *adv.* In some degree.

The flowre of armes, Lycymnius, that *somewhat* aged grew.
Chapman.

Holding of thē breath doth help *somewhat* to cease the hiccough. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He is *somewhat* arrogant at his first entrance, and is too inquisitive through the whole; yet these imperfections hinder not our compassion. *Dryden.*

So'MEWHERE. *adv.* [*some* and *where*.] In one place or other; not nowhere.

Hopeless and forelorn
They are return'd, and *somewhere* live obscurely. *Denham.*

Compressing two prisms hard together, that their sides, which by chance were a very little convex, might *somewhere* touch one another, I found the place in which they touched to become absolutely transparent, as if they had there been one continued piece of glass. *Newton, Opt.*

Does something still, and *somewhere* yet remain,
Reward or punishment? *Prior.*

Of the dead we must speak gently; and therefore, as Mr. Dryden says *somewhere*, peace be to its manes. *Pope.*

So'MEWHILE. † *n. s.* [*some* and *while*; Sax. ſom-hpyle.] Once; for a time. Out of use.

Though under colour of the shepherds *somewhile*,
There crept in wolves full of fraud and guile,
That often devoured their own sheep,
And often the shepherd that did 'em keep. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

SOMNA'MBULIST.* *n. s.* [*somnus* and *ambulo*, Lat.] One who walks in his sleep.

The *somnambulist* directs himself with unerring certainty through the most intricate windings, and over the most dangerous precipices; and, without any apparent assistance from the organs of sense, has been known to read, write, and compose. *Bp. Porteus, Serm.* (1789.)

SO'MNER.* *n. s.* [See SUMMONER.] One who cites or summons.

We are desirous to redress such abuses and aggrievances, as are said to grow by *somners* or apparitors. *Const. and Canons Eccles.* § 138.

SOMNI'FEROUS.† *adj.* [*somnifere*, Fr. *somnifer*, Lat.] Causing sleep; procuring sleep; soporiferous; dormitive.

They ascribe all this redundant melancholy to *somniferous* potions. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 59.

I wish for some *somniferous* potion that might force me to sleep away the intermediate time, as it does with men in sorrow. *Walton, Angler.*

SOMNI'FICK. *adj.* [*somnus* and *facio*, Lat.] Causing sleep.

SO'MNOLENCE.† } *n. s.* [*somnolentia*, Latin.]
SO'MNOLENCY. } Sleepiness; inclination to sleep. *Cockeram.*

I no *sompnolence* have used. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.

SO'MNOLENT.* *adj.* [*somnolentus*, Latin.] Sleepy; drowsy. *Bullokar, and Cockeram.*

SON. *n. s.* [*sunus*, Gothick; ſuna, Saxon; *sohn*, German; *son*, Swedish; *sone*, Dutch; *syn*, Sclavonian.]

1. A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father or mother.

She had a *son* for her cradle, ere she had a husband for her bed. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Cast out this bond-woman and her *son*. *Gen.* xxi. 10.

He compares the affection of the Divine Being to the indulgence of a wise father, who would have his *sons* exercised with labour and pain, that they may gather strength. *Addison.*

2. Descendant, however distant: as, the *sons* of Adam.

I am the *son* of the wise, the *son* of ancient kings. *Is.* xix.

3. Compellation of an old to a young man, or of a confessor to his penitent.

Be plain, good *son*, and homely in thy drift;
Riddling confession finds but riddling shrift. *Shakspeare.*

4. Native of a country.

Britain then
Sees arts her savage *sons* controul. *Pope.*

5. The second person of the Trinity.

If thou be the *Son* of God, come down. *St. Matt.* xxvii. 40.

6. Product of any thing.

Our imperfections prompt our corruption, and loudly tell us we are *sons* of earth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Earth's tall *sons*, the cedar, oak, and pine,
Their parent's undecaying strength declare. *Blackmore.*

7. In scripture, *sons* of pride, and *sons* of light, denoting some quality. 'Tis a Hebraism.

This new favourite
Of Heaven, this man of clay, *son* of despite. *Milton, P. L.*

SON-IN-LAW. *n. s.* One married to one's daughter.

If virtue no benighted beauty lack,
Your *son-in-law* is far more fair than black. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

A foreign *son-in-law* shall come from far,
Whose race shall bear aloft the Latian name. *Dryden, Æn.*

SONA'TA. *n. s.* [Italian.] A tune.

He whistled a Scotch tune, and an Italian *sonata*. *Addison.*

Could Pedro, think you, make no trial
Of a *sonata* on his viol,
Unless he had the total gut,
Whence every string at first was cut? *Prior.*

SONG.† *n. s.* [ſonᵹ, ᵹe-ſunᵹen, Saxon.]

1. Any thing modulated in the utterance.

Noise other than the sound of dance and *song*. *Milton, P. L.*

He first thinks fit no sonnetter advance
His censure farther than the *song* or dance. *Dryden.*

2. A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad.

Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that slew thy virgin knight;
For the which, with *songs* of woe,
Round about his tomb they go! *Shakspeare.*

In her days every man shall sing
The merry *songs* of peace to all his neighbours. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

3. A poem; lay; strain.

The bard that first adorn'd our native tongue,
Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient *song*. *Dryden.*

There we a while will rest;
Our next ensuing *song* to wonderous things addrest. *Drayton.*

4. Poetry; poesy.

This subject for heroick *song* pleas'd me. *Milton, P. L.*

Names memorable long,
If there be force in virtue, or in *song*. *Pope.*

5. Notes of birds.

The lark, the messenger of day,
Saluted in her *song* the morning grey. *Dryden.*

6. *An old* SONG. A trifle.

I do not intend to be thus put off with an *old song*. *More.*

A hopeful youth, newly advanced to great honour, was forced by a cobler to resign all for an *old song*. *Addison.*

SO'NGISH. *adj.* [from *song*.] Containing songs; consisting of songs. A low word.

The *songish* part must abound in the softness and variety of numbers, its intention being to please the hearing. *Dryden.*

SO'NGSTER. *n. s.* [from *song*.] A singer. Used of human singers, it is a word of slight contempt.

The pretty *songsters* of the Spring with their various notes did seem to welcome him as he passed. *Howell.*

Some *songsters* can no more sing in any chamber but their own, than some clerks read in any book but their own. *L'Estrange.*

Either *songster* holding out their throats,
And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes. *Dryden.*

SO'NGSTRESS.† *n. s.* [from *song*.] A female singer.

Through the soft silence of the listening night,
The sober-suited *songstress* trills her lay. *Thomson, Summer.*

Here the poet availed himself of an opportunity of paying a just compliment to the voice and skill of a real *songstress*. *Warton, Notes on Milton's Sm. Poems.*

SO'NNET.† *n. s.* [*sonnet*, Fr. *sonnetto*, Italian.]

1. A short poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule. It is not very suitable to the English language, and has not been used by any man of eminence since Milton, of whose sonnets this is a specimen. Dr. Johnson. — The sonnet owes its origin to the poets of Italy. Many beautiful sonnets, since the time of Milton, have enriched our national poetry. It was not generous in Dr. Johnson to cite the following sonnet of Milton as a specimen, which is evidently of a ludicrous cast. Out of eighteen English sonnets written by Milton, the Rev. Mr. White of Lichfield has well observed, four indeed are bad: the rest, though they are not free from certain hardnesses, have a pathos and greatness in their simplicity, sufficient to endear the legitimate sonnet to every reader of taste: they possess a characteristick grace, which can never belong to three elegiack stanzas closing with a couplet.

A book was writ of late call'd Tetrachordon,
And woven close, both matter, form, and stile;
The subject new: it walk'd the town a-while,
Numbering good intellects, now seldom por'd on:
Cries the stall-reader, Bless us, what a word on
A title-page is this! and some in file
Stand spelling false, while one might walk to Mile-
End-green. Why is it harder, sirs, than Gordon,
Colkitto, or Macdonnel, or Galasp!
Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek,
That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp:
Thy age like ours, O soul of sir John Cheek,
Hated not learning worse than toad or asp,
When thou taught'st Cambridge and king Edward Greek.
Milton.

2. A small poem.

Let us into the city presently,
To sort some gentlemen well skill'd in musick;
I have a *sonnet* that will serve the turn. *Shakspeare.*

To So'nnet.✱ *v. n.* [from the noun.] To compose sonnets. Not in use.

Nor lady's wanton love, nor wandering knight,
Legend I out in rhimes all richly dight;—
Nor list I *sonnet* of my mistress' face,
To paint some blowesse with a borrowed grace.
Bp. Hall, Sat. i. 1.

Once did I *sonnet* to my saint,
My soul in numbers move;
Once did I tell a thousand lies;
And then I was in love.
Jones, Muses' Garden of Delights, (1610.)

Sonnette'er.✝ So'nneter. So'nnetist. So'nnetwriter. *n. s.* [*sonnetier,* Fr. from *sonnet.*] A small poet, in contempt. Dr. Johnson. — Of these terms for a writer of sonnets Dr. Johnson has given only the first. Shakspeare's true word is *sonneter.*

Assist me, some extemporal god of rhime; for I am sure I shall turn *sonneter.* *Shakspeare, Love's Labour's Lost.*

The prophet of the heavenly lyre,
Great Solomon, sings in the heavenly quire,
And is become a new-found *sonnetist!* *Bp. Hall, Sat.* i. 8.

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: your makers of parterres and flower-gardens are epigrammatists and *sonnetteers* in this art. *Spectator.*

What woful stuff this madrigal would be,
In some starv'd hackney *sonnetteer* or me?
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the style refines! *Pope.*

A suite of tales was published by George Whetstone, a *sonnet-writer* of some rank, and one of the most passionate among us to bewail the perplexities of love! *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 483.

Soni'ferous. *adj.* [*sonus* and *fero,* Lat.] Giving or bringing sound.

This will appear, let the subject matter of sounds be what it will; either the atmosphere, or the etherial part thereof, or *soniferous* particles of bodies. *Derham.*

Sonori'fick. *adj.* [*sonorus* and *facio,* Lat.] Producing sound.

If he should ask me why a clock strikes, and points to the hour; and I should say, it is by an indicating form and *sonorifick* quality, this would be unsatisfactory. *Watts, Logick.*

SONO'ROUS. *adj.* [*sonoreux,* Fr. *sonorus,* Lat.]

1. Loud sounding; giving loud or shrill sound. Bodies are distinguished as *sonorous* or *unsonorous.*

All the while
Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds;
At which the universal host up-sent
A shout that tore hell's concave. *Milton, P. L.*

2. High sounding; magnificent of sound.

The Italian opera amidst all the meanness and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and *sonorous* in the expression. *Addison on Italy.*

The vowels are *sonorous.* *Dryden.*

Sono'rously. *adv.* [from *sonorous.*] With high sound; with magnificence of sound.

Sono'rousness. *n. s.* [from *sonorous.*]

1. The quality of giving sound.

Enquiring of a maker of viols and lutes of what age he thought lutes ought to be, to attain their full and best seasoning for *sonorousness,* he replied, That in some twenty years would be requisite, and in others forty. *Boyle.*

2. Magnificence of sound.

So'nship. *n. s.* [from *son.*] Filiation; the character of a son.

The apostle to the Hebrews makes afflictions not only incident but necessary to Christianity, the badge and cognizance of *sonship.* *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

SOON.✝ *adv.* [*suns,* Gothick; ſona, Saxon; *saen,* Dutch.]

1. Before long time be past; shortly after any time assigned or supposed.

Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,
Yet to their general's voice they *soon* obey'd. *Milton, P. L.*

You must obey me, *soon* or late;
Why should you vainly struggle with your fate? *Dryden.*

2. Early; before any time supposed: opposed to *late.*

O boy! thy father gave thee life too *soon,*
And hath bereft thee of thy life too late. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Do this, that I may be restored to you the *sooner. Heb.* xiii.

How is it that you are come so *soon* to-day? *Ex.* ii. 18.

The earlier stayeth for the later, and not that the later cometh *sooner.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. Readily; willingly.

I would as *soon* see a river winding through woods and meadows, as when it is tossed up in so many whimsical figures at Versailles. *Addison, Guardian.*

4. It has the signification of an adjective; speedy, quick.

He hath preserved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publickly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a *soon* and prosperous issue. *Sidney.*

Make your *soonest* haste. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

5. Soon *as.* Immediately; at the very time.

As *soon as* he came nigh unto the camp, he saw the calf and the dance. *Ex.* xxxii. 19.

Nor was his virtue poison'd, *soon as* born,
With the too early thoughts of being king. *Dryden.*

Feasts, and business, and pleasures, and enjoyments, seem great things to us, whilst we think of nothing else; but as *soon as* we add death to them, they all sink into an equal littleness. *Law.*

Soo'nly. *adv.* [from *soon.*] Quickly; speedily. This word I remember in no other place; but if *soon* be, as it seems once to have been, an adjective, *soonly* is proper.

A mason meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and, *soonly* approving of it, places it in his work. *More.*

Soo'pberry. *n. s.* [*sapindus,* Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SOOT. *n. s.* [ſot, ſoot, Saxon; *soot,* Icelandick; *soet,* Dutch.] Condensed or embodied smoke.

Soot, though thin spread in a field, is a very good compost. *Bacon.*

If the fire be not kept within the tunnel of the chimney, and some appointed to sweep down the *soot,* the house will be in danger of burning. *Howell.*

Oft they assay'd,
Hunger and thirst constraining; drugg'd as oft
With hatefullest disrelish, writh'd their jaws,
With *soot* and cinders fill'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Our houshold gods, that droop upon our hearths,
Each from his venerable face shall brush
The Macedonian *soot,* and shine again. *Dryden, Cleom.*

Soote, or Sote.✱ *adj.* Sweet. Obsolete. See Sweet.

SOO'TED. *adj.* [from *soot.*] Smeared, manured, or covered with soot.

The land was *sooted* before. *Mortimer.*

SOO'TERKIN. *n. s.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

When Jove was, from his teeming head,
Of wit's fair goddess brought to-bed,
There follow'd at his lying-in,
For after-birth, a *sooterkin.* *Swift.*

SOOTH.† *n. s.* [ꞅoð, Sax.]

1. Truth; reality. Obsolete.

Sir, understand you this of me in *sooth*,
The youngest daughter, whom you hearken for,
Her father keeps from all access of suitors,
Until the eldest sister first be wed. *Shakspeare.*

He looks like *sooth:* he says he loves my daughter;
I think so too; for never gaz'd the moon
Upon the water, as he'll stand and read
My daughter's eyes. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

If I have any skill in soothsaying, as in *sooth* I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change caps. *Camden, Rem.*

The very *sooth* of it is, that an ill habit has the force of an ill fate. *L'Estrange.*

I did not mean to chide you;
For, *sooth* to say, I hold it noble in you
To cherish the distress'd. *Rowe.*

2. Prognostication.

Tryed time yet taught me greater thinges;
The sodain rising of the raging seas,
The *soothe* of byrdes by beating of their winges.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

3. Sweetness; kindness. This seems to be the meaning here.

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of dread banishment
On yond proud man, should take it off again
With words of *sooth.* *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

SOOTH.† *adj.* [ꞅoð, Saxon.] True; faithful; that may be relied on.

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,
Till famine cling thee: if thy speech be *sooth*,
I care not if thou dost for me as much. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Some other means I have which may be us'd,
Which once of Melibœus old I learnt,
The *soothest* shepherd that e'er pip'd on plains. *Milton, Comus.*

To SOOTHE.† *v. a.* [ᵹe-ꞅoðian, Sax. This word is better written with the final *e*, to distinguish it from *sooth.*]

1. To flatter; to please with blandishments.

In *soothing* them, we nourish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition. *Shakspeare.*

Can I *soothe* tyranny!
Seem pleas'd to see my royal master murder'd,
His crown usurp'd, a distaff in the throne? *Dryden.*

By his fair daughter is the chief confin'd,
Who *soothes* to dear delight his anxious mind;
Successless all her soft caresses prove,
To banish from his breast his country's love. *Pope, Odyss.*

Thinks he that Memnon, soldier as he is,
Thoughtless and dull, will listen to his *soothing?* *Rowe.*

I've try'd the force of every reason on him,
Sooth'd and caress'd, been angry, *sooth'd* again;
Laid safety, life, and interest in his sight;
But all are vain, he scorns them all for Cato. *Addison, Cato.*

2. To calm; to soften; to mollify.

The beldame
Soothes her with blandishments, and frights with threats.
Dryden.

3. To gratify; to please.

This calm'd his cares; *sooth'd* with his future fame,
And pleas'd to hear his propagated name. *Dryden.*

SOO'THER.† *n. s.* [from *sooth.*] A flatterer; one who gains by blandishments.

I cannot flatter: I defy
The tongues of *soothers.* *Shakspeare, Hen. IV*

Pandocheus, an inn-keeper, a receiver of all, and a *soother* of every man for his gain.
Bp. Bancroft, Dangerous Posit. B. 4. ch. 1.

SOO'THINGLY.* *adv.* [from *To soothe.*] With blandishments; with flattery.

Herewithal Anselmo rested the most *soothingly* and contentedly deceived that could be found in the world.
Shelton, Transl. of D. Quix. P. 4. ch. 7.

SOO'THLY.* *adv.* [ꞅoðlice, Sax. Spenser uses the Saxon form, *soothlich*, F. Q. iii. ii. 14.] In truth; really.

He was fain to use his wits, and *soothly* to tell them, I have seen your face. *Hales, Rem.* p. 48.

To SOO'THSAY. *v. n.* [*sooth* and *say.*] To predict; to foretell.

A damsel, possessed with a spirit of divination, met us, which brought her masters much gain by *soothsaying.* *Acts*, xvi.

SOO'THSAY.* } *n. s.* [ꞅoð-ꞅaᵹa, Sax. Spenser some-
SOO'THSAYING. } times writes it *southsay;* which see.]

1. True saying; veracity: the Saxon meaning.

Thou must discover all thy working,
How thou servest, and of what thing,
Though that thou shouldest for thy *soth-saw*
Ben all to betin. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 6125.

2. Prediction.

Well seene in every science that mote be,
And every secret worke of nature's wayes,
In wittie riddles, and in wise *soothsayes.*
Spenser, F. Q. iv. ii. 35.

Divinations, and *soothsayings*, and dreams are vain.
Ecclus. xxxiv. 5.

SOO'THSAYER. *n. s.* [from *soothsay.*] A foreteller; a predicter; a prognosticator.

Scarce was Musidorus made partaker of this oft blinding light, when there were found numbers of *soothsayers* who affirmed strange and incredible things should be performed by that child. *Sidney.*

A *soothsayer* bids you beware the ides of March. *Shakspeare.*

He was animated to expect the papacy by the prediction of a *soothsayer*, that one should succeed pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian, an aged man of mean birth, and of great learning and wisdom. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

SOO'TINESS. *n. s.* [from *sooty.*] The quality of being sooty; fuliginousness.

SOO'TY.† *adj.* [from *soot;* Sax. ꞅocıᵹ.]

1. Breeding soot.

By fire of *sooty* coal the alchymist turns
Metals to gold. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Consisting of soot; fuliginous.

There may be some chymical way so to defecate this oil, that it shall not spend into a *sooty* matter. *Wilkins.*

3. Black; dark; dusky.

All hell run out, and *sooty* flags display.
P. Fletcher, Locusts, (1627,) p. 58.

All the grisly legions that troop
Under the *sooty* flag of Acheron;
Harpies and hydras and all monstrous forms. *Milton, Comus.*

I looked upon that *sooty* drug, which he held up in his cruet. *Tatler*, No. 131.

Swift on his *sooty* pinions flits the gnome,
And in a vapour reach'd the gloomy dome. *Pope.*

To SOO'TY. *v. a.* [from *soot.*] To make black with soot.

Then (for his own weeds) shirt and coat all rent,
Tann'd and all *sootied* with noisome smoke,
She put him on; and over all a cloke. *Chapman.*

SOP.† *n. s.* [ꞅop, Sax. *soppe*, Teut. *suppe*, Germ. from ꞅẏpan, *soppen*, *supen*, macerare, humectare,

intingere panem in jus. See Wachter, and Kilian.]

1. Any thing steeped in liquor; commonly to be eaten.

The bounded waters
Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
And make a *sop* of all this solid globe. *Shakspeare.*

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, yet the moon shines: I'll make a *sop* o' th' moonshine of you. *Shakspeare.*

Sops in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than wine of itself. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Any thing given to pacify, from the *sop* given to Cerberus.

The prudent sibyl had before prepar'd
A *sop*, in honey steep'd, to charm the guard,
Which mix'd with powerful drugs, she cast before
His greedy grinning jaws, just op'd to roar. *Dryden.*

Ill nature is not cured with a *sop;* quarrelsome men, as well as quarrelsome curs, are worse for fair usage. *L'Estrange.*

To Cerberus they give a *sop*,
His tripple barking mouth to stop. *Swift.*

To SOP. *v. a.* To steep in liquor.

SOP-*in-wine.*✱ *n. s.* A kind of pink.

Bring coronations, and *sops-in-wine*,
Worne of paramours. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Sops-in-wine, a flower in colour much like to a carnation, but differing in smell and quantitie. *E. K. Notes on the Shep. Cal.*

SOPE. *n. s.* [See SOAP.]

SOPH. *n. s.* [from *sophista*, Lat.] A young man who has been two years at the university.

Three Cambridge *sophs*, and three pert templars came,
The same their talents, and their tastes the same;
Each prompt to query, answer and debate,
And smit with love of poesy and prate. *Pope, Dunciad.*

SO'PHI. *n. s.* [Persian.] The emperor of Persia.

By this scimitar
That slew the *sophi* and a Persian prince. *Shakspeare.*

A fig for the sultan and *sophi.* *Congreve.*

SO'PHICAL.✱ *adj.* [from σοφία, Gr. wisdom.] Teaching wisdom.

All those books which are called *sophical*, such as the Wisdom of Sirach, &c. tend to teach the Jews the true spiritual meaning of God's economy.
Dr. Harris on the 53d Ch. of Isaiah, (1739,) p. 256.

SO'PHISM.† *n. s.* [*sophisme*, Fr. *sophisma*, Latin.] A fallacious argument; an unsound subtilty; a fallacy.

These *sophisms* and elenchs of merchandize I skill not.
Milton, Areopagitica.

When a false argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a *sophism* or fallacy. *Watts.*

I, who as yet was never known to show,
False pity to premeditated woe,
Will graciously explain great nature's laws,
And hear thy *sophisms* in so plain a cause. *Harte.*

SO'PHIST.† *n. s.* [*sophiste*, Fr. *sophista*, Lat.] A professor of philosophy.

The court of Crœsus is said to have been much resorted by the *sophists* of Greece in the happy beginning of his reign.
Temple.

SO'PHISTER. *n. s.* [*sophiste*, Fr. *sophista*, Lat.]

1. A disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful but insidious logician.

A subtle traitor needs no *sophister.* *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

If a heathen philosopher brings arguments from reason, which none of our atheistical *sophisters* can confute, for the immortality of the soul, I hope they will so weigh the consequences, as neither to talk, nor live, as if there was no such thing. *Denham.*

Not all the subtle objections of *sophisters* and rabbies, against the gospel, so much prejudiced the reception of it, as the reproach of those crimes with which they aspersed the assemblies of christians. *Rogers.*

2. A professor of philosophy; a sophist. This sense is antiquated.

Alcidimus the *sophister* hath arguments to prove, that voluntary and extemporal far excelleth premeditated speech.
Hooker.

To SO'PHISTER.✱ *v. a.* [from the noun.] To maintain by a fallacious argument. Obsolete.

It is well *sophistred* of you both: preposterous are your judgements evermore: yee judge evill good, and good evill.
Ld. Cobham in 1413, *Fox's Acts, &c.*

SOPHI'STICAL.† } *adj.* [*sophistique*, Fr. from *sophist.*]
SOPHI'STICK. } Fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful.

The subtyll persuacions and *sophistical* cavillations of the papistes.
Abp. Cranmer, Def. of the Doct. of the Sacr. (1550,) fol. 112.

Neither know I whether I should prefer for madness, and *sophistical* couzenage, that the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once of this sublunary world. *Hall.*

When the state of the controversy is well understood, the difficulty will not be great in giving answers to all his *sophistical* cavils. *Stillingfleet.*

That may seem a demonstration for the present, which to posterity will appear a mere *sophistical* knot. *More.*

Fraud is the ready minister of injustice:—the currency of false pretence and *sophistick* reasoning was expedient to their designs. *Burke, Lett. to a Memb. of the Nat. Assembly.*

SOPHI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *sophistical.*] With fallacious subtilty.

Bolingbroke argues most *sophistically.* *Swift.*

To SOPHI'STICATE. *v. a.* [*sophistiquer*, French; from *sophist.*] To adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious.

If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily *sophisticate* the understanding, they make it apt to believe upon every slender warrant, and to imagine infallible truth, where scarce any probable shew appeareth. *Hooker.*

Here's three of us are *sophisticated.* *Shakspeare.*

Divers experiments succeeded not, because they were at one time tried with genuine materials, and at another time with *sophisticated* ones. *Boyle.*

The only persons amongst the heathens, who *sophisticated* nature and philosophy in this particular, were the Stoicks; who affirmed a fatal, unchangeable concatenation of causes, reaching even to the elicit acts of man's will. *South, Serm.*

Yet the rich cullies may their boasting spare;
They purchase but *sophisticated* ware:
'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,
Where both the giver and the taker cheat. *Dryden.*

The eye hath its coats and humours transparent and colourless, lest it should tinge and *sophisticate* the light that it lets in by a natural jaundice. *Bentley.*

SOPHI'STICATE. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Adulterate; not genuine.

Wine sparkles brighter far than she,
'Tis pure and right, without deceit,
And such no woman e'er will be;
No, they are all *sophisticate.* *Cowley. Song.*

Since then a great part of our scientifical treasure is most likely to be adulterate, though all bears the image and superscription of truth; the only way to know what is *sophisticate* and what is not so, is to bring all to the examen of the touchstone. *Glanville.*

So truth, when only one supply'd the state,
Grew scarce and dear, and yet *sophisticate.* *Dryden.*

SOPHISTICA'TION. *n. s.* [*sophistication*, Fr. from *sophisticate.*] Adulteration; not genuineness.

Sophistication is the act of counterfeiting or adulterating any thing with what is not so good, for the sake of unlawful gain. *Quincy.*

Besides easy submissions to *sophistications* of sense, we have inability to prevent the miscarriages of our junior reasons. *Glanville.*

The drugs and simples sold in shops, generally are adulterated by the fraudulent avarice of the sellers, especially if the preciousness may make their *sophistication* very beneficial. *Boyle.*

Sophi'sticator.† *n. s.* [from *sophisticate.*] Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.

I cordially commend, that the *sophisticators* of wine may suffer punishment above any ordinary thief. *Whitaker, Blood of the Grape*, (1654,) p. 10.

Great depravers and *sophisticators* of antiquity. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 306.

So'phistry. *n. s.* [from *sophist.*]

1. Fallacious ratiocination.

His *sophistry* prevailed; his father believed. *Sidney.*

These men have obscured and confounded the natures of things, by their false principles and wretched *sophistry*; though an act be never so sinful, they will strip it of its guilt. *South.*

2. Logical exercise.

The more youthful exercises of *sophistry*, themes, and declamations. *Felton.*

To **SO'PORATE.** *v. n.* [*soporo*, Lat.] To lay asleep. *Dict.*

Sopori'ferous.† *adj.* [*soporifere*, Fr. Cotgrave; *soporifer*, Lat. from *sopor* and *fero.*] Productive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotic; opiate; dormitive; somniferous; anodyne; sleepy.

The particular ingredients of those magical ointments are opiate and *soporiferous*; for anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and back-bone, procures dead sleeps. *Bacon.*

While the whole operation was performing, I lay in a profound sleep, by the force of that *soporiferous* medicine infused into my liquor. *Swift.*

Sopori'ferousness. *n. s.* [from *soporiferous.*] The quality of causing sleep.

Sopori'fick. *adj.* [*sopor* and *facio.*] Causing sleep; opiate; narcotick.

The colour and taste of opium are, as well as its *soporifick* or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities. *Locke.*

So'porous.* *adj.* [*soporus*, Lat.] Sleepy; causing sleep.

In small syncopes it may perhaps rouse the spirits a little, but in *soporous* diseases it is commonly an uncertain and ineffectual remedy. *Greenhill, Art of Embalm.* p. 58.

So'pper. *n. s.* [from *sop.*] One that steeps any thing in liquor.

Sorb.† *n. s.* [*sorbum*, Lat.]

1. The service-tree.

The timber of the *sorb* is useful to the joiner. *Evelyn.*

2. The berry of the tree.

So'rbile. *adj.* [from *sorbeo*, Lat.] That may be drunk or sipped.

Sorbi'tion.† *n. s.* [*sorbition*, Fr. Cotgrave; *sorbitio*, Lat.] The act of drinking or sipping. *Cockeram.*

Sorbo'nical.* *adj.* Of or belonging to a Sorbonist. See **Sorbonist.**]

Great-bellyed braggers, or *sorbonycall* masters in Parys, which, commynge with rede faces from the cherefull bankett of Bacchus, called prandium theologicum, condempned Martyne Luther in 1523. *Bale, Yet a Course*, &c. (1543,) fol. 36.

The *sarbonical* or theological wine, and their feasts or gaudy days, are now come to be proverbially jested at. *Florio, Transl. of Montaigne*, p. 626.

So'rbonist.* *n. s.* A doctor of the theological house of *Sorbon*, or *Sorbonne*, in the university of Paris: the *Sorbonne* was also a term used in general for the whole faculty of theology there.

In school-divinity as able
As he that hight Irrefragable:—
Profound in all the nominal
And real ways beyond them all;
For he a rope of sand could twist
As tough as learned *Sorbonist*. *Hudibras*, i. i.

SO'RCERER.† *n. s.* [*sorcier*, Fr. *sortiarius*, low Latin; from *sortes*, Lat. lots; implying a diviner by lots.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.

They say this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Drug-working *sorcerers* that change the mind,
Soul-killing witches that deform the body,
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakspeare.*

The weakness of the power of witches upon kings and magistrates may be ascribed to the weakness of imagination; for it is hard for a witch or a *sorcerer* to put on a belief that they can hurt such. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He saw a sable *sorcerer* arise,
All sudden gorgons hiss, and dragons glare,
And ten-horn'd fiends. *Pope.*

The Egyptian *sorcerers* contended with Moses; but the wonders which Moses wrought did so far transcend the power of magicians, as made them confess it was the finger of God. *Watts, Logick.*

So'rceress. *n. s.* [Female of *sorcerer.*] A female magician; an enchantress.

Bring forth that *sorceress* condemn'd to burn. *Shakspeare.*

Divers witches and *sorceresses* have fed upon man's flesh, to aid their imagination with high and foul vapours. *Bacon.*

The snaky *sorceress* that sat
Just by hell-gate, and kept the fatal key. *Milton, P. L.*
How cunningly the *sorceress* displays
Her own transgressions, to upbraid me, mine. *Milton, S. A.*

So'rcerous.† *adj.* Containing enchantments. A word not used, Dr. Johnson says; citing only Chapman: but it seems to have been formerly common, both before and after Chapman.

The *sorcerous* proceedings of Silvester. *Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot.* P. ii. (1550,) B. 6.

Th' art ent'ring Circe's house,
Where by her med'cines, black and *sorcerous*,
Thy souldier all are shut in well arm'd sties,
And turn'd to swine. *Chapman.*

The wine being consecrated, it is carried home, that therewith they may sprinkle their houses, to preserve them from witchcraft and *sorcerous* incantations. *L. Addison, State of the Jews*, (1675,) p. 127.

So'rcery. *n. s.* Magick; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft; charms.

This witch Sycorax,
For mischiefs manifold, and *sorceries* terrible,
Was banish'd. *Shakspeare.*

Adders' wisdom I have learn'd
To fence my ears against thy *sorceries*. *Milton, S. A.*

Actæon has long tracts of rich soil; but had the misfortune in his youth to fall under the power of *sorcery*. *Tatler.*

Sord. *n. s.* [Corrupted from *sward.*] Turf; grassy ground.

This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever
Ran on the green *sord*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*
An altar — of grassy *sord*. *Milton, P. L.*

SO'RDES. *n. s.* [Latin.] Foulness; dregs.

The sea washes off the soil and *sordes* wherein mineral mosses were involved and concealed, and thereby renders them more conspicuous. *Woodward.*

So'rdet. } *n. s.* [*sourdine*, Fr. *sordina*, Italian.] A
So'rdine. } small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet to make it sound lower or shriller. *Bailey.*

So'rdid.† *adj.* [*sordide*, Fr. in all its senses; *sordidus*, Lat.]

1. Foul; gross; filthy; dirty.

Never man more affected bravery and pride, than they did beggary and nastiness: — let these and their ill-advised followers pass for cynicks in Christianity; — whatever the original rule of their *sordid* founder was. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 262.

There Charon stands
A *sordid* god, down from his hoary chin
A length of beard descends, uncomb'd, unclean. *Dryden.*

2. Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base.

Thou can'st not those exceptions make,
Which vulgar *sordid* mortals take. *Cowley.*

It is strange since the priest's office heretofore was always splendid, that it is now looked upon as a piece of religion, to make it low and *sordid.* *South, Serm.*

3. Covetous; niggardly.

He may be old,
And yet not *sordid,* who refuses gold. *Denham.*

If one should cease to be generous and charitable, because another is *sordid* and ungrateful, it would be much in the power of vice to extinguish christian virtues. *L'Estrange.*

So'rdidly. *adv.* [from *sordid.*] Meanly; poorly; covetously.

So'rdidness. *n. s.* [from *sordid.*]

1. Meanness; baseness.

I omit the madnesses of Caligula's delights, and the execrable *sordidness* of those of Tiberius. *Cowley.*

2. Nastiness; not neatness.

Providence deters people from sluttishness and *sordidness,* and provokes them to cleanliness. *Ray.*

SORE. *n. s.* [ꞅap, Saxon; *saur,* Danish.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. It is not used of a wound, but of a breach of continuity, either long-continued or from internal cause: to be a *sore,* there must be an excoriation; a tumour or bruise is not called a *sore* before some disruption happen.

Let us hence provide
A salve for any *sore* that may betide. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Receipts abound; but searching all thy store,
The best is still at hand to launce the *sore,*
And cut the head; for till the core be found
The secret vice is fed and gathers ground. *Dryden.*

By these all festring *sores* her councils heal,
Which time or has disclos'd, or shall reveal. *Dryden.*

Lice and flies, which have a most wonderful instinct to find out convenient places for the hatching and nourishment of their young, lay their eggs upon *sores.* *Bentley.*

Sore.† *adj.* [ꞅap, Sax. gravis, molestus; *sar,* Goth. tener. Serenius.]

1. Tender to the touch. It has sometimes *of* before the causal noun.

We can ne'er be sure,
Whether we pain or not endure;
And just so far are *sore* and griev'd,
As by the fancy is believ'd. *Hudibras.*

While *sore of* battle, while our wounds are green,
Why should we tempt the doubtful dye again. *Dryden.*

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had *sore* eyes, If you have more pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of your sight, wine is good; but if the pleasure of seeing be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught. *Locke.*

2. Tender in the mind; easily vexed.

Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexatious, and apt to make our minds *sore* and uneasy; but he that can moderate these affections will find ease in his mind. *Tillotson.*

Laugh at your friends, and if your friends are *sore,*
So much the better, you may laugh the more. *Pope.*

3. Violent with pain; afflictively vehement. See Sore, adverb.

Threescore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful, and things strange; but this *sore* night
Hath trifled former knowings. *Shakspeare.*

I will persevere in my course of loyalty, though the conflict be *sore* between that and my blood. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

My loins are filled with a *sore* disease; and there is no whole part in my body. *Common Prayer.*

Sore hath been their fight,
As likeliest was, when two such foes met arm'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Gentle lady, may thy grave
Peace and quiet ever have;
After this day's travel *sore,*
Sweet rest seize thee evermore. *Milton, Ep. M. of Winch.*

They are determin'd to live up to the holy rule, though *sore* evils and great temporal inconveniences should attend the discharge of their duty. *Atterbury.*

4. Criminal. Out of use.

To lapse in fulness
Is *sorer* than to lie for need; and falsehood
Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Sore.† *adv.* [This the etymologists derive from *seer,* Teut. but *seer* means only an intenseness of any thing; *sore* almost always includes pain. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson has not rightly stated the use of this adverb. The German *ser* or *sehr,* as well as the Teut. *seer,* means in a great degree, intensely; a meaning which Serenius considers of the highest antiquity; and which is certainly the old English meaning.]

1. Intensely; in a great degree. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

This worthy Jason *sore* alongeth
To see the strange regions. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.

Good men delight *sore* when they hear of virtuous men. *Thorpe in* 1407, *Exam. in Fox's Acts.*

Thou *sore* longedst after thy father's house, [in the Transl. of 1578, "thou greatly longedst."] *Genesis,* xxxi. 30.

2. With painful or dangerous vehemence; a very painful degree; with afflictive violence or pertinacity. It is now little used.

The knight, then lightly leaping to the prey,
With mortal steel him smote again so *sore,*
That headless his unwieldy body lay. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Thine arrows stick fast in me, and thy hand presseth me *sore.* *Common Prayer.*

He this and that, and each man's blow
Doth eye, defend, and shift, being laid to *sore.* *Daniel.*

Though iron hew and mangle *sore,*
Would wounds and bruises honour more. *Hudibras.*

Distrust shook *sore* their minds. *Milton, P. L.*

So that if Palamon were wounded *sore,*
Arcite was hurt as much. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

Sore sigh'd the knight, who this long sermon heard:
At length, considering all, his heart he chear'd. *Dryden.*

How, Didius, shall a Roman *sore* repuls'd
Greet your arrival to this distant isle?
How bid you welcome to these shatter'd legions? *A. Philips.*

To Sore.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wound; to make sore. The following is the reading of Spenser's first edition in 1590, and no doubt the true one. Others read *bor'd.*

The wyde wound ——
Was closed up, as it had not been *sor'd.*
Spenser, F. Q. iii. xii. 38.

Sore.† *n. s.* [*sor-falcon,* Fr. a *soare*-hawk, Cotgrave; from *saur,* brown.]

1. A hawk of the first year.

Of the *soar-falcon* so I learn to flye. *Spenser, Hymns.*

The distinction of eyess and ramage hawks, of *sores* and entermewers. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 118.

2. A buck of the fourth year. [from *saur,* Fr.]

A buck is the first year a fawn; the second year, a pricket the third year, a sorrell; and the fourth year, a *soare.* *Return from Parnassus,* (1606.)

SO'REHON. } *n. s.* [Irish and Scottish.] A kind of
SORN. } arbitrary exaction or servile tenure, formerly in Scotland, as likewise in Ireland. Whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, by way of contempt called in the lowlands *giliwitfitts*, and lived on free quarters; so that ever since, when a person obtrudes himself upon another, stays at his house, and hangs upon him for bed and board, he is said to *sorn*, or be a *sorner*. *Macbean.*

They exact upon them all kinds of services; yea, and the very wild exactions, coignie, livery, and *sorehon;* by which they poll and utterly undo the poor tenants and freeholders under them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

SO'REL, or SO'RREL.* *adj.* [*saur*, Fr.] Reddish; inclining to a red colour: as, a *sorrel* horse.

To redden herrings, lay them on hurdles in a close room, and there smoke them with the dried leaves of elm or oak, or with tanner's bark, until they have gotten their *sorrel* hue. *Cotgrave, in V. Saurir.*

SO'REL, or SO'RREL.† *n. s.* [dimin. of *sore*; from *saur*, Fr.] A buck of the third year. See SORE.

I am but a mere *sorell;* my head's not hardened yet! *A Christian turned Turk*, (1612.)

SO'RELY. *adv.* [from *sore.*]

1. With a great degree of pain or distress.

Here's the smell of the blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh! — What a sigh is there? the heart is *sorely* overcharged. *Shakspeare.*

Of the warrior train,
Though most were *sorely* wounded, none were slain. *Dryden.*

2. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

I have done ill,
Of which I do accuse myself so *sorely*,
That I will enjoy no more. *Shakspeare.*

SO'RENESS.† *n. s.* [from *sore;* Sax. ꞅæꞃnyꞅꞅe.] Tenderness of a hurt.

He that, whilst the *soreness* of his late pangs of conscience remains, finds himself a little indisposed for sin, presently concludes repentance hath had its perfect work. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

My foot began to swell, and the pain asswaged, though it left such a *soreness*, that I could hardly suffer the clothes of my bed. *Temple.*

SORI'TES. *n. s.* [σωρείτης.] Properly an heap. An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another.

Chrysippus the Stoick invented a kind of argument, consisting of more than three propositions, which is called *sorites*, or a heap. *Dryden.*

Sorites is when several middle terms are chosen to connect one another successively in several propositions, till the last proposition connects its predicate with the first subject. Thus, all men of revenge have their souls often uneasy; uneasy souls are a plague to themselves; now to be one's own plague is folly in the extreme. *Watts, Logick.*

SORO'RICIDE. *n. s.* [*soror* and *cædo.*] The murder of a sister.

SO'RRAGE. *n. s.* The blades of green wheat or barley. *Dict.*

SO'RRANCE. *n. s.* [In farriery.] Any disease or sore in horses. *Dict.*

SO'RREL. *n. s.* [ꞅupe, Saxon; *sorel*, French; *oxalis*, Lat.] This plant agrees with the dock in all its characters, and only differs in having an acid taste. *Miller.*

Of all roots of herbs the root of *sorrel* goeth the farthest into the earth. It is a cold and acid herb that loveth the earth, and is not much drawn by the sun. *Bacon.*

Acid austere vegetables contract and strengthen the fibres, as all kinds of *sorrel*, the virtues of which lie in acid astringent salt, a sovereign antidote against the putrescent bilious alkali. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SO'RREL.* *adj.* See SOREL.

SO'RRILY.† *adv.* [from *sorry.*] Meanly; poorly; despicably; wretchedly; pitiably.

Thy pipe, O Pan, shall help though I sing *sorrily*. *Sidney.*

How does this hero in buskins perform? So wretchedly and *sorrily*, so exactly to the same tune and his wonted pitch, that he has not struck one right stroke. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 5..

SO'RRINESS. *n. s.* [from *sorry.*] Meanness; wretchedness; pitiableness; despicableness.

To SO'RROW. *v. n.* [*saurgan*, Gothick; ꞅoꞃȝian, Sax.] To grieve; to be sad: to be dejected.

The miserable change, now at my end,
Lament, nor *sorrow* at. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Where-ever sorrow is, relief would be,
If you do *sorrow* at my grief in love,
By giving love, your sorrow and my grief
Were both extermin'd. *Shakspeare.*

Now I rejoice, not that ye were made sorry, but that ye *sorrowed* to repentance. 2 *Cor.* vii. 9.

I neither fear to die nor desire to live; and having mastered all grief in myself, I desire no man to *sorrow* for me. *Hayward.*

Send them forth, though *sorrowing*, yet in peace. *Milton, P. L.*

Sad the prince explores
The neighb'ring main, and *sorrowing* treads the shores. *Pope.*

SO'RROW.† *n. s.* [ꞅoꞃȝ, Saxon, from ꞅoꞃȝian; *saurgan*, M. Goth. *sorga*, Su. Goth. to grieve. Serenius.] Grief; pain for something past; sadness; mourning. Sorrow is not commonly understood as the effect of present evil, but of lost good.

Sorrow is uneasiness in the mind, upon the thought of a good lost, which might have been enjoyed longer; or the sense of a present evil. *Locke*

Sorrow on thee, and all the pack of you;
That triumph thus upon my misery! *Shakspeare.*

A world of woe and *sorrow*. *Milton, P. L.*

Some other hour I will to tears allow;
But having you, can show no *sorrow* now. *Dryden.*

SO'RROWED.† *adj.* [from *sorrow.*] Accompanied with sorrow. Out of use.

Now the publick body, which doth seldom
Play the recanter, feeling in itself
A lack of Timon's aid, hath sense withal
Of its own fall, restraining aid to Timon;
And sends forth us to make their *sorrowed* tender. *Shakspeare.*

The much wronged and over *sorrowed* state of matrimony. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* Pref.

SO'RROWFUL.† *adj.* [*sorrow* and *full;* Sax. ꞅoꞃȝꝼull.]

1. Sad for something past; mournful; grieving.

Blessed are they which have been *sorrowful* for all thy scourges; for they shall rejoice for thee, when they have seen all thy glory. *Tob.* xiii. 14.

2. Deeply serious. Not in use.

Hannah said, No, my lord, I am a woman of a *sorrowful* spirit: I have poured out my soul before the Lord. 1 *Sam.*

3. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief.

The things that my soul refused to touch are as my *sorrowful* meat. *Job*, vi. 7.

SO'RROWFULLY.* *adv.* [from *sorrowful.*] In a sorrowful manner. *Barret.*

The matter he hath *sorrowfully* lamented. *Ld. Herbert, Hen.* 8. p. 471.

SO'RROWFULNESS.* *n. s.* [from *sorrowful;* Sax. ꞅoꞃȝꝼulneꞅꞅe.] State of being sorrowful.

SO'RROWING.* *n. s.* [ꞅoꞃȝunȝ, Sax. lamentatio.] Expression of sorrow.

Marina, hearing sighs, to him drew near;
And did entreat his cause of grief to hear;

Her beauty was the sting,
That caused all this instant *sorrowing*.
Browne, Brit. Past. B. I. S. I.

So'RROWLESS.* *adj.* [*sorrow* and *less*; Sax. ꞅoꞃᵹleaꞅ.] Without sorrow. *Huloet, in V. Griefless.*

If their repentance be *sorrowless*, it will prove but a sorry one. *Hewyt, Serm.* (1658,) p. 23.

So'RRY.† *adj.* [ꞅaꞃıᵹ, ꞅaꞃı, ꞅæꞃı, Sax.]

1. Grieved for something past. It is generally used of slight or casual miscarriages or vexations, but sometimes of greater things. It does not imply any long continuance of grief.

O, forget
What we are *sorry* for ourselves in thee. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

The king was *sorry*: nevertheless for the oath's sake he commanded the Baptist's head to be given her. *St. Matth.* xiv. 9.

I'm *sorry* for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleasure. *Shakspeare.*

We are *sorry* for the satire interspersed in some of these pieces, upon a few people, from whom the highest provocations have been received. *Swift.*

2. Melancholy; dismal.

They espide
A *sorie* sight as ever seen with eye;
A heedlesse ladie lying him beside,
In her own blood all wallow'd woefully. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. [From *saur*, filth, Icelandick. Dr. Johnson. — Hence our word was at first *sowry*, in this sense. "*Sowry* or defiled." Prompt. Parv. in V. *Soure*, or *Filth.*] Vile; worthless; vexatious.

How now, why do you keep alone?
Of *sorriest* fancies your companions making,
Using those thoughts which should, indeed, have died
With them they think on. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

If the union of the parts consist only in rest, it would seem that a bag of dust would be of as firm a consistence as that of marble; and Bajazet's cage had been but a *sorry* prison. *Glanville.*

Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of *sorry* grain, will serve to ply
The sampler, and to teaze the housewife's wool. *Milton, Comus.*

How vain were all the ensigns of his power, that could not support him against one slighting look of a *sorry* slave! *L'Estrange.*

If this innocent had any relation to his Thebais, the poet might have found some *sorry* excuse for detaining the reader. *Dryden.*

If such a slight and *sorry* business as that could produce one organical body, one might reasonably expect, that now and then a dead lump of dough might be leavened into an animal. *Bentley, Serm.*

SORT. *n. s.* [*sorte*, French.]

1. A kind; a species.

Disfigur'd more than spirit of happy *sort*. *Milton, P. L.*

A substantial and unaffected piety not only gives a man a credit among the sober and virtuous, but even among the vicious *sort* of men. *Tillotson.*

These three *sorts* of poems should differ in their numbers, designs, and every thought. *Walsh.*

Endeavouring to make the signification of specifick names clear, they make their specifick ideas of the *sorts* of substances of a few of those simple ideas found in them. *Locke.*

2. A manner; a form of being or acting.

Flowers, in such *sort* worn, can neither be smelt nor seen well by those that wear them. *Hooker.*

That I may laugh at her in equal *sort*
As she doth laugh at me, and makes my pain her sport. *Spenser, Sonnet.*

To Adam in what *sort* shall I appear? *Milton, P. L.*

3. A degree of any quality.

I have written the more boldly unto you, in some *sort*, as putting you in mind. *Rom.* xv. 15.

I shall not be wholly without praise, if in some *sort* I have copied his style. *Dryden.*

4. A class, or order of persons.

The one being a thing that belongeth generally unto all; the other, such as none but the wiser and more judicious *sort* can perform. *Hooker.*

I have bought
Golden opinions from all *sorts* of people. *Shakspeare.*

The first *sort* by their own suggestion fell. *Milton, P. L.*

Hospitality to the better *sort*, and charity to the poor, two virtues that are never exercised so well as when they accompany each other. *Atterbury, Serm.*

5. A company; a knot of people.

Mine eyes are full of tears: I cannot see;
And yet salt water blinds them not so much,
But they can see a *sort* of traitors here. *Shakspeare.*

A *sort* of lusty shepherds strive. *Waller.*

6. Rank; condition above the vulgar.

Is signior Montanto returned from the wars? — I know none of that name, lady; there was none such in the army of any *sort*. *Shakspeare.*

7. [*sort*, Fr. *sortes*, Lat.] A lot. Out of use.

Make a lott'ry,
And by decree, let blockish Ajax
Draw the *sort* to fight with Hector. *Shakspeare.*

8. A pair; a set; a suit.

To SORT. *v. a.* [*sortiri*, Lat. *assortire*, Italian.]

1. To separate into distinct and proper classes.

I come to thee for charitable licence,
To *sort* our nobles from our common men. *Shakspeare.*

A piece of cloth made of white and black threads, though the whole appear neither white nor black, but grey; yet each remains what it was before, if the threads were pulled asunder, and *sorted* each colour by itself. *Boyle.*

Shell-fish have been, by some of the ancients, compared and *sorted* with the insects. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

With this desire, she hath a native might
To find out every truth, if she had time;
The innumerable effects to *sort* aright,
And by degrees from cause to cause to climb. *Davies.*

The number of simple ideas, that make the nominal essence of the lowest species, or first *sorting* of individuals, depends on the mind of man. *Locke.*

The rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and *sorted* from one another, and that either by refraction, or by reflexion. *Newton, Opt.*

But grant that actions best discover man,
Take the most strong, and *sort* them as you can:
The few that glare, each character must mark:
You balance not the many in the dark. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion.

These they *sorted* into their several times and places; some to begin the service of God with, and some to end; some to be interlac'd between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

Let me not be light;
For a light wife doth make a heavy husband;
And never be Bassanio so from me;
But God *sort* all! *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution.

For, when she *sorts* things present with things past,
And thereby things to come doth oft foresee;
When she doth doubt at first, and chuse at last,
These acts her own, without her body be. *Davies.*

The swain perceiving by her words ill *sorted*,
That she was wholly from herself transported. *Brown.*

4. To cull; to choose; to select.

Send his mother to his father's house,
That he may *sort* her out a worthy spouse. *Chapman.*

To SORT. *v. n.*

1. To be joined with others of the same species.

Nor do metals only *sort* and herd with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals; but both in common together. *Woodward.*

2. To consort; to join.

The illiberality of parents towards their children, makes them base, and *sort* with any company. *Bacon.*

3. To suit; to fit.

A man cannot speak to a son but as a father; whereas a friend may speak as the case requires, and not as it *sorteth* with the person. *Bacon.*

They are happy whose natures *sort* with their vocations. *Bacon.*

Among unequals, what society
Can *sort*, what harmony, or true delight?
Which must be mutual, in proportion due,
Giv'n, and receiv'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The Creator calling forth by name
His mighty angels, gave them several charge,
As *sorted* best with present things. *Milton, P. L.*

For diff'rent stiles with diff'rent subjects *sort*,
As several garbs with country, town, and court. *Pope.*

4. [*sortir*, to issue, French.] To terminate; to issue.

It *sorted* not to any fight, but to a retreat. *Bacon.*

Princes cannot gather this fruit, except they raise some persons to be companions; which many times *sorteth* to inconvenience. *Bacon.*

5. To have success; to terminate in the effect desired.

The slips of their vines have been brought into Spain, but they have not *sorted* to the same purpose as in their native country. *Abbot, Des. of the World.*

It was tried in a blown bladder, whereunto flesh and a flower were put, and it *sorted* not; for dry bladders will not blow, and new bladders further putrefaction. *Bacon.*

6. To fall out. [from *sort*, a lot, French.]

And so far am I glad it did so *sort*,
As this their jangling I esteem a sport. *Shakspeare.*

So'rtable.* *adj.* [*sortable*, Fr.] Suitable; befitting. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

The flourishing state of learning, *sortable* to so excellent a princess. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning*, B. 1.

Nothing *sortable* either to his disposition or breeding. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 6.

So'rtably.* *adv.* [from *sortable.*] Suitably; fitly. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

So'rtal. *adj.* A word formed by Locke, but not yet received.

As things are ranked under names, into sorts or species only as they agree to certain abstract ideas, the essence of each sort comes to be nothing but that idea which the *sortal*, if I may so call it from *sort*, as I do general from *genus*, name stands for. *Locke.*

So'rtance. *n. s.* [from *sort.*] Suitableness; agreement.

Here doth he wish his person, with such power
As might hold *sortance* with his quality,
The which he could not levy. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

SO'RTILEGE. *n. s.* [*sortilege*, Fr. *sortilegium*, Lat.] The act or practice of drawing lots.

Sortile'gious.* *adj.* [from *sortilege.*] Relating to sortilege.

Horace makes the blood of frogs an ingredient in *sortilegious* charms. *Daubuz on the Rev. ed. by P. Lancaster*, p. 46.

Sorti'tion.* *n. s.* [*sortitio*, Lat.] Selection or appointment by lot. *Cockeram.*

The soldiers have parted thy garments, and cast lots upon thy seamless coat: those poor spoils cannot so much enrich them as glorify thee, whose Scriptures are fulfilled by their barbarous *sortitions*. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

So'rtment. *n. s.* [from *sort.*]

1. The act of sorting; distribution.

2. A parcel sorted or distributed.

To SOSS.† *v. n.* [A cant word. Dr. Johnson.— Perhaps a corruption of *To souse*, from the Fr. *sous*, down.] To sit lazily on a chair; to fall at once into a chair.

The winter sky began to frown,
Poor Stella must pack off to town;
From wholesome exercise and air,
To *sossing* in an easy chair. *Swift.*

Soss.* *n. s.* [See the verb.] A lazy fellow; a lusk. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

SOT.† *n. s.* [rot, Norm. Sax. rot-rcipe, a state of folly; *sot*, Fr. *sot*, Teut. The word is old in our language: "as it were a *sote*, I stood astonied." Chaucer, Flower and Leaf. Serenius refers the word to the Icel. *saud*, pecus, bestia.]

1. A blockhead; a dull ignorant stupid fellow; a dolt.

Of the loyal service of his son,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me *sot*:
And told me I had turn'd the wrong side out. *Shakspeare.*

Either our brags
Were crackt of kitchen trulls, or his description
Prov'd us unspeaking *sots*. *Shakspeare.*

Soul-blinded *sots*, that creep
In dirt, and never saw the wonders of the deep. *Drayton.*

Tell him that no history or antiquity can match his conduct: and presently the *sot*, because he knows neither history nor antiquity, shall begin to measure himself by himself, which is the only sure way for him not to fall short. *South.*

2. A wretch stupified by drinking.

Every sign
That calls the staring *sots* to nasty wine. *Roscommon.*

A surly ill-bred lord,
That chides and snaps her up at every word:
A brutal *sot*; who, while she holds his head,
With drunken filth bedaubs the nuptial bed. *Granville.*

To Sot.† *v. a.* To stupify; to besot; to infatuate.

This *soted* priest, who was gladder than he? *Chaucer, Chan. Yem. Tale.*

I am *sotted*,
Utterly lost; my virgin's faith has fled me. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsman.*

I hate to see a brave bold fellow *sotted*,
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey by love;
A driveling hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

The potion
Turns his brain and stupifies his mind;
The *sotted* moon-calf gapes. *Dryden.*

To Sot. *v. n.* To tipple to stupidity.

So'ttish. *adj.* [from *sot.*]

1. Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate; doltish.

All's but naught:
Patience is *sottish*, and impatience does
Become a dog that's mad. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Upon the report of his approach, more than half fell away and dispersed; the residue, being more desperate or more *sottish*, did abide in the field, of whom many were slain. *Hayward.*

He gain'd a king,
Ahaz his *sottish* conquerour. *Milton, P. L.*

'Tis *sottish* to offer at things that cannot be brought about. *L'Estrange.*

The inhabitants of Soldania, in Africk, are so *sottish* and grossly ignorant, that they differ very little from brutes. *Watkins.*

How ignorant are *sottish* pretenders to astrology! *Swift.*

2. Dull with intemperance.

So'ttishly. *adv.* [from *sottish.*] Stupidly; dully; senselessly.

Northumberland, *sottishly* mad with over-great fortune, procured the king, by his letters patent under the great seal, to appoint the lady Jane to succeed him in the inheritance of the crown. *Hayward.*

Atheism is impudent in pretending to philosophy, and superstition *sottishly* ignorant in fancying that the knowledge of nature tends to irreligion. *Glanville.*

So *sottishly* to lose the purest pleasures and comforts of this world, and forego the expectation of immortality in another; and so desperately to run the risk of dwelling with everlasting burnings, plainly discovers itself to be the most pernicious folly and deplorable madness in the world. *Bentley.*

So'ttishness. *n. s.* [from *sottish.*]

1. Dullness; stupidity; insensibility.

Sometimes phlegm putrifies into *sottishness*, *sottishness* into an ignorance or neglect of all religion. *Holyday.*

Few consider what a degree of *sottishness* and confirmed ignorance men may sin themselves into. *South.*

The first part of the text, the folly and *sottishness* of atheism, will come home to their case; since they make such a noisy pretence to wit and sagacity. *Bentley.*

2. Drunken stupidity.

No sober temperate person can look with any complacency upon the drunkenness and *sottishness* of his neighbour. *South.*

Souce. *n. s.* See **Souse.**

Soucho'ng.* *n. s.* A kind of tea.

So'venance.* *n. s.* [See **Souvenance.**] Remembrance.

To dwell in darknesse without *sovenance.*
Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

SO'VEREIGN.† *adj.* [*souverain*, French: *sovrano*, Italian, according to which form Milton wrote this word *sovran.*]

1. Supreme in power; having no superiour.

As teaching bringeth us to know that God is our supreme truth; so prayer testifieth that we acknowledge him our *sovereign* good. *Hooker.*

You, my *sovereign* lady,
Causeless have laid disgraces on my head.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

None of us who now thy grace implore,
But held the rank of *sovereign* queen before,
Till giddy chance, whose malice never bears
That mortal bliss should last for length of years,
Cast us down headlong from our high estate. *Dryden.*

Whether Esau, then, were a vassal to Jacob, and Jacob his *sovereign* prince by birthright, I leave the reader to judge. *Locke.*

2. Supremely efficacious; predominant over diseases.

A memorial of fidelity and zeal, a *sovereign* preservative of God's people from the venomous infection of heresy. *Hooker.*

The most *sovereign* prescription in Galen is but empirick; and to this preservative of no better report than a horse-drench. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Love-wounded Protheus,
My bosom, as a bed,
Shall lodge thee, till thy wound be throughly heal'd,
And thus I search it with a *sovereign* kiss. *Shakspeare.*

A water we call water of paradise, by that we do to it, is made very *sovereign* for health. *Bacon.*

Like the scum starv'd men did draw
From parboil'd shoes and boots, and all the rest
Which were with any *sovereign* fatness blest. *Donne.*

Be cool, my friend, and hear my muse dispense
Some *sovereign* comforts drawn from common sense. *Dryden.*

So'vereign.† *n. s.*

1. Supreme lord.

O, let my *sovereign* turn away his face,
And bid his ears a little while be deaf. *Shakspeare.*

By my *sovereign*, and his fate, I swear,
Renown'd for faith in peace, for force in war,
Oft our alliance other lands desir'd. *Dryden.*

2. Formerly, a gold coin, called also a rose-noble and double rose-noble: first coined by K. Hen. VII. and continued till the time of K. James I. inclusive. Now, while this old word, unnoticed by Dr. Johnson, was added, (July 1817,) a new gold coin, of twenty shillings value.

Succeeding kings coined rose-nobles and double rose-nobles, the great *sovereigns*, with the said inscription. *Camden, Rem.*

I gave him four *sovereigns* for his pains.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

To **So'vereignize.*** *v. n.* [from *sovereign.*] To exercise supreme power.

Her royalties were spacious, as *sovereignizing* over many towns and provinces. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 84.

Nimrod was the first that *sovereignized* over men.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 226.

So'vereignly. *adv.* [from *sovereign.*] Supremely; in the highest degree.

He was *sovereignly* lovely in himself. *Boyle.*

So'vereignty. *n. s.* [*souveraineté*, French.] Supremacy; highest place; supreme power; highest degree of excellence.

Give me pardon,
That I, your vassal, have employed and pain'd
Your unknown *sovereignty.* *Shakspeare.*

Happy were England, would this virtuous prince
Take on his grace the *sovereignty* thereof. *Shakspeare.*

To give laws unto a people, to institute magistrates and officers over them: to punish and pardon malefactors; to have the sole authority of making war and peace, are the true marks of *sovereignty.* *Davies.*

A mighty hunter thence he shall be styl'd
Before the Lord; as in despite of heaven,
Or from heaven claiming second *sovereignty.* *Milton, P. L.*

Nothing does so gratify a haughty humour, as this piece of usurped *sovereignty* over our brethren. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Jove's own tree,
That holds the woods in awful *sovereignty*,
Requires a depth of lodging in the ground;
High as his topmost boughs to heaven ascend,
So low his roots to hell's dominion tend. *Dryden.*

I well foresee, whene'er thy suit I grant,
That I my much-lov'd *sovereignty* shall want,
And her new beauty may thy heart invade. *Dryden.*

Let us above all things possess our souls with awful apprehensions of the majesty and *sovereignty* of God. *Rogers.*

Alexander's Grecian colonies in the Indies were almost exterminated by Sandrocottus; Seleucus recovered the *sovereignty* in some degree, but was forced to abandon to him the country along the Indus. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Sough. *n. s.* [from *sous*, French.] A subterraneous drain.

Yet could not such mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought; the delfs would be so flown with waters, it being impossible to make any addits or *soughs* to drain them, that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

Another was found in sinking a *sough*-pit. *Woodward.*

Sought. The pret. and participle pass. of *seek.*

I am *sought* of them that asked not for me: I am found of them that *sought* me not. *Isa.* lxv. 1.

SOUL.† *n. s.* [ſaul, Saxon; *saal*, Icel. *seele*, Germ. *saiwala*, Goth. consent. aliis ling. et dialect. benè multis. Serenius. The old form of our word was *saul.* "By Christe's *saule.*" Chaucer.]

1. The immaterial and immortal spirit of man.

When death was overcome, he opened heaven as well to the believing Gentiles as Jews: heaven till then was no receptacle to the *souls* of either. *Hooker.*

Perhaps for want of food the *soul* may pine;
But that were strange, since all things bad and good;
Since all God's creatures, mortal and divine;
Since God himself is her eternal food. *Davies.*

He remembered them of the promises, seals, and oaths which by publick authority had passed for concluding this marriage, that these being religious bonds betwixt God and their *souls*, could not by any politick act of state be dissolved. *Hayward.*

So natural is the knowledge of the *soul's* immortality, and of some *ubi* for the future reception of it, that we find some tract or other of it in most barbarous nations. *Heylin.*

2. Intellectual principle.

Eloquence the *soul*, song charms the sense. *Milton, P. L.*

The eyes of our *souls* only then begin to see, when our bodily eyes are closing. *Law.*

3. Vital principle.

Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That *souls* of animals infuse themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and *soul.*
Milton, P. L.

Join voices, all ye living *souls!* ye birds,
That singing up to heaven-gate ascend,
Bear on your wings, and in your notes his praise. *Milton, P. L.*

In common discourse and writing, we leave out the words vegetative, sensitive, and rational; and make the word *soul* serve for all these principles. *Watts.*

4. Spirit; essence; quintessence; principal part.

He has the very *soul* of bounty. *Shakspeare.*
Charity the *soul* of all the rest. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Interiour power.

There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly distil it out. *Shakspeare.*

6. A familiar appellation expressing the qualities of the mind.

Three wenches where I stood cry'd
" Alas, good *soul!*" *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

This is a poor mad *soul*; and she says up and down the town, that her eldest son is like you. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The poor *soul* sat singing by a sycamore tree,
Sing all a green willow:
Her hand on her bosom, her head on her knee. *Shakspeare.*

Keep the poor *soul* no longer in suspense,
Your charge is such as does not need defence. *Dryden.*

Unenlarged *souls* are disgusted with the wonders of the microscope, discovering animals which equal not a peppercorn. *Watts.*

7. Human being.

The moral is the case of every *soul* of us. *L'Estrange.*

It is a republick; there are in it a hundred burgeois, and about a thousand *souls*. *Addison on Italy.*

My state of health none care to learn;
My life is here no *soul*'s concern. *Swift.*

8. Active power.

Earth, air, and seas, through empty space would rowl,
And heaven would fly before the driving *soul*. *Dryden.*

9. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.

That he wants caution, he must needs confess;
But not a *soul*, to give our arms success. *Young.*

10. Intelligent being in general.

Every *soul* in heaven shall bend the knee. *Milton.*

To SOUL.✱ *v. a.* To endue with a soul: an old verb. We still use *souled*; as, narrow-*souled*, largely *souled*, and the like.

That Faire's Sonne which alle thinges wrought;
And all that wrought is with a skilfull thought,
The Gost, that from the Fader gan procede,
Hath *souled* them withouten any drede.
Chaucer, Sec. Nun's Tale.

To SOUL, or *Sowl.*✱ *v. n.* [ꞅupl, Saxon, obsonium. Northumb. Gloss. at the end of Ray, in V. SOOL. *Sool*, or *sowle*, any thing eaten with bread. North. Grose.] To afford suitable sustenance.

I have, sweet wench, a piece of cheese, as good as tooth may chawe,
And bread and wildings *souling* well. *Warner, Albion's England*

SOUL-BELL.✱ *n. s.* The passing-bell. Obsolete. See PASSING-BELL.

We call them *soul-bells*, for that they signify the departure of the soul, not for that they help the passage of the soul.
Bp. Hall, Apol. against the Brownists.

SOUL-DISE'ASED.✱ *adj.* [*soul* and *disease.*] Diseased in mind; soul-sick.

[He] had great insight
In that disease of grieved conscience,
And well could cure the same; his name was Patience:
Who, coming to that *soul-diseased* knight,
Could hardly him intreat to tell his grief. *Spenser, F. Q.*

SO'ULDIER. See SOLDIER.

SO'ULED. *adj.* [from *soul.*] Furnished with mind.

Griping, and still tenacious of thy hold,
Wou'd'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely *soul'd*,
Shou'd give the prizes they had gain'd before. *Dryden.*

SO'ULLESS.† *adj.* [ꞅaul-leaꞅ, Saxon.]

1. Without soul; without life.

Their holiness is the very outward work itself, being a brainless head and *soulless* body.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel. (ed. 1605,) X. 4.

2. Mean; low; spiritless.

Slave, *soulless* villain, dog, O rarely base! *Shakspeare.*

SOUL-SHOT. *n. s.* [*soul* and *shot.*] Something paid for a soul's requiem among the Romanists.

In the Saxon times there was a funeral duty to be paid, called *pecunia sepulchralis et symbolum animæ*, and in Saxon *soul-shot*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

SOUL-SICK.✱ *adj.* [*soul* and *sick.*] Diseased in mind: a forcible expression.

Mankind is mortally *soul-sick*. *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 51.

I am *soul-sick*,
And wither with the fear of one condemn'd,
Till I have got your pardon. *Beaum. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.*

SOUND. *adj.* [ꞅunð, Saxon.]

1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diseased; not hurt.

I am fall'n out with my more headier will,
To take the indispos'd and sickly fit
For the *sound* man. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He hath a heart as *sound* as a bell, and his tongue is the clapper; for what his heart thinks, his tongue speaks. *Shakspeare.*

He hath received him safe and *sound*. *Luke*, xv. 27.

We can preserve
Unhurt our minds, and understanding *sound*. *Milton.*

The king visits all around,
Comforts the sick, congratulates the *sound*;
Honours the princely chiefs. *Dryden.*

But Capys, and the rest of *sounder* mind,
The fatal present to the flames design'd,
Or to the deep. *Dryden.*

When a word, which originally signifies any particular object, is attributed to several other objects, on account of some evident reference or relation to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an analogical word; so a *sound* or healthy pulse, a *sound* digestion, *sound* sleep, are all so called, with reference to a *sound* and healthy constitution; but if you speak of *sound* doctrine, or *sound* speech, this is by way of resemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Right; not erroneous; orthodox.

Whom although to know be life, and joy to make mention of his name; yet our *soundest* knowledge is to know that we know him not as indeed he is, neither can know him: and our safest eloquence concerning him is silence. *Hooker.*

Let my heart be *sound* in thy statutes. *Ps.* cxix. 80.

Sound, and yet not trivial, catechetick institution. *Felton.*

The rules are *sound* and useful, and may serve your devotion. *Wake.*

3. Stout; strong; lusty.

The men are very strong and able of body; and therefore either give *sound* strokes with their clubs wherewith they fight, or else shoot strong shots with their bows. *Abbot.*

4. Valid; not failing.

They reserved their titles, tenures, and signiories whole and *sound* to themselves. *Spenser on Ireland.*

5. Fast; hearty. It is applied to sleep.

New wak'd from *soundest* sleep,
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy sweat. *Milton, P. L.*

SOUND. *adv.* Soundly; heartily; completely fast.

The messenger approaching to him spake,
But his waste words return'd to him in vain;
So *sound* he slept that nought might him awake. *Spenser, F. Q.*

SOUND.† *n. s.* [*sund*, High Dutch, from the ancient Saxon ꞅunð, as Kilian hath noted; *sond*, or *sund*, saith he, Vet. Sax. fretum. Gregory, Posthum. 1640, p. 328. *Sund*, Su. Goth. fretum, vadum angustius, ut transnatari queat, ab Icel. *synda*, natare. Serenius. Wachter is of the same opinion. Gloss. Germ. in V. SUND.] A shallow sea, such as may be sounded.

The *Sound* of Denmark, where ships pay toll. *Camden.*

Wake,
Behold I come, sent from the Stygian *sound*,
As a dire vapour that had cleft the ground,
To ingender with the night, and blast the day. *B. Jonson.*

Him young Thoosa bore, the bright increase
Of Phorcys, dreaded in the *sounds* and seas. *Pope.*

SOUND. *n. s.* [*sonde*, Fr.] A probe, an instrument used by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

The patient being laid on a table, pass the *sound* till it meet with some resistance. *Sharp, Surgery.*

To SOUND.† *v. a.* [Alem. *sondan*, maris profunditatem explorare, à *sund*. V. SOUND. Serenius.]

1. To search with a plummet; to try depth.

In this secret there is a gulf, which while we live we shall never *sound*. *Hooker.*

You are, Hastings, much too shallow
To *sound* the bottom of the after-times. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. To try; to examine.

Has he never before *sounded* you in this business? *Shakspeare.*

Invites these lords, and those he meant to *sound*. *Daniel.*

I was in jest,
And by that offer meant to *sound* your breast. *Dryden.*

I've *sounded* my Numidians, man by man,
And find 'em ripe for a revolt. *Addison, Cato.*

To SOUND. *v. n.* To try with the sounding-line.

The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some country, and *sounded* and found it near twenty fathoms. *Acts*, xxvii.

Beyond this we have no more a positive distinct notion of infinite space than a mariner has of the depth of the sea, where having let down a large portion of his *sounding*-line, he reaches no bottom. *Locke.*

SOUND. *n. s.* [*sepia*, Latin.] The cuttle-fish. *Ainsworth.*

SOUND. *n. s.* [*son*, French; *sonus*, Latin.]

1. Any thing audible; a noise; that which is perceived by the ear.

Heaps of huge words uphoarded hideously
With horrid *sound*, though having little sense,
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marred the face of goodly poesy,
And made a monster of their fantasy. *Spenser.*

Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprights,
And shew the best of our delights;
I'll charm the air to give a *sound*,
While you perform your antick round. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Dash a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water, and it maketh a *sound*: so a long pole struck upon gravel in the bottom of the water maketh a *sound*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The warlike *sound* of trumpets loud. *Milton.*

Whene'er he spoke, his voice was heard around,
Loud as a trumpet with a silver *sound*. *Dryden.*

That which is conveyed into the brain by the ear is called *sound*; though, till it affect the perceptive part, it be nothing but motion. *Locke.*

2. Mere empty noise opposed to meaning.

He contented himself with doubtful and general terms, which might make no ill *sound* in men's ears. *Locke.*

Let us consider this proposition as to its meaning; for it is the sense and not *sound* that must be the principle. *Locke.*

O lavish land! for *sound* at such expence?
But then, she saves it in her bills for sense. *Young.*

To SOUND. *v. n.*

1. To make a noise; to emit a noise.

Trumpet once more to *sound* at general doom. *Milton.*

That with one blast through the whole house does bound,
And first taught speaking-trumpets how to *sound*. *Dryden.*

Thither the silver *sounding* lyres
Shall call the smiling loves and young desires. *Pope.*

2. To exhibit by sound, or likeness of sound.

Why do you start and seem to fear
Things that do *sound* so fair? *Shakspeare.*

They being told there was small hope of ease
To be expected to their evils from hence,
Were willing at the first to give an ear
To any thing that *sounded* liberty. *B. Jonson, Cataline.*

This relation *sounds* rather like a chymical dream than a philosophical truth. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

3. To be conveyed in sound.

From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord *1 Thess.* i. 8.

To SOUND. *v. a.*

1. To cause to make a noise; to play on.

And many nymphs about them flocking round,
And many tritons, which their horns did *sound*. *Spenser.*

Michael bid *sound*
The archangel trumpet. *Milton, P.L.*

Misenus lay; none so renown'd
The warrior trumpet in the field to *sound*;
With breathing brass to kindle fierce alarms,
And rouze to dare their fate in honourable arms. *Dryden.*

2. To betoken or direct by a sound.

Once Jove from Ida did both hosts survey,
And, when he pleas'd to thunder, part the fray;
Here heav'n in vain that kind retreat should *sound*,
The louder cannon had the thunder drown'd. *Waller.*

3. To celebrate by sound.

Sun, *sound* his praise. *Milton, P. L.*

SO'UNDBOARD. *n. s.* [*sound* and *board*.] Board which propagates the sound in organs.

Try it without any *soundboard* along, only harpwise at one end of the string. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

As in an organ, from one blast of wind,
To many a row of pipes the *soundboard* breathes. *Milton.*

SO'UNDING. *adj.* [from *sound*.] Sonorous; having a magnificent sound.

Obsolete words may then be revived, when more *sounding* or more significant than those in practice. *Dryden.*

SO'UNDING.* *n. s.* [from *To sound*, to try depth.]

1. Act of trying the depth of the water with a plummet.

2. [from *sound*, a noise.] Act of emitting a sound: the sound emitted.

The *sounding* again of the mountains, [in the margin, the echo.] *Ezek.* vii. 7.

SO'UNDLESS.* *adj.* [*sound* and *less*.]

1. Too deep to be reached by the plummet; not to be fathomed.

Your shallowest help will hold me up afloat,
While he upon your *soundless* deep doth ride. *Shakspeare, Sonn.* 80.

You could make shift to paint an eye,
An eagle towering in the sky,
The sun, or sea, or *soundless* pit. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

2. Without sound.

They rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them honeyless. — Not stingless too? —
O yes, and *soundless* too;
For you have stol'n their buzzing. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

SO'UNDLY. *adv.* [from *sound*.]

1. Healthily; heartily.

2. Lustily; stoutly; strongly.

When Duncan is asleep,
Whereto the rather shall this hard day's journey
Soundly invite him. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

They did ply
My feet and hands with cords, and to the mast
With other halsers made me *soundly* fast. *Chapman, Odyss.*

Who had so often in your aid
So many ways been *soundly* paid. *Hudibras.*

Have no concern,
Provided Punch, for there's the jest,
Be *soundly* maul'd, and plague the rest. *Swift.*

Their nobility and gentry are one half ruined, banished, or converted: they all *soundly* feel the smart of the last Irish war. *Swift.*

3. Truly; rightly.

The wisest are always the readiest to acknowledge, that *soundly* to judge of a law is the weightiest thing which any man can take upon him. *Hooker.*

The doctrine of the church of England, expressed in the thirty-nine articles, is so *soundly* and orthodoxly settled, as cannot be questioned without extreme danger to our religion. *Bacon.*

4. Fast; closely: it is used of sleeping.

Now when that idle dream was to him brought,
Unto that elfen knight he bad him fly,
Where he slept *soundly*, void of evil thought. *Spenser, F. Q.*

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one experiments whilst he sleeps *soundly*. *Locke.*

So'UNDNESS. *n. s.* [from *sound.*]

1. Health; heartiness.

I would I had that corporal *soundness* now,
As when thy father and myself in friendship
First tried our soldiership. *Shakspeare.*

2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt state.

In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the sway of time: other odds there was none amongst them, saving only that some fell sooner away, and some later from the *soundness* of belief. *Hooker.*

Lesly is misled in his politicks; but he hath given proof of his *soundness* in religion. *Swift.*

As the health and strength, or weakness of our bodies, is very much owing to their methods of treating us when we were young; so the *soundness* or folly of our minds are not less owing to those first tempers and ways of thinking, which we eagerly received from the love, tenderness, authority, and constant conversation of our mothers. *Law.*

3. Strength; solidity.

This presupposed, it may stand then very well with strength and *soundness* of reason, even thus to answer. *Hooker.*

To SOUP.* *v. a.* [ſupan, Sax. sorbere; *supa*, Su. Goth. the same.]

1. To sup; to swallow.

Deeth is *sopun* up in victorie. *Wicliffe*, 1 *Cor.* xv.

2. To breathe out; to draw out. [Sax. ſpeopan, exhaurire.]

We pronounce, by the confession of strangers, as sweetly, smoothly, and moderately, as any of the northern nations of the world, who are noted to *soupe* their words out of the throat with fat and full spirits. *Camden, Rem.*

To SOUP.* *v. n.* [ſpeopan, Sax. verrere.] To sweep; to pass with pomp.

He vaunts his voice upon an hired stage,
With high-set steps and princely carriage,
Now *souping* in side robes of royalty. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* i. 3.

Methinks I hear swart Martius cry,
Souping along in war's fein'd maskerie,
By Lais starrie front he'll forthwith die!
Marston, Scourge of Vill. (1599,) iii. 8.

SOUP.† *n. s.* [from ſupan, Sax. to soup. See *To* SOUP.] Strong decoction of flesh for the table.

Spongy morells in strong ragousts are found,
And in the *soup* the slimy snail is drown'd. *Gay, Trivia.*

Let the cook daub the back of the footman's new livery, or, when he is going up with a dish of *soup*, let her follow him softly with a ladle-full. *Swift.*

SOUR. *adj.* [ſuꞃ, ſuꞃiᵹ, Sax. *sur*, Welsh.]

1. Acid; austere; pungent on the palate with astringency, as vinegar, or unripe fruit.

All *sour* things, as vinegar, provoke appetite. *Bacon.*

Their drink is *sour*. *Hos.* iv. 18.

But let the bounds of licences be fix'd,
Not things of disagreeing natures mix'd,
Not sweet with *sour*, nor birds with serpents join'd. *Dryden.*

Both ways deceitful is the wine of power,
When new, 'tis heady, and when old, 'tis *sour*. *Harte.*

2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; morose; severe.

He was a scholar,
Lofty and *sour* to them that lov'd him not.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

A man of pleasant and popular conversation, rather free than *sour* and reserved. *Wotton, D. of Buckingham.*

Tiberius, otherwise a very *sour* man, would punctually perform this rite unto others, and expect the same. *Brown.*

3. Afflictive; painful.

Let me embrace these *sour* adversities;
For wise men say it is the wisest course. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

4. Expressing discontent.

He said a *sour* thing to Laura the other day. *Tatler.*

Sullen and *sour*, with discontented mien
Jocasta frown'd. *Pope.*

The lord treasurer often looked on me with a *sour* countenance. *Swift.*

SOUR. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Acid substance.

A thousand *sours* to temper with one sweet,
To make it seem more dear and dainty. *Spenser.*

To SOUR. *v. a.*

1. To make acid.

His angelick nature had none of that carnal leven which ferments to the *souring* of ours. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Thus kneaded up with milk, the new made man
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;
Till knowledge misapply'd, misunderstood,
And pride of empire, *sour'd* his balmy blood. *Dryden.*

One passion, with a different turn,
Makes wit inflame or anger burn:
So the sun's heat, with different powers,
Ripens the grape, the liquor *sours*. *Swift.*

2. To make harsh, or unkindly.

Tufts of grass *sour* land. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. To make uneasy; to make less pleasing.

Hail, great king!
To *sour* your happiness, I must report
The queen is dead. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

He brought envy, malice, and ambition into Paradise, which *soured* to him the sweetness of the place. *Dryden.*

4. To make discontented.

Not my own disgrace
Hath ever made me *sour* my patient cheek,
Or bend one wrinkle on my sovereign's face. *Shakspeare.*

Three crabbed months had *sour'd* themselves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand. *Shakspeare.*

In me, as yet, ambition had no part,
Pride had not *sour'd*, nor wrath debas'd, my heart. *Harte.*

To SOUR. *v. n.*

1. To become acid.

Asses milk, when it *sours* in the stomach, and whey, turned sour, will purge strongly. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To grow peevish or crabbed.

They keep out melancholy from the virtuous, and hinder the hatred of vice from *souring* into severity. *Addison.*

If I turn my eyes from them, or seem displeased, they *sour* upon it. *Spectator.*

SOURCE. *n. s.* [*source*, Fr.]

1. Spring; fountain; head.

Kings that rule
Behind the hidden *sources* of the Nile. *Addison Cato.*

2. Original; first cause.

This second *source* of men, while yet but few,
With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives. *Milton, P. L.*

This is the true *source* and original of this mischief. *South.*

Of himself is none;
But that eternal Infinite, and One,
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end,
On him all beings, as their *source*, depend. *Dryden.*

3. First producer.

Famous Greece,
That *source* of art and cultivated thought,
Which they to Rome, and Romans hither brought. *Waller.*

So'URDET. *n. s.* [from *sourd*, Fr.] The little pipe of a trumpet.

So'URISH. *adj.* [from *sour.*] Somewhat sour.

By distillation we obtain a *sourish* spirit, which will dissolve coral. *Boyle.*

So'URLY.† *adv.* [from *sour.*]

1. With acidity.

2. With acrimony.

To this reply'd the stern Athenian prince,
And *sourly* smil'd. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

3. Painfully; discontentedly.

As bad dispositions run into worser habits, the evening doth not crown but *sourly* conclude the day. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* ii. 6.

So'urness. *n. s.* [from *sour.*]

1. Acidity; austereness of taste.

Sourness consisteth in some grossness of the body, and incorporation doth make the mixture of the body more equal, which induceth a milder taste. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I' the Spring, like youth, it yields an acid taste;
But Summer doth, like age, the *sourness* waste. *Denham.*

He knew
For fruit the grafted pear-tree to dispose,
And tame to plumbs the *sourness* of the sloes. *Dryden, Virg.*

Of acid or sour one has a notion from taste, *sourness* being one of those simple ideas which one cannot describe. *Arbuthnot.*

Has life no *sourness*, drawn so near its end? *Pope.*

2. Asperity; harshness of temper.

Pelagius carped at the curious neatness of men's apparel in those days, and, through the *sourness* of his disposition, spoke somewhat too hardly thereof. *Hooker.*

He was never thought to be of that superstitious *sourness*, which some men pretend to in religion. *King Charles.*

Her religion is equally free from the weakness of superstition and the *sourness* of enthusiasm: it is not of an uncomfortable melancholy nature. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Take care that no *sourness* and moroseness mingle with our serious frame of mind. *Nelson.*

So'ursop. *n. s.* [*guanabanus*, Lat.] Custard-apple.

It grows in several parts of the Spanish West-Indies, where it is cultivated for its fruits. *Miller.*

Sous.† *n. s.* [*sol*, Fr.] A French penny.

SOUSE.† *n. s.* [*soule*, salt, Dutch.]

1. Pickle made of salt.

2. Any thing kept parboiled in salt-pickle.

And he that can rear up a pig in his house,
Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *souse*. *Tusser.*

They were seething of puddings and *souse*.
Old Ballad, King and Miller of Mansfield.

I am sent to lay
An imposition upon *souse* and puddings,
Pasties and penny custards! *Beaum. and Fl. Tam. Tamed.*

3. The ear; most properly that of a hog, from its being frequently pickled or sous[e]d. North. *Grose.*

To Souse.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To parboil; or steep in pickle.

If I be not ashamed of my soldiers, I am a *souced* gurnet!
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

Kill swine and *sowse* 'em,
And eat 'em when we have bread. *Beaum. and Fl. Prophetess.*

Oil, though it stink, they drop by drop impart;
But *souse* the cabbage with a bounteous heart. *Pope.*

2. To throw into water. A ludicrous sense.

They *soused* me into the Thames with as little remorse as they drown blind puppies. *Shakspeare.*

Who those were that run away,
And yet gave out th' had won the day;
Although the rabble *sous'd* them for't,
O'er head and ears in mud and dirt. *Butler.*

They *soused* me over head and ears in water when a boy, so that I am now one of the most case-hardened of the Ironsides. *Addison, Guardian.*

To SOUSE.† *v. n.* [from *sous*, or *dessous*, down, Fr.] To fall as a bird on its prey; to fall with violence.

Both together smite,
And *souce* so sore, that they the heavens affray. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Thus on some silver swan, or timorous hare,
Jove's bird comes *sousing* down from upper air;
Her crooked talons truss the fearful prey,
Then out of sight she soars. *Dryden, Æn.*

Jove's bird will *souse* upon the timorous hare,
And tender kids with his sharp talons tear. *Dryden jun.*

Through the lowest region I flew,
Sousing through falling bogs of dew.
Shipman, Trag. of Hen. III. of France, (1678.)

To Souse. *v. a.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes his prey.

The gallant monarch is in arms;
And like an eagle o'er his airy tow'rs,
To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest. *Shakspeare.*

Souse.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Violent attack, as of a bird striking his prey.

Eft fierce retourning, as a faulcon fayre,
That once hath failed of her *souse* full neare,
Remounts againe into the open ayre. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. xi. 36.

With that his murdrous mace he up did reare,
That seemed nought the *souse* thereof could beare,
And therewith smote at him with all his might.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. viii. 44.

Her conscience and her fears creeping upon her,
Dead, as a fowl at *souse*, she'll sink. *Beaum. and Fl. Chances.*

I escap'd the *souse* of his contracted fist.
More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 56.

Souse. *adv.* With sudden violence. A low word.

Such make a private study of the street,
And looking full at every man they meet,
Run *souse* against his chaps, who stands amaz'd,
To find they did not see, but only gaz'd. *Young.*

SO'UTER.* *n. s.* [ꞅuꞇeꞃe, Sax. *sutor*, Lat.] A shoemaker; a cobler. *Prompt. Parv.*

A *souter*, a shipman, or a leche. *Chaucer, Reve's Prol.*

I should be at least a senator.—A *souter*,
For that's a place more fitted to thy nature.
Beaum. and Fl. Prophetess.

A conquerour? a cobler; hang him, *souter*.
Beaum. and Fl. Wild-Goose Chase.

So'uterly.* *adj.* [from *souter.*] Like a cobler; low; vulgar.

You *sowterly* knaves, shew you all your manners at once?
Like will to Like, (1587.)

The burden-bearing porter, *souterly* cobler, and toilful labourer. *Florio, Transl. of Montaigne*, p. 483.

So'uterrain. *n. s.* [*souterrain*, Fr.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. Not English.

Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottoes, or *souterrains*, are necessary preservatives of health. *Arbuthnot.*

SOUTH.† *n. s.* [ꞅuð, Saxon; *suyd*, Dutch; *sud*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—*Sud* is also the German word; which Wachter and Serenius consider as the original, and derive it from the Su. Goth. and Icel. *sioda*, coquere, Su. Goth. *siuda*, adurere, Germ. *sieden*, æstuare, fervere; and Mr. H. Tooke thus deduces *south*, the Saxon form, from ꞅeoðan, to seethe. The antiquity of the word *sudre* is shewn by Serenius in a citation from the Edda. See North.]

1. The part where the sun is to us at noon: opposed to *north*.

East and west have no certain points of heaven, but north and *south* are fixed; and seldom the far southern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwise. *Bacon.*

2. The southern regions of the globe.

The queen of the *south*. *St. Matth.* xii. 42.

From the north to call
Decrepit winter, from the *south* to bring
Solstitial summer's heat. *Milton, P. L.*

3. The wind that blows from the south.

All the contagion of the *south* light on you,
You shames of Rome, you! *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

South. *adj.* [from the noun.] Southern; meridional.

One inch of delay more is a *south* sea. *Shakspeare.*

How thy garments are warm, when he quieteth the earth by the *south* wind. *Job*, xxxvii. 17.

Meanwhile the *south* wind rose, and with black wings
Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove. *Milton.*

South. *adv.*

1. Towards the south.

His regiment lies half a mile
South from the mighty power of the king. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

2. From the south.

Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping, gather in a fair and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not *south*. *Bacon.*

Southea'st. *n. s.* [*south* and *east.*] The point between the east and south; the point of winter sunrise.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the south, or *southeast* sun, doth hasten their ripening. *Bacon.*

The three seas of Italy, the Inferiour towards the *southeast*, the Ionian towards the south, and the Adriatick on the northeast side, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbuthnot.*

So'uthing. *adj.* Going towards the south.

I will conduct thee on thy way,
When next the *southing* sun inflames the day. *Dryden.*

So'uthing. *n. s.* Tendency to the south.

Not far from hence, if I observ'd aright
The *southing* of the stars and polar light,
Sicilia lies. *Dryden, Æn.*

So'utherly. *adj.* [from *south.*]

1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south; not absolutely southern.

2. Lying towards the south.

Unto such as live under the Pole that is only north which is above them, that is only *southerly* which is below them. *Brown.*

Two other country bills give us a view of the most easterly, westerly, and *southerly* parts of England. *Graunt.*

3. Coming from about the south.

I am but mad north, northwest: when the wind is *southerly*, I know a hawk from a handsaw. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

So'uthern. *adj.* [ſuðerne, Saxon; from *south.*]

1. Belonging to the south; meridional.

Frowning Auster seeks the *southern* sphere,
And rots with endless rain th' unwholesome year. *Dryden.*

2. Lying towards the south.

Why mourn I not for thee,
And with the *southern* clouds contend in tears? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

3. Coming from the south.

Men's bodies are heavier when *southern* winds blow than when northern. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

So'uthernly.* *adv.* [from *southern.*] Toward the south.

The sun cannot go more *southernly* from us, nor come more northernly towards us, in this than in former ages. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 102.

So'uthernmost.* *adj.* [from *southern.*] Furthest towards the south.

Shenstone had resolution enough to take a journey of near seventy miles across the country, to visit his friend in the *southernmost* part of Oxfordshire. *Graves, Recollect. of Shenstone*, p. 146.

So'uthernwood.† *n. s.* [ſuðernpuðe, Saxon; *abrotanum*, Lat.] This plant agrees in most parts with the wormwood, from which it is not easy to separate it. *Miller.*

Wine and water, in which are sod *southernwood*, melilot, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 406.

So'uthmost. *adj.* [from *south.*] Furthest toward the south.

Next Chemos, the obscene dread of Moab's sons,
From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild
Of *southmost* Abarim. *Milton, P. L.*

So'uthsay.† *n. s.* [Properly *soothsay*; which see.] Prediction.

Glaucus, that wise *southsays* understood. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. xi. 13.

To **So'uthsay.** *v. n.* [See *To* Soothsay.] To predict.

Young men, hovering between hope and fear, might easily be carried into the superstition of *southsaying* by names. *Camden.*

So'uthsayer. *n. s.* [Properly *soothsayer*. See Soothsayer.] A predicter.

So'uthward. *n. s.* The southern regions.

Countries are more fruitful to the *southward* than in the northern parts. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

So'uthward. *adv.* [from *south.*] Towards the south.

A prisoner in a room twenty foot square, is at liberty to walk twenty foot *southward*, but not northward. *Locke.*

Every life, from the dreary months,
Flies conscious *southward*. *Thomson, Winter.*

Southwe'st. *n. s.* [*south* and *west.*] Point between the south and west; winter sun-set.

Phenice is an haven of Crete, and lieth toward the *southwest*. *Acts*, xxvii. 12.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the south, or southeast sun, doth hasten their coming on and ripening; and the southeast is found to be better than the *southwest*, though the *southwest* be the hotter coast. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Sou'venance. *n. s.* [French.] Remembrance; memory. A French word which with many more is now happily disused.

If thou wilt renounce thy miscreance,
Life will I grant thee for thy valiance,
And all thy wrongs will wipe out of my *souvenance*. *Spenser.*

Gave wond'rous great countenance to the knight,
That of his way he had no *souvenance*,
Nor care of vow'd revenge. *Spenser.*

SOW.† *n. s.* [ſuga, Sax. *sugga*, Su. Goth. from *so*. Ihre.]

1. A female pig; the female of a boar.

Boars have great fangs, *sows* much less. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A *sow* beneath an oak shall lie along,
All white herself, and white her thirty young. *Dryden.*

For which they scorn and hate them worse
Than dogs and cats do *sow*-gelders. *Hudibras.*

The *sow*-gelder's horn has something musical in it, but this is seldom heard. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Perhaps from *sow* might come *sowen*, *swen*, *swine*, But see Swine.

3. An oblong mass of lead. *Sherwood.*

With clothes upon her head,
That they weigh a *sow* of lead. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 125.

4. [*Millepeda*, Lat.] An insect; a millepede. *Ainsworth.*

So'wbread.† *n. s.* [*cyclamen*, Lat.] A plant.

The *sowbread* does afford rich food for swine,
Physick for man, and garland for the shrine. *Tate's Cowley.*

To **SOW.†** *v. n.* [*saian*, M. Goth. *saa*, Su. Goth. ſapan, Saxon.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest.

The one belongeth unto them that seek, the other unto them that have found happiness: they that pray do but yet *sow*, they that give thanks declare they have reaped. *Hooker.*

They that *sow* in tears, shall reap in joy. *Ps.* cxxvi. 5.

He that *soweth* to his flesh, shall reap corruption; but he that *soweth* to the spirit, shall reap life everlasting. *Gal.* vi. 8.

Sow to yourselves in righteousness, and reap in mercy. *Hosea.*

To **Sow.†** *v. a.* part. pass. *sown.*

1. To scatter in the ground in order to growth; to propagate by seed.

Like was not to be found,
Save in that soil where all good things did grow
And freely sprung out of the fruitful ground
As incorrupted nature did them *sow*. *Spenser, F. Q.*
From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the harvest which that rascal *sow'd*. *Shakspeare.*
I *sow* my law in you, and it shall bring fruit in you. *2 Esdras.*

Many plants which grow in the hotter countries, being set in the colder, will, being *sown* of seeds late in the spring, come up and abide most part of the summer. *Bacon.*

When to turn
The fruitful soil, and when to *sow* the corn,
I sing, Mecænas. *Dryden, Georg.*
The proud mother views her precious brood,
And happier branches, which she never *sow'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To spread; to propagate.

Frowardness is in his heart: he deviseth mischief continually, he *soweth* discord. *Prov.* vi. 14.
To *sow* a jangling noise of words unknown. *Milton, P. L.*
Since then they stand secur'd by being join'd:
It were worthy a king's head, to *sow* division,
And seeds of jealousy, to loose those bonds. *Rowe.*
Born to afflict my Marcia's family,
And *sow* dissention in the hearts of brothers. *Addison, Cato.*

3. To impregnate or stock with seed.

He shall give the rain of thy seed, that thou shalt *sow* the ground withal. *Is.* xxx. 23.

The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, capable of great improvement; and it is the worst husbandry in the world to *sow* it with trifles or impertinencies. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

4. To besprinkle.

All *sow'd* with glistering stars, more thick than grass. *Spenser, Hymn to Heav. Beauty.*
And *sows* the court with stars. *Donne, Poems*, p. 124.
He *sow'd* with stars the heaven thick as a field. *Milton, P. L.*
Morn new *sow'd* the earth with orient pearl. *Milton, P. L.*

To Sow. *v. a.* For *sew.* To join by needlework.

Some tree, whose broad smooth leaves together *sow'd*,
And girded on, may cover round. *Milton, P. L.*

To Sowce. *v. a.* To throw into the water. See *To* Souse.

He *sowced* me up to the middle in the pond. *L'Estrange.*

So'wer.† *n. s.* [from *sow*; Sax. ſapeꞃe.]

1. He that sprinkles the seed.

A *sower* went forth to sow. *St. Matt.* xiii. 3.
It is thrown round, as grain by a skilful *sower*. *Derham.*

2. A scatterer.

Terming Paul and his doctrine a *sower* of words, a very babbler or trifler. *Hakewill on Providence.*

3. A breeder; a promoter.

They are *sowers* of suits, which make the court swell, and the country pine. *Bacon.*

So'wins. *n. s.* Flummery, made of oatmeal somewhat sour'd.

These *sowins*, that is, flummery being blended together, produce good yeast. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*
See where Norah with the *sowins* comes. *Swift.*

To Sowle.† *v. a.* [from *sow*, as hogs are pulled by dogs, Skinner; from *solea*, a strap, a rein, Kennet.] To pull by the ears. The word is still used for pull, or lug, in several counties.

He'll go, he says, and *sowle* the porter of Rome gates by the ears. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Sown. The participle of *sow.* It is used barbarously by Swift for *sewed.*

A goodly country, naturally beautified with roses, *sown* with pease. *Heylin.*

An hundred and fifty of their beds, *sown* together, made up the breadth and length. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

So'wthistle. *n. s.* [*sonchius*, Lat.] A weed.

Sowthistles though coneys eat, yet sheep and cattle will not touch; the milk of which rubbed on warts weareth them away, which sheweth it is corrosive. *Bacon.*

Soy.* *n. s.* A kind of sauce: a considerable article of commerce in Japan.

Soy-sauce—is prepared from *soy*-beans, (dolichos *soja*,) and salt, mixed with barley or wheat. *Thunberg.*

Some provinces [of Japan] furnish better *soy* than others; but, exclusively of this, it grows better and clearer through age. Its colour is invariably brown, and its chief excellence consists in the agreeable salt taste which it posseses. *Transl. of Thunberg's Travels*, vol. 4. (1795,) p. 121.

Spaad. *n. s.* [*stella terræ*, Lat.] A kind of mineral.

English talc, of which the coarser sort is called plaister; the finer, *spaad*, earth-flax, or salamander's hair. *Woodward.*

SPACE. *n. s.* [*spatium*, Lat.]

1. Room; local extension.

Space is the relation of distance between any two bodies or points. *Locke.*
Oh, undistinguish'd *space* of woman's wit! *Shakspeare.*
This which yields or fills all *space*. *Milton, P. L.*
Pure *space* is capable neither of resistance nor motion. *Locke.*

Space and motion can never be actually infinite: they have a power only and a capacity of being increased without end; so that no *space* can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may be imagined; no motion so swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley.*

2. Any quantity of place.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole *space* that's in the tyrant's grasp,
And the rich East to boot. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

There was but two ways to escape; the one through the woods about ten miles *space* to Walpo. *Knolles.*

In such a great ruin, where the fragments are great and hard, it is not possible they should be so adjusted in their fall, but that they would lie hollow, and many unfilled *spaces* would be intercepted amongst them. *Burnet.*

Measuring first with careful eyes
The *space* his spear could reach, aloud he cries. *Dryden.*

3. Quantity of time.

There is a competent time allowed every man, and as it is certain death is the conclusion of it, 'tis possible some *space* before death. *Hammond.*

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night
To mortal men, he with his horrid crew
Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulf,
Confounded, though immortal. *Milton, P. L.*

In a lever the motion can be continued only for so short a *space*, as may be answerable to that little distance betwixt the fulciment and the weight. *Wilkins, Math. Mag.*

God may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people a longer *space* of repentance: he may stay till the iniquities of a nation be full; but sooner or later they have reason to expect his vengeance. *Tillotson.*

The lives of great men cannot be writ with any tolerable degree of elegance or exactness, within a short *space* after their decease. *Addison, Freeholder.*

4. A small time; a while.

Sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to stay your deadly strife a *space*. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Compassion quell'd
His best of man, and gave him up to tears
A *space*, till firmer thoughts restrain'd excess. *Milton, P. L.*

To Space.* *v. n.* [*spatior*, Lat.] To rove; to spatiate.

But she, as Fayes are wont, in privie place
Did spend her dayes, and lov'd in forest wyld to *space*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. ii. 44.

Spa'ceful.* *adj.* [*space* and *full*.] Extensive; wide. Not in use.

The ship, in those profound
And *spacefull* seas, so stuck as on drie ground. *Sandys, Ov. Met.* 3.

SPA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*spacieux*, Fr. *spatiosus*, Latin.] Wide; extensive; roomy; not narrow.

The former buildings, which were but mean, contented them not: *spacious* and ample churches they erected throughout every city. *Hooker.*

Convey your pleasures in a *spacious* plenty;
And yet seem cold. *Shakspeare.*

Merab with *spacious* beauty fills the sight,
But too much awe chastis'd the bold delight. *Cowley.*

Like an English general will I die,
And all the ocean make my *spacious* grave:
Women and cowards on the land may lie:
The sea's a tomb that's proper for the brave. *Dryden.*

Spa'ciously. *adv.* [from *spacious.*] Extensively.

Spa'ciousness.† *n. s.* [from *spacious.*] Roominess; wide extension.

The *spatiousness* of the house was such, that it had three galleries, each of them a mile long. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 409.

Here is visible an elegant taste of architecture, painting, and gardening, but more remarkable for the *spaciousness* of its prospect. *Ashmole, Berk.* iii. 209.

Spa'ddle. *n. s.* [Diminutive of *spade.*] A little spade.

Others destroy moles with a *spaddle*, waiting in the mornings and evenings for them. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

SPADE. *n. s.* [ꞅpad, Saxon; *spade*, Icelandick and Dutch.]

1. The instrument of digging.

Take the air of the earth new turned up, by digging with the *spade*, or standing by him that diggeth. *Bacon.*

Many learned men affirm, that some isthmes have been eat through by the sea, and others cut by the *spade*. *Brown.*

His next advance was to the soldier's trade,
Where if he did not nimbly ply the *spade*,
His surly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*

Here nature never difference made
Between the sceptre and the *spade*. *Swift.*

2. A deer three years old. *Ainsworth.*

3. A suit of cards.

Spa'debone. *n. s.* [named from the form.] The shoulder blade.

By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side par'd,
Which usually they boil, the *spade-bone* being bar'd. *Drayton.*

Spadi'ceous. *adj.* [*spadiceus*, Lat.] Of a light red colour.

Of those five Scaliger beheld, though one was *spadiceous*, or of a light red, and two inclining to red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Spadi'lle.† *n. s.* [*spadille*, or *espadille*, Fr.] The ace of spades at the game of quadrille.

SPAGY'RICAL.* *adj.* [*spagyricus*, Lat. *spagirique*, Fr. from the Gr. σπάω, to extract, and ἀγείρω, to collect; not from *spaher*, Teut. a searcher, as Dr. Johnson would have it to be under the adjective *spagyrick*, which he has noticed; where he says, Paracelsus coined the word, viz. *spagyricus.*] Chymical.

Paracelsus — brought to light in these parts of the world the use of hermetical, *spagyrical*, or chymical physick, as they term it. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 244.

Spagy'rick.† *adj.* [*spagyricus*, Lat. See Spagyrical. I know no example of this adjective. Bishop Hall writes the substantive *spagirick*, which is the more correct spelling.] Chymical.

Spagy'rick.* *n. s.* A chymist.

Those only know how to want, that have learnt to frame their mind to their estate; like to a skilful musician, that can let down his strings a peg lower when the tune requires it; or like to some cunning *spagirick*, that can intend or remit the heat of his furnace according to occasion. *Bp. Hall, Of Content.* § 4.

Spa'gyrist. *n. s.* A chymist.

This change is so unexampled, that though among the more curious *spagyrists* it be very well known, yet many naturalists cannot easily believe it. *Boyle.*

Spa'hee.* / **Spa'hi.** *n. s.* [*espawhee*, a horseman, Pers.] One of the Turkish cavalry.

He said, there were certain books in their language pawned to a great *spahee* of that city, [Damascus] The *spahee* would not part with them under 200 dollars. *Letters to Abp. Usher*, p. 323.

Spake. The old preterite of *speak*.

So *spake* the archangel Michael, then paus'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Spall.† *n. s.* [ancient Fr. *spaule*; mod. *espaule.*] Shoulder. Out of use.

Their mighty strokes their habergeons dismayed,
And naked made each other's manly *spalles*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Spall.* *n. s.* [*spiall*, Su. Goth. segmentum.] A chip. This is a very old word in our language, and is retained in the Exmore and northern dialects. "*Spall* or *chip*, assula." Prompt. Parv. It is also written *spale*.

Spalt, or **Spelt.** *n. s.* A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals. *Bailey.*

SPAN.† *n. s.* [ꞅpan, ꞅponne, Saxon; *spanna*, Ital. *span*, Dutch. Perhaps originally the *expansion* of the hand. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius deduces it from the Su. Goth. *spanna*, *spenna*, extendere, distendere; and hence Dr. Johnson's notion of *span*, as of the hand *extended*, seems just.]

1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; nine inches.

A foot, the length of it, is a sixth part of the fathom; a *span*, one eighth; a palm, or hand's breadth, one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth, or inch, one seventy-second; and a forefinger's breadth one ninety-sixth. *Holder on Time.*

Will you with counters sum
The vast proportion of his infinite?
And buckle in a waste most fathomless,
With *spans* and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons? *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Sum how brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage,
That the stretching of a *span*
Buckles in his sum of age. *Shakspeare.*

Our lives are but our marches to our graves:
—— Faith, 'tis true, sir:
We are but *spans* and candles' ends. *Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Lieut.*

When I removed the one, although but at the distance of a *span*, the other would stand like Hercules's pillar. *Brown.*

2. Any short duration.

You have scarce time
To steal from spiritual leisure a brief *span*,
To keep your earthly audit. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The virgin's part, the mother and the wife,
So well she acted in this *span* of life. *Waller.*

Then conscience, unrestrain'd by fears, began
To stretch her limits, and extend the *span*. *Dryden.*

Life's but a *span*, I'll every inch enjoy. *Farquhar.*

To **Span.†** *v. a.* [ꞅpannan, Sax. *spanna*, Su. Goth.]

1. To measure by the hand extended.

My right hand hath *spanned* the heavens. *Is.* xlviii. 13.

Oft on the well-known spot I fix my eyes,
And *span* the distance that between us lies. *Tickell.*

2. To measure.

My surveyor is false; the o'er great cardinal
Hath shew'd him gold; my life is *spann'd* already. *Shakspeare.*

Our thoughts — not only bestride all the sea and land, but *span* the sun and firmament at once. *Donne, Devot.* p. 67.

This soul doth *span* the world and hang content
From either pole unto the centre;
Where in each room of the well-furnish'd tent
He lies warm, and without adventure. *Herbert.*

Harry, whose tuneful and well-measur'd song
First taught our English musick how to *span*
Words with just note and accent, not to scan
With Midas' ears, committing short and long. *Milton, Sonnet.*

SPAN. The preterite of *spin*. See SPIN.

Together furiously they ran,
That to the ground came horse and man;
The blood out of their helmets *span*,
So sharp were their encounters. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

SPA'NCEL.* *n. s.* A rope to tie a cow's hinder legs. North. *Grose.*

To SPA'NCEL.* *v. a.* To tie the fore or hinder legs of a horse or cow with a rope. This word is common in the north of England and in Ireland. *Malone.*

SPA'NCOUNTER. } SPA'NFARTHING. } *n. s.* [from *span*, *counter*, and *farthing*.] A play at which money is thrown within a span or mark.

Tell the king, that for his father's sake, Henry V. in whose time boys went to *spancounter* for French crowns, I am content he shall reign. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Boys shall not play
At *spancounter* or blowpoint, but shall pay
Toll to some courtier. *Donne.*

His chief solace is to steal down, and play at *spanfarthing* with the page. *Swift.*

SPAN-LONG.* *adj.* Of the length only of a span.

There, in the stocks of trees, white fays do dwell,
And *span-long* elves that dance about a pool,
With each a little changeling in their arms. *B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.*

SPAN-NEW.* *adj.* [See the etymon under SPICK *and* SPAN.] Quite new.

This tale was aie *span-newe.* *Chaucer, Tr. and Cress.* iii. 1671.

Am I not totally a *span-new* gallant,
Fit for the choicest eyes? *Beaum. and Fl. False One.*

To SPANE.† *v. a.* [Dr. Johnson gives this word without any etymon, or authority. It is, however, very old in our language, and is still common in the north of England. "To *spanyn* or *wanyn children*, ablacto." Prompt. Parv. It is the German *spenen*, from *spun*, uber, ꝩpana, Sax. ubera.] To wean a child.

SPANG.† *n. s.* [*spange*, Germ. *spanghe*, Teut.] A thin piece of gold, or silver, or other shining materials: a spangled ornament.

A vesture — sprinkled here and there
With glittering *spangs* that did like stars appear. *Spenser, F. Q.*

In that day shall the Lord take away the gorgeousness of their apparel, and *spangs*, chains, partlettes, and collets. *Knight, Tr. of Truth*, (1580,) fol. 7.

The colours that shew best by candlelight are white, carnation, and a kind of sea-water green; and oes or *spangs*, as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory. *Bacon.*

SPA'NGLE.† *n. s.* [*spange*, German, a buckle, a locket: whence *oher spangen*, ear-rings.]

1. A small plate or boss of shining metal.

Ear-rings and *spangles.* *Numb.* xxxi. 50. (*Matthewe's Translation.*

2. Any thing sparkling and shining.

As hoary frost with *spangles* doth attire
The mossy branches of an oak half dead. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Thus in a starry night fond children cry
For the rich *spangles* that adorn the sky. *Waller.*

The twinkling *spangles*, the ornaments of the upper world, lose their beauty and magnificence: vulgar spectators see them but as a confused huddle of petty illuminants. *Glanville.*

That now the dew with *spangles* deck'd the ground,
A sweeter spot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*

To SPA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To besprinkle with spangles or shining bodies.

They never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or *spangled* starlight sheen. *Shakspeare.*

What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty,
As those two eyes become that heavenly face. *Shakspeare.*

Unpin that *spangled* breastplate which you wear,
That the eyes of busy fools may be stopt there. *Donne.*

Four faces each
Had, like a double Janus; all their shape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those
Of Argus. *Milton, P. L.*

Then appear'd
Spangling the hemisphere, then first adorn'd
With the bright luminaries, that set and rose. *Milton, P. L.*

He cuts out a silk mantle from the skies,
Where the most sprightly azure pleas'd the eyes;
This he with starry vapours *spangles* all,
Took in their prime, ere they grow, rise, and fall. *Cowley.*

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue etherial sky,
And *spangled* heavens, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim. *Addison, Spect.*

SPA'NIEL.† *n. s.* [*hispaniolus*, Lat. *espagneul*, Fr. from *Hispaniola*, where the best breed of this species of dog was. See Hyde, Not. on Peristol. Itin. Mundi, p. 173.]

1. A dog used for sports in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience.

Divers days I followed his steps till I found him, having newly met with an excellent *spaniel* belonging to his dead companion. *Sidney.*

There are arts to reclaim the wildest men, as there are to make *spaniels* fetch and carry: chide 'em often, and feed 'em seldom. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

2. A low, mean, sneaking fellow.

I am your *spaniel;* and, Demetrius,
The more you beat me I will fawn on you. *Shakspeare.*

SPA'NIEL.* *adj.* Like a spaniel

I mean sweet words,
Low crooked courtesies, and base *spaniel* fawning. *Shakspeare.*

To SPA'NIEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn; to play the spaniel.

To SPA'NIEL.* *v. a.* To follow like a spaniel.

The hearts that *spaniell'd* me at heels, is so happy a conjecture [in place of *pannell'd*] that I think we ought to acquiesce in it. *Tollet, Note on Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

SPA'NISH.* *n. s.* The language of Spain.

The *Spanish* is nought else but mere Latin, take a few Morisco words away, which are easily distinguished by their guttural pronunciation. *Howell, Instruct. For. Trav.* p. 91.

SPA'NISH *Broom. n. s.* [*genista juncea*, Lat.] A plant so called, as being a native of Spain. *Miller.*

SPA'NISH *Fly. n. s.* [*cantharis*, Lat.] A venomous fly that shines like gold, and breeds in the tops of ashes, olives, &c. It is used to raise blisters.

SPA'NISH *Nut. n. s.* [*sisyrinchium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SPA'NKER.† *n. s.*

1. A small coin.

Your cure too costs you but a *spanker.* *Denham.*

2. A person that takes long steps with agility: used in some parts of the north. It is also applied to a stout or tall person.

SPA'NNER.† *n. s.*

1. The lock of a fusee or carabine. *Bailey.*

My prince's court is now full of nothing but buff-coats, *spanners*, and musket-rests. *Howell.*

2. In the following example it seems to be the fusee or carabine itself.

This day, as his majesty sate at dinner, there came a tall man with his *spanner* and scarf; whereby every man in the presence supposed him some officer in the army.
Sir J. Bowring, Trans. of K. Ch. I. Ld. Halifax's Misc. p. 156.

SPAR. *n. s.* Marcasite.

Spar is a mixed body, consisting of crystal incorporated sometimes with *lac lunæ*, and sometimes with other mineral, stony, earthy, or metallick matter. *Woodward.*

Some stones, as *spar* of lead, dissolved in proper menstruums, become salts. *Newton, Opt.*

To SPAR.† *v. a.* [ꞅpappan, Sax. *sperren*, German; formerly written *sper*: "To *speryn* or shut." Prompt. Parv. And so Spenser gives it; though Dr. Johnson has converted his word into *sparre*.] To shut; to close; to bar.

He it *sparred* with a keie. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 3320.
Whan the stede is stolen, *sparre* the stable dur.
Skelton, Poems, p. 54.

And, if he chance come when I am abroad,
Sperre the yate fast for fear of fraud;
Ne for all his worst, nor for his best,
Open the door at his request. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*
The other, which was entered, labour'd fast
To *sperre* the gate. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Calk your windows, *spar* up all your doors.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

SPAR.† *n. s.* [*sparre*, Teut. See *To* SPAR.] A small beam; the bar of a gate.

Wall, and *sparre*, and rafter. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*
He underproppeth it with an olde broken *sparre*.
Bale, Yet a Course, &c. fol. 71. b.

The prince staid not his aunswere to devise,
But opening streight the *sparre* forth to him came,
Full nobly mounted in right warlike wise.
Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 4.

Trees sprout not cross like dry and sapless beams, nor do *spars* and tiles spring with a natural uniformity into a roof.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.

To SPAR.† *v. n.* [perhaps from *sperren*, German, in the sense of to oppose.] To fight with prelusive strokes. This is Dr. Johnson's definition, who merely notices the word without etymology or authority. It is not perhaps an old word in our language. The boxers understand it better, no doubt, as a term among cock-fighters; when a cock is opposed to another, both having their spurs covered, in order to embolden him to fight.

Now ladies shine from phætons afar,
And very soon perhaps may learn to *spar!*
Prol. to the Dramatist.

SPA'RABLE. *n. s.* [ꞅpappan, Saxon, to fasten.] Small nails.

SPA'RADRAP. *n. s.* [In pharmacy.] A cerecloth.

With application of the common *sparadrap* for issues, this ulcer was by a fontonel kept open. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SPA'RAGE.* } SPA'RAGUS. } *n. s.* Asparagus: which see.

An argument that like Jonas's gourd, or *sparagus*, is in season only at some times. *Bp. Taylor against Transubstantiation.*

To SPARE. *v. a.* [ꞅpapian, Saxon; *spaeren*, Dutch; *espargne*, Fr.]

1. To use frugally; not to waste; not to consume.

Thou thy father's thunder didst not *spare*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To have unemployed; to save from any particular use.

All the time he could *spare* from the necessary cares of his weighty charge he bestowed on prayer, and serving of God: he oftentimes spent the night alone in church praying, his head-piece, gorget, and gauntlets lying by him. *Knolles.*
He had no bread to *spare*. *L'Estrange.*

Only the foolish virgins entertained this foolish conceit, that there might be an overplus of grace sufficient to supply their want; but the wise knew not of any that they had to *spare*, but supposed all that they had little enough. *Tillotson.*
Let a pamphlet come in a proper juncture, and every one who can *spare* a shilling shall be a subscriber. *Swift.*

3. To do without; to lose willingly.

I could have better *spar'd* a better man.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

For his mind, I do not care,
That's a toy that I could *spare;*
Let his title be but great,
His clothes rich, and band sit neat. *B. Jonson.*
Sense of pleasure we may well
Spare out of life perhaps, and not repine;
But pain is perfect misery. *Milton, P. L.*
Now she might *spare* the ocean, and oppose
Your conduct to the fiercest of her foes. *Waller.*
The fair blessing we vouchsafe to send;
Nor can we *spare* you long, tho' often we may lend. *Dryden.*

4. To omit; to forbear.

We might have *spar'd* our coming. *Milton, P. L.*
Be pleas'd your politicks to *spare;*
I'm old enough, and can myself take care. *Dryden.*

5. To use tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity; not to afflict; not to destroy; to use with mercy.

Spare us, good Lord. *Common Prayer.*
Who will set the discipline of wisdom over mine heart, that they *spare* me not for my ignorances? *Ecclus.* xxiii. 2.
Doth not each look a flash of lightning feel!
Which *spares* the body's sheath, but melts the steel. *Cleaveland.*
Dim sadness did not *spare*
Celestial visages. *Milton, P. L.*
Less pleasure take brave minds in battles won
Than in restoring such as are undone:
Tygers have courage, and the rugged bear;
But man alone can whom he conquers *spare*. *Waller.*

6. To grant; to allow; to indulge.

Set me in the remotest place,
That Neptune's frozen arms embrace;
Where angry Jove did never *spare*
One breath of kind and temperate air. *Roscommon.*

7. To forbear to inflict or impose.

Spare my remembrance; 'twas a guilty day;
And still the blush hangs here. *Dryden, All for Love.*
O *spare* this great, this good, this aged king,
And *spare* your soul the crime! *Dryden, Span. Friar.*
Spare my sight the pain
Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you. *Dryden.*

To SPARE. *v. n.*

1. To live frugally; to be parsimonious; to be not liberal.

He has wherewithal: in him
Sparing would show a worse sin than ill doctrine. *Shakspeare.*
Those wants, which they rather feared than felt, would well enough be overcome by *sparing* and patience. *Knolles.*
In these relations, although he be more *sparing*, his predecessors were very numerous. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
Our labours late and early every morning,
Midst winter frosts, then clad and fed with *sparing*,
Rise to our toils. *Otway.*
God has not been so *sparing* to men to make them barely two-legged creatures, and left it to Aristotle to make them rational. *Locke.*
When they discover the passionate desire of fame in the ambitious man, they become *sparing* and saving in their commendations; they envy him the satisfaction of an applause.
Addison.
Now a reservoir to keep and *spare*,
The next a fountain spouting through his heir. *Pope.*
No statute in his favour says
How free or frugal I shall pass my days;
I, who at sometimes spend, at others *spare*,
Divided between carelessness and care. *Pope.*

2. To forbear; to be scrupulous.

His soldiers *spared* not to say that they should be unkindly dealt with, if they were defrauded of the spoil. *Knolles.*

To pluck and eat my fill I *spar'd* not. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To use mercy; to forgive; to be tender.

Their king, out of a princely feeling, was *sparing* and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon.*

SPARE.† *adj.* [ꞅpæꞃ, Sax. *parcus.*]

1. Scanty; not abundant; parsimonious; frugal.

He was *spare*, but discreet of speech; better conceiving than delivering; equally stout and kind. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Men ought to beware, that they use not exercise and a *spare* diet both. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Join with thee calm peace and quiet;
Spare fast, that oft with gods doth diet. *Milton, Il Pens.*

The masters of the world were bred up with *spare* diet; and the young gentlemen of Rome felt no want of strength, because they ate but once a day. *Locke.*

2. Superfluous; unwanted.

If that no *spare* cloths he had to give,
His own coat he would cut, and it distribute glad. *Spenser.*

As any of our sick waxed well, he might be removed; for which purpose there were set forth ten *spare* chambers. *Bacon.*

Learning seems more adapted to the female world than to the male, because they have more *spare* time upon their hands, and lead a more sedentary life. *Addison, Spect.*

In my *spare* hours you've had your part;
Ev'n now my servile hand your sovereign will obeys. *Norris.*

3. Lean; wanting flesh; macilent.

O give me your *spare* men, and spare the great ones. *Shakspeare.*

If my name were liable to fear,
I do not know the man I should avoid
So soon as that *spare* Cassius. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

His visage drawn he felt to sharp and *spare*,
His arms clung to his ribs. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Slow. West of England. *Grose.*

SPARE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Parsimony; frugal use; husbandry. Not in use.

Since uncheck'd, they may
They therefore will make still his goods their prey,
Without all *spare* or end. *Chapman.*

Our victuals failed us, though we made good *spare* of them. *Bacon.*

SPA'RELY.* *adv.* [from *spare.*] Sparingly.

Ye vallies low, where the mild whispers use
Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks,
On whose fresh lap the swart star *sparely* looks! *Milton, Lycidas.*

SPA'RENESS.* *n. s.* [from *spare*; Sax. ꞅpæꞃneꞅꞅe.] State of being spare; leanness.

A *spareness* and slenderness of stature. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 478.

SPA'RER. *n. s.* [from *spare.*] One who avoids expence.

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater *sparer* than a saver; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his forts, garrisons, and his feastings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but soak his exchequer. *Wotton.*

SPA'RERIB.† *n. s.* [*spare* and *rib.*] Ribs cut away from the body, and having on them spare or little flesh: as, a *sparerib* of pork.

Brandish no swords but sweards of bacon; trail no spears but *sparribs* of pork! *Brewer, Com. of Lingua,* (ed. 1657,) A. ii. S. 1.

SPARGEFA'CTION.† *n. s.* [*spargo*, Lat.] The act of sprinkling.

The operation was performed by *spargefaction*, in a proper time of the moon. *Swift, Tale of a Tub,* § 4.

SPA'RHAWK.* See SPARROWHAWK.

SPA'RING. *adj.* [from *spare.*]

1. Scarce; little.

Of this there is with you *sparing* memory or none; but we have large knowledge thereof. *Bacon.*

2. Scanty; not plentiful.

If much exercise, then use a plentiful diet; and if *sparing* diet, then little exercise. *Bacon.*

Good air, solitary groves, and *sparing* diet, sufficient to make you fancy yourself one of the fathers of the desert. *Pope.*

3. Parsimonious; not liberal.

Virgil being so very *sparing* of his words, and leaving so much to be imagined by the reader, can never be translated as he ought in any modern tongue. *Dryden.*

Though *sparing* of his grace, to mischief bent,
He seldom does a good with good intent. *Dryden.*

SPA'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *sparing.*]

1. Not abundantly.

Give us leave freely to render what we have in charge;
Or shall we *sparingly* shew you far off
The dauphin's meaning? *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

The borders whereon you plant fruit-trees should be large, and set with fine flowers; but thin and *sparingly*, lest they deceive the trees. *Bacon, Ess.*

2. Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly.

High titles of honour were in the king's minority *sparingly* granted, because dignity then waited on desert. *Hayward.*

Commend but *sparingly* whom thou dost love;
But less condemn whom thou dost not approve. *Denham.*

3. With abstinence.

Christians are obliged to taste even the innocent pleasures of life but *sparingly*. *Atterbury.*

4. Not with great frequency.

The morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, is more *sparingly* used by Virgil. *Dryden.*

Our sacraments, which had been frequented with so much zeal, were approached more *sparingly*. *Atterbury.*

5. Cautiously; tenderly.

Speech of touch towards others should be *sparingly* used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon, Ess.*

SPA'RINGNESS.* *n. s.* [from *sparing.*]

1. Parsimony; want of liberality.

The same folly it will be in us, if, by the *sparingness* of our alms, we make ourselves a lank harvest hereafter. *Wh. Duty of Man,* S. 17. § 11.

2. Caution.

The silence or *sparingness* of turgid elogies is of more consideration. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

This opinion Mr. Hobbes mentions as possible: but he does it with hesitancy, diffidence, and *sparingness*. *Clarke on the Attributes.*

SPARK. *n. s.* [ꞅpeaꞃc, Saxon; *sparke*, Dutch.]

1. A small particle of fire, or kindled matter.

If any marvel how a thing, in itself so weak, could import any great danger, they must consider not so much how small the *spark* is that flieth up, as how apt things about it are to take fire. *Hooker.*

I am about to weep; but thinking that
We are a queen, my drops of tears I'll turn
To *sparks* of fire. *Shakspeare.*

I was not forgetful of the *sparks* which some men's distempers formerly studied to kindle in parliaments. *King Charles.*

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown,
Those seeds of fire that fatal birth disclose:
And first, few scatt'ring *sparks* about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin rose. *Dryden.*

Oh, may some *spark* of your celestial fire
The last, the meanest of your sons inspire. *Pope.*

2. Any thing shining.

We have, here and there, a little clear light, some *sparks* of bright knowledge. *Locke.*

3. Any thing vivid or active.

If any *spark* of life be yet remaining,
Down, down to hell, and say, I sent thee thither. *Shakspeare.*

4. A lively, showy, splendid, gay man. It is commonly used in contempt.

How many huffing *sparks* have we seen, that in the same day have been both the idols and the scorn of the same slaves? *L'Estrange.*

A *spark* like thee, of the mankilling trade
Fell sick. *Dryden.*

As for the disputes of sharpers, we don't read of any provisions made for the honours of such *sparks*. *Collier.*

The finest *sparks* and cleanest beaux
Drip from the shoulders to the toes. *Prior.*
I who have been the poet's *spark* to-day,
Will now become the champion of his play. *Granville.*
Unlucky as Fungoso in the play,
These *sparks* with awkward vanity display
What the fine gentlemen wore yesterday. *Pope.*

5. A lover.

To SPARK.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. Not now in use.

Fair is my love,
When the rose in her cheek appears,
Or in her eyes the fire of love doth *spark*. *Spenser.*
Delight upon her face and sweetness shin'd;
Her eyes do *spark* as stars. *P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl.* vi. 19.

SPA'RKFUL. *adj.* [*spark* and *full*.] Lively; brisk; airy. Not used.

Hitherto will our *sparkful* youth laugh at their great grandfathers' English, who had more care to do well than to speak minion-like. *Camden, Rem.*

SPA'RKISH. *adj.* [from *spark*.]

1. Airy; gay. A low word. It is commonly applied to men rather than women.

Is any thing more *sparkish* and better-humoured than Venus' accosting her son in the deserts of Libya? *Walsh.*

2. Showy; well-dressed; fine.

A daw, to be *sparkish*, trick'd himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. *L'Estrange.*

SPA'RKLE.† *n. s.* [from *spark*.]

1. A spark; a small particle of fire.

He, with repeated strokes
Of clashing flints, their hidden fires provokes;
Short flame succeeds, a bed of wither'd leaves
The dying *sparkles* in their fall receives:
Caught into life, in fiery fumes they rise,
And, fed with stronger food, invade the skies. *Dryden.*

2. Any luminous particle.

To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injure even God himself, who being that light which none can approach unto, hath sent out these lights whereof we are capable, even as so many *sparkles* resembling the bright fountain from which they rise. *Hooker.*

When reason's lamp, which, like the sun in sky,
Throughout man's little world her beams did spread,
Is now become a *sparkle*, which doth lie
Under the ashes, half extinct and dead. *Davies.*
Ah then! thy once lov'd Eloisa see!
It will be then no crime to gaze on me.
See from my cheek the transient roses die,
See the last *sparkle* languish in my eye. *Pope.*

3. Lustre.

I hold my beauty,
Wash but these sorrows from it, of a *sparkle*
As right and rich as hers. *Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgrim.*

To SPA'RKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit sparks.

2. To issue in sparks.

The bold design
Pleas'd highly those infernal states, and joy
Sparkled in all their eyes. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To shine; to glitter.

A hair seen in a microscope loses its former colour, and is in a great measure pellucid, with a mixture of some bright *sparkling* colours, such as appear from the refraction of diamonds. *Locke.*

Politulus is a fine young gentleman, who *sparkles* in all the shining things of dress and equipage. *Watts.*

4. To emit little bubbles, as liquor in a glass.

To SPA'RKLE.* *v. a.* [*spargo*, Lat.] To disperse; to scatter; to throw about.

Cassandra yet there saw I how they hal'd
From Pallas' house, with *spercled* tress undone.
Sackville, Induct. Mir for Mag.

What's become
Of my lieutenant? — Beaten, and 't please your grace,
And all his forces *sparkled*. *Beaum. and Fl. Loy. Subject.*
March close, and sudden like a tempest; all executions
Done without *sparkling* of the body; keep your phalanx
Sure lin'd, and piec'd together. *Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.*

SPA'RKLER.* *n. s.* [from *sparkle*.] One whose eyes sparkle.

What would you say, should you see a *sparkler* shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a dicebox? *Addison, Guard.* No. 120.

SPA'RKLET.* *n. s.* [from *spark*.] A small spark.

Night, spread o'er earth thy sable veil,
Heaven's twinkling *sparklets* to conceal. *Cotton, Ode to Night.*

SPA'RKLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *sparkle*.] Vivacity. Not in use.

Sir John [Suckling] threw his repartees about the table with much *sparkliness*, and gentileness of witt, to the admiration of them all. *Aubrey, Anecd.* ii. 551.

SPA'RKLINGLY. *adv.* [from *sparkling*.] With vivid and twinkling lustre.

Diamonds sometimes would look more *sparklingly* than they were wont, and sometimes far more dull than ordinary. *Boyle.*

SPA'RKLINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *sparkling*.] Vivid and twinkling lustre.

I have observed a manifestly greater clearness and *sparklingness* at some times than at others, though I could not refer it to the superficial clearness or foulness of the stone. *Boyle.*

SPA'RLING.* *n. s.* [*esperlan*, Fr. a smelt. Cotgrave.] A name for the smelt in the north of England, and in Wales.

SPA'RROW.† *n. s.* [*sparwa*, Gothick, ꞅpeaꞃꞃa, ꞅpeaꞃa, Saxon.] A small bird.

Dismay'd not this
Macbeth and Banquo? Yes,
As *sparrows*, eagles; or the hare, the lion. *Shakspeare.*
There is great probability that a thousand *sparrows* will fly away at the sight of a hawk among them. *Watts.*

SPA'RROWGRASS. *n. s.* Corrupted from *asparagus*.

Your infant pease to *sparrowgrass* prefer,
Which to the supper you may best defer. *King.*

SPA'RROWHAWK, or *Sparhawk*.† *n. s.* [ꞅpeaꞃhaꝼoc, Sax.] A small kind of hawk.

He loketh as a *sparhauk* with his eyen.
Chaucer, Non. Pr. Tale.

SPA'RRY. *adj.* [from *spar*.] Consisting of spar.

In which manner spar is usually found herein, and other minerals; or such as are of some observable figure; of which sort are the *sparry* striæ, or icicles called stalactitæ. *Woodward.*

To SPARSE.* *v. a.* [*sparsus*, Latin.] To disperse: Sometimes written *sperse*. Obsolete.

They began to *sparse* pretye rumours in the north.
Remedy for Sedition, (1536,) sign. F. 1.
Making way through *spersed* ayre. *Spenser, F. Q.*
The *sparsed* aire. *Fairfax, Tass.* xiii. 2.

SPA'RSEDLY.* *adv.* [from *sparsed*.] Scatteringly; dispersedly. *Coles.*

There are doubtless many such soils *sparsedly* throughout this nation. *Evelyn, Pomona,* Pref.

SPASM. *n. s.* [*spasme*, Fr. σπάσμα.] Convulsion; violent and involuntary contraction of any part.

All the maladies
Of ghastly *spasm*, or racking torture, qualms
Of heart-sick agony. *Milton, P. L.*
Wounds are subject to pain, inflammation, *spasm*. *Wiseman.*
Carminative things dilute and relax; because wind occasions a *spasm* or convulsion in some part. *Arbuthnot.*

SPASMO'DICK. *adj.* [*spasmodique*, Fr. from *spasm*.] Convulsive.

SPAT. The pret. of *spit*.

He had *spat* on the ground. *St. John,* ix. 6.

Spat. † *n. s.* [perhaps from *spad*, Su. Goth. humor.] The spawn of shell-fish.

A reticulated film found upon sea-shells, and usually supposed to be the remains of the vesicles of the *spat* of some sort of shell-fish. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To **Spa'tiate.** *v. n.* [*spatior*, Latin.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large.*

Wonder causeth astonishment, or an immovable posture of the body, caused by the fixing of the mind upon one cogitation, whereby it doth not *spatiate* and transcur. *Bacon.*

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *spatiate* at large through the whole universe. *Bentley.*

To **SPA'TTER.** *v. a.* [ꞅpat, *spit*, Saxon.]

1. To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive.

The pavement swam in blood, the walls around
Were *spatter'd* o'er with brains. *Addison.*

2. To throw out any thing offensive.

His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend; his backward voice is to *spatter* foul speeches, and to detract. *Shakspeare.*

3. To asperse; to defame.

To **Spa'tter.** *v. n.* To spit; to sputter as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth.

They, fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with gust, instead of fruit
Chew'd bitter ashes, which the offended taste
With *spattering* noise rejected. *Milton, P. L.*

Spa'tterdashes. *n. s.* [*spatter* and *dash.*] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

Spa'ttle.* *n. s.* [ꞅpatl, Saxon.] Spittle. Obsolete.

The *spatle* of their tongues.
Bale on the Rev. P. III. (1550,) B b. 5.

Spa'ttling *Poppy. n. s.* [*papaver spumeum.*] White behen. A plant which is a species of campion. *Miller.*

Spa'tula. *n. s.* [*spatha, spathula*, Lat.] A spattle or slice.

Spatula is an instrument used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plaisters or stirring medicines together. *Quincy.*

In raising up the hairy scalp smooth with my *spatula*, I could discover no fault in the bone. *Wiseman, Surgery.**

SPA'VIN. *n. s.* [*espavent*, Fr. *spavano*, Italian.] This disease in horses is a bony excrescence or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough, not far from the elbow, and is generated of the same matter by which the bones or ligaments are nourished: it is at first like a tender gristle, but by degrees comes to hardness. *Farrier's Dict.*

They've all new legs and lame ones; one would take it,
That never saw them pace before, the *spavin*,
And springhalt reign'd among them. *Shakspeare.*

If it had been a *spavin*, and the ass had petitioned for another farrier, it might have been reasonable. *L'Estrange.*

Spa'vined.* *adj.* [from *spavin.*] Diseased with spavin.

A fifth wondered what a plague I could do at the fair with a blind, *spavined*, galled hack, that was only fit to be cut up for a dog-kennel. *Goldsmith, Vic. of Wakefield*, ch. 14.

Spaw. *n. s.* [from *Spaw* in Germany, a place famous for mineral waters.] A mineral water.

To **SPAWL.** † *v. n.* [ꞅpætlan, to spit, Saxon.] To throw moisture out of the mouth.

He spits, and *spawls*, and turns like sick men from one elbow to another. *Overbury, Charact.* (ed. 1627,) G. 4. b.

What mischief can the dean have done him,
That Traulus calls for vengeance on him?
Why must he sputter, *spawl*, and slaver it,
In vain against the people's favourite. *Swift.*

Spawl. *n. s.* [ꞅpatl, Saxon.] Spittle; moisture ejected from the mouth.

Of spittle she lustration makes;
Then in the spawl her middle finger dips,
Anoints the temples, forehead, and the lips. *Dryden.*

Spa'wling.* *n. s.* [from *spawl.*] Moisture thrown out of the mouth.

His marble floors with drunken *spawlings* shine.
Congreve, Juv.

SPAWN. † *n. s.* [*spene, spenne*, Teut. *spane*, old Eng. "To *spanyn* as fysh." Prompt. Parv. This word is rarely used in the plural. I have given an instance from Fletcher.]

1. The eggs of fish, or of frogs.

Masters of the people,
Your multiplying *spawn* how can he flatter
That's thousand to one good one? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

When the *spawns* on stones do lie.
Fletcher, Faithf. Shepherdess.

God said, let the waters generate
Reptile, with *spawn* abundant, living soul! *Milton, P. L.*

These ponds, in spawning time abounded with frogs, and a great deal of *spawn*. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Any product or offspring. In contempt.

'Twas not the *spawn* of such as these
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd seas,
And quasht the stern Æacides. *Roscommon*

This atheistical humour was the *spawn* of the gross superstitions of the Romish church and court. *Tillotson.*

To **Spawn.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To produce as fishes do eggs.

Some report a sea-maid *spawn'd* him. *Shakspeare.*

2. To generate; to bring forth. In contempt.

What practices such principles as these may *spawn*, when they are laid out to the sun, you may determine. *Swift.*

To **Spawn.** *v. n.*

1. To produce eggs as fish.

The fish having *spawned* before, the fry that goes down hath had about three months growth under ground, when they are brought up again. *Brown, Trav.*

2. To issue; to proceed. In contempt.

It is so ill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that *spawn* from it, that a child should be brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it. *Locke.*

Spa'wner. *n. s.* [from *spawn.*] The female fish.

The barbel, for the preservation of their seed, both the *spawner* and the melter, cover their spawn with sand. *Walton.*

To **Spay.** *v. a.* [*spado*, Latin.] To castrate female animals.

Be dumb you beggars of the rythming trade,
Geld your loose wits, and let your muse be *spay'd*. *Cleaveland.*

The males must be gelt, and the sows *spay'd*; the *spay'd* they esteem as the most profitable, because of the great quantity of fat upon the inwards. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To **SPEAK.** *v. n.* pret. *spake* or *spoke*; part. pass. *spoken*. [ꞅpæcan, Saxon; *spreken*, Teut.]

1. To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words.

Speaking is nothing else than a sensible expression of the notions of the mind, by several discriminations of utterance of voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate significancies. *Holder.*

Hannah *spake* in her heart, only her lips moved, but her voice was not heard. *1 Sam.* i. 13.

2. To harangue; to make a speech.

Many of the nobility made themselves popular by *speaking* in parliament, against those things which were most grateful to his majesty, and which still passed notwithstanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*

Thersites, though the most presumptuous Greek,
Yet durst not for Achilles' armour *speak*. *Dryden.*

3. To talk for or against; to dispute.

A knave should have some countenance at his friend's request. An honest man, sir, is able to *speak* for himself when a knave is not. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The general and his wife are talking of it;
And she *speaks* for you stoutly. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

When he had no power,
He was your enemy; still spake against
Your liberties and charters. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

4. To discourse; to make mention.

Were such things here as we do *speak* about?
Or have we eaten of the insane root,
That takes the reason prisoner? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Lot went out and *spake* unto his sons-in-law. *Gen.* xix. 14.

The fire you *speak* of,
If any flames of it approach my fortunes,
I'll quench it not with water, but with ruin. *B. Jonson.*

The Scripture *speaks* only of those to whom it speaks. *Hammond.*

They could never be lost, but by an universal deluge, which has been *spoken* to already. *Tillotson.*

Lucan *speaks* of a part of Cæsar's army that came to him, from the Leman-lake, in the beginning of the civil war. *Addison.*

Had Luther *spoke* up to this accusation, yet Chrysostom's example would have been his defence. *Atterbury.*

5. To give sound.

Make all your trumpets *speak*, give them all breath,
Those clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakspeare.*

6. *To* Speak *with*. To address; to converse with.

Thou can'st not fear us, Pompey, with thy sails,
We'll *speak with* thee at sea. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

I *spake with* one that came from thence,
That freely render'd me these news for true. *Shakspeare.*

Nicholas was by a herald sent for to come into the great bassa; Solyman disdaining to *speak with* him himself. *Knolles.*

To Speak. *v. a.*

1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce.

Mordecai had *spoken* good. *Esth.* vii. 6.

Consider of it, take advice, and *speak* your minds. *Judges.*

They sat down with him upon the ground, and none *spake* a word. *Job*, ii. 13.

When divers were hardened, and believed not, but *spake* evil of that way before the multitude, he departed. *Acts*, xix. 9.

You, from my youth,
Have known and try'd me, *speak* I more than truth? *Sandys.*

What you keep by you, you may change and mend,
But words once *spoke* can never be recall'd. *Waller.*

Under the tropick is our language *spoke*,
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*

He no where *speaks* it out, or in direct terms calls them substances. *Locke.*

Colours *speak* all languages, but words are understood only by such a people or nation. *Spectator.*

2. To proclaim; to celebrate.

It is my father's musick
To *speak* your deeds, not little of his care
To have them recompensed. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

3. To address; to accost.

If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee, smile upon thee, put thee in hope, *speak* thee fair, and say, What wantest thou? *Ecclus.* xiii. 6.

4. To exhibit; to make known.

Let heaven's wide circuit *speak*
The Maker's high magnificence. *Milton, P. L.*

Spea'kable. *adj.* [from *speak*.]

1. Possible to be spoken.
2. Having the power of speech.

Say,
How cam'st thou *speakable* of mute? *Milton, P. L.*

Spea'ker. *n. s.* [from *speak*.]

1. One that speaks.

These fames grew so general, as the authors were lost in the generality of *speakers*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

In conversation or reading, find out the true sense, idea which the *speaker* or writer affixes to his words. *Watts, Logick.*

Common *speakers* have only one set of ideas, and one set of words to clothe them in; and these are always ready at the mouth. *Swift.*

2. One that speaks in any particular manner.

Horace's phrase is *torret jecur;*
And happy was that curious *speaker*. *Prior.*

3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions.

After my death, I wish no other herald,
No other *speaker* of my living actions,
To keep mine honour from corruption. *Shakspeare.*

4. The prolocutor of the commons.

I have disabled myself like an elected *speaker* of the house. *Dryden.*

Spea'king.* *n. s.* [from *speak*.] Discourse; act of expressing in words.

Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil *speaking*, be put away from you. *Ephes.* iv. 31.

Laying aside all malice, and all guile, and hypocrisies, and envies, and evil *speakings*. *1 Pet.* ii. 1.

Spea'king *Trumpet*. *n. s.* A stentorophonick instrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.

That with one blast through the whole house does bound,
And first taught *speaking-trumpet* how to sound. *Dryden.*

SPEAR.† *n. s.* [*ysper*, Arm. and Welsh; deduced from *bêr*, veru, or *pâr*, lancea; ꞅpeaꞃe, Saxon; *spere*, Teut. *spare*, old Fr. *sparum*, low Lat.]

1. A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance.

Those brandishers of *speares*,
From many cities drawn, are they that are our hinderers. *Chapman.*

The Egyptian, like a hill, himself did rear,
Like some tall tree; upon it seem'd a *spear*. *Cowley.*

Nor wanted in his grasp
What seem'd both shield and *spear*. *Milton, P. L.*

The flying *spear*
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

The rous'd-up lion, resolute and slow,
Advances full on the protended *spear*. *Thomson.*

2. A lance generally with prongs, to kill fish.

The borderers watching, until they be past up into some narrow creek, below them, cast a strong corded net athwart the stream, with which, and their loud shouting, they stop them from retiring, until the ebb have abandoned them to the hunter's mercy, who, by an old custom, share them with such indifferency, as if a woman with child be present, the babe in her womb is gratified with a portion: a point also observed by the *spear* hunters in taking of salmons. *Carew.*

To Spear. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a spear.

To Spear. *v. n.* To shoot or sprout. This is commonly written *spire*.

Let them not lie lest they should *spear*, and the air dry and spoil the shoot. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Spea'rgrass. *n. s.* [*spear* and *grass*.] Long stiff grass.

Tickle our noses with *speargrass* to make them bleed; and then beslubber our garments with it. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Spea'rman.† *n. s.* [*spear* and *man*.] One who uses a lance in fight; one who carries a spear: formerly *spearer*.

A pensioner [is] a gentleman about his prince, alwaie redie with his speare; a *spearer*. *Barret, Alv. in V. Pensioner.*

Rebuke the company of *spearmen*. *Ps.* lxviii. 30.

The *spearman*'s arm by thee, great God, directed,
Sends forth a certain wound. *Prior.*

Spea'rmint. *n. s.* [*mentha Romana*, Lat.] A plant; a species of mint.

Spea'rwort. *n. s.* [*ranunculus flammeus*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

Specht, or *Speight*.* *n. s.* [*specht*, Teut.] A woodpecker. *Sherwood.*

SPE'CIAL. *adj.* [*special*, Fr. *specialis*, Lat.]

1. Noting a sort or species.

A *special* idea is called by the schools a species. *Watts.*

2. Particular; peculiar.

Most commonly with a certain *special* grace of her own, wagging her lips, and grinning instead of smiling. *Sidney.*

The several books of Scripture having had each some several occasion and particular purpose which caused them to be written, the contents thereof are according to the exigence of that *special* end whereunto they are intended. *Hooker.*

Of all men alive
I never yet beheld that *special* face,
Which I could fancy more than any other. *Shakspeare.*

Nought so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some *special* good doth give. *Shakspeare.*

The fourth commandment, in respect of any one definite and *special* day of every week, was not simply and perpetually moral. *White.*

Our Saviour is represented every where in Scripture, as the *special* patron of the poor and the afflicted, and as laying their interest to heart more nearly than those of any other of his members. *Atterbury.*

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose.

O'Neal, upon his marriage with a daughter of Kildare, was made denizen by a *special* act of parliament. *Davies.*

Such things are evident by natural light, which men of a mature age, in the ordinary use of their faculties, with the common help of mutual society, may know and be sufficiently assured of, without the help of any *special* revelation. *Wilkins.*

4. Extraordinary; uncommon.

That which necessity of some *special* time doth cause to be enjoined, bindeth no longer than during that time, but doth afterward become free. *Hooker.*

The other scheme takes *special* care to attribute all the work of conversion to grace. *Hammond.*

Though our charity should be universal, yet as it cannot be actually exercised, but on particular times, so it should be chiefly on *special* opportunities. *Sprat, Serm.*

He bore
A paunch of the same bulk before;
Which still he had a *special* care
To keep well cramm'd with thrifty fare. *Hudibras.*

5. Chief in excellence.

The king hath drawn
The *special* head of all the land together. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

SPE'CIAL.* *n. s.* A particular.

Promises of long life annexed to some *specials* of his service. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 579.

SPECIA'LITY. } *n. s.* [*specialité*, French; from *special.*]
SPE'CIALTY. } Particularity.

On these two general heads all other *specialties* are dependent. *Hooker.*

The packet is not come,
Where that and other *specialties* are bound. *Shakspeare.*

Speciality of rule hath been neglected. *Shakspeare.*

When men were sure, that in case they rested upon a bare contract without *speciality*, the other party might wage his law, they would not rest upon such contracts without reducing the debt into a *speciality* which accorded many suits. *Hale.*

To **SPE'CIALIZE.*** *v. a.* [from *special.*] To particularize; to mention specially.

Our Saviour *specialising* and nominating the places. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr.* (1616,) p. 261.

SPE'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *special.*]

1. Particularly above others.

Specially the day that thou stoodest before the Lord. *Deut.*

A brother beloved, *specially* to me. *Phil.* xvi.

2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.

If there be matter of law that carries any difficulty, the jury may, to deliver themselves from an attaint, find it *specially*. *Hale.*

SPE'CIES. *n. s.* [*species*, Latin.]

1. A sort; a subdivision of a general term.

A special idea is called by the schools a *species*; it is one common nature that agrees to several singular individual beings: so horse is a special idea or *species* as it agrees to Bucephalus, Trot, and Snowball. *Watts.*

2. Class of nature; single order of beings.

He intendeth the care of *species* or common natures, but letteth loose the guard of individuals or single existencies. *Brown.*

The Phenix Pindar is a whole *species* alone. *Cowley.*

For we are animals no less,
Although of different *species*. *Hudibras.*

Thou nam'st a race which must proceed from me,
Yet my whole *species* in myself I see. *Dryden.*

A mind of superior or meaner capacities than human would constitute a different *species*, though united to a human body in the same laws of connexion: and a mind of human capacities would make another *species*, if united to a different body in different laws of connexion. *Bentley, Serm.*

3. Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representation.

An apparent diversity between the *species* visible and audible is, that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth. *Bacon.*

It is a most certain rule, how much any body hath of colour, so much hath it of opacity, and by so much the more unfit it is to transmit the *species*. *Ray on the Creation.*

The *species* of the letters illuminated with blue were nearer to the lens than those illuminated with deep red by about three inches, or three and a quarter; but the *species* of the letters illuminated with indigo and violet appeared so confused and indistinct, that I could not read them. *Newton, Opt.*

4. Representation to the mind.

Wit in the poet, or wit-writing, is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. *Dryden.*

5. Show; visible exhibition. Not in use; and perhaps, in the following quotation, misprinted for *spectacles*.

Shews and *species* serve best with the people. *Bacon.*

6. Circulating money.

As there was in the splendour of the Roman empire a less quantity of current *species* in Europe than there is now, Rome possessed a much greater proportion of the circulating *species* of its time than any European city. *Arbuthnot.*

7. Simples that have place in a compound medicine.

SPECI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*specifique*, French; *species* and
SPECI'FICK. } *facio*, Lat.]

1. That makes a thing of the species of which it is.

That thou to truth the perfect way may'st know,
To thee all her *specifick* forms I'll show. *Denham.*

The understanding, as to the exercise of this power, is subject to the command of the will, though, as to the *specifick* nature of its acts, it is determined by the object. *South.*

By whose direction is the nutriment so regularly distributed into the respective parts, and how are they kept to their *specifick* uniformities? *Glanville.*

These principles I consider not as occult qualities, supposed to result from the *specifick* forms of things, but as genera laws of nature by which the things themselves are formed; their truth appearing to us by phænomena, though their causes be not yet discovered. *Newton, Opt.*

As all things were formed according to their *specifical* platforms, so their truth must be measured from their conformity to them. *Norris.*

Specifick gravity is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or weight which any species of natural bodies have, and by which they are plainly distinguishable from all other bodies of different kinds. *Quincy.*

The *specifick* qualities of plants reside in their native spirit, oil and essential salt: for the water, fixt salt and earth appear to be the same in all plants. *Arbuthnot.*

Specifick difference is that primary attribute which distinguishes each species from one another, while they stand ranked under the same general nature or genus. Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain

fruit, yet this is but a general or generick difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the *specifick* difference of wine therefore is its pressure from the grape; as cyder is pressed from apples, and perry from pears. *Watts.*

2. [In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper. It is usually applied to the *arcana*, or medicines that work by occult qualities. *

The operation of purging medicines have been referred to a hidden propriety, a *specifical* virtue, and the like shifts of ignorance. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

SPECI'FICK.* *n.* *s.* A specifick medicine.

If she would drink a good decoction of sarsa, with the usual *specificks*, she might enjoy a good health. *Wiseman.*

SPECI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *specifick.*] In such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.

His faith must be not only living, but lively too; it must be put into a posture by a particular exercise of those several virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of this duty. *South, Serm.*

Human reason doth not only gradually, but *specifically*, differ from the fantastick reason of brutes, which have no conceit of truth, as an aggregate of divers simple conceits, nor of any other universal. *Grew.*

He must allow that bodies were endowed with the same affections then as ever since; and that, if an axe head be supposed to float upon water which is *specifically* lighter, it had been supernatural. *Bentley.*

To SPECI'FICATE. *v. a.* [from *species* and *facio*, Lat.] To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities.

Man, by the instituted law of his creation, and the common influence of the divine goodness, is enabled to act as a reasonable creature, without any particular, *specificating*, concurrent, new imperate act of the divine special providence. *Hale.*

SPECIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *specifick*; *specification*, French.]

1. Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark.

This *specification* or limitation of the question hinders the disputers from wandering away from the precise point of enquiry. *Watts.*

2. Particular mention.

The constitution here speaks generally without the *specification* of any place. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

To SPE'CIFY. *v. a.* [from *species*; *specifier*, Fr.] To mention; to show by some particular marks of distinction.

As the change of such laws as have been *specified* is necessary, so the evidence that they are such must be great. *Hooker.*

St. Peter doth not *specify* what these waters were. *Burnet.*

He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries, and the uses of their soils, are *specified*. *Pope.*

SPE'CIMEN. *n. s.* [*specimen*, Latin.] A sample; a part of any thing exhibited, that the rest may be known.

Several persons have exhibited *specimens* of this art before multitudes of beholders. *Addison, Spect.*

SPE'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*specieux*, Fr. *speciosus*, Lat.]

1. Showy; pleasing to the view.

Divers sorts are of them, [serpents:] some *specious*, and beautiful to the eye. *Bp. Richardson on Gen.* iii. 1. (1655.)

The rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and *specious* forms,
Religion satisfy'd. *Milton, P. L.*

She next I took to wife,
O that I never had! fond wish too late!
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila,
That *specious* monster, my accomplish'd snare. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Plausible; superficially, not solidly right; striking at first view.

Bad men boast
Their *specious* deeds on earth which glory excites,
Or close ambition varnish'd o'er with zeal. *Milton, P. L.*

Somewhat of *specious* they must have to recommend themselves to princes; for folly will not easily go down in its natural form. *Dryden.*

Temptation is of greater danger, because it is covered with the *specious* names of good nature and good manners. *Rogers.*

This is the only *specious* objection which our Romish adversaries urge against the doctrine of this church in the point of celibacy. *Atterbury.*

SPE'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *specious.*] With fair appearance.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity; especially to that personated devotion under which any kind of impiety is wont to be disguised, and put off more *speciously*. *Hammond.*

SPE'CIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *specious.*] The state or quality of being specious. *Ash.*

SPECK. *n. s.* [ſpecca, Sax.] A small discoloration; a spot.

Every *speck* does not blind a man. *Gov. of the To.*

Then are they happy, when
No *speck* is left of their habitual stains;
But the pure æther of the soul remains. *Dryden, Æn.*

To SPECK. *v. a.* To spot; to stain in drops.

Each flower —
Carnation, purple, azure, or *speck'd* with gold. *Milton, P. L.*

SPE'CKLE. *n. s.* [from *speck.*] Small speck; little spot.

To SPE'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with small spots.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his *speckled* breast,
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joy of his new comen guest. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Speckled vanity
Will sicken soon and die,
And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould. *Milton, Ode.*

Saw'st thou not late a *speckled* serpent rear
His gilded spires to climb on yon fair tree?
Before this happy minute I was he. *Dryden.*

The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and *speckled* snake. *Pope.*

The tortoise here and elephant unite,
Transform'd to combs, the *speckled* and the white. *Pope.*

SPE'CKLEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *speckle.*] State or quality of being speckled. *Ash.*

SPECKT, or SPEIGHT.† *n. s.* A woodpecker. Ainsworth. The true word *specht* had been noticed long before by Sherwood. See SPECHT.

SPE'CTACLE. *n. s.* [*spectacle*, Fr. *spectaculum*, Lat.]

1. A show; a gazing stock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable.

In open place produc'd they me,
To be a publick *spectacle* to all. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

We are made a *spectacle* unto angels, and men. 1 *Cor.* iv. 9.

2. Any thing perceived by the sight.

Forth riding underneath the castle wall,
A dunghill of dead carcases he spy'd,
The dreadful *spectacle* of that sad house of pride. *Spenser, F. Q.*

When pronouncing sentence, seem not glad,
Such *spectacles*, though they are just, are sad. *Denham.*

3. [In the plural.] Glasses to assist the sight.

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With *spectacles* on nose and pouch on side. *Shakspeare.*

We have helps for sight above *spectacles* and glasses. *Bacon.*

Shakspeare was naturally learned: he needed not the *spectacles* of books to read Nature; he looked inwards and found her there. *Dryden on Dram. Poesy.*

The first *spectacle*-maker did not think that he was leading the way to the discovery of new planets. *Grew.*

This is the reason of the decay of sight in old men, and shews why their sight is mended by *spectacles*. *Newton.*

This day, then let us not be told,
That you are sick and I grown old;
Nor think on our approaching ills,
And talk of *spectacles* and pills. *Swift.*

SPE'CTACLED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Furnished with spectacles.

All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights
Are *spectacled* to see him. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

SPECTA'CULAR.* *adj.* [from *spectacle.*] Relating to spectacles or shows.

The *spectacular* sports were concluded. *Dr. Hickes, Serm.* 30. *Jan.* 1681–2, p. 4.

SPECTA'TION. *n. s.* [*spectatio*, Lat.] Regard; respect.

This simple *spectation* of the lungs is differenced from that which concomitates a pleurisy. *Harvey.*

SPECTA'TOR. *n. s.* [*spectateur*, Fr. *spectator*, Lat.] A looker-on; a beholder.

More
Than history can pattern, though devis'd
And play'd, to take *spectators.* *Shakspeare.*

If it proves a good repast to the *spectators*, the dish pays the shot. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

An old gentleman mounting on horseback, got up heavily; but desired the *spectators* that they would count fourscore and eight before they judged him. *Dryden.*

He mourns his former vigour lost so far,
To make him now *spectator* of a war. *Dryden.*

What pleasure hath the owner more than the *spectator?* *Seed.*

SPECTA'TORSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *spectator.*]

1. Act of beholding.

Thou stand'st i' th' state of hanging, or of some death more long in *spectatorship*, and crueller in suffering. *Shakspeare.*

2. Office or quality of a spectator.

Your first rudimental essays in *spectatorship* were made in my shop, where you often practised for hours. *Spectator.*

SPECTA'TRESS.* } SPECTA'TRIX. } *n. s.* [*spectatrix*, Lat. This form in English is given by Cotgrave under the French term *spectatrice.*] A female looker-on, or beholder.

Amid the general wreck see where she stands,
Like Helen, in the night when Troy was sack'd,
Spectatress of the mischief which she made. *Rowe, Fair Penitent.*

Did reason reassume its shatter'd throne,
But as *spectatress* of this last of horrors? *Walpole, Mysterious Mother.*

SPE'CTRE.† *n. s.* [*spectrum*, Lat. *spectre*, Fr. "an image, or figure, seen either truly, or but in conceit; thence a spirit, ghost, vision, apparition, fantasm." Cotgrave.]

1. Apparition; appearance of persons dead.

The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend,
With bold fanatick *spectres* to rejoice. *Dryden.*

The very poetical use of the word for a *spectre* doth imply an exact resemblance to some real being it represents. *Stillingfleet.*

These are nothing but *spectres* the understanding raises to itself to flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*

2. Something made preternaturally visible.

SPE'CTRUM. n. s. [Latin.] An image; a visible form.

This prism had some veins running along within the glass, from the one end to the other, which scattered some of the sun's light irregularly, but had no sensible effect in increasing the length of the coloured *spectrum.* *Newton, Opt.*

SPE'CULAR.† *adj.* [*specularis*, Lat.]

1. Having the qualities of a mirrour or looking-glass.

It were but madness now t' impart
The skill of *specular* stone. *Donne.*

Quicksilver may, by the fire alone, in glass vessels, be turned into a red body; and from this red body may be obtained a mercury, bright and *specular* as before. *Boyle.*

A speculum of metal without glass, made some years since for optical uses, and very well wrought, produced none of those rings; and thence I understood that these rings arise not from the *specular* surface alone, but depend upon the two surfaces of the plate of glass whereof the speculum was made, and upon the thickness of the glass between them. *Newton.*

2. Assisting sight. [Dr. Johnson calls this usage improper; but assigns no reason why. It is an old French meaning; of which he was not aware. *Speculaire*, "clear, transparent; also, *helping the sight.*" Cotgrave.]

The hidden way
Of nature would'st thou know, how first she frames
All things in miniature? thy *specular* orb
Apply to well-dissected kernels; lo!
In each observe the slender threads
Of first-beginning trees. *Philips.*

3. Affording view. See the first sense of SPECULATION.

Look once more, ere we leave this *specular* mount. *Milton, P. R.*

To SPE'CULATE. *v. n.* [*speculer*, Fr. *speculor*, Lat.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.

Consider the quantity, and not *speculate* upon an intrinsecal relation. *Digby on Bodies.*

As news-writers record facts which afford great matter of speculation, their readers *speculate* accordingly, and, by their variety of conjectures, become consummate statesmen. *Addison.*

To SPE'CULATE. *v. a.* To consider attentively; to look through with the mind.

Man was not meant to gape, or look upward, but to have his thoughts sublime; and not only behold, but *speculate* their nature with the eye of the understanding. *Brown.*

SPECULA'TION.† *n. s.* [*speculation*, Fr. from *speculate*: Lat. *specula*, a watch-tower.]

1. Examination by the eye; view.

Here, as from a turret of *speculation*, you may look down upon the vulgar. *Codrington, Marrow of Hist.* (1653.)

Let us descend now therefore from this top
Of *speculation.* *Milton, P. L.*

2. Examiner; spy. This word is found no where else, and probably is here misprinted for *speculator.*

They who have, as who have not, whom their great stars
Throne and set high? servants
Which are to France the spies and *speculations*,
Intelligent of our state. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation.

In all these things being fully persuaded, that what they did, it was obedience to the will of God, and that all men should do the like; there remained after *speculation*, practice whereunto the whole world might be framed. *Hooker.*

Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep,
I turned my thoughts; and with capacious mind
Consider'd all things visible. *Milton, P. L.*

News-writers afford matter of *speculation.* *Addison.*

4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation.

From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and most part of his natural *speculations.* *Temple.*

5. Mental scheme not reduced to practice.

This terrestrial globe, which before was only round in *speculation*, has since been surrounded by the fortune and boldness of many navigators. *Temple.*

This is a consideration not to be neglected, or thought an indifferent matter of mere *speculation.* *Leslie.*

6. Power of sight. Not in use.

Thy bones are marrowless; thy blood is cold;
Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes
Thou star'st with. *Shakspeare.*

SPE'CULATIST.* *n. s.* [from *speculate.*] A speculator. *Speculatist* is perhaps the older word; and though Dr. Johnson has overpassed it in his Dictionary, he was fond of it in his writings.

Let the profoundest *speculatist*, or curious practitioner, turn the edge of his wit which way he will to find some new thing; yet sure it is, the same things have been.
Granger on Eccl. (1621,) p. 24.

The observation of a few retired *speculatists*.
Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 2.

The perplexity which has entangled the *speculatists* of all ages. *Johnson, Review of Jenyns's Free Enquiry.*

It would seem impossible to a solitary *speculatist*, that a human being can want employment.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 124.

Such are the conceits of *speculatists*, who strain their faculties to find in a mine what lies upon the surface.
Johnson, Life of Prior.

SPE'CULATIVE.† *adj.* [*speculatif*, Fr. from *speculate*.]

1. Given to speculation; contemplative.

If all other uses were utterly taken away, yet the mind of man being by nature *speculative*, and delighted with contemplation in itself, they were to be known even for mere knowledge sake. *Hooker.*

It encourages *speculative* persons who have no turn of mind to increase their fortunes. *Addison.*

2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical.

Some take it for a *speculative* platform, that reason and nature would that the best should govern, but no wise to create a right. *Bacon, Holy War.*

These are not *speculative* flights, or imaginary notions, but are plain and undeniable laws, that are founded in the nature of rational beings. *Law.*

3. Belonging to view. Shakspeare's combination means the eyes.

My *speculative* instruments. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Speculative glasses. *Hooke, Hist. R. S.* iv. 30.

4. Prying.

Counsellors should not be too *speculative* into their sovereign's person. *Bacon.*

SPE'CULATIVELY.† *adv.* [from *speculative*.]

1. Contemplatively; with meditation.

These were with Mary to be *speculatively* affected; mean time those Marthas, who were troubled about many things, were not for their provident care in domestick affairs altogether condemned. *Comment. on Chaucer*, (1665,) p. 70.

2. Ideally; notionally: theoretically; not practically.

It is possible that a man may, *speculatively*, prefer the constitution of another country, or an Utopian of his own, before that of the nation where he is born and lives.
Swift, Exam. No. 29.

SPE'CULATIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *speculative*.] The state of being speculative. *Scott.*

SPE'CULATOR. *n. s.* [from *speculate*.]

1. One who forms theories.

He is dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not throughpaced *speculators* in those great theories. *More.*

2. [*Speculateur*, Fr.] An observer; a contemplator.

Although lapidaries and questuary enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals, and natural *speculators*, conceive the stones which bear this name to be a mineral concretion. *Brown.*

3. A spy; a watcher.

All the boats had one *speculator*, to give notice when the fish approached. *Broome on the Odyss.*

SPE'CULATORY.† *adj.* [from *speculate*.]

1. Exercising speculation.

2. Calculated for spying or viewing.

Both these were nothing more than *speculatory* out-posts to the Akeman-street. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 58.

SPE'CULUM.† *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A mirrour; a looking-glass; that in which representations are formed by reflection.

A rough and coloured object may serve for a *speculum*, to reflect the artificial rainbow. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. An instrument in surgery used for dilatation.

SPED. The preterite and part. passive of *speed*.

His horse full of windgalls, *sped* with the spavins, and rayed with the yellows. *Shakspeare.*

Barbarossa, *sped* of that he desired, staid not long at Constantinople, but shaped his course towards Italy. *Knolles.*

With all his harness soon the god was *sped*;
His flying hat, his wings upon his heels. *Dryden.*

SPEECH.† *n. s.* [ſpæc, Sax. from *To speak*.]

1. The power of articulate utterance; the power of expressing thoughts by vocal words.

There is none comparable to the variety of instructive expressions by *speech*, wherewith man alone is endowed, for the communication of his thoughts. *Holder on Speech.*

Though our ideas are first acquired by various sensations and reflections, yet we convey them to each other by the means of certain sounds, or written marks, which we call words; and a great part of our knowledge is both obtained and communicated by these means, which are called *speech*. *Watts.*

2. Language; words considered as expressing thoughts.

In *speech* be eight parts. *Accidence.*

The acts of God to human ears
Cannot without process of *speech* be told. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Particular language as distinct from others.

There is neither *speech* nor language, but their voices are heard among them. *Ps. Comm. Pr.*

4. Any thing spoken.

A plague upon your epileptick visage!
Smile you my *speeches* as I were a fool. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

5. Talk; mention.

The duke did of me demand
What was the *speech* among the Londoners,
Concerning the French journey. *Shakspeare.*

Speech of a man's self ought to be seldom. *Bacon, Ess.*

6. Oration; harangue.

The constant design of these orators, in all their *speeches*, was to drive some one particular point. *Swift.*

7. Declaration of thoughts.

I, with leave of *speech* implor'd, reply'd. *Milton, P. L.*

To SPEECH.* *v. n.* To harangue; to make a speech.

He raved continually of the merlin: he stood upon the bulks in Westminster hall, and *speeched* against him from morning till night. *Account of T. Whigg, Esq.* (1710,) p. 9.

And were you supposed to have the tongues of angels and archangels to *speech* it in your behalf, their words would have no weight! *Pyle, Serm.* ii. 435.

SPE'ECHLESS. *adj.* [from *speech*.]

1. Deprived of the power of speaking; made mute or dumb.

He fell down, foam'd at mouth, and was *speechless*.
Shakspeare.

The great god Pan hath broken his pipes, and Apollo's priests are become *speechless*. *Raleigh.*

A single vision transports them: it finds them in the eagerness and height of their devotion; they are *speechless* for the time that it continues, and prostrate when it departs. *Dryden.*

Speechless with wonder, and half dead with fear. *Addison.*

2. Mute: dumb.

I kneel'd before him;
'Twas very faintly he said rise: dismiss'd me
Thus, with his *speechless* hand. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

From her eyes
I did receive fair *speechless* messages. *Shakspeare.*

He that never hears a word spoken, it is no wonder he remain *speechless*; as any one must do, who from an infant should be bred up among mutes. *Holder on Speech.*

SPE'ECHLESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *speechless*.] State of being speechless.

Immediate preceding signs of death are great unquietness — the memory confused, *speechlessness*, cold sweats.
Bacon, Hist. of Life and Death.

To SPEED.† *v. n.* pret. and part. pass. *sped* and *speeded*. [*spoeden*, Teut. *spuden*, Germ. to hasten; ſpeb, Sax. celerity, haste. Wachter derives the word from the Gr. σπεύδω, (*speudo*,) to hasten; Serenius from the Goth. *spo* sig. the same.]

1. To make haste; to move with celerity.

So well they *sped* that they become at length
Unto the place whereas the Paynim lay,
Devoid of outward sense and native strength,
Covered with charmed cloud from view of day. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Do you think me a swallow, an arrow, or a bullet? Have I, in my poor and cold motion, the expedition of thought? I *speeded* hither with the very extremest inch of possibility. *Shakspeare.*

If prayers
Could alter high decrees, I to that place
Would *speed* before thee, and be louder heard. *Milton, P. L.*

See where Idwall *speeds!* a trusty soldier. *A. Philips.*

2. [ꞅpeꝺian, to grow rich, Saxon.] To have good success.

Timon is shrunk, indeed;
And he, that's once deny'd, will hardly *speed.* *Shakspeare.*

Now if this suit lay in Bianca's pow'r,
How quickly should you *speed.* *Shakspeare.*

When first this tempter cross'd the gulf from hell,
I told you then he should prevail, and *speed*
In his bad errand. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To succeed well or ill.

Make me not sighted like the basilisk:
I've look'd on thousands, who have *sped* the better
By my regard, but kill'd none so. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Macicaus shewed them what an offence it was rashly to depart out of the city, which might be unto them dangerous, although they should *speed* never so well. *Knolles.*

These were violators of the first temple, and those that profaned and abused the second, *sped* no better. *South.*

4. To have any condition good or bad.

Ships heretofore in seas like fishes *sped*,
The mightiest still upon the smallest fed. *Waller.*

To SPEED. *v. a.*

1. To dispatch in haste; to send away quickly.

The tyrant's self, a thing unused, began
To feel his heart relent with meer compassion;
But not dispos'd to ruth or mercy then,
He *sped* him thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*

2. To hasten; to put into quick motion.

She,
Hearing so much, will *speed* her foot again,
Led hither by pure love. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

Satan, tow'rd the coast of earth beneath,
Down from the ecliptick *sped* with hop'd success,
Throws his steep flight in many an aery wheel. *Milton, P. L.*

The priest reply'd no more,
But *sped* his steps along the hoarse resounding shore. *Dryden.*

3. To furnish in haste.

4. To dispatch; to destroy; to kill; to mischief; to ruin.

With a *speeding* thrust his heart he found;
The lukewarm blood came rushing thro' the wound. *Dryden.*

A dire dilemma! either way I'm *sped:*
If foes, they write; if friends, they read me dead. *Pope.*

5. To execute; to dispatch.

Judicial acts are all those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are *sped* in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

6. To assist; to help forward.

Lucina
Reach'd her midwife hands to *speed* the throes. *Dryden.*

Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night
With rising gales, that *sped* their happy flight. *Dryden.*

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And waft a sigh from Indus to the Pole. *Pope.*

7. To make prosperous; to make to succeed.

If any bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God *speed.* 2 *John*, 10.

He was chosen, though he stood low upon the roll, by a very unusual concurrence of providential events, happened to be *sped.* *Fell.*

SPEED.✝ *n. s.* [ꞅpeꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Quickness; celerity.

Earth receives
As tribute, such a sumless journey brought
Of incorporeal *speed*, her warmth and light;
Speed, to describe whose swiftness number fails. *Milton, P. L.*

We observe the horse's patient service at the plough, his *speed* upon the highway, his docibleness, and desire of glory. *More.*

2. Haste; hurry; dispatch.

When they strain to their utmost *speed*, there is still the wonted distance between them and their aims: all their eager pursuits bring them no acquests. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

3. The course or pace of a horse.

He that rides at high *speed*, and with a pistol, kills a sparrow flying. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

4. Success; event of any action or incident.

The prince your son, with mere conceit and fear
Of the queen's *speed*, is gone. *Shakspeare.*

O Lord, I pray thee send me good *speed.* *Gen.* xxiv. 12.

SPE'EDFUL.* *adj.* [*speed* and *full*; Sax. ꞅpeꝺıᵹ, lucky, prosperous.] Serviceable; useful. Not in use.

Alle thingis ben lefful to me, but not alle thingis ben *spedeful.* *Wicliffe*, 1 *Cor.* vi.

SPE'EDILY. *adv.* [from *speedy.*] With haste; quickly.

Post *speedily* to your husband,
Shew him this letter. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Send *speedily* to Bertran; charge him strictly
Not to proceed. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

SPE'EDINESS. *n. s.* [from *speedy.*] The quality of being speedy.

SPE'EDWELL. *n. s.* [*veronica*, Latin.] Fluellin. A plant.

In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its raining millet-seed; but 'twas found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved *speedwell*, or small henbit. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

SPE'EDY.✝ *adj.* [from *speed*; *spudig*, German. The Sax. ꞅpeꝺıᵹ is prosperous.] Quick; swift; nimble; quick of dispatch.

How near's the other army?
— Near, and on *speedy* foot: the main descry
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Back with *speediest* sail
Zophiel, of cherubim the swiftest wing,
Came flying. *Milton, P. L.*

Let it be enough what thou hast done,
When spotted deaths ran arm'd through every street,
With poison'd darts, which not the good could shun,
The *speedy* could outfly, or valiant meet. *Dryden.*

To SPEET.* *v. a.* [*speten*, Teut. to pierce or bore.] To stab.

If he came, [he] bad me not sticke to *speet* hym.
Com. of Gamm. Gurton's Needle, (1551.)

SPEIGHT.✝ *n. s.* A woodpecker. See SPECHT.

SPELK.* *n. s.* [ꞅpelc, Sax. fascia, a kind of splint applied to fractured limbs. See Lye.] A splinter: a small stick to fix on thatch with. A northern word. Ray, and Grose.

SPELL.✝ *n. s.* [ꞅpel, Saxon, a word.]

1. A charm consisting of some words of occult power. Thus *Horace* uses *words:*

Sunt verba *et* voces *quibus hunc lenire dolorem*
Possis.

Start not; her actions shall be holy:
You hear my *spell* is lawful: do not shun her,
Until you see her die again; for then
You kill her double. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, that they stand in awe of charms, *spells*, and conjurations, letters, characters, notes, and dashes. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Thou durst not thus disparage glorious arms,
Had not *spells*
And black enchantments, some magician's art,
Arm'd thee or charm'd thee strong. *Milton, S. A.*

Yourself you so excel,
When you vouchsafe to breathe my thought,
That like a spirit with this *spell*
Of my own teaching, I am caught. *Waller.*

Mild Lucina
Then reach'd her midwife hands to speed the throes,
And spoke the powerful *spells* that babes to birth disclose. *Dryden.*

2. A turn of work; a vicissitude of labour. [from the Sax. ꞅpelian, vices alicujus obire. Lye. A word frequent among seamen, as he adds, denoting their respective turns of labour.]

Their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by *spells*: the residue of the time they wear out at coytes and kayles. *Carew.*

3. [ꞅpel, Sax. historia, narratio.] A tale. Obsolete.

Now — hearken to my *spell*:
Of battaille, and of chevalrie,
Anon I wil you tell. *Chaucer, Rime of Sir Thopas.*

To SPELL.† *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *spelled* or *spelt*. [*spellen*, Teut. *spellen*, Germ. which Wachter derives from *spalten*, to split, to divide.]

1. To write with the proper letters.

In the criticism of *spelling*, the word *satire* ought to be with *i*, and not with *y*; and if this be so, then it is false *spelled* throughout. *Dryden, Juv. Ded.*

2. To read by naming letters singly.

I never yet saw man,
How wise, how noble, young, how rarely featur'd,
But she would *spell* him backward: if fair fac'd,
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister. *Shakspeare.*

3. To read; to discover by characters or marks. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

In this manner to sit *spelling* and observing divine justice upon every accident, and slight disturbance, that may happen humanly to the affairs of men, is but another fragment of his broken revenge. *Milton, Eiconoclast.* § 26.

4. To charm.

I have you fast:
Unchain your spirits now with *spelling* charms,
And try if they can gain your liberty. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

For a time he was much *spelled* with Elianor Talbot, daughter of John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury. *Sir G. Buck, Life of Rich. III.* p. 116.

This gather'd in the planetary hour,
With noxious weeds, and *spell'd* with words of power,
Dire step-dames in the magick bowl infuse. *Dryden.*

5. [ꞅpellian, Sax.] To relate; to teach. This meaning also is overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

Might I that holy legend find,
By fairies *spelt* in mystic rhymes,
To teach enquiring later times,
What open force, or secret guile,
Dash'd into dust the solemn pile. *Warton, Ode* 11.

To SPELL. *v. n.*

1. To form words of letters.

What small knowledge was, in them did dwell;
And he a god, who could but read or *spell*. *Dryden.*

By pasting on the vowels and consonants on the sides of four dice, he has made this a play for his children, whereby his eldest son in coats has played himself into *spelling*. *Locke.*

The Latin, being written of the same character with the mother-tongue, by the assistance of a *spelling*-book, it is legible. *Spectator.*

Another cause, which hath maimed our language, is a foolish opinion that we ought to *spell* exactly as we speak. *Swift.*

2. To read.

If I read aught in heaven,
Or heaven write aught of fate, by what the stars,
Voluminous or single characters,
In their conjunction met, give me to *spell*,
Sorrows and labours, opposition, hate,
Attend thee. *Milton, P. L.*

When gowns, not arms, repell'd
The fierce Epirote, and the African bold,
Whether to settle peace, or to unfold
The drift of hollow states, hard to be *spell'd*. *Milton, Sonnet.*

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
Where I may sit, and rightly *spell*
Of every star that heaven doth shew,
And every herb that sips the dew. *Milton, Il Pens.*

3. To read unskilfully.

As to his understanding, they bring him in void of all notion, a rude unwritten blank, sent into the world only to read and *spell* out a God in the works of creation. *South.*

To SPELT.† *v. n.* [Dr. Johnson gives no derivation, and pronounces the word bad; but why, it is difficult to say. It is evidently the Germ. *spalten*, to divide.] To split; to break.

Feed geese with oats, *spelted* beans, barley meal, or ground malt mixed with beer. *Mortimer.*

SPELT.* *n. s.* [ꞅpelt, Sax. *spelte*, Teut.] A kind of corn.

Lentiles, and millet, and fitches, [in the margin *spelt*.] *Ezek.* iv. 9.

SPE'LTER. *n. s.* A kind of semi-metal.

Metals in fusion do not flame for want of a copious fume, except *spelter*, which fumes copiously, and thereby flames. *Newton.*

SPENCE.* *n. s.* [*despence*, old Fr.] A buttery; a larder; a store-room; a place where any provisions are kept. "*Spence*, cellarium, promptuarium." Prompt. Parv. See also Cotgrave, and Sherwood. This is the old sense of the word, and is still so used in many places. *Spens*, Cornish. In some parts of the north, it is used for a kind of little parlour or inner room of a country-house.

As botel in the *spence*. *Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.*

SPE'NCER.* *n. s.* [from *spence*.] A butler; one who has the care of the spence: *cellarius*, Lat. Obsolete. *Prompt. Parv.*

To SPEND. *v. a.* [ꞅpendan, Saxon; *spendere*, Ital.]

1. To consume; to exhaust; to waste.

Our cannons' malice vainly shall be *spent*
Against the invulnerable clouds. *Shakspeare.*

I will very gladly *spend* and be *spent* for you. 2 *Cor.* xii. 15.

There is oil in the dwelling of the wise, but a foolish man *spendeth* it up. *Prov.* xxi. 20.

We must exasperate
The almighty Victor to *spend* all his rage. *Milton, P. L.*

Money is brought into England by nothing but *spending* here less of foreign commodities than what we carry to market can pay for. *Locke.*

2. To bestow as expence; to expend as cost.

Wherefore do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread? *Isa.* lv. 2.

3. To bestow for any purpose: often with *upon*.

When we can intreat an hour to serve,
Would *spend* it in some words *upon* that business,
If you would grant the time. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Eleutherius, perceiving that he was unwilling to *spend* any more time *upon* the debate, thought not fit to make any mention to him of the proposed opinion. *Boyle.*

4. To effuse.

Coward dogs
Most *spend* their mouths, when what they seem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

5. To squander; to lavish.

The whole of our reflections terminate in this, what course we are to take to pass our time; some to get, and others to *spend* their estates. *Wake.*

6. To pass; to suffer to pass away.

In those pastoral pastimes, a great many days were *spent*, to follow their flying predecessors. *Sidney.*

They *spend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. *Job*, xxi. 13.

He *spends* his life with his wife, and remembereth neither father nor mother. 1 *Esdr.* iv. 21.

Say, for you saw us, ye immortal lights,
How oft unwearied have we *spent* the nights,
Till the Ledæan stars, so fam'd for love,
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*

When he was of riper years, for his farther accomplishment, he *spent* a considerable part of his time in travelling. *Pope.*

7. To waste; to wear out; to exhaust of force.

The waves ascended and descended, till their violence being *spent* by degrees, they settled at last. *Burnet, Theory.*

They bend their bows, they whirl their slings around;
Heaps of *spent* arrows fall, and strew the ground. *Dryden.*

The winds are rais'd, the storm blows high;
Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up
In its full fury, and direct it right,
Till it has *spent* itself on Cato's head. *Addison, Cato.*

8. To fatigue; to harass.

Nothing but only the hope of spoil did relieve them, having scarce clothes to cover their nakedness, and their bodies *spent* with long labour and thirst. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Or come your shipping in our ports to lay,
Spent and disabled in so long a way? *Dryden, Æn.*

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain;
The rest, an heartless number, *spent* with watching,
And harass'd out with duty. *Dryden.*

Some *spent* with toil, some with despair oppress'd,
Leap'd headlong from the heights, the flames consum'd the rest. *Dryden, Æn.*

Thou oft hast seen me,
Wrestling with vice and faction, now thou seest me
Spent, overpower'd, despairing of success. *Addison, Cato.*

To SPEND. *v. n.*

1. To make expence.

Henceforth your tongue must *spend* at lesser rate,
Than in its flames to wrap a nation's fate. *Dryden.*

He *spends* as a person who knows that he must come to a reckoning. *South.*

2. To prove in the use.

Butter *spent* as if it came from the richer soil. *Temple.*

3. To be lost or wasted.

The sound *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open air; but in such concaves it is conserved and contracted. *Bacon.*

On mountains, it may be, many dews fall, that *spend* before they come to the vallies. *Bacon.*

4. To be employed to any use.

There have been cups and an image of Jupiter made of wild vines; for the vines that they use for wine are so often cut, that their sap *spendeth* into the grapes. *Bacon.*

SPE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *spend.*]

1. One who spends.

Let not your recreations be lavish *spenders* of your time; but healthful, short, and apt to refresh you. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. A prodigal; a lavisher.

Bishop Morton told the commissioners, who were to levy the benevolence, if they met with any that were sparing, to tell them that they must needs have, because they laid up; and if they were *spenders*, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

SPE'NDING.* *n. s.* [ſpenꝺunᵹ, Saxon.] Act of consuming, expending, or bestowing for any purpose.

The great mogul's wealth and revenues, treasure, or *spendings*. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* p. 404.

SPE'NDTHRIFT. *n. s.* [*spend* and *thrift.*] A prodigal; a lavisher.

Bitter cold weather starved both the bird and the *spendthrift*. *L'Estrange.*

Some fawning usurer does feed,
With present sums th' unwary *spendthrift*'s need. *Dryden.*

Most men, like *spendthrift* heirs, judge a little in hand better than a great deal to come. *Locke.*

The son, bred in sloth, becomes a *spendthrift*, a profligate, and goes out of the world a beggar. *Swift.*

SPE'RABLE. *adj.* [*sperabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be hoped. Not in use.

We may cast it away, if it be found but a bladder, and discharge it of so much as is vain and not *sperable*. *Bacon.*

SPE'RATE.* *adj.* [*speratus*, Lat.] Hoped to be not irrecoverable.

We have spent much time in distinguishing between the *sperate* and desperate debts of the clergy.
Repr. to Q. Anne, in Ecton's St. of Q. A.'s Bounty, (1721,) p. 108.

To SPERE.* *v. a.* [ſpɼiɼian, Sax.] To ask; to enquire. Still a northern word, and in some parts pronounced *sper*.

SPERM. *n. s.* [*sperme*, Fr. *sperma*, Lat.] Seed; that by which the species is continued.

Some creatures bring forth many young ones at a burthen, and some but one; this may be caused by the quantity of *sperm* required, or by the partitions of the womb which may sever the *sperm*. *Bacon.*

There is required to the preparation of the *sperm* of animals a great apparatus of vessels, many secretions, concoctions, reflections, and circulations. *Ray.*

SPERMACE'TI. n. s. [Lat.] Corruptly pronounced *parmasitty*.

A particular sort of whale affords the oil whence this is made; and that is very improperly called *sperma*, because it is only the oil which comes from the head of which it can be made. It is changed from what it is naturally, the oil itself being very brown and rank. The peculiar property of it is to shoot into flakes, not much unlike the chrystallization of salts; but in this state 'tis yellow, and has a certain rankness, from which it is freed by squeezing it between warm metalline plates: at length it becomes perfectly pure, inodorous, flaky, smooth, white, and in some measure transparent. *Quincy.*

SPERMA'TICAL. } SPERMA'TICK. } *adj.* [*spermatique*, Fr. from *sperm.*]

1. Seminal; consisting of seed.

The primordials of the world are not mechanical, but *spermatical* or vital. *More, Div. Dial.*

Metals and sundry meteors rude shapes have no need of any particular principle of life, or *spermatical* form, distinct from the rest or motion of the particles of the matter. *More.*

2. Belonging to the sperm; containing sperm.

The moisture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the *spermatical* vessels. *Bacon.*

Two different sexes must concur to their generation: there is in both a great apparatus of *spermatick* vessels, wherein the more spiritous part of the blood is by many digestions and circulations exalted into sperm. *Ray on the Creation.*

To SPE'RMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *sperm.*] To yield seed.

Aristotle affirming that women do not *spermatize*, and confer a receptacle rather than essential principles of generation, deductively includes both sexes in mankind. *Brown.*

SPERMATOCE'LE. *n. s.* [σπέρμα and κήλη.] A rupture caused by the contraction of the seminal vessels, and the semen falling into the scrotum. *Bailey.*

SPERMO'LOGIST. *n. s.* [σπερμολόγος.] One who gathers or treats of seeds. *Dict.*

To SPERSE.† *v. a.* [*sparsus*, Lat.] To disperse; to scatter. A word not now in use. See *To* SPARSE.

The wrathful wind,
Which blows cold storms, burst out of Scythian mew
That *spers'd* those clouds. *Spenser.*

To SPET.† *v. a.* [ſpætan, Sax.] To eject from the mouth; to throw out. This is the old form of *spit*.

To *spet* out his poison; to speake the worst that he can. *Barret, Alv.* 1580.

Mysterious dame,
That ne'er art call'd, but when the dragon womb
Of Stygian darkness *spets* her thickest gloom,
And makes one blot of all the air. *Milton, Comus.*

SPET.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Spittle; matter ejected from the mouth.

The speckled toad —
Defies his foe with a fell *spet*. *Lovelace, Lucast. Posth.* p. 42.

To SPEW.† *v. a.* [*speiwan*, Goth. ꞅpıpan, Saxon, *speuwen*, Germ. *spouwen*, Teut.]

1. To vomit; to eject from the stomach.

A swordfish small him from the rest did sunder,
That in his throat him pricking softly under
His wide abyss, him forced forth to *spew*,
That all the sea did roar like heaven's thunder,
And all the waves were stain'd with filthy hue. *Spenser.*

2. To eject; to cast forth.

When earth with slime and mud is cover'd o'er,
Or hollow places *spew* their watery store. *Dryden.*
When yellow sands are sifted from below,
The glitt'ring billows give a golden show;
And when the fouler bottom *spews* the black,
The Stygian dye the tainted waters take. *Dryden.*

3. To eject with loathing.

Keep my statutes, and commit not any of these abominations, that the land *spew* not you out. *Lev.* xviii. 28.

Contentious suits ought to be *spewed* out, as the surfeit of courts. *Bacon, Ess.*

To SPEW. *v. n.* To vomit; to ease the stomach.

He could have haul'd in
The drunkards, and the noises of the inn;
But better 'twas that they should sleep or *spew*,
Than in the scene to offend or him or you. *B. Jonson.*

SPE'WER.* *n. s.* [ꞅpıpeꞃe, Saxon.] One who spews.

SPE'WING.* *n. s.* [ꞅpıpınᵹe, Sax.] Act of vomiting.

Shameful *spewing* shall be upon thy glory. *Hab.* ii. 16.

SPE'WY. *adj.* [from *spew*.] Wet; foggy. A provincial word.

The lower vallies in wet Winters are so *spewy*, that they know not how to feed them. *Mortimer.*

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. a.* [from *sphacelus*, medical Latin.] To affect with a gangrene.

The long retention of matter *sphacelates* the brain. *Sharp.*

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. n.* To mortify; to suffer the gangrene.

The skin, by the great distension, having been rendered very thin, will, if not taken away, *sphacelate*, and the rest degenerate into a cancerous ulcer. *Sharp.*

SPHA'CELUS. *n. s.* [σφάκελος; *sphacele*, Fr.] A gangrene; a mortification.

It is the ground of inflammation, gangrene, *sphacelus*. *Wiseman.*

SPHERE. *n. s.* [*sphere*, Fr. *sphæra*, Lat.]

1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference.

First the sun, a mighty *sphere*, he fram'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Any globe of the mundane system.

What if within the moon's fair shining *sphere*,
What if in every other star unseen,
Of other worlds he happily should hear? *Spenser, F. Q.*
And then mortal ears
Had heard the musick of the *spheres*. *Dryden.*

3. A globe representing the earth or sky.

Two figures on the sides emboss'd appear;
Conon, and what's his name who made the *sphere*,
And shew'd the seasons of the sliding year? *Dryden.*

4. Orb; circuit of motion.

Half unsung, but narrower bound
Within the visible diurnal *sphere*. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Province; compass of knowledge or action; employment. [From the *sphere* of activity ascribed to the power emanating from bodies.]

To be call'd into a huge *sphere*, and not to be seen to move in't. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Of enemies he could not but contract good store, while moving in so high a *sphere*, and with so vigorous a lustre. *King Charles.*

Every man, versed in any particular business, finds fault with these authors, so far as they treat of matters within his *sphere*. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Ye know the *spheres* and various tasks assign'd
By laws eternal to the æthereal kind. *Pope.*
The hermit's pray'r permitted, not approv'd;
Soon in an higher *sphere* Eulogius mov'd. *Harte.*

To SPHERE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in a sphere.

The glorious planet Sol,
In noble eminence enthron'd and *spher'd*
Amidst the rest, whose med'cinable eye
Corrects the ill aspects of planets evil. *Shakspeare.*

2. To form into roundness.

Light from her native east
To journey through the airy gloom began,
Spher'd in a radiant cloud; for yet the sun
Was not. *Milton, P. L.*

SPHE'RICAL. } SPHE'RICK. } *adj.* [*spherique*, Fr. from *sphere*.]

1. Round; orbicular; globular.

What descent of waters could there be in a *spherical* and round body, wherein there is nor high nor low. *Ralegh.*

Though sounds spread round, so that there is an orb or *spherical* area of the sound, yet they go farthest in the forelines from the first local impulsion of the air. *Bacon.*

By discernment of the moisture drawn up in vapours, we must know the reason of the *spherical* figures of the drops. *Glanville.*

A fluid mass necessarily falls into a *spherical* surface. *Keil.*

Where the central nodule was globular, the inner surface of the first crust would be *spherick*; and if the crust was in all parts of the same thickness, that whole crust would be *spherical*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. Planetary; relating to orbs of the planets.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains by *spherical* predominance. *Shakspeare.*

SPHE'RICALLY.† *adv.* [from *spherical*.] In form of a sphere.

Birds build their nests *spherically*. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 14.

SPHE'RICALNESS. } SPHERI'CITY. } *n. s.* [from *sphere*.] Roundness: rotundity; globosity.

Such bodies receive their figure and limits from such lets as hinder them from attaining to that *sphericalness* they aim at. *Digby.*

Water consists of small, smooth, spherical particles: their smoothness makes 'em slip easily upon one another; the *sphericity* keeps 'em from touching one another in more points than one. *Cheyne, Phil. Princ.*

SPHE'RICKS.* *n. s.* The doctrine of the sphere.

SPHE'ROID. *n. s.* [σφαῖρα and εἶδος; *spheroide*, Fr.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere.

They are not solid particles, by the necessity they are under to change their figures into oblong *spheroids*, in the capillary vessels. *Cheyne.*

SPHEROI'DICAL.† } SPHEROI'DAL. } *adj.* [from *spheroid*.] Having the form of a spheroid.

If these corpuscles be *spheroidical*, or oval, their shortest diameters must not be much greater than those of light. *Cheyne.*

If the surface of the earth was covered with water, it would put on a *spheroidal*, or egg-like figure. *Adams on the Globes.*

SPHEROI'DITY.* *n. s.* [from *spheroid*.] Deviation from a sphere. *Mason.*

The orbit of the earth has an eccentricity more than double in proportion to the *spheroidity* of its globe. *Adams.*

SPHE'RULE. *n. s.* [*sphærula*, Lat.] A little globe.

Mercury is a collection of exceeding small, vastly heavy *spherules*. *Cheyne.*

SPHE'RY.* *adj.* [from *sphere*.]

1. Spherical; round.

What wicked and dissembling glass of mine
Made me compare with Hermia's *sphery* eyne? *Shakspeare, M. N. Dream.*

2. Belonging to the spheres.

Mortals, that would follow me,
Love Virtue; she alone is free:
She can teach ye how to clime
Higher than the *sphery* chime. *Milton, Comus.*

Sphi'ncter.* *n. s.* [*sphincter*, Latin.] One of the circular and constrictory muscles of the human body.

Sphinx. *n. s.* [σφίγξ.]

The *sphinx* was a famous monster in Egypt, that remained by conjoined Nilus, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion.
Peacham on Drawing.

Spi'al. *n. s.* [*espial*, Fr.] A spy; a scout; a watcher. Obsolete.

His ears be as *spials*, alarum to crie. *Tusser.*

He privy *spials* plac'd in all his way,
To weet what course he takes, and how he fares. *Spenser.*

For he by faithful *spial* was assured
That Egypt's king was forward on his way. *Fairfax.*

Their trust towards them hath rather been as to good *spials* and good whisperers, than good magistrates and officers. *Bacon.*

SPICE.† *n. s.* [*espices*, Fr.]

1. A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate; an aromatick substance used in sauces.

Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the *spices* on the stream. *Shakspeare.*

Is not manhood, learning, gentleness, and virtue, the *spice* and salt that seasons a man? *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Garlick, the northern *spice*, is in mighty request among the Indians. *Temple.*

High sauces and rich *spices* are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

2. A small quantity, as of spice to the thing seasoned. Dr. Johnson. — *Spice*, in this sense, means a sample, a specimen; and is perhaps no other than the old word *spece*, (Fr. *espece*,) which was used for *sort* or *species*; as, "*speces* of things and progressions," Chaucer, Kn. Tale; and, "every *speece* of storm," B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd. Mr. Tyrwhitt has also given *spice* as a reading of Chaucer, according to this meaning: "How many maneres ben of actions, — how many *spices* there ben of penance." Persones Tale.

Think what they have done,
And then run stark mad; for all
Thy by-gone fooleries were but *spices* of it. *Shakspeare.*

It containeth singular relations, not without some *spice* or sprinkling of all learning. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

So in the wicked there's no vice,
Of which the saints have not a *spice*. *Hudibras.*

To **Spice.†** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To season with spice; to mix with aromatick bodies.

His mother was a votress of my order,
And in the *spiced* Indian air by night
Full often she hath gossip'd by my side. *Shakspeare.*

With a festivall
She'll first receive thee; but will *spice* thy bread
With flowrie poysons. *Chapman.*

These hymns may work on future wits, and so
May great-grand-children of thy praises grow;
And so, though not revive, embalm and *spice*
The world, which else would putrify with vice. *Donne.*

What though some have a fraught
Of cloves and nutmegs, and in cinnamon sail,
If thou hast wherewithal to *spice* a draught,
When griefs prevail? *Herbert.*

2. To render nice; to season with scruples. This figurative sense escaped Dr. Johnson.

Come near my spouse,—
Ye shulden be al patient and meke,
And han a swete *spiced* conscience.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prol.

They dallied out the matter like Chaucer's frier at the first, under pretence of a *spiced* holiness.
Questions of Profitable Concernings, (1594,) p. 15.

You have such a *spic'd* consideration,
Such qualms upon your worship's conscience!
Beaum. and Fl. Chances.

Spi'cer. *n. s.* [from *spice*.] One who deals in spice.

Names have been derived from occupations, as Salter and *Spicer*. *Camden.*

Spi'cery. *n. s.* [*espiceries*, Fr. from *spice*.]

1. The commodity of spices.

Their camels were loaden with *spicery*, and balm and myrrh.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

She in whose body
The western treasure, eastern *spicery*,
Europe and Africk, and the unknown rest,
Were easily found. *Donne.*

2. A repository of spices.

The *spicery*, the cellar, and its furniture, are too well known to be here insisted upon. *Addison on Italy.*

Spick *and* **Span.†** [This expression I should not have expected to have found authorised by a polite writer. *Span-new* is used by Chaucer, and is supposed to come from ſpannan, to stretch, Saxon; *expandere*, Lat. whence *span*. *Span-new* is therefore originally used of cloth newly extended or dressed at the clothiers, and *spick* and *span* is newly extended on the spikes or tenters: it is however a low word. Dr. Johnson. — In Dutch they say *spikspelder-nieuw*; and *spyker* means a warehouse or magazine. *Spil*, or *spel*, means a spindle, *schiet-spoel*, the weaver's shuttle; and *spoelder*, the shuttle-thrower. In Dutch, therefore, *spikspelder-nieuw* means new from the warehouse and the loom. In German they say *span-neu* and *funckel-neu*. *Spange* means any thing shining; as *funckel* means to glitter or sparkle. In Danish, *funckel-nye*. In Swedish, *spitt-spangande-ny*. In English we say *spick and span-new*, *fire-new*, *brand-new*. The two last, *brand* and *fire*, speak for themselves. *Spick and span-new* means *shining new from the warehouse*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purley, i. 527. — Dr. Jamieson considers our expression as perhaps a corruption of the Su. Goth. *sping spaangande ny*; which Ihre derives from *spinga*, a chip or splint, from *spaan*, the same; as the Sax. ſpon also is. This, carrying us to the Scottish *split-new* and the German *splitter-neu*, is intended to explain our phrase, "new as a splinter or chip from the block." A writer in the Gent. Mag. for March 1755, imagines it to be a corruption of the Italian *spiccata da la spanna*, "snatched from the hand, *opus ablatum incude*; or, according to another expression of our own, *fresh from the mint*; in all which the same idea is conveyed by a different metaphor."] Quite new; now first used.

While the honour thou hast got,
Is *spick and span* new, piping hot,
Strike her up bravely. *Butler.*

They would have these reduced to nothing, and then others created *spick and span* new out of nothing. *Burnet.*

I keep no antiquated stuff;
But *spick and span* I have enough. *Swift.*

SPI'CKNEL. *n. s.* [*meum*, Lat.] The herb maldmony or bearwort. *Dict.*

SPI'CY. *adj.* [from *spice.*]

1. Producing spice; abounding with aromaticks.

Off at sea north-east winds blow
Sabæan odour, from the *spicy* shore
Of Araby the blest: with such delay
Well pleas'd they slack their course, and many a league,
Chear'd with the grateful smell old ocean smiles. *Milton, P. L.*

For them the Idumæan balm did sweat,
And in hot Ceilon *spicy* forests grew. *Dryden.*

2. Aromatick: having the qualities of spice.

The regimen in this disease ought to be of *spicy* and cephalick vegetables, to dispel the viscosity. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Under southern skies exalt their sails,
Led by new stars, and borne by *spicy* gales! *Pope.*

SPICO'SITY. *n. s.* [*spica*, Lat.] The quality of being spiked like ears of corn; fulness of ears. *Dict.*

To SPI'CULATE.* *v. a.* [*spiculo*, Latin.] To make sharp at the point.

Plant thy thick row of thorns, and, to defend
Their infant shoots, beneath, on oaken stakes,
Extend a rail of elm, securely arm'd
With *spiculated* paling, in such sort
As, round some citadel, the engineer
Directs his sharp stoccade. *Mason, Eng. Gard.* B. 2.

SPI'DER.† *n. s.* [Skinner thinks this word softened from *spinder*, or *spinner*, from *spin:* Junius, with his usual felicity, dreams that it comes from σπίζειν, to extend; for the spider extends his web. Perhaps it comes from *spieden*, Dutch, *speyden*, Danish, to spy, to lie upon the catch. Dop, ꝺopa, Saxon, is a *beetle*, or properly an *humble bee*, or *stingless bee*. May not *spider* be *spy dor*, the insect that watches the *dor?* Dr. Johnson. — Ingeniosissima et autore acutissimo digna est origo, quam adducit Johnson ab Angl. *spy*, (Sueth. *speja*, insidiosè speculari,) et Sax. ꝺop, musca quædam. Ast ut ab ipso recedam, et cum Skinnero, rescisso *n*, à *spinna* (spinner) emanatam vocem statuam, suadet analogia linguarum affinium. Serenius.] The animal that spins a web for flies.

More direful hap betide that hated wretch,
Than I can wish to adders, *spiders*, toads. *Shakspeare.*

The *spider*'s web to watch we'll stand,
And when it takes the bee,
We'll help out of the tyrant's hand
The innocent to free. *Drayton.*

Insidious, restless, watchful *spider*,
Fear no officious damsel's broom;
Extend thy artful fabrick wider,
And spread thy banners round my room:
While I thy curious fabrick stare at,
And think on hapless poet's fate,
Like thee confin'd to noisome garret,
And rudely banish'd rooms of state. *Dr. Littleton.*

The *spider*'s touch how exquisitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*

SPI'DERCATCHER. *n. s.* [from *spider* and *catcher*; *picus murarius*, Lat.] A bird.

SPI'DERLIKE.* *adj.* [*spider* and *like.*] Resembling a spider in shape or quality.

Spider-like,
Out of his self-drawing web, he gives us note.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

I can bend my body no farther than it is bent by nature. For this reason, when ladies drop a fan or glove, I am not the first to take them up; and often restrain my inclination to perform those little services, rather than expose my *spider-like* shape. *Hay, Ess. on Deformity*, p. 18.

SPI'DERWORT. *n. s.* [*phalangium*, Lat.] A plant with a lilyflower, composed of six petals. *Miller.*

SPI'GNEL. *n. s.* [*meum*, Latin.] A plant. See SPICKNEL.

SPI'GOT. *n. s.* [*spijcker*, Dutch.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the *spigot* wield.
Shakspeare.

Take out the *spigot*, and clap the point in your mouth.
Swift.

SPIKE.† *n. s.* [*spica*, Lat.]

1. An ear of corn.

Drawn up in ranks and files, the bearded *spikes*
Guard it from birds as with a stand of pikes. *Denham.*

Suffering not the yellow beards to rear,
He tramples down the *spikes*, and intercepts the year. *Dryden.*

The gleaners,
Spike after *spike*, their sparing harvest pick. *Thomson.*

2. A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron sharpened: so called from its similitude to an ear of corn. [*spik*, Su. Goth.]

For the body of the ships, no nation equals England for the oaken timber; and we need not borrow of any other iron for *spikes*, or nails to fasten them. *Bacon.*

The head of your medal would be seen to more advantage, if it were placed on a *spike* of the tower. *Dryden.*

He wears on his head the *corona radiata*, another type of his divinity: the *spikes* that shoot out represent the rays of the sun. *Addison.*

SPIKE. *n. s.* A smaller species of lavender.

The oil of *spike* is much used by our artificers in their varnishes; but it is generally adulterated. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

To SPIKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with long nails.

Lay long planks upon them, pinned or *spiked* down to the pieces of oak on which they lie. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

Lay long planks upon them, *spiking* or pinning them down fast. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. To set with spikes.

A youth, leaping over the *spiked* pales, was suddenly frighted down, and in his falling he was catched by those spikes.
Wiseman.

3. To make sharp at the end.

SPI'KED.* *adj.* [from *spike.*] Having ears, or those parts which contain seeds.

The clover white,
That in a *spiked* ball collects its sweets.
Mason, Eng. Gard. B. 2.

SPI'KENARD. *n. s.* [*spica nardi*, Lat.] A plant, and the oil or balsam produced from the plant.

It grows plentifully in Java. It has been known to the medical writers of all ages. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

A woman having an alabaster box of ointment of *spikenard*, brake and poured it on his head. *St. Mark*, xiv. 3.

He cast into the pile bundles of myrrh, and sheaves of *spikenard*, enriching it with every spicy shrub. *Spectator.*

SPI'KY.* *adj.* [from *spike.*] Having a sharp point.

The tapering pyramid, the Egyptian's pride,
And wonder of the world; whose *spiky* top
Has wounded the thick cloud. *R. Blair, The Grave.*

Leicestrian fleeces, which the sinewy arm
Combs through the *spiky* steel in lengthen'd flakes.
Dyer, Fleece.

SPILL. *n. s.* [*spijlen*, Dutch.]

1. A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron.

The oysters, besides gathering by hand, have a peculiar dredge, which is a thick strong net, fastened to three *spills* of iron, and drawn at the boat's stern. *Carew.*

Have near the bunghole a little venthole, stopped with a *spill.* *Mortimer.*

2. A small quantity of money. I know not whence derived.

The bishops, who consecrated this ground, were wont to have a *spill* or sportule from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe.*

To SPILL. *v. a.* [ʃpillan, Sax. *spillen*, Dutch; *spilla*, Icelandick.]

1. To shed; to lose by shedding.

Be satisfied, dear God, with our true blood,
Which, as thou know'st, unjustly must be *spilt.* *Shakspeare.*
Friend or brother,
He forfeits his own blood that *spills* another.
Shakspeare, Timon.
Themselves exact their cruelty,
And I constrained am this blood to *spill.* *Daniel, Civ. War.*
They having *spill'd* much blood, and done much waste,
Subduing nations; and achiev'd thereby
Fame in the world, high titles, and rich prey,
Shall change their course to pleasure, ease, and sloth.
Milton, P. L.
Medea must not draw her murth'ring knife,
And *spill* her children's blood upon the stage. *Roscommon.*
Orbellan did disgrace
With treacherous deeds our mighty mother's race;
And to revenge his blood, so justly *spilt*,
What is it less than to partake his guilt? *Dryden.*
Nor the Centaur's tale
Be here repeated; how, with lust and wine
Inflam'd, they fought and *spilt* their drunken souls
At feasting hour. *Philips.*

2. To destroy; to mischief.

Thus is our thought with pain of thistle tilled,
Thus be our noblest parts dried up with sorrow;
Thus is our mind with too much minding *spilled.* *Sidney.*
Why are you so fierce and cruel?
Is it because your eyes have power to kill?
Then know that mercy is the Mighty's jewel,
And greater glory think to save than *spill.* *Spenser.*
Thou all-shaking thunder,
Crack nature's mould, all germins *spill* at once
That make ingrateful man. *Shakspear, K. Lear.*
Be not angry with these fires;
For then their threats will kill me:
Nor look too kind on my desires;
For then my hopes will *spill* me. *B. Jonson.*
All bodies are with other bodies fill'd;
But she receives both heav'n and earth together:
Nor are their forms by rash encounters *spill'd;*
For there they stand, and neither toucheth either. *Davies.*

3 To throw away.

This sight shall damp the raging ruffian's breast,
The poison *spill*, and half-drawn sword arrest. *Tickell.*

To SPILL. *v. n.*

1. To waste; to be lavish.

Thy father bids thee spare, and chides for *spilling.* *Sidney.*

2. To be shed; to be lost by being shed.

He was so topfull of himself, that he let it *spill* on all the company: he spoke well indeed, but he spoke too long. *Watts.*

SPI'LLER. *n. s.* [I know not whence derived.] A kind of fishing line.

In harbour they are taken by *spillers* made of a cord, to which divers shorter are tied at a little distance, and to each of these a hook is fastened with a bait: this *spiller* they sink in the sea where those fishes have their accustomed haunt. *Carew.*

SPILT.* *part. adj.* [perhaps intended for *spelt*, i. e. divided. See *To* SPELT.] Variegated.

Though all the pillours of the one were guilt,
And all the other's pavement were with yvory *spilt.*
Spenser, F. Q. iv. x. 5.

SPILTH. *n. s.* [from *spill.*] Any thing poured out or wasted.

Our vaults have wept with drunken *spilth* of wine. *Shakspeare.*

To SPIN.† *v. a.* preter. *spun* or *span*; part. *spun.* [*spinnan*, Goth. ʃpinnan, Sax. *spinnen*, Germ. and Dutch; *spinia*, Icel. from *spenna*, to extend, to draw out. Serenius.]

1. To draw out into threads.

The women *spun* goats' hair. *Ex.* xxxv. 26.

2. To form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter.

You would be another Penelope; yet all the yarn she *spun*, in Ulysses's absence, did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakspeare.*

The fates but only *spin* the coarser clue;
The finest of the wool is left for you. *Dryden.*

3. To protract; to draw out.

By one delay after another they *spin* out their whole lives, till there's no more future left before 'em. *L'Estrange.*
Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time?
No, let us draw her term of freedom out
In its full length, and *spin* it to the last. *Addison, Cato.*

4. To form by degrees; to draw out tediously.

I passed lightly over many particulars, on which learned and witty men might *spin* out large volumes. *Digby.*
If his cure lies among the lawyers let nothing be said against intangling property, *spinning* out causes, and squeezing clients. *Collier.*
Men of large thoughts and quick apprehensions are not to expect any thing here, but what, being *spun* out of my own coarse thoughts, is fitted to men of my own size. *Locke.*
The lines are weak, another's pleas'd to say;
Lord Fanny *spins* a thousand such a day. *Pope.*

5. To put into a turning motion, as a boy's top.

To SPIN. *v. n.*

1. To exercise the art of spinning, or drawing threads.

We can fling our legs and arms upwards and downwards, backwards, forwards, and round, as they that *spin.* *More.*
Ten thousand stalks their various blossoms spread;
Peaceful and lowly in their native soil,
They neither know to *spin*, nor care to toil. *Prior.*
For this Alcides learn'd to *spin;*
His club laid down, and lion's skin. *Prior.*

2. [*Spingare*, Italian.] To stream out in a thread or small current.

Together furiously they ran,
That to the ground came horse and man;
The blood out of their helmets *span*,
So sharp were their encounters. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

3. To move round as a spindle.

Whether the sun, predominant in heaven,
Rise on the earth, or earth rise on the sun,
He from the east his flaming road begin,
Or she from west her silent course advance
With inoffensive pace, that *spinning* sleeps
On her soft axle, while she paces even
And bears thee soft with the smooth air along,
Solicit not thy thoughts. *Milton. P. L.*
As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore;
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly *spins* about,
The grain deep piercing till it scoops it out. *Pope.*

SPI'NACH. } SPI'NAGE. } *n. s.* [*spinachia*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath an apetalous flower, consisting of many stamina included in the flower-cup, which are produced in spikes upon the male plants which are barren; but the embryoes are produced from the wings of the leaves on the female plants, which afterward become roundish or angular seeds, which, in some sorts, have thorns adhering to them. *Miller.*

Spinage is an excellent herb crude, or boiled. *Mortimer.*

SPI'NAL. *adj.* [*spina*, Lat.] Belonging to the back bone.

All *spinal*, or such as have no ribs, but only a back bone, are somewhat analogous thereto. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Those solids are entirely nervous, and proceed from the brain and spinal marrow, which by their bulk appear sufficient to furnish all the stamina or threads of the solid parts. *Arbuthnot.*

Descending careless from his couch, the fall
Lux'd his joint neck and *spinal* marrow bruis'd. *Philips.*

SPI'NDLE. *n. s.* [ꞅpınbl, ꞅpınbel, Saxon.]

1. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated.

Bodies fibrous by moisture incorporate with other thread, especially if there be a little wreathing; as appeareth by the twisting of thread, and twirling about of *spindles.* *Bacon.*

Sing to those that hold the vital sheers,
And turn the adamantine *spindle* round
On which the fate of gods and men is wound.
Milton, Arcades.

Upon a true repentance, God is not so fatally tied to the *spindle* of absolute reprobation as not to keep his promise, and seal merciful pardons. *Jasper Maine.*

So Pallas from the dusty field withdrew,
And when imperial Jove appear'd in view,
Resum'd her female arts, the *spindle* and the clew;
Forgot the sceptre she so well had sway'd,
And with that mildness, she had rul'd, obey'd. *Stepney.*

Do you take me for a Roman matron,
Bred tamely to the *spindle* and the loom? *A. Philips.*

2. A long slender stalk.

The *spindles* must be tied up, and, as they grow in height, rods set by them, lest by their bending they should break. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing slender. In contempt.

Repose yourself, if those *spindle* legs of yours will carry you to the next chair. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

The marriage of one of our heiresses with an eminent courtier gave us *spindle* shanks and cramps. *Tatler.*

To SPI'NDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into a long small stalk.

Another ill accident in drought is the *spindling* of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; insomuch as the word calamity was first derived from calamus, when the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Bacon.*

When the flowers begin to *spindle*, all but one or two of the biggest, at each root, should be nipped off. *Mortimer.*

SPI'NDLELEGGED.† } *adj.* [*spindle* and *shank.*] Having
SPI'NDLESHANKED. } small legs.

Many great families are insensibly fallen off from the athletick constitution of their progenitors, and are dwindled away into a pale, sickly, *spindle-legged* generation of valetudinarians. *Tatler*, No. 148.

Her lawyer is a little rivelled, *spindleshanked* gentleman. *Addison.*

SPI'NDLETREE.† *n. s.* [*evonymus*, Lat.] Prickwood. A plant.

There is a shrub called the *spindle-tree*, commonly growing in our hedges, which bears a very hard wood. *Evelyn.*

SPINE. *n. s.* [*spina*, Lat.] The back bone.

The rapier entered his right side, reaching within a finger's breadth of the *spine.* *Wiseman, Surgery.*

There are who think the marrow of a man,
Which in the *spine*, while he was living ran;
When dead, the pith corrupted, will become
A snake, and hiss within the hollow tomb. *Dryden.*

SPINE.* *n. s.* [*espine*, Fr. *spina*, Lat.] A thorn.

Roses, their sharp *spines* being gone.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

SPI'NEL. *n. s.* A sort of mineral.

Spinel ruby is of a bright rosy red; it is softer than the rock or balass ruby. *Woodward.*

SPINE'T. *n. s.* [*espinette*, Fr.] A small harpsichord: an instrument with keys.

When miss delights in her *spinnet*,
A fiddler may his fortune get. *Swift.*

SPI'NET.* *n. s.* [*spinetum*, Lat.] A small wood; a place where briars and bushes grow. In this sense *spiney* is still used in some of our midland counties.

The invention was to have a satyr lodged in a little *spinet*,—who advanced his head above the top of the wood, &c.
B. Jonson, Entert. at Althrope.

SPINI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*spina* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing thorns.

SPINK. *n. s.* A finch; a bird.

Want sharpens poesy, and grief adorns;
The *spink* chaunts sweetest in a hedge of thorns. *Harte.*

SPI'NNER.† *n. s.* [from *spin.*]

1. One skilled in spinning.

A practised *spinner* shall spin a pound of wool worth two shillings for sixpence. *Graunt.*

2. A garden spider with long jointed legs.

Weaving spiders come not here:
Hence you long-legg'd *spinners*, hence *Shakspeare.*

3. The common spider that spins webs for flies.

Spynners ben tokens of divynation, and of knowing what wether shal fal. *Transl. of Bartholom. de Prop. Rer.* fol. 314.

Where the bee gathereth honey, even there the *spinner* gathereth venome. *Latimer, in Fox's Acts and Mon.*

SPI'NNING *Wheel. n. s.* [from *spin.*] The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn.

My *spinning wheel* and rake,
Let Susan keep for her dear sister's sake. *Gay.*

SPI'NNY.† *adj.* I suppose *small, slender.* A barbarous word. Dr. Johnson. — It is an old, however barbarous, word, which Dr. Johnson might have shewn by the following example.

The Italians proportion it [beauty,] big and plum; the Spaniards, *spynie* and lanke; and amongst us, one would have her white, another brown.
Florio, Tr. of Montaigne, (1613,) p. 269.

They plow it early in the ear, and then there will come some *spinny* grass that will keep it from scalding. *Mortimer.*

SPINO'SITY.† *n. s.* [*spinosus*, Latin.] Crabbedness; thorny or briary perplexity.

The *spinosity* of harsh and dry opinions.
More, Myst. of Godliness, p. 276.

Philosophy consisted of nought but dry *spinosities*, lean notions, and endless altercations about things of nothing. *Glanville.*

SPI'NOUS.† *adj.* [*spinosus*, Latin.] Thorny; full of thorns.

Our senses are pricked and wounded with this *spinous* or thorny matter. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. I. (1648,) p. 72.

SPI'NSTER. *n. s.* [from *spin.*]

1. A woman that spins.

The *spinsters* and the knitters in the sun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do use to chant it. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

One Michael Cassio,
That never set a squadron in the field,
Nor the division of a battle knows
More than a *spinster.* *Shakspeare, Othello.*

2. [In law.] The general term for a girl or maiden woman.

If a gentlewoman be termed *spinster*, she may abate the writ. *Sir E. Coke.*

I desire that a yearly annuity of twenty pounds shall be paid to Rebecca Dingley of the city of Dublin, *spinster*, during her life. *Swift.*

SPI'NSTRY.† *n. s.* [from *spinster.*] The work of spinning.

What new decency can then be added to this by your *spinstry*? *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2. ch. 2.

SPI'NY.† *adj.* [*spina*, Lat.] Thorny; briary; perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

The first attempts are always imperfect; much more in so difficult and *spiny* an affair as so nice a subject. *Digby.*

The *spiny* desarts of scholastick philosophy. *Warburton on Prod.* p. 61.

SPI'RACLE. *n. s.* [*spiraculum*, Latin.] A breathing hole; a vent; a small aperture.

Most of these *spiracles* perpetually send forth fire, more or less. *Woodward.*

SPI'RAL. *adj.* [*spiral*, Fr. from *spira*, Lat.] Curve; winding; circularly involved, like a screw.

The process of the fibres in the ventricles, running in *spiral* lines from the tip to the base of the heart, shews that the systole of the heart is a muscular constriction, as a purse is shut by drawing the strings contrary ways. *Ray.*

Why earth or sun diurnal stages keep?
In *spiral* tracts why through the zodiack creep? *Blackmore.*

The intestinal tube affects a straight, instead of a *spiral* cylinder. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SPI'RALLY. *adv.* [from *spiral.*] In a spiral form.

The sides are composed of two orders of fibres running circularly or *spirally* from base to tip. *Ray on the Creation.*

SPIRA'TION.† *n. s.* [*spiratio*, Lat.] Breathing.

To other substances, void of corporeal bulk and concretion, the name of spirit is assigned to imply the manner of their origin, because God did, by a kind of *spiration*, produce them. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 34.

SPIRE.† *n. s.* [*spire*, old Fr. *spira*, Ital. and Lat.]

1. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted, every wreath being in a different plane; a curl; a twist; a wreath.

His head
Crested aloft, and carbuncle his eyes;
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect
Amidst his circling *spires*, that on the grass
Floated redundant. *Milton, P. L.*

A dragon's fiery form belied the god,
Sublime on radiant *spires* he rode. *Dryden.*

Air seems to consist of *spires* contorted into small spheres, through the interstices of which the particles of light may freely pass; it is light, the solid substance of the *spires* being very small in proportion to the spaces they take up. *Cheyne.*

2. Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid, so called perhaps because a line drawn round and round in less and less circles, would be a spire; a steeple.

With glistering *spires* and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton, P. L.*

He cannot make one *spire* of grass more or less than he hath made. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

These pointed *spires* that wound the ambient sky,
Inglorious change! shall in destruction lie. *Prior.*

3. The top or uppermost point.

'Twere no less than a traducement,
To hide your doings, and to silence that,
Which, to the *spire* and top of praises vouch'd,
Wou'd seem but modest. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

To SPIRE.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shoot up pyramidically.

The sithe sheers up the *spiring* grass. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 16.

It is not so apt to *spire* up as the other sorts, being more inclined to branch into arms. *Mortimer.*

The *spiring* turrets glitter through the skies. *Shenstone, Judg. of Hercules.*

2. [*spiro*, Lat.] To breathe. Not in use.

To SPIRE.* *v. a.* To shoot forth. Not in use.

In gentle ladie's breste, and bounteous race
Of woman-kind, it fayrest flowre doth *spyre*,
And beareth fruit of honour and all chast desyre. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. v. 52.

SPI'RED.* *adj.* [from *spire.*] Having a steeple or spire.

Or pinnacled, or *spired.* *Mason.*

SPI'RIT.† *n. s.* [*spiritus*, Lat.]

1. Breath; wind.

All purges have in them a raw *spirit* or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach. *Bacon.*

All bodies have *spirits* and pneumatical parts within them; but the main difference between animate and inanimate are, that the *spirits* of things animate are all continued within themselves, and branched in veins as blood is; and the *spirits* have also certain seats where the principal do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort; but the *spirits* in things inanimate are shut in and cut off by the tangible parts, as air in snow. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The balmy *spirit* of the western breeze. *Anon.*

2. [*Esprit*, Fr.] An immaterial substance; an intellectual being.

Spirit is a substance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving do subsist. *Locke.*

She is a *spirit*; yet not like air, or wind;
Nor like the spirits about the heart, or brain;
Nor like those spirits which alchymists do find,
When they in every thing seek gold in vain;
For she all natures under heav'n doth pass,
Being like those *spirits* which God's bright face do see,
Or like himself whose image once she was,
Though now, alas! she scarce his shadow be;
For of all forms she holds the first degree,
That are to gross material bodies knit;
Yet she herself is bodyless and free;
And though confin'd is almost infinite. *Davies.*

I shall depend upon your constant friendship; like the trust we have in benevolent *spirits*, who, though we never see or hear them, we think are constantly praying for us. *Pope.*

If we seclude space, there will remain in the world but matter and mind, or body and *spirit*. *Watts, Logick.*

You are all of you pure *spirits*. I don't mean that you have not bodies that want meat and drink, and sleep and cloathing; but that all that deserves to be called you, is nothing else but *spirit*. *Law.*

3. The soul of man.

The *spirit* shall return unto God that gave it. *Eccl.* xii. 7.

Look, who comes here! a grave unto a soul,
Holding th' eternal *spirit* 'gainst her will
In the vile prison of afflicted breath. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Every thing that you call yours, besides this *spirit*, is but like your cloathing: sometimes that is only to be used for a while, and then to end, and die, and wear away. *Law.*

4. An apparition.

They were terrified, and supposed that they had seen a *spirit*. *St. Luke*, xxiv. 37.

Perhaps you might see the image, and not the glass; the former appearing like a *spirit* in the air. *Bacon.*

Whilst young, preserve his tender mind from all impressions of *spirits* and goblins in the dark. *Locke.*

5. Temper; habitual disposition of mind.

He sets
Upon their tongues a various *spirit*, to rase
Quite out their native language. *Milton, P. L.*

That peculiar law of christianity which forbids revenge, no man can think it grievous who considers the restless torment of a malicious and revengeful *spirit*. *Tillotson.*

Nor once disturb their heavenly *spirits*
With Scapin's cheats, or Cæsar's merits. *Prior.*

Let them consider how far they are from that *spirit*, which prays for its most unjust enemies, if they have not kindness enough to pray for those, by whose labours and service they live in ease themselves. *Law.*

He is the devout man, who lives no longer on his own will, or the way and *spirit* of the world, but to the sole will of God. *Law.*

6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind.

'Tis well blown, lads;
This morning, like the *spirit* of a youth
That means to be of note, begins betimes. *Shakspeare.*

Farewell the big war,
The *spirit*-stirring drum, th' ear-piercing fife. *Shakspeare.*

The king's party, called the cavaliers, began to recover their *spirits*. *Swift.*

7. Genius; vigour of mind.

More ample *spirit* than hitherto was wont,
Here needs me, whiles the famous ancestors
Of my most dreaded sovereign I recount,
By which all earthly princes she doth far surmount. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To a mighty work thou goest, O king,
That equal *spirits* and equal powers shall bring. *Daniel.*

A wild Tartar, when he spies
A man that's handsome, valiant, wise,
If he can kill him, thinks t' inherit
His wit, his beauty, and his *spirit*. *Butler.*

The noblest *spirit* or genius cannot deserve enough of mankind, to pretend to the esteem of heroick virtue. *Temple.*

8. Turn of mind; power of mind moral or intellectual.

You were us'd
To say extremity was the trier of *spirits*,
That common chances common men could bear. *Shakspeare.*

I ask but half thy mighty *spirit* for me. *Cowley.*

A perfect judge will read each work of wit,
With the same *spirit* that its author writ:
Survey the whole, nor seek slight fault to find,
Where nature moves, and rapture warms the mind. *Pope.*

9. Intellectual powers distinct from the body.

These discourses made so deep impression upon the mind and *spirit* of the prince, whose nature was inclined to adventures, that he was transported with the thought of it. *Clarendon.*

In *spirit* perhaps he also saw
Rich Mexico, the seat of Montezume. *Milton, P. L.*

10. Sentiment; perception.

You are too great to be by me gainsaid:
Your *spirit* is too true, your fears too certain. *Shakspeare.*

11. Eagerness; desire.

God has changed men's tempers with the times, and made a *spirit* of building succeed a *spirit* of pulling down. *South.*

12. Man of activity; man of life, fire and enterprise.

The watry kingdom is no bar
To stop the foreign *spirits*, but they come. *Shakspeare.*

13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. A French word, happily growing obsolete.

Romish adversaries, from the rising up of some schismatical *spirits* amongst us, conclude, that the main body of our church is schismatical, because some branches or members thereof were such. *White.*

Oft pitying God did well-form'd *spirits* raise,
Fit for the toilsome business of their days,
To free the groaning nation, and to give
Peace first, and then the rules in peace to live. *Cowley.*

Such *spirits* as he desired to please, such would I chuse for my judges. *Dryden.*

14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; the purest part of the body bordering, says Sydenham, on immateriality. In this meaning it is commonly written with the plural termination.

Though thou didst but jest:
With my vex'd *spirits* I cannot take a truce,
But they will quake. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

When I sit and tell
The warlike feats I've done, his *spirits* fly out
Into my story. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Alas! when all our lamps are burn'd,
Our bodies wasted, and our *spirits* spent,
When we have all the learned volumes turn'd,
Which yield men's wits both help and ornament;
What can we know, or what can we discern? *Davies.*

It was the time when gentle night began,
To indrench with sleep the busy *spirits* of man. *Cowley.*

To sing thy praise, wou'd Heav'n my breath prolong,
Infusing *spirits* worthy such a song,
Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays. *Dryden.*

All men by experience find the necessity and aid of the *spirits* in the business of concoction. *Blackmore.*

By means of the curious inosculation of the auditory nerves, the orgasms of the *spirits* should be allayed. *Derham.*

In some fair body thus the secret soul
With *spirits* feeds, with vigour fills the whole;
Each motion guides, and ev'ry nerve sustains,
Itself unseen, but in the effects remains. *Pope.*

He is always forced to drink a hearty glass, to drive thoughts of business out of his head, and make his *spirits* drowsy enough for sleep. *Law.*

15. Characteristical likeness; essential qualities.

Italian pieces will appear best in a room where the windows are high, because they are commonly made to a descending light, which of all other doth set off men's faces in their truest *spirit*. *Wotton.*

16. Any thing eminently pure and refined.

Nor doth the eye itelf,
That most pure *spirit* of sense, behold itself. *Shakspeare.*

17. That which hath power or energy.

There is in wine a mighty *spirit*, that will not be congealed. *South.*

18. An inflammable liquor raised by distillation; as brandy, rum.

What the chymists call *spirit*, they apply the name to so many different things, that they seem to have no settled notion of the thing. In general, they give the name of *spirit* to any distilled volatile liquor. *Boyle.*

All *spirits*, by frequent use, destroy, and at last extinguish the natural heat of the stomach. *Temple.*

In distillations, what trickles down the sides of the receiver, if it will not mix with water, is oil; if it will, it is *spirit*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

19. Mark to denote an aspirated pronunciation.

That the press should have stripped these broken ends of verses [Homer's] of the unnecessary and troublesome luggage of *spirits* and accents, is neither the compositor's nor the corrector's fault.
Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor, (1680,) p. 126.

20. It may be observed, that in the poets *spirit* was a monosyllable, and therefore was often written *sprite*, or, less properly, *spright*.

The charge thereof unto a courteous *spright*
Commanded was. *Spenser.*

To SPI'RIT.† *v. a.*

1. To animate or actuate as a spirit. [*spiritato*, Italian, from *spiritare*, possessed with an evil spirit.]

So talk'd the *spirited* sly snake. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To excite; to animate; to encourage; to invigorate to action.

He will be faint in any execution of such a counsel, unless *spirited* by the unanimous decrees of a general diet. *Temple.*

Civil dissensions never fail of introducing and *spiriting* the ambition of private men. *Swift.*

Many officers and private men *spirit* up and assist those obstinate people to continue in their rebellion. *Swift.*

3. To draw; to entice.

In the southern coast of America, the southern point of the needle varieth toward the land, as being disposed and *spirited* that way, by the meridional and proper hemisphere. *Brown.*

The ministry had him *spirited* away, and carried abroad as a dangerous person. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SPI'RITALLY. *adv.* [from *spiritus*, Lat.] By means of the breath.

Conceive one of each pronounced *spiritally*, the other vocally. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

SPI'RITED. *adj.* [from *spirit*.] Lively; vivacious; full of fire.

Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and *spirited*. *Pope.*

SPI'RITEDLY.* *adv.* [from *spirited*.] In a lively or strong manner.

SPI'RITEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *spirited*.] Disposition or make of mind.

To leave the world, and live in wildernesses, was not counted by [the] ancients an act of perfection, but of cowardice and poor *spiritedness*; of flight to shade and shelter, not of fight in dust, and blood, and heat of the day.
Oley, Life of G. Herbert, (1671,) sign. N. 5.

He showed the narrow *spiritedness*, pride, and ignorance of pedants. *Addison.*

SPI'RITFUL.* *adj.* [*spirit* and *full.*] Lively; full of spirit. *Ash.*

SPI'RITFULLY.* *adv.* [from *spiritful.*] In a sprightly or lively manner.

SPI'RITFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *spirit* and *full.*] Sprightliness; liveliness.

A cock's crowing is, a tone that corresponds to singing, attesting his mirth and *spiritfulness.* *Harvey.*

SPI'RITLESS.† *adj.* [from *spirit.*]

1. Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; wanting courage; depressed.

A man so faint, so *spiritless,*
So dull, so dead in look, so woe begone,
Drew Priam's curtain. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.
Of their wonted vigour left them drain'd,
Exhausted, *spiritless,* afflicted, fall'n. *Milton, P. L.*

Much more is it needful now, against all the casualties of this life, to have an intimate and speaking help, a ready and reviving associate in marriage; whereof who misses, by chancing on a mute and *spiritless* mate, remains more alone than before. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* B. 1. ch. 4.

Nor did all Rome, grown *spiritless,* supply
A man that for bold truth durst bravely die. *Dryden.*
Art thou so base, so *spiritless* a slave?
Not so he bore the fate to which you doom'd him. *Smith.*

2. Having no breath; extinct.

The very condition of human nature admonishes us, that the *spiritless* body should be restored to the earth from whence it was derived. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming,* p. 5.

SPI'RITLESSLY.* *adv.* [from *spiritless.*] Without spirit; without exertion.

The same [external profession] will this church of Laodicea hold on *spiritlessly* and lazily, with little life or zeal. *More on the Seven Churches,* ch. 9.

SPI'RITLESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *spiritless.*] State of being spiritless.

SPI'RITOUS.† *adj.* [from *spirit.*]

1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to spirit.

More refin'd, more *spiritous* and pure,
As nearer to him plac'd, or nearer tending. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Fine; ardent; active.

The *spiritous* and benign matter most apt for generation. *Smith on Old Age,* p. 112.

SPI'RITOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *spiritous.*] Fineness and activity of parts.

They, notwithstanding the great thinness and *spiritousness* of the liquor, did lift up the upper surface, and for a moment form a thin film like a small hemisphere. *Boyle.*

SPI'RITUAL. *adj.* [*spirituel,* Fr. from *spirit.*]

1. Distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal.

Echo is a great argument of the *spiritual* essence of sounds; for if it were corporeal, the repercussion should be created by like instruments with the original sound. *Bacon.*

Both visibles and audibles in their working emit no corporeal substance into their mediums, but only carry certain *spiritual* species. *Bacon.*

All creatures, as well *spiritual* as corporeal, declare their absolute dependence upon the first author of all beings, the only self-existent God. *Bentley.*

2. Mental; intellectual.

Spiritual armour, able to resist
Satan's assaults. *Milton, P. L.*

The same disaster has invaded his *spirituals;* the passions rebel; and there are so many governours, that there can be no government. *South.*

3. Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to the mind.

Some who pretend to be of a more *spiritual* and refined religion, spend their time in contemplation, and talk much of communion with God. *Calamy, Serm.*

4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven; ecclesiastical.

Place man in some publick society, civil or *spiritual.* *Hooker.*
Thou art reverend,
Touching thy *spiritual* function, not thy life. *Shakspeare.*
I have made an offer to his majesty,
Upon our *spiritual* convocation,
As touching France, to give a greater sum
Than ever at one time the clergy did. *Shakspeare.*

Those servants, who have believing masters, are forbid to withdraw any thing of their worldly respect, as presuming upon their *spiritual* kindred; or to honour them less, because they are become their brethren in being believers. *Kettleworth.*

The clergy's business lies among the laity; nor is there a more effectual way to forward the salvation of men's souls, than for *spiritual* persons to make themselves as agreeable as they can in the conversations of the world. *Swift.*

She loves them as her *spiritual* children, and they reverence her as their *spiritual* mother, with an affection far above that of the fondest friends. *Law.*

SPI'RITUALIST.* *n. s.* [from *spiritual.*] One who professes regard to spiritual things only; one whose employment is spiritual.

Those high-flown *spiritualists,* the quakers, are of the same mind. *Hallywell, Acc. of Familism,* (1673,) p. 19.

May not he that lives in a small thatched house — preach as loud, and to as much purpose, as one of those high and mighty *spiritualists?*
Echard, Grounds of the Cont. of the Cl. (ed. 1696,) p. 140.

SPIRITUA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *spiritual.*]

1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence distinct from matter.

If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto *spirituality;* and if it have any corporality, then of all other the most subtile and pure. *Ralegh.*

2. Intellectual nature.

A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its *spirituality,* and equal to all its capacities. *South.*

3. [*Spiritualité,* Fr.] Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement.

Many secret indispositions and aversions to duty, will steal upon the soul, and it will require both time and close application of mind, to recover it to such a frame, as shall dispose it for the *spiritualities* of religion. *South.*

4. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick.

Of common right, the dean and chapter are guardians of the *spiritualities,* during the vacancy of a bishoprick. *Ayliffe.*

SPI'RITUALTY. *n. s.* [from *spiritual.*] Ecclesiastical body. Not in use.

We of the *spiritualty*
Will raise your highness such a mighty sum,
As never did the clergy at one time. *Shakspeare.*

SPIRITUALIZA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *spiritualize.*]

1. The act of spiritualizing.

2. [In chymistry.] The action of extracting spirits from natural bodies. *Chambers.*

To SPI'RITUALIZE.† *v. a.* [*spiritualiser,* Fr. from *spirit.*]

1. To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world.

This would take it much out of the care of the soul, to *spiritualize* and replenish it with good works. *Hammond.*

We begin our survey from the lowest dregs of sense, and so ascend to our more *spiritualized* selves. *Glanville.*

As to the future glory in which the body is to partake, that load of earth, which now engages to corruption, must be calcined and *spiritualized,* and thus be clothed upon with glory. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

If man will act rationally, he cannot admit any competition between a momentary satisfaction, and an everlasting happiness, as great as God can give, and our *spiritualized* capacities receive. *Rogers.*

2. To extract spirits from natural bodies.

Spirit of wine is sometimes *spiritualized* to that degree, that, upon throwing a quantity into the air, not a drop shall fall down, but the whole evaporate, and be lost. *Chambers.*

SPI'RITUALLY. *adv.* [from *spiritual.*] Without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual.

In the same degree that virgins live more *spiritually* than other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a more excellent state. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

SPI'RITUOUS.† *adj.* [*spiriteux*, Fr. from *spirit.*]

1. Having the quality of spirit, tenuity and activity of parts.

The most *spirituous* and most fragrant part of the plant exhales by the action of the sun. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy: applied both to persons and things.

It may appear airy and *spirituous*, and fit for the welcome of chearful guests. *Wotton on Architecture.*

What, my good *spirituous* spark? *B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.*

He was to the last but of a thin and spare constitution; yet otherwise exceeding lively and *spirituous* with it.
Ward, Life of Dr. Henry More, p. 96.

3. Ardent; inflammable: as, *spirituous* liquors.

SPIRITUO'SITY. } SPI'RITUOUSNESS. } *n. s.* [from *spirituous.*] The quality of being spirituous; tenuity and activity.

To SPIRT.† *v. n.* [*spruyten*, Dutch, to shoot up, Skinner; *spritta*, Swedish, to fly out, Lye. *Sprout* is the past participle of the Sax. ꞅpẏꞇan, to shoot out, to cast forth: *spurt* is the same word by a customary metathesis Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 247.] To spring out in a sudden stream; to stream out by intervals.

Bottling of beer, while new and full of spirit, so that it *spirteth* when the stopple is taken forth, maketh the drink more quick and windy. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

To SPIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet.

When weary Proteus
Retir'd for shelter to his wonted caves,
His finny flocks about their shepherd play,
And rowling round him, *spirt* the bitter sea. *Dryden.*
When rains the passage hide,
Oft the loose stones *spirt* up a muddy tide
Beneath thy careless foot. *Gay.*

SPIRT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Sudden ejection.

2. Sudden and short effort; a fit.

What, old hoorson, art then a chiding?
I wil play a *spyrt*, why should I not?
What hast thou to do, and if I lose my cote?
I will trill the bones while I have one grote.
Old Morality of Lusty Juventus.

To SPI'RTLE. *v. a.* [a corruption of *spirt.*] To shoot scatteringly.

The brains and mingled blood were *spirtled* on the wall. *Drayton.*

The terraqueous globe would, by the centrifugal force of that motion, be soon dissipated and *spirtled* into the circumambient space, was it not kept together by this noble contrivance of the Creator. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

SPI'RY. *adj.* [from *spire.*]

1. Pyramidal.

Waste sandy vallies, once perplex'd with thorn,
The *spiry* fir, and shapely box adorn. *Pope, Messiah.*
In these lone walls their days eternal bound,
These moss-grown domes with *spiry* turrets crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows shed a solemn light;
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

2. Wreathed; curled.

Hid in the *spiry* volumes of the snake,
I lurk'd within the covert of a brake. *Dryden.*

SPISS. *adj.* [*spissus*, Lat.] Close; firm; thick. Not in use.

From his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the swelling windiness of much knowledge, issued this *spiss* and dense, yet polish'd; this copious, yet concise treatise of the variety of languages. *Brerewood.*

SPI'SSITUDE. *n. s.* [from *spissus*, Lat.] Grossness; thickness.

Drawing wine or beer from the lees, called racking, it will clarify the sooner; for though the lees keep the drink in heart, and make it lasting, yet they cast up some *spissitude.* *Bacon.*

Spissitude is subdued by acrid things, and acrimony by inspissating. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SPIT. *n. s.* [ꞅpiꞇu, Saxon; *spit*, Dutch; *spedo*, Ital.]

1. A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire.

A goodly city is this Antium;
'Tis I that made thy widows: then know me not,
Lest that thy wives with *spits*, and boys with stones,
In puny battle slay me. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

They may be contrived to the moving of sails in a chimney-corner, the motion of which may be applied to the turning of a *spit.* *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

With Peggy Dixon thoughtful sit,
Contriving for the pot and *spit.* *Swift.*

2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.

Where the earth is washed from the quick, face it with the first *spit* of earth dug out of the ditch. *Mortimer.*

To SPIT.† *v. a.* preterite *spat*; participle pass. *spit*, or *spitted.* [*speten*, Teut. to pierce. See *To* SPEET.]

1. To put upon a spit.

I see my cousin's ghost,
Seeking out Romeo, that did *spit* his body
Upon a rapier's point. *Shakspeare.*
I'll strow him on the waves, his men first kill'd
And *spitted* upon swords.
Fanshawe, Tr. of Æn. Poems, p. 295.

2. To thrust through.

I *spitted* frogs, I crush'd a heap of emmets. *Dryden.*

To SPIT.† *v. a.* [ꞅpætan, ꞅpiꞇꞇan, Saxon; *spyta*, Icel. *spytter*, Danish. See also *To* SPET.] To eject from the mouth.

A large mouth, indeed,
That *spits* forth death and mountains. *Shakspeare.*
Commissions which compel from each
The sixth part of his substance, makes bold mouths,
Tongues *spit* their duties out, and cold hearts freeze
Allegiance in them. *Shakspeare.*
The sea thrusts up her waves,
One after other, thicke and high, upon the groaning shores.
First in herself loud, but oppos'd with banks and rocks she rores,
And all her backe in bristles set, *spits* every way her fome.
Chapman.

To SPIT. *v. n.* To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.

Very good orators, when they are here, will *spit.* *Shakspeare.*
I dare meet Surrey,
And *spit* upon him, whilst I say he lies. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*
The wat'ry kingdom, whose ambitious head,
Spits in the face of heaven, is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come. *Shakspeare.*

He *spat* on the ground, and made clay of the spittle, and anointed the eyes of the blind man. *St. John*, ix. 6.

A maid came from her father's house to one of the tribunals of the Gentiles, and declaring herself a Christian, *spit* in the judge's face. *South.*

A drunkard men abhor, and would even *spit* at him, were it not for fear he should something more than *spit* at them. *South.*

Spit on your finger and thumb, and pinch the snuff till the candle goes out. *Swift, Rules for Servants.*

Spit.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] What is thrown from the mouth. See Spet.

Spi'tal.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *hospital.*] A charitable foundation. See Spittle.

Prayers made only for a shew or colour; and that to the basest and most degenerous sort of villainy, even the robbing the *spital*, and devouring the houses of poor, helpless, forlorn widows. *South, Serm.* ii. 153.

To Spi'tchcock.† *v. a.* To split an eel in two, longwise, and having laid on it the yolk of an egg with crumbs of bread, spice, sweet herbs, and parsley, to broil it. Of this word I find no good etymology.

No man lards salt pork with orange peel,
Or garnishes his lamb with *spitchcokt* eel. *King.*

Spi'tchcock.* *n. s.* An eel spitchcocked.

Will you have some crayfish and a *spitchcocke?* *Decker, Northward Hoe,* (1607.)

SPITE. *n. s.* [*spijt*, Dutch; *despit*, French.]

1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence.

This breeding rather *spite* than shame in her, or, if it were a shame, a shame not of the fault, but of the repulse, she did thirst for a revenge. *Sidney.*

Bewray they did their inward boiling *spite*,
Each stirring others to revenge their cause. *Daniel.*

Done all to spite
The great Creator; but their *spite* still serves
His glory to augment. *Milton, P. L.*

Begone, ye criticks, and restrain your *spite*,
Codrus writes on, and will for ever write. *Pope.*

2. Spite *of*, or *In* Spite *of*. Notwithstanding; in defiance of. It is often used without any malignity of meaning.

I'll guard thee free,
And *save* thee in her *spite*. *Chapman.*

Blessed be such a preacher, whom God made use of to speak a word in season, and saved me *in spite of* the world, the devil, and myself. *South.*

In spite of me I love, and see too late
My mother's pride must find my mother's fate. *Dryden.*

For thy lov'd sake, *spite of* my boding fears,
I'll meet the danger which ambition brings. *Rowe.*

My father's fate,
In spite of all the fortitude that shines
Before my face in Cato's great example,
Subdues my soul, and fills my eyes with tears. *Addison.*

In spite of all applications, the patient grew worse every day. *Arbuthnot.*

To Spite. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart malignantly.

Beguil'd, divorced, wronged, *spited*, slain,
Most detestable death, by thee. *Shakspeare.*

I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love,
To *spite* a raven's heart within a dove. *Shakspeare.*

2. To fill with spite; to offend.

So with play did he a good while fight against the fight of Zelmane, who, more *spited* with that courtesy, that one that did nothing should be able to resist her, burned away with choler any motions which might grow out of her own sweet disposition. *Sidney.*

Darius, *spited* at the magi, endeavoured to abolish not only their learning but their language. *Temple.*

Spi'teful. *adj.* [*spite* and *full.*] Malicious; malignant.

The Jews were the deadliest and *spitefullest* enemies of Christianity that were in the world, and in this respect their orders to be shunned. *Hooker.*

All you have done
Hath been but for a wayward son,
Spiteful and wrathful. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Our public form of divine service and worship is in every part thereof religious and holy, maugre the malice of *spiteful* wretches, who have depraved it. *White.*

Contempt is a thing made up of an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uselessness, and a *spiteful* endeavour to engage the rest of the world in the same slight esteem of him. *South.*

The *spiteful* stars have shed their venom down,
And now the peaceful planets take their turn. *Dryden.*

Spi'tefully. *adv.* [from *spiteful.*] Maliciously; malignantly.

Twice false Evadne, *spitefully* forsworn!
That fatal beast like this I would have torn. *Waller.*

Vanessa sat,
Scarce listening to their idle chat,
Further than sometimes by a frown,
When they grew pert, to pull them down;
At last she *spitefully* was bent
To try their wisdom's full extent. *Swift.*

Spi'tefulness. *n. s.* [from *spiteful.*] Malice; malignity; desire of vexing.

It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill-nature, than a diligent search after truth. *Keil against Burnet.*

Spi'tted. *adj.* [from *spit.*] Shot out into length.

Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more *spitted*, may be brought again to be more branched. *Bacon.*

Spi'tter.† *n. s.* [from *spit.*]

1. One who puts meat on a spit.
2. One who spits with his mouth. *Huloet.*
3. A young deer. *Barret.*

Spi'ttle.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *hospital*, and therefore better written *spital*, or *spittal.* Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Gifford, the recent editor of Ben Jonson's Works, denies that *spittle* means generally an hospital or almshouse; and says that, with our ancestors, it had an appropriate signification, viz. a lazar-house, a receptacle for wretches in the leprosy, and other loathsome diseases, the consequence of debauchery and vice. B. Jonson, i. 17. And see Massinger's Works, iv. 53. Mr. Gifford, therefore, opposes the use of *spital* or *spittal* in this sense. Our ancestors, however, were not uniformly thus scrupulous: "Bryand Lyle, lord of Abergevenny, having two sons both leprous, built for them a lazaretto or *spittall.*" The Younger Brother's Apology, Oxf. 1635, p. 50. But the distinction is observed at a later period: "He should rather pity such, as knowing in himself the misery of poverty, than oppress them and rob the *hospital* and *spittle.*" Bishop Richardson on the Old Test. 1655, p. 301.] A kind of hospital; a place for the reception of sick and diseased persons. It is still retained in Scotland.

To the *spittle* go,
And from the powdering-tub of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Cressid's kind. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

This is it
That makes the waned widow wed again;
She whom the *spittle*-house, and ulcerous sores,
Would cast the gorge at, this embalms and spices
To th' April-day again. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Spittles, pest-house, hospitals. *B. Jonson, Forest.*

Cure the *spittle*-world of maladies. *Cleaveland.*

SPI'TTLE.† *n. s.* [ꞅpaꞇl, Saxon. Wicliffe, *spotil:* "He made clay of the *spotil.*" St. John, ix.] Moisture of the mouth. The saliva or *spittle* is an humour of eminent use. *Ray.*

Mævas and Atys in the mouth were bred,
And never hatch'd within the labouring head;
No blood from bitten nails those poems drew,
But churn'd like *spittle* from the lips they flew. *Dryden.*

The *spittle* is an active liquor, immediately derived from the arterial blood: it is saponaceous. *Arbuthnot.*

A genius for all stations fit,
Whose meanest talent is his wit;
His heart too great, though fortune little,
To lick a rascal statesman's *spittle*. *Swift.*

SPI'TTLY.* *adj.* [from *spittle.*] Slimy; full of spittle. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

SPI'TVENOM. *n. s.* [*spit* and *venom.*] Poison ejected from the mouth.

The *spitvenom* of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others. *Hooker.*

SPLANCHNO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*splanchnologie*, Fr. σπλάγχνα and λόγος.] A treatise or description of the bowels. *Dict.*

To SPLASH.† *v. a.* [*plaska*, Swedish. They have both an affinity with *plash.*] To daub with dirt in great quantities.

Then answer'd squire Morley, pray get a calash,
That in summer may burn, and in winter may *splash*. *Prior.*

SPLASH.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Wet or dirt thrown up from a puddle, mire, or the like.

SPLA'SHY. *adj.* [from *splash.*] Full of dirty water; apt to daub.

To SPLAY. *v. a.* To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder-bone.

To SPLAY.* *v. a.* For *display.*

Baners *splayed.* *Lib. Fest.* fol. 39.
Each bush a bar, each spray a banner *splayed*,
Each house a fort, our passage to have stayed. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 414.

SPLAY.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Displayed; spread; turned outward, not inward, as Dr. Johnson, and Dr. Ash after him, has asserted, in respect to *splay-foot*.

Her face and her *splay* foot have made her accused for a witch. *Sidney, Arc.* b. 1.
He hath a *splaie* foot. *Barret, Alv.* 1580.

SPLA'YFOOT.† } SPLA'YFOOTED. } *adj.* [*splay* or *display*, and *foot.*] Having the foot turned outward.

Sure I met no *splea-footed* baker. *Machin, Dumb Knight,* (1633.)
Though still some traces of our rustick vein,
And *splayfoot* verse remain'd, and will remain. *Pope.*

SPLA'YMOUTH. *n. s.* [*splay* and *mouth.*] Mouth widened by design.

All authors to their own defects are blind:
Hadst thou but Janus-like a face behind,
To see the people when *splaymouths* they make,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues loll'd out a foot. *Dryden.*

SPLEEN.† *n. s.* [*splen*, Latin; σπλὴν, Greek.]

1. The milt; one of the viscera, of which the use is scarcely known. It is supposed the seat of anger, melancholy, and mirth.

If the wound be on the left hypochondrium, under the short ribs, you may conclude the *spleen* wounded. *Wiseman.*

2. Anger; spite; ill-humour.

His solemne queen, whose *spleene* he was dispos'd
To tempt yet further, knowing well what anger it inclos'd,
And how wives' angers should be us'd. *Chapman.*
If she must teem,
Create her child of *spleen*, that it may live
And be a thwart disnatur'd torment to her. *Shakspeare.*
Kind pity checks my *spleen;* brave scorn forbids
Those tears to issue, which swell my eye-lids. *Donne.*
All envy'd; but the Thestyan brethren show'd
The least respect; and thus they vent their *spleen* aloud:
Lay down those honour'd spoils. *Dryden.*
In noble minds some dregs remain,
Nor yet purg'd off, of *spleen* and sour disdain. *Pope.*

3. A fit of anger.

Charge not in your *spleen* a noble person,
And spoil your nobler soul. *Shakspeare.*

4. Inconstancy; caprice.

A hare-brain'd Hotspur, govern'd by a *spleen.* *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. I.
A mad-brain rudesby, full of *spleen.* *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

5. A sudden motion; a fit.

Brief as the lightning in the collied night,
That, in a *spleen*, unfolds both heaven and earth;
And, ere a man hath power to say, Behold!
The jaws of darkness do devour it up. *Shakspeare.*

6. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours.

The *spleen* with sullen vapours clouds the brain,
And binds the spirits in its heavy chain,
Howe'er the cause fantastick may appear,
Th' effect is real, and the pain sincere. *Blackmore.*
Spleen, vapours, and small-pox above them all. *Pope.*
Bodies chang'd to recent forms by *spleen*. *Pope.*
Whether idleness be the mother or the daughter of *spleen*? *Bp. Berkeley, Querist,* § 362.

7. Immoderate merriment.

They that desire the *spleen*, and would die with laughing. *Shakspeare.*

SPLE'ENED. *adj.* [from *spleen.*] Deprived of the spleen.

Animals *spleened* grow falacious. *Arbuthnot.*

SPLE'ENFUL. *adj.* [*spleen* and *full.*] Angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy.

The commons, like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down;
Myself have calm'd their *spleenful* mutiny. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
The chearful soldiers, with new stores supply'd,
Now long to execute their *spleenful* will. *Dryden.*
If you drink tea upon a promontory that overhangs the sea, the whistling of the wind is better musick to contented minds than the opera to the *spleenful*. *Pope.*

SPLE'ENISH.* See SPLENISH.

SPLE'ENLESS. *adj.* [from *spleen.*] Kind; gentle; mild. Obsolete.

Mean time flew our ships, and streight we fetcht
The syren's isle; a *spleenless* wind so stretcht
Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

SPLE'ENWORT. *n. s.* [*spleen* and *wort; asplenion*, Lat.] Miltwaste. A plant.

The leaves and fruit are like those of the fern; but the pinnulæ are eared at their basis. *Miller.*
Safe pass'd the gnome through this fantastick band,
A branch of healing *spleenwort* in his hand. *Pope.*

SPLE'ENY.† *adj.* [from *spleen.*] Angry; peevish; humorous.

What though I know her virtuous,
And well deserving; yet I know her for
A *spleeny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to
Our cause. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
The heart, and harbour'd thoughts of ill, make traitors,
Not *spleeny* speeches. *Beaum. and Fl. Valentinian.*

SPLE'NDENT.† *adj.* [*splendens*, Lat.]

1. Shining; glossy; having lustre.

They assigned them names from some remarkable qualities, that is very observable in their red and *splendent* planets. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
Metallick substances may, by reason of their great density, reflect all the light incident upon them, and so be as opake and *splendent* as it is possible for any body to be. *Newton.*

2. Eminently conspicuous. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson or any of our lexicographers.

In comparison of his own free contemplations, he did think divers great and *splendent* fortunes of his time little more than commodious captivities. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 66.
God's third attribute is his goodness; and this is *splendent* in two respects; first, in that he is the cause efficient of things; and next, the cause appetible. *Shelford, Learned Discourses,* (1635,) p. 181.

SPLE'NDID. *adj.* [*splendide*, Fr. *splendidus*, Lat.] Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous.

Unacceptable, though in heaven, our state
Of *splendid* vassalage. *Milton, P. L.*

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
And slept beneath the pompous colonade:
Fast by his side Pisistratus lay spread,
In age his equal, on a *splendid* bed. *Pope, Odyss.*

SPLE'NDIDLY. *adv.* [from *splendid.*] Magnificently; sumptuously; pompously.

Their condition, though it look *splendidly*, yet when you handle it on all sides, it will prick your fingers. *Bp. Taylor.*

You will not admit you live *splendidly*, yet it cannot be denied but that you live neatly and elegantly. *More.*

How he lives and eats,
How largely gives, how *splendidly* he treats. *Dryden.*

He, of the royal store
Splendidly frugal, sits whole nights devoid
Of sweet repose. *Philips.*

SPLE'NDOUR. *n. s.* [*splendeur*, French; *splendor*, Latin.]

1. Lustre; power of shining.

Splendour hath a degree of whiteness, especially if there be a little repercussion; for a looking-glass, with the steel behind, looketh whiter than glass simple. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The dignity of gold above silver is not much; the *splendour* is alike, and more pleasing to some eyes, as in cloth of silver. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

The first symptoms are a chilness, a certain *splendour* or shining in the eyes, with a little moisture. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Magnificence; pomp.

Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans, found no better way to procure an esteem and reverence to them, than by first procuring it to himself by *splendour* of habit and retinue. *South.*

'Tis use alone that sanctifies expence,
And *splendour* borrows all her rays from sense. *Pope.*

SPLE'NDROUS.* *adj.* [from *splendour.*] Having splendour. Not in use.

Whose *splendrous* arms shone like a mighty flame. *Drayton, David and Goliath.*

SPLENE'TICAL.† } *adj.* [*splenetique*, French.] Troubled with the spleen; fretful; peevish.
SPLE'NETICK. }

I have received much benefit touching my *splenetical* infirmity. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 368.

Horace purged himself from these *splenetick* reflections in odes and epodes, before he undertook his satyrs. *Dryden.*

You humour me when I am sick;
Why not when I am *splenetick?* *Pope.*

SPLE'NETICK.* *n. s.* A splenetick person.

This daughter silently lours; the other steals a kind look at you; a third is exactly well behaved; and a fourth a *splenetick*. *Tatler.*

SPLE'NICK. *adj.* [*splenique*, Fr. *splen*, Lat.] Belonging to the spleen.

Suppose the spleen obstructed in its lower parts and *splenick* branch, a potent heat causeth the orgasmus to boil. *Harvey.*

The *splenick* vein hath divers cells opening into it near its extremities in human bodies; but in quadrupeds the cells open into the trunks of the *splenick* veins. *Ray on the Creation.*

SPLE'NISH.† *adj.* [from *spleen.*] Fretful; peevish.

Yourselves you must engage,
Somewhat to cool your *splenish* rage,
Your grievous thirst, and to asswage,
That first you drink this liquor. *Drayton.*

Luxury, pride, ambition, rebellion, murder, the common and known fruits of fiery and *splenish* tempers. *Archd. Arnway, Tablet of Mod.* (1661,) p. 8.

SPLE'NITIVE. *adj.* [from *spleen.*] Hot; fiery; passionate. Not in use.

Take thy fingers from my throat;
For though I am not *splenetick* and rash,
Yet I have in me something dangerous. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

SPLENT.† *n. s.* [or perhaps *splint*; Ital. *spinella.*]

1. A callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone of a horse; and when it grows big, spoils the shape of the leg. When there is but one, it is called a single *splent*; but when there is another opposite to it on the outside of the shank-bone, it is called a pegged or pinned *splent*. *Farrier's Dict.*

2. A splint or splinter. See SPLINT.

To **SPLICE.** *v. a.* [*splissen*, Dutch; *plico*, Latin.] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT.† *n. s.* [*splinter*, Teut. and also *splenter*, and *spletter*, the same; from *splijten*, to split, to cleave. An old form of our word is *splent*. See Barret, and Sherwood.]

1. A fragment of wood in general.

2. A thin piece of wood or other matter used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set in its place.

The ancients, after the seventh day, used *splints*, which not only kept the members steady, but straight; and of these some are made of tin, others of scabbard and wood, sowed up in linen cloths. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To **SPLINT.†** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shiver; to tear asunder; to break into fragments. *Florio*, (1598.)

2. To secure by splints.

The broken rancour of your high swoln hearts,
But lately *splinted*, knit, and join'd together,
Must gently be preserv'd, cherish'd, and kept. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

SPLI'NTER. *n. s.* [*splinter*, Teut.]

1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence.

He was slain upon a course at tilt, one of the *splinters* of Montgomery's staff going in at his bever. *Bacon.*

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd against them flie;
Some preciously by shatter'd porcelain fall,
And some by aromatick *splinters* die. *Dryden.*

2. A thin piece of wood.

A plain Indian fan, used by the meaner sort, made of the small stringy parts of roots, spread out in a round flat form, and so bound together with a *splinter* hoop, and strengthened with small bars on both sides. *Grew, Mus.*

To **SPLI'NTER.†** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shiver; to break into fragments.

2. To secure by splints; to support.

This broken joint entreat her to *splinter*, and this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Those men have broken credits,
Loose and dismember'd faiths, my dear Antonio,
That *splinter* them with vows. *Beaum. and Fl. Maid in th Mill.*

That place I find so strangely shattered, that it will be very hard for me to *splinter* up the broken confused pieces of it. *Bp. Wren, Monarchy Asserted*, p. 148.

To **SPLI'NTER.†** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be broken into fragments; to be shivered.

Oak-timber is fitted for ship-building by the property of not readily *splintering*. *Woodland Companion*, p. 5.

To **SPLIT.†** *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *split*. [*splijten*, *splitten*, Teut. from the Icel. *splita*, to tear.]

1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two.

Do't, and thou hast the one half of my heart
Do't not, thou *splitt'st* thine own. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

That self-hand
Hath, with the courage which the heart did lend it,
Splitted the heart. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Wert thou serv'd up two in one dish, the rather
To *split* thy sire into a double father? *Cleaveland.*
Cold Winter *split* the rocks in twain. *Dryden.*
A skull so hard, that it is almost as easy to *split* a helmet of iron as to make a fracture in it. *Ray on the Creation.*
This effort is in some earthquakes so vehement, that it *splits* and tears the earth, making cracks or chasms in it some miles. *Woodward.*

2. To divide; to part.
Their logick has appeared the mere art of wrangling, and their metaphysicks the skill of *splitting* an hair, of distinguishing without a difference. *Watts on the Mind.*
One and the same ray is by refraction disturbed, shattered, dilated, and *split*, and spread into many diverging rays. *Newton.*
He instances Luther's sensuality and disobedience; two crimes which he has dealt with, and to make the more solemn shew, he *split* 'em into twenty. *Atterbury.*
Oh! would it please the gods to *split*
Thy beauty, size, and years, and wit,
No age could furnish out a pair
Of nymphs so graceful, wise, and fair;
With half the lustre of your eyes,
With half your wit, your years, and size. *Swift.*

3. To dash and break on a rock.
God's desertion, as a full and violent wind, drives him in an instant, not to the harbour, but on the rock where he will be irrecoverably *split*. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*
Those who live by shores, with joy behold
Some wealthy vessel *split* or stranded nigh;
And from the rocks leap down for shipwreck'd gold,
And seek the tempests which the others fly. *Dryden.*

4. To divide; to break into discord.
In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power *splits* their counsels, and smites their most refined policies with frustration and a curse. *South.*

To SPLIT. *v. n.*

1. To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption.
A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble *split* asunder by congealed water. *Boyle.*
What is't to me,
Who never sail on her unfaithful sea,
If storms arise and clouds grow black,
If the mast *split*, and threaten wrack? *Dryden.*
The road that to the lungs this store transmits,
Into unnumber'd narrow channels *splits*. *Blackmore.*

2. To burst with laughter.
Each had a gravity would make you *split*,
And shook his head at M—y as a wit. *Pope.*

3. To be broken against rocks.
After our ship did *split*,
When you, and the poor number sav'd with you,
Hung on our driving boat. *Shakspeare.*
These are the rocks on which the sanguine tribe of lovers daily *split*, and on which the politician, the alchymist, and projector, are cast away. *Addison, Spect.*
The seamen spied a rock, and the wind was so strong that we were driven directly upon it, and immediately *split*. *Swift.*

SPLI'TTER. *n. s.* [from *split*.] One who splits.
How should we rejoice, if, like Judas the first,
Those *splitters* of parsons in sunder should burst! *Swift.*

SPLU'TTER.† *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *sputter*.] Bustle; tumult. A low word.

To SPLU'TTER.* *v. n.* To speak hastily and confusedly.
A Dutchman came into the secretary's office, *spluttering* and making a great noise. *Carleton, Mem.* p. 83.

To SPOIL. *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat. *spolier*, Fr.]

1. To seize by robbery; to take away by force.
Ye took joyfully the *spoiling* of your goods, knowing in yourselves that ye have in heaven an enduring substance. *Heb.* x. 34.
This mount
With all his verdure *spoil'd*, and trees adrift. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To plunder; to strip of goods: with *of* before the thing taken.
Yielding themselves upon the Turks' faith, for the safeguard of their liberty and goods, they were most injuriously *spoiled of* all that they had. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*
Thou shalt not gain what I deny to yield,
Nor reap the harvest, though thou *spoil'st* the field. *Prior.*
My sons their old unhappy sire despise,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*

3. To corrupt; to mar; to make useless. [This is properly *spill*, ſpillan, Sax.]
Beware lest any man *spoil* you, through philosophy and vain deceit. *Col.* ii. 8.
Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Bp. Taylor.*
Women are not only *spoiled* by this education, but we spoil that part of the world which would otherwise furnish most instances of an eminent and exalted piety. *Law.*

To SPOIL. *v. n.*

1. To practise robbery or plunder.
England was infested with robbers and outlaws, which, lurking in woods, used to break forth to rob and *spoil*. *Spenser.*
They which hate us *spoil* for themselves. *Ps.* xliv. 14.

2. To grow useless; to be corrupted.
He that gathered a hundred bushels of acorns, or apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to look that he used them before they *spoiled*, else he robbed others. *Locke.*

SPOIL. *n. s.* [*spolium*, Latin.]

1. That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty.
The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;
For I have loaden me with many *spoils*,
Using no other weapon but his name. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

2. That which is gained by strength or effort.
But grant our heroes hopes long toil
And comprehensive genius crown,
Each science and each art his *spoil*,
Yet what reward, or what renown? *Bentley.*

3. That which is taken from another.
Gentle gales,
Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
These balmy *spoils*. *Milton, P. L.*

4. The act of robbery; robbery; waste.
The man that hath not musick in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and *spoils*. *Shakspeare.*
Too late, alas! we find
The softness of thy sword, continued through thy soil,
To be the only cause of unrecover'd *spoil*. *Drayton.*
Go and speed!
Havock, and *spoil*, and ruin, are my gain. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Corruption; cause of corruption.
Company, villainous company, hath been the *spoil* of me. *Shakspeare.*

6. The slough; the cast-off skin of a serpent.
Snakes, the rather for the casting of their *spoil*, live till they be old. *Bacon.*

SPO'ILER. *n. s.* [from *spoil*.]

1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.
Such ruin of her manners Rome
Doth suffer now, as she's become
Both her own *spoiler* and own prey. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*
Providence, where it loves a nation, concerns itself to own and assert the interest of religion, by blasting the *spoilers* of religious persons and places. *South.*
Came you then here, thus far, thro' waves, to conquer,
To waste, to plunder, out of mere compassion?
Is it humanity that prompts you on?
Happy for us, and happy for you *spoilers*,
Had your humanity ne'er reach'd our world! *A. Philips.*

2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.

Spo'ilful.† *adj.* [*spoil* and *full.*] Wasteful; rapacious.

Having oft in battles vanquished
Those *spoilful* Picts, and swarming Easterlings,
Long time in peace his realm established. *Spenser, F. Q.*
There all the host as towards Nice we past,
With *spoilful* hands laid all the countrie wast.
Mir. for Mag. p. 642.

Spoke.† *n. s.* [ſpac, ſpaca, Saxon; *speiche*, German; *spaecke*, Teut.]

1. The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felly.

All you gods,
In general synod take away her power;
Break all the *spokes* and fellies of her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heaven.
Shakspeare.

No heir e'er drove so fine a coach;
The *spokes*, we are by Ovid told,
Were silver, and the axle gold. *Swift.*

2. The spar of a ladder.

The *spoaks* by which they scal'd so high.
Lovelace, Lucast. Posth. p. 71.

Spoke. The preterite of *speak.*

They *spoke* best in the glory of their conquest. *Sprat.*

Spo'ken. Participle passive of *speak.*

Wouldst thou be *spoken* for to the king? 2 *Kings*, iv. 13.
The original of these signs for communication is found in *viva voce*, in *spoken* language. *Holder on Speech.*

Spo'kesman. *n. s.* [*spoke* and *man.*] One who speaks for another.

'Tis you that have the reason.
— To do what?
— To be a *spokesman* from madam Sylvia. *Shakspeare.*
He shall be thy *spokesman* unto the people. *Ex.* iv. 16.

To **SPO'LIATE.** *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.] To rob; to plunder. *Dict.*

Spolia'tion. *n. s.* [*spoliation*, French; *spoliatio*, Lat.] The act of robbery or privation.

An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void *de jure et facto*, and sometimes *de facto*, and not *de jure*; as when a man suffers a *spoliation* by his own act. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Sponda'ical.* } *adj.* [from *spondee.*] Belonging to
Sponda'ick. } a spondee; like a spondee.

Pythagoras caused the musician to change the tones; and so by a heavy, grave, *spondaical* musick he presently appeased their fury. *Ferrand on Love Mel.* (1640,) p. 315.
The measure of time in pronouncing may be varied, so as very strongly to represent not only the modes of external action, but the quick or slow succession of ideas, and consequently the passions of the mind. This at least was the power of the *spondaick* and dactylick harmony.
Dr. Johnson, Rambler, No. 94.

Spo'ndee. *n. s.* [*spondée*, French; *spondæus*, Latin.] A foot of two long syllables.

We see in the choice of the words the weight of the stone, and the striving to heave it up the mountain: Homer clogs the verse with *spondees*, and leaves the vowels open. *Broome.*

Spo'ndyle.† *n. s.* [σπονδυλ&; *spondile*, Fr. *spondylus*, Latin.] A vertebre; a joint of the spine.

At Trimalcion's banquet in Petronius was brought in the image of a dead man's bones, of silver, with *spondiles* exactly turning to every of the guests, and saying to every one, that you, and you must die. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, ch. 2. § 1.
It hath for the spine or back-bone a cartilaginous substance, without any *spondyles*, processes, or protuberances. *Brown.*

SPONGE.† *n. s.* [*spongia*, Latin; and Dr. Johnson might have added the Sax. ſponʒea. The old Fr. word also is *esponge*. Our word therefore, which Dr. Johnson says is too often written *spunge*, ought to be written *sponge*. Yet *spunge* is the pronunciation.] A soft porous substance, supposed by some the nidus of animals. It is remarkable for sucking up water. It is too often written *spunge*. See Spunge.

Sponges are gathered from the sides of rocks, being as a large but tough moss. *Bacon.*
They opened and washed part of their *sponges*. *Sandys.*
Great officers are like *sponges*: they suck till they are full, and, when they come once to be squeezed, their very heart's blood come away. *L'Estrange.*

To **Sponge.**† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blot; to wipe away as with a sponge.

Except between the words of translation and the mind of Scripture itself there be contradiction, very little difference should not seem an intolerable blemish necessarily to be *spunged* out. *Hooker.*

2. To cleanse with a sponge: applied to the act of cleansing cannon.
3. To drain; to squeeze; to harass by extortion.

How came such multitudes of our nation, at the beginning of that monstrous rebellion in the year 1641, to be *spunged* of their plate and money? *South, Serm.* i. 450.

4. To gain by mean arts.

Here wont the dean, when he's to seek,
To *spunge* a breakfast once a week. *Swift.*

To **Sponge.**† *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge; to live by mean arts; to hang on others for maintenance.

The ant lives upon her own honesty; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common smell-feast, that *spunges* upon other people's trenchers. *L'Estrange.*

Spo'nger. *n. s.* [from *sponge.*] One who hangs for a maintenance on others.

A generous rich man, that kept a splendid and open table, would try which were friends, and which only trencher-flies and *spongers*. *L'Estrange.*

Spo'nginess.† *n. s.* [from *spongy.*] Softness and fulness of cavities like a sponge.

The *sponginess* of it [wood] would suck up the blood.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 130.
The lungs are exposed to receive all the droppings from the brain: a very fit cistern, because of their *sponginess*. *Harvey.*

Spo'ngious. *adj.* [*spongieux*, French; from *sponge.*] Full of small cavities like a sponge.

All thick bones are hollow or *spongeous*, and contain an oleaginous substance in little vesicles, which by the heat of the body is exhaled through these bones to supply their fibres.
Cheyne.

Spo'ngy.† *adj.* [from *sponge.*]

1. Soft and full of small interstitial holes.

The lungs are the most *spongy* part of the body, and therefore ablest to contract and dilate itself. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
A *spongy* excrescence groweth upon the roots of the laser-tree, and upon cedar, very white, light, and friable, called agarick. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
The body of the tree being very spongy within, though hard without, they easily contrive into canoes. *More.*
Into earth's *spungy* veins the ocean sinks,
Those rivers to replenish which he drinks. *Denham.*
Return, unhappy swain!
The *spungy* clouds are fill'd with gath'ring rain. *Dryden.*
Her bones are all very *spongy*, and more remarkably those of a wild bird, which flies much, and long together. *Grew.*

2. Wet; drenched; soaked; full like a sponge.

When their drench'd natures lie as in a death,
What cannot you and I perform upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? What not put upon
His *spungy* officers who shall bear the guilt? *Shakspeare.*

3. Having the quality of imbibing. See Spungy.

Sponk. *n. s.* A word in Edinburgh which denotes a match, or any thing dipt in sulphur that takes fire: as, Any *sponks* will ye buy? Touchwood. See Spunk.

Spo'nsal. *adj.* [*sponsalis*, Latin.] Relating to marriage.

Spo'nsion.† *n. s.* [*sponsio*, Latin.] The act of becoming a surety.

This is a great and weighty *sponsion*. *Napleton, Adv.* p. 35.

SPO'NSOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] A surety; one who makes a promise or gives security for another.

In the baptism of a malé there ought to be two males and one woman, and in the baptism of a female child two women and one man; and these are called *sponsors* or sureties for their education in the true Christian faith. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

The *sponsor* ought to be of the same station with the person to whom he becomes surety. *Broome.*

The rash hermit, who with impious pray'r
Had been the *sponsor* of another's care. *Harte.*

Spontane'ity. *n. s.* [*spontaneitas*, school Lat. *spontaneité*, Fr. from *spontaneous*.] Voluntariness; willingness; accord uncompelled.

Necessity and *spontaneity* may sometimes meet together, so may *spontaneity* and liberty; but real necessity and true liberty can never. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Strict necessity they simple call;
It so binds the will, that things foreknown
By *spontaneity* not choice are done. *Dryden.*

SPONTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*spontanée*, French; from *sponte*, Lat.] Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulsion or restraint; acting of itself; acting of its own accord.

Many analogal motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I see them *spontaneous*: I have reason to conclude, that these are not simply mechanical. *Hale.*

They now came forth
Spontaneous; for within them spirit mov'd
Attendant on their lord. *Milton, P. L.*

While John for nine-pins does declare,
And Roger loves to pitch the bar,
Both legs and arms *spontaneous* move,
Which was the thing I meant to prove. *Prior.*

Begin with sense, of every art the soul,
Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole;
Spontaneous beauties all around advance,
Start ev'n from difficulty, strike from chance,
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow. *Pope.*

Sponta'neously. *adv.* [from *spontaneous*.] Voluntarily; of its own accord.

This would be as impossible as that the lead of an edifice should naturally and *spontaneously* mount up to the roof, while lighter materials employ themselves beneath it. *Bentley.*

Whey turns *spontaneously* acid, and the curd into cheese as hard as a stone. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Sponta'neousness. *n. s.* [from *spontaneous*.] Voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unforced.

The sagacities and instincts of brutes, the *spontaneousness* of many of their animal motions, are not explicable without supposing some active determinate power connexed to and inherent in their spirits, of a higher extraction than the bare natural modification of matter. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Sponto'on.* *n. s.* [*esponton*, French.] A military weapon, a kind of half-pike, or halberd.

Says Johnson, in a tone of admiration, How the little fellow brandished his *spontoon*! There is nothing in it, replied Goldsmith, starting up with impatience; Give me a *spontoon*; I can do it as well myself. *Murphy, Life of Johnson.*

Spool. *n. s.* [*spule*, German; *spohl*, Dutch.] A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.

To **Spoom.** *v. n.* [Probably from *spume*, or *foam*, as a ship driven with violence spumes, or raises a foam.] To go on swiftly; a sea term.

When virtue *spooms* before a prosperous gale,
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail. *Dryden.*

SPOON. *n. s.* [*spaen*, Dutch; *spone*, Danish; *sponn*, Icelandick.] A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids.

Would'st thou drown thyself,
Put but a little water in a *spoon*,
And it shall be as all the ocean,
Enough to stifle such a villain up. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

This is a devil, and no monster: I will leave him; I have no long *spoon*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Or o'er cold coffee trifle with the *spoon*,
Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon. *Pope.*

To **Spoon.** *v. n.* In sea language, is when a ship being under sail in a storm cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the wind. *Bailey.*

Spo'onbill. *n. s.* [*spoon* and *bill*; *platea*, Lat.] A bird.

The shoveller, or *spoonbill*; the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a shovel; but not concave like a spoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew, Mus.*

Ducks and geese have such long broad bills to quaffer in water and mud; to which we may reckon the bill of the *spoonbill*. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

Spo'onful. *n. s.* [*spoon* and *full*.]

1. As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon. A medical spoonful is half an ounce.

Prescribe him, before he do use the receipt, that he take such a pill or a *spoonful* of liquor. *Bacon.*

2. Any small quantity of liquid.

Surely the choice and measure of the materials of which the whole body is composed, and what we take daily by pounds, is at least of as much importance as what we take seldom, and only by grains and *spoonfuls*. *Arbuthnot.*

Spo'onmeat. *n. s.* [*spoon* and *meat*.] Liquid food; nourishment taken with a spoon.

We prescribed a slender diet, allowing only *spoonmeats*. *Wiseman.*

Wretched
Are mortals born to sleep their lives away!
Go back to what thy infancy began,
Eat pap and *spoonmeat*; for thy gewgaws cry,
Be sullen, and refuse the lullaby. *Dryden, Pers.*

Diet most upon *spoonmeats*, as veal, or cock-broths. *Harvey.*

Spo'onwort. *n. s.* Scurvygrass.

Spoonwort was there, scorbutics to supply,
And centaury to clear the jaundic'd eye. *Harte.*

Spora'dical.† *adj* [σποραδικὸς, Gr. *sporadique*, Fr.] Opposed to epidemical: in medicine.

A *sporadical* disease is — what in a particular season affects but few people. *Arbuthnot.*

SPORT. *n. s.* [*spott*, a make-game, Icelandick.]

1. Play; diversion; game; frolick and tumultuous merriment.

Her *sports* were such as carried riches of knowledge upon the stream of delight. *Sidney.*

As flies to wanton boys, are we to the gods;
They kill us for their *sport*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

When their hearts were merry, they said, call for Samson, that he may make us *sport*; and they called for him, and he made them *sport*. *Judg.* xvi. 25.

As a mad-man who casteth fire brands, arrows and death; so is the man that deceiveth his neighbour, and saith, Am not I in *sport*? *Prov.* xxvi. 19.

The discourse of fools is irksome, and their *sport* is in the wantonness of sin. *Ecclus.* xxvii. 13.

2. Mock; contemptuous mirth.

If I suspect without cause, why then make *sport* at me; then let me be your jest. *Shakspeare.*

They had his messengers in derision and made a *sport* of his prophets. 1 *Esdr.* i. 51.*

To make *sport* with his word, and to endeavour to render it ridiculous, by turning that holy book into raillery, is a direct affront to God. *Tillotson.*

3. That with which one plays.

Each on his rock transfix'd, the *sport* and prey
Of wracking whirlwinds. *Milton, P. L.*

Commit not thy prophetick mind
To flitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind,
Lest they disperse in air. *Dryden.*

Some grave their wrongs on marble, he more just
Stoop'd down serene, and wrote them on the dust,
Trod under foot, the *sport* of every wind
Swept from the earth, and blotted from his mind,
Their secret in the grave he bade them lie,
And griev'd they could not 'scape th' Almighty's eye.
Dr. Madden on Bp. Boulter.

4. Play; idle gingle.

An author who should introduce such a *sport* of words upon our stage, would meet with small applause. *Broome.*

5. Diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing.

Now for our mountain *sport*, up to yon hill,
Your legs are young. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, and the *sports* of the field, had a great desire to make a great park for red as well as fallow deer, between Richmond and Hampton court. *Clarendon.*

To SPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divert; to make merry. It is used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

The poor man wept and bled, cried and prayed, while they *sported themselves* in his pain, and delighted in his prayers as the argument of their victory. *Sidney.*

Away with him, and let her *sport herself*
With that she's big with. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Against whom do ye *sport yourselves?* against whom make ye a wide mouth, and draw out the tongue? *Isa.* lvii. 4.

What pretty stories these are for a man of his seriousness to *sport himself* withal! *Atterbury.*

Let such writers go on at their dearest peril, and *sport themselves* in their own deceivings. *Watts.*

2. To represent by any kind of play.

Now *sporting* on thy lyre the love of youth,
Now virtuous age and venerable truth;
Expressing justly Sappho's wanton art
Of odes, and Pindar's more majestick part. *Dryden.*

To SPORT. *v. n.*

1. To play; to frolick; to game; to wanton.

They, *sporting* with quick glance,
Shew to the sun their wav'd coats dropt with gold.
Milton, P. L.

Larissa, as she *sported* at this play, was drowned in the river Peneus. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

2. To trifle.

If any man turn religion into raillery, by bold jests, he renders himself ridiculous, because he *sports* with his own life. *Tillotson.*

SPO'RTER.✻ *n. s.* [from *sport.*] One who sports. *Sherwood.*

SPO'RTFUL. *adj.* [*sport* and *full.*]

1. Merry; frolick; wanton; acting in jest.

How with a *sportful* malice it was follow'd,
May rather pluck on laughter than revenge. *Shakspeare.*

Down he alights among the *sportful* herd
Of those four-footed kinds. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Ludicrous; done in jest.

His highness, even in such a slight and *sportful* damage, had a noble sense of just dealing. *Wotton.*

Behold your own Ascanius, while he said,
He drew his glittering helmet from his head,
In which the youth to *sportful* arms he led. *Dryden.*

They are no *sportful* productions of the soil, but did once belong to real and living fishes; seeing each of them doth exactly resemble some other shell on the sea-shore. *Bentley.*

A catalogue of this may be had in Albericus Gentilis; which, because it is too *sportful*, I forbear to mention. *Baker.*

SPO'RTFULLY.† *adv.* [from *sportful.*] Wantonly; merrily.

If he be unmarried, and sojourn, he never talks with any woman alone, but in the audience of others, and that seldom, and then also in a serious manner, never jestingly, or *sportfully*. *Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. 9.

There is nothing more surprising in its own nature than to see or hear a serious thing *sportfully* represented. *Scott, Christ. Life*, P. 2. ch. 3.

SPO'RTFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *sportful.*] Wantonness; play; merriment; frolick.

The otter got out of the river, and inweeded himself so, as the ladies lost the further marking of his *sportfulness*. *Sidney.*

When sadness dejects me, either I countermine it with another sadness, or I kindle squibs about me again, and fly into *sportfulness* and company. *Donne, Lett. to Sir G. H. Poems*, p. 288.

SPO'RTINGLY.✻ *adv.* [from *sporting.*] In jest; in sport.

The question you there put, you do it I suppose but *sportingly*. *Hammond, Works*, i. 193.

SPO'RTIVE. *adj.* [from *sport.*] Gay; merry; frolick; wanton; playful; ludicrous.

I am not in a *sportive* humour now;
Tell me, and dally not, where is the money? *Shakspeare.*

Is it I
That drive thee from the *sportive* court, where thou
Was't shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of smoky muskets? *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

While thus the constant pair alternate said,
Joyful above them and around them play'd
Angels and *sportive* loves, a numerous crowd,
Smiling they clapt their wings, and low they bow'd. *Prior.*

We must not hope wholly to change their original tempers, nor make the gay, pensive and grave; nor the melancholy, *sportive*, without spoiling them. *Locke.*

No wonder savages or subjects slain,
Were equal crimes in a despotick reign;
Both doom'd alike for *sportive* tyrants bled,
But subjects starv'd while savages were fed. *Pope.*

SPO'RTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *sportive.*] Gaiety; play; wantonness.

Shall I conclude her to be simple, that has her time to begin, or refuse *sportiveness* as freely as I have? *Walton, Angler.*

SPO'RTLESS.✻ *adj.* [*sport* and *less.*] Joyless; sad.

Her weeping eyes in pearled dew she steeps,
Casting what *sportless* nights she ever led.
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. vii. 1.

SPO'RTSMAN. *n. s.* [*sport* and *man.*] One who pursues the recreations of the field.

Manilius lets us know the pagan hunters had Meleager for their patron, as the Christians have their St. Hubert: he speaks of the constellation which makes a good *sportsman*. *Addison.*

SPO'RTULARY.✻ *adj.* [from *sportulare*, low Lat.] Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions.

These *sportulary* preachers are fain to soothe up their many masters; and are so gagged with the fear of a starving displeasure, that they dare not be free in the reprehension of the daring sins of their uncertain benefactors.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 3. C. 7.

SPO'RTULE. *n. s.* [*sportule*, Fr. *sportula*, Lat.] An alms; a dole.

The bishops, who consecrated the ground, had a spill or *sportule* from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

SPOT.† *n. s.* [*spette*, Danish; *spotte*, Flemish; *spiut*, Su. Goth. from *spotta*, spuere, to spit, according to Serenius; and so Mr. H. Tooke considers our *spot* as formed from the Sax. ƿpittan, to spit, but offers no corresponding substantive.]

1. A blot; a mark made by discoloration.

This three years day, these eyes, though clear
To outward view of blemish or of *spot*,
Bereft of sight, their seeing have forgot. *Milton, Sonnet.*

A long series of ancestors shews the native lustre with advantage; but if he any way degenerate from his line, the least *spot* is visible on ermine. *Dryden.*

2. A taint; a disgrace; a reproach; a fault.

Yet Chloe sure was form'd without a *spot*,
'Tis true, but something in her was forgot. *Pope.*

3. I know not well the meaning of *spot* in this place, unless it be a scandalous woman, a disgrace to her sex.

Let him take thee,
And hoist thee up to the shouting plebeians;
Follow his chariot, like the greatest *spot*
Of all thy sex. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

4. A small extent of place.

That *spot* to which I point is paradise,
Adam's abode, those lofty shades his bower. *Milton, P. L.*

He, who, with Plato, shall place beatitude in the knowledge of God, will have his thoughts raised to other contemplations than those who looked not beyond this *spot* of earth, and those perishing things in it. *Locke.*

About one of these breathing passages is a *spot* of myrtles, that flourish within the steam of these vapours. *Addison.*

Abdallah converted the whole mountain into a kind of garden, and covered every part of it with plantations or *spots* of flowers. *Guardian.*

He that could make two ears of corn grow upon a *spot* of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind than the whole race of politicians. *Swift.*

5. Any particular place.

I would be busy in the world, and learn,
Not like a coarse and useless dunghill weed,
Fix'd to one *spot*, and rot just as I grow. *Otway.*

As in this grove I took my last farewel,
As on this very *spot* of earth I fell,
So she my prey becomes ev'n here. *Dryden.*

Here Adrian fell: upon that fatal *spot*
Our brother died. *Granville.*

The Dutch landscapes are, I think, always a representation of an individual *spot*, and each in its kind a very faithful, but very confined portrait. *Reynolds.*

6. A kind of pigeon.

7. *Upon the* Spot. Immediately; without changing place. [*Sur le champ.*]

The lion did not chop him up immediately *upon the spot*; and yet he was resolved he should not escape. *L'Estrange.*

It was determined *upon the spot*, according as the oratory on either side prevailed. *Swift.*

To Spot. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark with discolorations; to maculate.

They are polluted offerings, more abhorr'd
Than *spotted* livers in the sacrifice. *Shakspeare.*

Have you not seen a handkerchief,
Spotted with strawberries in your wife's hand? *Shakspeare.*

But serpents now more amity maintain;
From *spotted* skins the leopard does refrain:
No weaker lion's by a stronger slain. *Tate, Juv.*

2. To patch by way of ornament.

I counted the patches on both sides, and found the tory patches to be about twenty stronger than the whig; but next morning the whole puppet-show was filled with faces *spotted* after the whiggish manner. *Addison, Spec.*

3. To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint.

This vow receive, this vow of God maintain,
My virgin life, no *spotted* thoughts shall stain. *Sidney.*

The people of Armenia have retained the Christian faith from the time of the apostles; but at this day it is *spotted* with many absurdities. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

Spo'tless. *adj.* [from *spot.*]

1. Free from spots.

2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted.

So much fairer
And *spotless* shall mine innocence arise,
When the king knows my truth. *Shakspeare.*

I dare my life lay down, that the queen is *spotless*
In the eyes of Heaven. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

You grac'd the sev'ral parts of life,
A *spotless* virgin, and a faultless wife. *Waller.*

We sometimes wish that it had been our lot to live and converse with Christ, to hear his divine discourses, and to observe his *spotless* behaviour; and we please ourselves perhaps with thinking, how ready a reception we should have given to him and his doctrine. *Atterbury.*

Eternal sunshine of the *spotless* mind,
Each pray'r accepted, and each wish resign'd. *Pope.*

Spo'tlessness.* *n. s.* [from *spotless.*] State or quality of being spotless.

Lord, if thou look for a *spotlessness*, whom wilt thou look upon! *Donne, Dev. p. 322.*

Seek for a *spotlessness* above. *Bp. Hall, Works*, ii. 305.

Spo'tter. *n. s.* [from *spot.*] One that spots; one that maculates.

Spo'ttiness.* *n. s.* [from *spotty.*] State or quality of being spotty.

Spo'tty.† *adj.* [from *spot.*] Full of spots; maculated. *Huloet.*

The moon whose orb
Through optick glass the Tuscan artist views
At evening from the top of Fesolé
Or in Valdarno, to descry new lands,
Rivers or mountains on her *spotty* globe. *Milton, P.L.*

Spou'sage.* *n. s.* [from *spouse.*] Act of espousing.

The glorious *spousage* of the Lambe
Jesus Christ is come. *Bale on the Rev.* P. iii. Cc. 4.

In the old manual for the use of Salisbury, before the minister proceeds to the marriage, he is directed to ask the woman's dowry, viz. the tokens of *spousage*.
Wheatley on the Comm. Pr. ch. 10. § 5.

Spou'sal. *adj.* [from *spouse.*] Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal.

There shall we consummate our *spousal* rites. *Shakspeare.*

Hope's chaste kiss wrongs no more joy's maidenhead,
Than *spousal* rites prejudice the marriage bed. *Crashaw.*

This other in her prime of love,
Spousal embraces vitiated with gold. *Milton, S. A.*

Sleep'st thou, careless of the nuptial day?
Thy *spousal* ornament neglected lies;
Arise, prepare the bridal train, arise. *Pope, Odyss.*

Spou'sal. *n. s.* [*espousailles*, Fr. *sponsalia*, Lat.] Marriage nuptials.

As man and wife, being two, are one in love,
So be there 'twixt your kingdoms such a *spousal*,
That never may ill office, or fell jealousy
Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms,
To make divorce of their incorporate league. *Shakspeare*

The amorous bird of night
Sung *spousal*, and bid haste the evening star,
On his hill top to light the bridal lamp. *Milton, P. L.*

The *spousals* of Hippolita the queen,
What tilts and tourneys at the feast were seen. *Dryden.*

Æthereal musick did her death prepare,
Like joyful sounds of *spousals* in the air:
A radiant light did her crown'd temples gild. *Dryden.*

SPOUSE.† *n. s.* [*sponsa*, *sponsus*, Lat. *espouse*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — We had formerly, like the Latins, the masculine and feminine distinction of this word; *spousess* being the wife, and *spouse* the husband. Wicliffe uses *spousess*; and it continued to be used in the seventeenth century: "Commanding her his *spousesse* to write to a certaine king." Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr. 1616, p. 304.] One joined in marriage; a husband or wife.

She is of good esteem;
Beside so qualified as may beseem
The *spouse* of any noble gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

At once farewel, O faithful *spouse!* they said;
At once the encroaching rinds their closing lips invade. *Dryden.*

To Spouse.* *v. a.* To espouse; to wed; to join together as in matrimony.

New *spoused.* Chaucer, Cl. Prol.
Who being freed from Proteus cruell band
By Marinell, was unto him affide,
And by him brought againe to faerie land,
Wher he her *spous'd*, and made his joyous bride.
Spenser, F. Q. v. iii. 2.

In the happy choice,
The spouse and *spoused* have the foremost voice.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

The world the temple was, the priest a king,
The *spoused* pair two realms, the sea the ring.
B. Jonson on the Union.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; she, *spous'd*, about him twines
Her marriageable arms. Milton, P. L.

SPOU'SELESS. *adj.* [from *spouse.*] Wanting a husband or wife.

To tempt the *spouseless* queen with am'rous wiles,
Resort the nobles from the neigh'ring isles. Pope.

SPOUT. *n. s.* [*spuyt*, Teut.]

1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel out of which any thing is poured.

She gasping to begin some speech, her eyes
Became two *spouts.* Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

In whales that breathe, lest the water should get unto the lungs, an ejection thereof is contrived by a fistula or *spout* at the head. Brown, Vulg. Err.

If you chance it to lack,
Be it claret or sack,
I'll make this snout
To deal it about,
Or this to run out,
As it were from a *spout.* B. Jonson.

As waters did in storms, now pitch runs out,
As lead, when a fir'd church becomes one *spout.* Donne.

In Gaza they couch vessels of earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and to pass it down in *spouts* into rooms. Bacon.

Let the water be fed by some higher than the pool, and delivered into it by fair *spouts*, and then discharged by some equality of bores that it stay little. Bacon.

In this single cathedral the very *spouts* are loaded with ornaments. Addison on Italy.

From silver *spouts* the grateful liquors glide,
And China's earth receives the smoking tide. Pope.

2. Water falling in a body; a cataract, such as is seen in the hot climates when clouds sometimes discharge all their water at once.

Not the dreadful *spout*
Which shipmen do the hurricano call,
Constring'd in mass by the almighty sun,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword
Falling on Diomede. Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

The force of these motions pressing more in some places than in others, there would fall not showers, but great *spouts* or cascades of water. Burnet, Theory.

To SPOUT.† *v. a.* [from the noun; *spuyten*, Teut.]

1. To pour with violence, or in a collected body, as from a spout.

We will bear home that lusty blood again,
Which here we came to *spout* against your town. Shakspeare.

I intend two fountains, the one that sprinkleth or *spouteth* water, the other a fair receipt of water. Bacon.

She swims in blood, and blood does *spouting* throw
To heav'n, that Heav'n men's cruelties might know. Waller.

Next on his belly floats the mighty whale;
He twists his back, and rears his threatening tail:
He *spouts* the tide. Creech.

2. To pour out words with affected grandeur; to mouth.

Pray, *spout* some French, son. Beaum. and Fl. Coxcomb.

To SPOUT. *v. n.* To issue as from a spout.

They laid them down hard by the murmuring musick of certain waters, which *spouted* out of the side of the hills. Sidney.

No hands could force it thence, so fixt it stood,
Till out it rush'd, expell'd by streams of *spouting* blood.
Dryden.

It *spouts* up out of deep wells, and flies forth at the tops of them, upon the face of the ground. Woodward.

All the glittering hill
Is bright with *spouting* rills. Thomson, Autumn.

SPRACK.* *adj.* See SPRAG.

SPRAG.† *adj.* Vigorous; spritely. A provincial word, as Dr. Johnson observes; and in some places, it may be added, is pronounced *sprack.* It is probably of the same origin with *sprey* [*spraeg*, Swed.] See SPRUCE.

A good *sprag* memory. Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.

SPRAG.* *n. s.* A young salmon. North. Grose.

To SPRAIN.† *v. a.* [corrupted from *strain.* Dr. Johnson. — Referred by Serenius to the Swedish *spraenga*, to tear asunder: *spraenga* en haest, to over-ride a horse, to lame him by riding him beyond his strength: and hence, I suppose, our *springhalt*, the lameness of a horse.] To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone.

Should the big last extend the shoe too wide,
The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,
Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ancle *sprain.* Gay.

SPRAIN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint.

I was in pain, and thought it was with some *sprain* at tennis.
Temple.

SPRAINTS. *n. s.* The dung of an otter. Dict.

SPRANG. The preterite of *spring.*

Mankind *sprang* from one common original; whence this tradition would be universally diffused. Tillotson.

SPRAT. *n. s.* [*sprot*, Dutch; *sarda*, Lat.] A small sea-fish.

So oft in feasts with costly changes clad,
To crammed maws a *sprat* new stomach brings. Sidney.

All-saints do lay for porke and sowse,
For *sprats* and spurlings for their house. Tusser.

Of round fish there are brit, *sprat*, barn, smelts. Carew.

To SPRAWL. *v. n.* [*spradle*, Danish; *spartelen*, Dutch.]

1. To struggle as in the convulsions of death.

Hang the child that he may see it *sprawl;*
A sight to vex the father's soul. Shakspeare.

Some lie *sprawling* on the ground,
With many a gash and bloody wound. Hudibras.

2. To tumble, or creep with much agitation and contortion of the limbs.

The birds were not fledged, but upon *sprawling* and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. L'Estrange.

Telamon happ'd to meet
A rising root that held his fasten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom *sprawling* on the ground,
His brother from the wooden gyves unbound. Dryden.

Hence, long before the child can crawl,
He learns to kick, and wince, and *sprawl.* Prior.

Did the stars do this feat once only, which gave beginning to human race; who were there then in the world, to observe the births of those first men, and calculate their nativities, as they *sprawled* out of ditches? Bentley.

He ran, he leapt into a flood,
There *sprawl'd* a while, and scarce got out,
All cover'd o'er with slime. Swift.

SPRAY.† *n. s.* [of the same race with *sprit* and *sprout.* Dr. Johnson. — Rather of the same race with *sprig;* which see.]

1. The extremity of a branch.

At sight whereof each bird that sits on *spray*
And every beast that to his den was fled,

Come forth afresh out of their late dismay,
And to the light lift up their drooping head. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*
Thus droops this lofty pine, and hangs his *sprays;*
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days. *Shakspeare.*
The wind that whistles through the *sprays,*
Maintains the consort of the song;
And hidden birds with native lays,
The golden sleep prolong. *Dryden.*

2. The foam of the sea: commonly written *spry.*
Winds raise some of the salt with the *spray.* *Arbuthnot.*

To SPREAD.† *v. a.* [ꞅpꞃæꝺan, ꞅpꞃeꝺan, Saxon; *spreyden,* Teut. Serenius, noticing the Swed. *sprida,* expandere, refers it to *breda,* dilatare, *bred,* latus. In like manner the Sax. bꞃæꝺan, dilatare, and bꞃæꝺ, breadth, bꞃaꝺ, broad, are to be noticed. Spenser has once, for the sake of his rhyme, written the participle *sprad,* F. Q. vi. ii. 5. *Spred* was, anciently, common.]

1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger space than before.
He bought a field where he had *spread* his tent. *Gen.* xxxiii.
Rizpah *spread* sackcloth for her upon the rock. 2 *Sam.* xxi.
Faire attendants then,
The sheets and bedding of the man of men,
Within a cabin of the hollow keele,
Spred and made soft. *Chapman.*
Make the trees more tall, more *spread,* and more hasty than they use to be. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Silver *spread* into plates is brought from Tarshish. *Jer.* x.
Shall funeral eloquence her colours *spread,*
And scatter roses on the wealthy dead. *Young.*

2. To cover by extension.
Her cheeks their freshness lose and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness *spreads* her face. *Granville.*

3. To cover over.
The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith *spreadeth* it over with gold. *Isa.* xl. 19.

4. To stretch; to extend.
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair. *Shakspeare.*
He arose from kneeling, with his hands *spread* up to heaven, and he blessed the congregation. 1 *Kings,* viii. 54.
The stately trees fast *spread* their branches. *Milton, P. L.*
Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
Fast by his side Pisistratus lay *spread,*
In age his equal, on a splendid bed. *Pope.*

5. To publish; to divulge; to disseminate.
They, when departed, *spread* abroad his fame, in all that country. *St. Matth.* ix. 31.

6. To emit as effluvia or emanations; to diffuse.
Their course through thickest constellations held,
They *spread* their bane. *Milton, P. L.*

To Spread. *v. n.* To extend or expand itself.
The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehension only of their *spreading* and ambitious designs. *Bacon.*
Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall. *Bacon.*
Great Pan, who wont to chase the fair,
And lov'd the *spreading* oak was there. *Addison, Cato.*
The valley opened at the farther end, *spreading* forth into an immense ocean. *Addison.*

Spread. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Extent; compass.
I have got a fine *spread* of improvable lands, and am already ploughing up some, fencing others. *Addison.*

2. Expansion of parts.
No flower hath *spread* that of the woodbind. *Bacon.*

Spre'ader.† *n. s.* [from *spread.*]

1. One that spreads.
By conforming ourselves we should be *spreaders* of a worse infection than any we are likely to draw from Papists by our conformity with them in ceremonies. *Hooker.*

2. Publisher; divulger; disseminator.
If it be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused for a *spreader* of false news. *Swift.*

3. One that expands or extends.
If their child be not such a speedy *spreader* and brancher, like the vine, yet perchance he may yield, though with a little longer expectation, as useful and more sober fruit than the other. *Wotton on Education.*

Sprea'ding.* *n. s.* [from *spread.*] Act of extending or expanding.
Can any understand the *spreadings* of the clouds, or the noise of his tabernacle? *Job.* xxxvi. 29.

Sprent. part. [from *sprene,* to sprinkle, ꞅpꞃenᵹan, ꞅpꞃenan, Saxon; *sprengen,* Dutch.] Sprinkled. Obsolete.
O lips, that kiss'd that hand with my tears *sprent.* *Sidney.*

Sprey.* *adj.* Spruce. Exm. dial. See Spruce.

SPRIG.† *n. s.* [*brig,* Welsh, a twig, shoot, or sprig, of a tree: the English *sprig* seems to be hence derived, q. d. *ys brig.* Davies, and Richards. Nevertheless, Dr. Johnson considers it of the same race with *spring;* and Serenius, not however overpassing the Welsh word, refers it also to the Swedish *spricka:* as, loefven *spricka ut,* the leaves come out.]

1. A small branch; a spray.
The substance is true ivy; after it is taken down, the friends of the family are desirous to have some *sprig* to keep. *Bacon.*
Our chilling climate hardly bears
A *sprig* of bays in fifty years;
While ev'ry fool his claim alledges,
As if it grew in common hedges. *Swift.*

2. A brad or nail without a head.

To Sprig.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with small branches; to work in sprigs. *Ash.*

Sprig *Crystal. n. s.*
In perpendicular fissures, chrystal is found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is called by lapidaries *sprig* or rock *chrystal.* *Woodward.*

Spri'ggy.† *adj.* [from *sprig.*] Full of small branches. *Sherwood.*

SPRIGHT. *n. s.* [contraction of *spirit, spiritus,* Latin; it was anciently written *sprete,* or *spryte,* and *spirit,* as now written, was long considered in verse as a monosyllable: this word should therefore be spelled *sprite,* and its derivatives *spritely, spriteful;* but custom has determined otherwise.]

1. Spirit; shade; soul; incorporeal agent.
She doth display,
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
Through which her words so wise do make their way,
To bear the message of her *spright.* *Spenser, F. Q.*
Forth he called out of deep darkness dread,
Legions of *sprights,* the which like little flies,
Fluttering about his ever damned head,
Await whereto their service he applies. *Spenser, F. Q.*
While with heav'nly charity she spoke,
A streaming blaze the silent shadows broke;
The birds obscene to forests wing'd their flight,
And gaping graves received the guilty *spright.* *Dryden.*

2. Walking spirit; apparition.
The ideas of goblins and *sprights* have no more to do with darkness than light; yet let but a foolish maid inculcate these often on the mind of a child, possibly he shall never be able to separate them again. *Locke.*

3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage.
O chastity, the chief of heavenly lights,
Which mak'st us most immortal shape to wear,
Hold thou my heart, establish thou my *sprights:*
To only thee my constant course I bear,
Till spotless soul unto thy bosom fly,
Such life to lead, such death I vow to die. *Sidney.*

4. An arrow. Not in use.

We had in use for sea fight short arrows called *sprights*, without any other heads save wood sharpened; which were discharged out of muskets, and would pierce through the sides of ships where a bullet would not. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To SPRIGHT. *v. a.* To haunt as a spright. A ludicrous use.

I am *sprighted* with a fool. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

SPRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [*spright* and *full.*] Lively; brisk; gay; vigorous.

The spirit of the time shall teach me speed.—
—Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman. *Shakspeare.*
Steeds *sprightful* as the light. *Cowley.*
Happy my eyes, when they behold thy face:
My heavy heart will leave its doleful beating,
At sight of thee, and bound with *sprightful* joys. *Otway.*

SPRI'GHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *sprightful.*] Briskly; vigorously.

Norfolk, *sprightfully* and bold,
Stays but the summons of the appellant's trumpet. *Shakspeare.*

SPRI'GHTFULNESS.* *n. s.* [from *sprightful.*] Sprightliness; gaiety; vivacity.

Sharpness of apprehension is a *sprightfulness* of the mind, and is there liveliest where there be most spirits.
Hammond, Works, iv. 629.

SPRI'GHTLESS.† *adj.* [from *spright.*] Dull; enervated; sluggish.

Cloths, and images of men,
But *sprightless* trunks. *Marston, Scourge of Vill.* (1599,) Pref.
Are you grown
Benumb'd with fear, or virtue's *sprightless* cold? *Cowley.*
I could not but reflect on the absurdity of parents, who educate crowds to spend their time in pursuit of such cold and *sprightless* endeavours to appear in publick. *Tatler*, No. 197.

SPRI'GHTLINESS. *n. s.* [from *sprightly.*] Liveliness; briskness; vigour; gaiety; vivacity.

The soul is clogged when she acts in conjunction with a companion so heavy; but in dreams, observe with what a *sprightliness* and alacrity does she exert herself. *Addison.*

SPRI'GHTLY. *adj.* [from *spright.*] Gay; brisk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious.

Produce the wine that makes us bold,
And *sprightly* wit and love inspires. *Dryden.*
When now the *sprightly* trumpet from afar,
Had giv'n the signal of approaching war. *Dryden.*
Each morn they wak'd me with a *sprightly* lay:
Of opening heav'n they sung, and gladsome day. *Prior.*
The *sprightly* Sylvia trips along the green;
She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen. *Pope.*

To SPRING. *v. n.* pret. *sprung* or *sprang*, anciently *sprong*; part. *sprung.* [ꞅpꞃinȝan, Sax. *springen*, Dutch.]

1. To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power.

All blest secrets,
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate
In the good man's distress. *Shakspeare.*
To his musick, plants and flowers
Ever *sprung*, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
To satisfy the desolate ground, and cause the bud of the tender herb to *spring* forth. *Job*, xxxviii. 27.
Other fell on good ground, and did yield fruit that *sprang* up and encreased. *St. Mark*, iv. 8.
Tell me, in what happy fields
The thistle *springs*, to which the lily yields? *Pope.*

2. To begin to grow.

That the nipples should be made with such perforations as to admit passage to the milk, when drawn, otherwise to retain it; and the teeth of the young not *sprung*, are effects of Providence. *Ray.*

3. To proceed as from seed.

Ye shall eat this year such things as grow of themselves; and in the second year that which *springeth* of the same.
2 Kings.
Much more good of sin shall *spring*. *Milton.*

4. To come into existence; to issue forth.

Had'st thou sway'd as kings should do,
Giving no ground unto the house of York,
They never then had *sprung* like summer flies. *Shakspeare.*
Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it part,
And each warm wish *springs* mutual from the heart. *Pope.*

5. To arise; to appear; to begin to appear or to exist.

When the day began to *spring*, they let her go. *Judges.*
To them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light is *sprung* up. *St. Matth.* iv. 16.
Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,
Taint not the pure streams of the *springing* day
With your dull influence: it is for you
To sit and scoule upon night's heavy brow. *Crashaw.*
Do not blast my *springing* hopes
Which thy kind hand has planted in my soul. *Rowe.*

6. To issue with effect or force.

Swift fly the years, and rise the expected morn;
Oh *spring* to light: auspicious babe be born. *Pope.*

7. To proceed as from ancestors, or a country.

How youngly he began to serve his country,
How long continued; and what stock he *springs* of;
The noble house of Marcius. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Our Lord *sprang* out of Judea. *Heb.* vii. 14.
All these
Shall, like the brethren *sprung* of dragons' teeth,
Ruin each other, and he fall amongst 'em. *B. Jonson.*
Heroes of old, by rapine, and by spoil,
In search of fame did all the world embroil;
Thus to their gods, each then ally'd his name,
This *sprang* from Jove, and that from Titan came. *Granville.*

8. To proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason.

They found new hope to *spring*
Out of despair. *Milton, P. L.*
Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of rule over men, and property in things, *sprang* from the same original, and descend by the same rules. *Locke.*

9. To grow; to thrive.

What makes all this but Jupiter the king,
At whose command we perish and we *spring*:
Then 'tis our best, since thus ordain'd to die,
To make a virtue of necessity. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

10. To bound; to leap; to jump; to rush hastily; to appear suddenly.

Some strange commotion
Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and starts;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; strait
Springs out into fast gait, then stops again.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.
I *sprang* not more in joy at first hearing he was a man child, than now in first seeing he had proved himself a man.
Shakspeare.
He called for a light, and *sprang* in and fell before Paul.
Acts.
When Heav'n was nam'd, they loos'd their hold again;
Then *sprung* she forth, they follow'd her amain. *Dryden.*
Afraid to sleep;
Her blood all fever'd, with a furious leap
She *sprung* from bed. *Dryden.*
Nor lies she long; but as her fates ordain,
Springs up to life, and fresh to second pain,
Is sav'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden.*
See, aw'd by Heaven, the blooming Hebrew flies
Her artful tongue, and more persuasive eyes;
And *springing* from her disappointed arms,
Prefers a dungeon to forbidden charms. *Blackmore.*
The mountain stag, that *springs*
From height to height, and bounds along the plains,
Nor has a master to restrain his course;
That mountain stag would Vanoe rather be,
Than be a slave. *Philips, Briton.*

11. To fly with elastick power; to start.

A link of horsehair, that will easily slip, fasten to the end of the stick that *springs*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

12. To rise from a covert.

My doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and damm'd up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will *spring*. *Otway.*

A covey of partridges *springing* in our front, put our infantry in disorder. *Addison.*

13. To issue from a fountain.

Israel's servants digged in the valley, and found a well of *springing* water. *Gen.* xxvi. 19.

Let the wide world his praises sing,
Where Tagus and Euphrates *spring;*
And from the Danube's frosty banks to those
Where from an unknown head great Nilus flows. *Roscommon.*

14. To proceed as from a source.

'Tis true from force the noblest title *springs*,
I therefore hold from that which first made kings. *Dryden.*

15. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence.

Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light
Sprung through the vaulted roof, and made the temple bright:
The power, behold! the pow'r in glory shone,
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known. *Dryden.*

The friendly gods a *springing* gale enlarg'd,
The fleet swift tilting o'er the surges flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope.*

To SPRING. *v. a.*

1. To start; to rouse game.

Thus I reclaim'd my buzzard love to fly
At what, and when, and how, and where I chose:
Now negligent of sport I lie;
And now, as other fawkners use,
I *spring* a mistress, swear, write, sigh, and dye,
And the game kill'd, or lost, go talk or lie. *Donne.*

That *sprung* the game you were to set,
Before you had time to draw the net. *Hudibras.*

A large cock-pheasant he *sprung* in one of the neighbouring woods. *Addison, Spect.*

Here I use a great deal of diligence before I can *spring* any thing; whereas in town, whilst I am following one character, I am crossed by another, that they puzzle the chase. *Addison.*

See how the well-taught pointer leads the way!
The scent grows warm; he stops, he *springs* the prey. *Gay.*

2. To produce quickly or unexpectedly.

The nurse, surpriz'd with fright,
Starts up, and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light. *Dryden.*

Thus man by his own strength to heav'n would soar,
And would not be oblig'd to God for more:
Vain, wretched creature, how art thou misled,
To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!
These truths are not the product of thy mind,
But dropt from heaven, and of a nobler kind:
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy sight,
And reason saw not, till faith *sprung* the light. *Dryden.*

He that has such a burning zeal, and *springs* such mighty discoveries, must needs be an admirable patriot. *Collier.*

3. To make by starting, applied to a ship.

People discharge themselves of burdensome reflections, as of the cargo of a ship that has *sprung* a leak. *L'Estrange.*

No more accuse thy pen; but charge the crime
On native sloth, and negligence of time:
Beware the publick laughter of the town,
Thou *spring'st* a leak already in thy crown. *Dryden.*

Whether she *sprung* a leak, I cannot find,
Or whether she was overset with wind,
But down at once with all her crew she went. *Dryden.*

4. To discharge, applied to a mine.

Our miners discovered several of the enemies' mines, who have *sprung* divers others which did little execution. *Tatler.*

I *sprung* a mine, whereby the whole nest was overthrown. *Addison, Spect.*

5. To contrive on a sudden; to produce hastily; to offer unexpectedly.

The friends to the cause *sprang* a new project, and it was advertised that the crisis could not appear till the ladies had shown their zeal against the pretender. *Swift.*

6. To pass by leaping. A barbarous use.

Unbeseeming skill
To *spring* the fence, to rein the prancing steed. *Thomson.*

7. Of the verb *spring* the primary sense is to *grow out of the ground*, so plants *spring*, thence *spring* for the season; so water *springs*, thence *spring* for a fountain. Plants rise unexpectedly, and waters break out violently; thence any thing done suddenly, or coming hastily, is said to *spring;* thence *spring* means an elastick body. Thus the active significations all import suddenness or force.

SPRING.† *n. s.* [ꞅpꞃınᵹ, Sax. from the verb.]

1. The season in which plants rise and vegetate: the vernal season.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain-tops, that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing:
To his musick, plants and flowers
Ever sprung, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting *Spring*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The *Spring* visiteth not these quarters so timely as the eastern parts. *Carew.*

Come, gentle *Spring*, ethereal mildness come,
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud
Upon our plains descend. *Thomson, Spring.*

2. An elastick body; a body which when distorted has the power of restoring itself to its former state.

This may be performed by the strength of some such *spring* as is used in watches: this *spring* may be applied to one wheel, which shall give an equal motion to both the wings. *Wilkins.*

The *spring* must be made of good steel, well tempered; and the wider the two ends of the *spring* stand asunder, the milder it throws the chape of the vice open. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

He that was sharp-sighted enough to see the configuration of the minute particles of the *spring* of a clock, and upon what peculiar impulse its elastick motion depends, would no doubt discover something very admirable. *Locke.*

3. Elastick force.

Heav'ns, what a *spring* was in his arm, to throw!
How high he held his shield, and rose at ev'ry blow! *Dryden.*

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not rebound from one another: impenetrability makes them only stop. If two equal bodies meet directly *in vacuo*, they will by the laws of motion stop where they meet, lose their motion, and remain in rest, unless they be elastick, and receive new motion from their *spring*. *Newton.*

The soul is gathered within herself, and recovers that *spring* which is weakened, when she operates more in concert with the body. *Addison.*

In adult persons, when the fibres cannot any more yield, they must break, or lose their *spring*. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Any active power; any cause by which motion or action is produced or propagated.

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the *springs* of life;
So much the name of father awes me still. *Dryden.*

Nature is the same, and man is the same; has the same affections and passions, and the same *springs* that give them motion. *Rymer.*

Our author shuns by vulgar *springs* to move. *Pope.*

5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle.

The pris'ner with a *spring* from prison broke:
Then stretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might,
And to the neighbouring maple wing'd his flight. *Dryden.*

With what a *spring* his furious soul broke loose,
And left the limbs still quivering on the ground! *Addison, Cato.*

6. A leak; a start of plank.

Each petty hand
Can steer a ship becalm'd; but he that will
Govern, and carry her to her ends, must know
His tides, his currents: how to shift his sails,
Where her *springs* are, her leaks, and how to stop 'em. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

7. A fountain; an issue of water from the earth.

Now stop thy *springs*; my sea shall suck them dry,
And swell so much the higher by their ebb. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Springs on the tops of hills pass through a great deal of pure earth, with less mixture of other waters. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

When in the effects she doth the causes know,
And seeing the stream, thinks where the *spring* doth rise;
And seeing the branch, conceives the root below:
These things she views without the body's eyes. *Davies.*

He adds the running *springs* and standing lakes,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dryden.*

Nile hears him knocking at his sevenfold gates,
And seeks his hidden *spring*, and fears his nephews' fates. *Dryden.*

He bathed himself in cold *spring* water in the midst of Winter. *Locke.*

The water that falls down from the clouds, sinking into beds of rock or clay, breaks out in *springs*, commonly at the bottom of hilly ground. *Locke.*

8. A source; that by which any thing is supplied.

To that great spring, which doth great kingdoms move,
The sacred *spring*, whence right and honour streams;
Distilling virtue, shedding peace and love
In every place, as Cynthia sheds her beams. *Davies.*

I move, I see, I speak, discourse and know,
Though now I am, I was not always so:
Then that from which I was, must be before,
Whom, as my *spring* of being, I adore. *Dryden.*

Rolling down through so many barbarous ages, from the *spring* of Virgil, it bears along with it the filth of the Goths and Vandals. *Dryden.*

He has a secret *spring* of spiritual joy, and the continual feast of a good conscience within, that forbids him to be miserable. *Bentley.*

9. Rise; beginning.

About the *spring* of the day Samuel called Saul to the top of the house. *1 Sam.* ix. 26.

10. Cause; original.

The reason of the quicker or slower termination of this distemper, arises from these three *springs*. *Blackmore.*

The first *springs* of great events, like those of great rivers, are often mean and little. *Swift.*

11. A plant; a shoot; a young tree; a coppice.

Birds, which in the lower *spring*
Did shroude in shady leaves from sunny ray. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Thy groves and pleasant *springs*
The painful labourer's hand shall stock, the roots to burn. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 14.

The nightingale, among the thick-leav'd *springs*
That sits alone in sorrow. *Fletcher, Faithf. Shepherdess.*

From haunted *spring* and dale,
Edg'd with poplar pale. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

In yonder *spring* of roses intermix'd
With myrtle. *Milton, P. L.*

When the *spring* is of two years' growth, draw part of it for quick-sets. *Evelyn*, B. iii. ch. 7. § 23.

12. A youth. See SPRINGAL.

She pictur'd winged Love,
With his young brother Sport:—
The one his bow and shafts, the other *spring*
A burning tead about his head did move. *Spenser, Muiopotmos.*

13. A hand or shoulder of pork.

These *springs* of pork. *Beaum. and Fl. Prophetess.*

SPRI'NGAL.† *n. s.* [Of this word Dr. Johnson has given no etymology, nor example. It is evidently from the Sax. ꞅpꞃinᵹan, germinare; and was also formerly written *spring*. See the twelfth sense of SPRING. This sense of *spring* Dr. Johnson illustrated from Spenser: but *springal* was the more usual word. It may be added, that the old French word *espringaller* meant to leap, to bound.] A youth; an active, nimble, young man. Not now in use. *Bullokar.*

Yonge *springals* in the flower of their youth. *Martin, Marr. of Priests*, (1550,) Mm. 2. b.

Two *springals* of full tender years. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I do not rail against the hopeful *springal*,
That builds up monuments in brass. *Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.*

SPRINGE. *n. s.* [from *spring*.] A gin; a noose, which, fastened to any elastick body, catches by a spring or jerk.

As a woodcock to my own *springe*, Osrick,
I'm justly kill'd with mine own treachery. *Shakspeare.*

Let goats for food their loaded udders lend;
But neither *springes*, nets, nor snares employ. *Dryden.*

With hairy *springes* we the birds betray,
Slight lines of hair surprize the finny prey. *Pope.*

To SPRINGE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ensnare; to catch in a trap.

We *springe* ourselves, we sink in our own bogs. *Beaum. and Fl. Q. of Corinth.*

SPRI'NGER.† *n. s.* [from *spring*.]

1. One who rouses game.

2. A young plant.

The young men and maidens go out into the woods and coppices, cut down and spoil young *springers* to dress up their May-booths. *Evelyn*, B. iv. § 4.

SPRI'NGHALT.† *n. s.* [perhaps from *spraenga*, Swed. to sprain a horse's legs by riding him beyond his strength; and *halt*, the consequence of it. See *To* SPRAIN.] A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs.

They've all new legs, and lame ones; one would take it,
That never saw them pace before, the spavin,
A *springhalt* reign'd among them. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

SPRI'NGHEAD.* *n. s.* [*spring* and *head*.] Fountain; source.

The nearer the *spring-head*, the purer streams. *Proceed. against Garnet*, (1606,) Ll. 3. b.

The wolf, drinking at the *spring-head*, quarrelled with the lamb for troubling his draught when he was quenching his thirst at the stream below. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 199.

Now this *spring-head* of science is purely fantastical. *Bolingbroke to Pope.*

SPRI'NGINESS. *n. s.* [from *springy*.] Elasticity; power of restoring itself.

Where there is a continued endeavour of the parts of a body to put themselves into another state, the progress may be much more slow, since it was a great while before the texture of the corpuscles of the steel were so altered as to make them lose their former *springiness*. *Boyle.*

The air is a thin fluid body, endowed with elasticity and *springiness*, capable of condensation and rarefaction. *Bentley.*

SPRI'NGING.* *n. s.* [from *spring*.]

1. Growth; increase.

Thou makest it soft with showers; thou blessest the *springing* thereof. *Ps.* lxv. 10.

2. [In architecture.] The side of an arch contiguous to the part whereon it rests. Archæol. vol. xvii. p. 4. n.

SPRI'NGLE. *n. s.* [from *spring*.] A spring; an elastick noose.

Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast, where every plash-shoot serveth for *springles* to take them. *Carew.*

SPRI'NGTIDE. *n. s.* [*spring* and *tide*.] Tide at the new and full moon; high tide.

Love, like *springtides*, full and high,
Swells in every youthful vein;
But each tide does less supply,
Till they quite shrink in again:
If a flow in age appear,
'Tis but rain, and runs not clear. *Dryden, Tyr. Love.*

Most people die when the moon chiefly reigns; that is, in the night, or upon or near a *springtide*. *Grew, Cosmol.*

SPRI'NGY. *adj.* [from *springe.*]

1. Elastick; having the power of restoring itself.

Had not the Maker wrought the *springy* frame,
Such as it is to fan the vital flame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languish'd in the arterial road;
While the tir'd heart had strove, with fruitless pain,
To push the lazy tide along the vein. *Blackmore, Creation.*

This vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be *springy* and ramous, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive power. *Newton.*

Though the bundle of fibres which constitute the muscles may be small, the fibres may be strong and *springy.* *Arbuthnot.*

If our air had not been a *springy* body, no animal could have exercised the very function of respiration; and yet the ends of respiration are not served by that springiness, but by some other unknown quality. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. [From *spring.*] Full of springs and fountains. Not used.

Where the sandy or gravelly lands are *springy* or wet, rather mark them for grass than corn. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To SPRI'NKLE.† *v. a.* [*sprinckelen, sprenckelen,* Teut. *sprenken,* Germ. ꞅpꞃenᵹan, Saxon.]

1. To scatter; to disperse in small masses.

Take handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses *sprinkle* it towards the heaven. *Ex.* ix. 8.

2. To scatter in drops.

Sprinkle water of purifying upon them. *Num.* viii. 7.

3. To besprinkle; to wash, wet, or dust by scattering in small particles.

Let us draw near with a true heart, in full assurance of faith, having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. *Heb.* x. 22.

Wings he wore
Of many a colour'd plume *sprinkled* with gold. *Milton, P. L.*
The prince, with living water *sprinkled* o'er
His limbs and body; then approach'd the door,
Possess'd the porch. *Dryden, Æn.*

To SPRI'NKLE. *v. n.* To perform the act of scattering in small drops.

The priest shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger. *Lev.* xiv.

Baptism may well enough be performed by *sprinkling,* or effusion of water. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

When dext'rous damsels twirl the *sprinkling* mop,
And cleanse the spatter'd sash, and scrub the stairs,
Know Saturday appears. *Gay, Trivia.*

SPRI'NKLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small quantity scattered.

2. An aspergoire; an utensil to sprinkle with.

She always smyl'd, and in her hand did hold
An holy water *sprinkle* dipt in dewe,
With which she sprinckled favours manifold
On whom she list. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. xii. 13.

SPRI'NKLER. *n. s.* [from *sprinkle.*] One that sprinkles.

SPRI'NKLING.* *n. s.* [from *sprinkle.*]

1. The act of scattering in small drops.

Your clerical shavings, your crossings, *sprinklings,* your cozening miracles. *Bp. Hall, Epist.* D. I. E. I.

2. A small quantity scattered.

To SPRIT.† *v. a.* [See *To* SPIRT, and *To* SPROUT.] To throw out; to eject with force.

Toads sometimes exclude or *sprit* out a dark and liquid matter behind, and a venomous condition there may be perhaps therein; but it cannot be called their urine. *Brown.*

To SPRIT. *v. n.* [ꞅpꞃẏtan, Saxon; *spruyten,* Dutch.] To shoot; to germinate; to sprout. Used of barley wetted for malt.

SPRIT.† *n. s.* [ꞅpꞃote, Sax. surculus.]

1. Shoot; sprout.

The barley, after it has been couched four days, will sweat a little, and shew the chit or *sprit* at the root-end of the corn. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. [ꞅpꞃeot, Sax. contus.] A pole: hence our word *boltsprit.* This meaning is overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

SPRI'TSAIL. *n. s.* [*sprit* and *sail.*] The sail which belongs to the bowsprit mast. *Dict.*

Our men quitted themselves of the fireship, by cutting the *spritsail* tackle off with their short hatchets. *Wiseman.*

SPRITE.† *n. s.* [Contracted from *spirit.*] A spirit; an incorporeal agent. See SPRIGHT.

The *sprites* of fiery termagants in flame
Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Pope.*
Of these am I who thy protection claim,
A watchful *sprite,* and Ariel is my name. *Pope.*

SPRI'TEFUL.* *adj.* [See SPRIGHTFUL.] Gay; lively; cheerful.

A *spriteful* gait that leaves no print,
And makes a feather of a flint. *Stroud, in Wit Restor'd,* (1658.)

SPRI'TEFULLY. *adv.* [See SPRIGHTFULLY.] Vigorously; with life and ardour.

The Grecians *spritefully* drew from the darts the corse.
And hears't it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman, Iliad.*

SPRI'TELESS.* *adj.* See SPRIGHTLESS.

SPRI'TELINESS.* *n. s.* See SPRIGHTLINESS.

Wit and *spriteliness* of conversation. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 436.

SPRI'TELY.* *adj.* See SPRIGHTLY.

SPRI'TELY. *adv.* [from *sprite.*] Gayly.

You have not seene young heiffers, hihly kept;
Fill'd full of daisies at the field, and driven
Home to their hovels; all so *spritely* given,
That no roome can contain them. *Chapman.*

SPROD.* *n. s.* A salmon while in its second year's growth: so called by fishermen in many parts of England. *Chambers.*

SPRONG. The old preterite of *spring.*

Not mistrusting, till these new curiosities *sprong* up, that ever any man would think our labour herein mispent, or the time wastefully consumed. *Hooker.*

To SPROUT. *v. n.* [ꞅpꞃẏtan, Saxon; *spruyten,* Dutch. *Sprout, sprit,* and by a very frequent transposition *spirt* or *spurt,* are all the same word.]

1. To shoot by vegetation; to germinate.

The *sprouting* leaves that saw you here,
And call'd their fellows to the sight. *Cowley.*

Try whether these things in the *sprouting* do increase weight, by weighing them before they are hanged up; and afterwards again, when they are *sprouted.* *Bacon.*

That leaf faded, but the young buds *sprouted* on, which afterwards opened into fair leaves. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

We find no security to prevent germination, having made trial of grains, whose ends, cut off, have notwithstanding *sprouted.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Old Baucis is by old Philemon seen
Sprouting with sudden leaves of sprightly green. *Dryden.*
Hence *sprouting* plants enrich the plain and wood:
For physick some, and some design'd for food. *Blackmore.*
Envy'd Britannia, sturdy as the oak
Which on her mountain top she proudly bears,
Eludes the ax, and *sprouts* against the stroke,
Strong from her wounds, and greater by her wars. *Prior.*

Rub malt between your hands to get the come or *sprouting* clean away. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. To shoot into ramifications.

Vitriol is apt to *sprout* with moisture. *Bacon.*

3. To grow.

Th' enlivening dust its head begins to rear,
And on the ashes *sprouting* plumes appear. *Tickell.*

SPROUT.† *n. s.* [from the verb; Sax. ꞅpꞃote, ꞅpꞃauta.] A shoot of a vegetable.

Stumps of trees, lying out of the ground, will put forth *sprouts* for a time. *Bacon.*

Early ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the slumbering leaves, or tassel'd horn
Shakes the high thicket, haste I all about,
Number my ranks, and visit every *sprout.* *Milton, Arcades.*

To this kid, taken out of the womb, were brought in the tender *sprouts* of shrubs; and, after it had tasted, began to eat of such as are the usual food of goats. *Ray on the Creation.*

SPROUTS. *n. s.* pl. [from *sprout.*] Young coleworts.

SPRUCE.† *adj.* [Skinner derives this word from *preux*, French; but he proposes it with hesitation: Junius thinks it comes from *sprout;* Casaubon trifles yet more contemptibly. I know not whence to deduce it, except from *pruce*. In ancient books we find furniture of *pruce* a thing costly and elegant, and thence probably came *spruce*. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius refers the word to the Swed. *spraeg*, formosus; *spraekt et spraeg*, clarus et splendens (de pannis). With this our provincial word *sprey*, or *spry*, in great measure, accords; which in some places is used for *smart*, *elegant*, and also for *lively* or *acute*. "SPREY: *spruce*, ingenious. Exm. dialect." Grose. And so *sprack*, or *sprag;* which see. Dr. Johnson's conjecture of *pruce*, weighed with the following extract, at least will amuse the reader: "Sir Edw. Howard then admirall, and with him Sir Thomas Parre in doubletts of crimsin velvett, &c. were apparelled after the fashion of Prussia or *Spruce*." Holinshed's Chron. p. 805. *Prussia*, it might hence be supposed, gave, in old time, the law as to fashionable and costly apparel. Barret describes *Prussian* leather under the simple name of *spruce*. Alv. 1580. Thus, in reference to fine habiliments, a *sprusado* likewise became a term to denote one who payed great attention to dress: "They put me in mind of the answer of that *sprusado* to a judge in this kingdom, a rigid censor of men's habits; who, seeing a neat finical divine come before him in a cloak lined through with plush, encountered him." Comment on Chaucer, 1665, p. 19.] Nice; trim; neat without elegance. It was anciently used of things with a serious meaning: it is now used only of persons, and with levity.

The tree
That wraps that crystal in a wooden tomb,
Shall be took up *spruce*, fill'd with diamond. *Donne.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the middle street,
Tho' some more *spruce* companion thou do'st meet. *Donne.*

Along the crisped shades and bowers
Revels the *spruce* and jocund spring;
The graces, and the rosy-bosom'd hours,
Thither all their bounties bring. *Milton, Comus.*

I must not slip into too *spruce* a style for serious matters; and yet I approve not that dull insipid way of writing practised by many chymists. *Boyle.*

He put his band and beard in order,
The *sprucer* to accost and board her. *Hudibras.*

He is so *spruce*, that he can never be genteel. *Tatler.*

This Tim makes a strange figure with that ragged coat under his livery: can't he go *spruce* and clean? *Arbuthnot.*

To SPRUCE.† *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To dress with affected neatness. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To SPRUCE.* *v. a.* To trim; to dress.

Sprucing up the hairy cheeks. *Ainsworth.*

SPRUCE.† *n. s.* A species of fir.

Those from Prussia (which we call *spruce*) and Norway are the best. The hemlock-tree (as they call it in New England) is a kind of *spruce*. *Evelyn.*

SPRUCE-BEER. *n. s.* [from *spruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinctured with branches of fir.

In ulcers of the kidneys *spruce-beer* is a good balsamick. *Arbuthnot.*

SPRUCE-LEATHER. *n. s.* Corrupted for *Prussian leather*. *Ainsworth.*

The *leather* was of *Pruce*. *Dryden, Fab.*

SPRU'CELY.† *adv.* [from *spruce.*] In a nice manner.

Under that fayre ruffe so *sprucely* set
Appears a fall, a falling band forsooth!
Marston, Sat. (1598,) S. 3.

SPRU'CENESS.† *n. s.* [from *spruce.*] Neatness without elegance; trimness; quaintness; delicacy; fineness. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Now, in the time of *spruceness*, our plays follow the niceness of our garments. *Middleton, Roar. Girl.* Prol.

Polished periods, gaudy embellishments, artificial transitions; words that sound big, and signify little; formal figures; an affected *spruceness*, and excessive delicacy of style. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* i. 251.

SPRUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *spring*.

Tall Norway fir, their masts in battle spent,
And English oaks, *sprung* leaks, and planks, restore. *Dryden.*

Now from beneath Maleas' airy height,
Aloft she *sprung*, and steer'd to Thebes her flight. *Pope.*

Who *sprung* from kings shall know less joy than I. *Pope.*

To SPRUNT.* *v. n.* [*sprengen*, Teut. ſpꞃingan, Sax.]

1. To spring up; to germinate. This is an ancient verb: "To *spruntone* or buttone, pullulo." Prompt. Parv.

2. To spring forward.

See this sweet simpering babe,
Dear image of thyself; see! how it *sprunts*
With joy at thy approach. *Somerville, Rural Games,* C. iii.

SPRUNT.† *n. s.*

1. Any thing that is short, and will not easily bend. Dr. Johnson. — The recent editor of Ben Jonson's Works, Mr. Gifford, has in a note on the word *spruntly* stated, that Dr. Johnson has here merely copied Ainsworth. In the English part of Ainsworth's dictionary, before me, "*Sprunt*, very active, agilis, alacris, strennuus, &c." occurs, but no mention whatever of the substantive. This sense of *sprunt*, as a substantive, appears to want authority.

2. A leap, or a spring in leaping; *sprunt* is so used in Derbyshire.

SPRUNT.* *part. adj.* [from *To sprunt.*] Vigorous; active. Kersey, Dict. 1702. Hence Ainsworth took the word. It means grown out, becoming strong; and is applied, in some parts of the north, to a stout youth.

SPRU'NTLY.* *adv.* [from *To sprunt.*] Mr. Mason and Mr. Gifford define this adverb *sprucely;* the latter of these gentlemen acknowledging that he knows not the etymon of the word, but that *sprunt* has the same derivation, and bears the same import, as *spruce*. Notes on Ben Jonson, vol. v. p. 105. The etymon of *sprunt* is shewn under the verb, and the reader may therefore appreciate the alleged identity. *Spruntly* means perhaps youthfully, like a young person. The speaker is a vain, affected woman.

How do I look to-day, am I not drest
Spruntly? *B. Jonson, Dev. an Ass.*

SPUD. *n. s.* A short knife; any short thick thing, in contempt.

My love to Sheelah is more firmly fixt,
Than strongest weeds that grow these stones betwixt:
My *spud* these nettles from the stones can part,
No knife so keen to weed thee from my heart. *Swift.*

SPU'LLERS *of Yarn. n. s.* [perhaps properly *spoolers.*] Are such as are employed to see that it be well spun, and fit for the loom. *Dict.*

SPUME.† *n. s.* [*spuma* Lat.] Foam; froth.

She — lette it [the medicine] boyle in such a plite,
Till that she sigh the *spume* white. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.
Materials dark and crude,
Of spiritous and fiery *spume*, till touch'd
With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they shoot forth
So beauteous, opening to the ambient light. *Milton, P. L.*

Waters frozen in pans, after their dissolution, leave a froth and *spume* upon them, which are caused by the airy parts diffused by the congealable mixture. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To SPUME. *v. n.* [*spumo*, Lat.] To foam; to froth.

SPU'MOUS. } *adj.* [*spumeus*, Latin; from the noun.]
SPU'MY. } Frothy; foamy.

The cause is the putrefaction of the body by unnatural heat: the putrifying parts suffer a turgescence, and becoming airy and *spumous*, ascend into the surface of the water. *Brown.*

Not with more madness, rolling from afar,
The *spumy* waves proclaim the watery war;
And mounting upwards with a mighty roar,
March onwards, and insult the rocky shore. *Dryden.*

The *spumous* and florid state of the blood, in passing through the lungs, arises from its own elasticity, and its violent motion, the aërial particles expanding themselves. *Arbuthnot.*

SPUN. The pret. and part. pass. of *spin*.

The nymph nor *spun*, nor dress'd with artful pride;
Her vest was gather'd up, her hair was ty'd. *Addison.*

SPUNGE. *n. s.* [*spongia*, Lat.] A sponge. See SPONGE

When he needs what you have glean'd, it is but squeezing you, and, *spunge*, you shall be dry again. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Considering the motion that was impressed by the painter's hand upon the *spunge*, compounded with the specifick gravity of the *spunge*, and the resistance of the air, the *spunge* did mechanically and unavoidably move in that particular line of motion. *Bentley, Serm.*

To SPUNGE. *v. n.* [rather *To sponge.*] To hang on others for maintenance.

This will maintain you, with the perquisite of *spunging* while you are young. *Swift to Gay.*

SPU'NGINESS.* *n. s.* Sponginess: which see. *Cotgrave.*

SPU'NGINGHOUSE. *n. s.* [*spunge* and *house.*] A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison, where the bailiffs sponge upon them, or riot at their cost.

A bailiff kept you the whole evening in a *spunginghouse*. *Swift.*

SPU'NGY. *adj.* [from *spunge.*]

1. Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge.

Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of *spungy* softness made,
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worse air our staple trade. *Dryden.*

2. Wet; moist; watery.

I saw Jove's bird, the Roman eagle, wing'd
From the *spungy* south to this part of the west,
There vanish'd in the sun-beams. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

3. Having the quality of imbibing.

There is no lady of more softer bowels,
More *spungy* to suck in the sense of fear. *Shakspeare.*

SPUNK.† *n. s.* See SPONK.

1. Touchwood; rotten wood.

To make white powder, the best way is by the powder of rotten willows; *spunk*, or touchwood prepared, might perhaps make it russet. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Vivacity; spirit; activity. A low and contemptible expression.

SPUR.† *n. s.* [ꞅpuꞃ, Sax. *spore*, Danish, Icelandick, and Dutch; *esperon*, French.]

1. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel, with which he pricks his horse to drive him forward.

He borrowing that homely armour for want of a better, had come upon the *spur* to redeem Philoclea's picture. *Sidney.*

Whether the body politick be
A horse whereon the governour doth ride,
Who, newly in the seat, that it may know
He can command it, lets it straight feel the *spur*. *Shakspeare.*

He presently set *spurs* to his horse, and departed with the rest of the company. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Was I for this entitled, sir,
And girt with rusty sword and *spur*,
For fame and honour to wage battle? *Hudibras.*

2. Incitement; instigation. It is used with *to* before the effect. Dryden has used it with *of*; but, if he speaks properly, he means to make the following word personal.

Seeing then that nothing can move, unless there be some end, the desire whereof provoketh unto motion, how should that divine power of the soul, that spirit of our mind, ever stir itself into action, unless it have also the like *spur*? *Hooker.*

What need we any *spur*, but our own cause,
To prick us to redress? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

His laws are deep, and not vulgar; not made upon the *spur of* a particular occasion, but out of providence of the future to make his people more and more happy. *Bacon.*

Reward is the *spur of* virtue in all good arts, all laudable attempts; and emulation, which is the other *spur*, will never be wanting, when particular rewards are proposed. *Dryden.*

The chief, if not only *spur to* human industry and action, is uneasiness. *Locke.*

The former may be a *spur to* the latter, till age makes him in love with the study, without any childish bait. *Cheyne.*

3. The longest and largest leading root of a tree: hence probably the *spur* of a post, the short wooden buttress affixed to it, to keep it firm in the ground. *Malone.*

Grief and patience, rooted in him both,
Mingle their *spurs* together. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*
The strong-bas'd promontory
Have I made shake, and by the *spurs*
Pluck'd up the pine and cedar. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

4. The sharp points on the legs of a cock with which he fights.

Of birds the bill is of like matter with the teeth: as for their *spur* it is but a nail. *Bacon.*

Animals have natural weapons to defend and offend; some talons, some claws, some *spurs* and beaks. *Ray.*

5. Any thing standing out; a snag: as, the *spur* of a post. See the third definition.

6. A sea-swallow.

The sea-swallows they there [in Caldey isle] call *spurs*. *Ray, Rem.* p. 245.

To SPUR.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick with the spur; to drive with the spur.

My friend, who always takes care to cure his horse of starting fits, *spurred* him up to the very side of the coach. *Addison.*

Your father, when he mounted,
Rein'd 'em in strongly, and he *spurr'd* them hard. *Dryden.*

Who would be at the trouble of learning, when he finds his ignorance is caressed? But when you brow-beat and maul them, you make them men; for though they have no natural metal, yet, if they are *spurred* and kicked, they will mend their pace. *Collier on Pride.*

2. To instigate; to incite; to urge forward.

Lovers break not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time:
So much they *spur* their expedition. *Shakspeare.*

Let the awe he has got upon their minds be so tempered with

the marks of good-will, that affection may *spur* them to their duty. *Locke.*

3. To drive by force.
Love will not be *spurr'd* to what it loaths. *Shakspeare.*

4. To fix a spur to.
Castor the flame of fiery steed,
With well *spurr'd* boot, took down;
As men, with leathern buckets, do
Quench fire in country town.
Old Ballad of St. George for England.

To SPUR. *v. n.*

1. To travel with great expedition.
With backward bows the Parthians shall be there,
And, *spurring* from the fight, confess their fear:
A double wreath shall crown our Cæsar's brows. *Dryden.*

2. To press forward.
Ascanius took th' alarm, while yet he led,
And, *spurring* on, his equals soon o'erpass'd. *Dryden, Æn.*
Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance and errour, yet, by *spurring* on, refine themselves. *Grew.*

To SPU'RGALL.* *v. a.* [*spur* and *gall.*] To wound or hurt with the *spur*. Dr. Johnson has introduced into his Dictionary *spurgalled*, as an adjective, with the examples from Shakspeare and Pope; but, in both, the word is a participle; and it was a common verb. See also Barret, and Sherwood.
I was not made a horse,
And yet I bear a burthen like an ass,
Spurgall'd, and tir'd, by jaunting Bolingbroke.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.
I am ridden, Tranio,
And *spurgall'd* to the life of patience.
Beaum. and Fl. Tam. Tamed.
Spare yourself, lest you bejade the good galloway, your own opiniatre wit, and make the very conceit itself blush with *spurgalling*. *Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.*
What! shall each *spurgall'd* hackney of the day,
Or each new pension'd sycophant, pretend
To break my windows, if I treat a friend? *Pope.*

SPU'RGALL.* *n. s.* A hurt occasioned by the too frequent use of the spur. *Ash.*

SPURGE. *n. s.* [*espurge*, French; *spurgie*, Dutch, from *purgo*, Latin.] A plant violently purgative. *Spurge* is a general name in English for all milky purgative plants. *Skinner.*
Every part of the plant abounds with a milky juice. There are seventy-one species of this plant, of which wartwort is one. Broad-leaved *spurge* is a biennial plant, and used in medicine under the name of cataputia minor. The milky juice in these plants is used by some to destroy warts; but particular care should be taken in the application, because it is a strong caustick. *Miller.*
That the leaves of cataputia, or *spurge*, being plucked upwards or downwards, perform their operations by purge or vomit, is a strange conceit, ascribing unto plants positional operations. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SPURGE *Flax.* *n. s.* [*thymelæa*, Lat.] A plant.

SPURGE *Laurel*, or *Mezereon.* *n. s.* [*chamædaphne*, Lat.] A plant.

SPURGE *Olive.* *n. s.* [*chamælea*, Lat.] A shrub.

SPURGE *Wort.* *n. s.* [*xiphion*, Lat.] A plant.

SPU'RGING.* *n. s.* [from *spurge.*] Act of purging; discharge. Obsolete.
I have been gathering wolves' hairs,
The mad dog's foam, and the adder's ears;
The *spurging* of a dead man's eyes;
And all since the evening star did rise.
B. Jonson, Masque at Court.

SPU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*spurius*, Lat.]

1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine.
Reformed churches reject not all traditions, but such as are *spurious*, superstitious, and not consonant to the prime rule of faith. *White.*
The coin that shows the first is generally rejected as *spurious*, nor is the other esteemed more authentick by the present Roman medalists. *Addison on Italy.*
If any thing else has been printed, in which we really had any hand, it is loaded with *spurious* additions. *Swift.*

2. Not legitimate; bastard.
Your Scipios, Cæsars, Pompeys, and your Catos,
These gods on earth, are all the *spurious* brood
Of violated maids. *Addison, Cato.*

SPU'RIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *spurious.*] Counterfeitly; falsely.
The deposition,—confessing that the child had been *spuriously* passed upon Virginius for his own.
Webster, Trag. of Appius and Virginia.

SPU'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *spurious.*] Adulterateness; state of being counterfeit.
You proceed to Hippolytus, and speak of his *spuriousness* with as much confidence as if you were able to prove it.
Waterland.

SPU'RLING. *n. s.* [*esperlan*, French.] A small sea-fish.
All-saints, do lay for porke and sowse,
For sprats and *spurlings* for your house. *Tusser.*

To SPURN.† *v. a.* [ꞅꝑoꞃnan, ꞅꝑuꞃnan, Saxon, to kick; and so in our old lexicography: "To *spurnyn* or wyncyn, calcitro." Prompt. Parv. And Barret: "I will *sporne* or strike thee with my foote."]

1. To kick; to strike or drive with the foot.
They suppos'd I could rend bars of steel,
And *spurn* in pieces posts of adamant. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
Say my request's unjust,
And *spurn* me back; but if it be not so,
Thou art not honest. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
You that did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me as you *spurn* a stranger cur
Over your threshold. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
He in the surging smoke
Uplifted *spurn'd* the ground. *Milton, P. L.*
So was I forc'd
To do a sovereign justice to myself,
And *spurn* thee from my presence. *Dryden, Don. Sebast.*
Then will I draw up my legs, and *spurn* her from me with my foot. *Addison, Spect.*
A milk-white bull shall at your altars stand,
That threats a fight, and *spurns* the rising sand. *Pope.*
When Athens sinks by fates unjust,
When wild barbarians *spurn* her dust. *Pope.*
Now they, who reach Parnassus' lofty crown,
Employ their pains to *spurn* some others down. *Pope.*

2. To reject; to scorn; to put away with contempt; to disdain.
In wisdom I should ask your name;
But since thy outside looks so fair and warlike,
What safe and nicely I might well delay,
By rule of knighthood, I disdain and *spurn*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To treat with contempt.
Domesticks will pay a more chearful service, when they find themselves not *spurned*, because fortune has laid them at their master's feet. *Locke.*

To SPURN. *v. n.*

1. To make contemptuous opposition; to make insolent resistance.
A son to blunt the sword
That guards the peace and safety of your person;
Nay more, to *spurn* at your most royal image. *Shakspeare.*
I, Pandulph, do religiously demand
Why thou against the church, our holy mother,
So wilfully dost *spurn*? *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Instruct me why
Vanoc should *spurn* against our rule, and stir
The tributary provinces to war. *Philips, Briton.*

2. To toss up the heels: to kick or struggle.

The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns*,
The glasses shatters, and his charge o'erturns. *Gay.*

SPURN.✝ *n. s.* [from the verb.] Kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
That patient merit of the unworthy takes. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

What defence can properly be used in such a despicable encounter as this, but either the slap or the *spurn*? *Milton, Colasterion.*

SPU'RNER.* *n. s.* [from *spurn.*] One who spurns. *Sherwood.*

SPU'RNEY. *n. s.* A plant.

SPU'RRED.* *adj.* [from *spur.*] Wearing spurs: as, he was booted and *spurred.*

SPU'RRER. *n. s.* [from *spur.*] One who uses spurs.

SPU'RRIER.✝ *n. s.* [from *spur.*] One who makes spurs.

Gramercy, Lother-leg; get me the *spurrier*,
An' thou hast fitted me. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

SPUR-ROYAL.* *n. s.* A gold coin, first coined in Edward the fourth's time: it was of fifteen shillings value in James the first's time. It is sometimes written *spur-rial* or *ryal.*

Twenty *spur-royals* for that word!
Beaum. and Fl. Tam. Tamed.

I have a paper with a *spur-ryal* in't. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

SPU'RRY.✝ *n. s.* [*spurrie*, Fr. Cotgrave. *spergula*, Latin.] A plant.

To SPURT. *v. n.* [See *To* SPIRT.] To fly out with a quick stream.

If from a puncture of a lancet, the manner of the *spurting* out of the blood will shew it. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SPU'RWAY. *n. s.* [*spur* and *way.*] A horseway; a bridle-road; distinct from a road for carriages.

SPUTATION. *n. s.* [*sputum*, Latin.] The act of spitting.

A moist consumption receives its nomenclature from a moist *sputation*, or expectoration: a dry one is known by its dry cough. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

SPU'TATIVE.* *adj.* [*sputum*, Lat.] Spitting much; inclined to spit.

I made a short retirement, with intention to have visited the city of Bath, and to see whether among all kind of affected persons, confluent thither, I could pick out any counsel to allay that *sputative* symptom, which yet remaineth upon me from my obstructions of the spleen. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 370.

To SPU'TTER. *v. n.* [*sputo*, Latin.]

1. To emit moisture in small flying drops.

If a manly drop or two fall down,
It scalds along my cheeks, like the green wood,
That, *sputtering* in the flame, works outwards into tears. *Dryden.*

2. To fly out in small particles with some noise.

The nightly virgin, while her wheel she plies,
Foresees the storms impending in the skies,
When sparkling lamps their *sputtering* light advance,
And in the sockets oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

3. To speak hastily and obscurely, as with the mouthfull; to throw out the spittle by hasty speech.

A pinking owl sat *sputtering* at the sun, and asked him what he meant to stand staring her in the eyes. *L'Estrange.*

They could neither of them speak their rage; and so fell a *sputtering* at one another, like two roasting apples. *Congreve.*

Though he *sputter* through a session,
It never makes the least impression;
Whate'er he speaks for madness goes. *Swift.*

To SPU'TTER. *v. a.* To throw out with noise and hesitation.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befall;
And *sputtering* under specious names thy gall. *Dryden.*

In the midst of caresses, and without the least pretended incitement, to *sputter* out the basest accusations! *Swift.*

SPU'TTER. *n. s.* Moisture thrown out in small drops.

SPU'TTERER. *n. s.* [from *sputter.*] One that sputters.

SPY. *n. s.* [*yspio*, Welsh; *espion*, French; *spie*, Dutch; *speculator*, Latin. It is observed by a German, that *spy* has been in all ages a word by which the eye, or office of the eye, has been expressed: thus the *Arimaspians* of old, fabled to have but one eye, were so called from *ari*, which, among the nations of *Caucasus*, still signifies *one*, and *spi*, which has been received from the old Asiatick languages for an *eye*, *sight*, or one that *sees.*] One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others; one sent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country.

We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
And take upon's the mystery of things,
As if we were God's *spies.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Spies of the Volscians
Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Every corner was possessed by diligent *spies* upon their master and mistress. *Clarendon.*

I come no *spy*,
With purpose to explore, or to disturb,
The secrets of your realm. *Milton, P. L.*

Such command we had,
To see that none thence issu'd forth a *spy*,
Or enemy, while God was in his work. *Milton, P. L.*

Nothing lies hid from radiant eyes;
All they subdue become their *spies*:
Secrets, as chosen jewels, are
Presented to oblige the fair. *Waller.*

Over my men I'll set my careful *spies*,
To watch rebellion in their very eyes. *Dryden.*

These wretched *spies* of wit must then confess,
They take more pains to please themselves the less. *Dryden.*

Those who attend on their state, are so many *spies* placed upon them by the publick to observe them nearly. *Atterbury.*

To SPY. *v. a.* [See SPY. *n. s.*]

1. To discover by the eye at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy.

Light hath no tongue, but is all eye;
If it could speak as well as *spy*,
This were the worst that it could say,
That being well I fain would stay. *Donne.*

As tiger *spy'd* two gentle fawns. *Milton, P. L.*

A countryman *spied* a snake under a hedge, half frozen to death. *L'Estrange.*

My brother Guyomar, methinks, I *spy*:
Haste in his steps, and wonder in his eye. *Dryden.*

One in reading skip'd over all sentences where he *spy'd* a note of admiration. *Swift.*

2. To discover by close examination.

Let a lawyer tell he has *spy'd* some defect in an entail, how solicitous are they to repair that errour? *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

3. To search or discover by artifice.

Moses sent to *spy* out Jaazer, and took the villages. *Numbers.*

To SPY. *v. n.* To search narrowly.

It is my nature's plague
To *spy* into abuse; and oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

SPY'BOAT. *n. s.* [*spy* and *boat.*] A boat sent out for intelligence.

Giving the colour of the sea to their *spyboats*, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUAB.✝ *adj.* [I know not whence derived. Dr. Johnson. — *Squab*, Sueth. corpus molle et pingue;

squabba, obesula: præfixo sibilo ab Icel. *quappa*, obesum quid et luxurians pinguedine. Serenius.]

1. Unfeathered; newly hatched.

Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be drest,
When there's so many *squab* ones in the nest? — *King.*

2. Fat; thick and stout; awkwardly bulky.

The nappy ale goes round,
Nor the *squab* daughter nor the wife were nice,
Each health the youths began, Sim pledg'd it twice. *Betterton.*

SQUAB. *n. s.* A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion.

On her large *squab* you find her spread,
Like a fat corpse upon a bed. *Pope, Imit. of E. of Dorset.*

SQUAB. *adv.* With a heavy sudden fall; plump and flat. A low word.

The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, and dropt him down, *squab*, upon a rock, that dashed him to pieces. *L'Estrange.*

SQUABPIE'. *n. s.* [*squab* and *pie.*] A pie made of many ingredients.

Cornwal *squab-pie*, and Devon whitepot brings,
And Leister beans and bacon, food of kings. *King.*

To SQUAB. *v. n.* To fall down plump or flat; to squelsh or squalsh.

SQUA'BBISH. *adj.* [from *squab.*] Thick; heavy; fleshy.

Diet renders them of a *squabbish* or lardy habit of body. *Harvey.*

To SQUA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*kæbla*, Swedish.] To quarrel; to debate peevishly; to wrangle; to fight. A low word.

Drunk? and speak parrot? and *squabble*? swagger? oh, thou invincible spirit of wine! *Shakspeare, Othello.*

I thought it not improper, in a *squabbling* and contentious age, to detect the vanity of confiding ignorance. *Glanville.*

If there must be disputes, is not *squabbling* less inconvenient than murder? *Collier on Duelling.*

The sense of these propositions is very plain, though logicians might *squabble* a whole day, whether they should rank them under negative or affirmative. *Watts, Logick.*

SQUA'BBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel.

In popular factions, pragmatick fools commonly begin the *squabble*, and crafty knaves reap the benefit. *L'Estrange.*

A man whose personal courage is suspected, is not to drive squadrons before him; but may be allowed the merit of some *squabble*, or throwing a bottle at his neighbour's head. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUA'BBLER. *n. s.* [from *squabble.*] A quarrelsome fellow; a brawler.

SQUAD.* *n. s.* [*escouade*, Fr.] A company of armed men: usually applied to those who are learning the military exercise.

SQUA'DRON. *n. s.* [*escadron*, Fr. *squadrone*, Ital. from *quadratus*, Latin.]

1. A body of men drawn up square.

Those half-rounding guards
Just met, and closing stood in *squadron* joined. *Milton, P. L.*

2. A part of an army; a troop.

Eurimidon then rein'd his horse, that trotted neighing by;
The king a foot-man, and so scowres the *squadrons* orderly. *Chapman.*

Nothing the Moors were more afraid of, than in a set battle to fight with *squadrons* coming orderly on. *Knolles.*

Then beauteous Atys, with Iülus bred,
Of equal age, the second *squadron* led. *Dryden.*

3. Part of a fleet; a certain number of ships.

Rome could not maintain its dominion over so many provinces, without *squadrons* ready equipt. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUA'DRONED. *adj.* [from *squadron.*] Formed into squadrons.

They gladly thither haste, and by a choir
Of *squadron'd* angels, hear his carol sung. *Milton, P. L.*

SQUA'LID. *adj.* [*squalidus*, Latin.] Foul; nasty; filthy.

A doleful case desires a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious compliments,
And *squalid* fortune, into baseness flowing,
Doth scorn the pride of wonted ornaments. *Spenser.*

Uncomb'd his locks, and *squalid* his attire,
Unlike the trim of love and gay desire, *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

All these Cocytus bounds with *squalid* reeds,
With muddy ditches and with deadly weeds. *Dryden.*

SQUALI'DITY.* }
SQUA'LIDNESS. } *n. s.* [from *squalid.*] The state or quality of being squalid. *Scott.*

To SQUALL.† *v. n.* [*sqwaela*, Su. Goth. Serenius explains this word as denoting the cry of sick infants; and therefore refers it to the Icel *quilla*, to complain on account of sickness or sorrow.] To scream out as a child or woman frighted.

In my neighbourhood, a very pretty prattling shoulder of veal *squalls* out at the sight of a knife. *Spectator.*

I put five into my coat pocket; and as to the sixth, I made a countenance as if I would eat him alive. The poor man *squalled* terribly. *Swift.*

Cornelius sunk back on a chair; the guests stood astonished; the infant *squawled.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SQUALL.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Loud scream.

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick sob, loud scream, and shriller *squall.* *Pope.*

2. Sudden gust of wind. [The Arabic word *chuaul*, signifying a sudden gust of wind, is still retained in use by our English sailors, who only have prefixed an *s* or *hiss* before it, calling it *schwaul*, or, as we should choose now to spell it, a *squall* of wind. Dr. Harris on the 53d Chap. of Isaiah, ed. 1739. p. 199.]

SQUA'LLER. *n. s.* [from *squall.*] Screamer; one that screams.

SQUA'LOR. n. s. [Latin.] Coarseness; nastiness; want of cleanliness and neatness.

What can filthy poverty give else but beggary, fulsome nastiness, *squalor*, ugliness, hunger, and thirst? *Burton.*

Take heed that their new flowers and sweetness do not as much corrupt as the others' dryness and *squalor.* *B. Jonson.*

SQUA'LLY.† *adj.* [from *squall.*] Windy; gusty. A sailor's word.

Captain Crowe remarked that it was *squally* weather. *Smollet.*

SQUA'MOUS. *adj.* [*squameus*, Latin.] Scaly; covered with scales.

The sea was replenished with fish, of the cartilaginous and *squamose*, as of the testaceous and crustaceous kinds. *Woodward.*

Those galls and balls are produced, in the gems of oak, which may be called *squamous* oak-cones. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

To SQUA'NDER.† *v. a.* [*schwenden*, Germ. perdere, in nihilum redigere.—Hodiè utimur composito *verschwenden*, dilapidare, nepotando perdere, quod dicitur de patrimonio; under *verschwender*, prodigus. Wachter.]

1. To scatter lavishly; to spend profusely; to throw away in idle prodigality.

We *squander* away some part of our fortune at play. *Atterbury.*

They often *squandered*, but they never gave. *Savage.*

Never take a favourite waiting maid, to insinuate how great a fortune you brought, and how little you are allowed to *squander.* *Swift.*

Then, in plain prose, were made two sorts of men,
To *squander* some, and some to hide agen. *Pope.*

True friends would rather see such thoughts as they communicate only to one another, than what they *squander* about to all the world. *Pope.*

How uncertain it is, whether the years we propose to ourselves shall be indulged to us, uncertain whether we shall have power or even inclination to improve them better than those we now *squander* away. *Rogers.*

2. To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse.

He hath an argosie bound to Tripolis, another to the Indies, and other ventures he hath *squander'd* abroad. *Shakspeare.*

The troops we *squander'd* first again appear
From several quarters, and enclose the rear. *Dryden.*

He is a successful warrior,
And has the soldiers' hearts: upon the skirts
Of Arragon our *squander'd* troops he rallies. *Dryden.*

SQUA'NDER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of squandering.

The waste of our resources, and the *squander* of our opportunities. *Inq. into the State of the Nation,* (1806,) p. 92.

SQUA'NDERER. *n. s.* [from *squander.*] A spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.

Plenty in their own keeping teaches them from the beginning to be *squanderers* and wasters. *Locke.*

SQUARE.† *adj.* [*ysgwâr,* Welsh; *quadratus,* Lat.]

1. Cornered; having right angles.

All the doors and posts were *square,* with the windows. *1 Kings,* vii. 5.

Water and air the varied form confound;
The straight looks crooked, and the *square* grows round. *Prior.*

2. Forming a right angle.

This instrument is for striking lines *square* to other lines or streight sides, and try the squareness of their work. *Moxon.*

3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content: as, three *square,* five *square.*

Catching up in haste his three *square* shield,
And shining helmet, soon him buckled to the field. *Spenser.*

The clavicle is a crooked bone, in the figure of an S, one end of which being thicker, and almost three *square,* is inserted into the first bone of the sternon. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

4. Parallel; exactly suitable.

She's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

5. Strong; stout; well set: as, a *square* man.

6. Equal; exact; honest; fair: as, *square* dealing.

All have not offended;
For those that were, it is not *square* to take
On those that are, revenge; crimes, like to lands,
Are not inherited. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Let's have fair play,
Square dealing I would wish ye. *Beaum. and Fl. Chances.*

7. [In geometry.] *Square* root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the *square,* as 4 is the *square* root of 16; because $4 \times 4 = 16$; and likewise 6 is the *square* root of 36, as $6 \times 6 = 36$.

SQUARE.† *n. s.* [*quadra,* Latin.]

1. A figure with right angles and equal sides.

Then did a sharped spire of diamond bright,
Ten feet each way in *square* appear to me,
Justly proportion'd up into his height,
So far as archer might his level see. *Spenser.*

Rais'd of grassy turf their table was;
And on her ample *square* from side to side
All Autumn pil'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side.

The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large *square* of the town. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Content of an angle.

In rectangle triangles, the square which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the *squares* which are made of the sides, containing the right angle. *Brown.*

4. A rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles. Dr. Johnson. — This word was formerly written *squire;* and is so given in our old lexicography. [Fr. *esquierre.*]

Temperance, said he, with golden *squire,*
Betwixt them both can measure out a meane. *Spenser, F. Q.*

It is said, that the Lesbians builded with so good grace, that they measured their *squires* and rules with their walls, and not their walls with their *squires* and rules.
Summary of Du Bart. (1621,) Adv. a. 2.

Forth to the solemn oak you bring the *square,*
And span the massy trunk before you cry, 'tis fair. *Shenstone.*

5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship or conduct. Not now much used.

In St. Paul's time, the integrity of Rome was famous: Corinth many ways reproved; they of Galatia much more out of *square.* *Hooker.*

The whole ordinance of that government was at first evil plotted, and through other oversights came more out of *square,* to that disorder which it is now come unto.
Spenser on Ireland.

I have not kept my *square,* but that to come
Shall all be done by th' rule. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Nothing so much setteth this art of influence out of *square* and rule as education. *Ralegh.*

6. Squadron; troops formed square. Not now in use.

He alone
Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had
In the brave *squares* of war. *Shakspeare.*

Our superfluous lacqueys, and our peasants,
Who in unnecessary action swarm
About our *squares* of battle, were enow
To purge this field of such a hilding foe. *Shakspeare.*

7. A *square* number is when another called its root can be exactly found, which multiplied by itself produces the square. The following example is not accurate.

Advance thy golden mountains to the skies,
On the broad base of fifty thousand rise;
Add one round hundred, and, if that's not fair,
Add fifty more, and bring it to a *square.* *Pope.*

8. Quaternion; number four. Though perhaps in the following lines, *square* may mean only *capacity.*

I profess
Myself an enemy to all other joys
Which the most precious *square* of sense possesses,
And find I am alone felicitate
In your dear love. *Shakspeare.*

9. Level; equality.

Men should sort themselves with their equals; for a rich man that converses upon the *square* with a poor man, shall certainly undoe him. *L'Estrange.*

We live not on the *square* with such as these,
Such are our betters who can better please. *Dryden.*

10. Quartile; the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other.

To the other five
Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, *square,* and trine and opposite
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton, P. L.*

11. Rule; conformity. A proverbial use.

I shall break no *squares* whether it be so or not. *L'Estrange.*

12. SQUARES *go.* The game proceeds. Chessboards being full of squares.

One frog looked about him to see how *squares went* with their new king. *L'Estrange.*

To SQUARE. *v. a.* [*quadro,* Lat. from the noun.]

1. To form with right angles.

2. To reduce to a square.

Circles to *square,* and cubes to double,
Wou'd give a man excessive trouble. *Prior.*

3. To measure; to reduce to a measure.

Stubborn criticks, apt, without a theme
For depravation, to *square* all the sex
By Cressid's rule. *Shakspeare.*

4. To adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape.

Dreams are toys;
Yet for this once, yea superstitiously,
I will be *squar'd* by this. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*
How franticly I *square* my talk! *Shakspeare.*
Thou'rt said to have a stubborn soul,
That apprehends no further than this world,
And *squar'st* thy life accordingly. *Shakspeare.*

He employs not on us the hammer and the chizzel, with an intent to wound or mangle us, but only to *square* and fashion our hard and stubborn hearts. *Boyle, Seraph. Love.*

God has designed us a measure of our undertakings; his word and law, by the proportions whereof we are to *square* our actions. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

The oracle was inforced to proclaim Socrates to be the wisest man in the world, because he applied his studies to the moral part, the *squaring* men's lives. *Hammond.*

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;
A living sermon of the truths he taught;
For this by rules severe his life he *squar'd*,
That all might see the doctrine which they heard. *Dryden.*

This must convince all such who have, upon a wrong interpretation, presumed to *square* opinions by theirs, and have in loud exclamations shewn their abhorrence of university education. *Swift.*

5. To accommodate; to fit.

Eye me, blest providence, and *square* my trial
To my proportion'd strength. *Milton, Comus.*

Some professions can equally *square* themselves to, and thrive under all revolutions of government. *South.*

6. To respect in quartile.

O'er libra's sign a crowd of foes prevails,
The icy goat and crab that *square* the scales. *Creech.*

To SQUARE.† *v. n.*

1. To suit with; to fit with.

I set them by the rule, and, as they *square*,
Or deviate from undoubted doctrine, fare. *Dryden.*

His description *squares* exactly to lime. *Woodward.*

These marine bodies do not *square* with those opinions, but exhibit phænomena that thwart them. *Woodward.*

2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides. Obsolete. The French word *contrecarrer* has the same import. Dr. Johnson, in a Note on Shakspeare. — The French *quarrer* has also been referred to: *se quarrer*, "to strut or *square* it; to look big; to carry the arms a-kembo, braggadochio-like." Cotgrave.

But they do *square*, that all their elves for fear
Creep into acorn cups, and hide them there.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.

Are you such fools
To *square* for this? would it offend you then
That both should speed? *Titus Andronicus.*

SQUA'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *square.*] The state of being square.

This instrument is for striking lines square to other lines or straight lines, and try the *squareness* of their work. *Moxon.*

Motion, *squareness*, or any particular shape, are the accidents of body. *Watts, Logick.*

To SQUASH.† *v. a.* [from *quash; schiacciare*, Ital.] To crush into pulp; to batter or make as flat as a cake.

SQUASH. *n. s.* [from *quash.*]

1. Any thing soft and easily crushed.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy, as a *squash* is before it is a peascod, or a coddling, when it is almost an apple. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

2. [*Melopepo.*] A plant. *Miller.*

Squash is an Indian kind of pumpion that grows apace. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing unripe; any thing soft. In contempt.

How like I then was to this kernel,
This *squash*, this gentleman. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

4. A sudden fall.

Since they will overload my shoulders, I shall throw down the burden with a *squash* among them. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A shock of soft bodies.

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash* that sounded louder than the cataract of Niagara. *Swift.*

To SQUAT. *v. n.* [*quattare*, Italian.] To sit cowering; to sit close to the ground.

To SQUAT.* *v. a.* To bruise or make flat by letting fall. Grose notices this as a provincial word. Barret thus gives it, under the verb *throw*: "To *squatte* or throwe any thing against the ground." Alv. 1580.

SQUAT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cowering; close to the ground.

Him there they found,
Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve. *Milton, P. L.*

Her dearest comrades never caught her
Squat on her hams. *Swift.*

2. Short and thick; having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering.

The squill-insect is so called from some similitude to the squill-fish: the head is broad and *squat*. *Grew.*

Alma in verse, in prose, the mind,
Throughout the body *squat* or tall,
Is *bonâ fide*, all in all. *Prior.*

SQUAT. *n. s.*

1. The posture of cowering or lying close.

A stitch-fall'n cheek that hangs below the jaw;
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when with a grace
She sits at *squat*, and scrubs her leathern face. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden fall.

Bruises, *squats* and falls, which often kill others, can bring little hurt to those that are temperate. *Herbert.*

SQUAT. *n. s.* A sort of mineral.

The *squat* consists of tin ore and spar incorporated. *Woodward.*

To SQUAWL.* See *To* SQUALL.

To SQUEAK. *v. n.* [*sqwacka*, Swedish.]

1. To set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry out with pain.

2. To cry with a shrill acute tone.

The sheeted dead
Did *squeak* and gibber in the Roman streets. *Shakspeare*

Cart wheels *squeak* not when they are liquored. *Bacon*

I see the new Arion sail,
The lute still trembling underneath thy nail:
At thy well sharpen'd thumb from shore to shore,
The trebles *squeak* for fear, the bases roar. *Dryden.*

Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole, go off at the *squeaking* of a fiddle and the thrumming of a guitar. *Dryden.*

Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans *squeaking* through the mouth of an eunuch? *Addison.*

How like brutes organs are to ours;
They grant, if higher powers think fit,
A bear might soon be made a wit;
And that for any thing in nature,
Pigs might *squeak* love-odes, dogs bark satyr. *Prior.*

In florid impotence he speaks,
And as the prompter breathes, the puppet *squeaks*. *Pope.*

Zoilus calls the companions of Ulysses the *squeaking* pigs of Homer. *Pope, Odyss.*

3. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain.

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

SQUEAK.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A cry of pain.

Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horrour of pursuing dogs:
With many a deadly grunt and doleful *squeak*,
Poor swine! as if their pretty hearts wou'd break. *Dryden.*

2. A shrill quick cry, not of pain.

The coquette — with a great many skittish notes, affected *squeaks*, and studied inconsistencies, distinguished herself from the rest of the company. *Tatler*, No. 157.

SQUEA'KER.* *n. s.* [from *squeak.*] One who cries with a shrill acute tone.

Mimical *squeakers* and bellowers, the vain-glorious admirers only of themselves, and those of their own fashioned face and gesture.
Echard, Obs. on Answ. to Cont. of the Cl. p. 137.

To SQUEAL.† *v. n.* [*sqwaela*, Su. Goth. See *To* SQUALL.] To cry with a shrill sharp voice; to cry with pain. *Squeak* seems a short sudden cry, and *squeal* a cry continued.

She pinched me, and called me a *squealing* chit.
Tatler, No. 15.

SQUEA'MISH.† *adj.* [for *quawmish* or *qualmish*, from *qualm*. Dr. Johnson. — And thus formerly our word was *squamish*: "To be *squamish* or nice." Barret, Alv. 1580.] Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned; being apt to take offence without much reason. It is used always in dislike either real or ironical.

Yet, for countenance sake, he seemed very *squeamish* in respect of the charge he had of the princess Pamela. *Sidney.*

Quoth he, that honour's very *squeamish*,
That takes a basting for a blemish;
For what's more honourable than scars,
Or skin to tatters rent in wars? *Hudibras.*

His musick is rustick, and perhaps too plain,
The men of *squeamish* taste to entertain. *Southern.*

It is rare to see a man at once *squeamish* and voracious.
South.

There is no occasion to oppose the ancients and the moderns, or to be *squeamish* on either side. He that wisely conducts his mind in the pursuit of knowledge, will gather what lights he can from either. *Locke.*

SQUEA'MISHLY.† *adv.* [from *squeamish*.] In a fastidious manner. *Sherwood.*

Too palpable therefore is the modern delicacy of the writer of the Battle of Hastings, who thus *squeamishly* introduces this tale of Saxon perfidy:

"I, tho' a Saxon, yet the truth will telle."
Warton, Rowley Enq. p. 70.

SQUEA'MISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *squeamish*.] Niceness; delicacy; fastidiousness.

The thorough-paced politician must laugh at the *squeamishness* of his conscience, and read it another lecture. *South.*

Upon their principles they may revive the worship of the host of heaven; it is but conquering a little *squeamishness* of stomach. *Stillingfleet.*

To administer this dose, fifty thousand operators, considering the *squeamishness* of some stomachs, and the peevishness of young children, is but reasonable. *Swift.*

SQUEA'SINESS.* *n. s.* [from *squeasy*.] Nausea; queasiness; fastidiousness.

A *squeasiness* and rising up of the heart against any mean, vulgar, or mechanical condition of men.
Hammond, Works, iv. 614.

SQUEA'SY.* *adj.* Queasy; nice; squeamish; fastidious; scrupulous.

He is as *squeazy* of his commendations as his courtesie.
Bp. Earle, Charact. of a blunt Man.

In *squeasy* stomachs honey turns to gall. *Dryden.*

To SQUEEZE.† *v. a.* [cpȝran, Saxon; *gwasgu*, Welsh, to squeeze, to press. So in Armorick. From *ys gwasgu* comes the English word. See Davies and Richards. But the Sax. cpȝran, to quash, is the preferable origin; according to which form our word was once written: "To *squise* or thrust together, presso." Barret, Alv. 1580.]

1. To press; to crush between two bodies.

It is applied to the *squeezing* or pressing of things downwards, as in the presses for printing. *Wilkins.*

The sinking of the earth would make a convulsion of the air, and that crack must so shake or *squeeze* the atmosphere, as to bring down all the remaining vapours. *Burnet.*

He reap'd the product of his labour'd ground,
And *squeez'd* the combs with golden liquor crown'd. *Dryden.*

None acted mournings forc'd to show,
Or *squeeze* his eyes to make the torrent flow. *Dryden.*

When Florio speaks, what virgin could withstand,
If gentle Damon did not *squeeze* her hand? *Pope.*

2. To oppress; to crush; to harass by extortion.

In a civil war people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed* toward the burden. *L'Estrange.*

3. To force between close bodies.

To SQUEEZE. *v. n.*

1. To act or pass, in consequence of compression.

A concave sphere of gold filled with water and soldered up, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water *squeeze* through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops, like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the gold. *Newton, Opt.*

2. To force way through close bodies.

Many a publick minister comes empty in; but when he has crammed his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get off. *L'Estrange.*

SQUEEZE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Compression; pressure.

A subtile artist stands with wond'rous bag,
That bears imprison'd winds, of gentler sort
Than those that erst Laertes' son enclos'd:
Peaceful they sleep; but let the tuneful *squeeze*
Of labouring elbow rouse them, out they fly
Melodious, and with spritely accents charm. *Philips.*

SQUEE'ZING.* *n. s.* [from *squeeze*.] Act of squeezing.

What crowds of these, impenitently bold,
In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,
Still run on poets, in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the dregs and *squeezings* of the brain. *Pope.*

To SQUELCH, or SQUELSH.* *v. a.* [a corruption perhaps of *squash*.] To crush. Dr. Johnson, in defining the verb *squab*, has used this word; not then intending, perhaps, to call the substantive a low ludicrous word.

He has almost trod my guts out: —
O, 'twas your luck and mine to be *squelch'd*.
Beaum. and Fl. Nice Valour.

SQUELCH.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Dr. Johnson calls this substantive a low ludicrous word; and defines it a heavy fall. It is indeed a very common expression, but is rather, as Grose terms it, a flat fall on one side.

He tore the earth which he had sav'd
From *squelch* of knight, and storm'd and rav'd. *Hudibras.*

So soon as the poor devil had recovered the *squelch*, away he scampers, bawling like mad. *L'Estrange.*

SQUIB.† *n. s.* [*schieben*, Germ. to push forward. This etymology, though the best that I have found, is not very probable.]

1. A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire. Used in sport.

The armada at Calais, sir Walter Raleigh was wont prettily to say, were suddenly driven away with *squibs*; for it was no more than a stratagem of fire-boats manless, and sent upon them. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

The forest of the south compareth the French valour to a *squib*, or fire of flax, which burns and crackles for a time, but suddenly extinguishes. *Howell, Voc. For.*

Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze;
But time, and thunder, pay respect to bays. *Waller.*

Furious he begins his march,
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch;
With *squibs* and crackers arm'd to throw
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

Criticks on verse, as *squibs* on triumphs wait
Proclaim the glory, and augment the state. *Young.*

2. Any sudden flash.
Dead clouds of sadness, or light *squibs* of mirth.
Donne, Poems, p. 341.

3. A lampoon: a frequent colloquial expression.

4. Any petty fellow. Not now in use.
Asked for their pass by every *squib*,
That list at will them to revile or snib. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*
The *squibs*, in the common phrase, are called libellers.
Tatler, No. 88.

SQUILL. *n. s.* [*squilla*, *scilla*, Lat. *squille*, Fr.]

1. A plant.
It hath a large acrid bulbous root like an onion; the leaves are broad; the flowers are like those of ornithogalum, or the starry hyacinth: they grow in a long spike, and come out before the leaves.
Miller.
Seed or kernels of apples and pears put into a *squill*, which is like a great onion, will come up earlier than in the earth itself. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
'Twill down like oxymel of *squills*. *Roscommon.*
The self-same atoms
Can, in the truffle, furnish out a feast;
And nauseate, in the scaly *squill*, the taste. *Garth.*

2. A fish.

3. An insect.
The *squill*-insect is so called from some similitude to the *squill*-fish, in having a long body covered with a crust, composed of several rings: the head broad and squat. *Grew.*

SQUI'NANCY.† *n. s.* [*squinance*, *squinancie*, French; *squinantia*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — Some of our old authors write this word *squinacy*, whence *squinzy*; and thence *quinsey* seems more regularly formed: "Canker in the mouth; *squinacie* in the throate." Bp. King, Thanksgiv. Serm. 1619, p. 21. "Being surprized by a *squinzy*." Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, ch. 1. § 2. ed. 1652.] An inflammation in the throat; a quinsey.
Used for *squinancies* and inflammations of the throat; it seemeth to have a mollifying and lenifying virtue. *Bacon.*
In a *squinancy* there is danger of suffocation. *Wiseman.*

SQUINT.† *adj.* [*squinte*, Dutch, oblique, transverse.] Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking suspiciously.
Herdgroom, I fear me, thou have a *squint* eye.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Aug.
Her look is *squint*, with which wishly beholding one, she fixedly looketh upon another.
Transl. of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 71.
Where an equal poise of hope and fear
Does arbitrate the event, my nature is
That I incline to hope rather than fear,
And gladly banish *squint* suspicion. *Milton, Comus.*

SQUINT.* *n. s.* An oblique look.

To SQUINT. *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct line of vision.
Some can *squint* when they will; and children set upon a table with a candle behind them, both eyes will move outwards, to see the light, and so induce *squinting*. *Bacon.*
Not a period of this epistle but *squints* towards another over against it. *Pope.*

To SQUINT. *v. a.*

1. To form the eye to oblique vision.
This is the foul Flibertigibbet; he gives the web and the pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the harelip. *Shakspeare.*

2. To turn the eye obliquely.
Perkin began already to *squint* one eye upon the crown, and another upon the sanctuary. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

SQUI'NTEYED. *adj.* [*squint* and *eye*.]

1. Having the sight directed oblique.
He was so *squinteyed*, that he seemed spitefully to look upon them whom he beheld. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

2. Indirect; oblique; malignant.
This is such a false and *squinteyed* praise,
Which seeming to look upwards on his glories,
Looks down upon my fears. *Denham.*

SQUINTIFE'GO. *adj.* Squinting. A cant word.
The timbrel and the *squintifego* maid
Of Isis awe thee; lest the gods for sin,
Should, with a swelling dropsy, stuff thy skin. *Dryden, Pers.*

SQUI'NTINGLY.* *adv.* [from *squint*.] With an oblique look. *Sherwood.*

To SQUI'NY. *v. n.* To look asquint. A cant word.
I remember thine eyes well enough: Do'st thou *squiny* at me? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

SQUIRE. *n. s.* [contraction of *esquire*; *escuyer*, Fr. See ESQUIRE.]

1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight.
He will maintain you like a gentlewoman. — Ay, that I will, come cut and long tail under the degree of a *squire*. *Shakspeare.*
The rest are princes, barons, knights, *squires*,
And gentlemen of blood. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

2. An attendant on a noble warriour.
Old Butes' form he took, Anchises' *squire*
Now left to rule Ascanius. *Dryden, Æn.*
Knights, *squires*, and steeds must enter on the stage. *Pope.*

3. An attendant at court.
Return with her—
I could as well be brought
To knee his throne; and, *squire*-like, pension beg,
To keep base life a-foot. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To SQUIRE.* *v. a.* To attend as a squire. This is an ancient as well as a modern gallant word; and I wonder that Dr. Johnson overpassed it.
He *squiereth* me both up and doun.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prol.
Squiring to tilt-yards, play-houses, and all such publick places. *B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.*
He [a Frenchman] *squires* her to every place she visits, either on pleasure or business. *Guthrie, France.*

SQUI'REHOOD.* } *n. s.* [from *squire*.] Rank and state
SQUI'RESHIP. } of an esquire.
What profit hast thou reaped by this thy *squireship*?
Shelton, Transl. of Don Quix. iv. 25.
If this should be the test of *squirehood*, it will go hard with a great number of my fraternity, as well as myself, who must all be unsquired, because a greyhound will not be allowed to keep us company. *Swift, Lett. to the King at Arms.*

SQUI'RELY.* *adj.* [from *squire*.] Becoming a squire.
One very fit for this *squirely* function.
Shelton, Transl. of Don Quix. i. 4.

SQUI'RREL.† *n. s.* [*escurieu*, old French; *ecureuil*, modern; from the Gr. σκίουρος, of σκιὰ, shade, and οὐρὰ, tail; the tail being a sort of covering for the animal. *Scorel* is our old word; which is in the Prompt. Parv.] A small animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree to tree.
One chanc'd to find a nut,
In the end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel-root,
There scatter'd by a *squirrel*:
Which out the kernel gotten had;
When quoth this fay, dear queen be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,
I'll set you safe from peril. *Drayton.*

To SQUIRT.† *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius refers it to the Su. Goth. *squaetta*, which has a similar meaning: and so *sqwaettra*, to scatter.] To throw out in a quick stream.

Sir Roger she mortally hated, and used to hire fellows to *squirt* kennel water upon him as he passed along. *Arbuthnot.*

To SQUIRT. *v. n.* To prate; to let fly. Low cant.
You are so given to *squirting* up and down, and chattering, that the world would say, I had chosen a jack-pudding for a prime minister. *L'Estrange.*

SQUIRT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected.
He with his *squirt*-fire cou'd disperse
Whole troops. *Hudibras.*
His weapons are a pin to scratch, and a *squirt* to bespatter. *Pope.*
2. A small quick stream.
Water those with *squirts* of an infusion of the medicine in dunged water. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

SQUI'RTER. *n. s.* [from *squirt.*] One that plies a squirt.
The *squirters* were at it with their kennel water, for they were mad for the loss of their bubble. *Arbuthnot.*

To STAB. *v. a.* [*staven*, old Dutch.]
1. To pierce with a pointed weapon.
Hear the lamentations of poor Anne,
Wife to thy Edward, to thy slaughter'd son;
Stabb'd by the self-same hand that made these wounds. *Shakspeare.*
Porcius, think, thou seest thy dying brother
Stabb'd at his heart, and all besmear'd with blood,
Storming at thee! *Addison, Cato.*
2. To wound mortally or mischievously.
What tears will then be shed!
Then, to compleat her woes, will I espouse
Hermione: — 'twill *stab* her to the heart! *A. Philips.*

To STAB. *v. n.*
1. To give a wound with a pointed weapon.
None shall dare
With shorten'd sword to *stab* in closer war;
But in fair combat fight. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*
Killing a man with a sword or a hatchet, are looked on as no distinct species of action; but if the point of the sword first enter the body, it passes for a distinct species where it has a distinct name; as in England, where it is called *stabbing*. *Locke.*
2. To offer a stab.
Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou hast whetted on thy stony heart,
To *stab* at my frail life. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
3. To give a mortal wound.
He speaks poniards, and every word *stabs.* *Shakspeare.*

STAB. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A wound with a sharp pointed weapon.
The elements
Of whom your swords are temper'd, may as well
Wound the loud winds, or with bemockt at *stabs*
Kill the still closing waters. *Shakspeare.*
Cleander,
Unworthy was thy fate, thou first of warriours,
To fall beneath a base assassin's *stab*. *Rowe.*
2. A dark injury; a sly mischief.
3. A stroke; a blow.
He had a scripture ready to repel them all; every pertinent text urged home being a direct *stab* to a temptation. *South.*

STA'BBER. *n. s.* [from *stab.*] One who stabs; a privy murderer.

STABI'LIMENT. *n. s.* [from *stabilis*, Lat.] Support; firmness; act of making firm.
They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation and shade. *Derham.*

To STABI'LITATE.* *v. a.* [from *stabilitas*, Lat.] To make stable; to establish.
The soul about itself circumgyrates
Her various forms, and what she most doth love
She oft before herself *stabilitates.*
More, Immort. of the Soul, (1647,) i. ii. 43.

STABI'LITY.† *n. s.* [*stabilité*, French; from *stabilitas*, Latin.]
1. Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand.
Wisdom and knowledge shall be the *stability* of thy times. *Is.* xxxiii. 6.
By the same degrees that either of these happen, the *stability* of the figure is by the same lessened. *Temple.*
These mighty girders which the fabrick bind,
Those ribs robust and vast in order join'd,
Such strength and such *stability* impart,
That storms above, and earthquakes under ground
Break not the pillars. *Blackmore.*
He began to try
This and that hanging stone's *stability*. *Cotton.*
2. Fixedness; not fluidity.
Since fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities, we may conceive that the firmness or *stability* of a body consists in this, that the particles which compose it do so rest, or are intangled, that there is among them a mutual cohesion. *Boyle.*
3. Firmness of resolution.

STA'BLE. *adj.* [*stable*, Fr. *stabilis*, Lat.]
1. Fixed; able to stand.
2. Steady; constant; fixed in resolution or conduct.
If man would be unvariable,
He must be like a rock or stone, or tree;
For ev'n the perfect angels were not *stable*,
But had a fall more desperate than we. *Davies.*
He perfect, *stable*; but imperfect we,
Subject to change. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*
3. Strong; fixed in state or condition; durable.
This region of chance and vanity, where nothing is *stable*, nothing equal; nothing could be offered to-day but what to-morrow might deprive us of. *Rogers.*

To STA'BLE.* *v. a.* To make stable; to fix; to establish. Obsolete.
Articles devised by the king's highness to *stable* Christian quietness and unity among the people.
Strype, Life of Abp. Cranmer, (*under* 1536.)

STA'BLE. *n. s.* [*stabulum*, Lat.] A house for beasts.
I will make Rabbah a *stable* for camels. *Ezra*, xxv. 5.
Slothful disorder fill'd his *stable*,
And sluttish plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*

To STA'BLE. *v. n.* [*stabulo*, Latin.] To kennel; to dwell as beasts.
In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea monsters whelp'd
And *stabled.* *Milton, P. L.*

To STA'BLE.† *v. a.* [*stabulo*, Latin.] To put into a stable.
Phœbus, wearie of his yearly taske,
Ystabled hath his steeds in lowly lay. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Nov.*

STA'BLEBOY. } *n. s.* [*stable* and *boy*, or *man.*] One
STA'BLEMAN. } who attends in the stable.
As soon as you alight at the inn, deliver your horses to the *stableboy.* *Swift.*
If the gentleman hath lain a night, get the *stableman* and the scullion to stand in his way. *Swift.*
I would with jockeys from Newmarket dine,
And to rough riders give my choicest wine;
I would caress some *stableman* of note,
And imitate his language and his coat. *Bramston.*

STA'BLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *stable.*]
1. Power to stand.
Behold the spaces, and the *stablenesse*, and the swyft course of heven. *Chaucer, Boeth.* L. 3. pr. 8.
2. Steadiness; constancy; stability.
The king-becoming graces
As justice, verity, temp'rance, *stableness*,
Bounty, persev'rance, I have no relish of them. *Shakspeare.*
Light of understanding, *stableness* of persuasion.
Translators of the Bible, Pref.

Sta'blestand. *n. s.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or presumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the stealing of the king's deer in the forest: and this is when a man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow, or else standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip. *Cowel.*

I'll keep my *stablestand* where I lodge my wife, I'll go in couples with her. *Shakspeare.*

Sta'bling.* *n. s.* [from *stable.*] House or room for beasts.

Her terror once, on Afric's tawny shore,
Now smok'd in dust, a *stabling* now for wolves! *Thomson, Liberty,* P. iii.

To **Sta'blish.** *v. a.* [*establir,* Fr. *stabilio,* Lat.] To establish; to fix; to settle.

Then she began a treaty to procure,
And *stablish* terms betwixt both their requests. *Spenser.*
Stop effusion of our Christian blood,
And *stablish* quietness on every side. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
Comfort your hearts, and *stablish* you in every good work. 2 *Thess.* ii. 17.

Poor hereticks in love there be,
Which think to *stablish* dangerous constancy;
But I have told them, since you will be true,
You shall be true to them who're false to you. *Donne.*
His covenant sworn
To David, *stablish'd* as the days of Heaven. *Milton.*

Sta'bly.* *adv.* [from *stable.*] Firmly; steadily. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*

Stabula'tion.* *n. s.* [*stabulatio,* Lat.] Act of housing beasts. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

STACK.† *n. s.* [*stacca,* Italian. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. H. Tooke deduces it from the Sax. ꞅꞇıȝan, to ascend; making it the past participle, with the pronunciation of *k* for *g.* Div. of Purl. ii. 276. 283. The word, however, appears to be a northern substantive, viz. *stack,* Icel. *stack-gardur,* an enclosure in which corn or hay stacks are erected. See Dr. Jamieson in V. Stackyard.]

1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly together.

Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's height, which the watermen that bring wood down the Seine laid there. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

While the marquis and his servant on foot were chasing the kid about the *stack,* the prince from horseback killed him with a pistol. *Wotton, D. of Buckingham.*

While the cock
To the *stack* or the barn-door,
Stoutly struts, his dame before. *Milton, L'All.*

Stacks of moist corn grow hot by fermentation. *Newton.*

An inundation, says the fable,
O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and stable;
Whole ricks of hay and *stacks* of corn
Were down the sudden current born. *Swift.*

2. A number of chimneys or funnels standing together.

A mason making a *stack* of chimneys, the foundation of the house sunk. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To **Stack.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks.

So likewise a hovel will serve for a room,
To stack on the pease. *Tusser.*

The prices of *stacking* up of wood I shall give you. *Mortimer.*

Sta'cte.† *n. s.* [ϛακτή, Gr. *stacte,* Lat. ꞅꞇacꞇe, Sax.] An aromatick; the gum that distills from the tree which produces myrrh.

Take sweet spices, *stacte,* and galbanum. *Ex.* xxx. 34.

Stade.* *n. s.* [*stade,* Fr. *stadium,* Lat.] A furlong.

The greatness of the town, by that we could judge, stretcheth in circuit some forty *stades.* *Donne, Hist. of the Sept.* (ed. 1633,) p. 71.

STA'DLE.† *n. s.* [ꞅꞇaðel, Saxon, a foundation.]

1. Any thing which serves for support to another.

2. A staff; a crutch. Obsolete.

He cometh out, — his weak steps governing
And aged limbs of cypress *stadle* stout,
And with an ivy twine his waist is girt about. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. A tree suffered to grow for coarse and common uses, as posts or rails. Of this meaning I am doubtful. Dr. Johnson. — *Staddles* are young plants left standing at certain distances, when a wood is cut.

Leave growing for *staddles* the likeliest and best,
Though seller and buyer dispatched the rest. *Tusser.*

Coppice-woods, if you leave in them *staddles* too thick, will run to bushes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bacon.*

To **Sta'dle.†** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To leave sufficient stadles when a wood is cut.

First see it well fenced, ere hewers begin;
Then see it well *staddled* without and within. *Tusser.*

Sta'dtholder.† *n. s.* [*stadt* and *houden,* Dutch.] The chief magistrate of the United Provinces.

They had secret powers given them, to treat concerning the prince of Orange's being their *stadtholder.* *Burnet, Hist. of his own Time,* K. Ch. II.

STAFF.† *n. s.* plur. *staves,* [ꞅꞇæꝼ, ꞅꞇaꝼ, Saxon; *staff,* Danish; *staf,* Dutch.]

1. A stick with which a man supports himself in walking.

It much would please him,
That of his fortunes you would make a *staff*
To lean upon. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chastisements, that thy rod as well as thy *staff* may comfort us. *King Charles.*

Is it probable that he, who had met whole armies in battle, should now throw away his *staff,* out of fear of a dog? *Broome.*

2. A prop; a support.

Hope is a lover's *staff;* walk hence with that,
And manage it against despairing thoughts. *Shakspeare.*
The boy was the very *staff* of my age, my very prop. *Shakspeare.*

If a subject be a son, then ought he to be a *staff* unto his father, wherewith not to strike, but to sustain him. *Holyday.*

3. A stick used as a weapon; a club; the handle of an edged or pointed weapon. A *club* properly includes the notion of weight, and the *staff* of length.

I cannot strike at wretched kernes, whose arms
Are hir'd to bear their *staves.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

He that bought the skin ran greater risque than t'other that sold it, and had the worse end of the *staff.* *L'Estrange.*

With forks and *staves* the felon they pursue. *Dryden.*

4. Any long piece of wood.

He forthwith from the glittering *staff* unfurl'd
The imperial ensign. *Milton, P. L.*
To his single eye, that in his forehead glar'd
Like a full moon, or a broad burnish'd shield,
A forky *staff* we dexterously apply'd,
Which in the spacious socket turning round,
Scoopt out the big round gelly from its orb. *Addison.*

5. Round or step of a ladder.

Descending and ascending by ladders, I ascended at one of six hundred and thirty-nine *staves,* or eighty-nine fathoms. *Brown, Trav.*

6. An ensign of an office; a badge of authority.

Methought this *staff,* mine office-badge in court,
Was broke in twain. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

All his officers brake their *staves*; but at their return new *staves* were delivered unto them. *Hayward on Edw. VI.*

7. An establishment of officers, in various departments, attached to generals and armies.

8. [*Stef*, Icelandick.] A stanza; a series of verses regularly disposed, so as that, when the series concluded, the same order begins again.

Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper for an heroick poem, as being all too lyrical; yet though he wrote in couplets, where rhyme is freer from constraint, he affects half verses. *Dryden.*

When Crito once a panegyrick show'd,
He beat him with a *staff* of his own ode. *Harte.*

STA'FFISH. *adj.* [from *staff*.] Stiff; harsh. Obsolete.

A wit in youth not over dull, heavy, knotty, and lumpish, but hard, tough, and though somewhat *staffish*, both for learning and whole course of living, proveth always best. *Ascham.*

STA'FFTREE. *n. s.* A sort of ever green privet.

STAG.† *n. s.* [Of this word I find no derivation. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. H. Tooke pronounces it the past participle of the Sax. ꞅꞇıᵹan, to ascend; a name well applied, he says; the *raised* and *lofty* head of the animal being the most striking circumstance at the first sight of him. Div. of Purl. ii. 282.]

1. The male red deer; the male of the hind.

To the place a poor sequestred *stag*,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

The swift *stag* from under ground
Bore up his branching head. *Milton, P. L.*

Th' inhabitants of seas and skies shall change,
And fish on shore, and *stags* in air shall range. *Dryden.*

The *stag*
Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more,
And fears his hind legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope.*

2. A colt or filly; also a romping girl. North. *Grose.*

STAGE.† *n. s.* [*estage*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — *Stagie*, Teut. from *stijgen*, elevare. Kilian. And thus Mr. H. Tooke calls our *stage* the past participle of the Sax. ꞅꞇıᵹan, to ascend; as Dr. Jamieson also refers *stage*, a step, to *steg*, Germ. *stigi*, Icel. from *steigen*, to ascend.]

1. A floor raised to view on which any show is exhibited; a raised floor of temporary use.

We princes, I tel you, are set on *stages*, in the sight and viewe of all the world. *Q. Eliz. Speech to Parliament*, (1586.)

I have seen the whole front of a mountebank's *stage*, from one end to the other, faced with patents, certificates, medals, and great seals, by which the several princes of Europe have testified their esteem for the doctor! *Tatler*, No. 240.

2. The theatre; the place of scenick entertainments.

And much good do't you then,
Brave plush and velvet men:
Can feed on ort; and, safe in your *stage* clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The stagers and the *stage* wrights too. *B. Jonson.*

Those two Mytilene brethren, basely born, crept out of a small galliot unto the majesty of great kings. Herein admire the wonderful changes and chances of these worldly things, now up, now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a *stage* play. *Knolles, Hist.*

I maintain, against the enemies of the *stage*, that patterns of piety, decently represented, may second the precepts. *Dryden.*

One Livius Andronicus was the first *stage* player in Rome. *Dryden, Juv. Ded.*

Knights, squires, and steeds must enter on the *stage*. *Pope.*

3. Any place where any thing is publickly transacted or performed.

When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great *stage* of fools. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. A place in which rest is taken on a journey; as much of a journey as is performed without intermission. [*statio*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — Perhaps from the Goth. *staiga*, a way, a road; ꞅꞇıᵹe, Sax. the same.]

I shall put you in mind where it was you promised to set out, or begin your first *stage*; and beseech you to go before me my guide. *Hammond, Pract. Catech.*

Our next *stage* brought us to the mouth of the Tiber. *Addison.*

From thence compell'd by craft and age,
She makes the head her latest *stage*. *Prior.*

We must not expect that our journey through the several *stages* of this life should be all smooth and even. *Atterbury.*

By opening a passage from Muscovy to China, and marking the several *stages*, it was a journey of so many days. *Baker.*

Men drop so fast, ere life's mid *stage* we tread,
Few know so many friends alive, as dead. *Young.*

5. A single step of gradual process.

The changes and vicissitude in wars are many; but chiefly in the seats or *stages* of the war, the weapons, and the manner of the conduct. *Bacon, Ess.*

This is by some called the first *stage* of a consumption, but I had rather call it an ill habit preparatory to that distemper. *Blackmore.*

To prepare the soul to be a fit inhabitant of that holy place to which we aspire, is to be brought to perfection by gradual advances through several hard and laborious *stages* of discipline. *Rogers.*

The first *stage* of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion. *Sharp, Surgery.*

To STAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit publickly. Out of use.

I love the people;
But do not like to *stage* me to their eyes;
Though it do well, I do not relish well
Their loud applause. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

The quick comedians
Extemp'rally will *stage* us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

STAGECOA'CH. *n. s.* [*stage* and *coach*.] A coach that keeps its stages; a coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.

The story was told me by a priest, as we travelled in a *stage-coach*. *Addison.*

When late their miry sides *stagecoaches* show,
And their stiff horses through the town move slow,
Then let the prudent walker shoes provide. *Gay.*

STA'GELY.* *adj.* [from *stage*.] Belonging to the stage; befitting the stage.

Nor may this be called an histrionick parada, or *stagely* visard and hypocrisy, while women seek to appear advantaged in stature, or in beauty. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 68.

STA'GEPLAY. *n. s.* [*stage* and *play*.] Theatrical entertainment.

This rough-cast unhewn poetry was instead of *stageplays* for one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden, Juv. Dedic.*

STA'GEPLAYER. *n. s.* One who publickly represents actions on the stage.

Among slaves, who exercised polite arts, none sold so dear as *stageplayers* or actors. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

STA'GER. *n. s.* [from *stage*.]

1. A player.

You safe in your stage clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The *stagers* and the stage-wrights too. *B. Jonson.*

2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of cunning.

I've heard old cunning *stagers*
Say, fools for argument use wagers. *Hudibras.*

One experienced *stager*, that had baffled twenty traps and tricks before, discovered the plot. *L'Estrange.*

Some *stagers* of the wiser sort
Made all these idle wonderments their sport:
But he, who heard what ev'ry fool could say,
Would never fix his thought, but trim his time away. *Dryden.*
One cries out, these *stagers*
Come in good time to make more work for wagers. *Dryden.*
Be by a parson cheated!
Had you been cunning *stagers*,
You might yourselves be treated
By captains and by majors. *Swift.*

STA'GERY.* *n. s.* [from *stage.*] Scenick exhibition; show on the stage.

Likening those grave controversies to a piece of *stagery*, or scene-work. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

STA'GEVIL. *n. s.* A disease in horses. *Dict.*

STA'GGARD. *n. s.* [from *stag.*] A four year old stag. *Ainsworth.*

To STA'GGER. *v. n.* [*staggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To reel; not to stand or walk steadily.

He began to appear sick and giddy, and to *stagger*; after which he fell down as dead. *Boyle.*

He struck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight:
Deep was the wound; he *stagger'd* with the blow. *Dryden.*
Them revelling the Tentyrites invade,
By giddy heads and *staggering* legs betray'd. *Tate.*

2. To faint; to begin to give way.

The enemy *staggers*: if you follow your blow, he falls at your feet; but if you allow him respite, he will recover his strength. *Addison.*

3. To hesitate; to fall into doubt; to become less confident or determined.

A man may, if he were fearful, *stagger* in this attempt. *Shakspeare.*

He *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief; but was strong in faith. *Rom.* iv. 20.

Three means to fortify belief are experience, reason, and authority: of these the most potent is authority; for belief upon reason, or experience, will *stagger*. *Bacon.*

No hereticks desire to spread
Their light opinions, like these Epicures;
For so their *staggering* thoughts are comforted,
And other men's assent their doubt assures. *Davies.*

If thou confidently depend on the truth of this, without any doubting or *staggering*, this will be accepted by God. *Hammond.*

But let it inward sink and drown my mind:
Falshood shall want its triumph: I begin
To *stagger*; but I'll prop myself within. *Dryden.*

To STA'GGER. *v. a.*

1. To make to stagger; to make to reel.

That hand shall burn in never-quenching fire,
That *staggers* thus my person. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

2. To shock; to alarm; to make less steady or confident.

The question did at first so *stagger* me,
Bearing a state of mighty moment in't. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Whosoever will read the story of this war, will find himself much *staggered*, and put to a kind of riddle. *Howell.*

When a prince fails in honour and justice, 'tis enough to *stagger* his people in their allegiance. *L'Estrange.*

The shells being lodged with the belemnites, selenites, and other like natural fossils, it was enough to *stagger* a spectator, and make him ready to entertain a belief that these were so too. *Woodward.*

STA'GGERING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of reeling.

The immediate forerunners of an apoplexy are a vertigo, *staggering*, and loss of memory. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Cause of staggering or making to stagger.

This shall be no grief unto thee, [in the margin, no *staggering*, or stumbling.] 1 *Sam.* xxv. 31.

STA'GGERINGLY.* *adv.* [from *staggering.*]

1. In a reeling manner. *Huloet.*

Drunkards go *staggerringly* when they are top-heavy. *Granger on Eccl.* (1621,) p. 319.

2. With hesitation.

While we are but *staggeringly* evil, we are not left without parentheses of consideration, thoughtful rebukes, and merciful interventions, to recall us to ourselves. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 30.

STA'GGERS. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of horse apoplexy.

His horse past cure of the fives, stark spoil'd with the *staggers*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Madness; wild conduct; irregular behaviour. Out of use.

I will throw thee from my care for ever
Into the *staggers*, and the careless lapse
Of youth and ignorance. *Shakspeare.*

STA'GNANCY.† *n. s.* [from *stagnant.*] The state of being without motion or ventilation.

Though the country people are so wise
To call these rivers, they're but *stagnancies*,
Left by the flood. *Cotton, Wonders of the Peake*, (1681,) p. 55.

STA'GNANT. *adj.* [*stagnans*, Lat.] Motionless; still; not agitated; not flowing; not running.

What does the flood from putrefaction keep?
Should it be *stagnant* in its ample seat,
The sun would through it spread destructive heat. *Blackmore.*

'Twas owing to this hurry and action of the water that the sand now was cast into layers, and not to a regular settlement, from a water quiet and *stagnant*. *Woodward.*

Immur'd and buried in perpetual sloth,
That gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul. *Irene.*

To STA'GNATE. *v. n.* [*stagno*, Lat.] To lie motionless; to have no course or stream.

The water which now arises must have all *stagnated* at the surface, and could never possibly have been refunded forth upon the earth, had not the strata been thus raised up. *Woodward.*

The aliment moving through the capillary tubes *stagnates*, and unites itself to the vessel through which it flows. *Arbuthnot.*

Where creeping waters ooze,
Where marshes *stagnate*. *Thomson.*

STAGNA'TION. *n. s.* [from *stagnate.*] Stop of course; cessation of motion. It is often applied figuratively to moral or civil images.

As the Alps surround Geneva on all sides, they form a vast bason, where there would be a constant *stagnation* of vapours, did not the north wind scatter them from time to time. *Addison.*

To what great ends subservient is the wind?
Behold, where e'er this active vapour flies,
It drives the clouds, and agitates the skies:
This from *stagnation* and corruption saves
Th' aerial ocean's ever-rolling waves. *Blackmore.*

STAID. *participial adjective.* [from *stay.*] Sober; grave; regular; composed; not wild; not volatile.

Put thyself
Into a 'haviour of less fear, ere wildness
Vanquish my *staider* senses. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*
To our weaker view,
O'erlaid with black, *staid* wisdom's hue. *Milton, Il Pens.*

I should not be a persuader to them of studying much in the Spring, after three years that they have well laid their grounds; but to ride out, with prudent and *staid* guides, to all the quarters of the land. *Milton on Education.*

I am the more at ease in Sir Roger's family, because it consists of sober and *staid* persons. *Addison.*

STA'IDNESS. *n. s.* [from *staid.*] Sobriety; gravity; regularity; contrariety to wildness.

The boiling blood of youth, fiercely agitating the fluid air, hinders that serenity and fixed *staidness* which is necessary to so severe an intentness. *Glanville, Sceps.*

If sometimes he appears too gay, yet a secret gracefulness of youth accompanies his writings, though the *staidness* and sobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden, Pref. to Ovid.*

To STAIN.† *v. a.* [*ystaenio*, Welsh, from *ys* and *taenu*.

"Rhag Gwyar or Gnawd,
"Afar *ystaenawd*." Taliessyn, an old British poet. Dr. Johnson.— Serenius notices the Welsh word, and adds *stein*, Goth. color; *steina*, pingere, bitumine obducere.]

1. To blot; to spot; to maculate.

Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will mist or *stain* the stone,
Why then she lives. *Shakspeare.*

From the gash a stream
His armour *stain'd*, ere while so bright. *Milton, P. L.*

Embrace again, my sons: be foes no more,
Nor *stain* your country with your children's gore. *Dryden.*

2. To dye; to tinge.

The Inn is most amiss —
And hath but merely *stained*-painted walls.
Davies, Wit's Pilgr. sign. L. 3.

3. To disgrace; to spot with guilt or infamy.

Of honour void, of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now soil'd and *stain'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

STAIN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Blot; spot; discoloration.

We no where meet with a more pleasing show than what appears in the heavens at the rising and setting of the sun, which is wholly made up of those different *stains* of light that shew themselves in clouds of a different situation. *Addison.*

Swift trouts diversify'd with crimson *stains*,
And pikes, the tyrants of the watery plains. *Pope.*

2. Taint of guilt or infamy.

To solemn actions of royalty and justice their suitable ornaments are a beauty: are they only in religion a *stain*? *Hooker.*

Our opinion, concerning the force and virtue which such places have, is, I trust, without any blemish or *stain* of heresy. *Hooker.*

Then heaven and earth renew'd, shall be made pure
To sanctity, that shall receive no *stain*. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor death itself can wholly wash their *stains*;
But long contracted filth ev'n in the soul remains:
The reliques of inveterate vice they wear,
And spots of sin. *Dryden, Æn.*

Ulysses bids his friends to cast lots; for if he had made the choice himself, they whom he had rejected might have judged it a *stain* upon them for want of merit. *Broome.*

3. Cause of reproach; shame.

Hereby I will lead her that is the praise, and yet the *stain* of all womankind. *Sidney.*

STA'INER. *n. s.* [from *stain*.] One who stains; one who blots; one who dyes; a dyer.

STA'INLESS. *adj.* [from *stain*.]

1. Free from blots or spots. Not in use.

The phenix wings are not so rare
For faultless length and *stainless* hue. *Sidney.*

2. Free from sin or reproach.

I cannot love him;
Yet I suppose him virtuous, know him noble,
Of great estate, of fresh and *stainless* youth. *Shakspeare.*

STAIR.† *n. s.* [ꞅтæᵹeꞃ, Sax. *stege*, Sueth. from *steigan*, M. Goth. *stiga*, Su. Goth. to ascend, to mount. Serenius. We have thus, in our northern dialect, *stee* or *stey*, a ladder, from the old verb *sty*, to ascend.] Steps by which we ascend from the lower part of a building to the upper. *Stair* was anciently used for the whole order of steps; but *stair* now, if it be used at all, signifies, as in Milton, only one flight of steps.

A good builder to a high tower will not make his *stair* upright, but winding almost the full compass about, that the steepness be the more insensible. *Sidney.*

How many cowards, whose hearts are all as false
As *stairs* of sand, wear yet upon their chins
The beards of Hercules and frowning Mars! *Shakspeare.*

Slaver with lips as common as the *stairs*
That mount the Capitol. *Shakspeare.*

I would have one only goodly room above *stairs*, of some forty foot high. *Bacon, Ess.*

Sir James Tirrel repairing to the Tower by night, attended by two servants, stood at the *stair*-foot, and sent these two villains to execute the murder. *Bacon.*

The *stairs* were such as whereon Jacob saw
Angels ascending and descending. *Milton, P. L.*

Satan now on the lower *stair*,
That scal'd by steps of gold to heav'n gate,
Looks down with wonder at the sudden view
Of all this world. *Milton, P. L.*

Trembling he springs,
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings;
Nor staid for *stairs*; but down the depth he threw
His body: on his back the door he drew. *Dryden.*

STA'IRCASE. *n. s.* [*stair* and *case*.] The part of a fabrick that contains the stairs.

To make a complete *staircase* is a curious piece of architecture. *Wotton.*

I cannot forbear mentioning a *staircase*, where the easiness of the ascent, the disposition of the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably contrived. *Addison on Italy.*

STAKE.† *n. s.* [ꞅтac, ꞅтace, Saxon; *stake*, Swedish; from the Su. Goth. *sticka*, to pierce. Serenius. And in like manner Mr. H. Tooke refers ꞅтac to the verb ꞅтican, to stick, to pierce.]

1. A post or strong stick fixed in the ground.

The more I shaked the *stake*, which he had planted in the ground of my heart, the deeper still it sunk into it. *Sidney.*

His credit in the world might stand the poor town in great stead, as hitherto their ministers foreign estimation hath been the best *stake* in their hedge. *Hooker.*

He wanted pikes to set before his archers;
Instead whereof sharp *stakes*, pluckt out of hedges,
They pitched in the ground. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

In France the grapes that make the wine grow upon low vines bound to small *stakes*, and the raised vines in arbors make but verjuice. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Or sharpen *stakes*, or head the forks, or twine
The sallow twigs to tie the straggling vine. *Dryden.*

2. A piece of long rough wood.

While he whirl'd in fiery circles round
The brand, a sharpen'd *stake* strong Dryas found
And in the shoulder's joint inflicts the wound. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing placed as a palisade or fence.

That halloo I should know: what are you, speak?
Come not too near, you fall on iron *stakes* else. *Milton, Comus.*

4. The post to which a beast is tied to be baited.

We are at the *stake*,
And bay'd about with many enemies. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Have you not set mine honour at the *stake*,
And baited it with all the unmuzzled thoughts
That tyrannous heart can think? *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

5. Any thing pledged or wagered. I know not well whence it has this meaning: I suppose it is so named from being *at stake*, that is, in a state of hazard, like an animal baited, and in hazard from which it cannot be withdrawn. Dr. Johnson.— It is more probably from the Teutonick *stecken*, to fix; whence to set out or settle.

'Tis time short pleasure now to take,
Of little life the best to make,
And manage wisely the last *stake*. *Cowle*

O then, what interest shall I make
To save my last important *stake*,
When the most just have cause to quake! *Roscommon.*

He ventures little for so great a *stake*. *More.*

The increasing sound is borne to either shore,
And for their *stakes* the throwing nations fear. *Dryden.*

The game was so contrived, that one particular cast took up the whole *stake*; and when some others came up, you laid down. *Arbuthnot.*

6. The state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.

When he heard that the lady Margaret was declared for it, he saw plainly that his kingdom must again be put to the *stake*, and that he must fight for it. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Are not our liberties, our lives,
The laws, religion, and our wives,
Enough at once to lie at *stake*,
For covenant and the cause's sake? *Hudibras.*

The honour of the nation being in a manner at *stake* to make good several deficiencies. *Davenant.*

Of my crown thou too much care do'st take;
That which I value more, my love's at *stake*. *Dryden.*

Hath any of you a great interest at *stake* in a distant part of the world? Hath he ventur'd a good share of his fortune. *Atterbury.*

Every moment Cato's life's at *stake*. *Addison.*

7. The *stake* is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the work-bench, to remove as occasion offers; or else it hath a strong iron spike at the bottom let into some place of the work-bench, not to be removed. Its office is to set small cold work straight upon, or to cut or punch upon with the cold chissel or cold punch. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

To STAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright.

Stake and bind up your weakest plants and flowers against the winds, before they in a moment prostrate a whole year's labour. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

2. To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard.

Is a man betrayed in his nearest concerns? The cause is, he relied upon the services of a pack of villains, who designed nothing but their own game, and to *stake* him while they play'd for themselves. *South.*

Persons, after their prisons have been flung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons than *stake* their miserable lives on the success of a revolution. *Addison.*

They durst not *stake* their present and future happiness on their own chimerical imaginations. *Addison.*

I'll *stake* yon' lamb that near the fountain plays,
And from the brink his dancing shade surveys. *Pope.*

STALACTI'TES. *n. s.* [from ϛαλαζω.]

Stalactites is only spar in the shape of an icicle, accidentally formed in the perpendicular fissures of the stone. *Woodward.*

STALA'CTICAL. *adj.* Resembling an icicle.

A cave was lined with those *stalactical* stones on the top and sides. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

STALA'GMITES. *n. s.* Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward, Meth. Foss.*

STALE.† *adj.* [*stel*, Teut.]

1. Old; long kept; altered by time. *Stale* is not used of persons otherwise than in contempt; when it is applied to *beer*, it commonly means worse for age.

Nappy ale, good and *stale*.
Old Ballad of the King and Miller of Mansfield.

This, Richard, is a curious case:
Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale,
Not knowing which was mild or *stale*;
In this sad state your doubtful choice
Would never have the casting voice. *Prior.*

A *stale* virgin sets up a shop in a place where she is not known. *Spectator.*

2. Used till it is of no use or esteem; worn out of regard or notice.

The duke regarded not the muttering multitude, knowing that rumours grow *stale* and vanish with time. *Hayward.*

About her neck a pacquet mail,
Fraught with advice, some fresh, some *stale*. *Butler.*

Many things beget opinion; so doth novelty: wit itself, if *stale*, is less taking. *Grew, Cosmol.*

Pompey was a perfect favourite of the people; but his pretensions grew *stale* for want of a timely opportunity of introducing them upon the stage. *Swift.*

They reason and conclude by precedent,
And own *stale* nonsense which they ne'er invent. *Pope.*

STALE.† *n. s.* [from ꞅtælan, Saxon, to steal.]

1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose; a decoy.

His heart being wholly delighted in deceiving us, we could never be warned: but rather one bird caught, served for a *stale* to bring in more. *Sidney.*

Still as he went he crafty *stales* did lay,
With cunning trains him to entrap unwares;
And privy spials plac'd in all his way,
To weet what course he takes, and how he fares. *Spenser.*

The trumpery in my house bring hither,
For *stale* to catch these thieves. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Had he none else to make a *stale* but me?
I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to bring him down again. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

A pretence of kindness is the universal *stale* to all base projects: by this men are robbed of their fortunes, and women of their honour. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

It may be a visor for the hypocrite, and a *stale* for the ambitious. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

This easy fool must be my *stale*, set up
To catch the people's eyes: he's tame and merciful;
Him I can manage. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

2. In Shakspeare, it seems to signify a prostitute.

I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common *stale*. *Shakspeare.*

3. [*stalle*, Teut. urina.] Urine; old urine.

The smell of *stale*, as I observed before, is admirable against the vapours! *Swift, Direct. to Servants.*

4. Old beer; beer somewhat acidulated.

5. [*stele*, Dutch, a stick.] A handle.

But, seeing th' arrowes *stale* without, and that the head did goe
No further then it might be seene, he call'd his spirits again. *Chapman.*

It hath a long *stale* or handle, with a button at the end for one's hand. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

6. At the game of chess applied to the king, when he is forced into a situation from which he cannot move without going into check: by which the game is ended. See also MATE.

They stand at stay, like a *stale* at chess, where it is no mate, but yet the game cannot stir. *Bacon, Ess. of Boldness.*

To STALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To wear out; to make old. Not now in use.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Were I a common laugher, or did use
To *stale* with ordinary oaths my love
To every new protestŏr. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

A barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds
On abject orts and imitations;
Which, out of use, and *stal'd* by other men,
Begin his fashion. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

To STALE.† *v. n.* [*stallen*, Teut. *stallare*, Ital.] To make water.

Having ty'd his beast t' a pale,
And taken time for both to *stale*. *Hudibras.*

STA'LELY. *adv.* [from *stale*.] Of old; long time.

All your promis'd mountains
And seas I am so *stalely* acquainted with. *B. Jonson.*

STA'LENESS. *n. s.* [from *stale*.] Oldness; state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time.

The beer and wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled; but somewhat better than bottles of the same drinks and *staleness* kept in a cellar. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Provided our landlord's principles were sound, we did not take any notice of the *staleness* of his provisions. *Addison.*

To STALK.† *v. n.* [ꞅtælcan, Sax. pedetentim ire. Originally, our word meant *to step slowly.* "To the bedde he *stalketh* stylle." Gower, Conf. Am. "Ful thefely gan he *stalke.*" Chaucer, Leg. of Good Women.]

1. To walk with high and superb steps. It is used commonly in a sense of dislike.

His monstrous enemy
With sturdy steps came *stalking* in his sight. *Spenser.*

Shall your city call us lord,
In that behalf which we challeng'd it?
Or shall we give the signal to our rage,
And *stalk* in blood to our possession. *Shakspear K. John.*

Unfold the eternal door:
You see before the gate what *stalking* ghost
Commands the guard, what centries keep the post. *Dryden.*

With manly mien he *stalk'd* along the ground;
Nor wanted voice bely'd, nor vaunting sound. *Dryden.*

Then *stalking* through the deep,
He fords the ocean, while the topmost wave
Scarce reaches up his middle side. *Addison.*

Vexatious thought still found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;
Haunted my nights, and terrify'd my days;
Stalk'd through my gardens, and pursu'd my ways,
Nor shut from artful bow'r, nor lost in winding maze. *Prior.*

Scornful turning from the shore
My haughty step, I *stalk'd* the valley o'er. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. It is often used with some insinuation of contempt or abhorrence.

Bertran
Stalks close behind her, like a witch's fiend
Pressing to be employ'd. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

They pass their precious hours in plays and sports,
Till death behind came *stalking* on unseen. *Dryden.*

'Tis not to *stalk* about, and draw fresh air
From time to time. *Addison, Cato.*

3. To walk behind a stalking horse or cover.

The king asked how far it was to a certain town: they said six miles. Half an hour after he asked again: on[e said six] miles and a half. The king alighted out of his coach, and crept under the shoulder of his led horse: and when some asked his majesty what h[e] meant, I must *stalk*, said he; for yonder town is shy, and flie[s] me. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

STALK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] High, proud, wide, and stately step.

Behind it forth there leapt
An ugly fiend, more foul than dismal day;
The which with monstrous *stalk* behind him stept,
And ever as he went due watch upon him kept. *Spenser.*

Great Milton next, with high and haughty *stalks*
Unfetter'd in majestick numbers walks. *Addison.*

STALK.† *n. s.* [Mr. H. Tooke considers this word as the participle of the Saxon ꞅtiʒan, to ascend; and says, "that perhaps it should be written *stawk*, (as we pronounce it,) or *stak*, (the *a*, as formerly, broad;) and indeed the *l* may have been introduced to give the broad sound to our modern *a*. This, however, is only my conjecture; being unable otherwise to account for the introduction of *l* into this word." Div. of Purl. ii. 283. This conjecture and etymology must give place to the derivation offered by Serenius, namely the Swedish *stelk*, or *stielke*, the same as our *stalk*; (and he also mentions "A. Sax. *stalc*," which, however, I do not find;) and this he deduces from the ancient word *stall*, basis, foundation, which is from *staa*, to stand.]

1. The stem on which flowers or fruits grow.

A stock-gillyflower, gently tied on a stick, put into a steep glass full of quicksilver, so that the quicksilver cover it; after five days you will find the flower fresh, and the *stalk* harder and less flexible than it was. *Bacon.*

Small store will serve, where store,
All seasons, ripe for use hangs on the *stalk*. *Milton, P. L.*

That amber attracts not basil, is wholly repugnant unto truth; for if the leaves thereof, or dried *stalks*, be stripped unto small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electricks, no otherways than those of wheat and rye. *Brown.*

Roses unbid, and ev'ry fragrant flow'r,
Flew from their *stalks* to strew thy nuptial bow'r. *Dryden.*

2. The stem of a quill.

Viewed with a glass, they appear made up of little bladders, like those in the plume or *stalk* of a quill. *Grew.*

STA'LKED.* *adj.* [from *stalk*.] Having a stalk: as, the long-*stalked* pear. See PEAR.

STA'LKER.* *n. s.* [from *To stalk*.]

1. One who stalks.

Let's ha' good cheer to-morrow night at supper, *stalker*, and then we'll talk; good capon, and plover, do you hear, sirrah? *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

2. A kind of fishing-net. Stat. 13 Rich. II. ch. 20.

STA'LKINGHORSE. *n. s.* [*stalking* and *horse*.] A horse either real or fictitious, by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask; a pretence.

Let the counsellor give counsel not for faction but for conscience, forbearing to make the good of the state the *stalking-horse* of his private ends. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Hypocrisy is the devil's *stalkinghorse*, under an affectation of simplicity and religion. *L'Estrange.*

STA'LKY. *adj.* [from *stalk*.] Hard like a stalk.

It grows upon a round stalk, and at the top bears a great *stalky* head. *Mortimer*

STALL. *n. s.* [ꞅtal, ꞅteal, Saxon; *stal*, Dutch; *stalla*, Italian.]

1. A crib in which an ox is fed, or a horse is kept in the stable.

A herd of oxen then he carv'd, with high rais'd heads, forg'd all
Of gold and tin, for colour mixt, and bellowing from their *stall*,
Rusht to their pastures. *Chapman, Iliad.*

Duncan's horses,
Beauteous and swift, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their *stalls*, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Solomon had forty thousand *stalls* of horses. *1 Kings*, iv.

His fellow sought what lodging he could find;
At last he found a *stall* where oxen stood. *Dryden.*

2. A bench or form where any thing is set to sale.

Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are smother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges hors'd
With variable complections; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

They are nature's coarser wares that lie on the *stall*, expos'd to the transient view of every common eye. *Glanville.*

Bess Hoy first found it troublesome to bawl,
And therefore plac'd her cherries on a *stall*. *King.*

How pedlars' *stalls* with glitt'ring toys are laid,
The various fairings of the country maid. *Gay.*

Harley, the nation's great support,
Returning home one day from court,
Observ'd a parson near Whitehall,
Cheap'ning old authors on a *stall*. *Swift.*

3. [*Stall*, Swedish; *stal*, Armorick.] A small house or shed in which certain trades are practised.

All these together in one heap were thrown,
Like carcases of beasts in butcher's *stall*;
And in another corner wide were strown
The antique ruins of the Roman's fall. *Spenser.*

4. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

The pope creates a canon beyond the number limited, and commands the chapter to assign unto such canon a *stall* in the choir and place in the chapter. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

The dignified clergy, out of mere humility, have called their thrones by the names of *stalls*. *Warburton.*

To STALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep in a stall or stable.

For such enchéason, if you go nic,
Few chimneys reeking you will espy;
The fat ox, that wont ligg in the stall,
Is now fast *stalled* in his crumenal. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

For my part, he keeps me rustically at home; or, to speak more properly, sties me here at home unkept: for call you that keeping, for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the *stalling* of an ox? *Shakspeare.*

Nisus the forest pass'd,
And Alban plains, from Alba's name so call'd,
Where king Latinus then his oxen *stall'd.* *Dryden.*

2. [For *install.*] To invest.

Long may'st thou live to wail thy children's loss;
And see another as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art *stall'd* in mine. *Shakspeare.*

To STALL. *v. n.*

1. To inhabit; to dwell.

We could not *stall* together in the world. *Shakspeare.*

2. To kennel.

STA'LLAGE. *n. s.* [from *stall.*]

1. Rent paid for a stall.
2. [In old books.] Laystall; dung; compost.

STALLA'TION.* *n. s.* [from the second sense of *To stall.*] Installation. Obsolete.

Then prepared he as fast for his translation from the see of Lincoln unto the see of Yorke, as he did before to his *stallation.* *Cavendish, Life of Card. Wolsey.*

His *stallation* drew near. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 312.

STA'LLFED. *adj.* [*stall* and *fed.*] Fed not with grass, but dry feed.

Every one must every day sustaine
The load of one beast, the most fat, and best
Of all the *stallfed*, to the woer's feast. *Chapman.*

Stallfed oxen, and crammed fowls, are often diseased in their livers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

STA'LLION.† *n. s.* [*ysdalwyn*, an old Welsh word: the one is derived from the other; but which from which I cannot certainly tell. Wotton. *Stalon*, old French; *stallone*, Italian; *stalhengst*, Dutch. Junius thinks it derived from ꞅꞇælan, to leap. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius derives it from *stall* in the sense of a stable, *stall*, *stallr*, Su. Goth. Our ancient word is *stalaunt:* "To be turned out for a *stalaunt.*" Transl. of Bp. Gardiner's De Ver. Obed. 1553, sign. a. i.] A horse kept for mares.

The present defects are breeding without choice of *stallions* in shape or size. *Temple.*

If fleet Dragon's progeny at last
Prove jaded, and in frequent matches cast,
No favour for the *stallion* we retain,
And no respect for the degenerate train. *Dryden.*

STA'LWORTH.† *adj.* [ꞅꞇæl-pýꞃð, Sax. of uncertain origin. Dr. Johnson notices this word under *stallworn*, believing the latter to be a mistake for *stalworth.* Warburton, in a note on Shakspeare, had printed a line from Fairfax, (which Dr. Johnson inadvertently assigned to Shakspeare,) in which Mr. Edwards, upon referring to that author, found the real word to be *stalworth.* There is perhaps no such word as *stallworn.*] Stout; strong; brave. Used by Wicliffe. Now wholly obsolete.

His *stalworth* steed the champion stout bestrode. *Fairfax.*

*STA'MEN.** *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. Threads.

As to cloth, the parallel threads above-mentioned are called the *stamen*, in English, the warp or the chain. *Hist. R. S.* i. 57.

2. Foundation.

You are to know, that all, who enter into human life, have a certain date or *stamen* given to their being. *Tatler*, No. 15.

STA'MIN.† *n. s.* [Fr. *estamine.*] A slight sort of stuff; kind of woollen cloth.

Wearing of here or of *stamin.* *Chaucer, Pers. Tale.*

STA'MINA.† *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The first principles of any thing.

A prerogative, that had moulded into its original *stamina* irresistible principles of decay and dissolution. *Burke on the Pres. Discontents*, (1770.)

2. The solids of a human body.
3. [In botany.] Those little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants, encompassing round the style, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.

To STA'MINATE.* *v. a.* [from *stamina.*] To endue with stamina.

The persons who, Moses tells us, lived to so great an age, were the special favourites of God, and formed and *staminated* by the immediate hand of God with peculiar principles of vitality. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 258.

STAMI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*stamineus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of threads.
2. *Stamineous* flowers are so far imperfect as to want those coloured leaves which are called petala, and consist only of the stylus and the stamina; and such plants as do bear these *stamineous* flowers Ray makes to constitute a large genus of plants.

STA'MMEL.† *n. s.* [*estamel*, old French.]

1. A species of red colour.

Redhood, the first that doth appear
In *stammel:* scarlet is too dear. *B. Jonson.*

2. A kind of woollen cloth: perhaps a corruption of *stamin.*

His table with *stammel*, or some other carpet neatly covered. *Comment. on Chaucer*, 1665, p. 10.

STA'MMEL.* *adj.* Of a reddish colour.

Her bed, with all its rich furniture, of cloth of *stamel* colour. *Citation in Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 204.

I'll not quarrel with this gentleman
For wearing *stammel* breeches. *Beaum. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer.*

To STA'MMER.† *v. n.* [ꞅꞇameꞃ, Sax. a stammerer; *stameren*, Teut. to stammer; from the M. Goth. *stamms*, stammering. Serenius.] To speak with unnatural hesitation; to utter words with difficulty.

Sometimes to her news of myself to tell,
I go about; but then is all my best
Wry words, and *stammering*, or else doltish dumb:
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidney.*

I would thou could'st *stammer*, that thou might'st pour out of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a narrow-mouth'd bottle, either too much at once, or none at all. *Shakspeare.*

She *stammers;* oh what grace in lisping lies!
If she says nothing, to be sure she's wise. *Dryden.*

Lagean juice,
Which *stammering* tongues and stagg'ring feet produce. *Dryden.*

Cornelius hoped he would come to *stammer* like Demosthenes. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

Your hearers would rather you should be less correct, than perpetually *stammering*, which is one of the worst solecisms in rhetorick. *Swift.*

To STA'MMER.* *v. a.* To pronounce or declare imperfectly.

They are fam'd to be a pair of absolute men: —
By my troth, I think fame but *stammers* them. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.*

STA'MMERER. *n. s.* [from *stammer.*] One who speaks with hesitation.

A *stammerer* cannot with moderation hope for the gift of tongues, or a peasant to become learned as Origen. *Bp. Taylor.*

STA'MMERINGLY.* *adv.* [from *stammering.*] In a stammering manner. *Huloet.*

To **STAMP.** *v. a.* [*stampen*, Dutch; *stamper*, Dan.]

1. To strike by pressing the foot hastily downwards.

If Arcite thus deplore
His sufferings, Palamon yet suffers more:
He frets, he fumes, he stares, he *stamps* the ground;
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*

2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar.

I took the calf you had made, burnt it with fire, and *stamped* and ground it very small. *Deut.* ix. 21.

Some apothecaries, upon *stamping* of coloquintida, have been put into a great scouring by the vapour only. *Bacon.*

3. [*estamper*, Fr. *stampare*, Ital. *estampar*, Spanish.] To impress with some mark or figure.

Height of place is intended only to *stamp* the endowments of a private condition with lustre and authority. *South.*

Here swells the shelf with Ogilby the great;
There, *stamp'd* with arms, Newcastle shines complete. *Pope.*

4. To fix a mark by impressing it.

Out of mere ambition, you have made
Your holy hat be *stampt* on the king's coin. *Shakspeare.*

These prodigious conceits in nature spring out of framing abstracted conceptions, instead of those easy and primary notions which nature *stamps* in all men of common sense. *Digby.*

There needs no positive law or sanction of God to *stamp* an obliquity upon such a disobedience. *South.*

No constant reason of this can be given, but from the nature of man's mind, which hath this notion of a deity born with it, and *stamped* upon it; or is of such a frame, that in the free use of itself it will find out God. *Tillotson.*

Though God has given us no innate ideas of himself, though he has *stampt* no original characters on our minds, wherein we may read his being; yet having furnished us with those faculties our minds are endowed with, he hath not left himself without witness. *Locke.*

* What titles had they had, if nature had not
Strove hard to thrust the worst deserving first,
And *stamp'd* the noble mark of eldership
Upon their baser metal? *Rowe, Ambit. Stepmother.*

What an unspeakable happiness would it be to a man engaged in the pursuit of knowledge, if he had but a power of *stamping* his best sentiments upon his memory in indelible characters? *Watts.*

5. To make by impressing a mark.

If two pennyweight of silver, marked with a certain impression, shall here in England be equivalent to three pennyweight marked with another impression, they will not fail to *stamp* pieces of that fashion, and quickly carry away your silver. *Locke.*

6. To mint; to form; to coin.

We are bastards all;
And that most venerable man, which I
Did call my father, was I know not where
When I was *stampt.* *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

To **STAMP.** *v. n.* To strike the foot suddenly downward.

What a fool art thou,
A ramping fool, to brag, to *stamp*, and swear,
Upon my party! Thou cold-blooded slave,
Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side? *Shakspeare.*

The men shall howl at the noise of the *stamping* of the hoofs of his strong horses. *Jer.* xlvii. 3.

There is such an echo among the old ruins and vaults, that, if you *stamp* but a little louder than ordinary, you hear the sound repeated. *Addison.*

He cannot bear the astonishing delight,
But starts, exclaims, and *stamps*, and raves, and dies. *Dennis.*

They got to the top, which was flat and even, and *stamping* upon it, they found it was hollow. *Swift.*

STAMP. *n. s.* [*estampe*, Fr. *stampa*, Ital.]

1. Any instrument by which a distinct and lasting impression is made.

Some other nymphs, with colours faint
And pencil slow, may Cupid paint,
And a weak heart in time destroy:
She has a *stamp*, and prints the boy. *Waller.*

'Tis gold so pure,
It cannot bear the *stamp* without allay. *Dryden.*

2. A mark set on any thing; impression.

But to the pure refined ore,
The *stamp* of kings imparts no more
Worth, than the metal held before. *Carew.*

That sacred name gives ornament and grace,
And, like his *stamp*, makes basest metals pass:
'Twere folly now a stately pile to raise,
To build a playhouse, while you throw down plays. *Dryden.*

Ideas are imprinted on the memory; some by an object affecting the senses only; others, that have more than once offered themselves, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind, intent only on one thing, not settling the *stamp* deep into itself. *Locke.*

3. A thing marked or stamped.

The mere despair of surgery he cures;
Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

4. A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impression; a cut; a plate.

At Venice they put out very curious *stamps* of the several edifices, which are most famous for their beauty and magnificence. *Addison on Italy.*

5. A mark set upon things that pay customs to the government.

Indeed the paper *stamp*
Did very much his genius cramp;
And since he could not spend his fire,
He now intended to retire. *Swift.*

6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any thing.

The persons here reflected upon are of such a peculiar *stamp* of impiety, that they seem formed into a kind of diabolical society for the finding out new experiments in vice. *South.*

Where reason or Scripture is expressed for any opinion, we may receive it as of divine authority; but it is not the strength of our own persuasions which can give it that *stamp.* *Locke.*

7. Authority; currency; value derived from any suffrage or attestation.

Of the same *stamp* is that which is obtruded upon us, that an adamant suspends the attraction of the loadstone. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by morality, or the immorality, so much as by the *stamp* that is set upon it by men of figure. *L'Estrange.*

8. Make; cast; form.

If speaking truth
In this fine age were not thought flatt'ry,
Such attribution should this Douglas have,
As not a soldier of this season's *stamp*
Should go so general current through the world. *Shakspeare.*

When one man of an exemplary improbity charges another of the same *stamp* in a court of justice, he lies under the disadvantage of a strong suspicion. *L'Estrange.*

Let a friend to the government relate to him a matter of fact, he gives him the lie in every look; but if one of his own *stamp* should tell him that the king of Sweden would be suddenly at Perth, he hugs himself at the good news. *Addison.*

A king of heaven's own *stamp*, not vulgar make;
Blessed in giving, and averse to take. *Harte.*

STA'MPER. *n. s.* [from *stamp.*] An instrument of pounding.

From the stamping-mill it passeth through the crazing-mill; but of late times they mostly use wet *stampers.* *Carew.*

STAN, amongst our forefathers, was the termination of the superlative degree: so *Athelstan*, most noble; *Betstan*, the best; *Leofstan*, the dearest; *Wistan*, the wisest; *Dunstan*, the highest. *Gibson's Camden.*

To STANCH. *v. a.* [*estancher*, Fr. *stagnare*, Ital.] To stop blood; to hinder from running.

Iron or a stone, laid to the neck, doth *stanch* the bleeding of the nose. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Of veins of earth medicinal are terra lemnia, terra sigillata, communis, and bolus armenus; whereof terra lemnia is the chief: the virtues of them are for curing of wounds, *stanching* of blood, and stopping of fluxes and rheums. *Bacon.*

Leeches, inwardly taken, fasten upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood, which cannot be easily *stanched.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He fought to hinder fighting, and assay'd
To *stanch* blood by breathing of the vein. *Dryden.*

To STANCH. *v. n.* To stop.

A woman touched the hem of his garment, and immediately her issue *stanched.* *St. Luke*, viii. 44.

STANCH. *adj.* [This seems to come from the verb.]

1. Sound; such as will not run out.

What we endeavoured in vain may be performed by some virtuoso, that shall have *stancher* vessels, and more sunny days. *Boyle.*

2. Firm; sound of principle; trusty; hearty; determined.

The standing absurdity, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a *stanch* churchman, is that there is a calf's-head club. *Addison.*

In politicks, I hear, you're *stanch*,
Directly bent against the French. *Prior.*

They mean to convince, not the groveling herd, or giddy populace, but the grave and *stanch* men, men of sobriety and firmness. *Waterland.*

Each *staunch* polemick stubborn as a rock,
Each fierce logician still expelling Locke,
Came whip and spur. *Pope.*

3. In this sense is used a *stanch* hound. A dog that follows the scent without errour or remissness.

4. Strong; not to be broken.

If I knew
What hoop would hold us *staunch* from edge to edge
O' th' world, I would pursue it. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

You will lose their love: this is to be kept *stanch*, and carefully watched. *Locke.*

STA'NCHER.† *n. s.* [from *stanch.*] One that stops blood. *Sherwood.*

STA'NCHION. *n. s.* [*estançon*, French.] A prop; a support.

STA'NCHLESS. *adj.* [from *stanch.*] Not to be stopped.

There grows,
In my most ill-compos'd affection, such
A *stanchless* avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

She unto Scythia sent, for hunger him to gnaw,
And thrust her down his throat, into his *staunchless* maw. *Drayton.*

To STAND. *v. n.* preterite *I stood, I have stood.* [*standan*, Goth. ꞅꞇanꝺan, Saxon; *staen*, Dutch; *stare*, Italian; *estar*, Spanish; *stare*, Latin.]

1. To be upon the feet; not to sit, kneel, or lie down.

The absolution to be pronounced by the priest alone *standing*, the people still kneeling. *Common Prayer.*

2. To be not demolished or overthrown.

What will they then? what but unbuild
A living temple, built by faith to *stand?* *Milton, P. L.*

3. To be placed as an edifice.

This poet's tomb *stood* on the other side of Naples, which looks towards Vesuvio. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To remain erect; not to fall.

To *stand* or fall,
Free in thine own arbitrement it lies. *Milton, P. L.*

Chariot and charioteer lay overturn'd,
And fiery foaming steeds: what *stood*, recoil'd
O'erweary'd, through the faint satanick host
Defensive scarce, or with pale fear surpris'd
Fled ignominious. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To become erect.

Mute, and amaz'd, my hair with horror *stood;*
Fear shrunk my senses, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*

Her hair *stood* up; convulsive rage possess'd
Her trembling limbs. *Dryden, Æn.*

6. To stop; to halt; not to go forward.

The leaders, having charge from you to *stand*,
Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Sun in Gideon *stand*,
And thou moon in the vale of Ajalon. *Milton, P.L.*

Mortal, who this forbidden path
In arms presum'st to tread, I charge thee *stand*,
And tell thy name. *Dryden, Æn.*

7. To be at a stationary point without progress or regression.

This nation of Spain runs a race still of empire, when all other states of Christendom *stand* at a stay. *Bacon.*

Immense the pow'r, immense where the demand;
Say, at what part of nature will they *stand?* *Pope.*

8. To be in a state of firmness, not vacillation.

Commonwealths by virtue ever *stood.* *Davies.*

My mind on its own centre *stands* unmov'd,
And stable as the fabrick of the world,
Propt on itself. *Dryden.*

9. To be in any posture of resistance or defence.

Seeing how lothly opposite I *stood*
To his unnat'ral purpose, in fell motion
With his prepared sword he charges home
My unprovided body. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

From enemies heav'n keep your majesty;
And when they *stand* against you, may they fall. *Shakspeare.*

10. To be in a state of hostility; to keep the ground.

If he would presently yield, Barbarossa promised to let him go free; but if he should *stand* upon his defence, he threatened to make him repent his foolish hardiness. *Knolles.*

The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together, and *stand* for their life. *Esth.* viii. 11.

We are often constrained to *stand* alone against the strength of opinion. *Brown, Pref. to Vulg. Err.*

It was by the sword they should die, if they *stood* upon defence; and by the halter, if they should yield. *Hayward.*

11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way.

Who before him *stood* so to it? for the Lord brought his enemies unto him. *Ecclus.* xlvi. 3.

Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to *stand* against the wiles of the devil. *Eph.* vi. 11.

Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, whether they *stood* to it or ran away. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

12. To stay; not to fly.

Then the light'ning-loving Deity cast
A foule flight on my soldiers: nor *stood* fast
One man of all. *Chapman.*

At the soldiery word *stand*, the flyers halted a little. *Clarendon.*

13 To be placed with regard to rank or order.

Amongst liquids endued with this quality of relaxing, warm water *stands* first. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Theology would truly enlarge the mind, were it studied with that freedom and that sacred charity which it teaches: let this therefore *stand* always chief. *Watts.*

14. To remain in the present state.

If meat make my brother offend, I will eat no flesh while the world *standeth.* *1 Cor.* viii. 13.

That sots and knaves should be so vain
To wish their vile resemblance may remain;
And *stand* recorded, at their own request,
To future days a libel or a jest. *Dryden.*

15. [*Estar*, Spanish.] To be in any particular state; to be: emphatically expressed.

The sea,
Aw'd by the rod of Moses so to *stand*
Divided. *Milton, P. L.*

Accomplish what your signs foreshow:
I *stand* resign'd, and am prepar'd to go. *Dryden, Æn.*

He struck the snakes, and *stood* again
New sex'd, and strait recover'd into man. *Addison.*

They expect to be favoured, who *stand* not possessed of any one of those qualifications that belonged to him. *Atterbury.*

Some middle prices shew us in what proportion the value of their lands *stood*, in regard to those of our own country. *Arbuthnot.*

God, who sees all things intuitively, does not want these helps: he neither *stands* in need of logick, nor uses it. *Baker.*

Persians and Greeks like turns of nature found,
And the world's victor *stood* subdu'd by sound. *Pope.*

Narrow capacities, imagining the great capable of being disconcerted by little occasions, frame their malignant fables accordingly, and *stand* detected by it, as by an evident mark of ignorance. *Pope, Ess. on Homer.*

16. Not to become void; to remain in force.

God was not ignorant that the judges, whose sentence in matters of controversy he ordained should *stand*, oftentimes would be deceived. *Hooker.*

A thing within my bosom tells me,
That no conditions of our peace can *stand*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

I will punish you, that ye may know that my words shall surely *stand* against you for evil. *Jer.* xliv. 29.

My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant shall *stand* fast with him. *Ps.* lxxxix. 28.

17. To consist; to have its being or essence.

That could not make him that did the service perfect, as pertaining to the conscience, which *stood* only in meats and drinks. *Heb.* ix. 10.

18. To be with respect to terms of a contract.

The hirelings *stand* at a certain wages. *Carew.*

19. To have a place.

If it *stand*
Within the eye of honour, be assured
My purse, my person, my extremest means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

My very enemy's dog,
Though he had bit me, should have *stood* that night
Against my fire. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

This excellent man, who *stood* not upon the advantage-ground before, provoked men of all qualities. *Clarendon.*

Chariots wing'd
From the armoury of God, where *stand* of old
Myriads. *Milton, P. L.*

20. To be in any state at the time present.

Opprest nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken senses,
Which *stand* in hard cure. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

So it *stands*; and this I fear at last,
Hume's knavery will be the duchess' wreck. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

All which grace
I now will amplify, and tell what case
Thy houshold *stands* in. *Chapman.*

Our company assembled, I said, My dear friends, let us know ourselves, and how it *standeth* with us. *Bacon.*

Gardiner was made king's solicitor, and the patent, formerly granted to Saint John, *stood* revoked. *Clarendon.*

Why *stand* we longer shivering under fears? *Milton, P. L.*

As things now *stand* with us, we have no power to do good after that illustrious manner our Saviour did. *Calamy, Serm.*

21. To be in a permanent state.

The broil doubtful long *stood*,
As two spent swimmers that do cling together,
And choke their art. *Shakspeare.*

22. To be with regard to condition or fortune.

I *stand* in need of one whose glories may
Redeem my crimes, ally me to his fame. *Dryden.*

23. To have any particular respect.

Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conj'ring the moon
To *stand*'s auspicious mistress. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

An utter unsuitableness disobedience has to the relation which man necessarily *stands* in towards his Maker. *South.*

24. To be without action.

A philosopher disputed with Adrian the emperor, and did it but weakly: one of his friends, that *stood* by, said, Methinks you were not like yourself last day in argument with the emperor; I could have answered better myself. Why, said the philosopher, would you have me contend with him that commands thirty legions? *Bacon.*

25. To depend; to rest; to be supported.

This reply *standeth* all by conjectures. *Whitgift.*

The presbyterians of the kirk, less forward to declare their opinion in the former point, *stand* upon the latter only. *Sanderson.*

He that will know, must by the connexion of the proofs see the truth and the ground it *stands* on. *Locke.*

26. To be with regard to state of mind.

Stand in awe and sin not: commune with your own heart upon your bed, and be still. *Psal.* iv. 4.

I desire to be present, and change my voice, for I *stand* in doubt of you. *Gal.* iv. 20.

27. To succeed; to be acquitted; to be safe.

Readers, by whose judgement I would *stand* or fall, would not be such as are acquainted only with the French and Italian criticks. *Addison, Spect.*

28. To be with respect to any particular.

Cæsar entreats,
Not to consider in what case thou *stand'st*
Further than he is Cæsar. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To Heaven I do appeal,
I have lov'd my king and common-weal;
As for my wife, I know not how it *stands*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

29. To be resolutely of a party.

The cause must be presumed as good on our part as on theirs, till it be decided who have *stood* for the truth, and who for error. *Hooker.*

Shall we sound him?
I think, he will *stand* very strong with us. *Shakspeare.*

It remains,
To gratify his noble service, that
Hath thus *stood* for his country. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

30. To be in the place; to be representative.

Chilon said, that kings, friends, and favourites were like casting counters; that sometimes *stood* for one, sometimes for ten. *Bacon.*

I will not trouble myself, whether these names *stand* for the same thing, or really include one another. *Locke.*

Their language being scanty, had no words in it to *stand* for a thousand. *Locke.*

31. To remain; to be fixed.

Watch ye, *stand* fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong. *1 Cor.* xvi. 13.

How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest!
Measur'd this transient world, the race of time,
Till time *stand* fix'd. *Milton, P. L.*

32. To hold a course at sea.

Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince!
From the same parts of heav'n his navy *stands*,
To the same parts on earth his army lands. *Dryden.*

Full for the port the Ithacensians *stand*,
And furl their sails, and issue on the land. *Pope, Odyss.*

33. To have direction towards any local point.

The wand did not really *stand* to the metals, when placed under it, or the metalline veins. *Boyle.*

34. To offer as a candidate.

He *stood* to be elected one of the proctors for the university. *Walton, Life of Sanderson.*

35. To place himself; to be placed.

The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that *stand* in better place,
Garnish'd like him, that for a tricksy word
Defy the matter. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

He was commanded by the duke to *stand* aside and expect his answer. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

I *stood* between the Lord and you, to shew you the Lord's word. *Deut.* v. 5.

Stand by when he is going. *Swift.*

36. To stagnate; not to flow.

Where Ufens glides along the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptina *stands*. *Dryden.*

37. To be with respect to chance.

Yourself, renowned prince, then *stood* as fair
As any comer I have look'd on,
For my affection. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Each thinks he *stands* fairest for the great lot, and that he is possessed of the golden number. *Addison, Spect.*

He was a gentleman of considerable practice at the bar, and *stood* fair for the first vacancy on the bench. *Rowe.*

38. To remain satisfied.

Though Page be a secure fool, and *stand* so firmly on his wife's frailty, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily. *Shakspeare.*

39. To be without motion.

I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time gallops withal. — Whom *stands* it still withal? — With lawyers in the vacation; for they sleep between term and term, and then they perceive not how time moves. *Shakspeare.*

40. To make delay.

They will suspect they shall make but small progress, if, in the books they read, they must *stand* to examine and unravel every argument. *Locke.*

41. To insist; to dwell with many words, or much pertinacity.

To *stand* upon every point, and be curious in particulars, belongeth to the first author of the story. 2 *Maccab.* ii. 30.

It is so plain that it needeth not to be *stood* upon. *Bacon.*

42. To be exposed.

Have I lived to *stand* in the taunt of one that makes fritters of English? *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

43. To persist; to persevere.

Never *stand* in a lie when thou art accused, but ask pardon and make amends. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

The emperor *standing* upon the advantage he had got by the seizure of their fleet, obliged them to deliver. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

Hath the prince a full commission,
To hear, and absolutely to determine
Of what conditions we shall *stand* upon? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

44. To persist in a claim.

45. To adhere; to abide.

Despair would *stand* to the sword,
To try what friends would do, or fate afford. *Daniel.*

46. To be consistent.

His faithful people, whatsoever they rightly ask, the same shall they receive, so far as may *stand* with the glory of God, and their own everlasting good; unto either of which it is no virtuous man's purpose to seek any thing prejudicial. *Hooker.*

Some instances of fortune cannot *stand* with some others; but if you desire this, you must lose that. *Bp. Taylor.*

It *stood* with reason, that they should be rewarded liberally out of their own labours, since they received pay. *Davies.*

Sprightly youth and close application will hardly *stand* together. *Felton.*

47. To be put aside with disregard.

We make all our addresses to the promises, hug and caress them, and in the interim let the commands *stand* by neglected. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

48. *To* STAND *by*. To support; to defend; not to desert.

The ass hoped the dog would *stand by* him, if set upon by the wolf. *L'Estrange.*

If he meet with a repulse, we must throw off the fox's skin, and put on the lion's: come, gentlemen, you'll *stand by* me. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Our good works will attend and *stand by* us at the hour of death. *Calamy.*

49. *To* STAND *by*. To be present without being an actor.

Margaret's curse is fall'n upon our heads,
For *standing by* when Richard kill'd her son. *Shakspeare.*

50. *To* STAND *by*. To repose on; to rest in.

The world is inclined to *stand by* the Arundelian marble. *Pope, Ess. on Homer.*

51. *To* STAND *for*. To propose one's self a candidate.

How many *stand for* consulships? — Three: but 'tis thought of every one Coriolanus will carry it. *Shakspeare.*

If they were jealous that Coriolanus had a design on their liberties when he *stood for* the consulship, it was but just that they should give him a repulse. *Dennis.*

52. *To* STAND *for*. To maintain; to profess to support.

Those which *stood for* the presbytery thought their cause had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland, than the hierarchy of England. *Bacon.*

Freedom we all *stand for*. *B. Jonson.*

53. *To* STAND *off*. To keep at a distance.

Stand off, and let me take my fill of death. *Dryden.*

54. *To* STAND *off*. Not to comply.

Stand no more *off*,
But give thyself unto my sick desires. *Shakspeare.*

55. *To* STAND *off*. To forbear friendship or intimacy.

Our bloods pour'd altogether
Would quite confound distinction; yet *stand off*
In differences so mighty. *Shakspeare.*

Such behaviour frights away friendship, and makes it *stand off* in dislike and aversion. *Collier of Friendship.*

Though nothing can be more honourable than an acquaintance with God, we *stand off* from it, and will not be tempted to embrace it. *Atterbury.*

56. *To* STAND *off*. To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent.

Picture is best when it *standeth off*, as if it were carved; and sculpture is best when it appeareth so tender as if it were painted; when there is such a softness in the limbs, as if not a chissel had hewed them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroaked them in oil. *Wotton on Architecture.*

57. *To* STAND *out*. To hold resolution; to hold a post; not to yield a point.

King John hath reconcil'd
Himself to Rome; his spirit is come in,
That so *stood out* against the holy church. *Shakspeare.*

Pomtinius knows not you,
While you *stand out* upon these traiterous terms. *B. Jonson.*

Let not men flatter themselves, that though they find it difficult at present to combat and *stand out* against an ill practice; yet that old age would do that for them, which they in their youth could never find in their hearts to do for themselves. *South.*

Scarce can a good-natured man refuse a compliance with the solicitations of his company, and *stand out* against the raillery of his familiars. *Rogers.*

58. *To* STAND *out*. Not to comply; to secede.

Thou shalt see me at Tullus' face:
What, art thou stiff? *stand'st out?* *Shakspeare.*

If the ladies will *stand out*, let them remember that the jury is not all agreed. *Dryden.*

59. *To* STAND *out*. To be prominent or protuberant.

Their eyes *stand out* with fatness. *Ps.* lxxiii. 7.

60. *To* STAND *to*. To ply; to persevere.

Palinurus, cry'd aloud,
What gusts of weather from that gath'ring cloud
My thoughts presage; ere that the tempest roars,
Stand to your tackles, mates, and stretch your oars. *Dryden.*

61. *To* STAND *to*. To remain fixed in a purpose.

He that will pass his land,
As I have mine, may set his hand
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;
And make the purchase spread
To both our goods if he *to* it will *stand*. *Herbert.*

I still *stand to* it, that this is his sense, as will appear from the design of his words. *Stillingfleet.*

62. *To* Stand *to.* To abide by a contract or assertion.

As I have no reason to *stand to* the award of my enemies; so neither dare I trust the partiality of my friends. *Dryden.*

63. *To* Stand *under.* To undergo; to sustain.

If you unite in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot *stand under* them. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

64. *To* Stand *up.* To erect one's self; to rise from sitting.

65. *To* Stand *up.* To arise in order to gain notice.

When the accusers *stood up*, they brought none accusation of such things as I supposed. *Acts*, xxv. 18.

66. *To* Stand *up.* To make a party.

When we *stood up* about the corn, he himself stuck not to call us the many-headed monster. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

67. *To* Stand *upon.* To concern; to interest. An impersonal sense.

Does it not *stand* me now *upon?* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The king knowing well that it *stood* him *upon*: by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time, by so much the sooner to dispatch with the rebels. *Bacon.*

It *stands* me much *upon*
T' enervate this objection. *Hudibras.*

Does it not *stand* them *upon*, to examine upon what grounds they presume it to be a revelation from God. *Locke.*

68. *To* Stand *upon.* To value; to take pride.

Men *stand* very much *upon* the reputation of their understandings, and of all things hate to be accounted fools: the best way to avoid this imputation is to be religious. *Tillotson.*

We highly esteem and *stand* much *upon* our birth, though we derive nothing from our ancestors but our bodies; and it is useful to improve this advantage, to imitate their good examples. *Ray on the Creation.*

69. *To* Stand *upon.* To insist.

A rascally, yea — forsooth, knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then *stand upon* security. *Shakspeare.*

To Stand. *v. a.*

1. To endure; to resist without flying or yielding.

None durst *stand* him;
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew. *Shakspeare.*

Love *stood* the siege, and wou'd not yield his breast. *Dryden.*

Oh! had bounteous Heaven
Bestow'd Hippolitus on Phædra's arms,
So had I *stood* the shock of angry fate. *Smith.*

That not for fame, but virtue's better end,
He *stood* the furious foe, the timid friend,
The damning critick. *Pope.*

2. To await; to abide; to suffer.

Bid him disband the legions,
Submit his actions to the publick censure,
And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate. *Addison, Cato.*

3. To keep; to maintain with *ground.*

Turning at the length, he *stood* his ground,
And miss'd his friend. *Dryden.*

Stand. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A station; a place where one waits standing.

I have found you out a *stand* most fit,
Where you may have such 'vantage on the duke,
He shall not pass you. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

In this covert will we make a *stand*,
Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shakspeare.*

Then from his lofty *stand* on that high tree,
Down he alights among the sportful herds. *Milton, P. L.*

The princely hierarch
In their bright *stand* there left his pow'rs, to seize
Possession of the garden. *Milton, P. L.*

The male bird, whilst the hen is covering her eggs, generally takes his *stand* upon a neighbouring bough, and diverts her with his songs during her sitting. *Addison, Spect.*

I took my *stand* upon an eminence which was appointed for a general rendezvous of these female carriers, to look into their several ladings. *Addison, Spect.*

Three persons entered into a conspiracy to assassinate Timoleon, as he was offering up his devotions in a certain temple: in order to it they took their several *stands* in the most convenient places. *Addison.*

When just as by her *stand* Arsaces past,
The window by design or chance fell down,
And to his view expos'd her blushing beauties. *Rowe.*

The urchin from his private *stand*
Took aim, and shot with all his strength. *Swift.*

2. Rank; post; station. Not used.

Father, since your fortune did attain
So high a *stand*; I mean not to descend. *Daniel.*

3. A stop; a halt.

A race of youthful and unhandled colts
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing;
If any air of musick touch their ears,
You shall perceive them make a mutual *stand*;
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest gaze. *Shakspeare.*

The Earl of Northampton followed the horse so closely, that they made a *stand*, when he furiously charged and routed them. *Clarendon.*

Once more the fleeting soul came back,
T' inspire the mortal frame,
And in the body took a doubtful *stand*,
Hovering like expiring flame,
That mounts and falls by turns. *Dryden.*

At every turn she made a little *stand*,
And thrust among the thorns her lily hand
To draw the rose. *Dryden.*

4. Stop; interruption.

The greatest part of trade is driven by young merchants, upon borrowing at interest; so as, if the usurer either call in, or keep back his money, there will ensue presently a great *stand* of trade. *Bacon.*

Should this circulation cease, the formation of bodies would be at an end, and nature at a perfect *stand.* *Woodward.*

5. The act of opposing.

We are come off
Like Romans; neither foolish in our *stands*,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakspeare.*

6. Highest mark; stationary point; point from which the next motion is regressive.

Our sons but the same things can wish and do,
Vice is at *stand* and at the highest flow:
Then, satire, spread thy sails; take all the winds can blow. *Dryden.*

In the beginning of summer the days are at a *stand*, with little variation of length or shortness; because the diurnal variation of the sun partakes more of a right line than of a spiral. *Dryden.*

The sea, since the memory of all ages, hath continued at a *stand*, without considerable variation. *Bentley.*

7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed.

Every part of what we would,
Must make a *stand* at what your highness will. *Shakspeare.*

When fam'd Varelst this little wonder drew,
Flora vouchsaf'd the growing work to view;
Finding the painter's science at a *stand*,
The goddess snatch'd the pencil from his hand:
And finishing the piece, she smiling said,
Behold one work of mine that ne'er shall fade. *Prior.*

8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment; hesitation.

A fool may so far imitate the mein of a wise man, as at first to put a body to a *stand* what to make of him. *L'Estrange.*

The well-shap'd changeling is a man, has a rational soul, tho' it appear not: this is past doubt. Make the ears a little longer, then you begin to boggle: make the face yet narrower, and then you are at a *stand.* *Locke.*

9. A frame or table on which vessels are placed.

Such squires are only fit for country towns,
To stink of ale, and dust a *stand* with clowns;
Who, to be chosen for the land's protectors,
Tope and get drunk before the wise electors. *Dryden.*

After supper a *stand* was brought in, with a brass vessel full of wine, of which he that pleas'd might drink; but no liquor was forced. *Dryden, Life of Cleomenes.*

STA'NDARD.† *n. s.* [ſtanbaꞃꝺ, Sax. from ſtanban; *standart*, old Fr. *estandart*, mod.]

1. An ensign in war, particularly the ensign of the horse.

His armies, in the following day,
On those fair plains their *standards* proud display. *Fairfax.*

Erect the *standard* there of ancient night,
Yours be the advantage all, mine the revenge. *Milton, P. L.*

Behold Camillus loaded home,
With *standards* well redeem'd and foreign foes o'ercome. *Dryden.*

To their common *standard* they repair;
The nimble horsemen scour the fields of air. *Dryden.*

2. [From *stand.*] That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the test of other things of the same kind.

The dogmatist gives the lie to all dissenting apprehenders, and proclaims his judgment the fittest intellectual *standard.* *Glanville.*

The heavenly motions are more stated than the terrestrial models, and are both originals and *standards.* *Holder.*

Our measures of length, I cannot call *standards;* for *standard* measures must be certain and fixed. *Holder.*

When people have brought right and wrong to a false *standard,* there follows an envious malevolence. *L'Estrange.*

The Romans made those times the *standard* of their wit, when they subdued the world. *Sprat.*

From these ancient *standards,* I descend to our own historians. *Felton.*

When I shall propose the *standard* whereby I give judgement, any may easily inform himself of the quantity and measure of it. *Woodward.*

The court, which used to be the *standard* of propriety, and correctness of speech, ever since continued the worst school in England for that accomplishment. *Swift.*

First follow nature, and your judgement frame,
By her just *standard,* which is still the same. *Pope.*

3. That which has been tried by the proper test.

The English tongue, if refined to a certain *standard,* perhaps might be fixed for ever. *Swift.*

In comely rank call every merit forth;
Imprint on every act its *standard*-worth. *Prior.*

4. A settled rate.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the *standard.* *Locke.*

The device of king Henry VII. was profound in making farms of a *standard,* that is, maintained with such a proportion of lands as may breed a subject to live in plenty. *Bacon.*

A *standard* might be made, under which no horse should be used for draught: this would enlarge the breed of horses. *Temple.*

By the present *standard* of the coinage, sixty-two shillings is coined out of one pound weight of silver. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A standing stem or tree.

A *standard* of a damask rose with the root on, was set upright in an earthen pan, full of fair water, half a foot under the water, the *standard* being more than two foot above it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Plant fruit of all sorts, and *standard,* mural, or shrubs which lose their leaf. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

In France part of their gardens is laid out for flowers, others for fruits; some *standards,* some against walls. *Temple.*

STA'NDARDBEARER. *n. s.* [*standard* and *bear.*] One who bears a standard or ensign.

They shall be as when a *standardbearer* fainteth. *Isa.* x. 18.

These are the *standardbearers* in our contending armies, the dwarfs and squires who carry the impresses of the giants or knights. *Spectator.*

STA'NDCROP. *n. s.* [*vermicularis,* Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STA'NDEL. *n. s.* [from *stand.*] A tree of long standing.

The Druinians were nettled to see the princely *standel* of their royal oak return with a branch of willows. *Howell.*

STA'NDER.✝ *n. s.* [from *stand.*]

1. One who stands.

2. A tree that has stood long.

The young spring was pitifully nipt and over-trodden by very beasts; and also the fairest *standers* of all were rooted up and cast into the fire. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

3. STA'NDER *by.* One present; a mere spectator.

Explain some statute of the land to the *standers by.* *Hooker.*

I would not be a *stander by* to hear
My sovereign mistress clouded so, without
My present vengeance taken. *Shakspeare.*

When a gentleman is disposed to swear, it is not for any *standers by* to curtail his oaths. *Shakspeare.*

The *standers by* see clearly this event,
All parties say, they're sure, yet all dissent. *Denham.*

The *standers by* suspected her to be a duchess. *Addison.*

4. STANDER *up.* One who makes himself of a party.

The plausible, affected titles of publick spirits, *standers up* for their country, and for the liberties, properties, and the rights of the subject. *South, Serm.* vi. 118.

STA'NDERGRASS. *n. s.* [*satyrion,* Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STA'NDING.✝ *part. adj.* [from *stand.*]

1. Settled; established; not temporary.

Standing armies have the place of subjects, and the government depends upon the contented and discontented humours of the soldiers. *Temple.*

Laugh'd all the powers who favour tyranny,
And all the *standing* army of the sky. *Dryden.*

Money being looked upon as the *standing* measure of other commodities, men consider it as a *standing* measure, though when it has varied its quantity, it is not so. *Locke.*

Thus doth he advise them to erect among themselves *standing* courts by consent. *Kettlewell.*

Such a one, by pretending to distinguish himself from the herd, becomes a *standing* object of raillery. *Addison.*

The common *standing* rules of the Gospel are a more powerful means of conviction than any miracle. *Atterbury.*

Great *standing* miracle, that Heaven assign'd!
'Tis only thinking gives this turn of mind. *Pope.*

2. Lasting; not transitory.

The landlord had swelled his body to a prodigious size, and worked up his complexion to a *standing* crimson. *Addison.*

3. Stagnant; not running.

He turned the wilderness into a *standing* water. *Psal.* cviii.

This made their flowing shrink
From *standing* lake to tripping ebb. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Fixed; not movable.

There's his chamber,
His *standing* bed and truckle bed. *Shakspeare.*

5. Continuing erect; not fallen; not cut down.

He let them go into the *standing* corn of the Philistines. *Judges,* xv. 5.

STA'NDING. *n. s.* [from *stand.*]

1. Continuance; long possession of an office, character, or place.

Nothing had been more easy than to command a patron of a long *standing.* *Dryden.*

Although the ancients were of opinion that Egypt was formerly sea; yet this tract of land is as old, and of as long a *standing* as any upon the continent of Africa. *Woodward.*

I wish your fortune had enabled you to have continued longer in the university, till you were of ten years' *standing.* *Swift.*

2. Station; place to stand in.

Such ordnance as he brought with him, because it was fitter for service in field than for battery, did only beat down the battlements, and such little *standing.* *Knolles, Hist.*

His coming is in state, I will provide you a good *standing* to see his entry. *Bacon.*

3. Power to stand.

I sink in deep mire, where there is no *standing.* *Ps.* lxix.

4. Rank; condition.

STA'NDISH.✝ *n. s.* [*stand* and *dish.*] A case for pen and ink.

I have newly made at least an essay of my invention in the structure of a little poor *standish.* *Wotton, Rem.* p. 339.

A Grub-street patriot does not write to secure, but get something: should the government be overturned, he has nothing to lose but an old *standish*. *Addison.*

I bequeath to Dean Swift, esq. my large silver *standish*, consisting of a large silver plate, an ink-pot, and a sand-box. *Swift.*

STANE.* *n. s.* [ſtan, Sax.] Our northern word for *stone*.

STANG.† *n. s.* [ſtænᵹ, Sax. *ystang*, Welsh.]

1. A perch; a measure of land.

These fields were intermingled with woods of half a *stang*, and the tallest tree appeared to be seven feet high. *Swift.*

2. A long bar; a wooden pole; the shaft of a cart: used in several parts of the north of England.

3. *To ride the* STANG. The preceding sense, and the present expression connected with it, Dr. Johnson has overpassed. It is still remembered in parts of the north of England; and may be traced to a very ancient origin. See Mr. Callander's account of the Goth. *nid stang*, the spear or pole of infamy, in his Two Anc. Scott. Poems, 1782, p. 153. *To ride the stang*, is to be mounted on a strong pole, borne on men's shoulders, and carried about from place to place; the rider representing usually a henpecked husband, and sometimes the husband who had beaten his wife. *To ride skimmington*, is, in some parts of England, of much the same import. See SKIMMINGTON, and Dr. Jamieson's Scott. Dict. in V. STANG.

A custom [is] still prevalent among the country people of Scotland; who oblige any man, who is so unmanly as to beat his wife, to ride astride on a long pole, borne by two men, through the village, as a mark of the highest infamy. This they call *riding the stang;* and the person, who has been thus treated, seldom recovers his honour in the opinion of his neighbours. When they cannot lay hold of the culprit himself, they put some young fellow on the *stang* or pole, who proclaims that it is not on his own account that he is thus treated, but on that of another person, whom he names. *Callander, Two Anc. Scott. Poems,* p. 154.

The *riding of the stang* on a woman that hath beat her husband is, as I have described, by one's riding upon a long piece of wood, carried by two others on their shoulders, where, like a herald, he proclaims the woman's name, &c. *Notes to Allan Ramsay's Poems, cited by Brand.*

There used formerly, and I believe it is still now and then retained, to be a kind of ignominious procession in the north of England, called *riding the stang*, when, as the glossary to Douglas's Virgil informs us, one is made to ride on a pole for his neighbour's wife's fault. *Brand, Pop. Antiq.* ii. 107.

To STANG.* *v. n.* [*stanga*, Icel.] To shoot with pain. North. *Grose.*

STANK.† *adj.* [*stanco*, Italian. Dr. Johnson.—Probably, as Serenius also notices, from the Icel. and Su. Goth. *stanka*, to pant for breath; and *to stank* is, in some parts of the north of England, to sigh.] Weak; worn out.

Diggon, I am so stiff and so *stank*,
That unneth I may stand any more,
And how the western wind bloweth sore,
Beating the withered leaf from the tree. *Spenser.*

To STANK.* *v. n.* To sigh. See the adj. STANK.

STANK.* *n. s.* [ſtanc, Sax. *ystanc*, Welsh.] A dam, or bank, to stop water. Bailey. It has this meaning in the south and east of England. Ray. In old English, it meant a pond or dam of water. Mr. G. Chalmers.

Thei lighted and abiden beside a water *stank*. *R. of Brunne, Transl. of Langtoft.*

STANK. The preterite of *stink*.

The fish in the river died, and the river *stank*. *Exod.* vii.

STA'NNARY.* *n. s.* [from *stannum*, Lat. *stéan*, tin, Cornish; *stener*, a tinner, pl. *stennerion*. Pryce, Corn. Gramm.] A tin mine.

If by publick law the mint were ordained to be only supplied by our *stannaries*, how currently would they pass for more precious than silver mines! *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts,* § 17.

STA'NNARY. *adj.* Relating to the tin-works.

A steward keepeth his court once every three weeks: they are termed *stannary* courts of the Latin *stannum*, and hold plea of action of debt or trespass about white or black tin. *Carew.*

STA'NNYEL.* *n. s.* The common *stone-hawk*. See Mr. Steevens's note on Shakspeare. Dr. Jamieson and Mr. Mason consider the name as the Sax. ſtanᵹilla, which means the pelican. This may be doubted. It is called also *stanchil* in the north.

With what wing the *stannyel* checks at it! *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

STA'NZA. *n. s.* [*stanza*, Ital. *stance*, Fr.] A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other; so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure, or relation of rhyme. *Stanza* is originally a room of a house, and came to signify a subdivision of a poem; a staff.

So bold as yet no verse of mine has been,
To wear that gem on any line,
Nor till the happy nuptial house be seen,
Shall any *stanza* with it shine. *Cowley.*

Horace confines himself strictly to one sort of verse or *stanza* in every ode. *Dryden.*

In quatrains, the last line of the *stanza* is to be considered in the composition of the first. *Dryden.*

Before his sacred name flies every fault,
And each exalted *stanza* teems with thought. *Pope.*

STA'PLE.† *n. s.* [*stapel*, Belg. et Sueth. emporium, ab antiquiori et Goth. *stapul*, columna, ædes columnis compacta. Serenius. See also Lye and Du Cange in Vocc. Stapel and PATRONUS. "*Patronus*, Gloss. Sax. Ælfr. ubi de partibus domûs, ſtapul, quæ *basim* sonat, ut observat Somnerus."]

1. A settled mart; an established emporium.

A *staple* of romance and lies,
False tears, and real perjuries. *Prior.*

The customs of Alexandria were very great, it having been the *staple* of the Indian trade. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Tyre Alexander the Great sacked; and, establishing the *staple* at Alexandria, made the greatest revolution in trade that ever was known. *Arbuthnot.*

2. I know not the meaning in the following passage.

Henry II. granted liberty of coining to certain abbies, allowing them one *staple*, and two puncheons at a rate. *Camden.*

3. The original material of a manufacture.

At Leister, for her wool whose *staple* doth excel,
And seems to overmatch the golden Phrygian fell. *Drayton.*

STA'PLE. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Settled; established in commerce.

Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of spungy softness made:
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worse ware our *staple* trade. *Dryden.*

2. According to the laws of commerce.

What needy writer would not solicit to work under such masters, who will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themselves to examine whether it be *staple* or no? *Swift.*

STA'PLE. *n. s.* [ſtapul, Saxon, a prop.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

I have seen *staples* of doors and nails born. *Peacham.*

The silver ring she pull'd, the door reclos'd:
The bold, obedient to the silken cord,
To the strong *staple*'s inmost depth restor'd,
Secur'd the valves. *Pope, Odyss.*

STA'PLER.* *n. s.* [from *staple.*] A dealer: as, a *wool-stapler.*

I do not mean only the *staplers* of Hamburgh and Rotterdam. *Howell, Lett.* i. vi. 52.

STAR.† *n. s.* [It may be curious to notice the concurrence of various languages in regard to *star.* Persian, *starra.* See Sir T. Herbert's Trav. p. 315. Teut. *sterre;* Sax. ꞅꞇeoꞃꞃa; Bretonne, *stêr;* Gr. ἀςὴρ; Germ. *stern;* Su. Goth. *stierna;* M. Goth. *stairno.* The word has been supposed by Wachter and others to have been formed from the verb signifying to rule, to govern, to direct; as *sterren,* Teut. *steuren,* Germ. *stiuran,* Goth.]

1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky.

When an astronomer uses the word *star* in its strict sense, it is applied only to the fixt *stars;* but in a large sense it includes the planets. *Watts.*

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beech
Fillip the *stars;* —
Murdering impossibility, to make
What cannot be, slight work. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Hither the Syracusan's art translates
Heaven's form, the course of things and human fates;
The included spirit serving the *star* deck'd signs,
The living work in constant motions winds. *Hakewill.*

As from a cloud his fulgent head,
And shape *star* bright, appear'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. The pole-star.

Well, if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no more sailing by the *star.* *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

3. Configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes
A pair of *star* crost lovers take their life. *Shakspeare.*

We are apt to do amiss, and lay the blame upon our *stars* or fortune. *L'Estrange.*

4. A mark of reference; an asterisk.

Remarks worthy of riper observation, note with a marginal *star.* *Watts.*

STAR *of Bethlehem.* *n. s.* [*ornithogalum,* Latin.] A flower. *Miller.*

STA'RAPPLE. *n. s.* A globular or olive-shaped soft fleshy fruit, inclosing a stone of the same shape. This plant grows in the warmest parts of America, where the fruit is eaten by way of dessert. It grows to the height of thirty or forty feet. *Miller.*

STA'RBOARD. *n. s.* [ꞅꞇeoꞃboꞃð, Saxon.] The right hand side of the ship, as larboard is the left. *Harris.*

On shipboard the mariners will not leave their *starboard* and larboard, because some one accounts it gibrish. *Bramhall.*

STARCH.† *n. s.* [from *stark,* German, rigidus, durus, solidus; which Stiler and Wachter deduce from *starren,* rigere, indurare; hence the sense of *stiff* to the word: "à *stark,* durus, rigidus, derivatur *stærken,* facere ut rigeat, à quo rursùs fit *stærke* et *stærke-mæl,* gluten farinaceum, quo lintea solidantur." Wachter.]

1. A kind of viscous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened, and was formerly coloured.

Has he
Dislik'd your yellow *starch,* or said your doublet
Was not exactly frenchified. *Fletcher, Qu. of Corinth.*

With *starch* thin laid on, and the skin well stretched, prepare your ground. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. A stiff, formal manner.

This professor is to infuse into their manners that beautiful political *starch,* which may qualify them for levees, conferences, visits. *Addison, Spect.* No. 305.

STARCH.* *adj.* [ꞅꞇaꞃc, Sax.] Stiff; precise; rigid.

If this will not do, 'tis but misrepresenting sobriety as a *starch* and formal, and virtue as a laborious and slavish, thing. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 230.

To STARCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stiffen with starch.

Her goodly countenance I've seen
Set off with kerchief *starch'd* and pinners clean. *Gay.*

STA'RCHAMBER. *n. s.* [*camera stellata,* Lat.] A kind of criminal court of equity. Now abolished.

I'll make a *starchamber* matter of it: if he were twenty Sir John Falstaffs, he shall not abuse Robert Shallow, Esq. *Shakspeare.*

STA'RCHED.† *part. adj.* [from *starch.*]

1. Stiffened with starch.

Who? this in the *starched* beard? *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

2. Stiff; precise; formal.

As supercilious — as a *starch't* gallant is of any thing that may disorder his dress. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 614.

Does the Gospel any where prescribe a *starched* squeezed countenance, a stiff formal gait, or a singularity of manners? *Swift.*

STA'RCHEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *starched.*] Stiffness; formality.

Chancing to smile at the Moors' deportment, as not answering the *starchedness* of his own nation. *L. Addison, West Barbary,* (1671,) p. 105.

STA'RCHER.† *n. s.* [from *starch.*] One whose trade is to starch.

The taylors, *starchers,* semsters. *Marston, Com. of What you will.*

STA'RCHLY.† *adv.* [from *starch.*] Stiffly; precisely.

In answer to all this, I might with good pretence enough talk *starchly,* and affect ignorance of what you would be at. *Swift, Lett.* (*in Sheridan's Life,*) 1704.

STA'RCHNESS. *n. s.* [from *starch.*] Stiffness; preciseness.

To STARE.† *v. n.* [ꞅꞇaꞃian, Saxon; *stara,* Icel. et Sueth. fortitèr adspectare. Serenius.]

1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horrour.

Her modest eyes, abashed to behold
So many gazers, as on her do *stare,*
Upon the lowly ground affixed are. *Spenser.*

Their *staring* eyes, sparkling with fervent fire,
And ugly shapes, did nigh the man dismay,
That, were it not for shame, he would retire. *Spenser.*

Look not big, nor *stare* nor fret:
I will be master of what is mine own. *Shakspeare.*

They were never satisfied with *staring* upon their masts, sails, cables, ropes, and tacklings. *Abbot.*

I hear
The tread of many feet steering this way;
Perhaps my enemies, who come to *stare*
At my affliction, and perhaps to insult. *Milton, S. A.*

A satyr that comes *staring* from the woods,
Must not at first speak like an orator. *Waller.*

And while he *stares* around with stupid eyes,
His brows with berries and his temples dies. *Dryden.*

What dost thou make a shipboard?
Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free?
Stark *staring* mad, that thou should'st tempt the sea? *Dryden.*

Struggling, and wildly *staring* on the skies
With scarce recover'd sight. *Dryden.*

Trembling the miscreant stood;
He *star'd* and roll'd his haggard eyes around. *Dryden.*

Break out in crackling flames to shun thy snare,
Or hiss a dragon, or a tiger *stare.* *Dryden.*

She paid a tradesman once, to make him *stare.* *Pope.*

Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,
While the fops envy, and the ladies *stare?* *Pope.*

Through nature and through art she rang'd,
And gracefully her subject chang'd:
In vain; her hearers had no share
In all she spoke, except to *stare*. *Swift.*

2. To stand out prominent.

Take off all the *staring* straws and jaggs in the hive, and make them smooth. *Mortimer.*

3. To stand up. [*starren*, Germ. rigere.] Obsolete.

His hair *stareth*, or standeth on end. *Barret, Alv.* 1580.

To STARE.* *v. a.*

1. To affect or influence by stares.

Why dost thou not
Try but the virtue of that Gorgon face,
To *stare* me into statue? *Dryden.*

A bear, as I approached with my present, threw his eyes in my way, and *stared* me out of my resolution. *Addison, Guardian.*

The wit at his elbow gave him a touch upon the shoulder, and *stared* him in the face with so betwitching a grin, that the whistler relaxed his fibres. *Addison, Spect.*

2. *To* STARE *in the face.* To be undeniably evident to. Both the following and the preceding examples are among those under the neuter verb, in Dr. Johnson's dictionary; but improperly.

Is it possible for people, without scruple to offend against the law, which they carry about them in indelible characters, and that *stares* them *in the face* whilst they are breaking it? *Locke.*

STARE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Fixed look.

I'the name of something holy, sir, why stand you
In this strange *stare*? *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glar'd bewixt a yellow and a red:
He look'd a lion with a gloomy *stare*,
And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair. *Dryden.*

2. [ſtæp, Sax. *sterre*, Teut. *sturnus*, Latin.] The starling, a bird.

He, that hath nothing but language only, may be no more praysed than a popinjay, a pye, or a *stare*, when they speake featly. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 40.

STA'RER. *n. s.* [from *stare*.] One who looks with fixed eyes.

One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid *starers*, and of loud huzzas. *Pope.*

STA'RFISH. *n. s.* [*star* and *fish*.] A fish branching out into several points.

This has a ray of one species of English *starfish*. *Woodward.*

STA'RGAZER.† *n. s.* [*star* and *gaze*.]

1. An astronomer, or astrologer. In contempt.

Let the astrologers, the *stargazers*, and the monthly prognosticators, stand up and save thee. *Is.* xlvii. 13.

A *stargazer*, in the height of his celestial observations, stumbled into a ditch. *L'Estrange.*

2. A fish so called. *Chambers.*

STA'RHAWK. *n. s.* [*astur*, Lat.] A sort of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STARK.† *adj.* [ſtapc, Sax. *stark*, Germ. *sterk*, Teut. and *sterkr*, Icel. are all used for strong, robust. The use of *stark* for *stiff* is shewn under the etymology of the substantive *starch*.]

1. Stiff; strong; unbending; unyielding.

I fele my limmes *stark* and suffisant
To don all that a man belongeth to. *Chaucer, March. Tale.*

His heavy head devoid of careful cark,
Whose senses all were straight benummed and *stark*. *Spenser.*

Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The North is not so *stark* and cold. *B. Jonson.*

So soon as this spring is become *stark* enough, it breaks the case in two, and slings the seed. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

2. Deep; full; still.

Consider the *stark* security
The commonwealth is in now; the whole senate
Sleepy, and dreaming no such violent blow. *B. Jonson.*

3. Mere; simple; plain; gross.

To turn *stark* fools, and subjects fit
For sport of boys, and rabble wit. *Hudibras.*

He pronounces the citation *stark* nonsense. *Collier.*

STARK. *adv.* It is used to intend or augment the signification of a word: as *stark* mad, mad in the highest degree. It is now little used but in low language.

Then are the best but *stark* naught; for open suspecting others, comes of secret condemning themselves. *Sidney.*

The fruitful-headed beast, amaz'd
At flashing beams of that sun-shiny shield,
Became *stark* blind, and all his senses doz'd,
That down he tumbled. *Spenser.*

Men and women go *stark* naked. *Abbot.*

They both dance much; and, for more nimbleness, sometimes *stark* naked. *Heylin.*

He is *stark* mad, who ever says
That he hath been in love an hour. *Donne.*

Those seditious, that seemed moderate before, became desperate, and those who were desperate seemed *stark* mad; whence tumults, confused halloolngs and howlings. *Hayward.*

Who, by the most cogent arguments, will disrobe himself at once of all his old opinions, and turn himself out *stark* naked in quest of new notions? *Locke.*

In came squire South, all dressed up in feathers and ribands, *stark* staring mad, brandishing his sword. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'RKLY. *adv.* [from *stark*.] Stiffly; strongly.

As fast lock'd up in sleep as guiltless labour,
When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones. *Shakspeare.*

STA'RLESS. *adj.* [from *star*.] Having no light of stars.

A boundless continent,
Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of night,
Starless expos'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Cato might give them furlo's for another world;
But we, like sentries, are oblig'd to stand
In *starless* nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

STA'RLIGHT. *n. s.* [*star* and *light*.] Lustre of the stars.

Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear or spangled *starlight* sheen. *Shakspeare.*

Nor walk by moon,
Or glittering *starlight*, without thee is sweet. *Milton, P. L.*

They danced by *starlight* and the friendly moon. *Dryden.*

STA'RLIGHT. *adj.* Lighted by the stars.

Owls, that mark the setting sun, declare
A *starlight* evening and a morning fair. *Dryden.*

STA'RLIKE. *adj.* [*star* and *like*.]

1. Stellated; having various points resembling a star in lustre.

Nightshade tree rises with a wooden stem, green-leaved, and has *starlike* flowers. *Mortimer.*

2. Bright; illustrious.

The having turned many to righteousness shall confer a *starlike* and immortal brightness. *Boyle, Seraph. Love.*

These reasons mov'd her *starlike* husband's heart;
But still he held his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*

STA'RLING.† *n. s.* [ſtæplinᵹ, Sax. *sturnus*, Lat.]

1. A bird; a stare; which is sometimes taught to talk as the magpie. See STARE.

I will have a *starling* taught to speak
Nothing but Mortimer, and give it him,
To keep his anger still in motion. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. A defence to the piers of bridges. [I know not the etymology.]

STARPA'VED. *adj.* [*star* and *pave*.] Studded with stars.

In progress through the road of heaven *starpav'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

STARPROO'F. *adj.* [*star* and *proof*.] Impervious to starlight.

Under the shady roof
Of branching elm *starproof.* *Milton, Arcades.*

STAR-READ.† *n. s.* [*star* and *read.*] Doctrine of the stars; astronomy.

Ægyptian wisards old,
Which in *star-read* were wont have best insight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

STA'RRED. *adj.* [from *star.*]

1. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune.

My third comfort,
Starr'd most unluckily, is from my breast
Hal'd out to murder. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. Decorated with stars.

That *starr'd* Ethiop queen, that strove
To set her beauty's praise above
The sea-nymphs. *Milton, Il Pens.*

He furious hurl'd against the ground
His sceptre *starr'd* with golden studs around. *Pope.*

STA'RRING.† *adj.* [*stellans*, Latin; from *star.* Dr. Johnson. — I doubt if there be any such word in the language as *starring.* The true word, in the passage from Crashaw given by Dr. Johnson, is *staring;* and I wonder that the sense did not convince him that *starring* could be only the mistake of the copyist. I shall leave Dr. Johnson's definition of *starring* to be fitted with an example by others, if such a word there be. And here I will give the forcible lines of Crashaw, which are a translation from the Italian of Marino:

" His eyes, the sullen dens of death and night,
" Startle the dull air with a dismal red:
" Such his fell glances as the fatal light
" Of *staring* comets, that look kingdoms dead."

See Crashaw's Poems, edit. 1670. p. 35.] Shining with stellar light; blazing with sparkling light.

STA'RRY. *adj.* [from *star.*]

1. Decorated with stars; abounding with stars.

Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky! *Pope.*

2. Consisting of stars; stellar.

Such is his will, that paints
The earth with colours fresh,
The darkest skies with store
Of *starry* lights. *Spenser.*

Heaven and earth's compacted frame,
And flowing waters, and the *starry* flame,
And both the radiant lights, one common soul
Inspires and feeds, and animates the whole. *Dryden.*

3. Resembling stars.

Tears had dimm'd the lustre of her *starry* eyes. *Shakspeare, Illustr.*

STA'RSHOOT. *n. s.* [*star* and *shoot.*] An emission from a star.

I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called a *starshoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling star. *Boyle.*

STA'RSTONE.* *n. s.* [*star* and *stone.*] A kind of stone, having joints resembling the form of a star.

Hereabout are found *star-stones;* but I was not then advised of it. *Ray, Rem.* p. 107.

To START.† *v. n.* [from to *stir;* Sax. ꞅꞇẏꞃan, to move. Scott, and Mr. H. Tooke. Our word was, anciently, *stert.*]

1. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame, on the apprehension of danger.

Starting is an apprehension of the thing feared, and in that kind it is a motion of shrinking; and likewise an inquisition, in the beginning, what the matter should be, and in that kind it is a motion of erection; and, therefore, when a man would listen suddenly to any thing, he *starteth;* for the *starting* is an erection of the spirits to attend. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A shape appear'd
Bending to look on me: I *started* back;
It *started* back. *Milton, P. L.*

An open enemy to flattery, especially from a friend, from whom he *started* to meet the slightest appearance of that servile kindness. *Fell.*

I *start* as from some dreadful dream,
And often ask myself if yet awake. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

As his doubts decline,
He dreads just vengeance, and he *starts* at sin. *Dryden.*

He *starts* at every new appearance, and is always waking and solicitous for fear of a surprize. *Collier on Covetousness.*

2. To rise suddenly: commonly with *up.*

There *started up*, in queen Elizabeth's reign, a new Presbyterian sect, which tendered a form of discipline to the queen, and to the state. *White.*

Charm'd by these strings, trees *starting* from the ground
Have follow'd with delight the powerful sound. *Roscommon.*

They *starting up* beheld the heavy sight. *Dryden.*

The mind often works in search of some hidden idea, though sometimes they *start up* in our minds of their own accord. *Locke.*

Might Dryden bless once more our eyes,
New Blackmores and new Milbourns must arise;
Nay, should great Homer lift his awful head,
Zoilus again would *start up* from the dead. *Pope.*

3. To move with sudden quickness.

The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start, and raise up their drowsy heads. *Cleaveland.*

A spirit fit to *start* into an empire,
And look the world to law. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

She at the summons roll'd her eyes around,
And snatch'd the *starting* serpents from the ground. *Pope.*

4. To shrink; to winch.

With tryal fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he *start*,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shakspeare.*

5. To deviate.

The lords and gentlemen take all the meanest sort upon themselves; for they are best able to bring them in, whensoever any of them *starteth* out. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Th' old drudging sun from his long-beaten way,
Shall at thy voice *start* and misguide the day;
The jocund orbs shall break their measur'd pace,
And stubborn poles change their allotted place. *Cowley.*

I rank him with the prodigies of fame,
With things which *start* from nature's common rules,
With bearded infants, and with teeming mules. *Creech.*

Keep your soul to the work when ready to *start* aside, unless you will be a slave to every wild imagination. *Watts.*

6. To set out from the barrier at a race.

It seems to be rather a *terminus à quo* than a true principle, as the *starting* post is none of the horse's legs. *Boyle.*

Should some god tell me, that I should be born
And cry again, his offer I should scorn;
Asham'd, when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my first *starting* place. *Denham.*

When from the goal they *start*,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race. *Dryden.*

The clangor of the trumpet gives the sign;
At once they *start*, advancing in a line. *Dryden.*

7. To set out on any pursuit.

Fair course of passion, where two lovers *start*,
And run together, heart still yokt with heart. *Waller.*

People, when they have made themselves weary, set up their rest upon the very spot where they *started.* *L'Estrange.*

When two *start* into the world together, he that is thrown behind, unless his mind proves generous, will be displeased with the other. *Collier.*

To Start. *v. a.*

1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly; to startle.

Direness, familiar to my slaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once *start* me. *Shakspeare.*

Being full of supper and distemp'ring draughts,
Upon malicious bravery do'st thou come
To *start* my quiet. *Shakspeare.*

The very print of a fox-foot would have *started* ye. *L'Estrange.*

2. To make to start or fly hastily from a hiding place; to rouse by a sudden disturbance.

The blood more stirs
To rouse a lion than to *start* a hare. *Shakspeare.*

I *started* from its vernal bower
The rising game, and chac'd from flower to flower. *Pope.*

3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to produce unexpectedly.

Conjure with 'em!
Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

What exception can possibly be *started* against this stating? *Hammond.*

It was unadvisedly done, when I was enforcing a weightier design, to *start* and follow another of less moment. *Sprat.*

The present occasion has *started* the dispute amongst us. *Leslie.*

Insignificant cavils may be *started* against every thing that is not capable of mathematical demonstration. *Addison.*

I was engaged in conversation upon a subject which the people love to *start* in discourse. *Addison, Freeholder.*

4. To discover; to bring within pursuit.

The sensual men agree in pursuit of every pleasure they can *start.* *Temple.*

5. To put suddenly out of place.

One, by a fall in wrestling, *started* the end of the clavicle from the sternon. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Start. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A motion of terrour; a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame from fear or alarm.

These flaws and *starts* would well become
A woman's story at a winter's fire,
Authoriz'd by her grandam. *Shakspeare.*

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *start;*
Against his bosom bounc'd his heaving heart. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden rousing to action; excitement.

How much had I to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it *start* again. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

3. Sally; vehement eruption; sudden effusion.

Thou art like enough, through vassal fear,
Base inclination, and the *start* of spleen,
To fight against me under Percy's pay. *Shakspeare.*

Several *starts* of fancy off-hand, look well enough; but bring them to the test, and there is nothing in 'em. *L'Estrange.*

Are they not only to disguise our passions,
To set our looks at variance with our thoughts,
To check the *starts* and sallies of the soul? *Addison, Cato.*

We were well enough pleased with this *start* of thought. *Addison.*

4. Sudden fit; intermitted action.

Methought her eyes had crost her tongue,
For she did speak in *starts* distractedly. *Shakspeare.*

Thy forms are studied arts,
Thy subtile ways be narrow straits;
Thy curtesy but sudden *starts;*
And what thou call'st thy gifts are baits. *B. Jonson.*

Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps, or in a hurry; but all her motions are gradual. *L'Estrange.*

An ambiguous expression, a little chagrin, or a *start* of passion, is not enough to take leave upon. *Collier.*

5. A quick spring or motion; a shoot; a push.

In strings, the more they are wound up and strained, and thereby give a more quick *start* back, the more treble is the sound; and the slacker they are, or less wound up, the baser is the sound. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Both cause the string to give a quicker *start.* *Bacon.*

How could water make those visible *starts* upon freezing, but by some subtile freezing principle which as suddenly shoots into it. *Grew, Cosmol.*

6. First emission from the barrier; act of setting out.

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the *start.* *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

All leapt to chariot,
And every man then for the *start* cast in his proper lot. *Chapman.*

If a man deal with another upon conditions, the *start* of first performance is all. *Bacon.*

7. *To get the* Start. To begin before another; to obtain advantage over another.

Get the start of the majestick world. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party, during that time, doth cautelously *get the start* and advantage at common law, yet the pretorian court will set back all things in *statu quo prius.* *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Doubtless some other heart
Will *get the start;*
And, stepping in before,
Will take possession of the sacred store
Of hidden sweets. *Crashaw.*

Ere the knight could do his part,
The squire had *got* so much *the start,*
H' had to the lady done his errand,
And told her all his tricks aforehand. *Hudibras.*

She might have forsaken him, if he had not *got the start* of her. *Dryden, Æn. Ded.*

The reason why the mathematicks and mechanick arts have so much *got the start* in growth of other sciences, may be resolved into this, that their progress hath not been retarded by that reverential awe of former discoverers. *Glanville.*

The French year has *got the start* of ours more in the works of nature than in the new stile. *Addison.*

Start.* *n. s.* [ꞅteoꞃt, Saxon.] A tail: hence the name of the bird *redstart.* It signifies also the long handle of any thing. It is a common northern word.

Sta'rtler. *n. s.* [from *start.*]

1. One that shrinks from his purpose.

Stand to it boldly, and take quarter,
To let thee see I am no *starter.* *Hudibras.*

2. One who suddenly moves a question or objection.

3. A dog that rouses the game.

If Sheridan was not the stanchest hound in the pack, he was at least the best *starter.* *Delany.*

Sta'rting.* *n. s.* [from *start.*] The act of starting.

Nor fright thy nurse
With midnight *startings.* *Donne, Poems,* p. 258.

Fear, like a terrible voice, wakens the soul by *startings,* and so seizes it that it remains insensible to every thing, except that stroke of astonishment that beats it. *Hewyt, Serm.* (1658,) p. 137.

Sta'rting-hole.* *n. s.* [*start* and *hole.*] Evasion; loophole.

By the same tergiversation and *starting-hole* he avoideth the woordes of Christe himselfe. *Martin, Marr. of Priests,* (1550,) Dd. 4. b.

What trick, what *starting-hole,* canst thou find out, to hide thee from this open shame. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. I.

The ludicrousness and fugitiveness of our wanton reason might otherwise find out many *starting-holes.* *More, Ant. against Idolatry,* ch. I.

Sta'rtingly. *adv.* [from *starting.*] By sudden fits; with frequent intermission.

Why do you speak so *startingly* and rash? *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Sta'rtingpost. *n. s.* [*start* and *post.*] Barrier from which the race begins.

To Sta'rtle. *v. n.* [from *start.*] To shrink; to move on feeling a sudden impression of alarm or terrour.

The *startling* steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And bounding o'er the pommel cast the knight. *Dryden.*
Why shrinks the soul
Back on herself, and *startles* at destruction? *Addison, Cato.*
My frighted thoughts run back,
And *startle* into madness at the sound. *Addison, Cato.*

To STA'RTLE. *v. a.*

1. To fright; to shock; to impress with sudden terrour, surprise, or alarm.

Such whispering wak'd her, but with *startled* eye
On Adam. *Milton, P. L.*
To hear the lark begin his flight,
And singing *startle* the dull night
From his watch-tower in the skies,
'Till the dappled dawn doth rise. *Milton, L'All.*

The supposition that angels assume bodies needs not *startle* us, since some of the most ancient and most learned fathers seemed to believe that they had bodies. *Locke.*

Incest! Oh name it not!
The very mention shakes my inmost soul:
The gods are *startled* in their peaceful mansions,
And nature sickens at the shocking sound. *Smith.*

His books had been solemnly burnt at Rome as heretical: some people, he found, were *startled* at it; so he was forced boldly to make reprisals, to buoy up their courage. *Atterbury.*

Now the leaf
Incessant rustles, from the mournful grove
Oft *startling* such as studious walk below.
And slowly circles through the waving air. *Thomson.*

2. To deter; to make to deviate.

They would find occasions enough, upon the account of his known affections to the king's service, from which it was not possible to remove or *startle* him. *Clarendon.*

Wilmot had more scruples from religion to *startle* him, and would not have attained his end by any gross act of wickedness. *Clarendon.*

STA'RTLE. *n. s.* Sudden alarm; shock; sudden impression of terrour.

After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was very well pleased at the accident. *Spectator.*

STA'RTUP.† *n. s.* [*start* and *up.*]

1. A kind of high shoe; a galage. This is the old meaning of *startup*, which Dr. Johnson has wholly overpassed.

The sheepcote first hath been her nursery,
Where she hath worne her idle infancy,
And in high *startups* walk'd the pastur'd plains.
Bp. Hall, Sat. vi. 1.

His *startops* blacke and soft *Warner, Albion's England.*

Draw close into the covert, lest the wet,
Which falls like lazy mists upon the ground,
Soak through your *startups*. *Fletcher, Faithf. Shepherdess.*

2. One that comes suddenly into notice.

That young *startup* hath all the glory of my overthrow.
Shakspeare.

STA'RTUP.* *adj.* Suddenly come into notice.

A new *start-up* sect. *Warburton, Doct. of Grace*, p. 262.

To STARVE. *v. n.* [ſteaꞃꝼan, Sax. *sterven*, Dutch, to die.]

1. To perish; to be destroyed. Obsolete.

To her came message of the murderment,
Wherein her guiltless friends should hopeless *starve*. *Fairfax.*

2. To perish with hunger. It has *with* or *for* before the cause; *of* less properly.

Were the pains of honest industry, and of *starving with* hunger and cold, set before us, no body would doubt which to chuse. *Locke.*

An animal that *starves of* hunger, dies feverish and delirious.
Arbuthnot.

3. To be killed with cold. It has *with* or *for* before the cause.

Have I seen the naked *starve for* cold,
While avarice my charity controll'd? *Sandys.*

4. To suffer extreme poverty.

Sometimes virtue *starves* while vice is fed:
What then! Is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope.*

5. To be destroyed with cold.

Had the seeds of the pepper-plant been borne from Java to these northern countries, they must have *starved* for want of sun. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

To STARVE. *v. a.*

1. To kill with hunger.

I cannot blame his cousin king,
That wish'd him on the barren mountains *starv'd*. *Shakspeare.*
Hunger and thirst, or guns and swords,
Give the same death in different words:
To push this argument no further,
To *starve* a man in law is murther. *Prior.*

If they had died through fasting, when meat was at hand, they would have been guilty of *starving* themselves. *Pope.*

2. To subdue by famine.

Thy desires
Are wolfish, bloody, *starv'd*, and ravenous. *Shakspeare*
He would have worn her out by slow degree
As men by fasting *starve* the untam'd disease. *Dryden.*

Attalus endeavoured to *starve* Italy, by stopping their convoy of provisions from Africa. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. To kill with cold.

From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immovable, infix'd, and frozen round. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To deprive of force or vigour.

The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse, and have lost that reach and strength which nature fitted them to receive.
Locke.

STA'RVELING. *n. s.* [from *starve.*] An animal thin and weak for want of nourishment.

If I hang, I'll make a fat pair of gallows; for old sir John hangs with me, and he's no *starveling*. *Shakspeare.*

Now thy alms is giv'n, the letter's read;
The body risen again, the which was dead;
And thy poor *starveling* bountifully fed. *Donne.*

The fat ones would be making sport with the lean, and calling them *starvelings*. *L'Estrange.*

STA'RVELING. *adj.* Hungry; lean; pining.

The thronging clustres thin
By kind avulsion; else the *starveling* brood,
Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield
A slender Autumn. *Philips.*
Poor *starveling* bard, how small thy gains!
How unproportion'd to thy pains! *Swift.*

STA'RWORT. *n. s.* [*aster*, Latin.] A plant; elecampane. *Miller.*

STA'TARY. *adj.* [from *status*, Lat.] Fixed; settled.

The set and *statary* times of paring of nails, and cutting of hair, is but the continuation of ancient superstition. *Brown.*

STATE.† *n. s.* [*status*, Lat.]

1. Condition; circumstances of nature or fortune.

I do not, brother,
Infer as if I thought my sister's *state*
Secure. *Milton, Comus.*

I found the whole city highly concerned for the hazardous *state* of Candia, which was lost soon after. Dominico Cantarini, the present duke, was sedulous in that affair.
Brown, Trav.

Their sins have the aggravation of being sins against grace, and forsaking and departing from God, which respect makes the *state* of apostates as the most unexcusable, so the most desperately dangerous state. *Hammond.*

Thus have his prayers for others altered and amended the *state* of his own heart. *Law.*

Relate what Latium was,
Declare the past and present *state* of things. *Dryden, Æn.*
Like the papists is your poet's *state*,
Poor and disarm'd. *Pope.*

2. Modification of any thing.

Keep the *state* of the question in your eye. *Boyle.*

3. Stationary point; crisis; height; point from which the next movement is regression.

The deer that endureth the womb but eight months, and is compleat at six years, cannot live much more than thirty, as having passed two general motions; that is, its beginning and increase; and having but two more to run through, that is, its *state* and declination. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Tumours have their several degrees and times; as beginning, augment, *state*, and declination. *Wiseman.*

4. [*Estat*, Fr.] Estate; signiory; possession.

Strong was their plot,
Their *states* far off, and they of wary wit. *Daniel.*

5. Mode of government.

No *state* can be named wherein any part of the body of those imperial laws hath the just force of a law, otherwise than as custom hath particularly induced it. *Selden.*

6. The community; the publick; the commonwealth.

If any thing more than your sport
Did move your greatness, and this noble *state*
To call on him, he hopes it is no other
But for your health sake. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

A *state's* anger
Should not take knowledge either of fools or women. *B. Jonson.*

I hear her talk of *state* matters and the senate. *B. Jonson.*

What he got by fortune,
It was the *state* that now must make his right. *Daniel.*

The *state* hath given you licence to stay on land for the space of six weeks. *Bacon.*

It is better the kingdom should be in good estate, with particular loss to many of the people, than that all the people should be well, and the *state* of the kingdom altogether lost. *Hayward.*

It is a bad exchange to wound a man's own conscience, thereby to salve *state* sores. *King Charles.*

For you we stay'd, as did the Grecian *state*
Till Alexander came. *Waller.*

Since they all live by begging, it were better for the *state* to keep them. *Graunt.*

These are the realms of unrelenting fate;
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the *state*:
He hears and judges. *Dryden, Æn.*

7. Hence *single state* in Shakspeare for individuality.

My thought, whose murther is but fantastical,
Shakes so my *single state* of man, that function
Is smother'd in surmise. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

8. Civil power; not ecclesiastical.

The same criminal may be absolved by the church, and condemned by the *state*; absolved or pardoned by the *state*, yet censured by the church. *Leslie.*

9. A republick; a government not monarchical.

Well monarchies may own religion's name,
But *states* are atheists in their very fame. *Dryden, Sat. on the Dutch.*

They feared nothing from a *state* so narrow in compass of land, and so weak, that the strength of their armies has ever been made up of foreign troops. *Temple.*

10. Rank; condition; quality.

Fair dame, I am not to you known,
Though in your *state* of honour I am perfect. *Shakspeare.*

High *state* the bed is where misfortune lies. *Fairfax.*

11. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness. [*stact*, Su. Goth. pompa; *stact*, Icel. jactantia; *stacta*, superbis gressibus incedere. Serenius.]

When in triumphant *state* the British muse;
True to herself, shall barb'rous aid refuse. *Roscommon.*

There kings receiv'd the marks of sov'reign pow'r:
In *state* the monarchs march'd, the lictors bore
The awful axes and the rods before. *Dryden, Æn.*

Let my attendants wait: I'll be alone,
Where least of *state*, where most of love is shown. *Dryden.*

To appear in their robes would be a troublesome piece of *state*. *Collier.*

At home surrounded by a servile crowd,
Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud;
Abroad begirt with men, and swords, and spears,
His very *state* acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*

If God has delivered me up to evil spirits, to be dragged by them to places of torments, could it be any comfort to me, that they found me upon a bed of *state*? *Law.*

12. Dignity; grandeur.

She instructed him how he should keep *state*, and yet with a modest sense of his misfortunes. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The swan — rows her *state* with oary feet. *Milton, P. L.*

He was staid, and in his gait
Preserv'd a grave majestick *state*. *Butler.*

Such cheerful modesty, such humble *state*,
Moves certain love. *Waller.*

Can this imperious lord forget to reign,
Quit all his *state*, descend, and serve again. *Pope, Statius.*

He will consider, not what arts, or methods, or application will soonest make him richer and greater than his brethren, or remove him from a shop to a life of *state* and pleasure; but will consider what arts, what methods, what application can make worldly business most acceptable to God, and make a life of trade a life of holiness, devotion and piety. *Law.*

13. A seat of dignity.

This chair shall be my *state*, this dagger my sceptre, and this cushion my crown. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

As she affected not the grandeur of a *state* with a canopy, she thought there was no offence in an elbow chair. *Arbuthnot.*

The brain was her study, the heart her *state* room. *Arbuthnot.*

14. A canopy; a covering of dignity.

Over the chair is a *state* made round of ivy, somewhat whiter than ours; and the *state* is curiously wrought with silver and silk. *Bacon.*

His high throne, — under *state*
Of richest texture spread, at th' upper end
Was plac'd. *Milton, P. L.*

15. A person of high rank. Obsolete. See States.

The archbishop of Grenada saying to the archbishop of Toledo, that he much marvelled, he, being so great a *state*, would visit hospitals. *Wits, Fits, and Fancies*, (1614.)

16. The principal persons in the government.

The bold design
Pleas'd highly those infernal *states*. *Milton, P. L.*

17. Joined with another word it signifies publick.

I am no courtier, nor versed in *state*-affairs: my life hath rather been contemplative than active. *Bacon.*

Council! What's that? a pack of bearded slaves,
The scavengers that sweep *state* nusances,
And are themselves the greatest. *Dryden, Cleom.*

I was accused of reflecting upon great *state*-folks. *Swift.*

To State. *v. a.* [*constater*, Fr.]

1. To settle; to regulate.

This is so *stated* a rule, that all casuists press it in all cases of damage. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

This is to *state* accounts, and looks more like merchandize than friendship. *Collier of Friendship.*

He is capable of corruption, who receives more than what is the *stated* and unquestioned fee of his office. *Addison.*

2. To represent in all the circumstances of modification.

Many other inconveniences are consequent to this *stating* of this question; and particularly that, by those which thus *state* it, there hath never yet been assigned any definite number of fundamentals. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Its present state *stateth* it to be what it now is. *Hale.*

Were our case *stated* to any sober heathen, he would never guess why they who acknowledge the necessity of prayer, and confess the same God, may not ask in the same form. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

To *state* it fairly, imitation is the most advantageous way for a translator to shew himself, but the greatest wrong which can be done to the memory of the dead. *Dryden.*

I pretended not fully to *state*, much less demonstrate, the truth contained in the text. *Atterbury.*

Though I don't pretend to *state* the exact degree of mischief that is done by it, yet its plain and natural tendency to do harm is sufficient to justify the most absolute condemnation of it. *Law.*

Sta'tedly.* *adv.* [from the part. *stated.*] Regularly; not occasionally.

Why should not the body assume *statedly* the air of a thing, to which it is so often obliged to suit itself? *Philosoph. Lett. on Physiognom.* p. 218.

STA'TELINESS. *n. s.* [from *stately.*]

1. Grandeur; majestick appearance; august manner; dignity.

We may collect the excellency of the understanding then by the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the *stateliness* of the building by the magnificence of its ruins. *South.*

For *stateliness* and majesty what is comparable to a horse? *More against Atheism.*

2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity.

Agenor glad such punctual ready bliss
Did on his own design itself obtrude,
Swell'd his vast looks to bigger *stateliness.* *Beaumont, Psyche.*

She hated *stateliness;* but wisely knew
What just regard was to her title due. *Betterton.*

STA'TELY.† *adj.* [*staetelig*, Su. Goth. Serenius. See the eleventh sense of STATE.]

1. August; grand; lofty; elevated; majestick; magnificent.

A *statelier* pyramid to her I'll rear,
Than Rhodope's or Memphis' ever was. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

These regions have abundance of high cedars, and other *stately* trees casting a shade. *Ralegh, Hist.*

Truth, like a *stately* dome, will not shew herself at the first visit. *South.*

He many a walk travers'd
Of *stateliest* covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Elevated in mien or sentiment.

He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness, and is *stately* without ambition, which is the vice of Lucan. *Dryden.*

STA'TELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Majestically.

Ye that *stately* tread, or lowly creep. *Milton, P. L.*

STA'TEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *state.*]

1. The arrangement of a series of facts or circumstances. *Malone.*

2. The facts or circumstances so arranged; the thing stated. *Suppl. to Ash, and Malone.*

STA'TEMONGER.* *n. s.* [*state* and *monger.*] One who is versed in the arts of government: perhaps in contempt for an over-busy politician.

I would therefore see the most subtile *statemonger* in the world chalk out a way for his majestie to mediate. *Ld. Keeper Williams, Lett.* (*in* 1622,) *Cabal.* p. 111.

STA'TEROOM. *n. s.* [from *state* and *room.*] A magnificent room in a palace or great house.

STATES.† *n. s.* pl. [from *state.*] Nobility. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Mason thus hastily cavils at the definition: "What is here put as a *general* meaning of the word, seems only applicable to a certain number of the *Dutch* nobility." Mr. Mason had not noticed the fifteenth sense of *state*, which Dr. Johnson defines "a person of high rank," and illustrates by a citation from Latimer, whose word, however, he had before given as estate, and which certainly had the same meaning. See the sixth sense of ESTATE. *States*, in the plural, for nobility, persons of high rank, was formerly not unusual.

The other scepter-bearing *states* arose. *Chapman, Il.* 2.

Kings, queens, and *states*,
Maids, matrons. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

STA'TESMAN.† *n. s.* [*state* and *man.*]

1. A politician; one versed in the arts of government.

It looks grave enough
To seem a *statesman.* *B. Jonson.*

The corruption of a poet is the generation of a *statesman.* *Pope.*

2. One employed in publick affairs.

If such actions may have passage free,
Bond-slaves and pagans shall our *statesmen* be. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

It is a weakness which attends high and low; the *statesman* who holds the helm, as well as the peasant who holds the plough. *South.*

Absolute power is not a plant that will grow in this soil; and *statesmen*, who have attempted to cultivate it here, have pulled on their own and their master's ruin. *Davenant.*

A British minister must expect to see many friends fall off, whom he cannot gratify, since, to use the phrase of a late *statesman*, the pasture is not large enough. *Addison.*

Here Britain's *statesmen* oft the fall foredoom
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

3. One who occupies his own estate; a small landholder. Used in several parts of England, but especially in the northern.

STA'TESWOMAN. *n. s.* [*state* and *woman.*] A woman who meddles with publick affairs: in contempt.

How she was in debt, and where she meant
To raise fresh sums: she's a great *stateswoman!* *B. Jonson.*

Several objects may innocently be ridiculed, as the passions of our *stateswomen.* *Addison.*

STA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *staticks.*] Relating to the
STA'TICK. } science of weighing.

A man weigheth some pounds less in the height of winter, according to experience, and the *statick* aphorisms of Sanctorius. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

If one by a *statical* engine could regulate his insensible perspiration, he might often, by restoring of that, foresee, prevent, or shorten a fit of the gout. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

STA'TICKS. *n. s.* [στατική; *statique*, Fr.] The science which considers the weight of bodies.

This is a catholick rule of *staticks*, that if any body be bulk for bulk heavier than a fluid, it will sink to the bottom; and if lighter, it will float upon it, having part extant, and part immersed, as that so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immersed part be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley.*

STA'TION. *n. s.* [*station*, French; *statio*, Latin.]

1. The act of standing.

Their manner was to stand at prayer, whereupon their meetings unto that purpose on those days had the names of *stations* given them. *Hooker.*

In *station* like the herald, Mercury,
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill. *Shakspeare, Timon*

2. A state of rest.

All progression is performed by drawing on or impelling forward some part which was before in *station* or at quiet, where there are no joints. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. A place where any one is placed.

The seditious remained within their *station*, which, by reason of the nastiness of the beastly multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward.*

The planets in their *station* listening stood. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Post assigned; office.

Michael in either hand leads them out of Paradise, the fiery serpent waving behind them, and the cherubims taking their *stations* to guard the place. *Milton.*

5. Situation; position.

To single *stations* now what years belong,
With planets join'd, they claim another song. *Creech.*

The fig and date, why love they to remain
In middle *station* and an even plain;
While in the lower marsh the gourd is found,
And while the hill with olive-shade is crown'd? *Prior.*

6. Employment; office.

No member of a political body so mean, but it may be used in some *station* or other. *L'Estrange.*

By spending this day in religious exercises, we acquire new strength and resolution to perform God's will in our several *stations* the week following. *Nelson.*

They believe that the common size of human understanding is fitted to some *station* or other. *Swift.*

Whether those who are leaders of a party arrive at that *station* more by a sort of instinct, or influence of the stars, than

by the possession of any great abilities, may be a point of much dispute. *Swift.*

7. Character; state.

Far the greater part have kept their *station*. *Milton.*

8. Rank; condition of life.

I can be contented with an humbler *station* in the temple of virtue, than to be set on the pinnacle. *Dryden.*

To STA'TION.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a certain post, rank, or place.

He gained the brow of the hill, where the English phalanx was *stationed*. *Ld. Lyttelton.*

STA'TIONARY.† *adj.* [*stationnaire*, Fr. Cotgrave.]

1. Fixed; not progressive.

Mine own businesses are rather *stationary* than retrograde. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 565.

Between the descent and ascent, where the image seemed *stationary*, I stopped the prism, and fixed it in that posture, that it should be moved no more. *Newton, Opt.*

2. Respecting place.

The same harmony and *stationary* constitution, as it happened in many species, so doth it fall out in individuals. *Brown.*

3. Belonging to a stationer.

STA'TIONER.† *n. s.* [from *station.*]

1. A bookseller. [" The term *stationers* was appropriated to *booksellers* in the year 1622. — The company of *stationers* existed long before the invention of printing. A *stationer*, therefore, was a dealer who kept a *shop* or *stall*, as distinguished from an itinerant vender, whether of books or broomsticks." Pegge, Anecd. of the Eng. Lang. 2d. edit. p. 336. Mr. Pegge might have illustrated this curious circumstance by the following passage from a forgotten book: " Such other places, where like markets are kept; as, at Brussels, Lovaine, &c. I will not enter into particulars concerning such places; your own consciences are best witnesses what pernicious projects, what calumnious detractions, are there on foote: I only say, that your *standing stationers*, and assistants at your miracle-markets and miracle-forges, are for most part of lewdest life." Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, 1616, p. 174.]

Some modern tragedies are beautiful on the stage, and yet Tryphon the *stationer* complains they are seldom asked for in his shop. *Dryden.*

With authors, *stationers* obey'd the call;
Glory and gain the industrious tribe provoke,
And gentle dulness ever loves a joke. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. A seller of paper.

STA'TISM.* *n. s.* [from *state.*] Policy; the arts of government.

The greatest politician is the greatest fool: for he turns all his religion into hypocrisy, into *statisme*, yea into atheisme; making Christianity a very foot-stoole to policy. *Junius, Sin Stigmat.* (1639,) p. 613.

Hence it is that the enemies of God take occasion to blaspheme, and call our religion *statism*. *South, Serm.* i. 151.

STA'TIST. *n. s.* [from *state.*] A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government.

I do believe,
Statist though I am none, nor like to be,
That this shall prove a war. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Their orators thou then extoll'st, as those
The top of eloquence, *statists* indeed,
And lovers of their country. *Milton, P. R.*

STATI'STICAL.* } *adj.* [from *statisticks.*] Political.
STATI'STICK. } This word, as well as the substantive, is of very recent date in our language.

STATI'STICKS.* *n. s.* [from *statism* or *statist.*] That part of municipal philosophy, which states and defines the situation, strength, and resources, of a nation. Mr. B. P. Capper, Statistical Account of the Population, &c. of Engl. and Wales, 1801.

STA'TUARY.† *n. s.* [*statuaire*, French; from *statua*, Latin.]

1. The art of carving images or representations of life.

Painting and the *statuary*-art, cousin germans to poetry. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 211.

The northern nations, that overwhelmed it by their numbers, were too barbarous to preserve the remains of learning more carefully than they did those of architecture and *statuary*. *Temple.*

2. One that practises or professes the art of making statues.

As the *statuary*,
That, by the large size of Alcides' foot,
Guess'd at his whole proportion. *Beaum. and Fl. Prophetess.*

On other occasions the *statuaries* took their subjects from the poets. *Addison.*

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, undertake such a work with spirit and chearfulness, when he considers that he will be read with pleasure but a very few years? This is like employing an excellent *statuary* to work upon mouldering stone. *Swift.*

STA'TUE.† *n. s.* [*statue*, Fr. *statua*, Latin. The Latin form, Dr. Johnson might have added, was anciently followed by our writers; and continued to be in use, till late in the seventeenth century. " Let there be a fountain, or some fair work of *statuas*, in the middest of this court." Bacon, Ess. 45. " The Greeks in that place raised him a *statua*." Sir T. Herbert, Trav. 242. " Crosses — famous for the excellencies of the *statuas* which were placed in them." Heylin, Hist. of the Presbyterians, 1670, p. 465.] An image; a solid representation of any living being.

The princess heard of her mother's *statue*, a piece many years in doing, and now newly perform'd by that rare Italian master. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

They spake not a word;
But like dumb *statues*, or unbreathing stones,
Star'd each on other. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Architects propounded unto Alexander to cut the mountain Athos into the form of a *statue*, which in his right hand should hold a town capable of containing ten thousand men, and in his left a vessel to receive all the water that flowed from the mountain. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

A *statue* of Polycletus, called the rule, deserves that name for having so perfect an agreement in all its parts, that it is not possible to find a fault in it. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

To STA'TUE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place as a statue; to form as a statue.

Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd and ador'd;
And were there sense in his idolatry,
My substance should be *statued* in thy stead. *Shakspeare.*

The whole man becomes as if *statued* into stone and earth. *Feltham, Res.* i. 36.

To STATU'MINATE.* *v. a.* [*statumino*, Lat.] To support; to underprop. Not in use. *Coles.*

I will *statuminate* and underprop thee. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

STA'TURE. *n. s.* [*stature*, Fr. *statura*, Latin.] The height of any animal.

What *stature* we attain at seven years we sometimes double, most times come short of at one-and-twenty. *Brown.*

A creature who might erect
His *stature*, and upright with front serene
Govern the rest. *Milton, P. L.*

Foreign men, of mighty *stature* came. *Dryden.*

Thyself but dust, thy *stature* but a span;
A moment thy duration, foolish man! *Prior.*

We have certain demonstration from Egyptian mummies, and Roman urns and rings, and measures and edifices, and

many other antiquities, that human *stature* has not diminished for above two thousand years. *Bentley, Serm.*

STATURED.* *adj.* [from *stature.*] Arrived at full stature.

How doth the giant honour seeme
Well *statur'd* in my fond esteeme!
J. Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 93.

STA'TUTABLE.* *adj.* [from *statute.*] According to statute.

I met with one who was three inches above five feet, the *statutable* measure of that club. *Addison, Guardian.*

STA'TUTABLY.† *adv.* [from *statutable.*] In a manner agreeable to law.

Holder was *statutably* established in this place by Dr. Fell. *Warton, Life of Bathurst*, p. 135.

STA'TUTE. *n. s.* [*statut*, French; *statutum*, Latin.] A law; an edict of the legislature.

Not only the common law, but also the *statutes* and acts of parliament, were specially intended for its benefit. *Spenser.*

Blood hath been shed,
Ere human *statute* purg'd the general weal. *Shakspeare.*

There was a *statute* against vagabonds; wherein note the dislike the parliament had of goaling them as chargeable and pesterous. *Bacon.*

Know the *statutes* of heaven and laws of eternity, those immutable rules of justice. *Tillotson.*

O queen! indulg'd by favour of the gods,
To build a town, with *statutes* to restrain
The wild inhabitant beneath thy reign. *Dryden, Æn.*

STA'TUTORY.* *adj.* [from *statute.*] Enacted by statute.

In the formulary and *statutory* part of law a plodding blockhead may excel; but in the ingenious and rational part of it, a plodding blockhead can never excel. *Dr. Johnson, in Boswell's Life*, (under 1766.)

To **STAVE.** *v. a.* [from *staff.*]

1. To break in pieces: used originally of barrels made of small parts or staves.

If an irreverent expression, or a thought too wanton, are crept into my verses, let them be *stav'd* or forfeited like contrabanded goods. *Dryden.*

2. To push away as with a staff: with *off.*

How can they escape the contagion of the writings, whom the virulency of the calumnies have not *staved off* from reading. *B. Jonson.*

The condition of a servant *staves* him *off* to a distance; but the gospel speaks nothing but allurement, attraction, and invitation. *South.*

3. To pour out by breaking the cask.

The feared disorders that might ensue thereof have been an occasion that divers times all the wine in the city hath been *staved.* *Sandys, Trav.*

4. To furnish with rundles or staves.

This was the shameful end of Aloysus Grittus, Solyman's deputy in Hungary; who climbing too fast up the evil-*staved* ladder of ambition, suddenly fell, and never rose more. *Knolles.*

To **STAVE.** *v. n.* To fight with staves.

Equal shame and envy stirr'd
I' the enemy, that one should beard
So many warriours, and so stout,
As he had done, and *stav'd* it out. *Hudibras.*

To **STAVE** *and Tail. v. n.* To part dogs, by interposing a staff, and by pulling the tale.

The conquering foe they soon assail'd,
First Trulla *stav'd*, and Cerdon *tail'd*,
Until their mastiffs loos'd their hold. *Hudibras.*

STAVE.* *n. s.* A metrical portion; a staff. It is a common term for the verse of one of the psalms appointed to be sung.

STAVES. *n. s.* The plural of *staff.*

All in strange manner arm'd,
Some rustick knives, some *staves* in fire warm'd. *Spenser.*

They tie teasils up in bundles or *staves.* *Mortimer.*

STA'VESACRE. *n. s.* [*herba pedicularis*, Lat.] Larkspur. A plant.

STAUNCH.* See **STANCH.**

To **STAY.†** *v. n.* [*staa*, Su. Goth. *staen*, Dutch.]

1. To continue in a place; to forbear departure.

If she do bid me pack, I'll give her thanks,
As though she bid me *stay* by her a week. *Shakspeare.*

Not after resurrection shall he *stay*
Longer on earth than certain times to appear. *Milton, P. L.*

He did ordain, that as many might depart as would; but as many as would *stay* should have very good means to live from the state. *Bacon.*

They flocked in such multitudes, that they not only *stayed* for their resort, but discharged divers. *Hayward.*

The injur'd sea, which from her wonted place,
To gain some acres avarice did force,
If the new banks neglected once decay,
No longer will from her old channel *stay.* *Waller.*

Stay, I command you; *stay* and hear me first. *Dryden.*

Nor must he *stay* at home, because he must be back again by one-and-twenty. *Locke.*

Every plant has its atmosphere, which hath various effects on those who *stay* near them. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Servants sent on messages *stay* out longer than the message requires. *Swift.*

2. To continue in a state.

The flames augment and *stay*
At their full height, then languish to decay. *Dryden.*

3. To wait; to attend; to forbear to act.

I'll tell thee my whole device
When I am in my coach, which *stays* for us. *Shakspeare.*

Would ye tarry for them till they were grown? would ye *stay* for them from having husbands? *Ruth*, i. 13.

We for his royal presence only *stay*
To end the rites. *Dryden.*

I *stay* for Turnus, whose devoted head
Is owing to the living and the dead;
My son and I expect it from his hand. *Dryden.*

The father cannot *stay* any longer for the fortune, nor the mother for a new set of babies to play with. *Locke.*

4. To stop; to stand still.

When she list, pour out her larger spright,
She would command the hasty sun to *stay*,
Or backward turn his course. *Spenser.*

Perkin Warbeck, finding that when matters once go down the hill, they *stay* not without a new force, resolved to try some exploit upon England. *Bacon.*

Satan
Throws his steep flight in many an aery wheel,
Nor *stay'd*, till on Niphates' top he lights. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To dwell; to belong.

Nor will I *stay*
On Amphix, or what deaths he dealt that day. *Dryden.*

I must *stay* a little on one action, which preferred the relief of others to the consideration of yourself. *Dryden.*

6. To rest confidently: with *upon.*

Because ye trust in oppression and *stay thereon*, this shall be as a breach ready to fall. *Isa.* xxx. 12.

They call themselves of the holy city, and *stay* themselves *upon* God. *Isa.* xlviii. 2.

7. To wait; to give ceremonious or submissive attendance: with *upon.*

Worthy Macbeth, we *stay upon* your leisure. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The man from Sicyon. — Is there such an one?
— He *stays upon* your will. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To **STAY.†** *v. a.*

1. To stop; to withhold; to repress.

All that may *stay* their minds from thinking that true which they heartily wish were false, but cannot think it so without some scruple. *Hooker.*

The Syrens sang to allure them into danger; but Orpheus sang so well that he *staid* them. *Ralegh, Hist.*

He took nothing but a bit of bread to *stay* his stomach. *Locke.*

To *stay* these sudden gusts of passion,
That hurry you from reason, rest assur'd
The secret of your love lives with me only. *Rowe.*

Stay her stomach with these half-hundred plays, till I can procure her a romance big enough to satisfy her great soul with adventures. *Pope.*

Why cease we then the wrath of heaven to *stay*?
Be humbled all. *Pope.*

2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from progression.

The joyous time will not be *stay'd*
Unless she do him by the forelock take. *Spenser.*

Your ships are *staid* at Venice. *Shakspeare.*

Unto the shore, with tears, with sighs, with moan,
They him conduct; cursing the bounds that *stay*
Their willing fleet, that would have further gone. *Daniel.*

I will bring thee where no shadow *stays*
Thy coming. *Milton, P. L.*

I was willing to *stay* my reader on an argument that appears to me new. *Locke.*

3. To keep from departure.

The people — *stayed* him that he should not depart from them. *St. Luke*, iv. 42.

If as a prisoner I were here, you might
Have then insisted on a conqueror's right,
And *stay'd* me here. *Dryden.*

4. To wait for; to stay for.

Perdy, said he, here comes, and is hard by
A knight of wondrous power, and great assay,
That never yet encounter'd enemy,
But did him deadly daunt, or fowle dismay;
Ne thou for better hope, if thou his presence *stay*. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. iv. 40.

5. [*estayer*, French.] To prop; to support; to hold up.

On this determination, we might *stay* ourselves without further proceeding herein. *Hooker.*

Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands, the one on the one side and the other on the other. *Exod.* xvii. 12.

Sallows and reeds for vineyards useful found,
To *stay* thy vines. *Dryden.*

STAY. *n. s.* [*estaye*, French. See STAYS.]

1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure.

Determine,
Or for her *stay* or going; the affair cries haste. *Shakspeare.*

Should judges make a longer *stay* in a place than usually they do, a day in a county would be a very good addition. *Bacon.*

Her long with ardent look his eye pursu'd,
Delighted! but desiring more her *stay*. *Milton, P. L.*

The Thracian youth invades
Orpheus returning from the Elysian shades,
Embrace the hero, and his *stay* implore. *Waller.*

So long a *stay* will make
The jealous king suspect we have been plotting. *Denham.*

What pleasure hop'st thou in my *stay*,
When I'm constrain'd and wish myself away? *Dryden.*

When the wine sparkles,
Make haste, and leave thy business and thy care,
No mortal interest can be worth thy *stay*. *Dryden.*

2. Stand; cessation of progression.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a *stay*; teeth stand at a *stay*, except their wearing. *Bacon.*

Affairs of state seemed rather to stand at a *stay*, than to advance or decline. *Hayward.*

Made of sphere-metal, never to decay,
Until his revolution was at *stay*. *Milton, Ep. on Hobson.*

Almighty crowd! thou shorten'st all dispute;
Nor faith nor reason make thee at a *stay*,
Thou leap'st o'er all. *Dryden, Medal.*

3. A stop; an obstruction; a hindrance from progress.

His fell heart thought long that little way,
Griev'd with each step, tormented with each *stay*. *Fairfax.*

4. Restraint; prudence; caution; discreet steadiness; sobriety of judgement.

For her son,
In her own hand the crown she kept in store,
Till riper years he raught, and stronger *stay*. *Spenser.*

Many just and temperate provisos, well shewed and foretokened the wisdom, *stay* and moderation of the king. *Bacon.*

With prudent *stay* he long deferr'd
The rough contention. *Philips.*

5. A fixed state.

Who have before, or shall write after thee,
Their works though toughly laboured will be
Like infancy or age to man's firm *stay*,
Or early and late twilights to mid-day. *Donne.*

Alas! what *stay* is there in human state!
And who can shun inevitable fate? *Dryden.*

6. A prop; a support.

Obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is the *stay* of the whole world. *Hooker.*

What surety of the world, what hope, what *stay*,
When this was once a king, and now is clay. *Shakspeare.*

My only strength, and *stay*! forlorn of thee,
Whither shall I betake me? — where subsist? *Milton, P. L.*

Trees serve as so many *stays* for their vines, which hang like garlands from tree to tree. *Addison on Italy.*

7. Tackling.

With *stays* and cordage last he rigg'd a ship,
And, roll'd on levers, launch'd her in the deep. *Pope.*

8. Steadiness of conduct.

STA'YED. *part. adj.* [from *stay.*] Fixed; settled; serious; not volatile.

Whatsoever is above these proceedeth of shortness of memory, or of want of a *stayed* and equal attention. *Bacon.*

He was well *stayed*, and in his gait
Preserv'd a grave majestick state. *Hudibras.*

A *stayed* man and wife are seldom so indolent as not to find consolation in each other. *Pope.*

STA'YEDLY. *adv.* [from *stayed.*] Composedly; gravely; prudently; soberly; calmly; judiciously.

STA'YEDNESS. † *n. s.* [from *stayed.*]

1. Solidity; weight.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and currentness with *stayedness*, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness? *Camden, Rem.*

2. Composure; prudence; gravity; judiciousness.

Jesting — is a thing much unbeseeming the *stayedness* of a Christian. *Whately, Redempt. of Time*, (1634,) p. 18.

STA'YER. *n. s.* [from *stay.*] One who stops, holds or supports.

May Jove, the guardian of the capitol,
He, the great *stayer* of our troops in rout,
Fulfil your hopes, and animate the cohorts. *A. Philips.*

STA'YLACE. *n. s.* [*stay* and *lace.*] A lace with which women fasten their boddice.

A *staylace* from England should become a topick for censure at visits. *Swift.*

STA'YLESS. * *adj.* [*stay* and *less.*] Without stop or delay.

They fled the field
With *stailess* steppes, each one his life to shield. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 187.

STA'YMAKER. * *n. s.* One that follows the trade of making stays. *Mason.*

Our ladies choose to be shaped by the *stay-maker*. *Spence, Crito.*

STAYS. *n. s.* Without singular.

1. Bodice; a kind of stiff waistcoat made of whalebone, worn by women.

No stubborn *stays* her yielding shape embrace. *Gay.*

2. Ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling aft.

All masts, topmasts, and flagstaves, have *stays*, except the spritsail topmast: the mainmast, foremast, with the masts belonging to them, have also back *stays*, which help to keep the mast from pitching forward or overboard. *Harris.*

3. [ſtaðe, Saxon.] Station; fixed anchorage.

They were come upon the *stays*, when one of the sailors descried a galley. *Sidney.*

Our ships lay anchor'd close: nor needed we
Feare harme on any *staies*. *Chapman.*

4. Any support; any thing that keeps another extended.

Weavers, stretch your *stays* upon the weft. *Dryden.*

To STAW.* *v. n.* [*stadt*, Su. Goth. to stand.] To be fixed or set; to stand still. Applied, in some parts of the north, to a cart when fixed in a rut; and to the stomach, when it is crammed.

STEAD, *sted*, being in the name of a place that is distant from any river, comes from the Saxon ꞅꞇeð, ꞅꞇẏð, a place; but if it be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from ꞅꞇaðe, a shore or station for ships. *Gibson's Camden.*

STEAD.† *n. s.* [*stads*, Goth. ꞅꞇeð, Sax. *sted*, Dan. and Germ. *stede*, Dutch.]

1. Place. Obsolete in writing; but retained in our northern dialect: as, it lies in such a *stead*. Mr. Horne Tooke has mistaken Dr. Johnson, as if the great lexicographer had pronounced this substantive wholly obsolete. "The substantive *stead* is by no means obsolete, as S. Johnson calls it; nothing being more common and familiar than *You shall go in their* STEAD." Divers. of Purley, i. 438. True: and Dr. Johnson accordingly gives, as the second sense of *stead*, room, &c. without any notion of its being obsolete in this respect, and with abundance of examples according to Mr. Tooke's *common* and *familiar* usage, as he terms it.

Fly therefore, fly this fearful *stead* anon,
Lest thy foolhardize work thy sad confusion. *Spenser, F. Q.*

They nigh approached to the *stead*
Where as those mermaids dwelt. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The term of life is limited,
Ne may a man prolong nor shorten it;
The soldier may not move from watchful *sted*,
Nor leave his stand until his captain bed. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. Room; place which another had or might have. It is scarcely used but with the preposition *in*.

If we had taken them clean away, or else removed them, so as to place *in* their *stead* others, we had done worse. *Hooker.*

There fell down many slain, and they dwelt *in* their *steads* until the captivity. 1 *Chron.* v. 22.

Nor do the bold'st attempts bring forth
Events still equal to their worth;
But sometimes fail, and *in* their *stead*
Fortune and cowardice succeed. *Butler.*

Jealousy then fir'd his soul,
And his face kindled like a burning coal;
Now cold despair succeeding *in* her *stead*,
To livid paleness turns the glowing red. *Dryden.*

3. Use; help. *To stand in stead*; to be of great use; to help; to advantage.

A compleat man hath some parts, whereof the want could not deprive him of his essence; yet to have them *standeth* him *in* singular *stead*, in respect of special uses. *Hooker.*

He makes his understanding the warehouse of lumber rather than a repository of truth, which will *stand* him *in stead* when he has occasion for it. *Locke.*

The smallest act of charity shall *stand* us *in* great *stead*. *Atterbury, Serm.*

4. The frame of a bed.

The genial bed,
Sallow the feet, the borders and the *sted*. *Dryden.*

To STEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To help; to advantage; to support; to assist. A word somewhat obsolete.

We are neither in skill, nor ability of power greatly to *stead* you. *Sidney.*

It nothing *steads* us
To chide him from our eyes. *Shakspeare.*

Rich garments, linens, stuffs, and necessaries,
Which since have *steaded* much. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Can you so *stead* me,
To bring me to the sight of Isabella? *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Your friendly aid and counsel much may *stead* me. *Rowe.*

2. To fill the place of another. Obsolete.

We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead* up your appointment, and go in your place. *Shakspeare.*

STEA'DFAST.† *adj.* [*stead* and *fast*; Sax. ꞅꞇeðꝼæꞅꞇe.]

1. Fast in place; firm; fixed.

Such was this giant's fall, that seem'd to shake
This *stedfast* globe of earth, as it for fear did quake. *Spenser.*

Laws ought to be like stony tables, plain, *steadfast*, and immoveable. *Spenser on Ireland.*

How reverend is the face of this tall pile,
Whose massy pillars rear their aged heads
To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous roof,
By its own weight made *steadfast* and immoveable,
Looking tranquillity; it strikes an awe
And terrour on my aking sight. *Congreve.*

2. Constant; resolute.

I hope her stubborn heart to bend,
And that it then more *stedfast* will endure. *Spenser.*

Be faithful to thy neighbour in his poverty; abide *stedfast* unto him in the time of his trouble. *Ecclus.* xxii. 23.

Him resist *stedfast* in the faith. 1 *Pet.* v. 9.

3. Not turned aside by fear.

What form of death could him affright,
Who unconcern'd, with *stedfast* sight,
Cou'd view the surges mounting steep,
And monsters rolling in the deep? *Dryden.*

STEA'DFASTLY. *adv.* [from *steadfast*.] Firmly; constantly.

God's omniscience *steadfastly* grasps the greatest and most slippery uncertainties. *South, Serm.*

In general, *steadfastly* believe, that whatever God hath revealed is infallibly true. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

STEA'DFASTNESS. *n. s.* [from *steadfast*.]

1. Immutability; fixedness.

So hard these heavenly beauties be enfir'd,
As things divine, least passions do impress,
The more of steadfast minds to be admir'd,
The more they stayed be on *stedfastness*. *Spenser.*

2. Firmness; constancy; resolution.

STEA'DILY. *adv.* [from *steady*.]

1. Without tottering; without shaking.

Sin has a tendency to bring men under evils, unless hindered by some accident, which no man can *steadily* build upon. *South, Serm.*

2. Without variation or irregularity.

So *steadily* does fickle fortune steer
Th' obedient orb that it should never err. *Blackmore.*

STEA'DINESS.† *n. s.* [from *steady*; Sax. ꞅꞇeðiᵹnẏꞅꞅe.]

1. State of being not tottering nor easily shaken.

2. Firmness; constancy.

John got the better of his cholerick temper, and wrought himself up to a great *steadiness* of mind, to pursue his interest through all impediments. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Consistent unvaried conduct.

Steadiness is a point of prudence as well as of courage. *L'Estrange.*

A friend is useful to form an undertaking, and secure *steadiness* of conduct. *Collier of Friendship.*

STEA'DY. *adj.* [ꞅꞇeðiᵹ, Sax.]

1. Firm; fixed; not tottering.

Their feet *steady*, their hands diligent, their eyes watchful, and their hearts resolute. *Sidney.*

2. Regular; constant; undeviating; unremitted.

He—sails between worlds and worlds with *steady* wing. *Milton, P. L.*

Steer the bounding bark with *steady* toil,
When the storm thickens and the billows boil. *Pope.*

3. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to resolution or attention.

Now clear I understand,
What oft my *steadiest* thoughts have search'd in vain. *Milton, P. L.*

Steady to my principles, and not dis-spirited with my afflictions, I have, by the blessing of God, overcome all difficulties. *Dryden, Æn.*

A clear sight keeps the understanding *steady*. *Locke.*

To STEA'DY.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make steady.

The bird not only clings with its claws, but partly supports itself by strongly inclining its tail against the wall, making that a fulcrum; and, thus *steadied*, it works and plasters the materials into the face of the brick or stone. *White.*

STEAK.† *n. s.* [*styck*, Icelandick and Erse, a piece; *steka*, Swedish, to broil. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Sax. ꞅꞇıcce; which Mr. H. Tooke considers as the past participle of ꞅꞇıcan, to stick; a *steak* being "a piece or portion of flesh so small, as that it may be taken up and carried, *stuck* upon a fork, or any slender *sticking* instrument." Div. of Purl. ii. 221. With much greater probability may the word be referred to the Su. Goth. *staecka*, to shorten, to cut off; ꞅꞇıcce is a slice, a piece of any thing. See Dr. Jamieson in V. STEIK.] A slice of flesh broiled or fried; a collop.

The surgeon protested he had cured him very well, and offered to eat the first *stake* of him. *Tatler.*

Fair ladies who contrive
To feast on ale and *steaks*. *Swift.*

To STEAL.† *v. a.* preterite, *I stole*, part. pass. *stolen.* [*stilan*, Goth. *stela*, Icel. ꞅꞇelan, Sax.]

1. To take by theft; to take clandestinely; to take without right. To *steal* generally implies secrecy; to *rob*, either secrecy or violence. Dr. Johnson. The primitive is *still*, (Teut. *stille*,) tacitly, hiddenly. Callander.

Thou rann'st a tilt in honour of my love,
And *stol'st* away the ladies' hearts of France. *Shakspeare.*

There are some shrewd contents in yon same paper,
That *steal* the colour from Bassanio's cheek;
Some dear friend dead. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

A schoolboy finding a bird's nest, shews it his companion, and he *steals* it. *Shakspeare.*

How should we *steal* silver or gold? *Gen.* xliv. 8.

2. To withdraw or convey without notice.

The law of England never was properly applied to the Irish, by a purposed plot of government, but as they could insinuate and *steal* themselves under the same by their humble carriage and submission. *Spenser.*

Let us shift away, there's warrant in that theft
Which *steals* itself when there's no mercy left. *Shakspeare.*

3. To gain or effect by private and gradual means.

Young Lorenzo
Stole her soul with many vows of faith,
And ne'er a true one. *Shakspeare.*

Were it not that my fellow-schoolmaster
Doth watch Bianca's steps so narrowly,
'Twere good to *steal* our marriage. *Shakspeare.*

They hate being alone, for fear some affrighting apprehensions should *steal* or force their way in. *Calamy.*

Variety of objects has a tendency to *steal* away the mind from its steady pursuit of any subject. *Watts.*

To STEAL. *v. n.*

1. To withdraw privily; to pass silently.

Fixt of mind to avoid further entreaty, and to fly all company, one night she *stole* away. *Sidney.*

My lord of Amiens and myself
Did *steal* behind him as he lay along
Under an oak. *Shakspeare.*

I cannot think it,
That he would *steal* away so guilty like,
Seeing you coming. *Shakspeare.*

The most peaceable way, if you take a thief, is to let him shew what he is, and *steal* out of your company. *Shakspeare.*

At time that lover's flights doth still conceal,
Through Athens' gate have we devis'd to *steal*. *Shakspeare.*

In my conduct shall your ladies come,
From whom you now must *steal* and take no leave. *Shakspeare.*

Others weary of the long journey, lingering behind, were *stolen* away; and they which were left, moiled with dirt and mire. *Knolles.*

A bride
Should vanish from her clothes into her bed,
As souls from bodies *steal* and are not spy'd. *Donne.*

The vapour of charcoal hath killed many; and it is the more dangerous, because it cometh without any ill smell, and *stealeth* on by little and little. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A soft and solemn breathing sound,
Rose like a steam of rich distill'd perfumes,
And *stole* upon the air, that even silence
Was took ere she was ware. *Milton, Comus.*

As wise artists mix their colours so,
That by degrees they from each other go;
Black *steals* unheeded from the neighbouring white,
So on us *stole* our blessed change. *Dryden.*

At a time when he had no steward, he *stole* away. *Swift.*

Now his fierce eyes with sparkling fury glow,
Now sighs *steal* out, and tears begin to flow. *Pope.*

2. To practise theft; to play the thief; to take any thing thievishly; to have the habit of thieving.

Stealing is the taking from another what is his, without his knowledge or allowance. *Locke.*

The good humour is to *steal* at a minute's rest.——Convey, the wise it call; *steal!* a fico for the phrase! *Shakspeare.*

STEA'LER. *n. s.* [from *steal.*] Ono who steals; a thief.

The transgression is in the *stealer*. *Shakspeare.*

STEA'LINGLY.† *adv.* [from *stealing.*] Slyly; by invisible motion; by secret practice.

They were diverse motions, they did so *stealingly* slip one into another, as the latter part was ever in hand before the eye could discern the former was ended. *Sidney.*

She draws towards the countenance of her sister Stanhop more and more, but *stealingly*. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 462.

STEALTH. *n. s.* [from *steal.*]

1. The act of stealing; theft.

The owner proveth the *stealth* to have been committed upon him by such an outlaw, and to have been found in the possession of the prisoner. *Spenser on Ireland.*

In the secret dark that none reproves,
Their pretty *stealths* shall work, and snares shall spread. *Spenser.*

The *stealth* of mutual entertainment
With character too gross is written on Juliet. *Shakspeare.*

The gods persuaded Mercury,
Their good observer, to this *stealth*. *Chapman, Iliad.*

2. The thing stolen.

On his back a heavy load he bare
Of nightly *stealths*, and pillage several. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Store of cabbins are but sluttish dens, that breed sickness in peace, serving to cover *stealths*, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with splinters. *Ralegh.*

3. Secret act; clandestine practice. *By stealth* means secretly; clandestinely; with desire of concealment: but, like *steal*, is often used in a good sense.

The wisdom of the same spirit borrowed from melody that pleasure, which, mingled with heavenly mysteries, causeth the smoothness and softness of that which toucheth the ear, to convey as it were by *stealth* the treasure of good things into man's mind. *Hooker.*

I feel this youth's perfections,
With an invisible and subtile *stealth*,
To creep in at mine eyes. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

The monarch blinded with desire of wealth,
With steel invades his brother's life by *stealth*
Before the sacred altar. *Dryden.*
Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,
Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame. *Pope.*

STEA'LTHY. *adj.* [from *stealth.*] Done clandestinely; performed by stealth.

Now wither'd murder with his *stealthy* pace,
Moves like a ghost. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

STEAM. *n. s.* [ꞅteme, Sax.] The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot.

Sweet odours are, in such a company as there is *steam* and heat, things of great refreshment. *Bacon.*

His offering soon propitious fire from heaven
Consum'd with nimble glance and grateful *steam.* *Milton, P. L.*

While the temple smoak'd with hallow'd *steam*,
They wash the virgin. *Dryden.*

Such the figure of a feast
Which, were it not for plenty and for *steam*,
Might be resembled to a sick man's dream. *King.*

Some it bears in *steams* up into the air, in such a quantity as to be manifest to the smell, especially the sulphur. *Woodward.*

To STEAM. *v. n.* [ꞅteman, Sax.]

1. To smoke or vapour with moist heat.

Let the crude humours dance
In heated brass, *steaming* with fire intense. *Philips.*

2. To send up vapours.

Ye mists that rise from *steaming* lake. *Milton, P. L.*
See, see, my brother's ghost hangs hovering there,
O'er his warm blood, that *steams* into the air. *Dryden.*
O wretched we! Why were we hurry'd down
This lubrick and adulterate age;
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,
T' increase the *steaming* ordures of the stage? *Dryden.*

3. To pass in vapours.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy east
Got harnessed his fiery-footed team,
Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming crest
When the last deadly smoke aloft did *steam.* *Spenser.*

The dissolved amber plainly swam like a thin film upon the liquor, whence it *steamed* away into the air. *Boyle.*

These minerals not only issue out at these larger exits, but *steam* forth through the pores of the earth, occasioning sulphureous and other offensive stenches. *Woodward.*

To STEAM.* *v. a.* To exhale; to evaporate.

How ill did him beseeme
In slouthful sleepe his molten heart to *steme.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

STEAN.† *n. s.* Applied by Spenser to the urn of Aquarius. [ꞅtæna, Saxon, a pot.] A vessel of stone. See STEEN. Dr. Johnson merely notices *stean* as used for *stone* by Spenser; and Mr. Mason gravely adds, that it is uncertain whether Spenser means it as an adjective or substantive! *Stean* is a jar, and still so called in the west of England.

Upon a huge great earth-pot *stean* he stood,
From whose wide mouth there flowed forth the Romane flood. *Spenser, F. Q.* vii. 42.

STEATO'MA. *n. s.* [στεάτωμα.] A species of wen.

If the matter in a wen resembles milk-curds, the tumour is called atheroma; if like honey, meliceris; and if composed of fat, *steatoma.* *Sharp, Surgery.*

STEE, or *Stey.** *n. s.* A ladder. See STAIR. Common in the north of England.

STEED. *n. s.* [ꞅteꝺe, Saxon.] A horse for state or war.

My noble steed I give him,
With all his trim belonging. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Impresses quaint, caparisons and *steeds.* *Milton, P. L.*
Stout are our men, and warlike are our *steeds.* *Waller.*
She thought herself the trembling dame who fled,
And him the grisly ghost that spurr'd the infernal *steed.* *Dryden.*
Who, like our active African, instructs
The fiery *steed*, and trains him to his hand? *Addison, Cato.*
See! the bold youth strain up the threatening steep;
Hang o'er their coursers heads with eager speed,
And earth rolls back beneath the flying *steed.* *Pope.*
Some nymphs affect a more heroick breed,
And vault from hunters to the manag'd *steed.* *Young.*

STEEL.† *n. s.* [ꞅtal, ꞅtyle, Sax. *staal*, Dutch, *stal*, Icel. à *stel*, Su. Goth. rigidus: sic Icel. *staela*, indurare. Serenius.]

1. A kind of iron, refined and purified by the fire with other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain closer and finer than common iron. Steel, of all other metals, is that susceptible of the greatest degree of hardness, when well tempered; whence its great use in the making of tools and instruments of all kinds. *Chambers.*

Steel is made from the purest and softest iron, by keeping it red-hot, stratified with coal-dust and wood-ashes, or other substances that abound in the phlogiston, for several hours in a close furnace. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

At her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with *steel*-headed darts wherewith she quell'd
The savage beasts in her victorious play. *Spenser.*
With mighty bars of long-enduring brass
The *steel*-bound doors and iron gates he ties. *Fairfax.*

They are not charm'd against your points, of *steel* nor iron framed. *Chapman.*

A looking-glass, with the *steel* behind, looketh whiter than glass simple. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Diamonds, though hard bodies, will not ready strike fire with *steel*, much less with one another; nor a flint easily with a *steel*, if they both be wet; the sparks being then quenched in their eruption. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Both were of shining *steel*, and wrought so pure
As might the strokes of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*

2. It is often used metonymically for weapons or armour.

Brave Macbeth with his brandish'd *steel*
Which smok'd with bloody execution,
Carv'd out his passage till he had fac'd the slave. *Shakspeare.*
Polish'd *steel* from far severely shines. *Dryden.*
He sudden as the word,
In proud Plexippus' bosom plung'd the sword;
Toxeus amaz'd, and with amazement slow,
Stood doubting; and while doubting thus he stood,
Receiv'd the *steel* bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*

3. Chalybeate medicines.

After relaxing, *steel* strengthens the solids, and is likewise an antiacid. *Arbuthnot.*

4. It is used proverbially for hardness: as heads of *steel.*

STEEL. *adj.* Made of steel.

A lance then took he, with a keene *steele* head,
To be his keepe off, both 'gainst men and dogges. *Chapman.*

To STEEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To point or edge with steel.

Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy blessings *steel* my lance's point. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

2. To make hard or firm. It is used, if it be applied to the mind, very often in a bad sense.

Lies well *steel'd* with weighty arguments. *Shakspeare.*
So service shall with *steeled* fingers toil,
And labour shall refresh itself with hope. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
From his metal was his party *steel'd*;
Which once in him rebated, all the rest
Turn'd on themselves, like dull and heavy lead. *Shakspeare.*
O God of battles! *steel* my soldiers hearts,
Possess them not with fear. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,
And *steel* your heart to such a world of charms? *Addison.*
Man, foolish man!
Scarce know'st thou how thyself began;
Yet *steel'd* with study'd boldness, thou dar'st try
To send thy doubted reason's dazzled eye
Through the mysterious gulph of vast immensity. *Prior.*
Let the *steel'd* Turk be deaf to matron's cries,
See virgins ravish'd with relentless eyes. *Tickell.*
So perish all whose breasts the furies *steel'd*,
And curs'd with hearts unknowing how to yield. *Pope.*

STEE'LY.† *adj.* [from *steel.*]

1. Made of steel.

Thy brother's blood the thirsty earth hath drunk,
Broach'd with the *steely* point of Clifford's lance. *Shakspeare.*
Here smokes his forge, he bares his sinewy arm,
And early strokes the sounding anvil warm;
Around his shop the *steely* sparkles flew,
As for the steed he shap'd the bending shoe. *Gay.*

2. Hard; firm; unmoved; unfeeling.

That she would unarm her noble heart of that *steely* resistance against the sweet blows of love. *Sidney.*

That *steely* heart yet relents not! *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

STEE'LYARD.† *n. s.* [*steel* and *yard.*] A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum.

Hither your *steelyards*, butchers, bring to weigh
The pound of flesh Antonio's bond must pay!
Warton, Prol. on the Winch. Playhouse.

The muscle at the shoulder, by which the arm is raised, is fixed nearly in the same manner as the load is fixed upon a *steelyard*, within a few decimals, we will say, of an inch, from the centre upon which the *steelyard* turns. *Paley, Nat. Theol.* ch. 9.

STEEN, or STEAN.† *n. s.* A vessel of clay or stone. See STEAN.

STEE'NKIRK.* *n. s.* Formerly a cant term for a neckcloth.

As for ruffles and *steenkirks*, they were never added in the very splendor and luxury of the empire! *King, Miscell.* p. 221.

STEEP.† *adj.* [ſteap, Saxon: *steypa*, Su. Goth. to fall or run down with violence: *stupa*, Swed. to fall. Serenius.] Rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous.

The mountains shall be thrown down, and the *steep* places shall fall. *Ezek.* xxxviii. 20.

He now had conquer'd Anxur's *steep* ascent. *Addison.*

STEEP. *n. s.* Precipice; ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity.

As that Theban monster that propos'd
Her riddle, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd;
That once found out and solv'd, for grief and spight
Cast herself headlong from the Ismenian *steep*. *Milton, P. R.*
As high turrets for their airy *steep*
Require foundations, in proportion deep;
And lofty cedars as far upward shoot,
As to the nether heavens they drive the root;
So low did her secure foundation lie,
She was not humble, but humility. *Dryden.*
Instructs the beast to know his native force,
To take the bit between his teeth, and fly
To the next headlong *steep* of anarchy. *Dryden.*

We had on each side naked rocks and mountains, broken into a thousand irregular *steeps* and precipices. *Addison.*

Leaning o'er the rails, he musing stood,
And view'd below the black canal of mud,
Where common shores a lulling murmur keep,
Whose torrents rush from Holborn's fatal *steep*. *Gay.*

To STEEP. *v. a.* [*stippen*, Dutch.] To soak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip.

When his brother saw the red blood trail
Adown so fast, and all his armour *steep*,
For very fellness loud he gan to weep. *Spenser.*
He, like an adder, lurking in the weeds,
His wandering thought in deep desire does *steep*;
And his frail eye with spoil of beauty feeds. *Spenser.*
A napkin *steeped* in the harmless blood
Of sweet young Rutland. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
The conquering wine hath *steep'd* our sense
In soft and delicate Lethe. *Shakspeare.*
Many dream not to find, neither deserve,
And yet are *steep'd* in favours. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*
Four days will quickly *steep* themselves in night:
Four nights will quickly dream away the time. *Shakspeare.*

Most of the *steepings* are cheap things, and the goodness of the crop is a great matter of gain. *Bacon.*

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood:
In large forgetful draughts to *steep* the cares
Of their past labours and their irksome years. *Dryden.*

Wheat *steeped* in brine twelve hours prevents the smuttiness. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

STEE'PINESS.* *n. s.* [from *steepy.*] State or quality of being steep.

The cragginess and *steepiness* of places up and down is a great advantage to the dwellers, and makes them inaccessible. *Howell, Instr. For Trav.* p. 132.

STEEPLE. *n. s.* [ſtepel, ſtÿpel, Saxon.] A turret of a church generally furnished with bells; a spire.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
You cataracts and hurricanoes, spout
Till you have drench'd our *steeples*, drown'd the cocks. *Shakspeare.*

What was found in many places, and preached for wheat fallen on the ground from the clouds, was but the seed of ivy-berries, and though found in *steeples* or high places, might be conveyed thither or muted by birds. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A raven I saw *steeple*-high, just over your house. *L'Estrange.*

They, far from *steeples* and their sacred sound,
In fields their sullen conventicles found. *Dryden.*

STEE'PLED.* *adj.* [from *steeple.*] Towered; adorned as with towers.

A *steepled* turbant on her head she wore. *Fairfax.*

STEE'PLEHOUSE.* *n. s.* [*steeple* and *house.*] A term given by separatists, with profane but impotent mockery, to the churches of the established religion of the land.

Anabaptist: the word in the original is ecclesia, not templum, which never signifieth your *steeplehouse!* *Featley, Dippers Dipt.* (1645,) p. 14.

About caps and hoods, vestures and gestures, *steeplehouses* and churches, what fierce conflicts! *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 154.

There are the weathercocks not on, but against, *steeplehouses*, as churches are styled in our New Childrens' dictionary! *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* (1654,) p. 161.

He maketh amends at a *steeplehouse*, as those sacred oratories are in derision called. *Whitlock, ut sup.* p. 186.

Their scorn cast upon the material edifices or churches wherein divine service is celebrated, calling them *steeplehouses* in derision. *Hallywell, Acc. of Famuism revived by the Quakers,* p. 35.

STEE'PLY. *adv.* [from *steep.*] With precipitous declivity.

STEE'PNESS. *n. s.* [from *steep.*] Precipitous declivity.

The craggedness or *steepness* of that mountain maketh many parts of it inaccessible. *Brerewood on Language.*

Lord Lovel swam over Trent on horseback, but could not recover the farther side, by reason of the *steepness* of the bank, and so was drowned. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Vineyards, meadows, and cornfields lie on the borders and run up all the sides of the Alps, where the barrenness of the rocks, or the *steepness* of the ascent will suffer them. *Addison.*

STEE'PY. *adj.* [from *steep.*] Having a precipitous declivity. A poetical word for *steep*.

Who hath dispos'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where springs down from the *steepy* craggs do beat? *Wotton.*
A prophet some, and some a poet cry,
From *steepy* Othrys' top to Pylus drove
His herd; and for his pains enjoy'd his love. *Dryden.*
No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The *steepy* cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme. *Dryden.*

STEER.† *n. s.* [*stiurs*, Goth. ꞅꞇẏꞃe, ꞅꞇeoꞃ, Sax. *stier*, Germ. Wachter and Serenius give the more ancient words, *tiur*, Su. Goth. *tyr*, Icel. *tarus*, Welsh, from the Celt. *taro*, *taru*, to but, to strike; whence probably the Lat. *taurus*.] A young bullock.

They think themselves half exempted from law and obedience; and having once tasted freedom, do, like a *steer* that hath been long out of his yoke, grudge and repine ever after to come under rule again. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Lucaon, Neptune's priest,
With solemn pomp then sacrific'd a *steer*. *Dryden.*
Nor has the *steer*,
At whose strong chest the deadly tiger hangs,
E'er plow'd for him. *Thomson.*

To STEER.† *v. a.* [*stiuran*, Goth. *styra*, *stiorna*, Icel. ꞅꞇeoꞃan, ꞅꞇẏꞃan, Sax. *stieren*, Dutch.] To direct; to guide in a passage: originally used of a ship, but applied to other things.

Thus claimeth he the bote to *steer*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 2.
A comely palmer, clad in black attire,
Of ripest years, and hairs all hoary gray,
That with a staff his feeble steps did *steer*,
Lest his long way his aged limbs should tire. *Spenser.*

If a pilot cannot see the pole star, it can be no fault in him to *steer* his course by such stars as do best appear to him. *King Charles.*

To STEER. *v. n.*

1. To direct a course at sea.

As when a ship by skilful steersman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so *steers*, and shifts her sail. *Milton, P. L.*

In a creature, whose thoughts are more than the sands, and wider than the ocean, fancy and passion must needs run him into strange courses, if reason, which is his only star and compass, be not that he *steers* by. *Locke.*

2. To conduct himself.

STEER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The instrument at the stern of a vessel by which its course is regulated.

A naked ship without *stere*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 2.

STEE'RAGE. *n. s.* [from *steer*.]

1. The act or practice of steering.

Having got his vessel launched and set afloat, he committed the *steerage* of it to such as he thought capable of conducting it. *Spectator.*

2. Direction; regulation of a course.

He that hath the *steerage* of my course,
Direct my suit. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

3. That by which any course is guided.

His costly frame
Inscrib'd to Phœbus, here he hung on high,
The *steerage* of his wings, and cut the sky. *Dryden.*

4. Regulation, or management of any thing.

You raise the honour of the peerage,
Proud to attend you at the *steerage*. *Swift.*

5. The stern or hinder part of the ship.

STEE'RER.* *n. s.* [from *steer*.] A steersman; a pilot.

Now what the artificer is to works of art, who orders and disposes them to other ends than by nature they were made; that is the Maker of all things to all natural agents, directing all their operations to ends which they cannot apprehend; and thus appears the Maker to be the *Steerer* of this great ship, the Law of this universal commonwealth, the General of all the hosts of heaven and earth. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.

STEE'RLESS.* *adj.* [*steer* and *less*.] Having no steer or rudder.

He the childes mother fonde
Upon the sea, from every londe,
Within a ship was *sterless*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 2.
In a ship *sterelesse* (God wot)
They han her set, and bidden her lerne sayle. *Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale.*

STEE'RSMATE.† } *n. s.* [*steer* and *man*, or *mate*;
STEE'RSMAN. } ꞅꞇeoꞃeꞅ-mon, Saxon.] A pilot; one who steers a ship.

The *steersman* seeks a readier course to run,
The souldier stirs, the gunner hies to gun. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 415.
What pilot so expert but needs must wreck,
Embark'd with such a *steersmate* at the helm. *Milton, S. A.*

In a storm, though the vessel be pressed never so hard, a skilful *steersman* will yet bear up against it. *L'Estrange.*

Through it the joyful *steersman* clears his way,
And comes to anchor in his inmost bay. *Dryden.*

STEG.* *n. s.* [*stegge*, Icel.] A gander: common in the north of England.

STEGANO'GRAPHIST. *n. s.* [στεγανὸς and γράφω.] One who practises the art of secret writing. *Bailey.*

STEGANO'GRAPHY.† *n. s.* [στεγανὸς and γράφω.] The art of secret writing by characters or cyphers, intelligible only to the persons who correspond one with another. *Bailey.*

Such occult notes, *steganography*, polygraphy, or magnetical telling of their minds. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 503.

STEGNO'TICK. *adj.* [στεγνωτικὸς.] Binding; rendering costive. *Bailey.*

STE'LE. *n. s.* [ꞅꞇela, Sax. *stele*, Dutch.] A stalk; a handle.

STE'LLAR. *adj.* [from *stella*.] Astral; relating to the stars.

In part shed down
Their *stellar* virtue, on all kinds that grow
On earth; made hereby apter to receive
Perfection from the sun's more potent ray. *Milton, P. L.*

Salt dissolved, upon fixation, returns to its affected cubes, and regular figures of minerals, as the hexagonal of chrystal, and *stellar* figure of the stone asteria. *Glanville.*

STE'LLARY.* *adj.* [from *stellar*.] Astral; starry. *Cockeram.*

The milky way — is made up of infinite orbs of stars, such as that we view around us in a starry night; an infinite infinity of such groups of *stellary* orbs. *Stukeley, Palæogr. Sacr.* p. 43.

STE'LLATE. *adj.* [*stellatus*, Latin.] Pointed in the manner of a painted star.

One making a regulus of antimony, without iron, found his regulus adorned with a more conspicuous star than I have seen in several *stellate* regulus's of antimony and mars. *Boyle.*

STELLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *stella*.] Emission of light as from a star.

STE'LLED. *adj.* Starry.

And quench'd the *stelled* fires. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

STELLI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*stella* and *fero*.] Having stars. *Dict.*

To STE'LLIFY.* *v. a.* [*stella* and *facio*, Latin.] To make a star; to turn into a star. This is a frequent word in our old poetry.

Whether Jove will me *stellify*. *Chaucer, House of Fame*, ii. 78.
By him who strives to *stellify* her name. *Drayton, Leg. of Matilda.*

Chloris, in a general council of the gods, was proclaimed goddess of the flowers; and was to be *stellified* on earth. *B. Jonson, Chloridia.*

STE'LLION. *n. s.* [*stellio*, Lat.] A newt. *Ainsworth.*

STE'LLIONATE. *n. s.* [*stellionat*, Fr. *stellionatus*, Lat.] A kind of crime which is committed [in law] by a

deceitful selling of a thing otherwise than it really is: as, if a man should sell that for his own estate which is actually another man's.

It discerneth of crimes of *stellionate*, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually committed. *Bacon.*

STELO'GRAPHY.* *n. s.* [ςηλογραφία, from ςήλη, Gr. a pillar, and γράφω, to write; *stelegraphie*, Fr.] The art of writing upon a pillar.

This pillar (of Jacob) thus engraved gave probably the origin to the invention of *stelography*. *Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bible.*

STEM.† *n. s.* [*stemma*, Lat. ꞅtemn, Sax. *stamm*, Germ. which Wachter derives from *stan*, to stand.]

1. The stalk; the twig.

Two lovely berries molded on one *stem*,
So with two seeming bodies, but one heart. *Shakspeare.*

After they are first shot up thirty foot in length, they spread a very large top, having no bough nor twig in the trunk or *stem*. *Ralegh, Hist.*

Set them aslope a reasonable depth, and then they will put forth many roots, and so carry more shoots upon a *stem*. *Bacon.*

This, ere it was in the earth,
God made, and every herb, before it grew
On the green *stem*. *Milton, P. L.*

The *stem* thus threaten'd and the sap in thee,
Drops all the branches of that noble tree. *Waller.*

Farewell, you flowers, whose buds with early care
I watch'd, and to the chearful sun did rear:
Who now shall bind your *stems*? or, when you fall,
With fountain streams your fainting souls recall? *Dryden.*

The louring Spring with lavish rain
Beats down the slender *stem* and bearded grain. *Dryden.*

2. [*staemma*, Swed. *stamm*, Germ.] Family; race; generation. Pedigrees are drawn in the form of a branching tree.

I will assay her worth to celebrate,
And so attend ye toward her glittering state;
Where ye may all, that are of noble *stem*,
Approach. *Milton, Arcades.*

Whosoever will undertake the imperial diadem, must have of his own wherewith to support it; which is one of the reasons that it hath continued these two ages and more in that *stem*, now so much spoken of. *Howell, Voc. For.*

Do'st thou in hounds aspire to deathless fame?
Learn well their lineage and their ancient *stem*. *Tickell.*

3. Progeny; branch of a family.

This is a *stem*
Of that victorious stock, and let us fear
His native mightiness. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

4. [*stafn*, Icel. prora.] The prow or forepart of a ship.

Orante's barque, ev'n in the hero's view,
From *stem* to stern, by waves was overborn. *Dryden.*

To STEM.† *v. a.* [*staemma*, Su. Goth. which Serenius deduces from *damm*, repagulum.] To oppose a current; to pass cross or forward notwithstanding the stream.

They on the trading flood,
Through the wide Ethiopian to the cape
Ply, *stemming* nightly tow'rd the Pole. *Milton, P. L.*

Above the deep they raise their scaly crests,
And *stem* the flood with their erected breasts. *Denham.*

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern
And untaught Indian, on the stream did glide,
Ere sharp-keel'd boats to *stem* the flood did learn,
Or fin-like oars did spread from either side. *Dryden.*

At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barbarous age,
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage. *Pope.*

STENCH. *n. s.* [from ꞅtencan, Sax.]

1. A stink; a bad smell.

Death, death; oh amiable and lovely death!
Thou odoriferous *stench*, sound rottenness,
Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome *stench*,
Are from their hives, and houses, driv'n away. *Shakspeare.*

Physicians, by the *stench* of feathers, cure the rising of the mother. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The ministery will be found the salt of the earth, the thing that keeps societies of men from *stench* and corruption. *South.*

The hoary Nar,
Corrupted with the *stench* of sulphur flows,
And into Tiber's streams the infected current throws. *Addison.*

2. I find it used once for a good smell.

Black bulls and bearded goats on altars lie,
And clouds of savoury *stench* involve the sky. *Dryden.*

To STENCH.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make to stink. Not proper.

The foulness of the ponds only *stencheth* the water. *Mortimer.*

Dead bards *stench* every coast. *Young, Resign.* P. i.

2. [For *staunch*, corruptly.] To stop; to hinder to flow.

They had better skill to let blood than *stench* it. *King Charles.*

Restringents to *stench* and incrassatives to thicken the blood. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

STE'NCHY.* *adj.* [from *stench*.] Having a bad smell.

Far nobler prospects these
Than gardens black with smoke in dusty towns,
Where *stenchy* vapours often blot the sun. *Dyer.*

STENO'GRAPHY.† *n. s.* [ςενὸς and γράφω, Gr. *stenographie*, Fr.] The art of writing in short hand.

Some will preamble a tale impertinently, and cannot be delivered of a jest, till they have travelled an hour in trivials, as if they had taken the whole tale by *stenography*, and now were putting it out at large. *Feltham, Res.* i. 93.

O the accurst *stenography* of state!
The princely eagle shrunk into a bat. *Cleaveland.*

To STENT.* *v. a.* To restrain; to stint. To *stent* is the Scottish word for cease or stop. Spenser uses it merely for the sake of his rhyme. See the verb active STINT.

Therewith Sir Guyon left his first emprise,
And turning to that woman, fast her hent
By the hoare lockes that hong before her eyes,
And to the ground her threw: yet nould she *stent*
Her bitter rayling and foule revilement. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. iv. 12.

STENTO'RIAN.* *adj.* [from *Stentor*. See STENTOROPHONICK. The French have an old word like our *stentorian*, viz. *stentoré*; as, "voix *stentorée*, a huge voice, such a one as the Grecian Stentor had." Cotgrave.] Loud; uncommonly loud. *Cockeram.*

They echo forth in *stentorian* clamours. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 326.

STENTOROPHO'NICK.† *adj.* [from *Stentor*, the Homerical herald, whose voice was as loud as that of fifty men, and φωνή, a voice] Loudly speaking or sounding.

I heard a formidable noise,
Loud as the *stentrophonick* voice,
That roar'd far off! *Hudibras*, iii. 1.

Of this *stentorophonick* horn of Alexander there is a figure preserved in the Vatican. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

To STEP. *v. n.* [ꞅtæppan, Saxon; *stappen*, Dutch.]

1. To move by a single change of the place of the foot.

One of our nation hath proceeded so far, that he was able, by the help of wings, in a running pace, to *step* constantly ten yards at a time. *Wilkins, Math. Mag.*

2. To advance by a sudden progression.

Whosoever first after the troubling the water *stepped* in, was made whole. *John*, v. 4.

Ventidius lately
Bury'd his father, by whose death he's *stepp'd*
Into a great estate. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

3. To move mentally.

When a person is hearing a sermon, he may give his thoughts leave to *step* back so far as to recollect the several heads. *Watts.*

They are *stepping* almost three thousand years back into the remotest antiquity, the only true mirrour of that ancient world. *Pope, Pref. to the Iliad.*

4. To go; to walk.

I am in blood
Stept in so far, that should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

5. To come as it were by chance.

The old poets *step* in to the assistance of the medalist. *Addison.*

6. To take a short walk.

See where he comes: so please you, *step* aside;
I'll know his grievance. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*
My brothers, when they saw me wearied out,
Stepp'd, as they said, to the next thicket-side
To bring me berries. *Milton, Comus.*

When your master wants a servant who happens to be abroad, answer, that he had but that minute *stept* out. *Swift.*

7. To walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely.

Pyrrhus, the most ancient of all the bashaws, *stept* forth, and, appealing unto his mercies, earnestly requested him to spare his life. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

When you *stepp'd* forth, how did the monster rage,
In scorn of your soft looks and tender age! *Cowley.*
Home the swain retreats,
His flock before him *stepping* to the fold. *Thomson, Summer.*

Step. *n. s.* [ſtæp, Saxon; *stap*, Dutch.]

1. Progression by one removal of the foot.

Thou sound and firm-set earth,
Hear not my *steps*, which way they walk. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Ling'ring perdition, worse than any death
Can be at once, shall *step* by *step* attend
You and your ways. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
Who was the first to explore the untrodden path,
When life was hazarded in every *step*? *Addison, Cato.*

2. One remove in climbing; hold for the foot; a stair.

While Solyman lay at Buda, seven bloody heads of bishops, slain in battle, were set in order upon a wooden *step*. *Knolles.*

The breadth of every single *step* or stair should be never less than one foot, nor more than eighteen inches. *Wotton.*

Those heights where William's virtue might have staid,
And on the subject world look'd safely down,
By Marlbro' pass'd, the props and *steps* were made
Sublimer yet to raise his queen's renown. *Prior.*

It was a saying among the ancients, truth lies in a well; and, to carry on this metaphor, we may justly say, that logick does supply us with *steps*, whereby we may go down to reach the water. *Watts.*

3. Quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot.

The gradus, a Roman measure, may be translated a *step*, or the half of a passus or pace. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. A small length; a small space.

There is but a *step* between me and death. *1 Sam.* xx. 3.

5. Walk; passage; (in the plural.)

O may thy pow'r, propitious still to me,
Conduct my *steps* to find the fatal tree
In this deep forest. *Dryden, Æn.*

6. Gradation; degree.

The same sin for substance hath sundry *steps* and degrees, in respect whereof one man becometh a more heinous offender than another. *Perkins.*

7. Progression; act of advancing.

To derive two or three general principles of motion from phænomena, and afterwards to tell us how the properties and actions of all corporeal things follow from those manifest principles, would be a very great *step* in philosophy, though the causes of those principles were not yet discovered. *Newton.*

One injury is best defended by a second, and this by a third: by these *steps* the old masters of the palace in France became masters of the kingdom; and by these *steps* a general, during pleasure, might have grown into a general for life, and a general for life into a king. *Swift.*

The querist must not proceed too swiftly towards the determination of his point, that he may with more ease draw the learner to those principles *step* by *step*, from whence the final conclusion will arise. *Watts.*

8. Footstep; print of the foot.

From hence Astrea took her flight, and here
The prints of her departing *steps* appear. *Dryden, Virg.*

9. Gait; manner of walking.

Sudden from the golden throne
With a submissive *step* I hasted down;
The glowing garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

10. Action; instance of conduct.

The reputation of a man depends upon the first *steps* he makes in the world. *Pope.*

Step, in composition, signifies one who is related only by marriage. † [Steop, Saxon, from ſtepan, to *deprive* or *make an orphan*; for the Saxons not only said a *step-mother*, but a *step-daughter*, or *step-son*; to which it indeed, according to this etymology, more properly belongs: but as it is now seldom applied but to the mother, it seems to mean, in the mind of those who use it, a woman who has *stepped* into the vacant place of the true mother. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Horne Tooke has lavishly insulted this remark of Dr. Johnson; but, as Dr. Jamieson has observed, has not himself hit upon the proper origin of *step*. "One easy corruption, Mr. Tooke says, of the word *sted* (place, or stead,) in composition, has much puzzled all our etymologists. Thus, viewing *step* as, in this connexion, a corruption of *sted*, he refers to the 'Dan. collateral language,' in which, he says, 'the compounds remain uncorrupted; *stedfader*, *stedmoder*, &c. i. e. in the place of, instead of a father, &c.' Div. of Purl. i. 441. But had this acute writer turned his eye to the Sw. or Germ. he would have found something, that would have lent more plausibility to his idea, as to the original meaning of the term; while he must have seen that there was no necessity for supposing so great a change of its form." Dr. Jamieson, Scott. Dict. in V. Gud Sonne. Accordingly Dr. Jamieson cites the Su. Goth. *styffader*, *styffmoder*, *styfson*, and Germ. *stiefvater*, *stiefmoder*, *stiefson*; corresponding to the Sax. ſteop-fæder, ſteop-moder, &c. and adds, that "*sted* being common in A.-Sax. as signifying *place*, it is incongruous to all the rules of analogy to suppose, that, in a solitary instance, without any apparent reason, it should be transformed in the same language into *steop*." He then gives Wachter's derivation of *steop* and *stief* from the A. Sax. *stow*, place, with his explanation of *stief-fader* as *vice-father*, which would have answered Mr. Tooke's object better than the Danish words; but observes that Ihre prefers the etymon of Junius, which Dr. Johnson has also given, viz. ſtepan or ſteopan, orbare; citing St. John, xiv. 18. Ne læte ic eop ſteopcild, "I will not leave you *orphans*." See more examples of a *stepchild* called an *orphan* in Lye. *Step-father*, *step-son*, and *step-daughter*, are terms almost obsolete in our language.]

How should their minds chuse but misdoubt, lest this discipline, which always you match with divine doctrine as her

natural and true sister, be found unto all kinds of knowledge a *step-mother*. *Hooker.*

His wanton *step-dame* loved him the more;
But when she saw her offered sweets refuse,
Her love she turn'd to hate. *Spenser.*

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most *step-mothers*,
Ill-ey'd unto you. *Shakspeare.*

A father cruel, and a *step-dame* false. *Shakspeare.*

Cato the elder, being aged, buried his wife, and married a young woman: his son came to him, and said, Sir, what have I offended, that you have brought a *step-mother* into your house? The old man answered, Nay, quite the contrary, son; thou pleasest me so well, as I would be glad to have more such. *Bacon.*

This queene endured some troubles in the reign of her *step-sonne* King Henry the fifth. *Weever.*

The name of *step-dame*, your practis'd art,
By which you have estrang'd my father's heart,
All you have done against me, or design,
Shows your aversion, but begets not mine. *Dryden.*

A *step-dame* too I have, a cursed she,
Who rules my hen-peck'd sire, and orders me. *Dryden.*

Any body would have guessed miss to have been bred up under the influence of a cruel *step-dame*, and John to be the fondling of a tender mother. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

STE'PPING.* *n. s.* [from *step.*] The act of going forward by steps.

Though short he fall of old Corvino's age,
His *steppings* with the other footsteps fit.
More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 82.

STE'PPINGSTONE. *n. s.* [*step* and *stone.*] Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt.

Like *steppingstones* to save a stride,
In streets where kennels are too wide. *Swift.*

STER.* Used in composition, as *webster*, *maltster*, *spinster*, &c. Somner derives this from the Sax. ꞅceoꞃe, direction, the power of a master. See Lye in V. Sceoꞃe.

STERCORA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*stercorosus*, Lat.] Belonging to dung; partaking of the nature of dung.

Green juicy vegetables, in a heap together, acquire a heat equal to that of a human body; then a putrid *stercoraceous* taste and odour, in taste resembling putrid flesh, and in smell human fæces. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

STERCORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *stercora*, Lat.] The act of dunging; the act of manuring with dung.

The first help is *stercoration:* the sheeps' dung is one of the best, and the next dung of kine, and that of horses. *Bacon.*

Stercoration is seasonable. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

The exteriour pulp of the fruit serves not only for the security of the seed, whilst it hangs upon the plant, but, after it is fallen upon the earth, for the *stercoration* of the soil, and promotion of the growth, though not the first germination of the seminal plant. *Ray on the Creation.*

STEREOGRA'PHICK.* *adj.* [from *stereography.*] Delineated on a plane; done according to the rules of stereography.

The angles made by the circles of the sphere are equal to the angles made by their representatives in the *stereographic* projection. *Reid, Inquiry.*

STEREO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [στερεὸς and γράφω; *stereographie*, Fr.] The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane. *Harris.*

STEREO'METRY. *n. s.* [στερεὸς and μετρέω; *stereometrie*, Fr.] The art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies. *Harris.*

STEREO'TOMY.* *n. s.* [στερεὸς and τέμνω; *stereotomie*, French.] The art of cutting solids; as walls, arches, &c.

STE'REOTYPE.* [from στερεὸς, solid, and τύπος, type; *stereotype*, Fr.] A multiform solid type; a type-metal plate to print from at the letter-press; the art of making type-metal plates, or other solid multiform types. Entick. The word is modern.

STE'REOTYPE.* } *adj.* Pertaining to stereotype.
STEREOTY'PICK. } *Entick.*

To STE'REOTYPE.* *v. a.* [*stereotyper*, Fr.] To make type-metal plates to print from at the letter-press, or any other multiform solid types. *Entick.*

STE'REOTYPER.* *n. s.* One who stereotypes. *Entick.*

STEREOTYPO'GRAPHER.* *n. s.* A stereotype printer. *Entick.*

STEREOTYPO'GRAPHY.* *n. s.* The art of stereotype printing. *Entick.*

STE'RILE.† *adj.* [*sterile*, Fr. *sterilis*, Lat. from στεῖρος, Gr. which has the same meaning, and which is usually derived from στερέω, to deprive.] Barren; unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity.

Our elders say,
The barren, touched in this holy chase,
Shake off their *sterile* curse. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Thy sea marge *sterile*, and rocky hard. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

In very *sterile* years corn sown will grow to another kind. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To separate seeds, put them in water: such as are corrupted and *sterile* swim. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

She is grown *sterile* and barren, and her births of animals are now very inconsiderable. *More against Atheism.*

When the vegetative stratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the strata below yielding only mere *sterile* and mineral matter, such as was inept for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

STERI'LITY. *n. s.* [*sterilité*, Fr. *sterilitas*, from *sterilis*, Lat.] Barrenness; want of fecundity; unfruitfulness.

Spain is thin sown of people, by reason of the *sterility* of the soil, and because their natives are exhausted by so many employments in such vast territories. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

An eternal *sterility* must have possessed the world, where all things had been fastened everlastingly with the adamantine chains of specifick gravity, if the Almighty had not said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Bentley, Serm.*

He has more frequent occasion for repetition than any poet; yet one cannot ascribe this to any *sterility* of expression, but to the genius of his times, which delighted in these reiterated verses. *Pope, Ess. on Homer.*

To STE'RILIZE. *v. a.* [from *sterile.*] To make barren; to deprive of fecundity; or the power of production.

May we not as well suppose the *sterilizing* the earth was suspended for some time, till the deluge became the executioner of it? *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Go! *sterilize* the fertile with thy rage. *Savage.*

STE'RLING. *adj.* [of this word many derivations have been offered; the most probable of which is that offered by Camden, who derives it from the *Easterlings*, who were employed as coiners.]

1. An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated.

The King's treasure that he left at his death, amounted unto eighteen hundred thousand pounds *sterling*. *Bacon.*

Several of them would rather chuse to count out a sum in sesterces than in pounds *sterling*. *Addison.*

2. Genuine; having past the test.

There is not one single witty phrase in this collection, which hath not received the stamp and approbation of one hundred years: he may therefore be secure to find them all genuine, *sterling*, and authentick. *Swift, Polite Conversation.*

STE'RLING.† *n. s.* [*sterlingum*, low Lat. from the adjective.]

1. English coin; money.

This visionary various projects tries,
And knows that to be rich is to be wise:
By useful observation he can tell
The sacred charms that in true *sterling* dwell;
How gold makes a patrician of a slave,
A dwarf an Atlas, a Thersites brave. *Garth.*

Great name, which in our rolls recorded stands,
Leads honours, and protects the learned bands,
Accept this offering to thy bounty due,
And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view. *C. Arbuthnot.*

2. Standard rate.

Sterling was the known and approved standard in England in all probability from the beginning of king Henry the Second's reign. *Leake.*

STERN.† *adj.* [ſtýrn, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — *Stern* is the same word, and has the same meaning, whether we say a *stern* countenance, i. e. a moved countenance, moved by some passion; or the *stern* of a ship, i. e. the *moved* part of a ship, or that part by which the ship is *moved*. It is the past participle of the verb ſtýran, ſtiran, which we now in English write differently, according to its different application, to *stir*, or to *steer*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 73. — Mr. Tooke's statement may be thought ingenious; but it is unsound. The primary meaning of *stern* is *severe of countenance;* and is to be referred to the verb *stare*, to look steadfastly. Serenius accordingly mentions the M. Goth. *staurran*, and Sueth. *stirra*, torvè adspicere. But let us pass to the Sax. verb ſtarian, which we shall find so used as to shew its connection with *stern*. Ðær he to ſtarunde egeſlic ſor eorlum: Ubi ille *fixis oculis intuitus est terribilis* coram satellitibus. Cæd. 90. 13. See Lye, in V. Sτarian. See also the Germ. STARREN: under which Wachter first notices the meaning of "fixis oculis intueri," to stare; and then "truculentis oculis intueri," to look sternly: adding, (what is exactly the case in the English language,) "sensus ab aspectu defixo ad atrocem translatus, quia defixo similis est: inde *starr*, et *stier*, torvus:" i. e. from the fixed or stern look the meaning is transferred to a cruel person, because unrelenting, unmoved; whence the German *starr*, or *stier*, grim, stern.]

1. Severe of countenance; truculent of aspect.

Why look you still so *stern* and tragical? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

I would outstare the *sternest* eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the she-bear,
Yea, mock the lion when he roars for prey,
To win thee, lady. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

It shall not be amiss here to present the *stern* but lively countenance of this so famous a man. *Knolles, Hist.*

Gods and men
Fear'd her *stern* frown, and she was queen o' the woods. *Milton, Comus.*

The judge supreme soon cast a stedfast eye,
Stern, yet attemper'd with benignity. *Harte.*

2. Severe of manners; harsh; unrelenting; cruel.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible:
Thou *stern*, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakspeare.*

The common executioner,
Whose heart the accustom'd sight of death makes hard,
Falls not the ax upon the humbled neck,
But first begs pardon: will you *sterner* be,
Than he that deals and lives by bloody drops? *Shakspeare.*

Did this in Cæsar seem ambitious?
When that the poor have cried, Cæsar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Then shall the war, and *stern* debate and strife
Immortal, be the business of my life;
And in thy fane the dusty spoils among,
High on the burnish'd roof, my banner shall be hung. *Dryden.*

How *stern* as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We lash the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden, Pers.*

3. Hard; afflictive.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern* time,
Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the key,
All cruels else subscrib'd. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Mischiefe stood,
And with his *stern* steele, drew in streams the blood. *Chapman.*

STERN.† *n. s.* [ſteope, Saxon. Of the same original with *steer*. Dr. Johnson. — The past participle of ſtýran, or ſtiran, to move, to stir, to steer, according to Mr. H. Tooke. See what is said under the adjective *stern*. But it is rather from the Icel. *stiorna*, which means both a rudder and a star. The Sax. word is ſteaṗn, as well as ſteope. They are to be referred like *star*, to the verbs signifying to govern, to direct; *styra*, Su. Goth. ſteopan, Sax. See STAR.]

1. The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed.

Let a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a ship, view the separate and disjointed parts, as the prow and *stern*, the ribs, masts, ropes, and shrouds, he would form but a very lame idea of it. *Watts on the Mind.*

They turn their heads to sea, their *sterns* to land. *Dryden.*

2. Post of management; direction.

The king from Eltam I intend to send,
And sit at chiefest *stern* of public weal. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

3. The hinder part of any thing.

She all at once her beastly body raised,
With doubled forces high above the ground;
Tho wrapping up her wreathed *stern* around,
Lept fierce upon his shield. *Spenser.*

Like an idle whelp, he runs about after his own *stern*. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Cl.* p. 7.

STE'RNAGE. *n. s.* [from *stern*.] The steerage or stern. Not used.

Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight still. *Shakspeare.*

STE'RNED.* *adj.* [from *stern*.] Having a particular kind of stern: a naval expression; as, a square-*sterned*, or a pink-*sterned* vessel.

STE'RNLY.† *adv.* [from *stern*; Sax. ſtýrnlice.] In a stern manner; severely; truculently.

No mountaine lion tore,
Two lambs so *sternly*. *Chapman.*

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid interdiction. *Milton, P. L.*

Yet sure thou art not, nor thy face the same,
Nor thy limbs moulded in so soft a frame;
Thou look'st more *sternly*, do'st more strongly move,
And more of awe thou bear'st, and less of love. *Dryden.*

STE'RNNESS. *n. s.* [from *stern*.]

1. Severity of look.

Of stature huge, and eke of courage bold,
That sons of men amaz'd their *sternness* to behold. *Spenser.*

How would he look to see his work so noble
Wildly bound up! or how
Should I, in these my borrow'd flaunts, behold
The *sternness* of his presence! *Shakspeare.*

2. Severity or harshness of manners.

I have *sternness* in my soul enough
To hear of soldiers' work. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

STE'RNON. *n. s.* [ςέρνον.] The breast-bone.

A soldier was shot in the breast through the *sternon*. *Wiseman.*

STERNUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*sternutatio*, Lat.] The act of sneezing.

Sternutation is a convulsive shaking of the nerves

and muscles, occasioned by an irritation of those in the nostrils. *Quincy.*

Concerning *sternutation*, or sneezing, and the custom of saluting upon that motion, it is generally believed to derive its original from a disease wherein *sternutation* proved mortal, and such as sneezed died. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

STERNU'TATIVE. *adj.* [*sternutatif*, Fr. from *sternuto*, Lat.] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

STERNU'TATORY. *n. s.* [*sternutatoire*, Fr. from *sternuto*, Lat.] Medicine that provokes to sneeze.

Physicians, in persons near death, use *sternutatories*, or such medicines as provoke unto sneezing; when, if the faculty arise, and sternutation ensueth, they conceive hopes of life. *Brown.*

STERQUILI'NOUS.* *adj.* [*sterquilinium*, Lat. a dunghill.] Mean; dirty; paltry. Not in use.

Now—any *sterquilinous* rascal is licenced to throw dirt in the faces of sovereign princes in open printed language. *Howell, Lett.* (dat. 1644,) ii. 48.

To STERVE.* *v. n.* [ꞅꞇæꞃꝼan, Sax. *sterfen*, Germ.] To perish. Spenser often uses it, for the sake of his rhyme, instead of *starve*. It is also used by Chaucer. Obsolete in this general sense.

Seven moneths he so her kept in bitter smart,
Because his sinfull lust she would not serve,
Untill such time as noble Britomart
Released her, that else was like to *sterve*
Through cruel knife that her deare heart did kerve.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. i. 4.

STE'VEN. *n. s.* [ꞅꞇeꝼen, Sax.] A cry, or loud clamour.

Ne sooner was out, but swifter than thought,
Fast by the hide, the wolf Lowder caught;
And had not Roffy renne to the *steven*,
Lowder had been slain thilke same even. *Spenser.*

To STEW. *v. a.* [*estuver*, Fr. *stoven*, Dutch.] To seethe any thing in a slow moist heat, with little water.

Ere I was risen from the place that show'd
My duty kneeling, came a reeking post,
Stew'd in his haste, half breathless. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I bruised my skin with playing at sword and dagger with a master of fence, three venevs for a dish of *stew'd* prunes. *Shakspeare.*

To STEW. *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow moist heat.

STEW.† *n. s.* [*estuve*, Fr. *stufa*, Ital. *estufa*, Spanish; *stufwa*, Su. Goth.]

1. A bagnio; a hot-house.

As burning Ætna from his boiling *stew*
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrapt in coal-black clouds and filthy smoke. *Spenser.*

The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to use any armour, and give themselves to baths and *stews*. *Abbot.*

2. A brothel; a house of prostitution. This signification is by some imputed to this, that there were licensed brothels near the *stews* or fish-ponds in Southwark; but probably *stew*, like bagnio, took a bad signification from bad use. It may be doubted whether it has any singular. South uses it in a plural termination with a singular sense. Shakspeare makes it singular.

There be that hate harlots, and never were at the *stews*; that abhor falshood, and never brake promise. *Ascham.*

I have seen corruption boil and bubble,
Till it o'er-run the *stew*. *Shakspeare.*

With them there are no *stews*, no dissolute houses, no curtesans. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Her, though seven years she in the *stews* had laid,
A nunnery durst receive and think a maid,
And though in childbirth's labour she did lie,
Midwives would swear 'twere but a tympany. *Donne.*

What moderate fop would rake the park or *stews*,
Who among troops of faultless nymphs can chuse? *Roscommon.*

Making his own house a *stews*, a bordel, and a school of lewdness, to instil the rudiments of vice into the unwary flexible years of his poor children. *South.*

3. A prostitute. [from the preceding sense.]

It was so plotted betwixt the lady her husband, and Bristoll, that instead of that beauty he had a notorious *stew* sent him. *Sir A. Weldon, Court of K. James*, p. 146.

4. [*stowen*, Dutch, to store.] A store-pond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table.

Full many a fat partrich had he in mewe,
And many a breme, and many a luce in *stew*.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

5. Meat stewed: as, a *stew* of veal, beef, or the like.

6. Confusion: as when the air is full of dust, smoke, or steam; which is a northern expression, as Grose observes.

STE'WARD.† *n. s.* [ꞅꞇiꞃaꞃꝺ, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — From *stivardur*, Cimbr. of *stia*, work, and *vardur*, warden, overlooker. See Lye, and Serenius.]

1. One who manages the affairs of another.

There sat yclad in red,
Down to the ground, a comely personage,
That in his hand a white rod managed;
He *steward* was, high diet, ripe of age,
And in demeanour sober, and in council sage. *Spenser.*

Whilst I have gold, I'll be his *steward* still.
Shakspeare, Timon.

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, *steward*, substitute,
Or lowly factor for another's gain. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy stewardship; for thou mayest be no longer *steward*. *St. Luke*, xvi.

Improve all those talents the providence of God hath intrusted us with, because we are but *stewards*, and must give an account of them. *Nelson.*

When a *steward* defrauds his lord, he must connive at the rest of the servants while they are following the same practice. *Swift.*

What can be a greater honour than to be chosen one of the *stewards* and dispensers of God's bounty to mankind? What can give a generous spirit more complacency than to consider, that great numbers owe to him, under God, their subsistence, and the good conduct of their lives? *Swift.*

Just *steward* of the bounty he receiv'd,
And dying poorer than the poor reliev'd. *Harte.*

2. An officer of state.

The duke of Suffolk is the first, and claims
To be high *steward*. *Shakspeare.*

To STE'WARD * *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage as a steward.

Did he thus requite his mother's care in *stewarding* the state? *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 85.

STE'WARDSHIP. *n. s.* [from *steward*.] The office of a steward.

The earl of Worcester
Hath broke his staff, resign'd his *stewardship*. *Shakspeare.*

Shew us the hand of God
That hath dismiss'd us from our *stewardship*. *Shakspeare.*

If they are not employed to such purposes, we are false to our trust, and the *stewardship* committed to us, and shall be one day severely accountable to God for it. *Calamy, Serm.*

STE'WISH.* *adj.* [from *stew*.] Suiting the brothel or stews.

Rhymed in rules of *stewish* ribaldry. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* i. 9.

STE'WPAN. *n. s.* [from *stew* and *pan*.] A pan used for stewing.

STI'BIAL. *adj.* [from *stibium*, Lat.] Antimonial.

The former depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, and the latter upon an adust *stibial* or eruginous sulphur. *Harvey.*

STIBIA'RIAN. *n. s.* [from *stibium.*] A violent man; from the violent operation of antimony. Obsolete.

This *stibiarian* presseth audaciously upon the royal throne, and after some sacrification, tendereth a bitter pill of sacrilege and cruelty; but when the same was rejected because it was violent, then he presents his antimonian potion. *White.*

*STI'BIUM.** *n. s.* [Latin.] Antimony.

Ceruse nor *stibium* can prevail,
No art repair where age makes fail.
Collop, Poesie Reviv'd, (1656.)

STI'CADOS. *n. s.* [*sticadis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

*STICH.** *n. s.* [στίχος, Gr.]

In some ancient Greek New Testaments, at the close of the Epistles, there were some numeral letters added, signifying how many *stichs* were in the Epistle. What these *stichs* were, the learned Suicerus informs us. A *stich* in poetry was a verse, whatsoever kinds or parts it may consist of: a verse is a measured line, whether it be iambick, heroick, or any other length. In rural affairs, a *stich* is an order or rank of trees; and a *verse* a furrow, or as much as the plowman turns up in one line. In military matters it is an order of ten men. This term is used in numbering the books of Scripture. Verses are applied to prose as well as metre, and were distinguished by great letters or arithmetical notes. The Jewish and Christian writers have computed these *stichs* in Scripture books, and have added them at the end of each book. — Suicerus endeavours to show, by sundry instances, that a *stich* is not a line, but a sentence or part of it, either comma, or colon; and that it answers to a verse in our Bible. Mather, Vindic. of the Holy Bible, 1723, p. 67.

STICHO'METRY.* *n. s.* [στίχος and μέτρον, Gr. *stichometrie*, Fr.] A catalogue of books of Scripture, to which is added the number of the verses which each book contains. Chambers. And see Lardner's Credibility of the Gospel History, P. II. vol. xi. p. 248.

STICK.† *n. s.* [ƿticca, Saxon, from ƿtican; as *sticka*, Swed. a stake, from the verb *sticka*, to pierce, to stick. Serenius, and Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. A piece of wood small and long.

Onions as they hang will shoot forth, and so will the herb orpin, with which in the country they trim their houses, binding it to a lath or *stick* set against a wall. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Some strike from clashing flints their fiery seed,
Some gather *sticks* the kindled flames to feed. *Dryden.*

2. Many instruments long and slender are called *sticks*.

3 [*stick*, Swed.] A thrust; a stab.

To STICK. *v. a.* preterite *stuck*; participle pass. *stuck*. [ƿtican, ƿtician, Saxon.] To fasten on so as that it may adhere.

Two troops in fair array one moment show'd;
The next, a field with fallen bodies strow'd:
The points of spears are *stuck* within the shield,
The steeds without their riders scour the field,
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*

Would our ladies, instead of *sticking* on a patch against their country, sacrifice their necklaces against the common enemy, what decrees ought not to be made in their favour? *Addison.*

Oh for some pedant reign,
Some gentle James to bless the land again;
To stick the doctor's chair unto the throne,
Give law to words, or war with words alone. *Pope.*

To STICK. *v. n.*

1. To adhere; to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power.

I will cause the fish of thy rivers to *stick* unto thy scales. *Ezek.* xxix. 4.

The green caterpillar breedeth in the inward parts of roses not blown, where the dew *sticketh*. *Bacon.*

Though the sword be put into the sheath, we must not suffer it there to rust, or *stick* so fast as that we shall not be able to draw it readily, when need requires. *Ralegh.*

If on your fame our sex a blot has thrown,
'Twill ever *stick*, thro' malice of your own. *Young.*

2. To be inseparable; to be united with any thing. Generally in an ill sense.

Now does he feel
His secret murthers *sticking* on his hands. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

He is often stigmatized with it, as a note of infamy, to *stick* by him whilst the world lasteth. *Sanderson.*

In their quarrels they proceed to calling names, till they light upon one that is sure to *stick*. *Swift.*

3. To rest upon the memory painfully.

The going away of that which had staid so long, doth yet *stick* with me. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. To stop; to lose motion.

None of those who *stick* at this impediment, have any enemies so bitter and implacable, as they found theirs. *Kettlewell.*

I shudder at the name!
My blood runs backward, and my faltering tongue
Sticks at the sound. *Smith, Phæd. and Hippol.*

5. To resist emission.

Wherefore could I not pronounce amen?
I had most need of blessing, and amen
Stuck in my throat. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

6. To be constant to; to adhere with firmness: sometimes with *to*, and sometimes with *by*.

The knave will *stick by* thee, I can assure thee that: he will not out, he is true bred. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The first contains a *sticking* fast *to* Christ, when the Christian profession is persecuted; and the second a rising from sin, as he rose, to a new Christian life. *Hammond.*

Some *stick to* you, and some to t'other side. *Dryden.*

They could not but conclude, that to be their interest, and being so convinced, pursue it and *stick to* it. *Tillotson.*

We are your only friends, *stick by* us and we will *stick by* you. *Davenant.*

The advantage will be on our side, if we *stick to* its essentials. *Addison, Freeholder.*

7. To be troublesome by adhering, with *by* or *to.*

I am satisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it *stick by* me. *Pope, Lett.*

8. To remain; not to be lost.

Proverbial sentences are formed into a verse, whereby they *stick* upon the memory. *Watts.*

9. To dwell upon; not to forsake.

If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick* upon it with labour and thought, and not leave it till it has mastered the difficulty. *Locke.*

Every man, besides occasional affections, has beloved studies which the mind will more closely *stick* to. *Locke.*

10. To cause difficulties or scruple.

This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable of those who, from conscience, refuse to join with the Revolution. *Swift.*

11. To scruple; to hesitate.

It is a good point of cunning for a man to shape the answer he would have in his own words and propositions; for it makes the other party *stick* the less. *Bacon.*

The church of Rome, under pretext of exposition of Scripture, doth not *stick* to add and alter. *Bacon.*

Rather than impute our miscarriages to our own corruption, we do not *stick* to arraign providence itself. *L'Estrange.*

Every one without hesitation supposes eternity, and *sticks* not to ascribe infinity to duration. *Locke.*

That two bodies cannot be in the same place is a truth that no body any more *sticks* at, than at this maxim, that it is impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be. *Locke.*

To *stick* at nothing for the publick interest is represented as the refined part of the Venetian wisdom. *Addison on Italy.*

Some *stick* not to say, that the parson and attorney forged a will. *Arbuthnot.*

12. To be stopped; to be unable to proceed.

If we should fail.
—— We fail!
But screw your courage to the *sticking* place,
And we'll not fail. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

They never doubted the commons; but heard all *stuck* in the lords' house, and desired the names of those who hindered the agreement between the lords and commons. *Clarendon.*

He threw: the trembling weapon pass'd
Through nine bull-hides, each under other plac'd
On his broad shield, and *stuck* within the last. *Dryden.*

13. To be embarrassed; to be puzzled.

Where they *stick*, they are not to be farther puzzled by putting them upon finding it out themselves. *Locke.*

They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration, for want of perceiving the connection of two ideas, that, to one more exercised, is as visible as any thing. *Locke.*

Souls a little more capacious can take in the connection of a few propositions; but if the chain be prolix, here they *stick* and are confounded. *Watts on the Mind.*

14. *To* STICK *out.* To be prominent with deformity.

His flesh is consumed away that it cannot be seen, and his bones that were not seen *stick out.* *Job*, xxxiii. 21.

15. *To* STICK *out.* To refuse compliance.

To STICK. *v. a.* [ꞅꞇɩcɩan, Saxon; *sticken*, Teut.]

1. To stab; to pierce with a pointed instrument.

The Heruli, when their old kindred fell sick, *stuck* them with a dagger. *Grew.*

2. To fix upon a pointed body; as, he *stuck* the fruit upon his knife.

3. To fasten by transfixion.

Her death!
I'll stand betwixt: it first shall pierce my heart:
We will be *stuck* together on his dart. *Dryden, Tyr. Love.*

4. To set with something pointed.

A lofty pile they rear;
The fabrick's front with cypress twigs they strew,
And *stick* the sides with boughs of baleful yew. *Dryden.*

STI'CKINESS. *n. s.* [from *sticky.*] Adhesive quality; viscosity; glutinousness; tenacity.

To STI'CKLE. *v. n.* [from the practice of prize-fighters, who placed seconds with staves or sticks to interpose occasionally.]

1. To take part with one side or other.

Fortune, as she's wont, turn'd fickle,
And for the foe began to *stickle.* *Hudibras.*

2. To contest; to altercate; to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence.

Let them go to't, and *stickle*,
Whether a conclave, or a conventicle. *Cleaveland.*

Heralds *stickle*, who got who,
So many hundred years ago. *Hudibras.*

3. To trim; to play fast and loose; to act a part between opposites.

When he sees half of the Christians killed, and the rest in a fair way of being routed, he *stickles* betwixt the remainder of God's host and the race of fiends. *Dryden.*

To STI'CKLE.* *v. a.* To arbitrate.* See Cotgrave in V. ARBITRER. "To *stickle*, to compound, to award, to adjudge by award."

Here Weever, as a flood affecting godly peace,
His place of speech resigns; and to the Muse refers
The hearing of the cause, to *stickle* all these stirs.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 11.

STI'CKLEBAG. *n. s.* [Properly *stickleback*, from *stick*, to prick; *pungitius*, Lat.] The smallest of fresh-water fish.

A little fish called a *sticklebag*, without scales, hath his body fenced with several prickles. *Walton, Angler.*

STI'CKLER.† *n. s.* [from *stickle.*]

1. A sidesman to fencers; a second to a duellist; one who stands to judge a combat; an arbitrator.

Basilius came to part them, the *stickler's* authority being unable to persuade cholerick hearers; and part them he did. *Sidney.*

Basilius, the judge, appointed *sticklers* and trumpets, whom the others should obey. *Sidney.*

The dragon wing of night o'erspreads the earth,
And, *stickler* like, the armies separates.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

Our former chiefs, like *sticklers* of the war,
First fought t' inflame the parties, then to poise:
The quarrel lov'd, but did the cause abhor;
And did not strike to hurt, but make a noise. *Dryden.*

2. An obstinate contender about any thing.

Quercetanus, though the grand *stickler* for the *tria prima*, has this concession of the irresolubleness of diamonds. *Boyle.*

The inferior tribe of common women have, in most reigns, been the professed *sticklers* for such as have acted against the true interest of the nation. *Addison, Freeholder.*

The tory or high church clergy were the greatest *sticklers* against the exorbitant proceedings of king James II. *Swift.*

All place themselves in the list of the national church, though they are great *sticklers* for liberty of conscience. *Swift.*

3. A small officer who cut wood for the priory of Ederose within the king's parks of Clarendon. Rot. Parl. 1 Hen. 6. *Cowel.*

STI'CKY. *adj.* [from *stick.*] Viscous; adhesive; glutinous.

Herbs which last longest are those of strong smell, and with a *sticky* stalk. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

STI'DDY.* *n. s.* [*stedia*, Icel.] An anvil; also, a smith's shop. North. See STITHY.

STIFF. *adj.* [ꞅꞇɩꝼ, Saxon; *stiff*, Dan. *styf*, Swedish; *stifur*, Icel. *stijf*, Dutch.]

1. Rigid; inflexible; resisting flexure; not flaccid; not limber; not easily flexible; not pliant.

They, rising on *stiff* pinions, tower
The mid aërial sky. *Milton, P. L.*

The glittering robe
Hung floating loose, or *stiff* with mazy gold. *Thomson.*

2. Not soft; not giving way; not fluid; not easily yielding to the touch.

Still less and less my boiling spirits flow;
And I grow *stiff* as cooling metals do. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

Mingling with that oily liquor, they were wholly incorporate, and so grew more *stiff* and firm, making but one substance. *Burnet, Theory.*

3. Strong; not easily resisted.

On a *stiff* gale
The Theban swan extends his wings. *Denham.*

4. Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued.

How *stiff* is my vile sense,
That I stand up, and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! Better I were distract! *Shakspeare.*

5. Obstinate; pertinacious.

We neither allow unmeet nor purpose the *stiff* defence of any unnecessary custom heretofore received. *Hooker.*

Yield to others when there is cause; but it is a shame to stand *stiff* in a foolish argument. *Bp. Taylor.*

A war ensues, the Cretans own their cause,
Stiff to defend their hospitable laws. *Dryden.*

6. Harsh; not written with ease; constrained.

Stiff, formal style. *Gondibert.*

7. Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; not disengaged in behaviour; starched; affected.

The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians *stiff*, ceremonious, and reserved. *Addison on Italy.*

Stiff forms are bad, but let not worse intrude,
Nor conquer art and nature to be rude. *Young.*

8. In Shakspeare it seems to mean strongly maintained, or asserted with good evidence.

This is *stiff* news. *Shakspeare.*

To STI'FFEN. *v. a.* [ſtıꝼıan, Sax.]

1. To make stiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant.

When the blast of war blows in our ears,
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
Disguise fair nature with hard-favour'd rage.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

He *stiffened* his neck, and hardened his heart from turning unto the Lord. *2 Chron.* xxxvi. 13.

The poor, by them disrobed, naked lie,
Veil'd with no other covering but the sky;
Expos'd to *stiffening* frosts, and drenching showers,
Which thicken'd air from her black bosom pours. *Sandys.*

Her eyes grow *stiffen'd*, and with sulphur burn. *Dryden.*

2. To make torpid.

Her *stiffening* grief,
Who saw her children slaughter'd all at once,
Was dull to mine. *Dryden and Lee.*

To STI'FFEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow stiff; to grow rigid; to become unpliant.

Aghast, astonish'd, and struck dumb with fear,
I stood; like bristles rose my *stiff'ning* hair. *Dryden.*

Fix'd in astonishment I gaze upon thee,
Like one just blasted by a stroke from heaven,
Who pants for breath, and *stiffens* yet alive;
In dreadful looks, a monument of wrath. *Addison, Cato.*

2. To grow hard; to be hardened.

The tender soil, then *stiffening* by degrees,
Shut from the bounded earth the bounding seas. *Dryden.*

3. To grow less susceptive of impression; to grow obstinate.

Some souls, we see,
Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity. *Dryden.*

STIFFHEA'RTED. *adj.* [*stiff* and *heart.*] Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

They are impudent children, and *stiffhearted.* *Ezek.* ii. 4.

STI'FFLY.† *adv.* [from *stiff.*]

1. Rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly.

In matters divine, it is still maintained *stiffly*, that they have no stiffnecked force. *Hooker.*

I commended them that stood so *stiffly* for the Lord. *2 Esdr.* ii. 47.

The Indian fig of itself multiplieth from root to root, the plenty of the sap and the softness of the stalk making the bough, being overloaden and not *stiffly* upheld, to weigh down. *Bacon.*

2. Strongly.

Hold, hold, my heart.
And you, my sinews, grow not instant old,
But bear me *stiffly* up! *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

STI'FFNECKED. *adj.* [*stiff* and *neck.*] Stubborn; obstinate; contumacious.

An infinite charge to her majesty, to send over such an army as should tread down all that standeth before them on foot, and lay on the ground all the *stiffnecked.* *Spenser.*

This *stiffneck'd* pride, nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-flown hopes to reason's lure descend. *Denham.*

STI'FFNESS.† *n. s.* [from *stiff;* Sax. ſtıꝼneꝛꝛe.]

1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardness; ineptitude to bend.

The *stiffness* and dryness of iron to melt, must be holpen by moistening or opening it. *Bacon.*

The willow bows and recovers, the oak is stubborn and inflexible; and the punishment of that *stiffness* is one branch of the allegory. *L'Estrange.*

2. Ineptitude to motion; torpidness.

The pillars of this frame grow weak,
My sinews slacken, and an icy *stiffness*
Benumbs my blood. *Denham.*

3. Tension; not laxity.

To try new shrouds, one mounts into the wind,
And one below, their ease or *stiffness* notes. *Dryden.*

4. Obstinacy; stubbornness; contumaciousness.

The suppleness of obedience is to be plied by parents, before the *stiffness* of will come on too fast.
Wotton on Education, Rem. p. 79.

The vices of old age have the *stiffness* of it too; and as it is the unfittest time to learn in, so the unfitness of it to unlearn will be found much greater. *South, Serm.*

Firmness or *stiffness* of the mind is not from adherence to truth, but submission to prejudice. *Locke.*

These hold their opinions with the greatest *stiffness;* being generally the most fierce and firm in their tenets. *Locke.*

5. Unpleasing formality; constraint.

All this religion sat easily upon him, without any of that *stiffness* and constraint, any of those forbidding appearances which disparage the actions of the sincerely pious. *Atterbury.*

6. Rigorousness; harshness.

There fill yourself with those most joyous sights;
But speak no word to her of these sad plights,
Which her too constant *stiffness* doth constrain. *Spenser.*

7. Manner of writing, not easy but harsh and constrained.

Rules and critical observations improve a good genius, where nature leadeth the way, provided he is not too scrupulous; for that will introduce a *stiffness* and affectation, which are utterly abhorrent from all good writing. *Felton.*

To STI'FLE. *v. a.* [*estouffer*, Fr.]

1. To oppress or kill by closeness of air; to suffocate.

Where have you been broiling?
Among the crowd i' the abbey, where a finger
Cou'd not be wedg'd in more; I am *stifled*
With the mere rankness of their joy. *Shakspeare.*

Prayer against his absolute decree
No more avails than breath against the wind;
Blown *stifling* back on him that breathes it forth.
Milton, P. L.

That part of the air that we drew out, left the more room for the *stifling* steams of the coals to be received into it. *Boyle.*

Stifled with kisses, a sweet death he dies. *Dryden.*

At one time they keep their patients so close and warm, as almost to *stifle* them with care; and all on a sudden, the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*

I took my leave, being half *stifled* with the closeness of the room. *Swift, Acc. of Partridge's Death.*

2. To keep in; to hinder from emission.

Whilst bodies become coloured by reflecting or transmitting this or that sort of rays more copiously than the rest, they stop and *stifle* in themselves the rays which they do not reflect or transmit. *Newton, Opt.*

3. To extinguish by hindering communication.

4. To extinguish by artful or gentle means.

Every reasonable man will pay a tax with cheerfulness for *stifling* a civil war in its birth. *Addison, Freeholder.*

5. To suppress; to conceal.

If't prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,
Trust me, and let me know thy love's success,
That I may ever after *stifle* mine. *Otway, Orphan.*

6. To suppress artfully or fraudulently.

These conclusions have been acknowledged by the disputers themselves, till with labour and study they had *stifled* their first convictions. *Rogers.*

On these two pillars will our faith for ever stand, firm and unmoveable, against all attempts; whether of vain philosophy, to better the doctrine, or of vainer criticism, to corrupt or *stifle* the evidence. *Waterland.*

You excel in the art of *stifling* and concealing your resentment. *Swift.*

STI'FLE.* *n. s.* The first joint above a horse's thigh next the buttock. *Mason.*

STI'FLEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *stifle.*] Something that might be suppressed or concealed.

Uttering nought else but idle *stiflements*,
Tunes without sense, words inarticulate.
Brewer, Com. of Lingua, (ed. 1657,) A. 1. S. 1.

To STIGH.✻ See *To* STY.

STI'GMA.† *n. s.* [*stigma*, Latin.]

1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron.

2. A mark of infamy.

All such slaughters were from thence called Bartelmies, simply in a perpetual *stigma* of that butchery.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III. (1646,) p. 63.

Happy is it for him, that the blackest *stigma*, that can be fastened upon him, is that his robes were whiter than his brethren's. *Pref. to Bp. Hall's Rem.*

STIGMA'TICAL.† } *adj.* [from *stigma.*] Branded or
STI'GMATICK. } marked with some token of infamy, or deformity.

He is deformed, crooked, old and sere,
Vicious, ungentle, foolish, blunt, unkind,
Stigmatical in making, worse in mind.
Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

What could that apish and *stigmatical* friar have done either more or worse? *Bp. Hall, Pharisaism and Christianity.*

The crook'd, the halt, the *stigmatick*.
Drayton, Ep. K. John to Matilda.

STI'GMATICK.✻ *n. s.*

1. A notorious lewd fellow, who hath been burnt with a hot iron; or beareth other marks about him, as a token of his punishment. *Bullokar.*

2. One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity. *Steevens.*

Foul *stigmatick*, that's more than thou canst tell.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

Thou art neither like thy sire nor dam;
But like a foul misshapen *stigmatick*,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. III.

STIGMA'TICALLY.✻ *adv.* [from *stigmatical.*] With a mark of infamy or deformity.

If you spy any man that hath a look,
Stigmatically drawn, like to a fury.
Wonder of a Kingdom, (1635.)

To STI'GMATIZE.† *v. a.* [*stigmatiser*, French, from *stigma.*] To mark with a brand; to disgrace with a note of reproach.

They had more need have their cheeks *stigmatised* with a hot iron, some of our Jezebels, instead of painting!
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 479.

But my clothes
To be defac'd and *stigmatiz'd* so foully!
I take it as a contumely done me,
Above the wisdom of our laws to right.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

Men of learning who take to business, discharge it with greater honesty than men of the world; because the former in reading have been used to find virtue extolled and vice *stigmatized*, while the latter have seen vice triumphant and virtue discountenanced. *Addison.*

Sour enthusiasts affect to *stigmatize* the finest and most elegant authors both ancient and modern, as dangerous to religion. *Addison.*

The privileges of juries should be ascertained, and whoever violates them *stigmatized* by publick censure. *Swift.*

STI'LAR. *adj.* [from *stile.*] Belonging to the stile of a dial.

At fifty-one and a half degrees, which is London's latitude, make a mark, and laying a ruler to the centre of the plane and to this mark, draw a line for the *stilar* line. *Moxon.*

STILE. *n. s.* [ꞅꞇıᵹele, from ꞅꞇıᵹan, Sax. to climb.]

1. A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another.

There comes my master and another gentleman from Frogmare over the *stile* this way. *Shakspeare.*

If they draw several ways, they be ready to hang themselves upon every gate or *stile* they come at. *L'Estrange.*

The little strutting pile,
You see just by the church-yard *stile*. *Swift.*

2. [*Stile*, Fr.] A pin to cast the shadow in a sun-dial. This should rather be *style*.

Erect the *stile* perpendicularly over the substilar line, so as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

STILE'TTO. *n. s.* [Italian; *stilet*, Fr.] A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a sharp point.

When a senator should be torn in pieces, he hired one who entering into the senate-house, should assault him as an enemy to the state; and stabbing him with *stilettoes*, leave him to be torn by others. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To STILL.† *v. a.* [ꞅꞇıllan, Sax. *stillen*, Dutch; *stillen*, German, which has the substantive *stille*, rest; the Saxon, the adjective ꞅꞇılle, quiet.]

1. To silence; to make silent.

Is this the scourge of France?
Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers *still* their babes? *Shakspeare.*

The third fair morn now blaz'd upon the main,
Then glassy smooth lay all the liquid plain,
The winds were hush'd, the billows scarcely curl'd,
And a dead silence *still'd* the wat'ry world. *Pope.*

2. To quiet; to appease.

In all refrainings of anger, it is the best remedy to make a man's self believe, that the opportunity of revenge is not yet come; but that he foresees a time for it, and so to *still* himself in the mean time, and reserve it. *Bacon.*

Here comes a man of comfort, whose advice
Hath often *still'd* my brawling discontent.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

3. To make motionless.

He having a full sway over the water, had power to *still* and compose it, as well as to move and disturb it. *Woodward.*

STILL.† *adj.* [ꞅꞇılle, Sax. *stil*, Dutch.]

1. Silent; uttering no noise. It is well observed by Junius, that *st* is the sound commanding silence.

We do not act, that often jest and laugh:
'Tis old but true, *still* swine eat all the draugh. *Shakspeare.*

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,
And *still* conclusion, shall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The storm was laid, the winds retir'd,
Obedient to thy will;
The sea that roar'd at thy command,
At thy command was *still*. *Addison.*

2. Quiet; calm.

Atin when he spied
Thus in *still* waves of deep delight to wade,
Fiercely approaching to him, loudly cry'd. *Spenser.*

From hence my lines and I depart,
I to my soft *still* walks, they to my heart;
I to the nurse, they to the child of art. *Donne.*

Religious pleasure moves gently, and therefore constantly. It does not affect by rapture, but is like the pleasure of health, which is *still* and sober. *South.*

Hope quickens all the *still* parts of life, and keeps the mind awake in her most remiss and indolent hours. *Addison.*

Silius Italicus has represented it as a very gentle and *still* river, in the beautiful description he has given of it. *Addison.*

How all things listen, while thy muse complains;
Such silence waits on Philomela's strains,
In some *still* ev'ning, when the whisp'ring breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

3. Motionless.

Grecia sit *still*, but with no still pensiveness. *Sidney.*

Though the body really moves, yet not changing perceiveable distance with other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our minds follow in train, the thing seems to stand *still*, as we find in the hands of clocks. *Locke.*

That, in this state of ignorance, we short-sighted creatures might not mistake true felicity, we are endowed with a power

to suspend any particular desire. This is standing *still*, where we are not sufficiently assured. *Locke.*

Thy stone, O Sysiphus, stands *still*;
Ixion rests upon his wheel. *Pope.*

4. Continual; constant.

But that *still* use of grief makes wild grief tame,
My tongue should to thy ears not name my boys,
Till that my nails were anchor'd in thine eyes.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

I, of these, will wrest an alphabet,
And by *still* practice learn to know the meaning.
Titus Andronicus.

5. Gentle; not loud. This, as well as the preceding sense, is overpassed in Dr. Johnson's and other dictionaries.

A *still* small voice. *1 Kings*, xix. 12.

Still musick. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Me softer airs befit, and softer strings
Of lute or viol *still*, more apt for mournful things.
Milton, Ode.

Usher'd with a shower *still*. *Milton, Il Pens.*

The gentle blasts of western winds shall move
The trembling leaves, and through their close boughs breathe
Still musick, whilst we rest ourselves beneath
Their dancing shade. *Carew, Poems*, p. 70.

STILL.† *n. s.* [*stille*, German.] Calm; silent.

Herne the hunter,
Sometime a keeper here in Windsor forest,
Doth all the winter time, at *still* of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shakspeare.*

He had never any jealousy with his father, which might give occasion of altering court or council upon the change; but all things passed in a *still*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

STILL. *adv.* [ƿtille, Saxon.]

1. To this time; till now.

It hath been anciently reported, and is *still* received, that extreme applauses of great multitudes have so rarified the air, that birds flying over have fallen down. *Bacon.*

Thou, O matron!
Here dying to the shore hast left thy name:
Cajeta *still* the place is call'd from thee,
The nurse of great Æneas' infancy. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

The desire of fame betrays the ambitious man into indecencies that lessen his reputation; he is *still* afraid lest any of his actions should be thrown away in private. *Addison.*

3. In an encreasing degree.

As God sometimes addresses himself in this manner to the hearts of men; so, if the heart will receive such motions by a ready compliance, they will return more frequently, and *still* more and more powerfully. *South.*

The moral perfections of the Deity, the more attentively we consider, the more perfectly *still* shall we know them.
Atterbury.

4. Always; ever; continually.

Unless God from heaven did by vision *still* shew them what to do, they might do nothing. *Hooker.*

My brain I'll prove the female to my soul;
My soul, the father; and these two beget
A generation of *still*-breeding thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

Whom the disease of talking *still* once possesseth, he can never hold his peace. *B. Jonson.*

He told them, that if their king were *still* absent from them, they would at length crown apes. *Davies on Ireland.*

Chymists would be rich, if they could *still* do in great quantities, what they have sometimes done in little. *Boyle.*

Trade begets trade, and people go much where many people are already gone: so men run *still* to a crowd in the streets, though only to see. *Temple.*

The fewer *still* you name, you wound the more,
Bond is but one; but Harpax is a score. *Pope.*

5. After that.

In the primitive church, such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, after repented, and kept *still* the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgift.*

6. In continuance.

I with my hand at midnight held your head;
And, like the watchful minutes to the hour,
Still and anon cheer'd up the heavy time,
Saying, what want you. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

STILL. *n. s.* [from *distil.*] A vessel for distillation; an alembick.

Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whose suckets are moist alchimy;
The *still* of his refining mold,
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

In distilling hot spirits, if the head of the *still* be taken off, the vapour which ascends out of the *still* will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the vapour from the candle to the *still*. *Newton, Opt.*

This fragrant spirit is obtained from all plants in the least aromatick, by a cold *still*, with a heat not exceeding that of summer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To STILL.† *v. a.* [from *distil.*] To distil; to extract or operate upon by distillation.

Stilled water. *Barret, Alv.* 1580.

Then starts she suddenly into a throng
Of short thick sobs, whose thundering volleys float,
And roll themselves over her lubrick throat
In panting murmurs, *still'd* out of her breast,
That ever bubbling spring. *Crashaw, Musick's Duel.*

To STILL. *v. n.* [*stillo*, Latin.] To drop; to fall in drops. Out of use.

His sceptre 'gainst the ground he threw,
And tears *still'd* from him which mov'd all the crew. *Chapman.*

STILL-LIFE.* *n. s.* [A term in painting.] Things that have only vegetable life. *Mason.*

Even that, which according to a term of art we commonly call *still-life*, must have its superiority and just preference in a tablature of its own species. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

STILLATI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*stillatitius*, Latin.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

STI'LLATORY. *n. s.* [from *stil* or *distil.*]

1. An alembick; a vessel in which distillation is performed.

In all *stillatories* the vapour is turned back upon itself, by the encounter of the sides of the *stillatory*. *Bacon.*

2. The room in which stills are placed; laboratory.

All offices that require heat, as kitchens, *stillatories*, stoves, should be meridional. *Wotton on Architecture.*

These are nature's *stillatories*, in whose caverns the ascending vapours are congealed to that universal aquavitæ, that good fresh water. *More against Atheism.*

STI'LLBORN.† *adj.* [*still* and *born*; Sax. ƿtille-boꞃene.] Born lifeless; dead in the birth.

Grant that our hopes, yet likely of fair birth,
Should be *stillborn*; and that we now possest
The utmost man of expectation; we are
A body strong enough to equal with the king. *Shakspeare.*

Many casualties were but matter of sense, as whether a child were abortive or *stillborn*. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

The pale assistants on each other star'd,
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd:
The *stillborn* sounds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd imperfect on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryden.*

I know a trick to make you thrive;
O, 'tis a quaint device!
Your *stillborn* poems shall revive,
And scorn to wrap up spice. *Swift.*

STI'LLICIDE. *n. s.* [*stillicidium*, Lat.] A succession of drops.

The *stillicides* of water, if there be water enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread; because they will not discontinue. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

STILLICI'DIOUS. *adj.* [from *stillicide.*] Falling in drops.

Crystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not unlike the stirious or *stillicidious* dependencies of ice. *Brown.*

STI'LLING. *n. s.* [from *still.*]
1. The act of stilling.
2. A stand for casks.

STI'LLNESS.† *n. s.* [from *still*; Sax. ſtıllneſſe.]
1. Calm; quiet; silence; freedom from noise.

How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of musick
Creep in our ears; soft *stillness* and the night
Become the touches of sweet harmony. *Shakspeare.*

When black clouds draw down the lab'ring skies,
An horrid *stillness* first invades the ear;
And in that silence we the tempest fear. *Dryden.*

Virgil, to heighten the horrour of Æneas' passing by this coast, has prepared the reader by Cajeta's funeral and the *stillness* of the night. *Dryden.*

If a house be on fire, those at next door may escape, by the *stillness* of the weather. *Swift.*

2. Habitual silence; taciturnity.

The gravity and *stillness* of your youth
The world hath noted. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

STI'LLSTAND. *n. s.* [*still* and *stand.*] Absence of motion.

The tide swell'd up unto his height,
Then makes a *stillstand*, running neither way. *Shakspeare.*

STI'LLY.† *adv.* [from *still*; Sax. ſtıllıce.]
1. Silently; not loudly; gently.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army *stilly* sounds. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

2. Calmly; not tumultuously.

Thus mindless of what idle men will say,
He takes his own, and *stilly* goes his way.
More, Philos. Poems, (1647,) p. 306.

To STILT.* *v. a.* [*stylta*, Su. Goth. to walk on stilts.] To raise on stilts; to make higher by stilts.

This antick prelude of grotesque events,
Where dwarfs are often *stilted.* *Young, Night Th.* 6.

STILTS.† *n. s.* [*styltor*, Swedish; *stelten*, Dutch; by some referred to the Sax. ſtælcan, to stalk; but they belong more justly to the Icel. *staula*, Su. Goth. *stylta*, to take leisurely steps. It has been said, that *stilts* were anciently used for the scaling of castles, walls, &c.] Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk.

Some could not be content to walk upon the battlements, but they must put themselves upon *stilts. Howell, Eng. Tears.*

The heron and such like fowl live of fishes, walk on long *stilts* like the people in the marshes. *More against Atheism.*

Men must not walk upon *stilts.* *L'Estrange.*

STI'MULANT.* *adj.* [*stimulans*, Lat.] Stimulating.

The solution of copper in the nitrous acid is the most acrid and *stimulant* of any with which we are acquainted. *Falconer.*

STI'MULANT.* *n. s.* A stimulating medicine.

Stimulants produce pain, heat, redness. *Chambers.*

To STI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*stimulo*, Lat.]
1. To prick.
2. To prick forward; to excite by some pungent motive.
3. [In physick.] To excite a quick sensation, with a derivation towards the part.

Extreme cold *stimulates*, producing first a rigour, and then a glowing heat; those things which *stimulate* in the extreme degree excite pain. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Some medicines lubricate, and others both lubricate and *stimulate.* *Sharp.*

STIMULA'TION.† *n. s.* [*stimulatio*, Lat.] Excitement; pungency.

The providential *stimulation* and excitations of the conscience. *Bp. Ward, Serm.* 30 *Jan.* 1674, p. 13.

Some persons, from the secret *stimulations* of vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by wholesale. *Watts on the Mind.*

STI'MULATIVE.* *adj.* [from *To stimulate.*] Stimulating. *Suppl. to Ash.*

STI'MULATIVE.* *n. s.* A provocative; excitement; that which stimulates. *Malone.*

STI'MULATOR.* *n. s.* One who stimulates. *Scott.*

To STING. *v. a.* pret. *stung*, or *stang*; part. pass. *stang*, or *stung.* [ſtınȝan, Saxon; *stungen*, sore pricked, Icelandick.]
1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions.

The snake, rolled in a flowery bank,
With shining checker'd slough, doth *sting* a child
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakspeare.*

That snakes and vipers *sting* and transmit their mischief by the tail, is not easily to be justified, the poison lying about the teeth, and communicated by the bite. *Brown.*

2. To pain acutely.

His unkindness
That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear right,
To his doghearted daughters: these things *sting* him
So venomously, that burning shame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakspeare.*

No more I wave
To prove the hero. — Slander *stings* the brave. *Pope.*

The *stinging* lash apply. *Pope.*

STING.† *n. s.* [ſtınȝ, Sax.]
1. A sharp point with which some animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous.

Serpents have venomous teeth, which are mistaken for their *sting.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

His rapier was a hornet's *sting*,
It was a very dangerous thing!
For if he chanc'd to hurt the king,
It would be long in healing. *Drayton.*

2. Any thing that gives pain.

The Jews receiving this book originally with such *sting* in it, shews that the authority was high. *Forbes.*

3. The point in the last verse.

It is not the jerk or *sting* of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis. *Dryden.*

4. Remorse of conscience.

The *sting* of conscience. *Sherwood.*

STI'NGER * *n. s.* [from *sting.*] Whatever stings or vexes. Cotgrave, and Sherwood. Hence a sort of fly with a sting, vulgarly called a horse-*stinger.*

STI'NGILY. *adv.* [fom *stingy.*] Covetously.

STI'NGINESS.† *n. s.* [from *stingy.*] Avarice; covetousness; niggardliness.

Another sort — out of *stinginess*, or some other folly, will apply themselves only to quacks and mountebanks.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. III.

Here our author, in pure good nature to make amends for his *stinginess* in the matter we last remarked, gives us three rules. *Johnson, Noctes Nottingh.* p. 18.

STI'NGLESS.† *adj.* [from *sting.*] Having no sting.

To tread under foote the head of their lustes, as of a *stingless* serpent. *Martin, Marr. of Pr.* (1550,) M m. ii. b.

What harm can there be in a *stingless* snake?
Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

This merry jest you must excuse,
You are but a *stingless* nettle.
Old Ballad, Percy's Anc. Rel. iii. 15.

He hugs this viper when he thinks it *stingless.*
Dec. of Chr. Piety.

STI'NGO.† *n. s.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. A cant word, Dr. Johnson says, without any example. It appears, however, to be old.

Returning with a large quart of mighty ale, that might compare with *stingo*, for it would cut a feather, they tossed the cannikin lovingly one to another.
Comment. on Chaucer, (1665,) p. 32.

Shall I set a cup of old *stingo* at your elbow? *Addison, Drummer.*

STINGY.✝ *adj.* [A low cant word. In this word, with its derivatives, the *g* is pronounced as in *gem.* Dr. Johnson. — I consider *stingy* as a corruption of a very old word, rather than a low expression; and that word is *chinchy.* "The rich *chinchy* grede." Chaucer, Rom. R. 6002. And so *chinche:* "*Chinche* and feloun is richesse." Ib. 5998. In both places meaning stingy, niggardly: So *chincherie* is used for covetousness, stinginess. See the Gloss. to Urry's Chaucer. The old Fr. *chiche,* miserable, niggardly, covetous, is considered as its origin; and Chaucer once uses *chiche.* But Gower as well as he uses *chinche.*] Covetous; niggardly; avaricious.

A *stingy* narrow-hearted fellow that had a deal of choice fruit, had not the heart to touch it till it began to be rotten. *L'Estrange.*

God can easily accomplish whatsoever he promises or threatens; he can be straitened in nothing, nor need any thing, having all things in himself; and, consequently of that, it is impossible to conceive of him as a narrow-hearted, *stingy* being, that can envy or malign his creatures; but contrariwise, he must be unspeakably good, and take delight in nothing more than in communicating of his own fulness to them. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. III.

He relates it only by parcels, and wont give us the whole, which forces me to bespeak his friends to engage him to lay aside that *stingy* humour, and gratify the publick at once. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

To STINK. *v. n.* pret. *stunk* or *stank.* [ꞅꞇincan, Sax. *stincken,* Dutch.] To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction.

John, it will be *stinking* law for his breath. *Shakspeare.*

When the children of Ammon saw that they *stank* before David, they sent and hired Syrians. *2 Sam.* x. 6.

What a fool art thou, to leave thy mother for a nasty *stinking* goat? *L'Estrange.*

Most of smells want names; sweet and *stinking* serve our turn for these ideas, which is little more than to call them pleasing and displeasing. *Locke.*

Chloris, this costly way to *stink* give o'er,
'Tis throwing sweet into a common shore;
Not all Arabia would sufficient be,
Thou smell'st not of thy sweets, they *stink* of thee. *Granville.*

STINK.✝ *n. s.* [ꞅꞇinc, Sax.] Offensive smell.

Those *stinks* which the nostrils straight abhor are not most pernicious, but such airs as have some similitude with man's body, and so betray the spirits. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

They share a sin; and such proportions fall,
That, like a *stink,* 'tis nothing to them all. *Dryden.*
By what criterion do ye eat, d'ye think?
If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for *stink.* *Pope.*

STI'NKARD.✝ *n. s.* [from *stink.*] A mean stinking paltry fellow.

You perpetual *stinkard,* go; talk to tapsters and ostlers, you slave. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

STI'NKER. *n. s.* [from *stink.*] Something intended to offend by the smell.

The air may be purified by burning of stinkpots or *stinkers* in contagious lanes. *Harvey.*

STI'NKINGLY. *adv.* [from *stinking.*] With a stink.

Can'st thou believe thy living is a life,
So *stinkingly* depending? *Shakspeare.*

STI'NKPOT. *n. s.* [*stink* and *pot.*] An artificial composition offensive to the smell.

The air may be purified by fires of pitch-barrels, especially in close places, by burning of *stinkpots.* *Harvey.*

To STINT.✝ *v. a.* [ꞅꞇintan, Saxon; *stynta,* Swed. *stunta,* Icel.] To bound; to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop.

Then hopeless, heartless, gan the cunning thief,
Persuade us die, to *stint* all further strife. *Spenser.*

The reason hereof is the end which he hath proposed, and the law whereby his wisdom hath *stinted* the effects of his power in such sort, that it doth not work infinitely, but correspondently unto that end for which it worketh. *Hooker.*

Nature wisely *stints* our appetite,
And craves no more than undisturb'd delight. *Dryden.*

I shall not go about to extenuate the latitude of the curse upon the earth, or *stint* it only to the production of weeds, but give it its full scope in an universal diminution of the fruitfulness of the earth. *Woodward.*

A supposed heathen deity might be so poor in his attributes, so *stinted* in his knowledge, that a Pagan might hope to conceal his perjury from his notice. *Addison.*

Few countries, which, if well cultivated, would not support double their inhabitants, and yet fewer where one third are not extremely *stinted* in necessaries. *Swift.*

She *stints* them in their meals, and is very scrupulous of what they eat and drink, and tells them how many fine shapes she has seen spoiled in her time for want of such care. *Law.*

To STINT.✱ *v. n.* To cease; to stop; to desist: a northern expression.

Oft would she tell
Her wretchedness, and cursing never *stent*
To sob and sigh. *Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.*
The pretty wench left crying, and said, Ay; —
And, pretty fool, it *stinted,* and said, Ay. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

STINT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Limit; bound; restraint.

We must come at the length to some pause: for if every thing were to be desired for some other without any *stint,* there could be no certain end proposed unto our actions, we should go on we know not whither. *Hooker.*

The exteriors of mourning, a decent funeral, and black habits, are the usual *stints* of common husbands. *Dryden.*

2. A proportion; a quantity assigned.

Touching the *stint* or measure thereof, rites and ceremonies, and other external things of the like nature, being hurtful unto the church, either in respect of their quality, or in regard of their number; in the former there could be no doubt or difficulty what would be done; their deliberation in the latter was more difficult. *Hooker.*

Our *stint* of woe
Is common; every day, a sailor's wife,
The masters of some merchant, and the merchant
Have just our theme of woe. *Shakspeare.*
He that gave the hint,
This letter for to print,
Must also pay the *stint.* *Denham.*

How much wine drink you in a day? my *stint* in company is a pint at noon. *Swift.*

STINT.✱ *n. s.* A small bird common about the sea-shores in many parts of England. *Chambers.*

STI'NTANCE.✱ *n. s.* [from *stint.*] Restraint; stoppage.

Nay, I cannot weep you extempore: marry, some two or three days hence I shall weep without any *stintance.* *The London Prodigal,* A. i. S. i.

STI'NTER.✱ *n. s.* [from *stint.*] Whatever or whoever stints, restrains, or cramps.

Let us see whether a set form or extemporary way of praying by the spirit be the greater hinderer and *stinter* of it. *South, Serm.* ii. 112.

STI'PEND. *n. s.* [*stipendium,* Latin.] Wages; settled pay.

All the earth,
Her kings and tetrarchs are their tributaries;
People and nations pay them hourly *stipends.* *B. Jonson.*

St. Paul's zeal was expressed in preaching without any offerings or *stipend.* *Bp. Taylor.*

To STI'PEND.✱ *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay by settled wages.

I, sir, am a physician; and am *stipended* in this island to be so to the governour of it. *Contin. of Shelton's Tr. of D. Quixote,* ch. 47.

STIPE'NDIARY. *adj.* [*stipendiarius*, Latin.] Receiving salaries; performing any service for a stated price.

His great *stipendiary* prelates came with troops of evil appointed horsemen not half full. *Knolles, Hist.*

Place rectories in the remaining churches, which are now served only by *stipendiary* curates. *Swift.*

STIPE'NDIARY. *n. s.* [*stipendiaire*, Fr. *stipendiarius*, Latin.] One who performs any service for a settled payment.

This whole country is called the kingdom of Tunis; the king whereof is a kind of *stipendiary* unto the Turk. *Abbot.*

If thou art become
A tyrant's vile *stipendiary*, with grief
That valour thus triumphant I behold,
Which after all its danger and brave toil,
Deserves no honour from the gods or men. *Glover.*

To STI'PPLE.* *v. n.* To engrave, not in stroke or line, but in dots. A modern term of art.

STI'PTICK. See STYPTICK.

To STI'PULATE.† *v. n.* [*stipulor*, Latin; *stipuler*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — This word is derived by some Latin etymologists from *stipe*, the ablative of *stips*, or *stipis*, a piece of money; "quòd *stipem*, i. e. pecuniam, posceret creditor, debitor sponderet, quod erat stipulari et restipulari." Ainsworth in V. STIPULOR. But this is not the origin of the word. It comes from the Lat. *stipula*, a straw: "Dicta autem *stipulátio à stipulâ*; veteres enim quando sibi aliquid promittebant, *stipulam tenentes frangebant, quam iterum jungentes, sponsiones suas agnoscebant*." Du Cange in V. STIPULATIO. So an old English writer: "Their bargains (in the Isle of Man) are compleated, and confirmed, by the giving and taking of as mean a matter as a *straw*; as of old also, *per traditionem stipulæ*; from whence the phrase of *stipulation* came." Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom, 1649, p. 175.] To contract; to bargain; to settle terms.

The Romans very much neglected their maritime affairs; for they *stipulated* with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for transport and war. *Arbuthnot.*

STIPULA'TION.† *n. s.* [*stipulation*, Fr. from *stipulate*.] Bargain.

Nor any politick composition made by mutual *stipulation*. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 165.

We promise obediently to keep all God's commandments; the hopes given by the gospel depend on our performance of that *stipulation*. *Rogers.*

STI'PULATOR.† *n. s.* [*stipulateur*, Fr.] One who contracts or bargains. *Sherwood.*

To STIR.† *v. a.* [ꞅꞇẏꞃian, Saxon; *stooren*, Teut. Formerly written *stere*; and by Spenser more than once, for the sake of his rhyme, *stire*. Butler, in his English Grammar, 1634, states our western dialect to be *stoor*.]

1. To move; to remove from its place.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *stir* but as it was lifted. *Temple.*

Other spirits
Shoot through their tracts, and distant muscles fill:
This sovereign, by his arbitrary nod,
Restrains or sends his ministers abroad,
Swift and obedient to his high command,
They *stir* a finger, or they lift a hand. *Blackmore.*

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Preserve the right of thy place, but *stir* not questions of jurisdiction, and rather assume thy right in silence than voice it with claims. *Bacon.*

One judgement in parliament, that cases of that nature ought to be determined according to the common law, is of greater weight than many cases to the contrary, wherein the question was not *stirred*; yea, even though it should be *stirred*, and the contrary affirmed. *Hale.*

3. To incite; to instigate; to animate.

With him is come the mother queen;
An Até *stirring* him to blood and strife. *Shakspeare.*

If you *stir* these daughters' hearts
Against their father, fool me not so much
To bear it tamely. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Nestor next beheld
The subtle Pylian orator range up and downe the field,
Embattelling his men at armes, and *stirring* all to blowes. *Chapman.*

4. To raise; to excite.

The soldiers love her brother's memory;
And for her sake some mutiny will *stir*. *Dryden.*

5. *To* STIR *up*. To incite; to animate; to instigate by inflaming the passions.

This would seem a dangerous commission, and ready to *stir up* all the Irish in rebellion. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The greedy thirst of royal crown,
That knows no kindred, no regards, no right,
Stirred Porrex *up* to put his brother down. *Spenser.*

The words of Judas were very good, and able to *stir* them *up* to valour. 2 *Macc.* xiv. 17.

Having overcome and thrust him out of his kingdom, he *stirred up* the Christians and Numidians against him. *Knolles.*

The vigorous spirit of Montrose *stirred* him *up* to make some attempt, whether he had any help or no. *Clarendon.*

The improving of his own parts and happiness *stir* him *up* to so notable a design. *More against Atheism.*

Thou with rebel insolence did'st dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian,
To *stir* the factious rabble *up* to arms. *Rowe.*

6. *To* STIR *up*. To put in action; to excite; to quicken.

Hell is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming; it *stirreth up* the dead for thee. *Isa.* xiv. 9.

Such [mirth] the jocund flute or gamesome pipe
Stirs up among the loose unletter'd hinds. *Milton, Comus.*

To *stir up* vigour in him, employ him in some constant bodily labour. *Locke.*

The use of the passions is to *stir up* the mind, and put it upon action, to awake the understanding and to enforce the will. *Addison.*

To STIR. *v. n.*

1. To move one's self; to go out of the place; to change place.

No power he had to *stir*, nor will to rise. *Spenser.*

They had the semblance of great bodies behind on the other side of the hill, the falsehood of which would have been manifest as soon as they should move from the place where they were, and from whence they were not to *stir*. *Clarendon.*

We acknowledge a man to be mad or melancholy, who fancies himself to be glass, and so is afraid of *stirring*; or taking himself to be wax, dares not let the sun shine upon him. *Law.*

2. To be in motion; not to be still; to pass from inactivity to motion.

3. To become the object of notice.

If they happen to have any superior character, they fancy they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that *stirs* or appears. *Watts.*

4. To rise in the morning. This is a colloquial and familiar use.

If the gentlewoman that attends the general's wife be *stirring*, tell her, there's one Cassio entreats of her a little favour of speech. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

STIR. *n. s.* [*stur*, Runick, a battle; *ystwrf*, noise, Welsh.]

1. Tumult; bustle.

What halloing and what *stir* is this to-day?
These are my mates, that make their wills their law,
Have some unhappy passenger in chace. *Shakspeare.*

Tumultuous *stirs* upon this strife ensue. *Drayton.*

He hath spun a fair thread, to make all this *stir* for such a necessity as no man ever denied. *Bp. Bramhall.*

Tell, said the soldier, miserable sir,
Why all these words, this clamour, and this *stir*,
Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day? *Denham.*

The great *stirs* of the disputing world are but the conflicts of the humours. *Glanville.*

After all this *stir* about them they are good for nothing. *Tillotson.*

Consider, after so much *stir* about genus and species, how few words we have yet settled definitions of. *Locke.*

Silence is usually worse than the fiercest and loudest accusations; since it proceeds from a kind of numbness or stupidity of conscience, and an absolute dominion obtained by sin over the soul, so that it shall not so much as dare to complain or make a *stir*. *South, Serm.*

2. Commotion; publick disturbance; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar.

Whensoever the earl shall die, all those lands are to come unto her majesty; he is like to make a foul *stir* there, though of himself of no power, yet through supportance of some others who lie in the wind. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He did make these *stirs*, grieving that the name of Christ was at all brought into those parts. *Abbot.*

Being advertised of some *stirs* raised by his unnatural sons in England, he departed out of Ireland without a blow. *Davies.*

Raphael, thou hear'st what *stir* on earth,
Satan from hell 'scap'd through the darksome gulf,
Hath rais'd in paradise, and how disturb'd
This night the human pair. *Milton.*

3. Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passion.

He did keep
The deck, with glove or hat, or handkerchief,
Still waving, as the *stirs* and fits of's mind
Could best express how slow his soul sail'd on,
How swift his ship. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

STI'RABOUT.* *n. s.* [*stir* and *about.*] A Yorkshire dish, formed of oatmeal boiled in water to a certain consistency, and then eaten either with a bit of cold butter put into it and salt, or with milk. It is also a common breakfast among the lower orders in the north of Ireland. *Malone.*

STI'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *stiria*, Lat.] Resembling icicles.

Chrystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not much unlike the *stirious* or stillicidious dependencies of ice. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

STIRK.* See STURK.

STIRP. *n. s.* [*stirps*, Lat.] Race; family; generation. Not used.

Sundry nations got footing in that land, of the which there yet remain divers great families and *stirps*. *Spenser.*

Democracies are less subject to sedition than when there are *stirps* of nobles. *Bacon.*

All nations of might and fame resorted hither; of whom we have some *stirps* and little tribes with us at this day. *Bacon.*

STI'RRAGE.* *n. s.* [from *To stir.*] Motion; act of stirring.

They cannot sleep soundly, but the crowing of the cock, the noise of little birds,— every small *stirrage* waketh them. *Granger on Eccl.* (1621,) p. 320.

STI'RRER.† *n. s.* [from *stir.*]

1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.

Here's one outliv'd his peers,
And told forth four-score years:
He vexed time, and busied the whole state;
Troubled both foes and friends,
But ever to no ends:
What, did this *stirrer* but die late?
How well at twenty had he fall'n or stood,
For three of his fourscore he did no good. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

2. A riser in the morning.

Come on; give me your hand, sir; an early *stirrer*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

3. An inciter; an instigator.

4. STIRRER *up.* An inciter; an instigator.

A perpetual spring, not found elsewhere but in the Indies only, by reason of the sun's neighbourhood, the life and *stirrer up* of nature in a perpetual activity. *Ralegh.*

Will it not reflect on thy character, Nic, to turn barreter in thy old days; a *stirrer up* of quarrels betwixt thy neighbours? *Arbuthnot.*

STI'RRING.* *n. s.* [ſтѳрıınʒ, Saxon.] The act of moving.

The great Judge of all knows every different degree of human improvement, from these weak *stirrings* and tendencies of the will, which have not yet formed themselves into regular purposes, to the last entire consummation of a good habit. *Addison, Spect.*

STI'RRUP. *n. s.* [ſтıʒeɲap, ſтıɲap, from ſтıʒan, Sax. to climb, and ɲap, a cord.] An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

Neither is his manner of mounting unseemly, though he lack *stirrups*; for in his getting up, his horse is still going, whereby he gaineth way: and therefore the *stirrup* was called so in scorn, as it were a stay to get up, being derived of the old English word *sty*, which is to get up, or mount. *Spenser.*

Hast thou not kiss'd my hand, and held my *stirrup*? *Shakspeare.*

His horse hipped with an old mothy saddle, the *stirrups* of no kindred. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

My friend, judge not me,
Thou see'st I judge not thee.
Between the *stirrup* and the ground,
Mercy I ask'd, mercy I found. *Camden, Rem.*

At this the knight began to chear up,
And raising up himself on *stirrup*,
Cried out Victoria. *Hudibras.*

To STITCH. *v. a.* [*sticke*, Danish; *sticken*, Dutch.]

1. To sew; to work with a needle on any thing.

2. To join; to unite, generally with some degree of clumsiness or inaccuracy.

Having *stitched* together these animadversions touching architecture and their ornaments. *Wotton.*

3. *To* STITCH *up.* To mend what was rent.

It is in your hand as well to *stitch* up his life again, as it was before to rent it. *Sidney.*

I with a needle and thread *stitch'd up* the artery and the wound. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To STITCH. *v. n.* To practice needlework.

STITCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A pass of the needle and thread through any thing.

2. [from ſтıcıan, Saxon.] A sharp lancinating pain.

If you desire the spleen, and will laugh yourself into *stitches*, follow me; yond gull Malvolio is turned heathen, a very renegado. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

A simple bloody sputation of the lungs is differenced from a pleurisy, which is ever painful, and attended with a *stitch*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

3. A link of yarn in knitting.

There fell twenty *stitches* in his stocking. *Motteux.*

4. In Chapman it seems to mean furrows or ridges.

Many men at plow he made, and drave earth here and there,
And turn'd up *stitches* orderly. *Chapman, Iliad.*

5. In the following line allusion is made to a knit stock.

A *stitch*-fall'n cheek, that hangs below the jaw,
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw,
For an old grandam ape. *Dryden.*

STI'TCHERY. *n. s.* [from *stitch.*] Needlework. In contempt.

Come lay aside your *stitchery*; play the idle housewife with me this afternoon. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

STI'TCHWORT. *n. s.* [*anthemis.*] Camomile. *Ainsworth.*

STITH.* *adj.* [ꞅꞇıð, Saxon.] Strong; stiff: a *stithe* cheese, i. e. *strong* cheese. North. *Ray.*

STITH.* *n. s.* [from the Sax. ꞅꞇıð, strong.] An anvil.

The smith
That forgeth sharpe swerdes on his *stith*. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*
Determined to strike on the *stith*, while the iron was hot. *Greene, Card of Fancy,* (1608.)

STI'THY.† *n. s.* [*stedie*, Icelandick; ꞅꞇıð, hard, Sax.] A smith's shop; and sometimes merely an anvil, as in parts of the north of England.

My imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's *stithy*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To STI'THY.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form on the anvil. Dr. Johnson has given this word inaccurately as *stythy*.

The forge that *stithied* Mars his helm. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

To STIVE. *v. a.* [supposed of the same original with *stew*.]

1. To stuff up close.

You would admire, if you saw them *stive* it in their ships. *Sandys, Journey.*

2. To make hot or sultry.

His chamber was commonly *stived* with friends or suitors of one kind or other. *Wotton.*

STI'VER. *n. s.* [Dutch.] A Dutch coin about the value of a halfpenny.

STOAT.† *n. s.* A small stinking animal, of the weasel kind.

Ne armed knight ydrad in war
With lyon fierce will I compare:
Ne judge unjust with furred fox
Harming in secret guise the flocks:
Ne priest unworth of Goddes coat
To swine ydrunk, or filthy *stoat*. *Prior, Imit. of Chaucer.*

STO'CAH.† *n. s.* [Irish; *stochk*, Erse.] An attendant; a wallet-boy. Not in use.

The strength of all that nation is the kerne, galloglasse, *stocah*, horseman, and horseboy. *Spenser on Ireland.*
He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work;—which he saith is the life of a peasant: but thenceforth becometh an horseboy, or a *stocah* to some kern, inuring himself to his sword, and the gentlemanly trade of stealing. *Spenser on Ireland.*

STOCCA'DE.* *n. s.* [*stockade*, Teut. (vulgò *stoccada*,) sica, a dagger. Kilian.] An enclosure or fence made with pointed stakes.

Extend a rail of elm securely arm'd,
With spiculated paling, in such sort
As round some citadel, the engineer
Directs his sharp *stoccade*. *Mason, Eng. Garden,* B. 2.

STOCCA'DO.† *n. s.* [*estoccade*, Fr. a thrust. See STOCCADE. From the Teut. *stock*, a sword, a dagger; *stocco*, Ital.] A thrust with a rapier.

You stand on distance, your passes, *stoccado's*, and I know not what. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

STOCK.† *n. s.* [*stockr*, *stock*, Su. Goth. truncus, trabs; ꞅꞇoc, Saxon; *stock*, Dutch; *estoc*, Fr.]

1. The trunk; the body of a plant.

That furious beast
His precious hour, sought of his enemies,
Strikes in the *stock*, ne thence can be releas'd. *Spenser.*
There is hope of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again, though the root wax old in the earth, and the *stock* die in the ground. *Job*, xiv. 8.

2. The trunk into which a graft is inserted.

The cion over-ruleth the *stock* quite; and the *stock* is passive only, and giveth aliment but no motion to the graft. *Bacon.*
As fruits, ungrateful to the planter's care,
On savage *stocks* inserted, learn to bear;
The surest virtues thus from passions shoot,
Wild nature's vigour working at the root. *Pope.*

3. A log; a post.

Men, serving either calamity or tyranny, did ascribe unto stones and *stocks* the incommunicable Name. *Wisd.* xiv. 21.
Them who kept thy truth so pure of old,
When all our fathers worshipp'd *stocks* and stones,
Forget not. *Milton, Sonnet.*
Why all this fury? What's the matter,
That oaks must come from Thrace to dance?
Must stupid *stocks* be taught to flatter?
And is there no such wood in France? *Prio*

4. A man proverbially stupid.

What tyranny is this, my heart to thrall,
And eke my tongue with proud restraint to tie,
That neither I may speak nor think at all,
But like a stupid *stock* in silence die? *Spenser.*
While we admire
This virtue and this moral discipline,
Let's be no stoicks, nor no *stocks*. *Shakspeare.*

5. The handle of any thing.

6. A support of a ship while it is building.

Fresh supplies of ships,
And such as fitted since the fight had been,
Or new from *stocks* were fall'n into the road. *Dryden.*

7. [*stock*, Teut. *stocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thrust; a stoccado.

To see thee here, to see thee there; to see thee pass thy puncto, thy *stock*, thy reverse. *Shakspeare.*

8. Something made of linen; a cravat; a close neckcloth. Anciently a cover for the leg, now *stocking*.

His lackey with a linen *stock* on one leg, and a kersey boothose on the other. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

9. A race; a lineage; a family.

Say what *stock* he springs of.—
—The noble house of Marcius. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
His early virtues to that ancient *stock*
Gave as much honour as from thence he took. *Waller.*
The like shall sing
All prophecy, that of the royal *stock*
Of David, so I name this King, shall rise
A son, the woman's seed. *Milton, P. L.*
Thou hast seen one world begin, and end,
And man, as from a second *stock* proceed. *Milton, P. L.*
To no human *stock*
We owe this fierce unkindness; but the rock,
That cloven rock produc'd thee. *Waller.*
Thy mother was no goddess, nor thy *stock*
From Dardanus; but in some horrid rock,
Perfidious wretch, rough Caucasus thee bred. *Denham.*

10. The principal; capital store; fund already provided. In this sense the word is rarely found in the plural; nor, among the numerous examples given by Dr. Johnson, is there such an instance. I have found one; but the form may be pronounced obsolete.

We cast our eyes upon all sorts of good that is to be done: The poor in extremity must be holpen; orphans and aged must be provided for; our poor friends that are behind hand; prisoners, and distressed householders, young tradesmen that want *stocks*, must be thought on. *Dr. White, Serm.* (1615,) p. 69.
Prodigal men
Feel not their own *stock* wasting. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*
Let the exportation of home commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign; so the *stock* of the kingdom shall yearly increase; for then the balance of trade must be returned in money or bullion. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*
A king, against a storm, must foresee to a convenient *stock* of treasure. *Bacon.*
'Tis the place where God promises and delights to dispense larger proportions of his favour, that he may fix a mark of honour on his sanctuary, and recommend it to the sons of men, upon the *stock* of their own interest as well as his own glory. *South.*
Some honour of your own acquire;
Add to that *stock*, which justly we bestow,
Of those blest shades to whom you all things owe. *Dryden.*

Yet was she not profuse; but fear'd to waste,
And wisely manag'd that the *stock* might last;
That all might be supply'd, and she not grieve,
When crouds appear'd, she had not to relieve;
Which to prevent, she still increas'd her store;
Laid up, and spar'd, that she might give the more. *Dryden.*

Beneath one law bees live,
And with one common *stock* their traffick drive:
All is the state's, the state provides for all. *Dryden.*

Nor do those ills on single bodies prey;
But oftner bring the nation to decay,
And sweep the present *stock* and future hope away. *Dryden.*

If parents die without actually transferring their right to another, why does it not return to the common *stock* of mankind? *Locke.*

When we brought it out it took such a quantity of air into its lungs, that it swelled almost twice as big as before; and it was perhaps on this *stock* of air that it lived a minute longer the second time. *Addison on Italy.*

Be ready to give, and glad to distribute, by setting apart something out of thy *stock* for the use of some charities. *Atterbury.*

Of those stars, which our imperfect eye
Has doom'd and fix'd to one eternal sky,
Each by a native *stock* of honour great,
May dart strong influence, and diffuse kind heat. *Prior.*

They had law-suits; but, though they spent their income, they never mortgaged the *stock*. *Arbuthnot.*

She has divided part of her estate amongst them, that every one may be charitable out of their own *stock*, and each of them take it in their turns to provide for the poor and sick of the parish. *Law.*

11. Quantity; store; body.

He proposes to himself no small *stock* of fame in future ages, in being the first who has undertaken this design. *Arbuthnot.*

12. Cattle in general. North. *Pegge.*

* 13. A fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance. Dr. Johnson. — The word, in this sense, is also old French: " *Stoques*, a borrowing or taking up money upon interest; whence *faire stoques*, so to borrow." Cotgrave.

An artificial wealth of funds and *stocks* was in the hands of those who had been plundering the publick. *Swift.*

Statesman and patriot ply alike the *stocks*,
Peeress and butler share alike the box. *Pope.*

14. Prison for the legs: commonly also without singular. See Stocks.

To Stock.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To store; to fill sufficiently.

If a man will commit such rules to his memory, and *stock* his mind with portions of Scripture answerable to all the heads of duty, his conscience can never be at a loss. *South.*

I, who before with shepherds in the groves,
Sung to my oaten pipe their rural loves,
Manur'd the glebe, and *stock'd* the fruitful plain. *Dryden.*

The world begun to be *stock'd* with people, and human industry drained those uninhabitable places. *Burnet.*

Springs and rivers are by large supplies continually *stocked* with water. *Woodward.*

2. To lay up in store; as, he *stocks* what he cannot use.

3. To put in the stocks. Dr. Johnson. — To stock means, anciently, to confine. [*stucka*, in cippo vel robore tenere aut custodire. Leges ant. Goth. Serenius. So *stecken*, Teut. to confine in the stocks.] See also Stocks.

Rather die I would, and determine
As thinketh me now, *stocked* in prisoun.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. iii. 381.

Call not your stocks for me: I serve the king,
On whose employment I was sent to you:
You shall do small respect, shew too bold malice
Against the grace and person of my master,
Stocking his messenger. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. To extirpate. Sometimes with *up*.

The time shall quickly come, thy groves and pleasant springs,
Where to the mirthful merle the warbling mavis sings,
The painful labourer's hand shall *stock*, the roots to burn.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 14.

The wild boar not only spoils her branches, but *stocks up* her roots. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Sto'ckbroker.* *n. s.* [*stock* and *broker*.] One who deals in stock, or the publick funds.

Sto'ckdove. *n. s.* [*palumbes*.] Ringdove.

Stockdoves and turtles tell their am'rous pain,
And, from the lofty elms, of love complain. *Dryden.*

Sto'ckfish.† *n. s.* [*stockevisch*, Dutch.] Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

Saltfish, *stockfish*, nor herring,
It is not for your wearing. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 185.

He's to be made more tractable, I doubt not: —
Yes, if they taw him as they do whit-leather
Upon an iron, or beat him soft like *stock-fish*.
Beaum. and Fl. Captain.

Stockgi'llyflower. *n. s.* [*leucoium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

STO'CKING.† *n. s.* [The original word seems to be *stock*, whence *stocks*, a prison for the legs. *Stock*, in the old language, made the plural *stocken*, which was used for a pair of *stocks* or covers for the legs. *Stocken* was in time taken for a singular, and pronounced *stocking*. The like corruption has happened to *chick*, *chicken*, *chickens*. Dr. Johnson. — It is the past participle of the Sax. ſtican, to stick; corruptly written for *stocken*, (i. e. *stok*, with the addition of the participial termination *en*,) because it was *stuck* or made with *sticking* pins, now called *knitting needles*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 221. — Minsheu and Serenius, (among other conjectures,) refer it to the Teut. *sticken*, to put on.] The covering of the leg.

In his first approach before my lady he will come to her in yellow *stockings*, and 'tis a colour she abhors. *Shakspeare.*

By the loyalty of that town he procured shoes, *stockings*, and money for his soldiers. *Clarendon.*

Unless we should expect that nature should make jerkins and *stockings* grow out of the ground, what could she do better than afford us so fit materials for clothing as the wool of sheep? *More against Atheism.*

He spent half a day to look for his odd *stocking*, when he had them both upon a leg. *L'Estrange.*

At am'rous Flavio is the *stocking* thrown,
That very night he longs to lie alone. *Pope.*

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, without a shoe or a *stocking* to their feet. *Swift.*

To Sto'cking. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in stockings.

Stocking'd with loads of fat town-dirt, he goes. *Dryden.*

Sto'ckjobber. *n. s.* [*stock* and *job*.] A low wretch who gets money by buying and selling shares in the funds.

The *stockjobber* thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the freeman a wink;
Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

Sto'ckjobbing.* *n. s.* [*stock* and *job*.] The act of buying and selling stock in the public funds for the turn of the scale, or on speculation.

Projects for improving old manufactures, or setting up new ones, should not be despised in a trading country; but the making them pretences for *stockjobbing* hath been a fatal imposition. *Bp. Berkeley, Ess. on Gr. Britain.*

A system, that ought to be plainest and fairest imaginable, will become a dark, intricate, and wicked mystery of *stockjobbing*. *Bolingbroke on Parties, Lett.* 17.

Sto'ckish. *adj.* [from *stock*.] Hard; blockish.

The poet
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;
Since nought so *stockish*, hard, and full of rage,
But musick for the time doth change his nature." *Shakspeare.*

STO'CKLOCK. *n. s.* [*stock* and *lock.*] Lock fixed in wood.

There are locks for several purposes; as street-door-locks, called *stocklocks;* chamber-door-locks, called spring-locks, and cupboard-locks. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

STOCKS.† *n. s.* [Commonly without singular.]

1. Prison for the legs. Dr. Johnson. — *Stock* is our old word for a fetter; which our lexicographers have not known. Hence Minsheu derives the *stocks* from *stock*, the trunk of a tree, because made of such; and Dr. Johnson from *stock*, in the sense of *stocking*. But the northern verbs, *stucka* and *stecken*, signify to confine. See the third sense of *To* STOCK. And hence *stock*, our fetter; afterwards transferred to the wooden instrument of confinement for the legs.

Oft tymes he was bounden in *stockis* and cheynes, and he hadde broke the cheynes, and hadde broke the *stockis* to smale gobetis. *Wicliffe, St. Mark*, v.

Fetch forth the *stocks:*
As I have life and honour, there shall he sit 'till noon. *Shakspeare.*

Tom is whipt from tything to tything, *stock*-punish'd, and imprisoned. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Matrimony is expressed by a young man standing, his legs being fast in a pair of *stocks.* *Peacham.*

The *stocks* hinder his legs from obeying the determination of his mind, if it would transfer his body to another place. *Locke.*

2. Wooden work upon which ships are built. See the sixth sense of STOCK.

3. Publick funds. See the thirteenth sense of STOCK.

STOCKSTI'LL.† *adj.* [*stock* and *still.*] Motionless as logs.

The polype fish sits all the winter long
Stock-still, through sloth. *Davies, Wit's Pilgr.* sign. G. 1.

Our preachers stand *stockstill* in the pulpit, and will not so much as move a finger to set off the best sermon. *Addison.*

STO'CKY.* *adj.* [from *stock.*] Stout: I think it is a provincial word.

They had no titles of honour among them, but such as denoted some bodily strength or perfection; as, such an one the tall, such an one the *stocky*, such an one the gruff. *Addison, Spect.* No. 433.

STO'ICAL.* } *adj.* [from *Stoick;* Fr. *stoique.*] Of or
STO'ICK. } belonging to the Stoicks; cold; stiff; austere; affecting to hold all things indifferent.

O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those budge doctors of the *Stoick* fur,
And fetch their precepts from the Cynick tub,
Praising the lean and sallow Abstinence! *Milton, Comus.*

It is a common imputation to Seneca, that though he declaimed with so much strength of reason, and a *stoical* contempt of riches and power, he was at the same time one of the richest and most powerful men in Rome. *Tatler*, No. 170.

The *Stoick* philosophers discard all passions in general. *Addison, Spect.* No. 397.

STO'ICALLY.* *adv.* [from *stoical.*] After the manner of the Stoicks; austerely; with pretended indifference to all things. *Minsheu.*

Be not *stoically* mistaken in the equality of sins. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 12.

STO'ICALNESS.* *n. s.* The state of being stoical; the temper of a Stoick. *Scott.*

STO'ICISM.* *n. s.* [Fr. *stoicisme.*] The opinions and maxims of the Stoicks.

To pretend to virtue and holiness without reference to God and a life to come, is but to fall into a more dull and flat kind of *Stoicism.* *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 193.

Stoicism, which was the pedantry of virtue, ascribes all good qualifications of what kind soever to the virtuous man. *Addison, Spect.* No. 243.

STO'ICK.* *n. s.* [Στωϊκὸς, Gr. from στοὰ, a porch.] A disciple of the heathen philosopher Zeno, who taught under a piazza or portico in the city of Athens; and maintained, that a wise man ought to be free from all passions, to be unmoved either by joy or grief, and to esteem all things governed by unavoidable necessity.

Certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the *Stoicks* encountered him. *Acts*, xvii. 18.

The *Stoick* last in philosophick pride,
By him call'd virtue; and his virtuous man,
Wise, perfect in himself, and all possessing
Equal to God, oft shames not to prefer,
As fearing God nor man, contemning all
Wealth, pleasure, pain or torment, death and life,
Which, when he lists, he leaves, or boasts he can,
For all his tedious talk is but vain boast,
Or subtle shifts conviction to evade. *Milton, P. R.*

STOKE, *Stoak.*† They seem to come from the Saxon ſtocce, signifying the stock or body of a tree. Cited by Dr. Johnson from Gibson's Camden. But *stoke*, in composition, comes from the Sax. ſtoc, locus, place: hence the names of many of our towns, &c. as, *Basingstoke.* See Lye in V. Stoc.

STO'KER.* *n. s.* One who looks after the fire in a brewhouse: a technical word.

As the plague of happy life,
I run away from party-strife:
A prince's cause, a church's claim,
I've known to raise a mighty flame,
And priest, as *stoker*, very free
To throw in peace and charity. *Green, Poem of the Spleen*, (1754.)

STOLE.† *n. s.* [*stola*, Lat. ſtol, Saxon; *stole*, old French.] A long vest.

Be ye ware of Scribis that wolen wandre in *stolis*, [present version, long clothing.] *Wicliffe, St. Mark*, xii.

Over all a black *stole* she did throw,
As one that inly mourned. *Spenser.*

The solemn feast of Ceres now was near,
When long white linen *stoles* the matrons wear. *Dryden.*

STOLE. The preterite of *steal.*

A factor *stole* a gem away. *Pope.*

STO'LED.* *adj.* [from *stole.*] Wearing a stole or long robe.

After them flew the prophets, brightly *stol'd*
In shining lawn. *G. Fletcher, Christ's Victorie.*

In vain with timbrell'd anthems dark
The sable-*stoled* sorcerers bear his worshipt ark. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

STO'LEN. Participle passive of *steal.*

Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant. *Prov.* ix. 17.

STO'LID.* *adj.* [*stolidus*, Latin.] Stupid; foolish. *Cockeram.*

STOLI'DITY.† *n. s.* [*stolidus*, Lat. *stolidité*, French.] Stupidity; want of sense.

To the end his prince might never, by opening his eyes, come to the knowledge of his own *stolidity.* *Trans. of Boccalini*, (1626,) p. 97.

These are the fools in the text, indocile untractable fools, whose *stolidity* can baffle all arguments. *Bentley, Serm.* 1.

STO'MACH. *n. s.* [*estomach*, Fr. *stomachus*, Lat.]

1. The ventricle in which food is digested.

If you're sick at sea,
Or *stomach* qualm'd at land, a dram of this
Will drive away distemper. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

This filthy simile, this beastly line,
Quite turns my *stomach*. *Pope.*

2. Appetite; desire of food.

Tell me, what is't that takes from thee
Thy *stomach*, pleasure, and thy golden sleep? *Shakspeare.*
Will fortune never come with both hands full,
But write her fair words still in foulest letters?
She either gives a *stomach*, and no food,
Such are the poor in health; or else a feast,
And takes away the *stomach*; such the rich,
That have abundance and enjoy it not. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

As appetite or *stomach* to meat is a sign of health in the body, so is this hunger in the soul a vital quality, an evidence of some life of grace in the heart; whereas decay of appetite, and the no manner of *stomach*, is a most desperate prognostick. *Hammond.*

3. Inclination; liking.

He which hath no *stomach* to this fight,
Let him depart. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

The unusual distance of time made it subject to every man's note, that it was an act against his *stomach*, and put upon him by necessity of state. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The very trade went against his *stomach*. *L'Estrange.*

4. [*stomachus*, Lat.] Anger; violence of temper.

Disdain he called was, and did disdain
To be so call'd, and who so did him call:
Stern was his look, and full of *stomach* vain,
His portance terrible, and stature tall. *Spenser.*

Is't near dinner time?——I would it were,
That you might kill your *stomach* on your meat,
And not upon your maid. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

Instead of trumpet and of drum,
That makes the warrior's *stomach* come. *Butler.*

5. Sullenness; resentment; stubbornness.

Some of the chiefest laity professed with greater *stomach* their judgements, that such a discipline was little better than popish tyranny disguised under a new form. *Hooker.*

They plainly saw, that when *stomach* doth strive with wit, the match is not equal. *Hooker.*

Whereby the ape in wond'rous *stomach* wox,
Strongly encouraged by the crafty fox. *Spenser.*

That nobles should such *stomachs* bear!
I myself fight not once in forty year. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

It stuck in the camel's *stomach*, that bulls should be armed with horns, and that a creature of his size should be left defenceless. *L'Estrange.*

Not courage but *stomach* that makes people break rather than they will bend. *L'Estrange.*

This sort of crying proceeding from pride, obstinacy, and *stomach*, the will, where the fault lies, must be bent. *Locke.*

6. Pride; haughtiness.

Arius, a subtile witted and a marvellous fair-spoken man, was discontented that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and *stomach* prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

To STO'MACH. *v. a.* [*stomachor*, Lat.] To resent; to remember with anger and malignity.

Believe not all; or, if you must believe,
Stomach not all. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Jonathan loved David, and the people applauded him; only Saul *stomached* him, and therefore hated him. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.*

The lion began to shew his teeth, and to *stomach* the affront. *L'Estrange.*

To STO'MACH. *v. n.* To be angry.

Let a man, though never so justly, oppose himself unto those that are disordered in their ways, and what one amongst them commonly doth not *stomach* at such contradiction, storm at reproof, and hate such as would reform them? *Hooker.*

STO'MACHAL.* *adj.* [*stomacal*, Fr.] Cordial; helping the stomach. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

STO'MACHED. *adj.* [from *stomach*.] Filled with passions of resentment.

High *stomach'd* are they both, and full of ire;
In rage deaf as the sea, hasty as fire. *Shakspeare.*

STO'MACHER. *n. s.* [from *stomach*.] An ornamental covering worn by women on the breast.

Golden quoifs and *stomachers*,
For my lads to give their dears. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Instead of a *stomacher*, a girding of sackcloth. *Is.* iii. 24.

Thou marry'st every year
The lyrick lark and the grave whispering dove,
The sparrow that neglects his life for love,
The household bird with the red *stomacher*. *Donne.*

STO'MACHFUL.† *adj.* [*stomachosus*, Lat. *stomach* and *full*.] Sullen; stubborn; perverse.

A *stomachfull* Esau knows that his good father cannot but be displeased with his Pagan matches. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 138.

A *stomachful* boy put to school, the whole world could not bring to pronounce the first letter. *L'Estrange.*

Obstinate or *stomachful* crying should not be permitted, because it is another way of encouraging those passions which 'tis our business to subdue. *Locke.*

STO'MACHFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *stomachful*.] Stubbornness; sullenness; obstinacy.

Pride, *stomachfulness*, headiness,—avail but little. *Granger on Eccl.* (1621,) p. 248.

STOMA'CHICAL. } *adj.* [*stomachique*, Fr.] Relating to
STOMA'CHICK. } the stomach; pertaining to the stomach.

An hypochondriack consumption is an extenuation, occasioned by an infarction and obstruction of the *stomachick* vessels through melancholy humours. *Harvey.*

By a catarrh the *stomachical* ferment is vitiated. *Floyer.*

STOMA'CHICK. *n. s.* [from *stomach*.] A medicine for the stomach.

STO'MACHING.* *n. s.* [from *stomach*.] Resentment.

This is no time for private *stomaching*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

STO'MACHLESS.† *adj.* [from *stomach* and *less*.] Being without appetite.

Thy sleeps broken, thy meals *stomachless*. *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

STO'MACHOUS. *adj.* [*stomachosus*, Lat.] Stout; angry; sullen; obstinate. Obsolete.

That stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly salved them; but nought again
Him answered, as courtesy became;
But with stern looks, and *stomachous* disdain,
Gave signs of grudge and discontentment vain. *Spenser.*

STOND. *n. s.* [for *stand*.]

1. Post; station. Obsolete.

On the other side, the assieged castle's ward
Their steadfast *stonds* did mightily maintain. *Spenser.*

2. Stop; indisposition to proceed.

There be not *stonds* nor restiveness in a man's nature; but the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon, Ess.*

STONE. *n. s.* [*stains*, Gothick; ſtan, Saxon; *steen*, Dutch.]

1. Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor soluble in water. *Woodward, Meth. Foss.*

Stones are, the softer and the harder. Of the softer *stones* are, 1. The foliaceous or flaky, as talk. 2. The fibrose, as the asbestus. 3. The granulated, as the gypsum. Of the harder *stones* are, 1. The opake stones, as limestone. 2. The semi-pellucid, as agate. 3. The pellucid, as crystal and the gems. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

Five sharp smooth *stones* from the next brook he chose,
And fits them to his sling. *Cowley.*
Relentless time destroying power,
Whom *stone* and brass obey. *Parnel.*

2. Piece of stone cut for building.
Should I go to church, and see the holy edifice of *stone*,
And not bethink me strait of dang'rous rocks! *Shakspeare.*
The English used the *stones* to reinforce the pier. *Hayward.*

3. Gem; precious stone.
I thought I saw
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable *stones*, unvalu'd jewels. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

4. Any thing made of stone.
Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will mist or stain the *stone*,
Why then she lives. *Shakspeare.*

5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus.
A specifick remedy for preventing of the *stone* I take to be the constant use of alehoof-ale. *Temple.*
A gentleman supposed his difficulty in urining proceeded from the *stone*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

6. The case which in some fruits contains the seed, and is itself contained in the fruit.
To make fruits without core or *stone* is a curiosity. *Bacon.*

7. Testicle.

8. A weight containing fourteen pounds. A *stone* of meat is eight pounds.
Does Wood think that we will sell him a *stone* of wool for his counters? *Swift.*

9. A funeral monument.
Should some relenting eye
Glance on the *stone* where our cold reliques lie. *Pope.*

10. It is taken for a state of torpidness and insensibility.
I have not yet forgot myself to *stone*. *Pope.*

11. STONE is used by way of exaggeration.
What need you be so boist'rous rough?
I will not struggle, I will stand *stone* still.
Shakspeare, K. John.
And there lies Whacum by my side,
Stone dead, and in his own blood dy'd. *Hudibras.*
The fellow held his breath, and lay *stone* still, as if he was dead. *L'Estrange.*
She had got a trick of holding her breath, and lying at her length for *stone* dead. *L'Estrange.*
The cottages having taken a country-dance together, had been all out, and stood *stone* still with amazement. *Pope.*

12. *To leave no* STONE *unturned.* To do every thing that can be done for the production or promotion of any effect.
Women, that *left no stone unturn'd*
In which the cause might be concern'd,
Brought in their children's spoons and whistles,
To purchase swords, carbines, and pistols. *Hudibras.*
He crimes invented, *left unturn'd no stone*
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden.*

STONE. *adj.* Made of stone.
Present her at the leet,
Because she bought *stone* jugs, and no seal'd quarts.
Shakspeare.

To STONE.† *v. a.* [from the noun; Sax. ſtænan.]

1. To pelt or beat or kill with stones.
These people be almost ready to *stone* me. *Ex.* xvii. 4.
Crucifixion was a punishment unknown to the Jewish laws, among whom the *stoning* to death was the punishment for blasphemy. *Stephens, Serm.*

2. To harden.
Oh perjur'd woman! thou do'st *stone* my heart;
And mak'st me call what I intend to do,
A murder, which I thought a sacrifice. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

3. To remove stones.
As the stones were laid together in the wall for defence; so they were gathered off from the soil, to avoid offence. But to what purpose is the fruitfulness, fencing, *stoning*, if the ground yield a plentiful crop of briers, thistles, weeds?
Bp. Hall, Fast-Sermon, (1628.)

STO'NEBOW.* *n. s.* [*stone* and *bow.*] A crossbow, which shoots stones.
Hailstones full of wrath shall be cast as out of a *stone-bow*.
Wisd. v. 22.
O for a *stone-bow* to hit him in the eye!
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

STO'NEBREAK. *n. s.* [*saxifraga anglicana.*] An herb.
Ainsworth.

STO'NECHATTER. *n. s.* [*rubetra*, Lat.] A bird.
Ainsworth.

STO'NECRAY. *n. s.* A distemper in hawks.

STO'NECROP.† *n. s.* [ſtan-cnop, Saxon.] A sort of herb.
Stonecrop tree is a beautiful tree, but not common.
Mortimer.

STO'NECUTTER. *n. s.* [from *stone* and *cutter.*] One whose trade is to hew stones.
A *stonecutter*'s man had the vesiculæ of his lungs so stuffed with dust, that, in cutting, the knife went as if through a heap of sand. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*
My prosecutor provided me a monument at the *stonecutter's*, and would have erected it in the parish church. *Swift.*

STO'NEFERN. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NEFLY. *n. s.* An insect. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NEFRUIT. *n. s.* [*stone* and *fruit.*] Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp.
We gathered ripe apricocks and ripe plums upon one tree, from which we expect some other sorts of *stonefruit*. *Boyle.*

STO'NEHAWK. *n. s.* [*lithofalco*, Lat.] A kind of hawk.
Ainsworth.

STO'NEHEARTED.* } *adj.* [*stone* and *heart.*] Hard-
STO'NYHEARTED. } hearted; cruel; pitiless.
The *stony-hearted* villains know it well enough.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.
Weep, ye *stone-hearted* men; Oh, read and pity!
Browne, Brit. Past. B. 2. S. 1.

STO'NEHORSE. *n. s.* [*stone* and *horse.*] A horse not castrated.
Where there is most arable land, *stonehorses* or geldings are more necessary. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

STO'NEPIT. *n. s.* [*stone* and *pit.*] A quarry; a pit where stones are dug.
There's one found in a *stonepit*. *Woodward.*

STO'NEPITCH. *n. s.* [from *stone* and *pitch.*] Hard inspissated pitch.
The Egyptian mummies are reported to be as hard as *stone-pitch*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

STO'NEPLOVER. *n. s.* [*pluvialis cinerea.*] A bird.
Ainsworth.

STO'NER.* *n. s.* [from *stone.*] One who strikes, beats, or kills with stones.
It was the character of Jerusalem to be the killer of the prophets, and the *stoner* of them who were sent unto her.
Barrow on the Creed.

STO'NESCAST.* *n. s.* [*stone* and *cast.*] Distance to which a stone may be thrown.
A madder thing to see them ride, though not half a *stones-cast*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 314.

STO'NESMICKLE.† *n. s.* [*mascinata.*] A bird. Ainsworth. This is perhaps the bird called *stonesmich*, a kind of stonechatter.

Sto'nesquarer.* *n. s.* [*stone* and *square.*] One who shapes stones into squares.

Hiram's builders did hew them, and the *stone-squarers.* *1 Kings,* v. 18.

Sto'nework. *n. s.* [*stone* and *work.*] Building of stone.

They make two walls with flat stones, and fill the space with earth, and so they continue the *stonework.* *Mortimer.*

Sto'niness. *n. s.* [from *stony.*]

1. The quality of having many stones.

The name Hexton owes its original to the *stoniness* of the place. *Hearne.*

Small gravel or *stoniness* is found therein. *Mortimer.*

2. Hardness of mind.

He hath some *stonyness* at the bottom. *Hammond.*

Sto'ny.† *adj.* [from *stone;* Sax. ꞅꞇaniꝫ, ꞅꞇæniꝫ.]

1. Made of stone.

Nor *stony* tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

With love's light wings did I o'erperch these walls;
For *stony* limits cannot hold love out.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

Nor slept the winds
Within their *stony* caves, but rush'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vext wilderness, whose tallest pines,
Though rooted deep as high and sturdiest oaks,
Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts,
Or torn up sheer. *Milton, P. R.*

Here the marshy grounds approach your fields,
And there the soil a *stony* harvest yields. *Dryden, Virg.*

As in spires he stood, he turn'd to stone;
The *stony* snake retain'd the figure still his own. *Dryden.*

They suppose these bodies to be only water petrified, or converted into these sparry or *stony* icicles. *Woodward.*

2. Abounding with stones.

From the *stony* Mænalus
Bring your flocks, and live with us. *Milton, Arcades.*

3. Petrifick.

Now let the *stony* dart of senseless cold
Pierce to my heart, and pass through every side. *Spenser.*

4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting.

The *stony* hardness of too many patrons' hearts, not touched with any feeling in this case. *Hooker.*

Thou art come to answer
A *stony* adversary, an inhuman wretch
Uncapable of pity. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Eight yards of uneven ground is threescore and ten miles a-foot with me, and the *stony* hearted villains know it.
Shakspeare.

At this sight
My heart is turn'd to stone; and while 'tis mine,
It shall be *stony.* *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

I will clear their senses dark,
What may suffice, and soften *stony* hearts
To pray, repent, and bring obedience due. *Milton, P. L.*

Indifference, clad in wisdom's guise,
All fortitude of mind supplies;
For how can *stony* bowels melt,
In those who never pity felt? *Swift.*

Stood.† The preterite of *To stand.* [ꞅꞇod, Saxon.]

Adam, at the news,
Heart-struck with chilling gripe of sorrow *stood.* *Milton, P. L.*

STOOK.* *n. s.* [Serenius adduces the West Goth. *stuke,* signifying the same thing; and refers also to the Su. Goth. *stacka,* to collect grain or hay into a stack or mow.] A shock of corn containing twelve sheaves. North. See Ray and Grose.

To **Stook.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set up the sheaves in stooks. *Ash.*

STOOL.† *n. s.* [*stols,* Gothick; ꞅꞇol, Saxon; *stoel,* Dutch; *stoll,* Germ. from *stellen,* to place, to set. Wachter.]

1. A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a *stool* is a seat for a single person without a back. *Watts, Logick.*

Thou fearful fool,
Why takest not of the same fruit of gold?
Ne sittest down on that same silver *stool,*
To rest thy weary person in the shadow cold? *Spenser.*

Now which were wise, and which were fools?
Poor Alma sits between two *stools:*
The more she reads, the more perplext. *Prior.*

2. Evacuation by purgative medicines.

There be medicines that move *stools,* and not urine; some other urine, and not *stools:* those that purge by *stool,* are such as enter not all, or little, into the mesentery veins; but either at the first are not digestible by the stomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts; or else are afterwards rejected by the mesentery veins, and so turn likewise downwards to the guts. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The peristaltick motion, or repeated changes of contraction and dilatation, is not in the lower guts, else one would have a continual needing of going to *stool.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Stool *of Repentance,* or *cutty stool,* in the kirks of Scotland, is somewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In some places there may be a seat in it; but it is generally without, and the person stands therein who has been guilty of fornication, for three Sundays, in the forenoon; and after sermon is called upon by name and surname, the beadle or kirk-officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forwards to his post; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are set to publick view adulterers; only these are habited in a coarse canvas, analogous to a hairy or monastick vest, with a hood to it, which they call the sack or sackcloth, and that every Sunday throughout a year, or longer.

Unequal and unreasonable judgement of things brings many a great man to the *stool of repentance.* *L'Estrange.*

4. [*stolo,* Latin.] A shoot from the trunk of a tree.

Sto'olball. *n. s.* [*stool* and *ball.*] A play where balls are driven from stool to stool.

While Betty dances on the green,
And Susan is at *stoolball* seen. *Prior.*

To **Stoom.*** *v. a.* To put bags of herbs, or other ingredients, into wine. *Chambers.*

To **STOOP.**† *v. n.* [ꞅꞇupian, Sax. *stuypen,* Dutch.]

1. To bend down; to bend forward.

Like unto the boughs of this tree he bended downward, and *stooped* toward the earth. *Ralegh.*

2. To lean forward standing or walking.

When Pelopidas and Ismenias were sent to Artaxerxes, Pelopidas did nothing unworthy; but Ismenias let fall his ring to the ground, and, *stooping* for that, was thought to make his adoration. *Stillingfleet.*

He, *stooping,* open'd my left side, and took
From thence a rib. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To yield; to bend; to submit.

I am the son of Henry the Fifth,
Who made the dauphin and the French to *stoop.* *Shakspeare.*

Mighty in her ships stood Carthage long,
And swept the riches of the world from far;
Yet *stoop'd* to Rome, less wealthy, but more strong. *Dryden.*

4. To descend from rank or dignity.

Where men of great wealth *stoop* to husbandry, it multiplieth riches exceedingly. *Bacon.*

He that condescended so far, and *stooped* so low, to invite and to bring us to Heaven, will not refuse us a gracious reception there. *Boyle, Seraph. Love.*

5. To yield; to be inferiour.

Death his death-wound shall then receive,
And *stoop* inglorious. *Milton, P. L.*

These are arts, my prince,
In which your Zama does not *stoop* to Rome. *Addison.*

6. To sink from resolution or superiority, to condescend.

They, whose authority is required unto the satisfying of your demand, do think it both dangerous to admit such concourse of divided minds, and unmeet that their laws, which, being once solemnly established, are to exact obedience of all men and to constrain thereunto, should so far *stoop* as to hold themselves in suspence from taking any effect upon you, till some disputer can persuade you to be obedient. *Hooker.*

7. To come down on prey as a falcon.

Stooping is when a hawke, being upon her wings at the height of her pitch, bendeth violently downe to strike the fowle, or any other prey. *Latham's Falconry.*

When they *stoop*, they *stoop* with the like wing. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Here stands my dove: *stoop* at her, if you dare. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

8. To alight from the wing.

Satan ready now
To *stoop* with wearied wings and willing feet,
On the bare outside of this world. *Milton, P. L.*

Twelve swans behold in beauteous order move,
And *stoop* with closing pinions from above. *Dryden.*

9. To sink to a lower place.

Cowering low
With blandishment, each bird *stoop'd* on his wing. *Milton, P. L.*

To STOOP.* *v. a.* To submit.

Sole cause that *stoops*
Their grandeur to man's eye. *Young, Night Th.* 9.

STOOP.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of stooping; inclination downward.

2. Descent from dignity or superiority.

Can any loyal subject see
With patience such a *stoop* from sovereignty?
An ocean pour'd upon a narrow brook? *Dryden.*

3. Fall of a bird upon his prey.

Now will I wander through the air,
Mount, make a *stoop* at every fair. *Waller.*

An eagle made a *stoop* at him in the middle of his exaltation, and carried him away. *L'Estrange.*

4. [ꞅtoppa, Sax. *stoope*, Dutch.] A vessel of liquor.

Come, lieutenant, I have a *stoop* of wine; and here without are a brace of gallants, that would fain have a measure to the health of Othello. *Shakspeare.*

There's nothing more in me, sir, but may be squeezed out without racking, only a *stoop* or two of wine. *Denham.*

A caldron of fat beef, and *stoop* of ale,
On the huzzaing mob shall more prevail,
Than if you give them, with the nicest art,
Ragousts of peacocks' brains, or filbert tart. *King.*

5. A post fastened in the earth: a northern word. [*stupa*, Lat.] Ray, and Grose. Written also *stoup* or *stowp*.

It might be known hard by an ancient *stoop*,
Where grew an oak in elder days. *Tancred and Gismunda.*

STO'OPER.* *n. s.* [from *stoop*.] One who stoops. *Sherwood.*

STO'OPINGLY. *adv.* [from *stooping*.] With inclination downwards.

Nani was noted to tread softly, to walk *stoopingly*, and raise himself from benches with laborious gesture. *Wotton.*

To STOP.† *v. a.* [*estouper*, Fr. *stoppare*, Ital. *stoppen*, Dutch.]

1. To hinder from progressive motion.

From the oracle
They will bring all; whose spiritual counsel had
Shall *stop* or spur me. *Shakspeare.*

2. To hinder from successive operation.

Can any dresses find a way
To *stop* the approaches of decay,
And mend a ruin'd face? *Dorset.*

3. To hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse.

4. To hinder from action or practice.

Friend, 'tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor *stopp'd*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

As the truth of Christ is in me, no man shall *stop* me of this boasting. 2 *Cor.* xi. 10.

5. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to intercept.

Almon falls, pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war:
Fix'd in his throat the flying weapon stood,
And *stopp'd* his breath, and drank his vital blood. *Dryden.*

6. To repress; to suspend.

Every bold sinner, when about to engage in the commission of any known sin, should arrest his confidence, and *stop* the execution of his purpose with this question: Do I believe that God has denounced death to such a practice, or do I not? *South.*

7. To suppress.

He, on occasion of *stopping* my play, did me a good office at court, by representing it as long ago designed. *Dryden.*

8. To regulate musical strings with the fingers.

In instruments of strings, if you *stop* a string high, whereby it hath less scope to tremble, the sound is more treble, but yet more dead. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

9. To close any aperture.

Smite every fenced city, *stop* all wells of water, and mar land with stones. 2 *Kings*, iii. 19.

They pulled away the shoulder, and *stopped* their ears, that they should not hear. *Zech.* vii. 11.

A hawk's bell, the holes *stopped* up, hang by a thread within a bottle-glass, and *stop* the glass close with wax. *Bacon.*

His majesty *stopped* a leak that did much harm. *Bacon.*

They first raised an army with this design, to *stop* my mouth or force my consent. *King Charles.*

Celsus gives a precept about bleeding, that when the blood is good, which is to be judged by the colour, that immediately the vein should be *stopped*. *Arbuthnot.*

10. To obstruct; to encumber.

Mountains of ice that *stop* the imagin'd way. *Milton, P. L.*

11. To garnish with proper punctuation.

To STOP. *v. n.*

1. To cease to go forward.

Some strange commotion
Is in his brain: he bites his lip, and starts;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; strait
Springs out into fast gait, then *stops* again. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

When men pursue their thoughts of space, they *stop* at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end. *Locke.*

If the rude throng pour on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop short, nor struggle through. *Gay.*

2. To cease from any course of action.

Encroachments are made by degrees from one step to another; and the best time to *stop* is at the beginning. *Lesley.*

STOP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Cessation of progressive motion.

Thought's the slave of time, and life time's fool;
And time, that takes survey of all the world,
Must have a *stop*. *Shakspeare.*

The marigold, whose courtier's face
Ecchoes the sun, and doth unlace
Her at his rise, at his full *stop*
Packs and shuts up her gawdy shop. *Cleaveland.*

A lion, ranging for his prey, made a *stop* on a sudden at a hideous yelling noise, which startled him. *L'Estrange.*

2. Hindrance of progress; obstruction; act of stopping.

In weak and tender minds we little know what misery this strict opinion would breed, besides the *stops* it would make in the whole course of all men's lives and actions. *Hooker.*

These gates are not sufficient for the communication between the walled city and its suburbs, as daily appears by the *stops* and embarrasses of coaches near both these gates. *Graunt.*

My praise the Fabii claim,
And thou great hero, greatest of thy name,
Ordain'd in war to save the sinking state,
And, by delays, to put a *stop* to fate. *Dryden, Æn.*

Occult qualities put a *stop* to the improvement of natural philosophy, and therefore have been rejected. *Newton, Opt.*

Brokers hinder trade, by making the circuit which the money goes larger, and in that circuit more *stops*, so that the returns must necessarily be slower and scantier. *Locke.*

Female zeal, though proceeding from so good a principle, if we may believe the French historians, often put a *stop* to the proceedings of their kings, which might have ended in a reformation. *Addison.*

3. Repression; hindrance of operation.

'Tis a great step towards the mastery of our desires to give this *stop* to them, and shut them up in silence. *Locke.*

4. Cessation of action.

Look you to the guard to-night:
Let's teach ourselves that honourable *stop*,
Not to outsport discretion. *Shakspeare.*

5. Interruption.

Thou art full of love and honesty,
And weigh'st thy words before thou giv'st them breath;
Therefore these *stops* of thine fright me the more. *Shakspeare.*

6. Prohibition of sale.

If they should open a war, they foresee the consumption France must fall into by the *stop* of their wine and salts, wholly taken off by our two nations. *Temple.*

7. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.

The proud Duessa, full of wrathful spight
And fierce disdain to be affronted so,
Inforc'd her purple beast with all her might,
That *stop* out of the way to overthrow. *Spenser.*

On indeed they went: but O! not far;
A fatal *stop* travers'd their headlong course. *Daniel.*

Blessed be that God who cast rubs, *stops*, and hindrances in my way, when I was attempting the commission of such a sin. *South.*

So melancholy a prospect should inspire us with zeal to oppose some *stop* to the rising torrent, and check this overflowing of ungodliness. *Rogers.*

8. Instrument by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated.

You would play upon me, you would seem to know my *stops*; you would pluck out the heart of my mystery. *Shakspeare.*

Blest are those,
Whose blood and judgement are so well commingled,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To sound what *stop* she please. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The harp
Had work, and rested not; the solemn pipe,
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet *stop*. *Milton, P. L.*

The sound
Of instruments, that made melodious chime,
Was heard of harp and organ; and who mov'd
Their *stops*, and chords, was seen; his volant touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton, P. L.*

A variety of strings may be observed on their harps, and of *stops* on their tibiæ; which shews the little foundation that such writers have gone upon, who, from a short passage in a classick author, have determined the precise shape of the ancient musical instruments, with the exact number of their pipes, strings, and *stops*. *Addison on Italy.*

9. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers.

The further a string is strained, the less superstraining goeth to a note; for it requireth good winding of a string before it will make any note at all: and in the *stops* of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the frets. *Bacon.*

10. The act of applying the stops in musick.

The organ-sound a time survives the *stop*,
Before it doth the dying note give up. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

11. A point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.

Even the iron-pointed pen,
That notes the tragick dooms of men,
Wet with tears still'd from the eyes
Of the flinty destinies,
Would have learn'd a softer style,
And have been asham'd to spoil
His life's sweet story by the haste
Of a cruel *stop* ill-plac'd. *Crashaw.*

STO'PCOCK. *n. s.* [*stop* and *cock.*] A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock.

No man could spit from him without it, but would drivel like some paralytick or fool; the tongue being as a *stopcock* to the air, till upon its removal the spittle is driven away. *Grew, Cosmol.*

STO'PGAP. *n. s.* [from *stop* and *gap.*] Something substituted; a temporary expedient.

STO'PPAGE. *n. s.* [from *stop.*] The act of stopping; the state of being stopped.

The effects are a *stoppage* of circulation by too great a weight upon the heart, and suffocation. *Arbuthnot.*

The *stoppage* of a cough, or spitting, increases phlegm in the stomach. *Floyer on the Humours.*

STO'PPER.* *n. s.* [from *To stop.*]

1. One who closes any aperture.

The ancients of Gebal, and the wise men thereof, were in thee thy calkers, [in the margin, *stoppers* of chinks.] *Ezek.* xxvii. 9.

2. A stopple. See STOPPLE.

STO'PLESS.* *adj.* [*stop* and *less.*] Not to be stopped; irresistible.

Making a civil and staid senate rude,
And *stopless* as a running multitude. *Davenant on K. Ch. II.'s Return.*

STO'PPLE, or *Stopper.*† *n. s.* [from *stop.*] That by which any hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up.

Bottles swinged, or carried in a wheel-barrow upon rough ground, fill not full, but leave some air; for if the liquor come close to the *stopple*, it cannot flower. *Bacon.*

There were no shuts or *stopples* made for the ears, that any loud or sharp noise might awaken it, as also a soft and gentle murmur provoke it to sleep. *Ray on the Creation.*

Little tube of mighty power,—
With my little *stopper* prest. *J. H. Browne, Imit. of A. Philips.*

STO'RAX. *n. s.* [*styrax*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

2. A resinous and odoriferous gum.

I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh, as galbanum, and sweet *storax*. *Ecclus.* xxiv. 15.

STORE. *n. s.* [*stór*, in old Swedish and Runick, is *much*, and is prefixed to other words to intend their signification; *stor*, Danish; *stoor*, Icelandick, is *great*. The Teutonick dialects nearer to English seem not to have retained this word.]

1. Large number; large quantity; plenty.

The ships are fraught with *store* of victuals, and good quantity of treasure. *Bacon.*

None yet, but *store* hereafter from the earth
Up hither like aërial vapours flew,
Of all things transitory and vain, when sin
With vanity had fill'd the works of men. *Milton, P. L.*

Jove, grant me length of life, and years good *store*
Heap on my bended back. *Dryden, Juv.*

2. A stock accumulated; a supply hoarded.

We liv'd
Supine amidst our flowing *store*,
We slept securely, and we dreamt of more. *Dryden.*

Divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame:
The sweet enthusiast from her sacred *store*
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to solemn sounds. *Dryden.*

Thee, goddess, thee, Britannia's isle adores:
How has she oft exhausted all her *stores*,
How oft in fields of death thy presence sought?
Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought. *Addison.*

Their minds are richly fraught
With philosophick *stores*. *Thomson.*

3. The state of being accumulated; hoard.

Is not this laid up in *store* with me, and sealed up among my treasures? *Deut.* xxxii. 34.

4. Storehouse; magazine.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam,
Concocted and adusted, they reduc'd
To blackest grain, and into *store* convey'd. *Milton, P. L.*

STORE. *adj.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated.

What floods of treasure have flowed into Europe by that action, so that the cause of Christendom is raised since twenty times told: of this treasure the gold was accumulate and *store* treasure; but the silver is still growing. *Bacon, Holy War.*

To STORE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish; to replenish.

Wise Plato said the world with men was *stor'd*,
That succour each to other might afford. *Denham.*

Her face with thousand beauties blest;
Her mind ith thousand virtues *stor'd*;
Her power with boundless joy confest,
Her person only not ador'd. *Prior.*

2. To stock against a future time.

Some were of opinion that it were best to stay where they were, until more aid and store of victuals were come; but others said the enemy were but barely *stored* with victuals, and therefore could not long hold out. *Knolles, Hist.*

One having *stored* a pond of four acres with carps, tench, and other fish, and only put in two small pikes, at seven years' end, upon the draught, not one fish was left, but the two pikes grown to an excessive bigness. *Hale.*

The mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by sensation, and thereby *stores* itself with a new set of ideas, which I call ideas of reflection. *Locke.*

To *store* the vessel let the care be mine,
With water from the rocks and rosy wine,
And life-sustaining bread. *Pope, Odyss.*

3. To lay up; to hoard.

Let the main part of the corn be a common stock, laid in and *stored* up, and then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon.*

STO'REHOUSE. *n. s.* [*store* and *house*.]

1. Magazine; treasury; place in which things are hoarded and reposited against a time of use.

By us it is willingly confessed, that the Scripture of God is a *storehouse* abounding with inestimable treasures of wisdom and knowledge, in many kinds over and above things in this kind barely necessary. *Hooker.*

Suffer us to famish, and their *storehouses* cramm'd with grain! *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Joseph opened all the *storehouses*, and sold unto the Egyptians. *Gen.* xli. 56.

To these high powers a *storehouse* doth pertain,
Where they all arts and general reasons lay;
Which in the soul, ev'n after death, remain,
And no Lethean flood can wash away. *Davies.*

My heart hath been a *storehouse* long of things
And sayings laid up, portending strange events. *Milton, P. R.*

The image of God was resplendent in man's practical understanding, that *storehouse* of the soul, in which are treasured up the rules of action and the seeds of morality. *South.*

As many different sounds as can be made by single articulations, so many letters there are in the *storehouse* of nature. *Holder.*

2. A great mass reposited.

They greatly joyed merry tales to feign,
Of which a *storehouse* did with her remain. *Spenser, F. Q.*

STO'RER.† *n. s.* [from *store*.] One who lays up.

A wench of a *storer*, or
Your sutler's wife. *B. Jonson, Dev. an Ass.*

STO'RIAL.* *adj.* [from *story*.] Historical. Obsolete.

Of *storial* thing that toucheth gentillesse. *Chaucer, Mill. Prol.*

STO'RIED. *adj.* [from *story*.] Furnished with stories; adorned with historical pictures.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloisters pale,
And love the high-embowed roof,
With antick pillar massy proof,
And *storied* windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light. *Milton, Il Pens.*

Some greedy minion or imperious wife,
The trophy'd arches, *storied* halls invade. *Pope.*

STO'RIER.* *n. s.* [from *story*.] An historian; a relater of stories. Obsolete.

The storie — made of thre moost famese and credible *storiers* in Greek lond.
Bp. Pecock, (about 1440,) *in Lewis's Life of him*, p. 117.

STORK. *n. s.* [ꞅꞇoꞃc, Saxon; *ciconia*, Lat.] A bird of passage famous for the regularity of its departure. Its beak and legs are long and red; it feeds upon serpents, frogs, and insects: its plumage would be quite white, were not the extremity of its wings, and also some part of its head and thighs, black: it sits for thirty days, and lays but four eggs: they go away in the middle of August, and return in spring. *Calmet.*

The *stork* in the heaven knoweth her appointed times. *Jer.* viii. 7.

Who bid the *stork*, Columbus like, explore
Heavens not his own, and worlds unknown before?
Who calls the council, states the certain day,
Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way. *Pope.*

STO'RKSBILL. *n. s.* [*geranium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STORM.† *n. s.* [*ystorm*, Welsh; ꞅꞇoꞃm, Saxon; *storm*, Dutch; *stormo*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — The past participle of the Sax. ꞅꞇyꞃman, to agitate. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. A tempest; a commotion of the elements.

We hear this fearful tempest sing,
Yet seek no shelter to avoid the *storm*. *Shakspeare.*

Them she upstays, mindless the while
Herself, though fairest unsupported flower,
From her best prop so far and *storm* so nigh. *Milton, P. L.*

Sulphurous hail shot after us in *storm*. *Milton, P. L.*

Then stay my child! *storms* beat and rolls the main;
Oh! beat those *storms*, and roll the seas in vain. *Pope.*

2. Assault in a fortified place.

How by *storm* the walls were won,
Or how the victor sack'd and burnt the town. *Dryden.*

3. Commotion; sedition; tumult; clamour; bustle.

Whilst I in Ireland nourish a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black *storm*. *Shakspeare.*

Her sister
Began to scold and raise up such a *storm*,
That mortal ears might hardly endure the din. *Shakspeare.*

4. Affliction; calamity; distress.

A brave man struggling in the *storms* of fate. *Pope.*

5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.

As oft as we are delivered from those either imminent or present calamities, against the *storm* and tempest whereof we all instantly craved favour from above, let it be a question what we should render unto God for his blessings, universally, sensibly, and extraordinarily bestowed. *Hooker.*

To STORM.† *v. a.* [from the noun; Sax. ꞅꞇyꞃman, both active and neuter.] To attack by open force.

From ploughs and harrows sent to seek renown,
They fight in fields, and *storm* the shaken town. *Dryden.*
There the brazen tower was *storm'd* of old,
When Jove descended in almighty gold. *Pope.*

To STORM. *v. n.*

1. To raise tempests.
So now he *storms* with many a sturdy stoure,
So now his blustering blast each coast doth scoure. *Spenser.*

2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry.
Hoarse, and all in rage,
As mock'd they *storm.* *Milton, P. L.*
When you return, the master *storms*, the lady scolds. *Swift.*
While thus they rail, and scold, and *storm*,
It passes but for common form. *Swift.*

STO'RMBEAT.* *adj.* [*storm* and *beat.*] Injured by storm.
O turn thy rudder hitherward awhile;
Here may thy *storm-bett* vessel safely ryde. *Spenser, F. Q.*

STO'RMINESS.* *n. s.* [from *stormy.*] State or quality of being stormy.

STO'RMY.† *adj.* [from *storm*; Sax. ſtoꞃmiᵹ.]

1. Tempestuous.
The rising of some *stormie* flood. *Mir. for Mag.* (1610,) p. 634.
Bellowing clouds burst with a *stormy* sound,
And with an armed winter strew the ground. *Addison.*
The tender apples from their parents rent
By *stormy* shocks, must not neglected lie. *Philips.*

2. Violent; passionate.

STO'RY. *n. s.* [ſtœꞃ, Saxon; *storie*, Dutch; *storia*, Italian; ἱστορία.]

1. History; account of things past.
The fable of the dividing of the world between the three sons of Saturn, arose from the true *story* of the dividing of the earth between the three brethren, the sons of Noah. *Ralegh.*
Thee I have heard relating what was done
Ere my remembrance: now hear me relate
My *story*, which perhaps thou hast not heard. *Milton, P. L.*
The four great monarchies make the subject of ancient *story*, and are related by the Greek and Latin authors. *Temple.*
Matters of fact, concerning times, places, persons, actions which depend upon *story*, and the relation of others, these things are not capable of being proved by such scientifical principles. *Wilkins.*
Governments that once made such a noise, as founded upon the deepest counsels and the strongest force; yet by some slight miscarriage, which let in ruin upon them, are now so utterly extinct, that nothing remains of them but a name; nor are there the least traces of them to be found but only in *story.* *South.*

2. Small tale; petty narrative; account of a single incident.
In the road between Bern and Soleurre, a monument erected by the republick of Bern tells us the *story* of an Englishman not to be met with in any of our own writers. *Addison.*

3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction.
These flaws and starts would well become
A woman's *story* at a winter's fire,
Authoriz'd by her grandame. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
This scene had some bold Greek or British bard
Beheld of old, what *stories* had we heard
Of fairies, satyrs, and the nymphs their dames,
Their feasts, their revels, and their amorous flames. *Denham.*
My maid left on the table one of her *story*-books, which I found full of strange impertinence, of poor servants who came to be ladies. *Swift.*

STO'RY.† *n. s.* [ſtoꝛ, place. Skinner, and Dr. Johnson. — It is from *stage*; *stagery*, *stayery*, (the *a* broad) *stawry*, or *story*, i. e. a set of *stairs*. Mr. H. Tooke. See STAGE.] A floor; a flight of rooms.
Avoid enormous heights of seven *stories*, and the contrary fault of low distended fronts. *Wotton.*
Sonnets or elegies to Chloris,
Might raise a house about two *stories*;
A lyrick ode would slate; a catch
Would tile; an epigram would thatch. *Swift.*

To STO'RY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To tell in history; to relate.
How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than *story* him in his own hearing. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*
'Tis not vain or fabulous
What the sage poets, taught by the heavenly muse,
Story'd of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras and enchanted isles,
And rifted rocks, whose entrance leads to hell. *Milton, Comus.*
It is *storied* of the brazen Colossus, in the island of Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high; the thumbs of it being so big, that no man could grasp one of them with both his arms. *Wilkins.*
Recite them, nor in erring pity fear,
To wound with *storied* griefs the filial ear. *Pope.*

2. To range one under another.
Because all the parts of an undisturbed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed or *storied*, according to the difference of it; any concretion that can be supposed to be naturally and mechanically made in such a fluid, must have a like structure of its several parts; that is, either be all over of a similar gravity, or have the more ponderous parts nearer to its basis. *Bentley, Serm.*

STO'RYTELLER. *n. s.* [from *story* and *tell.*] One who relates tales in conversation; an historian, in contempt.
In such a satire, all would seek a share,
And every fool will fancy he is there;
Old *storytellers* too must pine and die,
To see their antiquated wit laid by;
Like her who miss'd her name in a lampoon,
And griev'd to find herself decay'd so soon. *Dryden.*
Company will be no longer pestered with dull, dry, tedious, *storytellers.* *Swift, Polite Conversation.*

STOT.* *n. s.* [ſtoð-hoꞃſ, Sax. "*stot*-horse, caballus." Prompt. Parv. ſtotte, Sax. equus vilis.]

1. A horse.
This reve sate upon a right good *stot*,
That was all pomelee gray, and hight Scot.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

2. A young bullock or steer. [*stut*, Swed. juvencus. Ihre.] This is common in the north of England.

STOTE.* *n. s.* A kind of weasel. See STOAT.

STOVE. *n. s.* [*stoo*, Icelandick, a fire-place; ſtofa, Saxon; *estuve*, French; *stove*, Dutch.]

1. A hot-house; a place artificially made warm.
Fishermen who make holes in the ice, to dip up such fish with their nets as resort thither for breathing, light on swallows congealed in clods, of a slimy substance, and carrying them home to their *stoves*, the warmth recovereth them to life and flight. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*
Stoves, which could autumn of cold winter make,
Fountains in autumn to bring winter back. *Beaumont, Psyche.*
The heat which arises out of the lesser spiracles brings forth nitre and sulphur; some of which it affixes to the tops and sides of the grottos, which are usually so hot as to serve for natural *stoves* or sweating-vaults. *Woodward.*
The most proper place for unction is a *stove.* *Wiseman.*

2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.
If the season prove exceeding piercing, in your great house kindle some charcoals; and when they have done smoking, put them into a hole sunk a little into the floor, about the middle of it. This is the safest *stove.* *Evelyn.*

To STOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep warm in a house artificially heated.
For December, January, and the latter part of November, take such things as are green all winter; orange-trees, lemon-trees, and myrtles, if they be *stoved*; and sweet marjoram warm set. *Bacon.*

STO'VER.* *n. s.* [*estover*, Fr. from the Lat. *fovere*, to foster. Minsheu.] Fodder for cattle; coarse hay, or straw; and sometimes straw for thatch.

The turfy mountains, where live nibbling sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with *stover*, them to keep.
Shakspeare, Tempest.

Sedge and reed, for thatch and *stover* fit.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 25.

Their browse and *stover*, waxing thin and scant.
Drayton, Muses' Elyz.

To STOUND.† *v. n.* [*stunde*, I grieved, Icelandick, from *styn*, to grieve.] To be in pain or sorrow. Dr. Johnson states it to be out of use. Mr. Mason says, the difficulty would be to shew when it was *in use* as a verb neuter, or in this sense. Mr. Mason knew nothing of our northern dialect, and rarely troubled himself about etymology. "It *stounds*," i. e. it aches, it smarts, is used in the north of England. See also Dr. Jamieson's Scott. Dict. in V. *To* STOUND. In some parts, it is pronounced *stun*.

STOUND.† *part.* For *stunned*.

So was he *stound* with stroke of her huge taile.
Spenser, F. Q.

STOUND.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Sorrow; grief; mishap. Out of use. The Scots retain it.

Begin and end the bitter baleful *stound*. *Spenser.*

The fox his copesmate found,
To whom complaining his unhappy *stound*,
He with him far'd some better chance to find. *Spenser.*

2. A shooting pain.

Keep your corpse from the carefull *stounds*
That in my carrion carcase abounds. *Spenser.*

3. A noise.

With that he roar'd aloud, as he were wood,
That all the palace quaked at the *stound*. *Spenser.*

4. Astonishment; amazement.

Thus we stood as in a *stound*,
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground. *Gay.*

5. [ꞅtunꝺ, Sax.] Hour; time; season; a small space of time. This is still a provincial word.

Till that *stownd* could never wight him harme
By subtilty, nor slight, nor might, nor mighty charme. *Spenser.*

Marks that will be ever found,
To remember this glad *stound*. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

STOUR. *n. s.* [*stur*, Runick, a battle; ꞅτeoꞃan, Sax. to disturb.] Assault; incursion; tumult. Obsolete.

And he that harrow'd hell with heavy *stour*,
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heavenly bowr.
Spenser.

Love, that long since has to thy mighty powre
Per force subdu'd my poor captived heart,
And raging now therein with restless *stowre*,
Dost tyrannize in every weaker part. *Spenser.*

The giant struck so mainly merciless,
That could have overthrown a stonny tower,
And were not heavenly grace that him did bless,
He had been poulder'd all as thin as flower,
But he was wary of that deadly *stowre*. *Spenser.*

STOUR.* *n. s.* [ꞅτuꞃ, Saxon, from the Welsh *dŵr*, water, "Sunt in nostrâ Britanniâ plurima flumina appellata *es dŵr*, sive *Sturæ*, Anglorum sermone *stour*." Baxter, Gloss. Antiq. Brit. p. 110.] A river: whence the prefix *stour* to many of our places: *Stourton*, *Stourminster*, *Stourbridge*, *Sturrey*, &c. See Lye in V. Ꞅτuꞃ.

STOUT. *adj.* [*stout*, Dutch; *stolz*, proud, German; *stautan*, Gothick, is to strike.]

1. Strong; lusty; valiant.

When I was young,
I do remember how my father said,
A *stouter* champion never handled sword. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Some captain of the land or fleet,
Stout of his hands, but of a soldier's wit;
Cries, I have sense to serve my turn in store,
And he's a rascal who pretends to more. *Dryden.*

2. Brave; bold; intrepid.

The *stout*-hearted are spoiled. *Ps.* lxxvi. 5.

He lost the character of a bold, *stout*, and magnanimous man, which he had been long reputed to be. *Clarendon.*

3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud.

The lords all stand,
To clear their cause most resolutely *stout*. *Daniel.*

There virtue and *stout* honour pass'd the guard,
Those only friends that could not be debarr'd. *Bathurst.*

4. Strong; firm.

The *stoutest* vessel to the storm gave way,
And suck'd through loosen'd planks the rushing sea. *Dryden.*

STOUT. *n. s.* A cant name for strong beer.

Should but his muse descending drop
A slice of bread and mutton-chop,
Or kindly, when his credit's out,
Surprise him with a pint of *stout*;
Exalted in his mighty mind,
He flies and leaves the stars behind. *Swift.*

STOU'TLY.† *adv.* [from *stout*.] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.

The general and his wife are talking of it,
And she speaks for you *stoutly*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Her genuine laws she *stoutly* did retain.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 9.

If the western Christians should *stoutly* invade Turkey with any likelihood to prevail, the Greeks therein would run to aid them. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 178.

The cock, with lively din,
Scatters the rear of darkness thin;
And to the stack, or the barn-door,
Stoutly struts his dames before. *Milton, L'Allegro.*

STOU'TNESS. *n. s.* [from *stout*.]

1. Strength; valour.

2. Boldness; fortitude.

His bashfulness in youth was the very true sign of his virtue and *stoutness* after. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

3. Obstinacy; stubbornness.

Come all to ruin, let
Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous *stoutness*: for I mock at death
With as stout heart as thou. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

To STOW. *v. a.* [ꞅτop, Sax. *stoe*, old Frisick, a place; *stowen*, Dutch, to lay up.] To lay up; to reposit in order; to lay in the proper place.

Foul thief! where hast thou *stow'd* my daughter.
Shakspeare.

I' the holsters of the saddle-bow,
Two aged pistols he did *stow*. *Hudibras.*

Some *stow* their oars, or stop the leaky sides. *Dryden.*

All the patriots were beheaded, *stowed* in dungeons, or condemned to work in the mines. *Addison.*

The goddess shov'd the vessel from the shores,
And *stow'd* within its womb the naval stores. *Pope.*

So grieves th' advent'rous merchant, when he throws
All his long-toil'd-for treasure his ship *stows*,
Into the angry main. *Carew.*

STOW. *Stoe.* Whether singly or jointly, are the same with the Saxon ꞅτop, a place. *Gibson's Camden.*

STOW'AGE.† *n. s.* [from *stow*.]

1. Room for laying up.

What were all the fasts and humiliations of the late reformers, but the forbearing of dinners? that is, the enlarging the *stowage*, and the redoubling the appetite for a larger supper!
South, Serm. viii. 8.

In every vessel is *stowage* for immense treasures, when the cargo is pure bullion, or merchandize of as great a value.
Addison.

2. The state of being laid up.

'Tis plate of rare device, and jewels
Of rich and exquisite form, their value's great;

And I am something curious, being strange,
To have them in safe *stowage*. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

3. The things stowed.

We ha' ne'er better luck,
When we ha' such *stowage* as these trinkets with us.
Beaum. and Fl. Sea-Voyage.

4. Money paid for stowing of goods.

STRA'BISM. *n. s.* [*strabisme*, Fr. *strabismus*, Lat.] A squinting; act of looking asquint.

To STRA'DDLE.† *v. n.* [Supposed to come from *striddle* or *stride*.] To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left; to part the legs wide.

Unskilful statuaries suppose
In forming a Colossus, if they make him
Straddle enough, strut, and look big, and gape,
Their work is goodly. *Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois.*

Let man survey himself, divested of artificial charms, and he will find himself a forked *straddling* animal, with bandy legs. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To STRA'GGLE.† *v. n.* [Of this word no etymology is known: it is probably a frequentative of *stray*, from *stravviare*, Italian, of *extra viam*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — The etymology is obvious in the Sax. ſtræᵹan, ſtræᵹian, to scatter, whence to stray, as Mr. H. Tooke has observed. See *To* STRAY.]

1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble.

But stay, like one that thinks to bring his friend
A mile or two, and sees the journey's end:
I *straggle* on too far. *Suckling.*

A wolf spied out a *straggling* kid, and pursued him.
L'Estrange.

Children, even when they endeavour their utmost, cannot keep their minds from *straggling*. *Locke.*

2. To wander dispersedly.

He likewise enriched poor *straggling* soldiers with great quantity. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

They found in Burford some of the *straggling* soldiers, who out of weariness stayed behind. *Clarendon.*

Form *straggling* mountaineers for publick good,
To rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood;
Houses to build, and them contiguous make,
For cheerful neighbourhood and safety's sake. *Tate.*

3. To exuberate; to shoot too far.

Were they content to prune the lavish vine,
Of *straggling* branches, and improve the wine.

Trim off the small superfluous branches on each side of the hedge that *straggle* too far out. *Mortimer.*

4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body; to stand single.

Having passed the Syrens, they came between Scylla and Charybdis, and the *straggling* rocks, which seemed to cast out great store of flames and smoke. *Ralegh.*

Wide was his parish, not contracted close
In streets, but here and there a *straggling* house;
Yet still he was at hand. *Dryden.*

STRA'GGLER. *n. s.* [from *straggle*.]

1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forsakes his company; one who rambles without any settled direction.

The last should keep the countries from passage of *stragglers* from those parts, whence they use to come forth, and oftentimes use to work much mischief. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Let's whip these *stragglers* o'er the seas again,
Lash hence these over-weening rags of France,
These famish'd beggars. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by *stragglers*, and the other half broken. *Swift.*

2. Any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single.

Let thy hand supply the pruning knife,
And crop luxuriant *stragglers*, nor be loth
To strip the branches of their leafy growth. *Dryden.*

His pruning hook corrects the vines,
And the loose *stragglers* to their ranks confines. *Pope.*

STRAIGHT.† *adj.* [*strack*, old Dutch. It is well observed by Ainsworth, that for *not* crooked we ought to write *straight*, and for narrow *strait*; but for *streight*, which is sometimes found, there is no good authority. Dr. Johnson.—It is also the Saxon ſtrac, right, direct; *strack*, Germ. the same; which, as Serenius and Dr. Jamieson have observed, are from the verbs signifying to stretch; as *straeckà*, Su. Goth. ſtreccan, Sax. And a *straight* line, the latter adds, gives us the idea of that which is *stretched out* between two points.]

1. Not crooked; right.

Beauty made barren the swell'd boast
Of him that best could speak; feature, laming
The shrine of Venus, or *straight*-pight Minerva. *Shakspeare.*

A hunter's horn and cornet is oblique; yet they have likewise *straight* horns; which, if they be of the same bore with the oblique, differ little in sound, save that the *straight* require somewhat a stronger blast. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

There are many several sorts of crooked lines; but there is one only which is *straight*. *Dryden.*

Water and air the varied form confound;
The *straight* looks crooked, and the square grows round.
Prior.

When I see a *strait* staff appear crooked while half under the water, the water gives me a false idea. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Narrow; close. This should properly be *strait*; *estroit*, Fr. [See STRAIT.]

Queen Elizabeth used to say of her instructions to great officers, that they were like to garments, *strait* at the first putting on, but did by and by wear loose enough. *Bacon.*

3. Tense; tight. Of this sense it is doubtful whether it belongs to *strait*, *close*, *narrow*; or to *straight*, *not crooked*. Pull the cord *straight*, may mean, *draw it till it has no flexure*; tie it *straight* about you, may mean, *draw it into a narrower compass*. This ambiguity has perhaps confounded the orthography.

STRAIGHT. *adv.* [*strax*, Danish; *strack*, Dutch.] Immediately; directly. This sense is naturally derived from the adjective, as a *straight* line is the shortest line between two points.

If the devil come and roar for them,
I will not send them. I will after *straight*,
And tell him so. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Those stinks which the nostrils *straight* abhor and expel, are not the most pernicious. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

With chalk I first describe a circle here,
Where the ætherial spirits must appear:
Come in, come in; for here they will be *strait*:
Around, around the place I fumigate. *Dryden.*

I know thy generous temper well,
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It *straight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze. *Addison.*

To STRAI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *straight*.]

1. To make not crooked; to make straight.

A crooked stick is not *straightened*, except it be as far bent on the clean contrary side. *Hooker.*

Of ourselves being so apt to err, the only way which we have to *straighten* our paths is, by following the rule of his will, whose footsteps naturally are right. *Hooker.*

2. To make tense; to tighten.

STRAI'GHTENER.* *n. s.* [from *straighten*.] A director; one who sets right. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

STRAIGHTFO'RTH.* *adv.* [*straight* and *forth*.] Directly; thenceforth.

She smote the ground, the which *straightforth* did yield
A fruitful olive tree. *Spenser, Muiopotmos.*

STRAI'GHTLY.† *adv.* [from *straight.*]

1. In a right line; not crookedly.
2. Tightly; with tension.

The soul may deem herself too *straitly* girt up. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 228.

STRAI'GHTNESS. *n. s.* [from *straight.*]

1. Rectitude; the contrary to crookedness.

Some are for masts, as fir and pine, because of their length and *straightness.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Tension; tightness.

STRAI'GHTWAY. *adv.* [*straight* and *way.* It is very often written *straightways,* and therefore is perhaps more properly written *straightwise.*] Immediately; straight.

Let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or *straightway* on that last long voyage fare. *Spenser.*

Soon as he entered was, the door *straightway*
Did shut. *Spenser.*

Like to a ship, that, having 'scap'd a tempest,
Is *straightway* claim'd and boarded with a pirate. *Shakspeare.*

The Turks *straightway* breaking in upon them, made a bloody fight. *Knolles.*

As soon as iron is out of the fire, it deadeth *straightways.* *Bacon.*

The sound of a bell is strong; continueth some time after the percussion; but ceaseth *straightways* if the bell or string be touched. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The sun's power being in those months greater, it then *straightways* hurries steams up into the atmosphere. *Woodward.*

To STRAIN. *v. a.* [*estreindre,* French.]

1. To squeeze through something.

Their aliment ought to be light, rice boiled in whey and *strained.* *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To purify by filtration.

Earth doth not *strain* water so finely as sand. *Bacon.*

3. To squeeze in an embrace.

I would have *strain'd* him with a strict embrace;
But through my arms he slipt and vanish'd. *Dryden.*

Old Evander, with a close embrace,
Strain'd his departing friend; and tears o'erflow'd his face. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. To sprain; to weaken by too much violence.

The jury make no more scruple to pass against an Englishman and the queen, though it be to *strain* their oaths, than to drink milk unstrained. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Prudes decay'd about may tack,
Strain their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

5. To put to its utmost strength.

By this we see in a cause of religion, to how desperate adventures men will *strain* themselves for relief of their own part, having law and authority against them. *Hooker.*

Too well I wote my humble vaine,
And how my rhimes been rugged and unkempt;
Yet as I con my cunning I will *strain.* *Spenser.*

Thus mine enemy fell,
And thus I set my foot on his neck; — even then
The princely blood flows in his cheek, he sweats,
Strains his young nerves, and puts himself in posture
That acts my words. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

My earthly by his heavenly overpower'd,
Which it had long stood under, *strain'd* to the highth,
In that celestial colloquy sublime,
As with an object that excels the sense,
Dazzled and spent, sunk down. *Milton, P. L.*

The lark and linnet sing with rival notes;
They *strain* their warbling throats,
To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*

Nor yet content, she *strains* her malice more,
And adds new ills to those contriv'd before. *Dryden.*

It is the worst sort of good husbandry for a father not to *strain* himself a little for his son's breeding. *Locke.*

Strain'd to the root, the stooping forest pours
A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves. *Thomson.*

6. To make strait or tense.

A bigger string more *strained,* and a lesser string less *strained,* may fall into the same tone. *Bacon.*

Thou, the more he varies forms, beware
To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care. *Dryden, Virg.*

7. To push beyond the proper extent.

See they suffer death,
But in their deaths remember they are men,
Strain not the laws to make their torture grievous. *Addison.*

There can be no other meaning in this expression, however some may pretend to *strain* it. *Swift.*

Your way is to wrest and *strain* some principles maintained both by them and me, to a sense repugnant with their other known doctrines. *Waterland.*

8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.

The lark sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing sharps. *Shakspeare.*

He talks and plays with Fatima, but his mirth
Is forc'd and *strain'd:* in his looks appears
A wild distracted fierceness. *Denham.*

To STRAIN. *v. n.*

1. To make violent efforts.

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little,
For 'tis a bond in men. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the start. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

They *strain,*
That death may not them idly find to attend
Their certain last, but work to meet their end. *Daniel.*

Straining with too weak a wing,
We needs will write epistles to the king. *Pope.*

2. To be filtered by compression.

Cæsar thought that all sea-sands had natural springs of fresh water: but it is the sea-water; because the pit filled according to the measure of the tide, and the sea-water passing or *straining* through the sands, leaveth the saltness behind them. *Bacon.*

STRAIN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An injury by too much violence.

Credit is gained by custom, and seldom recovers a *strain;* but if broken, is never well set again. *Temple.*

In all pain there is a deformity by a solution of continuity, as in cutting; or a tendency to solution, as in convulsions or *strains.* *Grew.*

2. [ꞅꞇꞃenᵹ, Saxon.] Race; generation; descent.

Thus far I can praise him; he is of a noble *strain,*
Of approv'd valour. *Shakspeare.*

Twelve Trojan youths, born of their noblest *strains,*
I took alive; and, yet enrag'd, will empty all their veins
Of vital spirits. *Chapman, Iliad.*

Why dost thou falsely feign
Thyself a Sidney? from which noble *strain*
He sprung, that could so far exalt the name
Of love. *Waller.*

Turn then to Pharamond, and Charlemagne,
And the long heroes of the Gallick *strain.* *Prior.*

3. Hereditary disposition.

Amongst these sweet knaves and all this courtesy! the *strain* of man's bred out into baboon and monkey. *Shakspeare.*

Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which propagated, spoil the *strain* of a nation. *Tillotson.*

4. A style or manner of speaking.

According to the genius and *strain* of the book of Proverbs, the words wisdom and righteousness are used to signify all religion and virtue. *Tillotson.*

In our liturgy are as great *strains* of true sublime eloquence, as are any where to be found in our language. *Swift.*

Macrobius speaks of Hippocrates' knowledge in very lofty *strains.* *Baker.*

5. Song; note; sound.

Wilt thou love such a woman? what, to make thee an instrument, and play false *strains* upon thee? *Shakspeare.*

Orpheus self may heave his head
From golden slumber on a bed
Of heap'd Elysian flowers, and hear
Such *strains* as would have won the ear
Of Pluto, to have quite set free
His half-regain'd Eurydice. *Milton, L'Allegro.*

Their heavenly harps a lower *strain* began,
And in soft musick mourn the fall of man. *Dryden.*

When the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his *strain*,
While Argo saw her kindred trees
Descend from Pelion to the main. *Pope, Ode St. Cecilia.*

Some future *strain*, in which the muse shall tell
How science dwindles, and how volumes swell. *Young.*

6. Rank; character.

But thou who lately of the common *strain*,
Wert one of us, if still thou do'st retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave. *Dryden.*

7. Turn; tendency; inborn disposition.

Because hereticks have a *strain* of madness, he applied her with some corporal chastisements, which with respite of time might haply reduce her to good order. *Hayward.*

8. Manner of speech or action.

Such take too high a *strain* at the first, and are magnanimous more than tract of years can uphold, as was Scipio Africanus, of whom Livy saith, *ultima primis cedebant.* *Bacon.*

STRAI'NABLE.* *adj.* [from *strain.*] Capable of being pushed beyond the proper extent.

A thing captious and *strainable*.
Bacon on the Controv. of the Ch. of Engl.

STRAI'NER.† *n. s.* [from *strain.*]

1. An instrument of filtration.

The excrementitious moisture passeth in birds through a finer and more delicate *strainer* than it doth in beasts; for feathers pass through quills, and hair through skin. *Bacon.*

Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late
In vain should'st seek a *strainer* to dispart
The husky terrene dregs from purer must. *Philips.*

The stomach and intestines are the press, and the lacteal vessels the *strainers* to separate the pure emulsion from its feces. *Arbuthnot.*

These when condens'd, the airy region pours
On the dry earth, in rain or gentle showers,
Th' insinuating drops sink through the sand,
And pass the porous *strainers* of the land. *Blackmore.*

2. One who exerts his utmost strength.

Is he therefore to be deemed
Rude, or savage? or esteemed
But a sorry entertainer,
'Cause he is no common *strainer*
After painted nymphs for favours? *B. Jonson, Entertainments.*

STRAI'NING.* *n. s.* [from *strain.*]

1. The act of filtration; the substance strained.
2. The act of putting to the utmost stretch.

Our words flow from us in a smooth continued stream, without those *strainings* of the voice, motions of the body, and majesty of the hand, which are so much celebrated in the orators of Greece and Rome. *Atterbury.*

STRAINT.* *n. s.* [from *strain.*] Violent tension. Not in use.

Sir Artegall ——
Upon his iron coller griped fast,
That with the *straint* his wesand nigh he brast.
Spenser, F. Q. v. ii. 14.

STRAIT.† *adj.* [*estroit*, Fr. *stretto*, Ital.]

1. Narrow; close; not wide.

Witnesses, like watches, go
Just as they're set, too fast or slow;
And where in conscience they're *straight* lac'd,
'Tis ten to one that side is cast. *Hudibras.*

They are afraid to meet her, if they have miss'd the church; but then they are more afraid to see her, if they are laced as *strait* as they can possibly be. *Law.*

2. Close; intimate.

He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Plexirtus into a *straight* degree of favour, his goodness being as apt to be deceived, as the other's craft was to deceive. *Sidney.*

3. Strict; rigorous.

Therefore hold I *strait* all thy commandments; and all false ways I utterly abhor. *Ps. Comm. Prayer.*

Fugitives are not relieved by the profit of their lands in England, for there is a *straighter* order taken. *Spenser.*

He now, forsooth, takes on him to reform
Some certain edicts, and some *strait* decrees
That lay too heavy on the commonwealth. *Shakspeare.*

Proceed no *straiter* 'gainst our uncle Glo'ster,
Than from the evidence of good esteem
He be approv'd in practice culpable. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

4. Difficult; distressful.
5. Narrow; avaricious.

I do not ask you much,
I beg cold comfort; and you are so *strait*,
And so ingrateful, you deny me that. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

6. It is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written *straight*. [See STRAIGHT.]

A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the sight of the sounding body, and sounds are propagated as readily through crooked pipes as through *straight* ones. *Newton, Opt.*

STRAIT.† *n. s.*

1. A narrow pass, or frith.

Plant garrisons to command the *streights* and narrow passages. *Spenser.*

Honour travels in a *streight* so narrow,
Where one but goes abreast. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Fretum Magellanicum, or Magellan's *Straits*. *Abbot.*

They went forth unto the *straits* of the mountain.
Judith, xiv. 11.

The Saracens brought together with their victories their language and religion into all that coast of Africk, even from Egypt to the *streights* of Gibraltar. *Brerewood on Languages.*

2. Distress; difficulty. [*strete*, old Fr. embarras, difficulté, Lacombe.]

The independent party which abhorred all motions towards peace, were in as great *streights* as the other how to carry on their designs. *Clarendon.*

It was impossible to have administered such advice to the king, in the *streight* he was in, which being pursued might not have proved inconvenient. *Clarendon.*

Thyself
Bred up in poverty, and *streights* at home,
Lost in a desart here, and hunger-bit. *Milton, P. R.*

Thus Adam, sore beset! reply'd,
O Heav'n! in evil *streight* this day I stand
Before my Judge. *Milton, P. L.*

'Tis hard with me, whatever choice I make,
I must not merit you, or must forsake:
But in this *streight*, to honour I'll be true,
And leave my fortune to the gods and you. *Dryden.*

Kings reduced to *streights*, either by their own, or by the negligence of their predecessors, have been always involved in dark and mean intrigues. *Davenant.*

Some modern authors observing what *straits* they have been put to in all ages, to find out water enough for Noah's flood, say, Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation. *Burnet, Theory.*

Let no man who owns a Providence grow desperate under any calamity or *strait* whatsoever, but compose the anguish of his thoughts upon this one consideration, that he comprehends not those strange unaccountable methods by which Providence may dispose of him. *South.*

Cæsar sees
The *streights* to which you're driven, and as he knows
Cato's high worth, is anxious for your life. *Addison.*

Ulysses made use of the pretence of natural infirmity to conceal the *straits* he was in at that time in his thoughts. *Broome.*

She watches their time of need and adversity, and if she can discover that they are in great *streights* or affliction, she gives them speedy relief. *Law.*

To STRAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put to difficulties.

If your lass
Interpretation should abuse, and call this
Your lack of love or bounty; you were *straited*
For a reply, at least, if you make care
Of happy holding her. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

To STRAI'TEN. *v. a.* [from *strait.*]

1. To make narrow.

The city of Sidon has a secure haven, yet with something a dangerous entrance, *straitened* on the north side by the sea-ruined wall of the mole. *Sandys, Journey.*

If this be our condition, thus to dwell
In narrow circuit, *straiten'd* by a foe,
Subtile or violent. *Milton, P. L.*

Whatever *straitens* the vessels, so as the channels become more narrow, must heat; therefore strait cloaths and cold baths heat. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To contract; to confine.

The *straitning* and confining the profession of the common law, must naturally extend and enlarge the jurisdiction of the chancery. *Clarendon.*

The landed man finds himself aggrieved by the falling of his rents, and the *streightning* of his fortune, whilst the monied man keeps up his gain. *Locke.*

Feeling can give us a notion of all ideas that enter at the eye, except colours; but it is very much *streightened* and confined to the number, bulk, and distance of its objects. *Addison.*

The causes which *straiten* the British commerce, will enlarge the French. *Addison, State of the War.*

3. To make tight; to intend. See STRAIGHT.

Stretch them at their length,
And pull their *streighten'd* cords with all your strength. *Dryden.*

Morality, by her false guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and casuistry in lawn,
Gasps, as they *straiten* at each end the cord,
And dies when dulness gives her page the word. *Pope, Dunciad.*

4. To deprive of necessary room.

Waters when *straitned*, as in the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He could not be *streightned* in room or provisions, or compelled to fight. *Clarendon.*

The airy crowd
Swarm'd, and were *straiten'd*. *Milton.*

Several congregations find themselves very much *straitned*, and if the mode encrease, I wish it may not drive many ordinary women into meetings. *Addison, Spect.*

5. To distress; to perplex.

Men by continually striving and fighting to enlarge their bounds, and encroaching upon one another, seem to be *straitned* for want of room. *Ray.*

STRAI'THANDED. *adj.* [from *strait* and *hand.*] Parsimonious; sparing; niggardly.

STRAITHA'NDEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *straithanded.*] Niggardliness.

They were not more liberal than our Romish divorcers are niggardly: — the Romish doctrine makes the *strait-handedness* so much more injurious. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 4. C. 3.

STRAITLA'CED.† *adj.* [*strait* and *lace.*]

1. Griped with stays.

Let nature have scope to fashion the body as she thinks best; we have few well-shaped that are *straitlaced*, or much tamper'd with. *Locke on Education.*

2. Stiff; constrained; without freedom. This is a very ancient and frequent usage of the expression, though Dr. Johnson could not find a single example of it.

He had to doe with certaine holy and *straite-lased* heretickes. *Martin, Marr. of Pr.* (1550,) K. 4.

I know not what philosopher he was, that would have women come but thrice abroad all their time: To be baptised, married, and buried: but he was too *straight-laced*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 632.

I was never so *strait-lac'd* to you, squire. *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

Men of a more sanguine and cheerful temper are not so *straitlaced* in their principles. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. I.

STRAI'TLY. *adv.* [from *strait.*]

1. Narrowly.

2. Strictly; rigorously.

Those laws he *straitly* requireth to be observed without breach or blame. *Hooker.*

3. Closely; intimately.

STRAI'TNESS. *n. s.* [from *strait.*]

1. Narrowness.

The town was hard to besiege, and uneasy to come unto, by reason of the *straitness* of all the places. 2 *Macc.* xii.

It is a great errour, and a narrowness or *straitness* of mind, if any man think that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pact. *Bacon, Holy War.*

The *straitness* of my conscience will not give me leave to swallow down such camels. *King Charles.*

2. Strictness; rigour.

If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding, it shall become him well. *Shakspeare.*

Among the Romans, the laws of the twelve tables did exclude the females from inheriting, and had many other *straitnesses* and hardships which were successively remedied. *Hale.*

3. Distress; difficulty.

4. Want; scarcity.

The *straitness* of the conveniences of life amongst them had never reached so far, as to the use of fire, till the Spaniards brought it amongst them. *Locke.*

STRAKE. The obsolete preterite of *strike.* Struck.

Did'st thou not see a bleeding hind
Whose right haunch earst my stedfast arrow *strake?* *Spenser.*

Fearing lest they should fall into the quick-sands, they *strake* sail, and so were driven. *Acts,* xxvii. 17.

STRAKE.† *n. s.*

1. A long mark; a streak. See STREAK.

2. A narrow board.

3. The strake of a cart is the iron with which the cart wheels are bound. *Barret.*

To STRA'MASH.* *v. a.* [*stramazzare*, Ital.] To beat; to bang; to break irreparably; to destroy: a northern word, according to Grose, who, however, notices no etymon. Dr. Jamieson mentions the substantive *stramash* as a Scottish word, and refers to the Fr. *estramaçon*, a blow.

STRAMI'NEOUS.* *adj.* [*stramineus*, Lat.]

1. Strawy; consisting of straw.

Upon a sudden approach of the warmed electrick, the *stramineous* bodies will, at first, a little recede. *Dr. Robinson, Endoxa,* (1658,) p. 123.

2. Light; chaffy; like straw.

Other discourse, dry, barren, *stramineous*, dull, and heavy. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 149.

STRAND. *n. s.* [ꞅꞇꞃanꝺ, Saxon; *strande*, Dutch; *strend*, Icelandick.]

1. The verge of the sea or of any water.

I saw sweet beauty in her face;
Such as the daughter of Agenor had,
That made great Jove to humble him to her hand,
When with his knees he kiss'd the Cretan *strand.* *Shakspeare.*

Some wretched lines from this neglected hand,
May find my hero on the foreign *strand*,
Warm'd with new fires. *Prior.*

2. A twist of a rope. I know not whence derived.

To STRAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the shallows.

Tarchon's alone was lost, and *stranded* stood,
Stuck on a bank, and beaten by the flood. *Dryden, Æn.*

I have seen of both those kinds from the sea, but so few that they can only be such as have strayed from their main residence, and been accidentally intercepted and *stranded* by great storms. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Some from the *stranded* vessel force their way,
Fearful of fate they meet it in the sea;
Some who escape the fury of the wave,
Sicken on earth, and sink into a grave. *Prior.*

STRANG.* *adj.* [ꞅꞇꞃanᵹ, Sax.] Strong: our northern word.

STRANGE. *adj.* [*estrange*, Fr. *extraneus*, Lat.]

1. Foreign; of another country.

I do not contemn the knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

The natural subjects of the state should bear a sufficient proportion to the *strange* subjects that they govern. *Bacon.*

2. Not domestick.

As the man loves least at home to be,
That hath a sluttish house, haunted with sprites;
So she, impatient her own faults to see,
Turns from herself, and in *strange* things delights. *Davies.*

3. Wonderful; causing wonder.

It is evident, and it is one of the *strangest* secrets in sounds, that the whole sound is not in the whole air only; but is also in every small part of the air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton, P. L.*

Thus the *strange* cure to our spilt blood apply'd,
Sympathy to the distant wound does guide. *Cowley.*

It is *strange* they should be so silent in this matter when there were so many occasions to speak of it, if our Saviour had plainly appointed such an infallible judge of controversies. *Tillotson.*

Strange to relate, from young Iülus' head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. Odd; irregular; not according to the common way.

Desire my man's abode, where I did leave him:
He's *strange* and peevish. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

A *strange* proud return you may think I make you, madam, when I tell you it is not from every body I would be thus obliged. *Suckling.*

5. Unknown; new.

Long custom had inured them to the former kind alone, by which the latter was new and *strange* in their ears. *Hooker.*

Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not; and the signet is not *strange* to you. *Shakspeare.*

Joseph saw his brethren, but made himself *strange* unto them. *Gen.* xlii. 7.

Here passion first I felt,
Commotion *strange!* *Milton, P. L.*

6. Remote.

She makes it *strange*, but she would be best pleas'd
To be so anger'd with another letter. *Shakspeare.*

7. Uncommonly good or bad.

This made David to admire the law of God at that *strange* rate, and to advance the knowledge of it above all other knowledge. *Tillotson.*

8. Unacquainted.

They were now, like sand without lime, ill bound together, at a gaze, looking *strange* one upon another, not knowing who was faithful. *Bacon.*

STRANGE. *interj.* An expression of wonder.

Strange! what extremes should thus preserve the snow,
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below. *Waller.*

Strange! that fatherly authority should be the only original of government, and yet all mankind not know it. *Locke.*

To STRANGE.† *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To be estranged.

My wits chaungen,
And all lusts fro me *straungen*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 6.

2. To wonder; to be astonished.

Were all the assertions of Aristotle such as theology pronounceth impieties, which we *strange* not at from one, of whom a father saith, *Nec Deum coluit, nec curavit.* *Glanville.*

To STRANGE.* *v. a.* [*estranger*, old Fr.] To alienate; to estrange.

Stranging them from their God.
Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gramm. (1623,) p. 364.

STRA'NGELY. *adv.* [from *strange*.]

1. With some relation to foreigners.

As by strange fortune
It came to us, I do in justice charge thee
That thou commend it *strangely* to some place,
Where chance may nurse or end it. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. Wonderfully; in a way to cause wonder, but commonly with a degree of dislike.

My former speeches have but hit your thoughts,
Which can interpret farther: only, I say,
Things have been *strangely* borne. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

How *strangely* active are the arts of peace,
Whose restless motions less than wars do cease;
Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise;
And war more force, but not more pains, employs. *Dryden.*

We should carry along with us some of those virtuous qualities, which we were *strangely* careless if we did not bring from home with us. *Sprat, Serm.*

In a time of affliction the remembrance of our good deeds will *strangely* cheer and support our spirits. *Calamy.*

It would *strangely* delight you to see with what spirit he converses, with what tenderness he reproves, with what affection he exhorts, and with what vigour he preaches. *Law.*

How *strangely* crowds misplace things, and miscall,
Madness in one is liberty in all! *Harte.*

STRA'NGENESS. *n. s.* [from *strange*.]

1. Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country.

If I will obey the Gospel, no distance of place, no *strangeness* of country can make any man a stranger to me. *Sprat.*

2. Uncommunicativeness; distance of behaviour.

Ungird thy *strangeness*, and tell me what I shall vent to my lady. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Will you not observe
The *strangeness* of his alter'd countenance?
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

3. Remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness.

Men worthier than himself
Here tend the savage *strangeness* he puts on;
And undergo, in an observing kind,
His humourous predominance. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

4. Mutual dislike.

In this peace there was an article that no Englishman should enter into Scotland, and no Scottishman into England, without letters commendatory: this might seem a means to continue a *strangeness* between the nations; but it was done to lock in the borderers. *Bacon.*

5. Wonderfulness, power of raising wonder.

If a man, for curiosity or *strangeness* sake, would make a puppet pronounce a word, let him consider the motion of the instruments of voice, and the like sounds made in inanimate bodies. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

This raised greater tumults and boilings in the hearts of men, than the *strangeness* and seeming unreasonableness of all the former articles. *South.*

STRA'NGER. *n. s.* [*estranger*, Fr.]

1. A foreigner; one of another country.

I am a most poor woman, and a *stranger*,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge indifferent. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Your daughter hath made a gross revolt;
Tying her duty, beauty, wit and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling *stranger*
Of here and every where. *Shakspeare.*

There is no place in Europe so much frequented by *strangers*, whether they are such as come out of curiosity, or such who are obliged to attend the court of Rome. *Addison on Italy.*

After a year's inter-regnum from the death of Romulus, the

senate of their own authority chose a successor, and a *stranger*, merely upon the fame of his virtues. *Swift.*

2. One unknown.

Strangers and foes do sunder, and not kiss. *Shakspeare.*

You did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me, as you spurn a *stranger* cur
Over your threshold. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

We ought to acknowledge, that no nations are wholly aliens and *strangers* the one to the other. *Bacon.*

His perusal of the writings of his friends and *strangers*. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

They came, and near him plac'd the *stranger* guest. *Pope.*

Thus the majestick mother of mankind,
To her own charms most amiably blind,
On the green margin innocently stood,
And gaz'd indulgent on the crystal flood;
Survey'd the *stranger* in the painted wave,
And smiling, prais'd the beauties which she gave. *Young.*

3. A guest; one not a domestick.

He will vouchsafe
This day to be our guest: bring forth and pour
Abundance, fit to honour and receive
Our heavenly *stranger*. *Milton, P. L.*

4. One unacquainted.

My child is yet a *stranger* in the world:
She hath not seen the change of fourteen years. *Shakspeare.*

I was no *stranger* to the original: I had also studied Virgil's design, and his disposition of it. *Dryden.*

5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship.

I unspeak my detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames upon myself,
For *strangers* to my nature. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And *strangers* to the sun yet ripen here. *Granville.*

To STRA'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To estrange; to alienate.

Will you with those infirmities she owes,
Dower'd with our curse, and *stranger'd* with our oath,
Take her or leave her? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To STRA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*strangulo*, Lat.]

1. To choak; to suffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath.

His face is black and full of blood;
His eye-balls farther out, than when he liv'd;
Staring full ghastly, like a *strangled* man. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in,
And there be *strangled* ere my Romeo comes? *Shakspeare.*

Dost thou not know that thou hast *strangled* thine husbands? *Tob.* iii. 8.

The lion did tear in pieces enough for his whelps, and *strangled* for his lionesses, and filled his holes with prey. *Nehemiah.*

So heinous a crime was the sin of adultery, that our Saxon ancestors compelled the adulteress to *strangle* herself; and he who debauched her was to be hanged over her grave. *Ayliffe.*

2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance.

By th' clock, 'tis day;
And yet dark night *strangles* the travelling lamp:
Is't night's predominance, or the day's shame? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

STRA'NGLER. *n. s.* [from *strangle*.] One who strangles.

The band that seems to tie their friendship together, will be the very *strangler* of their amity. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

STRA'NGLES. *n. s.* [from *strangle*.] Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRA'NGLING.* *n. s.* [from *To strangle*.] Death by stopping the breath.

My soul chooseth *strangling* and death rather than life. *Job*, vii. 15.

STRANGULA'TION.† *n. s.* [*strangulation*, Fr. Cotgrave.] The act of strangling; suffocation; the state of being strangled.

A spunge is mischievous, not in itself, for its powder is harmless; but because, being received into the stomach, it swelleth, and, occasioning its continual distension, induceth a *strangulation*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The reduction of the jaws is difficult, and, if they be not timely reduced, there happen paralysis and *strangulation*. *Wiseman.*

STRA'NGURY.† *n. s.* [στραγγουρία; *stranguric*, Fr.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

The liquor of the birch is most powerful for the dissolving of the stone in the bladder, bloody water, and *strangury*. *Evelyn.*

STRAP.† *n. s.* [ꞅꞇꞃopp, Sax. *strop*, Teut. *stroppa*, Ital.] A narrow long slip of cloth or leather.

These clothes are good enough to drink in, and so be these boots too; an they be not, let them hang themselves in their own *straps*. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

I found but one husband, a lively cobler, that kicked and spurred all the while his wife was carrying him on; and had scarce passed a day without giving her the discipline of the *strap*. *Addison, Spect.*

To STRAP. *v. a.* [from *strap*.] To beat with a strap.

STRAPPA'DO.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *strapade*, "sorte de punition militaire." Roq. Supposed to be from the Ital. *strappare*, to pull with force.] A kind of military torture formerly practised in drawing up an offender to the top of a beam, and letting him fall; in consequence of which, dislocation of a limb usually happened.

Were I at the *strappado*, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulsion. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Would you have him tortur'd? —
I would have him prov'd. —
Best try him then with goads, or burning irons;
Put him to the *strappado*. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

They would meet every where with chains and *strappadoes*. *Glanville, Serm.* p. 213.

To STRAPPA'DO.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torture.

They had neither been haled into your gehenna at Lambeth, nor *strappadoed* with an oath ex officio by your bowmen of the arches. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.*

STRA'PPING. *adj.* Vast; large; bulky. Used of large men or women in contempt.

STRA'TA. *n. s.* [The plural of *stratum*, Lat.] Beds; layers. A philosophical term.

The terrestrial matter is disposed into *strata*, or layers, placed one upon another; in like manner as any earthy sediment, settling down from a fluid, will naturally be. *Woodward.*

With how much wisdom are the *strata* laid,
Of different weight and of a different kind,
Of sundry forms for sundry ends design'd! *Blackmore.*

STRA'TAGEM.† *n. s.* [*stratageme*, Fr. στρατήγημα, Gr. from στρατηγέω, to command an army. *Strategem* has accordingly been the orthography of some.]

1. An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived.

John Talbot, I did send for thee,
To tutor thee in *stratagems* of war. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Ev'ry minute now
Should be the father of some *stratagem*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

It seemeth reasonable, and in piety allowable, that *stratagems* and subtilties may be used in the war, yet with such caution, as the same may stand with fidelity and honour; for fraud being used, contrary to contracts and agreements made with the enemy, is mere treachery. *Ralegh, Arts of Emp.* ch. 23.

2. An artifice; a trick by which some advantage is obtained.

Rouse up your courage, call up all your counsels,
And think on all those *stratagems* which nature
Keeps ready to encounter sudden dangers. *Denham, Sophy.*

Those oft are *stratagems* which errours seem;
Nor is it Homer nods, but we who dream. *Pope.*

Stratage'mical.* *adj.* [from *stratagem.*] Full of stratagems. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

His wife, to gain entirely his affections, sent him this *stratagemical* epistle.
Swift, in the Tripos assigned to him by Dr. Barret.

Strath.* *n. s.* [*ystrad*, Welsh.] A vale; a bottom. *Phillips.*

Avimore is situated in a narrow valley or *strath*, called Strathspey, from its being intersected by the river Spey.
Garnett, Tour, ii. 38.

Stratifica'tion.* *n. s.* [from *stratify.*] Arrangement of different matter; arrangement in beds or layers.

A mass in which there is no *stratification.*
Dr. Hutton, Theory of the Earth, (1796,) ii. 307.

To Stra'tify.† *v. a.* [*stratifier*, Fr. from *stratum*, Lat.] To range in beds or layers. A chymical term.

Steel is made from the purest and softest iron, by keeping it red hot, *stratified* with coal-dust and wood-ashes, &c.
Hill, Mat. Med.

Strato'cracy.* *n. s.* [στρατὸς, Gr. an army, and κρατος, power.] A military government.

Ever since the invasion of Kouli Khan, Indostan, from being a well regulated government, became a scene of mere anarchy or *stratocracy;* every great man protecting himself in his tyranny by his soldiers. *Guthrie, India.*

Strato'graphy.* *n. s.* [*stratographic*, Fr. στρατὸς and γράφω, Gr.] Description of whatever relates to an army.

STRA'TUM. n. s. [Latin.] A bed; a layer. A term of philosophy.

Another was found in a perpendicular fissure of a *stratum* of stone in Langron iron-mine, Cumberland. *Woodward.*

Drill'd through the sandy *stratum*, ev'ry way
The waters with the sandy *stratum* rise. *Thomson.*

Straught.* *pret. and part.* Stretched. Obsolete in England; but used (as *straucht*) in Scotland.

Twenty fadom of brede the armes *straught.*
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

Striking me down on the place, where yet I lie *straught.*
Shelton, Transl. of Don Quix. iii. 1.

STRAW.† *n. s.* [ꞅꞇꞃeoꞃ, Saxon; *stroo*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — The Saxon forms of this word are also ꞅꞇꞃaꞃ, ꞅꞇꞃeo, ꞅꞇꞃea, ꞅꞇꞃe; the last of which is our old English. "Of *stre* many a load." Chaucer, Kn. Tale. Our northern word is still *streea.*]

1. The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Tremble and start at wagging of a *straw*,
Intending deep suspicion. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's *straw* doth pierce it. *Shakspeare.*

Apples in hay and *straw* ripened apparently; but the apple in the *straw* more. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

My new *straw*-hat, that's trimly lin'd with green,
Let Peggy wear. *Gay, Pastorals.*

More light he treads, more tall he seems to rise,
And struts a *straw*-breadth nearer to the skies. *Tickell.*

2. Any thing proverbially worthless.

Thy arms, thy liberty, beside
All that's on th' outside of thy hide,
Are mine by military law,
Of which I will not bate one *straw.* *Hudibras.*

'Tis not a *straw* matter whether the main cause be right or wrong. *L'Estrange.*

To Straw.* See *To* Strew.

Stra'wberry.† *n. s.* [*fragaria*, Lat. ꞅꞇꞃeaꞃ-beꞃie, Saxon. Mr. H. Tooke considers *strawberry* as *straw'd*-berry, *stray*-berry, from *straw*, or *strew.* He would have been pleased to find, in a curious old book, his statement partly illustrated; the strawberry being there called "from the manner in which it is set in beds, not cast in heaps, but, as it were *strawed* here and there at manifest distances." Dyet's Dry Dinner, 1599.] A plant. *Miller.*

Content with food, which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on *strawberries* they fed. *Dryden.*

Strawberries, by their fragrent smell, seem to be cordial: the seeds obtained by shaking the ripe fruit in winter, are an excellent remedy against the stone. The juice of *strawberries* and lemons in spring-water is an excellent drink in bilious fevers. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Stra'wberry *Tree. n. s.* [*arbutus*, Lat.] It is ever green, the leaves roundish and serrated on the edges: the fruit is of a fleshy substance, and very like a strawberry. *Miller.*

Stra'wbuilt. *adj.* [*straw* and *built.*] Made up of straw.

They on the smoothed plank,
The suburb of their *strawbuilt* citadel,
New rubb'd with balm, expatiate. *Milton.*

Stra'wcoloured. *adj.* [*straw* and *colour.*] Of a light yellow.

I will discharge it in your *strawcolour'd* beard. *Shakspeare.*

Stra'wstuffed.* *adj.* [*straw* and *stuff.*] Stuffed with straw.

So rides he mounted on the market-day,
Upon a *straw-stuff'd* pannel all the way. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iv. 2.

Stra'wworm. *n. s.* [*straw* and *worm*; *phryganion*, Lat.] A worm bred in straw.

Stra'wy.† *adj.* [from *straw.*]

1. Made of straw; consisting of straw.

There the *strawy* Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's swath. *Shakspeare.*

In a field of corn, blown upon by the wind, there will appear waves of a colour differing from that of the rest; the wind, by depressing some of the ears, and not others, makes the one reflect more from the lateral and *strawy* parts than the rest. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Like straw; light.

Luther hath these words: the epistle — is contentious, swelling, dry, *strawy.*
Knott, Char. Maint. &c. in Chillingworth, ch. 2. § 8.

To STRAY.† *v. n.* [*stroe*, Danish, to scatter; *stravviare*, Italian, to wander. Dr. Johnson. — To *stray*, is the Sax. ꞅꞇꞃæᵹan, to scatter. The Goth. *strawan*, Sax. ꞅꞇꞃeaꞃian, ꞅꞇꞃeꞃian, ꞅꞇꞃeᵹian, ꞅꞇꞃæᵹan, proceed from *straw*, or as our peasantry still pronounce it *strah*; and *astray*, or *astrayed*, means *strawed*, scattered and dispersed as the *straw* is about the fields. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. i. 469.]

1. To wander; to rove.

My eye, descending from the hill, surveys
Where Thames among the wanton valley *strays.* *Denham.*

Lo, the glad gales o'er all her beauties *stray*,
Breathe on her lips, and in her bosom play. *Pope.*

2. To rove out of the way; to range beyond the proper limits.

What grace hath thee now hither brought this way?
Or doen thy feeble feet unweeting hither *stray.* *Spenser.*

No: where can I *stray*,
Save back to England? all the world's my way. *Shakspeare.*

She doth *stray* about
By holy crosses, where she kneeling prays
For happy wedlock hours. *Shakspeare.*

Wand'rest thou within this lucid orb,
And *stray'd* from those fair fields of light above,
Amidst this new creation want'st a guide
To reconduct thy steps? *Dryden.*

3. To err; to deviate from the right.

We have erred and *strayed.* *Common Prayer.*

To STRAY. *v. a.* To mislead. Obsolete.

Hath not else his eye
Stray'd his affection in unlawful love? *Shakspeare.*

STRAY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing lost by wandering.

She hath herself not only well defended,
But taken and impounded as a *stray*
The king of Scots. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Should I take you for a *stray*,
You must be kept a year and day. *Hudibras.*

When he has traced his talk through all its wild rambles, let him bring home his *stray*; not like the lost sheep with joy, but with tears of penitence. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a *stray*. *Dryden.*

He cries out neighbour, hast thou seen a *stray*
Of bullocks and of heifers pass this way? *Addison.*

2. Act of wandering.

I would not from your love make such a *stray*,
To match you where I hate. *Shakspeare.*

STRA'YER.* *n. s.* [from *stray.*] One who strays; a wanderer. *Huloet.*

Hubberdin, an old divine of Oxford; a great *straier* abroad in all quarters of the realm. *Fox, Acts, &c. of Bp. Latimer.*

STRA'YING.* *n. s.* [from *stray.*] The act of roving; the act of going astray.

Do you see thousand little motes and atoms wandring up and down in a sun-beam? It is God that so peoples it; and he guides their innumerable and irregular *strayings*. *Bp. Hopkins, Expos. and Disc.* p. 267.

STREAK. *n. s.* [ꞅꞇꞃıce, Saxon; *streke*, Dutch; *stricca*, Ital.] A line of colour different from that of the ground. Sometimes written *strake.*

The west yet glimmers with some *streaks* of day;
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

What mean those colour'd *streaks* in heaven,
Distended, as the brow of God appeas'd? *Milton, P. L.*

The night comes on, we eager to pursue
'Till the last *streaks* of dying day withdrew,
And doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive. *Dryden.*

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;
How ruddy, like your lips, their *streaks* appear! *Dryden.*

While the fantastick tulip strives to break
In two-fold beauty, and a parted *streak*. *Prior.*

To STREAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple.

All the yeanlings which were *streak'd* and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

A mule, admirably *streaked* and dappled with white and black. *Sandys, Journey.*

To-morrow, ere fresh morning *streak* the east,
With first approach of light we must be ris'n,
And at our pleasant labour, to reform
Yon flowery arbours. *Milton, P. L.*

Now let us leave this earth, and lift our eye
To the large convex of yon azure sky:
Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now *streak'd* and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in flaming yellow bright,
And chusing sable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

2. To stretch. Obsolete.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and *streaks*
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks;
Where, glotting round her rock, to fish she falls. *Chapman.*

STRE'AKY. *adj.* [from *streak.*] Striped; variegated by hues.

When the hoary head is hid in snow,
The life is in the leaf, and still between
The fits of falling snows appears the *streaky* green. *Dryden.*

STREAM. *n. s.* [ꞅꞇꞃeam, Saxon; *straum*, Icelandick; *stroom*, Dutch.]

1. A running water; the course of running water; current.

As plays the sun upon the glassy *stream*,
Twinkling another counterfeited beam. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

He brought *streams* out of the rock, and caused waters to run down like rivers. *Ps.* lxxviii. 16.

Cocytus nam'd, of lamentation loud
Heard in the rueful *stream*; fierce Phlegethon,
Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage;
Far off from these, a slow and silent *stream*,
Lethe the river of oblivion, rolls
Her wat'ry labyrinth. *Milton, P. L.*

O could I flow like thee, and make thy *stream*
My great example, as thou art my theme,
Tho' deep, yet clear, tho' gentle, yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full. *Denham.*

Thus from one common source our *streams* divide;
Ours is the Trojan, yours the Arcadian side. *Dryden.*

Divided interests, while thou think'st to sway,
Draw like two brooks thy middle *stream* away. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts.

The breath of the Lord is like a *stream* of brimstone. *Isaiah.*

You, Drances, never want a *stream* of words. *Dryden.*

The *stream* of beneficence hath, by several rivulets which have since fallen into it, wonderfully enlarged its current. *Atterbury.*

3. Any thing forcible and continued.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been unportable; and being short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any *stream* of weather. *Ralegh.*

It is looked upon as insolence for a man to adhere to his own opinion against the current *stream* of antiquity. *Locke.*

4. Course; current.

The very *stream* of his life, and the business he hath helmed, must give him a better proclamation. *Shakspeare.*

To STREAM. *v. n.* [*streyma*, Icelandick.]

1. To flow; to run in a continuous current.

God bade the ground be dry,
All but between those banks where rivers now
Stream, and perpetual draw their humid train. *Milton, P. L.*

On all sides round
Streams the black blood, and smokes upon the ground. *Pope.*

2. To emit a current; to pour out water in a stream; to be overflown.

Then grateful Greece with *streaming* eyes would raise
Historick marbles to record his praise. *Pope.*

3. To issue forth with continuance, not by fits.

Now to impartial love, that god most high,
Do my sighs *stream*. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

From opening skies may *streaming* glories shine,
And saints embrace thee. *Pope.*

To STREAM.† *v. a.*

1. To pour; to send forth.

She at length will *stream*
Some dew of grace into my wither'd heart,
After long sorrow and consuming smart. *Spenser, Hymn to Beauty.*

2. To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks.

The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold. *Bacon.*

STRE'AMER. *n. s.* [from *stream.*] An ensign; a flag; a pennon; any thing flowing loosely from a stock.

His brave fleet,
With silken *streamers* the young Phœbus fanning. *Shakspeare.*

The rosy morn began to rise,
And wav'd her saffron *streamer* through the skies. *Dryden.*

Brave Rupert from afar appears,
Whose waving *streamers* the glad general knows. *Dryden.*

The man of sense his meat devours;
But only smells the peel and flowers:
And he must be an idle dreamer,
Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the *streamer*. *Prior.*

STRE'AMLET.* *n. s.* [from *stream.*] A small stream.

Unnumber'd glittering *streamlets* play'd,
And hurled every where their waters sheen.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence.

Nature I'll court in her sequester'd haunts,
By mountain, meadow, *streamlet*, grove, or cell:
Where the pois'd lark his evening ditty chaunts,
And health, and peace, and contemplation dwell.
Smollet, Ode to Independence.

His last cascade — is formed by the same stream which runs through Virgil's grove, but somewhat augmented by a few *streamlets* which it meets in its passage.
Graves, Recollect. of Shenstone, p. 60.

Stre'amy. *adj.* [from *stream.*] *

1. Abounding in running water.

Arcadia,
However *streamy* now, adust and dry,
Deny'd the goddess water: where deep Melas,
And rocky Cratis flow, the chariot smoak'd
Obscure with rising dust. *Prior.*

2. Flowing with a current.

Before him flaming his enormous shield,
Like the broad sun, illumin'd all the field;
His nodding helm emits a *streamy* ray. *Pope, Iliad.*

To **Streek.*** *v. a.* [ſtreccan, Sax. expandere, to stretch.] To lay out a dead body. North. *Ray.*

Durand gives a pretty exact account of some of the ceremonies used at laying out the body, as they are at present practised in the north of England, where the laying out is called *streeking.* *Brand, Pop. Antiq.* ii. 144.

STREET.† *n. s.* [ſtræte, Saxon; *strasse*, German; *strada*, Spanish and Italian; *streede*, Danish; *straet*, Dutch; *stratum*, Latin. Dr. Johnson — To these words Wachter and Serenius add the Welsh *ystrid*, Icel. *straeta*, Su. Goth. *straet*; and consider them derived from the verbs signifying to tread, as *tretten*, Germ. *tracda*, Su. Goth. having the *s* (which is common) prefixed.]

1. A way, properly a paved way, between two rows of houses.

He led us through fair *streets*; and all the way we went there were gathered people on both sides, standing in a row. *Bacon.*

... *ets* are no larger than alleys, *Sandys.*

When night
... the *streets*, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine;
Witness the *streets* of Sodom. *Milton, P. L.*

The Italians say the ancients always considered the situation of a building, whether it were high or low, in an open square, or in a narrow *street*, and more or less deviated from their rule of art. *Addison on Italy.*

When you tattle with some crony servant in the same *street*, leave your own *street*-door open. *Swift.*

2. Proverbially, a publick place.

That there be no leading into captivity, and no complaining in our *streets*. *Psalm* cxliv. 14.

Our public ways would be so crowded, that we should want *street*-room. *Addison, Spect.*

Let us reflect upon what we daily see practised in the world, and can we believe, if an apostle of Christ appeared in our *streets*, he would retract his caution, and command us to be conformed to the world? *Rogers, Serm.*

Stre'etwalker. *n. s.* [*street* and *walk.*] A common prostitute that offers herself to sale in the open street.

Stre'etward, or **Stre'tward.*** *n. s.* [*street* and *ward.*] An officer who formerly took care of the streets. See Cowel.

Streight.* *adj.*

1. Narrow. See Straight, and Strait.

2. [*strictus*, Lat.] Restrained.

Whereas he meant his corrosives t' apply,
And with *streight* diet tame his stubborne malady.
Spenser, F. Q. i. x. 25.

Streight.* *adv.* [from the adjective.] Strictly.

My lord me sent, and *streight* behight
To seek occasion. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. iv. 43.

Streight.* *n. s.* See Strait.

Strene.* *n. s.* [ſtrenꝫ, Sax. stirps.] Race; offspring: now *strain.* Chaucer, Rom. R.

STRENGTH. *n. s.* [ſtrenȝð, Saxon.]

1. Force; vigour; power of the body.

But *strength* from truth divided, and from just
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise. *Milton, P. L.*

Thou must outlive
Thy youth, thy *strength*, thy beauty, which will change
To wither'd, weak, and grey. *Milton, P. L.*

The insulting Trojan came,
And menac'd us with force, our fleet with flame:
Was it the *strength* of this tongue-valiant lord,
In that black hour, that sav'd you from the sword? *Dryden.*

2. Power of endurance: firmness; durability; toughness; hardness.

Not founded on the brittle *strength* of bones. *Milton, P. L.*

Firm Dorick pillars found the solid base,
The fair Corinthian crown the higher space,
And all below is *strength*, and all above is grace. *Dryden.*

3. Vigour of any kind; power of any kind.

Strength there must be, either of love, or war, even such contrary ways leading to the same unity. *Holyday.*

God, in all things wise and just,
Hinder'd not Satan to attempt the mind
Of man, with *strength* entire, and free-will arm'd. *Milton, P. L.*

This act
Shall crush the *strength* of Satan. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Power of resistance; sureness; fastness.

Our castle's *strength*
Will laugh a siege to scorn. *Shakspeare.*

5. Support; security; that which supports.

Bereave me not thy aid,
Thy counsel in this uttermost distress,
My only *strength* and stay. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty.

Aristotle's large views, acuteness and penetration of thought, and *strength* of judgement, few have equalled. *Locke.*

He enjoyed the greatest *strength* of good sense, and the most exquisite taste of politeness. *Addison.*

We, like friendly colours, found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new *strength* and light. *Pope.*

7. Spirit; animation.

Methinks I feel new *strength* within me rise,
Wings growing, and dominion given. *Milton, P. L.*

Adam and first matron Eve
Had ended now their orisons, and found
Strength added from above, new hope to spring
Out of despair. *Milton, P. L.*

8. Vigour of writing; nervous diction; force opposed to softness, in writing or painting.

Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and know,
What's roundly smooth, or languishingly slow,
And praise the easy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's *strength* and Waller's sweetness join. *Pope.*

Caracci's *strength*, Coreggio's softer line,
Paulo's free stroke, and Titian's warmth divine. *Pope.*

9. Potency of liquors.

10. Fortification; fortress.

The rashness of talking should not only be retarded by the guard of our heart, but fenced in by certain *strengths* placed in the mouth. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

He thought
This inaccessible high *strength* to have seiz'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Betray'd in all his *strengths*, the wood beset;
All instruments, all arts of ruin met. *Denham.*

11. Support; maintenance of power.

What they boded would be a mischief to us, you are providing shall be one of our principal *strengths*. *Sprat, Serm.*

12. Legal force; validity; security.

13. Confidence imparted.

Certain services were due from the soldier to his captain, and from the captain to the prince, and upon the *strength* of such tenures, in after times, the descendents of these people and their kings did subsist and make their wars. *Davenant.*

The allies, after a successful summer, are too apt, upon the *strength* of it, to neglect their preparations for the ensuing campaign. *Addison.*

14. Armament; force; power.

What is his *strength* by land? *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Nor was there any other *strength* designed to attend about his highness than one regiment. *Clarendon.*

15. Persuasive prevalence; argumentative force.

This presupposed, it may then stand very well with *strength* and soundness of reason, thus to answer. *Hooker.*

To STRENGTH. *v. a.* To strengthen. Not used.

Edward's happy-order'd reign, most fertile breeds
Plenty of mighty spirits, to *strength* his state. *Daniel.*

To STRE'NGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *strength.*]

1. To make strong.

2. To confirm; to establish.

Authority is by nothing so much *strengthened* and confirmed as by custom; for no man easily distrusts the things which he and all men have been always bred up to. *Temple.*

Thee, bold Longinus! all the Nine inspire,
And bless your critick with a poet's fire:
An ardent judge, who, zealous in his trust,
With warmth gives sentence, yet is always just;
Whose own example *strengthens* all his laws,
And is himself that great sublime he draws. *Pope.*

If it were true that women were thus naturally vain and light, then how much more blameable is that education, which seems contrived to *strengthen* and increase this folly. *Law.*

3. To animate; to fix in resolution.

Let us rise up and build: so they *strengthened* their hands for this work. *Neh.* ii. 18.

Charge Joshua, and encourage him and *strengthen* him. *Deuteronomy.*

4. To make to increase in power or security.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest,
With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

They sought the *strengthening* of the heathen. 1 *Mac.* vi.

To STRE'NGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow strong.

Oh men for flatt'ry and deceit renown'd!
Thus when y' are young ye learn it all like him,
Till, as your years increase, that *strengthens* too,
T' undo poor maids. *Otway, Orphan.*

The disease that shall destroy at length,
Grows with his growth, and *strengthens* with his strength. *Pope.*

STRE'NGTHENER. } *n. s.* [from *strengthen*: by contraction *strengthner.*
STRE'NGTHNER. }

1. That which gives strength; that which makes strong.

Garlick is a great *strengthner* of the stomach upon decays of appetite or indigestion. *Temple.*

2. [In medicine.] *Strengtheners* add to the bulk and firmness of the solids: cordials are such as drive on the vital actions; but these such as confirm the stamina. *Quincy.*

STRE'NGTHLESS. *adj.* [from *strength.*]

1. Wanting strength; deprived of strength.

Yet are these feet, whose *strengthless* stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

As the wretch, whose fever-weaken'd joints,
Like *strengthless* hinges, buckle under life,
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire
Out of his keeper's arms. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. Wanting potency; weak. Used of liquors.

This liquor must be inflammable or not, and yet subtile and pungent, which may be called spirit; or else *strengthless* or insipid, which may be named phlegm. *Boyle.*

STRE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*strenuus*, Lat.]

1. Brave; bold; active; valiant; dangerously laborious.

Nations grown corrupt
Love bondage more than liberty;
Bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Zealous; vehement.

He resolves to be *strenuous* for taking off the test, against the maxims of all wise Christian governments, which always had some established religion, leaving at best a toleration to others. *Swift to Pope.*

Citizens within the bills of mortality have been *strenuous* against the church and crown. *Swift.*

STRE'NUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *strenuous.*]

1. Vigorously; actively.

Many can use both hands, yet will there divers remain that can *strenuously* make use of neither. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Zealously; vehemently; with ardour.

Writers dispute *strenuously* for the liberty of conscience, and inveigh largely against all ecclesiasticks under the name of high church. *Swift.*

There was no true Catholick but *strenuously* contended for it. *Waterland.*

STRE'NUOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *strenuous.*] The state of being strenuous; earnestness; laboriousness. *Scott.*

STRE'PENT.* *adj.* [*strepens*, Lat.] Noisy; loud.

Peace to the *strepent* horn!
Let no harsh dissonance disturb the morn;
No sounds inelegant and rude
Her sacred solitude profane. *Shenstone, Ode to Rural Elegance.*

STRE'PEROUS. *adj.* [*strepo*, Lat.] Loud; noisy.

Porta conceives, because in a *streperous* eruption it riseth against fire, it doth therefore resist lightning. *Brown.*

STRESS. *n. s.* [ꞅꞃece, Saxon, violence; or from *distress.*]

1. Importance; important part.

The *stress* of the fable lies upon the hazard of having a numerous stock of children. *L'Estrange.*

This, on which the great *stress* of the business depends, would have been made out with reasons sufficient. *Locke.*

2. Importance imputed; weight ascribed.

A body may as well lay too little as too much *stress* upon a dream; but the less we heed them the better. *L'Estrange.*

It shewed how very little *stress* is to be laid upon the precedents they bring. *Leslie.*

Consider how great a *stress* he laid upon this duty, while upon earth, and how earnestly he recommended it. *Atterbury.*

3. Violence; force, either acting or suffered.

By *stress* of weather driv'n,
At last they landed. *Dryden, Æn.*

Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke.*

To STRESS. *v. a.* [Evidently from *distress.*] To distress; to put to hardships or difficulties.

Stirred with pity of the *stressed* plight
Of this sad realm. *Spenser.*

To STRETCH. *v. a.* [ꞅꞇꞃeccan, Saxon; *strecken*, Dutch.]

1. To extend: to spread out to a distance.

The *stretching* out of his wings shall fill the breadth of thy land. *Is.* viii. 8.

Stretch thine hand unto the poor. *Ecclus.* vii. 32.

Take thy rod, and *stretch* out thine hand. *Ex.* vii. 19.

Eden *stretch'd* her line
From Auran, eastward to the royal towers
Of great Seleucia, built by Grecian kings. *Milton.*

2. To elongate, or strain to a greater space.

Regions to which
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more

Than what this garden is to all the earth,
And all the sea, from one entire globose
Stretch'd into longitude. *Milton.*

3. To expand; to display.

Leviathan on the deep,
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps. *Milton.*

What more likely to *stretch* forth the heavens, and lay the foundation of the earth, than infinite power? *Tillotson.*

4. To strain to the utmost.

This kiss, if it durst speak,
Would *stretch* thy spirits up into the air. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

5. To make tense.

So the *stretch'd* cord the shackl'd dancer tries. *Smith.*

6. To carry by violence farther than is right; to strain: as, to *stretch* a text; to *stretch* credit.

To STRETCH. *v. n.*

1. To be extended, locally, intellectually, or consequentially.

Idolatry is a horrible sin, yet doth repentance *stretch* unto it. *Whitgift.*

A third? a fourth?
What! will the line *stretch* out to th' crack of doom? *Shakspeare.*

This to rich Ophir's rising morn is known,
And *stretch'd* out far to the burnt swarthy zone. *Cowley.*
Your dungeon *stretching* far and wide beneath. *Milton.*

2. To bear extension without rupture.

The inner membrane, that involved the liquors of the egg, because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

3. To sally beyond the truth.

What an allay do we find to the credit of the most probable event, that is reported by one who uses to *stretch*? *Gov. of the Tongue.*

STRETCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Extension; reach; occupation of more space.

At all her *stretch* her little wings she spread
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead:
Then flickering to his pallid lips, she strove
To print a kiss. *Dryden, Ceyx and Alcyo.*

Disruption, as strong as they are, the bones would be in some danger of, upon a great and sudden *stretch* or contortion, if they were dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Force of body extended.

He thought to swim the stormy main,
By *stretch* of arms the distant shore to gain. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. Effort; struggle: from the act of running.

Those put a lawful authority upon the *stretch* to the abuse of power, under the colour of prerogative. *L'Estrange.*

Upon this alarm we made incredible *stretches* towards the South, to gain the fastnesses of Preston. *Addison.*

4. Utmost extent of meaning.

Quotations, in their utmost *stretch*, can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind. *Atterbury.*

5. Utmost reach of power.

This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can,
And all beyond is fulsome, false, and vain. *Granville.*

STRE'TCHER. *n. s.* [from *stretch*.]

1. Any thing used for extension.

His hopes enstil'd
His strength, the *stretcher* of Ulysses' string
And his steeles piercer. *Chapman.*

2. A term in bricklaying.

Tooth in the stretching course two inches with the *stretcher* only. *Moxon.*

3. The timber against which the rower plants his feet.

This fiery speech inflames his fearful friends,
They tug at every oar, and every *stretcher* bends. *Dryden.*

To STREW. † *v. a.* [The orthography of this word is doubtful; it is sometimes written *strew*, and sometimes *strow*. I have taken both: Skinner proposes *strow*, and Junius writes *straw*. Their reasons will appear in the word from which it may be derived: *strawan*, Gothick; *stroyen*, Dutch; ꞅꞇꞃeapian, Saxon; *streuwen*, German; *stroe*, Danish. Perhaps *strow* is best, being that which reconciles etymology with pronunciation. Dr. Johnson.— I may add the Sax. ꞅꞇꞃeopian, and the Swedish *stroo*. *Straw*, as Junius writes it, and as it is often written in our translation of the Bible, is strictly conformable to the etymology, viz. to the Goth. *strawan*, which, as well as the Saxon verbs, Mr. H. Tooke derives from *straw*.]

1. To spread by being scattered.

The snow which does the top of Pindus *strew*,
Did never whiter shew. *Spenser.*

Is thine alone the seed that *strews* the plain?
The birds of Heav'n shall vindicate their grain. *Pope.*

2. To spread by scattering.

I thought thy bride-bed to have deck'd, sweet maid,
And not have *strew'd* thy grave. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Here be tears of perfect moan,
Wept for thee in Helicon;
And some flowers and some bays,
For thy herse, to *strew* the ways. *Milton, Ep. M. Winch.*

3. To scatter loosely.

The calf he burnt in the fire, ground it to powder, and *strawed* it upon the water, and made Israel drink of it. *Exodus.*

With furies and nocturnal orgies fir'd,
Whom ev'n the savage beasts had spar'd, they kill'd,
And *strew'd* his mangled limbs about the field. *Dryden.*

STRE'WING.* *n. s.* [from *strew*.] Any thing fit to be strewed. *Mason.*

The herbs, that have on them the cold dew o' the night,
Are *strewings* fitt'st for graves. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

STRE'WMENT. *n. s.* [from *strew*.] Any thing scattered in decoration.

Her death was doubtful.—For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin chants,
Her maiden *strewments*, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

STRI'Æ. *n. s.* [Latin.] In natural history, the small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops.

The salt, leisurely permitted to shoot of itself in the liquor, exposed to the open air, did shoot into more fair crystalline *striæ*, than those that were gained out of the remaining part of the same liquor by a more hasty evaporation. *Boyle.*

STRI'ATE. } *adj.* [*striæ*, Lat. *strié*, Fr.] Formed in
STRI'ATED. } striæ.

These effluviums fly by *striated* atoms and winding particles, as Des Cartes conceiveth, or glide by streams attracted from either pole unto the equator. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Des Cartes imagines this earth once to have been a sun, and so the centre of a lesser vortex, whose axis still kept the same posture, by reason of the *striate* particles finding no fit pores for their passages, but only in this direction. *Ray.*

Crystal, when incorporated with the fibrous talcs, shews, if broke, a *striated* or fibrous texture, like those talcs. *Woodward.*

STRI'ATURE. *n. s.* [*striæ*, Lat. *strieure*, Fr.] Disposition of striæ.

Parts of tuberous hæmatitæ shew several varieties in the crusts, *striature*, and texture of the body. *Woodward.*

STRICH. *n. s.* [ϛϱὶγξ, Gr. *strix*, Lat.] A bird of bad omen.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful messenger,
The hoarse night-raven, trump of doleful drere,
The leather-winged bat, day's enemy,
The rueful *strich*, still waiting on the bier. *Spenser.*

STRI'CKEN. The ancient participle of *strike*; but it has in the antiquated phrase *stricken*, (that is, advanced in years,) a meaning not borrowed from *strike*.

The cunningest mariners were so conquered by the storm, as they thought it best with *stricken* sails to yield to be governed by it. *Sidney.*

That shall I shew, as sure as hound
The *stricken* deer doth challenge by the bleeding wound. *Spenser.*

Abraham and Sarah were old, and well *stricken* in age. *Genesis.*

With blindness were these *stricken*. *Wisd.* xix. 17.

Parker and Vaughan, having had a controversy touching certain arms, were appointed to run some courses, when Parker was *stricken* into the mouth at the first course. *Bacon.*

Though the earl of Ulster was of greater power than any other subject in Ireland, yet was he so far *stricken* in years, as that he was unable to manage the martial affairs. *Davies.*

STRI'CKLE, or *Strickler*, or *Strickless*, or *Stritchel*.† *n. s.*

1. That which strikes the corn to level it with the bushel. *Ainsworth.*

The *strickler* is a thing that goes along with the measure, which is a straight board with a staffe fixed in the side, to draw over corn in measureing, that it exceed not the height of the measure. *Holme, Acad. of Arm.* p. 337.

This level measure of grain is here provincially termed *strike*, and *strickless*. *Shaw, Hist. of Staffordshire.*

2. *Strickle* is an instrument used to whet scythes with. North. *Grose.*

STRICT. *adj.* [*strictus*, Lat.]

1. Exact; accurate; rigorously nice.

Thou'lt fall into deception unaware,
Not keeping *strictest* watch. *Milton.*

As legions in the field their front display,
To try the fortune of some doubtful day,
And move to meet their foes with sober pace,
Strict to their figure, though in wider space. *Dryden.*

He checks the bold design;
And rules as *strict* his labour'd works confine,
As if the Stagyrite o'erlook'd each line. *Pope.*

2. Severe; rigorous; not mild; not indulgent.

Implore her, in my voice, that she make friends
To the *strict* deputy. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Thy will
By nature free, not over-rul'd by fate
Inextricable, or *strict* necessity. *Milton, P. L.*

If a *strict* hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be tractable; and if, as they grow up, the rigour be, as they deserve it, gently relaxed, former restraints will increase their love. *Locke.*

Numa the rites of *strict* religion knew;
On ev'ry altar laid the incense due. *Prior.*

3. Confined; not extensive.

As they took the compass of their commission *stricter* or larger, so their dealings were more or less moderate. *Hooker.*

4. Close; tight.

The god, with speedy pace,
Just thought to strain her in a *strict* embrace. *Dryden.*

The fatal noose performed its office, and with most *strict* ligature squeezed the blood into his face. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Tense; not relaxed.

We feel our fibres grow *strict* or lax according to the state of the air. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'CTLY. *adv.* [from *strict*.]

1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy.

His horse-troupes, that the Vantgard had, he *strictly* did command,
To ride their horses temperately. *Chapman.*

The other parts being grosser, composed not only water, *strictly* so called, but the whole mass of liquid bodies. *Burnet.*

Charge him *strictly*
Not to proceed, but wait my farther pleasure. *Dryden.*

2. Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence.

In the discharge of thy place, set before thee the best examples; and after a time set before thee thine own, and examine thyself *strictly* whether thou didst not best at first. *Bacon.*

God may with the greatest justice *strictly* require endeavours from us, and without any inconsistency with his goodness inflict penalties on those who are wanting. *Rogers.*

A weak prince again disposed the people to new attempts, which it was the clergy's duty to endeavour to prevent, if some of them had not proceeded upon a topick that, *strictly* followed, would enslave all mankind. *Swift.*

3. Closely; tightly; with tenseness.

STRI'CTNESS. *n. s.* [from *strict*.]

1. Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity.

I could not grant too much or distrust too little to men, that pretended singular piety and religious *strictness*. *King Charles.*

Such of them as cannot be concealed connive at, though in the *strictness* of your judgement you cannot pardon. *Dryden.*

Who were made privy to the secrets of Heaven, but such as performed his revealed will at an higher rate of *strictness* than the rest? *South.*

Eusebius, who is not in *strictness* to be reckoned with the Ante-Nicenes. *Waterland.*

Though in *strictness* our Saviour might have pleaded exemption from the Jewish tribute, he exerted his divine power in a miracle to pay it. *Rogers.*

2. Severity; rigour.

These commissioners proceeded with such *strictness* and severity as did much obscure the king's mercy. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

3. Closeness; tightness; not laxity.

STRI'CTURE. *n. s.* [from *strictura*, Lat. a spark.]

1. A stroke; a touch.

The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain passive *strictures*, or signatures of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things with the highest reason. *Hale.*

2. Contraction; closure by contraction.

As long as there is thirst, with a free passage by urine, and *stricture* of the vessels, so long is water safely taken. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A slight touch upon a subject; not a set discourse.

Thus have I past through all your letter, and given myself the liberty of these *strictures*, by way of reflection on all and every passage. *Hammond.*

STRIDE. *n. s.* [ſτꞃæde, Sax.] A long step; a step taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy,
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps
Into a manly *stride*. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

The monster—moved on with horrid *strides*. *Milton.*

Her voice theatrically loud,
And masculine her *stride*. *Swift.*

To STRIDE. *v. n.* pret. *strode* or *strid*; part. pass. *stridden*. [from the noun.]

1. To walk with long steps.

Mars in the middle of the shining shield
Is grav'd, and *strides* along the liquid field. *Dryden.*

To Jove, or to thy father Neptune, pray,
The brethren cry'd, and instant *strode* away. *Pope.*

2. To stand with the legs far from each other.

To STRIDE. *v. a.* To pass by a step.

See him *stride*
Vallies wide. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'DOR.* *n. s.* [Latin.] A quick loud noise; a clap.

Juturna from afar beheld her fly,
And knew the ill omen by her screaming cry,
And *stridor* of her wings. *Dryden, Æn.* 12.

STRI'DULOUS.† *adj.* [*stridulus*, Latin.] Making a small noise; hissing; creaking; chattering.

Not a *stridulous* jay, not a petulent sparrow. *Bp. Hall, Beauty and Unity of the Church.*

It arises from a small and *stridulous* noise, which, being firmly rooted, maketh a divulsion of parts. *Brown.*

STRIFE.† *n. s.* [*estrif*, old French, contention; discord; from *estriver*. See *To* STRIVE.]

1. Contention; contest; discord; war; lawsuit.

I and my people were at great *strife* with the children of Ammon. *Judg.* xii. 2.

Some preach Christ even of envy and *strife*, and some of good-will. *Phil.* i. 15.

He is proud, knowing nothing; but doating about questions and *strife* of words. 1 *Tim.* vi. 4.

Acts of hateful *strife*, hateful to all. *Milton, P. L.*

These vows, thus granted, rais'd a *strife* above
Betwixt the god of war and queen of love:
She granting first, had right of time to plead;
But he had granted too, and would recede. *Dryden.*

'Tis this that shakes our country with alarms,
And gives up Rome a prey to Roman arms,
Produces fraud, and cruelty, and *strife*. *Addison.*

Inheriting no *strife*,
Nor marrying discord in a noble wife. *Pope.*

2. Contest of emulation.

Thus gods contended, noble *strife*!
Who most should ease the wants of life. *Congreve.*

By wise governing, it may be so ordered, that both sides shall be at *strife*, not which shall flatter most, but which shall do the prince and the publick the most honest and the most faithful service. *Davenant.*

3. Opposition; contrariety; contrast.

Artificial *strife*
Lives in those touches, livelier than life. *Shakspeare.*

4. Natural contrariety; as, the *strife* of acid and alkali.

STRI'FEFUL. *adj.* [*strife* and *full*.] Contentious; discordant.

Th' ape was *strifeful* and ambitious,
And the fox guileful and most covetous. *Spenser.*

I know not what new creation may creep forth from the *strifeful* heap of things, into which, as into a second chaos, we are fallen. *Dr. Maine.*

STRI'GMENT. *n. s.* [*strigmentum*, from *stringo*, Lat. to scrape.] Scraping; recrement.

Many, besides the *strigments* and sudorous adhesions from mens hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in its usual decoction. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To STRIKE. *v. a.* pret. *struck* or *strook*; part. pass. *struck*, *strucken*, *stricken*, or *strook*. [aſtpican, Saxon; *streichen*, German; *adstrykia*, Icelandick; *stricker*, Danish.]

1. To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow.

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a dancer, while I *struck*
The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

We will deliver you the cause,
Why I, that did love Cæsar when I *struck* him,
Proceeded thus. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

I must
But wail his fall, whom I myself *struck* down. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Then on the croud he cast a furious look,
And wither'd all their strength before he *strook*. *Dryden.*

2. To punish; to afflict.

To punish the just is not good, nor to *strike* princes for equity. *Prov.* xvii. 26.

3. To dash; to throw by a quick motion.

The blood *strike* on the two side-posts. *Ex.* xii. 7.

4. To notify by sound.

The Windsor bell hath *struck* twelve. *Shakspeare.*

The drums presently *striking* up a march, they plucked up their ensigns, and forward they go. *Knolles.*

A judicious friend moderates the pursuit, gives the signal for action, presses the advantage, and *strikes* the critical minute. *Collier of Friendship.*

5. To stamp; to impress.

The memory in some men is very tenacious; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are *struck* deepest, and in minds the most retentive. *Locke.*

6. To contract; to lower; to vale. It is only used in the phrases to *strike sail*, or to *strike a flag*.

How many nobles then would hold their places,
That must *strike sail* to spirits of vile sort! *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

To this all differing passions and interests should *strike sail*, and, like swelling streams, running different courses, should yet all make haste into the sea of common safety. *Temple.*

They *strike sail* where they know they shall be mastered, and murder where they can with safety. *Dryden.*

Now, did I not so near my labour's end,
Strike sail, and hast'ning to the harbour tend,
My song to flow'ry gardens might extend. *Dryden.*

7. To alarm; to put into emotion; to surprise.

The rest, *struck* with horror stood,
To see their leader cover'd o'er with blood. *Waller.*

Jack Straw at London-stone, with all his rout,
Struck not the city with so loud a shout. *Dryden.*

His virtues render our assembly awful,
They *strike* with something like religious fear. *Addison, Cato.*

Didst thou but view him right, shouldst see him black
With murder, treason, sacrilege, and crimes,
That *strike* my soul with horror but to name them. *Addison.*

We are no sooner presented to any one we never saw before, but we are immediately *struck* with the idea of a proud, a reserved, an affable, or a good-natured man. *Addison.*

Nice works of art *strike* and surprise us most upon the first view; but the better we are acquainted with them, the less we wonder. *Atterbury.*

Court virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate,
Born where heaven's influence scarce can penetrate;
In life's low vale, the soil the virtues like,
They please as beauties, here as wonders *strike*. *Pope.*

8. [*Fœdus ferire.*] To make a bargain.

Sign but his peace, he vows he'll ne'er again
The sacred names of fops and beaus profane:
Strike up the bargain quickly; for I swear,
As times go now, he offers very fair. *Dryden.*

I come to offer peace, to reconcile
Past enmities; to *strike* perpetual leagues
With Vanoc. *A. Philips, Briton.*

9. To produce by a sudden action.

The court paved, *striketh* up a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* an universal peace through sea and land. *Milton, Ode.*

These men are fortune's jewels moulded bright,
Brought forth with their own fire and light;
If I her vulgar stone for either took,
Out of myself it must be *struck*. *Cowley.*

Take my caduceus!
With this the infernal ghosts I can command,
And *strike* a terror through the Stygian strand. *Dryden.*

10. To affect suddenly in any particular manner.

When verses cannot be understood, nor a man's good wit seconded with the forward child understanding, it *strikes* a man more dead than a great reckoning in a little room. *Shakspeare.*

Strike her young bones,
Ye taking airs, with lameness. *Shakspeare.*

He that is *stricken* blind cannot forget
The precious treasure of his eye-sight lost. *Shakspeare.*

So ceas'd the rival crew, when Purcell came,
They sung no more, or only sung his fame;
Struck dumb, they all admir'd. *Dryden.*

Humility disarms envy, and *strikes* it dead. *Collier.*

Then do not *strike* him dead with a denial,
But hold him up in life. *Addison, Cato.*

11. To cause to sound by blows: with *up* only emphatical.

Strike up the drums, and let the tongue of war
Plead for our interest, and our being here. *Shakspeare.*

12. To forge; to mint.

Though they the lines on golden anvils beat,
It looks as if they *struck* them at a heat. *Tate.*

Some very rare coins *struck* of a pound weight, of gold and silver, Constantine sent to Chilperick. *Arbuthnot,*

13. It is used in the participle, I know not well how, for *advanced in years.*

The king
Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen
Well *struck* in years; fair and not jealous. *Shakspeare.*

14. *To* STRIKE *off.* To erase from a reckoning or account.

Deliver Helen, and all damage else
Shall be *struck off.* *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

I have this while with leaden thoughts been prest;
But I shall in a more convenient time
Strike off this score of absence. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

When any wilful sin stands charged on our account, it will not be *struck off* till we forsake and turn away from it. *Kettleworth.*

Ask men's opinions: Scoto now shall tell
How trade increases, and the world goes well:
Strike off his pension by the setting sun,
And Britain, if not Europe, is undone. *Pope.*

15. *To* STRIKE *off.* To separate by a blow, or any sudden action.

Germany had *stricken off* that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome; but seemed nevertheless in discipline still to retain therewith great conformity. *Hooker.*

They followed so fast that they overtook him, and without further delay *struck off* his head. *Knolles.*

He was taken prisoner by Surinas, lieutenant-general for the king of Parthia, who *stroke off* his head. *Hakewill.*

A mass of water would be *struck off* and separate from the rest, and tost through the air like a flying river. *Burnet.*

16. *To* STRIKE *out.* To produce by collision.

My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires;
My manhood long misled by wandering fires,
Follow'd false lights; and when their glimpse was gone,
My pride *struck out* new sparkles of her own. *Dryden.*

17. *To* STRIKE *out.* To blot; to efface.

By expurgatory animadversions, we might *strike out* great numbers of hidden qualities, and having once a conceded list, with more safety attempt their reasons. *Brown.*

To methodize is as necessary as to *strike out.* *Pope.*

18. *To* STRIKE *out.* To bring to light.

19. *To* STRIKE *out.* To form at once by a quick effort.

Whether thy hand *strike* out some free design,
Where life awakes and dawns at ev'ry line,
Or blend in beauteous tints the colour'd mass,
And from the canvass call the mimick face. *Pope.*

To STRIKE. *v. n.*

1. To make a blow.

I in mine own woe charm'd,
Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;
Nor feel him where he *struck.* *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

It pleased the king
To *strike* at me upon his misconstruction;
When he tript me behind. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He wither'd all their strength before he *strook.* *Dryden.*

2. To collide; to clash.

Holding a ring by a thread in a glass, tell him that holdeth it, it shall *strike* so many times against the side of the glass, and no more. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. To act by repeated percussion.

Bid thy mistress when my drink is ready,
She *strike* upon the bell. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Those antique minstrels, sure, were Charles-like kings,
Cities their lutes, and subjects' hearts their strings;
On which with so divine a hand they *strook,*
Consent of motion from their breath they took. *Waller.*

4. To sound by the stroke of a hammer.

Cæsar, 'tis *strucken* eight. *Shakspeare.*

Deep thoughts will often suspend the senses so far, that about a man clocks may *strike,* and bells ring, which he takes no notice of. *Grew.*

5. To make an attack.

Is not the king's name forty thousand names?
Arm, arm, my name; a puny subject *strikes*
At thy great glory. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

When by their designing leaders taught
To *strike* at power, which for themselves they sought:
The vulgar gull'd into rebellion arm'd,
Their blood to action by their prize was warm'd. *Dryden.*

6. To act by external influx.

Consider the red and white colours in porphyre; hinder light but from *striking* on it, and its colours vanish. *Locke.*

7. To sound with blows.

Whilst any trump did sound, or drum *struck* up,
His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field. *Shakspeare.*

8. To be dashed; to be stranded.

The admiral galley, wherein the emperor was, *struck* upon a sand, and there stuck fast. *Knolles.*

9. To pass with a quick or strong effect.

Now and then a glittering beam of wit or passion *strikes* through the obscurity of the poem: any of these effect a present liking, but not a lasting admiration. *Dryden.*

10. To pay homage, as by lowering the sail.

We see the wind sit sore upon our sails;
And yet we *strike* not, but securely perish. *Shakspeare*

I'd rather chop this hand off at a blow,
And with the other fling it at thy face,
Than bear so low a sail, to *strike* to thee. *Shakspeare.*

The interest of our kingdom is ready to *strike* to that of your poorest fishing-towns: it is hard you will not accept our services. *Swift.*

11. To be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; to break forth.

It *struck* on a sudden into such reputation, that it scorns any longer to sculk, but owns itself publickly. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

12. *To* STRIKE *in with.* To conform; to suit itself to; to join with at once.

Those who, by the prerogative of their age, should frown youth into sobriety, imitate and *strike in with* them, and are really vitious that they may be thought young. *South.*

They catch at every shadow of relief, *strike in* at a venture *with* the next companion, and so the dead commodity be taken off, care not who be the chapman. *Norris,*

The cares or pleasures of the world *strike in with* every thought. *Addison.*

He immediately *struck in with* them, but described this march to the temple with so much horrour, that he shivered every joint. *Addison, Freeholder.*

13. *To* STRIKE *out.* To spread or rove; to make a sudden excursion.

In this plain was the last general rendezvous of mankind; and from thence they were broken into companies and dispersed, the several successive generations, like the waves of the sea, over-reaching one another, and *striking out* farther and farther upon the land. *Burnet, Theory.*

When a great man *strikes out* into a sudden irregularity, he needs not question the respect of a retinue. *Collier.*

STRIKE.† *n. s.* A bushel; a dry measure of capacity; four pecks.

Wing, cartnave and bushel, peck, *strike* ready at hand. *Tusser, Husbandry.*

What dowry has she? — Some two hundred bottles,
And twenty *strike* of oats. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.*

STRI'KEBLOCK. *n. s.* Is a plane shorter than the jointer, having its sole made exactly flat and straight, and is used for the shooting of a short joint. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

Stri'ker.† *n. s.* [from *strike.*] Person or thing that strikes.

Musick, the most divine *striker* of the senses. *Sidney, Def. of Poesy.*

A bishop then must be blameless, not given to wine, no *striker.* 1 *Tim.* iii. 3.

He thought with his staff to have struck the *striker.* *Sandys.*

The *striker* must be dense, and in its best velocity. *Digby.*

Stri'king.† *part. adj.* [from *strike.*] Affecting; surprising.

Though colour be the lowest of all the constituent parts of beauty, yet it is vulgarly the most *striking.* *Spence, Crito.*

Stri'kingly.* *adv.* [from *striking.*] So as to affect or surprise.

The force of many *strikingly* poetical passages has been weakened or unperceived, because their origin was unknown, unexplored, or misunderstood. *Warton, Pref. to Milton's Sm. Poems.*

Stri'kingness.* *n. s.* [from *striking.*] The power of affecting or surprising.

STRING. *n. s.* [ꞅꞇꞃınᵹ, Saxon; *streng,* German and Danish; *stringhe,* Dutch; *stringo,* Lat.]

1. A slender rope; a small cord; any slender and flexible band.

Any lower bullet hanging upon the other above it, must be conceived, as if the weight of it were in that point where its *string* touches the upper. *Wilkins, Dedalus.*

2. A riband.

Round Ormond's knee thou ty'st the mystick *string,*
That makes the knight companion to the king. *Prior.*

3. A thread on which any things are filed.

Their priests pray by their beads, having a *string* with a hundred of nutshells upon it; and the repeating of certain words with them they account meritorious. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Any set of things filed on a line.

I have caught two of these dark undermining vermin, and intend to make a *string* of them, in order to hang them up in one of my papers. *Addison, Spect.*

5. The chord of a musical instrument.

Thus when two brethren *strings* are set alike,
To move them both, but one of them we strike. *Cowley.*
The *string* that jars
When rudely touch'd, ungrateful to the sense,
With pleasure feels the master's flying fingers,
Swells into harmony, and charms the hearers. *Rowe.*

By the appearance they make in marble, there is not one *string*-instrument that seems comparable to our violins. *Addison.*

6. A small fibre.

Duckweed putteth forth a little *string* into the water, from the bottom. *Bacon.*

In pulling broom up, the least *strings* left behind will grow. *Mortimer.*

7. A nerve; a tendon.

The most piteous tale, which in recounting,
His grief grew puissant, and the *strings* of life
Began to crack. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The *string* of his tongue loosed. *St. Mark,* xxvii. 35.

8. The nerve or line of the bow.

The wicked bend their bow, they make ready their arrows upon the *string.* *Ps.* xi. 2.

Th' impetuous arrow whizzes on the wing,
Sounds the tough horn, and twangs the quiv'ring *string.* *Pope.*

9. Any concatenation or series; as, a *string* of propositions.

10. *To have two* Strings *to the bow.* To have two views or two expedients; to have double advantage, or double security.

No lover has that power
T' enforce a desperate amour,
As he that has *two strings to's bow,*
And burns for love and money too. *Hudibras.*

To **String.** *v. a.* pret. *strung,* part. pass. *strung.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with strings.

Has not wise nature *strung* the legs and feet,
With firmest nerves, design'd to walk the street? *Gay.*

2. To put a stringed instrument in tune.

Here the muse so oft her harp has *strung,*
That not a mountain rears its head unsung. *Addison.*

3. To file on a string.

Men of great learning or genius are too full to be exact; and therefore chuse to throw down their pearls in heaps before the reader, rather than be at the pains of *stringing* them. *Spectator.*

4. To make tense.

Toil *strung* the nerves, and purified the blood. *Dryden.*

Stri'nged. *adj.* [from *string.*] Having strings; produced by strings.

Praise him with *stringed* instruments and organs. *Psalms.*

Divinely warbled voice,
Answering the *stringed* noise,
As all their souls in blissful rapture took. *Milton, Ode.*

Stri'ngent.† *adj.* [*stringens,* Lat.]* Binding; contracting.

What down doth dive
Into the straiten'd cuspis, needs must strive
With *stringent* bitterness, vexation. *More, Song of the Soul,* iii. iii. 20.

The serpents twisting round their *stringent* folds,
Inextricable tie! *Thomson, Liberty,* P. iv.

Stri'nger.* *n. s.* [from *string.*] One who makes strings for a bow. Obsolete.

Stringers ought more diligently to be looked upon, — than either bowyer or fletcher. *Ascham, Toxophil.* B. 2.

Stri'nghalt. *n. s.* A sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough. *Farrier's Dict.*

Stri'ngless. *adj.* [from *string.*] Having no strings.

Nothing; all is said;
His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument,
Words, life, and all, old Lancaster hath spent. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Stri'ngy. *adj.* [from *string.*] Fibrous; consisting of small threads; filamentous.

A plain Indian fan, made of the small *stringy* parts of roots spread out in a round flat form. *Grew.*

By melting expensive sweats, and an obstinate flux of the belly, the *stringy* parts of the tendons and membranes are left unrecruited. *Blackmore.*

To **STRIP.**† *v. a.* [beꞅꞇꞃýpan, Saxon, denudare; *streifen,* Germ. decorticare; *strypr,* Icel. nudum corpus, *stripadr,* denudatus. Serenius.]

1. To make naked; to deprive of covering: with *of* before the thing taken away.

They began to *strip* her *of* her clothes when I came in among them. *Sidney.*

They *stript* Joseph out *of* his coat. *Gen.* xxxvii. 23.

Scarce credible it is how soon they were *stript* and laid naked on the ground. *Hayward.*

Hadst thou not committed
Notorious murder on those thirty men
At Askalon, who never did thee harm,
Then like a robber *stripp'dst* them *of* their robes. *Milton, S. A.*

You clothe all that have no relation to you, and *strip* your master that gives you food. *L'Estrange.*

A rattling tempest through the branches went,
That *stript* them bare. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

He saw a beauteous maid
With hair dishevel'd, issuing through the shade,
Stript of her clothes. *Dryden.*

He left the pillagers, to rapine bred,
Without controul to *strip* and spoil the dead. *Dryden.*

The bride was put in form to bed;
He follow'd *stript*. *Swift.*

2. To deprive; to divest.

The apostle, in exhorting men to contentment, although they have in this world no more than bare food and raiment, giveth us to understand, that those are even the lowest of things necessary, that if we should be *stript of* all these things, without which we might possibly be, yet these must be left. *Hooker.*

Now this curious built Phæacian ship,
Returning from her convoy, I will *strip*
Of all her fleeting matter. *Chapman.*

We *strip* and divest ourselves *of* our own will, and give ourselves entirely up to the will of God. *Duppa.*

It is difficult to lead another by words into the thoughts of things, *stripped of* those specifick differences we give them. *Locke.*

One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man blessed with ease and affluence, not of one just *stript of* all those advantages, and plunged in the deepest miseries; and now sitting naked upon a dunghill. *Atterbury.*

3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage: as, a thief *stripped* the house.

That which lays a man open to an enemy, and that which *strips* him *of* a friend, equally attacks him in all those interests that are capable of being weakened by the one, and supported by the other. *South.*

4. To peel; to decorticate.

If the leaves or dried stocks be *stripped* into small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electerics, no other ways than those of wheat or rye. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

5. To deprive of all.

When some fond easy fathers *strip* themselves before they lie down to their long sleep, and settle their whole estates upon their sons, has it not been seen that the father has been requited with beggary? *South.*

6. To take off covering: with *off* emphatical.

He *stript off* his clothes. 1 *Sam.* xix. 24.

Logick helps us to *strip off* the outward disguise of things, and to behold and judge of them in their own nature. *Watts.*

7. To cast off. Not in use.

His unkindness
That *stript* her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To her doghearted daughters: these things sting him. *Shakspeare.*

8. To separate from something adhesive or connected. Not accurately used.

Amongst men who examine not scrupulously their own ideas, and *strip* them not from the marks men use for them, but confound them with words, there must be endless dispute. *Locke.*

9. To draw the after-milkings of cows. North. *Grose.*

STRIP.† *n. s.* [probably for *stripe.*] A narrow shred.

A plum'd fan may shade thy chalked face,
And lawny *strips* thy naked bosom grace. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iv. 4.

These two apartments were hung in close mourning, and only a *strip* of bays round the other rooms. *Swift.*

To STRIPE. *v. a.* [*strepen*, Dutch.]

1. To variegate with lines of different colours.

2. To beat; to lash.

STRIPE. *n. s.* [*strepe*, Dutch.]

1. A lineary variation of colour. This seems to be the original notion of the word.

Gardeners may have three roots among an hundred that are rare, as purple and carnation of several *stripes*. *Bacon.*

2. A shred of a different colour.

One of the most valuable trimmings of their clothes was a long *stripe* sowed upon the garment, called latus clavus. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A weal, or discolouration made by a lash or blow.

Cruelty marked him with inglorious *stripes*. *Thomson.*

4. A blow; a lash.

A body cannot be so torn with *stripes*, as a mind with remembrance of wicked actions. *Hayward.*

To those that are yet within the reach of the *stripes* and reproofs of their own conscience, I would address that they would not seek to remove themselves from that wholesome discipline. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

STRI'PED. *part. adj.* [from *stripe.*] Distinguished by lines of different colour.

STRI'PLING.† *n. s.* [Of uncertain etymology. Dr. Johnson. — It is probably, by an easy metathesis, from the Sax. ſꝑꞃıꞇan, to shoot out. See *To* OUTSTRIP.] A youth; one in the state of adolescence.

'Thwart the lane,
He, with two *striplings*, lads, more like to run
The country base, than to commit such slaughter,
Made good the passage. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Now a *stripling* cherub he appears,
Not of the prime, yet such as in his face
Youth smil'd celestial. *Milton, P. L.*

Compositions on any important subjects are not matters to be wrung from poor *striplings*, like blood out of the nose, or the plucking of untimely fruit. *Milton on Education.*

As when young *striplings* whip the top for sport,
On the smooth pavement of an empty court;
The wooden engine whirls. *Dryden, Æn.*

As every particular member of the body is nourished with a several qualified juice, so children and *striplings*, old men and young men, must have divers diets. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

STRI'PPER.† *n. s.* [from *strip.*] One that strips. *Sherwood.*

STRI'PPINGS.* *n. s.* [from *To Strip.*] After-milkings. North. See the last sense of *To* STRIP. *Grose.*

STRI'TCHEL.* *n. s.* A strickle. Sherwood. See STRICKLE.

To STRIVE. *v. n.* preterite *strove*, anciently *strived*; part. pass. *striven*. [*streven*, Dutch; *estriver*, French.]

1. To struggle; to labour; to make an effort.

The immutability of God they *strive* unto, by working after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*

Many brave young minds have, through hearing the praises and eulogies of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations, and so *strive* to the like deserts. *Spenser.*

Strive with me in your prayers to God for me. *Rom.* xv.

So have I *strived* to preach the gospel. *Rom.* xv.

Was it for this that Rome's best blood he spilt,
With so much falsehood, so much guilt?
Was it for this that his ambition *strove*
To equal Cæsar first, and after Jove? *Cowley.*

Our blessed Lord commands you to *strive* to enter in; because many will fail, who only seek to enter. *Law.*

These thoughts he *strove* to bury in expence,
Rich meats, rich wines, and vain magnificence. *Harte.*

2. To contest; to contend; to struggle in opposition to another: with *against* or *with* before the person opposed.

Do as adversaries do in law,
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends. *Shakspeare.*

Strive for the truth unto death. *Ecclus.* iv. 28.

Why dost thou *strive* against him? *Job*, xxxiii. 13.

Charge them that they *strive* not about words to no profit. 2 *Tim.* ii. 14.

Thus does every wicked man that contemns God; who can save or destroy him who *strives* with his Maker? *Tillotson.*

If intestine broils alarm the hive,
For two pretenders oft for empire *strive*,
The vulgar in divided factions jar;
And murmuring sounds proclaim the civil war. *Dryden.*

3. To oppose by contrariety of qualities.

Now private pity *strove* with publick hate,
Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate. *Denham.*

4. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence.

Nor that sweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspir'd
Castalian spring, might with this paradise
Of Eden strive. *Milton, P. L.*

STRI'VER.† *n. s.* [from *strive.*] One who labours; one who contends. *Prompt. Parv.*

An imperfect *striver* may overcome sin in some instances; and yet in that do no great matter neither, if he lies down, and goes no further. *Glanville, Serm.* p. 46.

STRI'VING.* *n. s.* [from *strive.*] Contest.

Avoid contentions and *strivings* about the law. *Tit.* iii. 9.

This is warrantable conflict for trial of our faith; so that these *strivings* are not a contending with superiour powers. *L'Estrange.*

STRI'VINGLY.* *adv.* [from *striving.*] With struggle; with contest. *Huloet.*

STRO'KAL. *n. s.* An instrument used by glass-makers. *Bailey.*

STROKE, or STROOK. Old preterite of *strike*, now commonly *struck.*

He hoodwinked with kindness, least of all, men knew who *stroke* him. *Sidney.*

STROKE. *n. s.* [from *strook*, the preterite of *strike.*]

1. A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another.

The oars were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept *stroke*, and made
The water which they beat to follow faster,
As amorous of their *strokes*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

His white-man'd steeds that bow'd beneath the yoke,
He cheer'd to courage with a gentle *stroke*,
Then urg'd his fiery chariot on the foe,
And rising, shook his lance in act to throw. *Dryden.*

2. A hostile blow.

As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled *strokes* upon the foe. *Shakspeare.*

He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples, without striking a *stroke*. *Bacon.*

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the *strokes* of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*

I had a long design upon the ears of Curl, but the rogue would never allow me a fair *stroke* at them, though my penknife was ready. *Swift.*

3. A sudden disease or affliction.

Take this purse, thou whom the heav'n's plagues
Have humbled to all *strokes*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

At this one *stroke* the man look'd dead in law:
His flatterers scamper, and his friends withdraw. *Harte.*

4. The sound of the clock.

What is't o'clock?—
Upon the *stroke* of four. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

5. The touch of a pencil.

Oh, lasting as those colours may they shine!
Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*

6. A touch; a masterly or eminent effort.

Another in my place would take it for a notable *stroke* of good-breeding, to compliment the reader. *L'Estrange.*

The boldest *strokes* of poetry, when managed artfully, most delight the reader. *Dryden, State of Innocence.*

As he purchased the first success in the present war, by forcing into the service of the confederates an army that was raised against them, he will give one of the finishing *strokes* to it, and help to conclude the great work. *Addison.*

A verdict more puts me in possession of my estate, I question not but you will give it the finishing *stroke*. *Arbuthnot.*

Isidore's collection was the great and bold *stroke*, which in its main parts has been discovered to be an impudent forgery. *Baker on Learning.*

7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.

8. Power; efficacy.

These having equal authority for instruction of the young prince, and well agreeing, bare equal *stroke* in divers faculties. *Hayward.*

All perfectly opacous bodies can but reflect the incident beams, those that are diaphanous refract them too, and that refraction has such a *stroke* in the production of colours, generated by the refraction of light through drops of water, that exhibits a rainbow through divers other transparent bodies. *Boyle.*

He has a great *stroke* with the reader when he condemns any of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

The subtle effluvia of the male seed have the greatest *stroke* in generation. *Ray.*

To STROKE. *v. a.* [ꞅꞇꞃacan, Saxon.]

1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment; to sooth.

Thus children do the silly birds they find
With *stroaking* hurt, and too much cramming kill. *Sidney.*

The senior weaned, his younger shall teach,
More *stroaken* and made of, when ought it doth aile,
More gentle ye make it for yoke or the paile. *Tusser.*

Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike,
One doth not *stroke* me, nor the other strike. *B. Jonson.*

He set forth a proclamation, *stroaking* the people with fair promises, and humouring them with invectives against the king and government. *Bacon.*

He dry'd the falling drops, and yet more kind,
He *stroak'd* her cheeks. *Dryden.*

Come, let us practise death,
Stroke the grim lion till he grow familiar. *Dryden.*

She pluck'd the rising flow'rs, and fed
The gentle beast, and fondly *stroak'd* his head. *Addison.*

2. To rub gently in one direction. See STROKING.

STRO'KER.* *n. s.* [from *stroke.*] One who rubs gently with the hand; one who attempts to cure diseases by such application of the hand to the part affected. Ben Jonson figuratively uses the word for a flatterer.

An eye-witness of several wonderful cures by the famous Irish *stroker*, Mr. Greatrix.
Thoresby to Bp. Nicholson, (1699,) Ep. Corr. i 128.

Cures worked by Greatrix the *stroker*, in the memory of our fathers, and those performed at the tomb of Abbé Paris in our own! *Warburton, Serm.* 27.

STRO'KING.* *n. s.* [from *stroke.*]

1. The act of rubbing gently with the hand.

The manner of his cure in those imperfections is somewhat strange: he useth no bindings, but oils and *strokings*. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 462.

2. The act of rubbing gently in one direction.

The big-udder'd cows with patience stand,
Waiting the *strokings* of the damsel's hand. *Gay.*

To STROLL.† *v. n.* [ꞅꞇꞃæᵹian, Sax. to stray. See *To* STRAGGLE.] To wander; to ramble; to rove; to gad idly.

She's mine, and thine, and *strolling* up and down. *Granville.*

Your wine lock'd up, your butler *stroll'd* abroad. *Pope.*

These mothers *stroll*, to beg sustenance for their helpless infants. *Swift.*

STROLL.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Ramble: a low expression; as, upon the *stroll*.

STRO'LLER. *n. s.* [from *stroll.*] A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond.

Two brother-hermits, saints by trade,
Disguis'd in tatter'd habits, went
To a small village down in Kent;
Where, in the *strollers'* canting strain,
They begg'd from door to door in vain. *Swift.*

The men of pleasure, who never go to church, form their ideas of the clergy from a few poor *strollers* they often observe in the streets. *Swift.*

STROND. *n. s.* [from *strand.*] The beach; the bank of the water. Obsolete.

So looks the *strond*, whereon the imperious flood
Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

STRONG.† *adj.* [ꞅꞇꞃang, ꞅꞇꞃæng, ꞅꞇꞃong, Sax. "*Strangr*, Icel. strenuus, rapidus, intensus; *streng*,

Sueth. asper; *strong*, rigidus: consent. linguis cognatis omnibus." Serenius.]

1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body.

Though gan the villain wax so fierce and *strong*,
That nothing may sustain his furious force,
He cast him down to ground, and all along
Drew him through dirt and mire. *Spenser.*

The *strong*-wing'd Mercury should fetch thee up,
And set thee by Jove's side. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

That our oxen may be *strong* to labour. *Psal.* cxliv. 14.

The Marsian and Sabellian race,
Strong-limb'd and stout. *Dryden.*

Orses the *strong* to greater strength must yield;
He, with Parthenius, were by Rapo kill'd. *Dryden.*

2. Fortified; secure from attack.

Within Troy's *strong* immures
The ravish'd Helen with wanton Paris sleeps. *Shakspeare.*

An army of English engaged between an army of a greater number, fresh and in vigour on the one side, and a town *strong* in fortification, and *strong* in men on the other. *Bacon.*

It is no matter how things are, so a man observe but the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it is all truth: such castles in the air will be as *strong* holds of truth, as the demonstrations of Euclid. *Locke.*

3. Powerful; mighty.

While there was war between the houses of Saul and David, Abner made himself *strong* for Saul. 2 *Sam.* iii. 6.

The merchant-adventurers being a *strong* company, and well underset with rich men and good order, held out bravely. *Bacon.*

Those that are *strong* at sea may easily bring them to what terms they please. *Addison.*

The weak, by thinking themselves *strong*, are induced to proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the *strong*, by conceiting themselves weak, are thereby rendered as useless as if they really were so. *South, Serm.*

4. Supplied with forces. It has in this sense a very particular construction. We say, a thousand *strong*; as we say, twenty years old, or ten yards long.

When he was not six-and-twenty *strong*,
Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,
My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

He was, at his rising from Exeter, between six and seven thousand *strong*. *Bacon.*

In Britain's lovely isle a shining throng
War in his cause, a thousand beauties *strong*. *Tickell.*

5. Violent; forcible; impetuous.

A river of so *strong* a current, that it suffereth not the sea to flow up its channel. *Heylin.*

But her own kings she likens to his Thames,
Serene yet *strong*, majestick yet sedate,
Swift without violence, without terror great. *Prior.*

6. Hale; healthy.

Better is the poor, being sound and *strong* in constitution, than a rich man afflicted in his body. *Ecclus.* xxx. 14.

7. Forcibly acting on the imagination.

This is one of the *strongest* examples of a personation that ever was. *Bacon.*

8. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous.

Her mother, ever *strong* against that match,
And firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed,
That he shall shuffle her away. *Shakspeare.*

In choice of committees for ripening business for the council, it is better to chuse indifferent persons than to make an indifferency, by putting in those that are *strong* on both sides. *Bacon.*

The knight is a much *stronger* Tory in the country than in town, which is necessary for the keeping up his interest. *Addison.*

9. Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the sight forcibly.

By mixing such powders, we are not to expect a *strong* and full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black, that is, a grey or dun, or russet brown. *Newton, Opt.*

Thus shall there be made two bows of colours, an interior and *stronger*, by one reflexion in the drops, and an exterior and fainter by two; for the light becomes fainter by every reflexion. *Newton, Opt.*

10. Potent; intoxicating.

Get *strong* beer to rub your horses' heels. *Swift.*

11. Having a deep tincture; affecting the taste forcibly.

Many of their propositions savour very *strong* of the old leaven of innovations. *King Charles.*

12. Affecting the smell powerfully.

The prince of Cambay's daily food
Is asps, and basilisk and toad,
Which makes him have so *strong* a breath,
Each night he stinks a queen to death. *Hudibras.*

Add with Cecropian thyme *strong*-scented centaury. *Dryden.*

The heat of a human body, as it grows more intense, makes the urine smell more *strong*. *Arbuthnot.*

13. Hard of digestion; not easily nutrimental.

Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age. *Hebrews.*

14. Furnished with abilities for any thing.

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

15. Valid; confirmed.

In process of time, an ungodly custom grown *strong*, was kept as a law. *Wisd.* xiv. 16.

16. Violent; vehement.

In the days of his flesh he offered up prayers, with *strong* crying and tears. *Heb.* v. 7.

The Scriptures make deep and *strong* impressions on the minds of men: and whosoever denies this, as he is in point of religion atheistical, so in understanding brutish. *J. Corbet.*

17. Cogent; conclusive.

Messengers
Of *strong* prevailment in unharden'd youth. *Shakspeare.*

Produce your cause; bring forth your *strong* reasons. *Isaiah.*

What *strong* cries must they be that shall drown so loud a clamour of impieties. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

The *strongest* and most important texts are these which have been controverted; and for that very reason, because they are the *strongest*. *Waterland.*

18. Able; skilful; of great force of mind.

There is no English soul
More *stronger* to direct you than yourself,
If with the sap of reason you would quench,
Or but allay the fire of passion. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

19. Firm; compact; not soon broken.

Full on his ankle fell the ponderous stone,
Burst the *strong* nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*

20. Forcibly written; comprising much meaning in few words.

Like her sweet voice is thy harmonious song,
As high, as sweet, as easy, and as *strong*. *Smith.*

STRONGFI'STED. *adj.* [*strong* and *fist.*] Stronghanded.

John, who was pretty *strongfisted*, gave him such a squeeze as made his eyes water. *Arbuthnot.*

STRO'NGHAND. *n.s.* [*strong* and *hand.*] Force; violence.

When their captain dieth, if the seniory should descend to his child, and an infant, another would thrust him out by *stronghand*, being then unable to defend his right. *Spenser.*

They wanting land wherewith to sustain their people, and the Tuscans having more than enough, it was their meaning to take what they needed by *stronghand*. *Raleigh.*

STRO'NGLY. † *adv.* [from *strong*; ꞅꞇꞃonglice, Saxon.]

1. With strength; powerfully; forcibly.

The colewort is an enemy to any plant, because it draweth *strongly* the fattest juice of the earth. *Bacon.*

The dazzling light
Had flash'd too *strongly* on his aking sight. *Addison.*

Water impregnated with salt attenuates *strongly*. *Arbuthnot.*

When the attention is *strongly* fixed to any subject, all that is said concerning it makes a deeper impression. *Watts.*

Nor that sweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspir'd
Castalian spring, might with this paradise
Of Eden strive. *Milton, P. L.*

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Which to the tune of flutes kept *stroke*, and made
The water which they beat to follow faster,
As amorous of their *strokes*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

His white-man'd steeds that bow'd beneath the yoke,
He cheer'd to courage with a gentle *stroke*,
Then urg'd his fiery chariot on the foe,
And rising, shook his lance in act to throw. *Dryden.*

2. A hostile blow.

As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled *strokes* upon the foe. *Shakspeare.*

He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples, without striking a *stroke*. *Bacon.*

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the *strokes* of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*

I had a long design upon the ears of Curl, but the rogue would never allow me a fair *stroke* at them, though my penknife was ready. *Swift.*

3. A sudden disease or affliction.

Take this purse, thou whom the heav'n's plagues
Have humbled to all *strokes*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

At this one *stroke* the man look'd dead in law:
His flatterers scamper, and his friends withdraw. *Harte.*

4. The sound of the clock.

What is't o'clock? —
Upon the *stroke* of four. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

5. The touch of a pencil.

Oh, lasting as those colours may they shine!
Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*

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The boldest *strokes* of poetry, when managed artfully, most delight the reader. *Dryden, State of Innocence.*

As he purchased the first success in the present war, by forcing into the service of the confederates an army that was raised against them, he will give one of the finishing *strokes* to it, and help to conclude the great work. *Addison.*

A verdict more puts me in possession of my estate, I question not but you will give it the finishing *stroke*. *Arbuthnot.*

Isidore's collection was the great and bold *stroke*, which in its main parts has been discovered to be an impudent forgery. *Baker on Learning.*

7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.

8. Power; efficacy.

These having equal authority for instruction of the young and well agreeing, bare equal *stroke* in divers faculties. *Hayward.*

[illegible] can but reflect the incident beams, [illegible] reflect them too, and that refraction has [illegible] a *stroke* in the production of colours, generated by the [illegible]ection of light through drops of water, that exhibits a rainbow through divers other transparent bodies. *Boyle.*

He has a great *stroke* with the reader when he condemns any of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

The subtle effluvia of the male seed have the greatest *stroke* in generation. *Ray.*

To **STROKE.** *v. a.* [ſτρacan, Saxon.]

1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment; to sooth.

Thus children do the silly birds they find
With *stroaking* hurt, and too much cramming kill. *Sidney.*

The senior weaned, his younger shall teach,
More *stroaken* and made of, when ought it doth aile,
More gentle ye make it for yoke or the paile. *Tusser.*

Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike,
One doth not *stroke* me, nor the other strike. *B. Jonson.*

He set forth a proclamation, *stroaking* the people with fair promises, and humouring them with invectives against the king and government. *Bacon.*

He dry'd the falling drops, and yet more kind,
He *stroak'd* her cheeks. *Dryden.*

Come, let us practise death,
Stroke the grim lion till he grow familiar. *Dryden.*

She pluck'd the rising flow'rs, and fed
The gentle beast, and fondly *stroak'd* his head. *Addison.*

2. To rub gently in one direction. See STROKING.

STRO'KER.* *n. s.* [from *stroke*.] One who rubs gently with the hand; one who attempts to cure diseases by such application of the hand to the part affected. Ben Jonson figuratively uses the word for a flatterer.

An eyewitness of several wonderful cures by the famous Irish *stroker*, Mr. Greatrix. *Thoresby to Bp. Nicholson,* (1699,) *Ep. Corr.* i. 128.

Cures worked by Greatrix the *stroker*, in the memory of our fathers; and those performed at the tomb of Abbé Paris in our own! *Warburton, Serm.* 27.

STRO'KING.* *n. s.* [from *stroke*.]

1. The act of rubbing gently with the hand.

The manner of his cure in those imperfections is somewhat strange: he useth no bindings, but oils and *strokings*. *Walton, Rem.* p. 462.

2. The act of rubbing gently in one direction.

The big-udder'd cows with patience stand,
Waiting the *strokings* of the damsel's hand. *Gay.*

To **STROLL.†** *v. n.* [ſτρægian, Sax. to stray. See *To* STRAGGLE.] To wander; to ramble; to rove; to gad idly.

She's mine, and thine, and *strolling* up and down. *Granville.*

Your wine lock'd up, your butler *stroll'd* abroad. *Pope.*

These mothers *stroll*, to beg sustenance for their helpless infants. *Swift.*

STROLL.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Ramble: a low expression; as, upon the *stroll*.

STRO'LLER. *n. s.* [from *stroll*.] A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond.

Two br ther-hermits, saints by trade,
Disguis'd in tatter'd habits, went
To a small village down in Kent;
Where, in the *strollers'* canting strain,
They begg'd from door to door in vain. *Swift.*

The men of pleasure, who never go to church, form their ideas of the clergy from a few poor *strollers* they often observe in the streets. *Swift.*

STROND. *n. s.* [from *strand*.] The beach; the bank of the water. Obsolete.

So looks the *strond*, whereon the imperious flood
Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

STRONG.† *adj.* [ſτρang, ſτρæng, ſτρong, Sax. "*Strangr*, Icel. strenuus, rapidus, intensus; *streng*,

Sueth. asper; *strong*, rigidus: consent. linguis cognatis omnibus." Serenius.]

1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body.

Though gan the villain wax so fierce and *strong*,
That nothing may sustain his furious force,
He cast him down to ground, and all along
Drew him through dirt and mire. *Spenser.*

The *strong*-wing'd Mercury should fetch thee up,
And set thee by Jove's side. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

That our oxen may be *strong* to labour. *Psal.* cxliv. 14.

The Marsian and Sabellian race,
Strong-limb'd and stout. *Dryden.*

Orses the *strong* to greater strength must yield;
He, with Parthenius, were by Rapo kill'd. *Dryden.*

2. Fortified; secure from attack.

Within Troy's *strong* immures
The ravish'd Helen with wanton Paris sleeps. *Shakspeare.*

An army of English engaged between an army of a greater number, fresh and in vigour on the one side, and a town *strong* in fortification, and *strong* in men on the other. *Bacon.*

It is no matter how things are, so a man observe but the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it is all truth: such castles in the air will be as *strong* holds of truth, as the demonstrations of Euclid. *Locke.*

3. Powerful; mighty.

While there was war between the houses of Saul and David, Abner made himself *strong* for Saul. 2 *Sam.* iii. 6.

The merchant-adventurers being a *strong* company, and well underset with rich men and good order, held out bravely. *Bacon.*

Those that are *strong* at sea may easily bring them to what terms they please. *Addison.*

The weak, by thinking themselves *strong*, are induced to proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the *strong*, by conceiting themselves weak, are thereby rendered as useless as if they really were so. *South, Serm.*

4. Supplied with forces. It has in this sense a very particular construction. We say, a thousand *strong*; as we say, twenty years old, or ten yards long.

When he was not six-and-twenty *strong*,
Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,
My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

He was, at his rising from Exeter, between six and seven thousand *strong*. *Bacon.*

In Britain's lovely isle a shining throng
War in his cause, a thousand beauties *strong*. *Tickell.*

5. Violent; forcible; impetuous.

A river of so *strong* a current, that it suffereth not the sea to flow up its channel. *Heylin.*

But her own kings she likens to his Thames,
Serene yet *strong*, majestick yet sedate,
Swift without violence, without terror great. *Prior.*

6. Hale; healthy.

Better is the poor, being sound and *strong* in constitution, than a rich man afflicted in his body. *Ecclus.* xxx. 14.

7. Forcibly acting on the imagination.

This is one of the *strongest* examples of a personation that ever was. *Bacon.*

8. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous.

Her mother, ever *strong* against that match,
And firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed,
That he shall shuffle her away. *Shakspeare.*

In choice of committees for ripening business for the council, it is better to chuse indifferent persons than to make an indifferency, by putting in those that are *strong* on both sides. *Bacon.*

The knight is a much *stronger* Tory in the country than in town, which is necessary for the keeping up his interest. *Addison.*

9. Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the sight forcibly.

By mixing such powders, we are not to expect a *strong* and full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black, that is, a grey or dun, or russet brown. *Newton, Opt.*

Thus shall there be made two bows of colours, an interior and *stronger*, by one reflexion in the drops, and an exterior and fainter by two; for the light becomes fainter by every reflexion. *Newton, Opt.*

10. Potent; intoxicating.

Get *strong* beer to rub your horses' heels. *Swift.*

11. Having a deep tincture; affecting the taste forcibly.

Many of their propositions savour very *strong* of the old leaven of innovations. *King Charles.*

12. Affecting the smell powerfully.

The prince of Cambay's daily food
Is asps, and basilisk and toad,
Which makes him have so *strong* a breath,
Each night he stinks a queen to death. *Hudibras.*

Add with Cecropian thyme *strong*-scented centaury. *Dryden.*

The heat of a human body, as it grows more intense, makes the urine smell more *strong*. *Arbuthnot.*

13. Hard of digestion; not easily nutrimental.

Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age. *Hebrews.*

14. Furnished with abilities for any thing.

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

15. Valid; confirmed.

In process of time, an ungodly custom grown *strong*, was kept as a law. *Wisd.* xiv. 16.

16. Violent; vehement.

In the days of his flesh he offered up prayers, with *strong* crying and tears. *Heb.* v. 7.

The Scriptures make deep and *strong* impressions on the minds of men: and whosoever denies this, as he is in point of religion atheistical, so in understanding brutish. *J. Corbet.*

17. Cogent; conclusive.

Messengers
Of *strong* prevailment in unharden'd youth. *Shakspeare.*

Produce your cause; bring forth your *strong* reasons. *Isaiah.*

What *strong* cries must they be that shall drown so loud a clamour of impieties. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

The *strongest* and most important texts are these which have been controverted; and for that very reason, because they are the *strongest*. *Waterland.*

18. Able; skilful; of great force of mind.

There is no English soul
More *stronger* to direct you than yourself,
If with the sap of reason you would quench,
Or but allay the fire of passion. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

19. Firm; compact; not soon broken.

Full on his ankle fell the ponderous stone,
Burst the *strong* nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*

20. Forcibly written; comprising much meaning in few words.

Like her sweet voice is thy harmonious song,
As high, as sweet, as easy, and as *strong*. *Smith.*

STRONGFI'STED. *adj.* [*strong* and *fist.*] Stronghanded.

John, who was pretty *strongfisted*, gave him such a squeeze as made his eyes water. *Arbuthnot.*

STRO'NGHAND. *n.s.* [*strong* and *hand.*] Force; violence.

When their captain dieth, if the seniory should descend to his child, and an infant, another would thrust him out by *stronghand*, being then unable to defend his right. *Spenser.*

They wanting land wherewith to sustain their people, and the Tuscans having more than enough, it was their meaning to take what they needed by *stronghand*. *Raleigh.*

STRO'NGLY.† *adv.* [from *strong*; strongliche, Saxon.]

1. With strength; powerfully; forcibly.

The colewort is an enemy to any plant, because it draweth *strongly* the fattest juice of the earth. *Bacon.*

The dazzling light
Had flash'd too *strongly* on his aking sight. *Addison.*

Water impregnated with salt attenuates *strongly*. *Arbuthnot.*

When the attention is *strongly* fixed to any subject, all that is said concerning it makes a deeper impression. *Watts.*

2. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last; in such a manner as not easily to be forced.

Great Dunsinane he *strongly* fortifies. *Shakspeare.*
Let the foundations be *strongly* laid. *Ezra*, vi. 3.

3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.

All these accuse him *strongly*. *Shakspeare.*
The ruinous consequences of Wood's patent have been *strongly* represented by both houses. *Swift.*

STRO'NGSET.* *adj.* [*strong* and *set.*] Firmly compacted.

As to his person, he is described to be of middle stature; his body *strong-set* and fleshy. *Swift, Character of K. Hen. I.*

STRO'NGWATER. *n. s.* [*strong* and *water.*] Distilled spirits.

Metals receive in readily *strongwaters*; and *strongwaters* do readily pierce into metals and stones: and some will touch upon gold, that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

STROOK.† The preterite of *strike*, used in poetry for *struck*. Dr. Johnson. — And also in prose.

The Lord *strook* the child that Uriah's wife bare unto David. *2 Sam.* xii. 15.

A sudden tempest from the desart flew,
With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew:
Then whirling round, the quoins together *strook*. *Sandys.*
That conquering look
When next beheld, like light'ning *strook*
My blasted soul, and made me bow. *Waller.*
He, like a patient angler, ere he *strook*,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

STROP.* *n. s.* [ꞅꞇꞃopp, Sax. *strop*, Teut. *strupus*, Lat.]

1. A piece of rope spliced into a circular wreath, and used to surround the body of a block, or for other purposes on board a ship.
2. A leather on which a razor is sharpened.

STROPHE.† *n. s.* [*strophe*, Fr. στροφὴ, Gr.] A stanza.

The measure of verse used in the chorus is of all sorts, — without regard had to *strophe*, antistrophe, or epode, which were a kind of stanzas framed only for the musick. *Milton, Pref. to Samson Agonistes.*

STROVE. The preterite of *strive*.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he *strove* to climb to the height of terribleness. *Sidney.*

To STROUT.† *v. n.* [*strotzen*, German.]

1. To swell with an appearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity; to strut. This is commonly written *strut*, which seems more proper.
2. To protuberate; to swell out.

The daintie clover grows, of grass the only silke,
That makes each udder *strout* abundantly with milke. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

To STROUT. *v. a.* To swell out; to puff out; to enlarge by affectation.

I will make a brief list of the particulars in an historical truth nowise *strouted*, nor made greater by language. *Bacon.*

To STROW. *v. a.* [See *To* STREW.]

1. To spread by being scattered.

Angel forms lay entranc'd,
Thick as autumnal leaves that *strow* the brooks
In Vallombrosa. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle.

All the ground
With shiver'd armour *strown*. *Milton, P. L.*
Come, shepherds come, and *strow* with leaves the plain;
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryden.*
With osier floats the standing water *strow*,
With massy stones make bridges if it flow. *Dryden.*

3. To spread.

There have been three years' dearth of corn, and every place *strow'd* with beggars. *Swift.*

4. To scatter; to throw at random.

But little need to *strew* my store. *Spenser.*

The tree in storms
The glad earth about her *strows*,
With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*
Possession kept the beaten road,
And gather'd all his brother *strow'd*. *Swift.*

To STROWL. *v. n.* To range; to wander. [See *To* STROLL.]

'Tis she who nightly *strowls* with saunt'ring pace. *Gay.*

To STROY. *v. a.* [for *destroy.*]

Dig garden, *stroy* mallow, now may you at ease. *Tusser.*

STRUCK. The old preterite and participle passive of *strike*.

This message bear: the Trojans and their chief
Bring holy peace, and beg the king's relief;
Struck with so great a name, and all on fire,
The youth replies; whatever you require. *Dryden.*
In a regular plantation, I can place myself in its several centers, so as to view all the walks *struck* from them. *Spectator.*
High on his car Sesostris *struck* my view,
Whom scepter'd slaves in golden harness drew. *Pope.*
Some to conceit alone their taste confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts *struck* out at ev'ry line. *Pope.*

STRU'CKEN. The old participle passive of *strike*.

Down fell the duke, his joints dissolv'd asunder,
Blind with the light, and *strucken* dead with wonder. *Fairfax.*
All liquors *strucken* make round circles, and dash. *Bacon.*
Silent, and in face
Confounded, long they sat, as *strucken* mute. *Milton, P. L.*

STRU'CTURE. *n. s.* [*structure*, Fr. *structura*, from *structus*, Latin.]

1. Act of building; practice of building.

His son builds on, and never is content,
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent. *Dryden.*

2. Manner of building; form; make.

Several have gone about to inform them, but for want of insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terraqueous globe, have not given satisfaction. *Woodward.*

3. Edifice; building.

Ecbatana her *structure* vast there shews,
And Hecatompylos her hundred gates. *Milton.*
High on a rock of ice the *structure* lay. *Pope.*
There stands a *structure* of majestick frame. *Pope.*

STRUDE, or *Strode*. *n. s.* A stock of breeding mares. *Bailey.*

To STRU'GGLE.† *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology. Dr. Johnson. — It is probably from *strucken*, or *struyckelen*, Teut. to stumble; we have the old English word *strokelinge*, and *strogelyn*, colluctatio. Prompt. Parv.]

1. To labour; to act with effort.
2. To strive; to contend; to contest.

In the time of Henry VIII. differences of religion tore the nation into two mighty factions, and, under the name of Papist and Protestant, *struggled* in her bowels with many various events. *Temple.*
I repent, like some despairing wretch,
That boldly plunges in the frightful deep,
Then pants, and *struggles* with the whirling waves;
And catches every slender reed to save him. *Smith.*

3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, *struggles* still,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*
'Tis wisdom to beware
And better shun the bait, than *struggle* in the snare. *Dryden.*
If men *struggle* through as many troubles to be miserable as to be happy; my readers may be persuaded to be good. *Spectator.*

STRU'GGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; effort.
2. Contest; contention.

When, in the division of parties, men only strove for the first place in the prince's favour, an honest man might look upon the struggle with indifference. *Addison.*

It began and ended without any of those unnatural *struggles* for the chair, which have disturbed the peace of this great city. *Atterbury.*

3. Agony; tumultuous distress.

STRU'GGLER.* *n. s.* [from *struggle.*] One who contends; a striver.

The Jewes were hard-hearted and malicious *strugglers* against the trueth. *Martin, Marr. of Priests,* (1550,) B. b. i.

STRU'GGLING.* *n. s.* [from *struggle.*] The act of striving or contending.

No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but he might have forborne it, not without some trouble from the *strugglings* of the contrary habit; but still the thing was possible. *South, Serm.*

STRU'MA. *n. s.* [Latin.] A glandular swelling; the king's evil.

A gentlewoman had a *struma* about the instep, very hard and deep about the tendons. *Wiseman.*

STRU'MOUS. *adj.* [from *struma.*] Having swellings in the glands; tainted with the king's evil.

How to treat them when *strumous,* scirrhous, or cancerous. *Wiseman.*

A glandulous consumption, such as does not affect the lungs with a rupture of its vessels, and coughing up blood, is produced by *strumous* or scrophulous humours. *Blackmore.*

STRU'MPET.† *n. s.* [of doubtful original. "*Stropo,* vieux mot, *palliardise: stuprum,* Lat." Trevoux. Dr. Johnson. — The old French word is *strupe,* which denotes whoredom. See Roquefort, Gloss. And hence *strupet* might be formed, and by an easy corruption *strumpet.* The word is old in our language: it occurs in addition to the name of a woman, or by way of description, in a return made by a jury in the sixth year of king Henry the fifth. See Cowel. Mr. Tooke refers, as the Etym. Dict. of 1691 had before, to a Dutch word, applying in the way of contempt for the name. Wachter notices *strune* as having been used, in the dialect of Lower Saxony, for a prostitute. See his Germ. Dict. in V. STRUNZE.] A whore; a prostitute.

Ne'er could the *strumpet,*
With all her double vigour, art, and nature,
Once stir my temper; but this virtuous maid
Subdues me quite. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

If to preserve this vessel for my lord
From any other foul, unlawful touch,
Be not to be a *strumpet,* I am none. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Common fame is as false and impudent as a common *strumpet.* *L'Estrange.*

Honour had his due;
Before the holy priest my vows were ty'd:
So came I not a *strumpet,* but a bride. *Dryden.*

STRU'MPET.* *adj.* Like a strumpet; false; inconstant.

How like a younker, or a prodigal,
The scarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the *strumpet* wind!
How like a prodigal doth she return,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the *strumpet* wind! *Shakspeare.*

To STRU'MPET.† *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch.

If we two be one, and thou play false,
I do digest the poison of thy flesh,
Being *strumpeted* by the contagion. *Shakspeare.*

Gilded honour shamefully misplac'd,
And maiden virtue rudely *strumpeted.* *Shakspeare, Sonn.* 66.

Oh! never may
Fair law's white reverend name be *strumpeted,*
To warrant thefts! *Donne, Poems,* p. 139.

STRUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *string.*

The *strung* bow points out the Cynthian queen. *Gay.*

To STRUT. *v. n.* [*strotzen,* Germ.]

1. To walk with affected dignity; to swell with stateliness.

Adore our errours, laugh at us while we *strut*
To our confusion. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Does he not hold up his head and *strut* in his gait? *Shakspeare.*

Though thou *strut* and paint,
Yet art thou both shrunk up and old. *B. Jonson.*

The false syren
Struts on th' waves, and shews the brute below. *Dryden.*

We will be with you ere the crowing cock
Salutes the light, and *struts* before his feather'd flock. *Dryden.*

2. To swell; to protuberate.

The goats with *strutting* dugs shall homeward speed. *Dryden.*

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds suffic'd the sail,
The bellying canvass *strutted* with the gale. *Dryden.*

As thy *strutting* bags with money rise,
The love of gain is of an equal size. *Dryden.*

STRUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An affectation of stateliness in the walk.

Certain gentlemen, by smirking countenances and an ungainly *strut* in their walk, have got preferment. *Swift.*

STRU'TTER.* *n. s.* [from *strut.*] One who swells with stateliness; one who is blown up with self-conceit; a bragger.

We have seen what a mere nothing it is, that this *strutter* has pronounced with such sonorous rhetorick. *Annot. on Glanville's Pre-exist.* (1682.)

STRU'TTINGLY.* *adv.* [from *strut.*] With a strut; vauntingly. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

STUB.† *n. s.* [ſteb, ſtyb, Saxon; *stubbe,* Sueth. from *stybba,* (or *stubba,*) to lop, to cut off. Serenius. *Stobbe* is the Teut. and also our word in some parts of the north.]

1. A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off.

Dametas guided the horses so ill, that the wheel coming over a great *stub* of a tree, overturned the coach. *Sidney.*

All about, old stocks and *stubs* of trees,
Whereon nor fruit nor leaf was ever seen,
Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees. *Spenser.*

To buy at the *stub* is the best for the buyer,
More timely provision, the cheaper is fire. *Tusser.*

Upon cutting down of an old timber tree, the *stub* hath put out sometimes a tree of another kind. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

We here
Live on tough roots and *stubs,* to thirst inur'd,—
Men to much misery and hardship born. *Milton, P. R.*

Prickly *stubs* instead of trees are found,
Or woods with knots and knares deform'd and old;
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

2. A log; a block.

You shall have more ado to drive our dullest and laziest youth, our stocks and *stubs,* from the infinite desire of such a happy nurture, than we have now to haul our choicest wits to that asinine feast of sow-thistles and brambles. *Milton on Education.*

To STUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate.

His two tusks serve for fighting and feeding; by the help whereof he *stubs* up edible roots out of the ground, or tears off the bark of trees. *Grew, Mus.*

The other tree was griev'd,
Grew scrubby, dry'd a-top, was stunted;
So the next parson *stubb'd* and burnt it. *Swift.*

STU'BBED.† *adj.* [from *stub.*]

1. Truncated; short and thick.

A pain he in his head-piece feels,
Against a *stubbed* tree he reels,
And up went poor Hobgoblin's heels. *Drayton.*
To spight the coy nymphs,
Hang upon our *stubbed* horns,
Garlands, ribbons, and fine poesies. *B. Jonson.*

2. Hardy; not delicate; not nice.
The hardness of *stubbed* vulgar constitutions renders them insensible of a thousand things, that fret and gall those delicate people, who, as if their skin was peeled off, feel to the quick every thing that touches them. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 105.*

STU'BBEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *stubbed.*] The state of being short, thick, and truncated.

STU'BBLE.† *n. s.* [*estouble*, French; *stoppel*, Dutch; *stipula*, Latin. Serenius here recommends the derivation assigned to *stub*; which see. Chaucer's word is *stoble.*] The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.
This suggested
At some time, when his soaring insolence
Shall reach the people, will be the fire
To kindle their dry *stubble*, and their blaze
Shall darken him for ever. *Shakspeare.*
You, by thus much seene,
Know by the *stubble*, what the corne hath bene. *Chapman.*
If a small red flower in the *stubble*-fields, called the wincopipe, open in the morning, be sure of a fair day. *Bacon.*
His succeeding years afford him little more than the *stubble* of his own harvest. *Dryden.*
Thrice happy Duck, employ'd in threshing *stubble*,
Thy toil is lessen'd and thy profits double. *Swift.*
After the first crop is off they plow in the wheat *stubble*. *Mortimer.*

STU'BBLEGOOSE.* *n. s.* A goose fed on the stubbles.
They han eten thy *stoble-goos.* *Chaucer, Cook's Prol.*
I'll make you a *stubble-goose.* *Beaum. and Fl. Bloody Brother.*

STU'BBORN. *adj.* [This word, of which no obvious etymology appears, is derived by Minsheu from *stoutborn*, referred by Junius to στιβαρὸς, and deduced better by Lye, from *stub*; perhaps from *stub-born.*]

1. Obstinate; inflexible; contumacious.
Strifeful Atin in their *stubborn* mind,
Coals of contention and hot vengeance tin'd. *Spenser.*
Then stood he neere the doore, and proud to draw
The *stubborne* bow, thrice tried, and thrice gave law. *Chapman.*
The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice, apt t accuse it, and
Disdainful to be tried by't. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
He believed he had so humbled the garrison, that they would be no longer so *stubborn.* *Clarendon.*
I'll not flatter this tempestuous king,
But work his *stubborn* soul a nobler way. *Dryden.*

2. Persisting; persevering; steady.
All this is to be had only from the epistles themselves, with *stubborn* attention, and more than common application. *Locke.*

3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not easily admitting impression.
Love softens me, and blows up fires which pass
Through my tough heart, and melt the *stubborn* mass. *Dryden.*
Take a plant of *stubborn* oak,
And labour him with many a sturdy stroak. *Dryden.*

4. Hardy; firm.
Patience under torturing pain,
Where *stubborn* stoicks would complain. *Swift.*

5. Harsh; rough; rugged.
We will not oppose any thing that is hard and *stubborn*, but by a soft answer deaden their force. *Burnet.*

6. In all its uses it commonly implies something of a bad quality, though Locke has catachrestically used it in a sense of praise.

STU'BBORNLY. *adv.* [from *stubborn.*] Obstinately; contumaciously; inflexibly.
Stubbornly he did repugn the truth,
About a certain question in the law. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
He wilfully neglects his book, and *stubbornly* refuses any thing he can do. *Locke.*
So close they cling, so *stubbornly* retire,
Their love's more violent than the chymist's fire. *Garth.*

STU'BBORNNESS. *n. s.* [from *stubborn.*] Obstinacy; vicious stoutness; contumacy; inflexibility. Dryden has used it in commendation.
Happy is your grace,
That can translate the *stubbornness* of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*
He chose a course least subject to envy, between stiff *stubbornness* and filthy flattery. *Hayward.*
Patriots, in peace, assert the people's right,
With noble *stubbornness* resisting might. *Dryden.*
Stubbornness, and an obstinate disobedience, must be mastered with blows. *Locke.*
It failed, partly by the accidents of a storm, and partly by the *stubbornness* or treachery of that colony for whose relief it was designed. *Swift.*

STU'BBY. *adj.* [from *stub.*] Short and thick; short and strong.
The base is surrounded with a garland of black and *stubby* bristles. *Grew, Mus.*

STU'BNAIL. *n. s.* [*stub* and *nail.*] A nail broken off; a short thick nail.

STU'CCO. *n. s.* [Italian; *stuc*, Fr.] A kind of fine plaster for walls.
Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Grotesco roofs, and *stucco* floors. *Pope.*

To STU'CCO.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plaster walls with stucco.
Palaces, as adorned with tapestry, are here contrasted with lowly sheds and smoky rafters. A modern poet would have written *stuccoed* halls. *Warton, Notes on Milton's Sm. Poems.*

STUCK. The preterite and participle passive of *stick.*
What more infamous brands have records *stuck* upon any, than those who used the best parts for the worst ends? *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*
The partners of their crime will learn obedience,
When they look up and see their fellow-traitors
Stuck on a fork, and blackening in the sun. *Addison.*
When the polypus from forth his cave,
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,
His ragged claws are *stuck* with stones and sands. *Pope.*
Stuck o'er with titles, and hung round with strings,
That thou may'st be by kings, or whores of kings. *Pope.*

STUCK. *n. s.* A thrust.
I had a pass with rapier, scabbard and all, and he gives me the *stuck* in with such a mortal motion, that it is inevitable. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

STU'CKLE.† *n. s.* [from *stook*; which see.] A number of sheaves laid together in the field to dry. *Ainsworth.*

STUD.† *n. s.* [ſtuðu, Saxon.]

1. A post; a stake. In some such meaning perhaps it is to be taken in the following passage, which I do not understand. Dr. Johnson. — It means a *prop*; as the Saxon word does; and as the Icel. *stud*, fulcrum. The passage, which Dr. Johnson means, is that from Mortimer's Husbandry. I support the meaning which I offer by the higher authorities of bishop Jeremy Taylor, and the ever memorable John Hales of Eton. Spenser uses the word for stock or trunk.
Seest not thilke same hawthorne *studde*,
How bragly it begins to budde,
And utter his tender head? *Spenser, Shep. Cal. March.*

They that build houses of clay, must every where place *studs*, and pieces of timber and wood, to strengthen the building. *Hales, Rem.* p. 141.

It is a gross mistake in architecture, to think that every small *stud* bears the main stress and burthen of the building, which lies indeed upon the principal timbers. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 11.

A barn in the country, that hath one single *stud*, or one height of *studs* to the roof, is two shillings a foot. *Mortimer.*

2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament; any ornamental knob or protuberance.

Handles were to add,
For which he now was making *studs*. *Chapman, Iliad.*

A belt of straw, and ivy buds,
With coral clasps and amber *studs*. *Ralegh.*

Crystal and myrrhine cups emboss'd with gems,
And *studs* of pearl. *Milton, P. R.*

Upon a plane are several small oblong *studs*, placed regularly in a quincunx order. *Woodward, on Fossils.*

A desk he had of curious work,
With glitt'ring *studs* about. *Swift.*

3. [ꞅꞇoꝺ, Saxon; *stod*, Icelandick, is a stallion.] A collection of breeding horses and mares.

In the *studs* of Ireland, where care is taken, we see horses bred of excellent shape, vigour, and size. *Temple.*

To Stud. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with studs or shining knobs.

Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl. *Shakspeare.*

A silver *studded* ax, alike bestow'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

Stu'dent. *n. s.* [*studens*, Lat.] A man given to books; a scholar; a bookish man.

Keep a gamester from dice, and a good *student* from his book. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

This grave advice some sober *student* bears,
And loudly rings it in his fellow's ears. *Dryden, Pers.*

A *student* shall do more in one hour, when all things concur to invite him to any special study, than in four in a dull season. *Watts, Logick.*

I slightly touch the subject, and recommend it to some *student* of the profession. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Stu'died. *adj.* [from *study*.]

1. Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study.

He died
As one that had been *studied* in his death,
To throw away the dearest thing he ow'd,
As 'twere a careless trifle. *Shakspeare.*

I am well *studied* for a liberal thanks,
Which I do owe you. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

It will be fit that some man, reasonably *studied* in the law, go as chancellor. *Bacon.*

2. Having any particular inclination. Out of use.

A prince should not be so loosely *studied* as to remember so weak a composition. *Shakspeare.*

Stu'dier. *n. s.* [from *study*.] One who studied.

Lipsius was a great *studier* of the stoical philosophy: upon his death-bed his friend told him, that he needed not use arguments to persuade him to patience, the philosophy which he had studied would furnish him; he answers him, Lord Jesus, give me christian patience. *Tillotson.*

There is a law of nature, as intelligible to a rational creature and *studier* of that law, as the positive laws of commonwealths. *Locke.*

Stu'dious. *adj.* [*studieux*, Fr. *studiosus*, Lat.]

1. Given to books and contemplation; given to learning.

A proper remedy for wandering thoughts, he that shall propose, would do great service to the *studious* and contemplative part of mankind. *Locke.*

2. Diligent; busy.

Studious to find new friends, and new allies. *Tickell.*

3. Attentive to; careful: with *of*.

Divines must become *studious of* pious and venerable antiquity. *White.*

The people made
Stout for the war, and *studious of* their trade. *Dryden.*

There are who, fondly *studious of* increase,
Rich foreign mold on their ill natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*

4. Contemplative; suitable to meditation.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the *studious* cloisters pale. *Milton, Il Pens.*

Him for the *studious* shade
Kind nature form'd. *Thomson, Summer.*

Stu'diously. *adv.* [from *studious*.]

1. Contemplatively; with close application to literature.

2. Diligently; carefully; attentively.

On a short pruning hook his head reclines,
And *studiously* surveys his generous vines. *Dryden, Æn.*

All of them *studiously* cherished the memory of their honourable extraction. *Atterbury.*

Stu'diousness.† *n. s.* [from *studious*.] Addiction to study.

Men are sometimes addicted to *studiousness* and learning, sometimes to ease and ignorance. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 36.

STU'DY.† *n. s.* [*studium*, Lat. *estude*, Fr.]

1. Application of mind to books and learning.

During the whole time of his abode in the university, Hammond generally spent thirteen hours of the day in *study*. *Fell.*

Study gives strength to the mind; conversation, grace. *Temple.*

Engage the mind in *study* by a consideration of the divine pleasures of truth and knowledge. *Watts.*

2. Perplexity; deep cogitation.

Th' idea of her life shall sweetly creep
Into his *study* of imagination. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

The king of Castile, a little confused, and in a *study*, said, that can I not do with my honour. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

3. Attention; meditation; contrivance.

What can happen
To me above this wretchedness? All your *studies*
Make me a curse like this. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Without *study* this art is not attained, nor fit to be attained. *Holyday.*

Just men they seem'd, and all their *study* bent
To worship God aright, and know his works. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Any particular kind of learning.

Studies serve for delight in privateness and retiring, for ornament in discourse, and for ability in the judgement and disposition of business. *Bacon, Essays.*

5. Subject of attention.

The holy Scriptures, especially the New Testament, are her daily *study*. *Law.*

6. Apartment appropriated to literary employment.

Get me a taper in my *study*, Lucius. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Knock at the *study*, where, they say, he keeps,
To ruminate strange plots. *Titus Andronicus.*

Let all *studies* and libraries be towards the east. *Wotton.*

Some servants of the king visited the lodgings of the accused members, and sealed up their *studies* and trunks. *Clarendon.*

Both adorn'd their age;
One for the *study*, t'other for the stage. *Dryden.*

7. The sketched ideas of a painter, not wrought into a whole. *Gilpin.*

Notwithstanding all his faults, such is his [Tempesta's] merit, that, as *studies* at least, his prints deserve a much higher rank in the cabinets of connoisseurs, than they generally find; you can scarce pick one out of them, which does not furnish materials for an excellent composition. *Gilpin, Ess. on Prints.*

To Stu'dy. *v. n.* [*studeo*, Lat. *estudier*, Fr.]

1. To think with very close application; to muse.

I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable. *Swift.*

2. To endeavour diligently.

Study to be quiet, and do your own business. 1 *Thess.* iv. 11.

To Stu'dy. *v. a.*

1. To apply the mind to.

Nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to *study* houshold good. *Milton, P. L.*

If a gentleman be to *study* any language, it ought to be that of his own country. *Locke.*

2. To consider attentively.

He hath *studied* her well, and translated her out of honesty into English. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

Study thyself: what rank, or what degree,
The wise Creator has ordain'd for thee. *Dryden, Pers.*

You have *studied* every spot of ground in Flanders, which has been the scene of battles and sieges. *Dryden.*

3. To learn by application.

You could, for a need, *study* a speech of some dozen lines, which I would set down. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

STUFF. *n. s.* [*stoffe*, Dutch; *estoffe*, Fr.]

1. Any matter or body.

Let Phidias have rude and obstinate *stuff* to carve: though his heart do that it should, his work will lack that beauty, which otherwise in fitter matter it might have had. *Hooker.*

The workman on his *stuff* his skill doth show,
And yet the *stuff* gives not the man his skill. *Davies.*

Of brick, and of that *stuff*, they cast to build
A city and tower. *Milton, P. L.*

Pierce an hole near the inner edge, because the triangle hath there most substance of *stuff*. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

2. Materials out of which any thing is made.

Thy verse swells with *stuff* so fine and smooth,
That thou art even natural in thine art. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Cæsar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Success or loss, what is or is not, serves
As *stuff* for these two to make paradoxes. *Shakspeare.*

Thy father, that poor rag,
Must be thy subject, who in spight put *stuff*
To some she-beggar, and compounded thee
Poor rogue hereditary. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Degrading prose explains his meaning ill,
And shews the *stuff*, and not the workman's skill. *Roscommon.*

3. Furniture; goods.

Fair away to get our *stuff* aboard. *Shakspeare.*

He took away locks, and gave away the king's *stuff*. *Hayward.*

Groaning waggons loaded high
With *stuff*. *Cowley, Davideis.*

4. That which fills any thing.

With some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous *stuff*
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakspeare.*

5. Essence; elemental part.

Though in the trade of war I have slain men,
Yet do I hold it very *stuff* o' th' conscience
To do no contriv'd murther. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

6. Any mixture or medicine.

I did compound for her
A certain *stuff*, which, being ta'en, would seize
The present power of life. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

7. Cloth or texture of any kind.

8. Textures of wool thinner and slighter than cloth.

Let us turn the wools of the land into cloaths and *stuffs* of our own growth, and the hemp and flax growing here into linen cloth and cordage. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

9. Matter or thing. In contempt.

O proper *stuff*!
This is the very painting of your fear. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Such *stuff* as madmen
Tongue and brain not. *Shakspeare.*

At this fusty *stuff*
The large Achilles, on his prest bed lolling,
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. *Shakspeare.*

Please not thyself the flatt'ring crowd to hear,
'Tis fulsome *stuff* to feed thy itching ear. *Dryden, Pers.*

Anger would indite
Such woful *stuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden, Juv.*

To-morrow will be time enough
To hear such mortifying *stuff*. *Swift.*

The free things that among rakes pass for wit and spirit, must be shocking *stuff* to the ears of persons of delicacy. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

10. It is now seldom used in any sense but in contempt or dislike.

To STUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill very full with any thing.

When we've *stuff'd*
These pipes, and these conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls. *Shakspeare.*

Each thing beheld, did yeeld
Our admiration: shelves with cheeses heapt;
Sheds *stuft* with lambs and goats distinctly kept. *Chapman.*

Though plenteous, all too little seems
To *stuff* this maw, this vast unhide-bound corps. *Milton, P. L.*

What have we more to do than to *stuff* our guts with these figs? *L'Estrange.*

This crook drew hazel-boughs adown,
And *stuff'd* her apron wide with nuts so brown. *Gay.*

2. To fill to uneasiness.

With some oblivious antidote
Cleanse the *stuff'd* bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakspeare.*

3. To thrust into any thing.

Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them close together, but without bruising, and they retain smell and colour fresh a year. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. To fill by being put into any thing.

Grief fills the room up of my absent child,
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,
Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form. *Shakspeare.*

With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode. *Dryden, Æn.*

Officious Baucis lays
Two cushions *stuff'd* with straw, the seat to raise. *Dryden.*

A bed,
The *stuffing* leaves, with hides of bears o'erspread. *Dryden.*

5. To swell out by putting something in.

I will be the man that shall make you great.—— I cannot perceive how, unless you give me your doublet, and *stuff* me out with straw. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The gods for sin
Should with a swelling dropsy *stuff* thy skin. *Dryden.*

6. To fill with something improper or superfluous.

It is not usual among the best patterns to *stuff* the report of particular lives with matter of publick record. *Wotton.*

Those accusations are *stuffed* with odious generals, that the proofs seldom make good. *Clarendon.*

For thee I dim these eyes, and *stuff* this head
With all such reading as was never read. *Pope.*

7. To obstruct the organs of scent or respiration.

These gloves the count sent me; they are an excellent perfume.—I am *stuft*, cousin, I cannot smell. *Shakspeare.*

8. To fill meat with something of high relish.

She went for parsly to *stuff* a rabbet. *Shakspeare.*

He aim'd at all, yet never could excel
In any thing but *stuffing* of his veal. *King, Cookery.*

9. To form by stuffing.

An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be *stuffed* into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal. *Swift.*

To STUFF. *v. n.* To feed gluttonously.

Wedg'd in a spacious elbow-chair,
And on her plate a treble share,
As if she ne'er could have enough,
Taught harmless man to cram and *stuff*. *Swift.*

STU'FFING. *n. s.* [from *stuff*.]

1. That by which any thing is filled.

Rome was a farrago out of the neighbouring nations; and Greece, though one monarchy under Alexander, yet the people that were the *stuffing* and materials thereof, existed before. *Hale.*

2. Relishing ingredients put into meat.

Arrach leaves are very good in pottage and *stuffings*. *Mortimer*.

STUKE, or STUCK. *n. s.* [*stuc*, Fr. *stucco*, Italian.] A composition of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly called plaster of Paris, with which figures and other ornaments resembling sculpture are made. See STUCCO. *Bailey*.

STULM. *n. s.* A shaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey*.

STULTI'LOQUENCE. *n. s.* [*stultus* and *loquentia*, Lat.] Foolish talk. *Dict*.

STULTI'LOQUY.* *n. s.* [*stultiloquium*, Lat.] Foolish babbling or discourse.

What they call facetiousness and pleasant wit, is indeed to wise persons a meer *stultiloquy*, or talking like a fool. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1653,) p. 301.

To STU'LTIFY.* *v. a.* [*stultus* and *facio*, Lat.] To prove foolish or void of understanding.

In England no man is allowed to *stultify* himself. *Johnson, in Boswell's Tour*, 2d ed. p. 428.

STUM.† *n. s.* [*stum*, Swedish, supposed to be contracted from *mustum*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — Evidently from the Sax. ꞅꞇyman, to steam, as Mr. H. Tooke has observed: It means *fumigated*, *steamed*. See Div. of Purl. ii. 294.]

1. Wine yet unfermented; must.

An unctuous clammy vapour, that arises from the *stum* of grapes, when they lie mashed in the vat, puts out a light, when dipped into it. *Addison on Italy*.

2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines.

Let our wines without mixture or *stum* be all fine,
Or call up the master, and break his dull noddle. *B. Jonson*.

3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.

Drink ev'ry letter on't in *stum*,
And make it brisk champaigne become. *Hudibras*.

To STUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.

Vapid wines are put upon the lees of noble wines to give them spirit, and we *stum* our wines to renew their spirits. *Floyer*.

To STU'MBLE.† *v. n.* [This word Junius derives from *stump*, and says the original meaning is to *strike*, or *trip against a stump*. I rather think it comes from *tumble*. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius cites the Icel. *stumra*, and Sueth. *stombla*, to stumble; noticing also, like Junius, *stumble*, stipes, a stub or stump.]

1. To trip in walking.

When she will take the rein, I let her run;
But she'll not *stumble*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale*.

A headstall being restrained to keep him from *stumbling*, hath been often burst. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew*.

As we pac'd along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'ster *stumbled*; and, in falling,
Struck me, that sought to stay him, overboard. *Shakspeare*.

The way of the wicked is as darkness: they know not at what they *stumble*. *Prov.* iv. 19.

Cover'd o'er with blood,
Which from the patriot's breast in torrents flow'd,
He faints: his steed no longer bears the rein;
But *stumbles* o'er the heap his hand had slain. *Prior*.

2. To slip; to err; to slide into crimes or blunders.

He that loveth his brother, abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of *stumbling* in him. 1 *Jo.* ii. 10.

This my day of grace
They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste;
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more,
That they may *stumble* on, and deeper fall. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To strike against by chance; to light on by chance: with *upon*.

This extreme dealing had driven her to put herself with a great lady of that country, by which occasion she had *stumbled upon* such mischances as were little for the honour of her or her family. *Sidney*.

What man art thou, that, thus bescreen'd in night,
So *stumblest on* my counsel. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

A mouse, bred in a chest, dropped out over the side, and *stumbled upon* a delicious morsel. *L'Estrange*.

Ovid *stumbled*, by some inadvertency, *upon* Livia in a bath. *Dryden*.

Many of the greatest inventions have been accidentally *stumbled upon* by men busy and inquisitive. *Ray*.

Write down *p* and *b*, and make signs to him to endeavour to pronounce them, and guide him by shewing him the motion of your own lips; by which he will, with a little endeavour, *stumble upon* one of them. *Holder, Elem. of Speech*.

To STUMBLE.† *v. a.*

1. To obstruct in progress; to make to trip or stop.

It holds out false and dazzling fires to *stumble* men. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* B. 2. ch. 5.

2. To make to boggle; to offend.

This *stumbles* me: art sure for me, wench,
This preparation is? *Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Lieut.*

If one illiterate man was *stumbled*, 'twas likely others of his form would be so to. *Fell, Life of Hammond*.

One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypothesis. *Locke*.

STU'MBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A trip in walking.
2. A blunder; a failure.

One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an honourable life. *L'Estrange*.

STU'MBLER. *n. s.* [from *stumble*.] One that stumbles.

Be sweet to all: is thy complexion sour?
Then keep such company; make them thy allay:
Get a sharp wife, a servant that will low'r;
A *stumbler* stumbles least in rugged way. *Herbert*.

STU'MBLINGBLOCK. } STU'MBLINGSTONE. } *n. s.* [from *stumble*.] Cause of stumbling; cause of errour; cause of offence.

We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a *stumblingblock*, and unto the Greeks foolishness. 1 *Cor.* i. 23.

Shakspeare is a *stumblingblock* to these rigid criticks. *Spectator*.

This *stumblingstone* we hope to take away. *Burnet*.

STU'MBLINGLY.* *adv.* [from *stumble*.] With failure; with blunder.

I know not whether to marvel more, either that he [Chaucer] in that misty time could see so clearly, or that we in this clear age go so *stumblingly* after him. *Sidney, Def. of Poesy*.

STUMP. *n. s.* [*stumpe*, Danish; *stompe*, Dutch; *stompen*, Dan. to lop.] The part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away.

He struck so strongly, that the knotty sting
Of his huge tail he quite in sunder cleft;
Five joints thereof he hew'd, and but the *stump* him left. *Spenser*.

Your colt's tooth is not cast yet. — Not while I have a *stump*. *Shakspeare*.

He through the bushes scrambles;
A *stump* doth trip him in his pace;
Down comes poor Hob upon his face,
Amongst the briers and brambles. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

Who, 'cause they're wasted to the *stumps*,
Are represented best by rumps. *Hudibras*.

A coach horse snapt off the end of his finger, and I dressed the *stump* with common digestive. *Wiseman*.

A poor ass, now wore out to the *stumps*, fell down under his load. *L'Estrange*.

Against a *stump* his tusks the monster grinds,
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryden*.

A tongue might have some resemblance to the *stump* of a feather. *Grew, Mus.*

Worn to the *stumps* in the service of the maids, 'tis thrown out of doors, or condemned to kindle a fire. *Swift.*

To STUMP.* *v. a.* [from the noun; *stompen*, Dan.] To lop.

Around the *stumped* top soft moss did grow.
More, Song of the Soul, (1647,) i. ii. 59.

To STUMP.* *v. n.* To walk about heavily, or clumsily, like a clown: a low colloquial term.

Cymon, a clown, who never dreamt of love,
By chance was *stumping* to the neighbouring grove.
Song of Cym. and Iphigenia.

STU'MPY.† *adj.* [from *stump.*]

1. Full of stumps; hard; stiff; strong. A bad word.

They burn the stubble, which, being so *stumpy*, they seldom plow in. *Mortimer.*

2. [*stumpig*, Swedish.] Short; stubby: sometimes applied to a short but stout person: a low expression.

To STUN.† *v. a.* [ſtunian, Saxon, ȝeſtun, noise. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius notices also the Fr. *estonner*, which Cotgrave translates, "to astonish, to daunt," and "to *stonnie*, benumme, or dull the senses of." He derives the word from the Icel. *duna*, to thunder.]

1. To confound or dizzy with noise.

An universal hubbub wild
Of *stunning* sounds, and voices all confus'd,
Assaults his ear. *Milton, P. L.*

Still shall I hear, and never quit the score,
Stunn'd with hoarse Codrus' Theseid o'er and o'er. *Dryden.*

Too strong a noise *stuns* the ear, and one too weak does not act upon the organ. *Cheyne.*

So Alma, weary'd of being great,
And nodding in her chair of state,
Stunn'd and worn out with endless chat,
Of Will did this, and Nan said that. *Prior.*

Shouts as thunder loud afflict the air,
And *stun* the birds releas'd. *Prior.*

The Britons, once a savage kind,
Descendents of the barbarous Huns,
With limbs robust, and voice that *stuns*,
You taught to modulate their tongues,
And speak without the help of lungs. *Swift.*

2. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow.

One hung a pole-ax at his saddle-bow,
And one a heavy mace to *stun* the foe. *Dryden.*

STUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *sting.*

To both these sisters have I sworn my love:
Each jealous of the other, as the *stung*
Are of the adder. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

With envy *stung*, they view each other's deeds,
The fragrant work with diligence proceeds. *Dryden, Æn.*

STUNK. The preterite of *stink.*

To STUNT.† *v. a.* [*stunta*, Icelandick. Lye, and Dr. Johnson. — It is the past participle of the Sax. ſtintan, to stop. Mr. H. Tooke.] To hinder from growth.

Though this usage *stunted* the girl in her growth, it gave her a hardy constitution; she had life and spirit. *Arbuthnot.*

There he stopt short, nor since has writ a tittle,
But has the wit to make the most of little;
Like *stunted* hide-bound trees, that just have got
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Pope.*

The tree grew scrubby, dry'd a-top and *stunted*,
And the next parson stubb'd and burnt it. *Swift.*

STUPE. *n. s.* [*stupa*, Lat.] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore.

A fomentation was by some pretender to surgery applied with coarse woollen *stupes*, one of which was bound upon his leg. *Wiseman.*

To STUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foment; to dress with stupes.

The escar divide, and *stupe* the part affected with wine. *Wiseman.*

STUPE.* *n. s.* A term in derision for a stupid or foolish person. The Scotch also use it.

Brother, he does not look like a musick-master. —
He does not look! was ever such a poor *stupe!* well, and what does he look like then? *Bickerstaff, Love in a Village.*

STUPEFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*stupefaction*, Fr. *stupefactus*, Lat.] Insensibity; dulness; stupidity; sluggishness of mind; heavy folly.

All resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hardness and *stupefaction* upon it. *South.*

She sent to every child
Firm impudence, or *stupefaction* mild;
And strait succeeded, leaving shame no room,
Cibberian forehead, or Cimmerian gloom. *Pope.*

STUPEFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *stupefactus*, Lat. *stupefactif*, Fr.] Causing insensibility; dulling; obstructing the senses; narcotick: opiate.

Opium hath a *stupefactive* part, and a heating part; the one moving sleep, the other a heat. *Bacon.*

STUPEFA'CTIVE.* *n. s.* An opiate.

It is a gentle fomentation, and hath a very little mixture of some *stupefactive.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Teaching us to refuse any anodynes, or *stupefactives*, which might take away the sense of sin from us.
Bp. Reynold, Serm. (1668,) p. 24.

STUPE'NDOUS.† *adj.* [*stupendus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — This word was at first *stupend.* "They can work *stupend* and admirable conclusions." Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 220. It was also *stupendious:* upon which form Mr. Pegge, in his Anecdotes of the English Language, makes the following remark: "The natives of London — say *stupendious* for *stupendous.* I find *stupendious* in Derham's Physico-Theology, 9th edit. p. 367. Perhaps it may be an error of the press." If Mr. Pegge had turned to Milton's own editions of his poetry, he would have found the great poet writing the word *stupendious;* as others had before him. This form continued also long after Milton's time: "In such a *stupendious* manner." Biblioth. Bibl. Oxf. 1720, vol. i. p. 405.] Wonderful; amazing; astonishing.

All those *stupendous* acts deservedly are the subject of a history, excellently written in Latin by a learned prelate. *Clarendon.*

Great joy was at their meeting, and at sight
Of that *stupendious* bridge his joy increas'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Portents and prodigies their souls amaz'd;
But most, when this *stupendous* pile was rais'd. *Dryden.*

Mortals, fly this curst detested race:
A hundred of the same *stupendous* size,
A hundred Cyclops live among the hills. *Addison.*

Our numbers can scarce give us an idea of the vast quantity of systems in this *stupendous* piece of architecture. *Cheyne.*

STUPE'NDOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *stupendous.*] In a wonderful manner.

Without a friend
Stupendiously she fell.
Sandys, Paraphr. Lament. of Jerem. (1648.)

STUPE'NDOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *stupendous.*] Wonderfulness.

Those very works, which, from their *stupendousness*, should have taught them the greatness of the former, were the occasion of their paying that homage to the thing made, which could be due to the worker only.
Ellis, Knowl. of Divine Things, p. 270.

STU'PID. *adj.* [*stupide*, Fr. *stupidus*, Lat.]

1. Dull; wanting sensibility; wanting apprehension; heavy; sluggish of understanding.

O that men should be so *stupid* grown
As to forsake the living God. — *Milton.*

Men, boys and women, *stupid* with surprise,
Where e'er she passes, fix their wondering eyes. — *Dryden.*

If I by chance succeed,
Know, I am not so *stupid*, or so hard,
Not to feel praise, or fame's deserv'd reward. — *Dryden.*

With wild surprise
A moment *stupid* motionless he stood. — *Thomson.*

2. Performed without skill or genius.

Wit, as the chief of virtue's friends,
Disdains to serve ignoble ends:
Observe what loads of *stupid* rhimes
Oppress us in corrupted times. — *Swift.*

Stupi'dity. *n. s.* [*stupidité*, Fr. *stupiditas*, Lat.] Dulness; heaviness of mind; sluggishness of understanding.

Shadwell alone, of all my sons, is he
Who stands confirm'd in full *stupidity*. — *Dryden.*

Stu'pidly. *adv.* [from *stupid.*]

1. With suspension or inactivity of understanding.

That space the evil one abstracted stood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. — *Milton, P. L.*

2. Dully; without apprehension.

On the shield there was engraven maps of countries, which Ajax could not comprehend, but looked on as *stupidly* as his fellow-beast the lion. — *Dryden.*

Stu'pidness.* *n. s.* [from *stupid.*] Dulness; stupidity.

He so applies himself to his pillow, as a man that meant not to be drowned in sleep, but refreshed; not limiting his rest by the insatiable lust of a sluggish and drowsy *stupidness*. — *Bp. Hall, The Christian*, § 5.

Stu'pifier.† *n. s.* [from *stupify.*] That which causes stupidity.

Whether the natural phlegm of this island needs any additional *stupifier*. — *Bp. Berkeley, Querist*, § 348.

To **STU'PIFY.** *v. a.* [*stupefacio*, Latin. This word should therefore be spelled *stupefy*; but the authorities are against it.]

1. To make stupid; to deprive of sensibility; to dull.

Those
Will *stupify* and dull the sense a while. — *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Consider whether that method, used to quiet some consciences, does not *stupefy* more. — *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

The fumes of his passion do as really intoxicate his discerning faculty, as the fumes of drink discompose and *stupify* the brain of a man overcharged with it. — *South.*

Envy, like a cold poison, benumbs and *stupifies*; and, conscious of its own impotence, folds its arms in despair. — *Collier.*

2. To deprive of material motion.

It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but *stupified*. — *Bacon.*

Pounce it into the quicksilver, and so proceed to the *stupifying*. — *Bacon.*

STU'POR.† *n. s.* [Latin; *stupeur*, Fr.]

1. Suspension or diminution of sensibility.

A pungent pain in the region of the kidneys, a *stupor*, or dull pain in the thigh, and colick, are symptoms of an inflammation of the kidneys. — *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Astonishment.

To the *stupour* and amazement of the whole world. — *Parth. Sacra*, (1633,) p. 237.

To **STU'PRATE.** *v. a.* [*stupro*, Lat.] To ravish; to violate.

Stupra'tion. *n. s.* [*stupratio*, from *stupro*, Lat.] Rape; violation.

Stupration must not be drawn into practice. — *Brown.*

Stu'rdily. *adv.* [from *sturdy.*]

1. Stoutly; hardily.

2. Obstinately; resolutely.

Then withdraw
From Cambridge, thy old nurse: and, as the rest,
Here toughly chew and *sturdily* digest
Th' immense vast volumes of our common law. — *Donne.*

Stu'rdiness. *n. s.* [from *sturdy.*]

1. Stoutness; hardness.

Sacrifice not his innocency to the attaining some little skill of bustling for himself, by his conversation with vitious boys, when the chief use of that *sturdiness*, and standing upon his own legs, is only for the preservation of his virtue. — *Locke.*

2. Brutal strength.

STU'RDY† *adj.* [*estourdi*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.— From the Icel. *styrd*, rigidus. Serenius. Or from *stuer*, Teut. torvus, trux, horridus, ferox; dicitur *stuer* q. d. *stier*, i. e. taurus. Kilian. But Mr. H. Tooke thus derives it: "By the accustomed addition of ıᵹ, or *y*, to *stour*, or ꞅꞇuꞃ, (tumult,) we have *sturdy*, and the Fr. *estourdi*."]

1. Hardy; stout; brutal; obstinate. It is always used of men with some disagreeable idea of coarseness or rudeness.

This must be done, and I would fain see
Mortal so *sturdy* as to gainsay. — *Hudibras.*

Aw'd by that house accustom'd to command,
The *sturdy* kerns in due subjection stand,
Nor bear the reins in any foreign hand. — *Dryden.*

A *sturdy* harden'd sinner shall advance to the utmost pitch of impiety, with less reluctance than he took the first steps, whilst his conscience was yet vigilant and tender. — *Atterbury.*

2. Strong; forcible.

The ill-apparelled knight now had gotten the reputation of some *sturdy* lout, he had so well defended himself. — *Sidney.*

Ne ought his *sturdy* strokes might stand before,
That high trees overthrew, and rocks in pieces tore. — *Spenser.*

3. Stiff; stout.

He was not of any delicate contexture, his limbs rather *sturdy* than dainty. — *Wotton.*

Sturdiest oaks
Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts,
Or torn up sheer. — *Milton, P. R.*

Stu'rgeon.† *n. s.* [*sturgeon*, old French; *sturio*, *tursio*, Lat.] A sea-fish.

It is part of the scutellated bone of a *sturgeon*, being flat, of a porous or cellular constitution on one side, the cells being worn down and smooth on the other. — *Woodward.*

Sturk.† *n. s.* [ꞅꞇẏꞃc, Saxon.] A young ox or heifer. Bailey. Thus they are still called in Scotland, Dr. Johnson says; and he might have added in many parts of England; in Warwickshire, Cheshire, and generally throughout the north.

To **STUT.†** / *To* **STU'TTER.** *v. n.* [*stottern*, German, the same; which Wachter derives from *stoten*, to stumble. Our old word is *stot*: "To stotyn or stammer, titubo, blatero." Prompt. Parv.] To speak with hesitation; to stammer. — *Huloet.*

She spake somwhat thicke,
Her felowe did stammer and *stut*,
But she was a foule slut. — *Skelton, Poems*, p. 133.

Divers *stut*: the cause is the refrigeration of the tongue, whereby it is less apt to move; and therefore naturals *stut*. — *Bacon.*

Stu'tter.† / **Stu'tterer.** *n. s.* [from *stut.*] One that speaks with hesitation; a stammerer.

Many *stutters* are very cholerick, choler inducing a dryness in the tongue. — *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Stutterers use to stammer more when the wind is in that hole. — *Howell, Lett.* i. i. 27.

Stu'ttingly.* / **Stu'tteringly.** *adv.* [from the verb.] With stammering or hesitating speech. — *Huloet*, and *Barret.*

STY.† *n. s.* [ſτιᵹe, Sax. *stia*, Icel.]

1. A cabin to keep hogs in.

> Tell Richmond,
> That in the *sty* of this most bloody boar,
> My son George Stanley is frank'd up in hold. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

> When her hogs had miss'd their way,
> The untoward creatures to the *sty* I drove,
> And whistled all the way. *Gay.*

> May thy black pigs lie warm in little *sty*,
> And have no thought to grieve them till they die. *King.*

2. Any place of bestial debauchery.

> [They] all their friends and native home forget,
> To roll with pleasure in a sensual *sty*. *Milton, Comus.*

> With what ease
> Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne,
> Now made a *sty*. *Milton, P. R.*

3. [ſτιᵹenb, Sax. probably from ſτιᵹan, to grow up. See Etym. Dict. 1691.] A humour in the eyelid: sometimes written *stian*.

To **Sty.**† *v. a.* [from the noun; Sax. ſτιᵹean.] To shut up in a sty.

> Here you *sty* me
> In this hard rock, while you do keep from me
> The rest of the island. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

To **Sty.**† *v. n.* [ſτιᵹan, Sax. *steigan*, Goth. to climb.] To soar; to ascend; to climb.

> He ran before, and *stighed* into a sycamore tree. *Wicliffe, St. Luke*, xix.
> He [Christ] *styed* up into heaven. *Lib. Fest.* fol. 39. b.

> To climbe aloft, and others to excell;
> That was ambition, rash desire to *sty*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

> From this lower tract he dar'd to *stie*
> Up to the clowdes. *Spenser, Muiopotmos.*

Sty'ca.* *n. s.* [ſτιca, ſτyca, Sax. from ſτιcce, a small part.] A copper Saxon coin of the lowest value.

> They had copper *stycas* also smaller than the penny, having the king's name on one side, and coiner's on the other, eight of which made a penny. *Leake.*

Sty'gian. *adj.* [*stygius*, Lat.] Hellish; infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell.

> At that so sudden blaze the *Stygian* throng
> Bent their aspect. *Milton, P. L.*

STYLE.† *n. s.* [*stylus*, Lat.]

1. Manner of writing with regard to language.

> Happy
> That can translate the stubbornness of fortune
> Into so quiet, and so sweet a *style*. *Shakspeare.*

> Their beauty I will rather leave to poets, than venture upon so tender and nice a subject with my severer *style*. *More.*

> Proper words in proper places, make the true definition of a *stile*. *Swift.*

> Let some lord but own the happy lines,
> How the wit brightens, and the *style* refines. *Pope.*

2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters.

> No *style* is held for base, where love well named is. *Sidney.*

> There was never yet philosopher,
> That could endure the toothach patiently,
> However they have writ the *style* of gods,
> And make a pish at chance and sufferance. *Shakspeare.*

3. Mode of painting.

> The great *stile* stands alone, and does not require, perhaps does not as well admit, any addition from inferior beauties. The ornamental *stile* also possesses its own peculiar merit: however, though the union of the two may make a sort of composite *stile*, yet that *stile* is likely to be more imperfect than either of those which go to its composition. *Reynolds.*

4. It is likewise applied to musick.

5. Title; appellation.

> Ford's a knave, and I will aggravate his *stile*; thou shalt know him for knave and cuckold. *Shakspeare.*

> The king gave them in his commission the *style* and appellation which belonged to them. *Clarendon.*

> O virgin! or what other name you bear
> Above that *style*; O more than mortal fair!
> Let not an humble suppliant sue in vain. *Dryden, Æn.*

> Propitious hear our prayer,
> Whether the *style* of Titan please thee more,
> Whose purple rays th' Achæmenes adore. *Pope, Statius.*

6. Course of writing. Unusual.

> While his thoughts the ling'ring day beguile,
> To gentle Arcite let us turn our *style*. *Dryden.*

7. Style *of Court*, is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

8. A pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax.

> When writing began to be common on tables of wood, covered over with coloured wax, men made use of a sort of bodkin, made of iron, or brass, or bone; which in Latin is called *stylus*:—As to the form of the *style*, it was made sharp like a pointed needle at one end, to write withal; and the other end blunt and broad, to scratch out was written, and not approved of, to be amended; so that "vertere stylum," i. e. *to turn the style*, signifies, in Latin, to blot out. *Massey, Orig. of Letters*, p. 64.

9. Any thing with a sharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial.

> Placing two *stiles* or needles of the same steel, touched with the same loadstone, when the one is removed but half a span, the other would stand like Hercules's pillars. *Brown.*

10. The stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower.

> *Style* is the middle prominent part of the flower of a plant, which adheres to the fruit or seed: 'tis usually slender and long, whence it has its name. *Quincy.*

> The figure of the flower-leaves, stamina, apices, *stile*, and seed-vessel. *Ray.*

To **Style.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To call; to term; to name.

> The chancellor of the exchequer they had no mind should be *styled* a knight. *Clarendon.*

> Err not that so shall end
> The strife which thou call'st evil, but we *style*
> The strife of glory. *Milton, P. L.*

> Fortune's gifts, my actions
> May *stile* their own rewards. *Denham, Sophy.*

> Whoever backs his tenets with authorities, thinks he ought to carry the cause, and is ready to *stile* it impudence in any one who shall stand out. *Locke.*

> His conduct might have made him *stil'd*
> A father, and the nymph his child. *Swift.*

STY'PTICAL.† } *adj.* [στυπτικὸς; *styptique*, French;
STY'PTICK. } This is usually, though erroneously, written *stiptick*.] The same as astringent; but generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or those which are applied to stop hæmorrhages.

> There is a sour *stiptick* salt diffused through the earth, which passing a concoction in plants, becometh milder. *Brown.*

> From spirit of salt carefully dephlegmed and removed into lower glasses, having gently abstracted the whole, there remained in the bottom and neck of their retort, a great quantity of a certain dry and *stiptical* substance, mostly of a yellowish colour. *Boyle.*

> Fruits of trees and shrubs contain phlegm, oil, and an essential salt, by which they are sharp, sweet, sour, or *styptick*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Stypti'city.† *n. s.* [*stypticité*, old French.] The power of staunching blood.

> Cathartick of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their *stypticity*, and mix with all animal acids. *Floyer.*

Sty'ptick.* *n. s.* An astringent medicine; a medicine applied to stop hæmorrhages.

> In an effusion of blood, having dossils ready dipt in the royal *stiptick*, we applied them. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To **Sty'thy.**† *v. a.* See *To* Stithy.

To **SUADE.*** *v. a.* [*suader*, old French; *suadeo*, Lat.] To persuade. Not in use.

Flée then ill-*swading* Pleasure's baits untrûe.
Grimoald, in Tottel's Songes, &c. (1557.)

To SUA'GE.* *v. a.* To assuage. See *To* SWAGE.

Suage the tempestes. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* 13.

SUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *suadeo,* Lat.] Easy to be persuaded.

SUA'SION.* *n. s.* [*suasion,* old Fr. *suasio,* Lat.] Persuasion; enticement.

But it [temptation] is devilish, when it is either by *suasion* unto that which is evil; — or with a design to entrap or draw any into danger.
Bp. Hopkins, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, p. 123.

Without, or in concurrence with, such moral *suasions.*
Dr. Wallis, Two Serm. p. 38.

Mere petition, or precarious *suasion.* *South, Serm.* ix. 174.

SUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *suadeo,* Lat.] Having power to persuade.

It had the passions in perfect subjection; and though its command over them was but *suasive* and political, yet it had the force of absolute and despotical. *South, Serm.* i. 55.

SUA'SORY.† *adj.* [*suasorius,* Lat. *suasoire,* Fr.] Having tendency to persuade.

There is a *suasory* or enticing temptation, that inclines the will and affections to close with what is presented to them.
Bp. Hopkins, Expos. p. 123.

SUA'VITY.† *n. s.* [*suavité,* Fr. *suavitas,* Lat.]

1. Sweetness to the senses.

She desired them for rarity, pulchritude, and *suavity.*
Brown.

Mild-smiling Cupid's there,
With lively looks, and amorous *suavity.*
More, Philos. Poems, (1647,) p. 297.

2. Sweetness to the mind.

That goes no farther than to some *suavities* and pleasant fancies within ourselves. *Glanville, Serm.* p. 55.

SUB, in composition, signifies a subordinate degree.

SUBA'CID. *adj.* [*sub* and *acidus,* Lat.] Sour in a small degree.

The juice of the stem is like the chyle in the animal body, not sufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly *subacid* in all plants. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SUBA'CRID. *adj.* [*sub* and *acrid.*] Sharp and pungent in a small degree.

The green choler of a cow tasted sweet, bitter, *subacrid,* or a little pungent, and turned syrup of violets green. *Floyer.*

To SUBA'CT† *v. a.* [*subactus,* Lat.] To reduce; to subdue.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air, but endeavour to *subact* it into a more dense body. *Bacon.*

The meek spirit is incurious, and so thoroughly *subacted* that he takes his load from God, as the camel from his master, upon his knees. *Bp. Hall, Of Content.* § 19.

SUBA'CTION. *n. s.* [*subactus,* Lat.] The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any thing to a very small powder.

There are of concoction two periods: the one assimilation, or absolute conversion and *subaction;* the other maturation; whereof the former is most conspicuous in living creatures, in which there is an absolute conversion and assimilation of the nourishment into the body. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

SU'BALTERN.†* *adj.* [*subalterne,* Fr.] Inferiour; subordinate; what in different respects is both superiour and inferiour. It is used in the army of all officers below a captain.

One should be the principal officer, and the other but special and *subaltern.* *Bacon on the Union of Engl. and Scotland.*

One, while a *subaltern* officer, was every day complaining against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, after he received his commission for a regiment, he confessed the spirit of colonelship was coming fast upon him, and it daily increased to his death. *Swift.*

This sort of universal ideas, which may either be considered as a genus or species, is called *subaltern.* *Watts.*

SU'BALTERN.* *n. s.* A subaltern officer.

Love's *subalterns,* a duteous band,
Like watchmen round their chief appear;
Each had his lanthorn in his hand,
And Venus, mask'd, brought up the rear. *Prior.*

There had like to have been a duel between two *subalterns,* upon a dispute which should be governor of Portsmouth.
Addison.

SUBALTE'RNATE.† *adj.* [*subalternus,* Latin.]

1. Succeeding by turns. *Dict.*

2. Subordinate. *Mason.*

Together with all their *subalternate* and several kinds.
Evelyn, Introd. § 4.

SUBALTERNA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *subalternate.*]

1. Act of succeeding by course. *Bullokar.*

2. State of inferiority; state of being in subjection to another.

Woman was created for man's sake to be his helper, in regard to the having and bringing up of children, whereunto it was not possible they could concur, unless there were *subalternation* between them, which *subalternation* is naturally grounded upon inequality, because things equal in every respect are never willingly directed one by another.
Hooker, Eccl. Pol. v. § 73.

SUBA'QUEOUS.* *adj.* [*sub* and *aqua,* Lat.] Lying under water.

All plants, except the *subaqueous,* grow in a mixed earth, moistened with rain and dew, and exposed to the atmosphere.
Kirwan on Manures, p. 25.

SUBARRA'TION.* *n. s.* [low Lat. *subarrare,* "arrhabone uxorem sibi desponsare." Du Cange.] The ancient custom of betrothing.

In the old manual for the use of Salisbury, before the minister proceeds to the marriage, he is directed to ask the the woman's dowry, viz. the tokens of spousage: and by these tokens of spousage are to be understood rings, or money, or some other things to be given to the woman by the man; which said giving is called *subarration,* (i. e. wedding or covenanting,) especially when it is done by the giving of a ring.
Wheatly on the Comm. Pr. ch. 10. § 5.

SUBASTRI'NGENT. *adj.* [*sub* and *astringent.*] Astringent in a small degree.

SUBBE'ADLE. *n. s.* [*sub* and *beadle.*] An under beadle.

They ought not to execute those precepts by simple messengers, or *subbeadles,* but in their own persons. *Ayliffe.*

SUBCELE'STIAL. *adj.* [*sub* and *celestial.*] Placed beneath the heavens.

The most refined glories of *subcelestial* excellencies are but more faint resemblances of these. *Glanville.*

SUBCHA'NTER.† *n. s.* [*sub* and *chanter; succentor,* Lat.] The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

That Holy, Holy, Holy, which they cry,
That are *sub-chanters* of Heaven's harmony.
Davies, Wit's Pilgr. sign. X. 3.

SUBCLA'VIAN. *adj.* [*sub* and *clavus,* Latin.] Applied to any thing under the armpit or shoulder, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle. *Quincy.*

The liver, though seated on the right side, yet, by the *subclavian* division, doth equi-distantly communicate its activity unto either arm. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The chyle first mixeth with the blood in the *subclavian* vein, and enters with it into the heart, where it is very imperfectly mixed, there being no mechanism nor fermentation to convert it into blood, which is effected by the lungs.
Arbuthnot.

SUBCOMMI'TTEE.* *n. s.* [*sub* and *committee.*] A subordinate committee.

Their sequestrators and *subcommittees* [were] men for the most part of insatiable hands. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 3.

SUBCONSTELLA'TION. *n. s.* [*sub* and *constellation.*] A subordinate or secondary constellation.

As to the picture of the seven stars, if thereby be meant the Pleiades, or *subconstellation* upon the back of Taurus, with what congruity they are described in a clear night an ordinary eye may discover. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SUBCONTRA'CTED. *part. adj.* [*sub* and *contracted.*] Contracted after a former contract.

Your claim,
I bar it in the interest of my wife;
'Tis she is *subcontracted* to this lord,
And I her husband contradict your banes. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

SUBCO'NTRARY. *adj.* [*sub* and *contrary.*] Contrary in an inferiour degree.

If two particular propositions differ in quality, they are *subcontraries:* as, some vine is a tree; some vine is not a tree. These may be both true together, but they can never be both false. *Watts.*

SUBCUTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*sub* and *cutaneous.*] Lying under the skin.

SUBDE'ACON.† *n. s.* [*subdiaconus*, Latin.]

In the Romish church they have a *subdeacon*, who is the deacon's servant. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

The tradition of the eastern churches is otherwise than that of the Roman church: for their priests, deacons, or *subdeacons*, are married. *Bp. Hall, Epist.* D. 2. E. 3.

He was admitted to the inferiour order of accolite on the 5th of December 1361; to the order of *subdeacon*, a superior and holy order in the church of Rome's account, on the 12th of March following. *Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, § 1.

SUBDE'ACONRY.* } *n. s.* The Romish order and office
SUBDE'ACONSHIP. } of a subdeacon.

Ye come to be promoted here to the holye order of *subdeconrie.* *Martin, Marr. of Pr.* (1550,) O. ii.

We have no need of *subdeaconship*, more than the churches in the apostles' times; and in truth those whom we call clerks, and sextons, perform what is necessary in this behalf. *Bp. Bedell, Life and Lett.* p. 479.

SUBDE'AN. *n. s.* [*subdecanus*, Lat.] The vicegerent of a dean.

Whenever the dean and chapter confirm any act, that such confirmation may be valid, the dean must join in person, and not in the person of a deputy or *subdean* only. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDE'ANERY.* *n. s.* The rank and office of subdean.

The *subdeanery* of York, founded anno 1229, has the impropriation of Preston in Holderness. *Baron, Lib. Regis*, p. 1102.

SUBDE'CUPLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of ten.

SUBDERISO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*sub* and *derisor*, Lat.] Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderness and delicacy. Not used.

This *subderisorious* mirth is far from giving any offence to us: it is rather a pleasant condiment of our conversation. *More.*

SUBDITI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*subdititius*, Latin.] Put secretly in the place of something else.

To SUBDIVE'RSIFY. *v. a.* [*sub* and *diversify.*] To diversify again what is already diversified.

The same wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into arras; and these variously *subdiversified* according to the fancy of the artificer. *Hale.*

To SUBDIVI'DE. *v. a.* [*subdiviser*, French; *sub* and *divide.*] To divide a part into yet more parts.

In the rise of eight, in tones, there be two beemols, or half notes; so as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes; and if you *subdivide* that into half notes, as in the stops of a lute, it maketh the number thirteen. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, soon after Antonius and Octavianus brake and *subdivided.* *Bacon.*

The glad father glories in his child,
When he can *subdivide* a fraction. *Roscommon.*

When the progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others, in time their descendants lost the primitive rites of divine worship, retaining only the notion of one deity. *Dryden.*

SUBDIVI'SION. *n. s.* [*subdivision*, French; from *subdivide.*]

1. The act of subdividing.

When any of the parts of any idea are farther divided, in order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *subdivision;* as when a year is divided into months, each month into days, and each day into hours, which may be farther subdivided into minutes and seconds. *Watts, Logick.*

2. The parts distinguished by a second division.

How can we see such a multitude of souls cast under so many *subdivisions* of misery, without reflecting on the absurdity of a government that sacrifices the happiness of so many reasonable beings to the glory of one? *Addison.*

In the decimal table the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span, palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'BDOLOUS.† *adj.* [*subdolus*, Latin.] Cunning; subtle; sly.

Subdolous and dishonest actions.
Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 29.

Illusive simulations, and *subdolous* artifices. *Barrow, Serm.* 5.

SUBDU'ABLE.* *adj.* [from *subdue.*] That may be subdued. *Sherwood.*

He hath indeed confessed in a certain place, that he had a natural touch of enthusiasm in his complexion; but such as (he thanks God) was ever governable enough; and which he had found at length perfectly *subduable.*
Dr. Ward, Life of Henry More, p. 43.

SUBDU'AL.* *n. s.* [from *subdue.*] The act of subduing.

Good is not only produced by the *subdual* of the passions, but by the turbulent exercise of them. *Warburton.*

To SUBDU'CE.† }
To SUBDU'CT. } *v. a.* [*subduco, subductus*, Latin.]

1. To withdraw; to take away.

He doth not always *subduce* his Spirit with his visible presence; but his very outward withdrawing is worthy of our sighs, worthy of our tears. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

Our Master is not *subduced*, but risen.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

Never was the earth so peevish, as to forbid the sun when it would shine on it, or to slink away, or *subduce* itself from its rays. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 658.

Or nature fail'd in me, and left some part
Not proof enough such object to sustain;
Or from my side *subducting*, took perhaps
More than enough. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To substract by arithmetical operation.

Take the other operation of arithmetick, subduction: if out of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generations we should *subduce* ten, the residue must be less by ten than it was before, and yet still the quotient must be infinite. *Hale.*

From the opposite sides equal quantities are *subducted.*
Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, § 30.

SUBDU'CTION.† *n. s.* [from *subduct.*]

1. The act of taking away.

O God, thine arm is strong and mighty; all thy creatures rest themselves upon that, and are comfortably sustained. O that we were not more capable of distrust, than thine omnipotent hand is of weariness and *subduction!*
Bp. Hall, Occas. Medit. § 66.

Possibly the Divine Beneficence subducting that influence, which it communicated from the time of their first creation, they were kept in a state of immortality till that moment of the *subduction.* *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. Arithmetical substraction.

Suppose we take the other operation of arithmetick, *subduction:* if out of that infinite multitude of antecedent generations we should subduce ten, the residue must be less by ten than it was before that *subduction*, and yet still the quotient be infinite. *Hale.*

To SUBDU'E. *v. a.* [from *subdo*, or *subjugo*, Latin.]

1. To crush; to oppress; to sink; to overpower.

Nothing could have *subdu'd* nature
To such a lowness, but his unkind daughters. *Shakspeare.*

Them that rose up against me, hast thou *subdued* under me. *2 Sam.* xxii. 40.

If aught were worthy to *subdue*
The soul of man. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion.

Be fruitful, and replenish the earth, and *subdue* it. *Gen.* i. 28.

Augustus Cæsar *subdued* Egypt to the Roman empire. *Peacham.*

To overcome in battle, and *subdue*
Nations, and bring home spoils. *Milton.*

The Romans made those times the standard of their wit, when they *subdued* the world. *Sprat.*

3. To tame; to subact; to break.

Nor is't unwholesome to *subdue* the land
By often exercise; and where before
You broke the earth, again to plow. *May, Virgil.*

SUBDU'EMENT. *n. s.* [from *subdue.*] Conquest. A word not used, nor worthy to be used.

I have seen thee,
As hot as Perseus, spur thy Phrygian steed,
Bravely despising forfeits and *subduements*. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

SUBDU'ER. *n. s.* [from *subdue.*] Conquerour; tamer.

Great God of might, that reigneth in the mind,
And all the body to thy hest dost frame;
Victor of gods, *subduer* of mankind,
That dost the lions and fell tygers tame,
Who can express the glory of thy might? *Spenser.*

Their curious eye
Discerns their great *subduer*'s awful mien
And corresponding features fair. *Philips.*

Figs are great *subduers* of acrimony, useful in hoarseness and coughs, and extremely emollient. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBDU'PLE. } *adj.* [*subduple*, Fr. *sub* and *duplus*,
SUBDU'PLICATE. } Latin.] Containing one part of two.

As one of these under pulleys doth abate half of that heaviness which the weight hath in itself, and cause the power to be in a *subduple* proportion unto it, so two of them do abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, and three a subsextuple. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

The motion generated by the forces in the whole passage of the body or thing through that space, shall be in a *subduplicate* proportion of the forces. *Newton, Opt.*

SUBFU'SK.✱ *adj.* [*subfuscus*, Lat.] Of a dark brown colour.

The Portuguese's complexion was a little upon the *subfusk*. *Tatler*, No. 260.

O'er whose quiescent walls
Arachne's unmolested care has drawn
Curtains *subfusk*. *Shenstone, Econ.* P. iii.

SUBJA'CENT.† *adj.* [*subjacent*, old French; *subjacens*, Latin.] Lying under.

The superficial parts of mountains are washed away by rains, and borne down upon the *subjacent* plains. *Woodward.*

To SUBJE'CT. *v. a.* [*subjectus*, Latin.]

1. To put under.

Down the cliff as fast
To the *subjected* plain. *Milton, P. L.*

The medal bears each form and name:
In one short view, *subjected* to our eye,
Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties lie. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to submission; to make subordinate; to make submissive.

Think not, young warriors, your diminish'd name
Shall lose of lustre, by *subjecting* rage
To the cool dictates of experienc'd age. *Dryden.*

3. To enslave; to make obnoxious.

I live on bread like you, feel want like you,
Taste grief, need friends, like you: *subjected* thus,
How can you say to me, I am a king? *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

I see thee, in that fatal hour,
Subjected to the victor's cruel power,
Led hence a slave. *Dryden.*

The blind will always be led by those that see, or fall into the ditch: and he is the most *subjected*, the most enslaved, who is so in his understanding. *Locke.*

4. To expose; to make liable.

If the vessels yield, it *subjects* the person to all the inconveniencies of an erroneous circulation. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To submit; to make accountable.

God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts, and confine himself to do nothing but what we must comprehend. *Locke.*

6. To make subservient.

[He] *subjected* to man's service angel-wings. *Milton, P. L.*

SU'BJECT.† *adj.* [*subject*, old Fr. *subjectus*, Lat.]

1. Placed or situated under.

Long he them bore above the *subject* plaine. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Th' eastern tower,
Whose height commands, as *subject*, all the vale
To see the fight. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

2. Living under the dominion of another.

Esau was never *subject* to Jacob, but founded a distinct people and government, and was himself prince over them. *Locke.*

Christ, since his incarnation, has been *subject* to the Father, and will be so also, in his human capacity, after he has delivered up his mediatorial kingdom. *Waterland.*

3. Exposed; liable; obnoxious.

Most *subject* is the fattest soil to weeds;
And he the noble image of my youth
Is overspread with them. *Shakspeare.*

All human things are *subject* to decay,
And when fate summons, monarchs must obey. *Dryden.*

4. Being that on which any action operates, whether intellectual or material.

I enter into the *subject* matter of my discourse. *Dryden.*

SU'BJECT.† *n. s.* [*sujet*, French. Dr. Johnson. — From the old Fr. *subject*, *subgect*, *subgit*. In a proclamation of Rich. III. among the Paston Letters, we may see, as Mr. Chalmers has observed, *subjetts*, and *subgetts*; and in the Will of Hen. VII. *subiects*. In the 28 Edw. III., and throughout the Rolls of Parliament, we may observe Fr. *subgits*, which is the true origin of the Engl. *subject*, and not Fr. *sujet*, as Johnson supposes. See SUBDITIS in Chalmers's Gloss. Sir D. Lyndsay's Works.]

1. One who lives under the dominion of another: opposed to *governor*.

Every *subject*'s duty is the king's; but every *subject*'s soul is his own. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Never *subject* long'd to be a king,
As I do long and wish to be a *subject*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Those I call *subjects* which are governed by the ordinary laws and magistrates of the sovereign. *Davies.*

We must understand and confess a king to be a father; a *subject* to be a son; and therefore honour to be by nature most due from the natural *subject* to the natural king. *Holyday.*

The *subject* must obey his prince, because God commands it, human laws require it. *Swift.*

Were *subjects* so but only by their choice,
And not from birth did forc'd dominion take,
Our prince alone would have the publick voice. *Dryden.*

Heroick kings, whose high perfections have made them awful to their *subjects*, can struggle with and subdue the corruption of the times. *Davenant.*

2. That on which any operation, either mental or material, is performed.

Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn, and near approaches
The *subject* of our watch. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

This *subject* for heroick song pleas'd me. *Milton, P. L.*

Here he would have us fix our thoughts; nor are they too dry a *subject* for our contemplation. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

I will not venture on so nice a *subject* with my severe style. *More.*

Make choice of a *subject* beautiful and noble, which being capable of all the graces that colours, and elegance of design, can give, shall afford a perfect art, an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate. *Dryden.*

The *subject* of a proposition is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied. * *Watts, Logick.*

My real design is, that of publishing your praises to the world; not upon the *subject* of your noble birth. *Swift.*

3. That in which any thing inheres or exists.

Anger is certainly a kind of baseness, as it appears well in the weakness of those *subjects* in whom it reigns, children, women, old folks, sick folks. *Bacon.*

4. [In Grammar.] The nominative case to a verb is called by Grammarians the *subject* of the verb. *Clarke, Lat. Gram.*

SUBJE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *subject.*]

1. The act of subduing.

After the conquest of the kingdom and *subjection* of the rebels, enquiry was made who there were that fighting against the king had saved themselves by flight. *Hale.*

2. [*subjection*, old Fr.] The state of being under government.

Because the *subjection* of the body to the will is by natural necessity, the *subjection* of the will unto God voluntary; we therefore stand in need of direction after what sort our wills and desires may be rightly conformed to his. *Hooker.*

How hard it is now for him to frame himself to *subjection*, that having once set before his eyes the hope of a kingdom, hath found encouragement. *Spenser.*

Both in *subjection* now to sensual appetite. *Milton, P. L.*

SUBJE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *subject.*] Relating not to the object, but the subject.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into objective and *subjective*: objective is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and *subjective*, when we are certain of the truth of it. *Watts.*

SUBJE'CTIVELY.* *adv.* [from *subjective.*] In relation to the subject.

The name of God, taken *subjectively*, is to be understood of Christ. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

SUBINDICA'TION.* *n. s.* [*subindico*, low Lat.] Signification; the act of making known by signs.

The types of Christ served to the *subindication* and shadowing of heavenly things. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 19.

SUBINGRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*sub* and *ingressus*, Lat.] Secret entrance.

The pressure of the ambient air is strengthened upon the accession of the air sucked out; which forceth the neighbouring air to a violent *subingression* of its parts. *Boyle.*

To SUBJOI'N. *v. a.* [*sub* and *joindre*, French; *subjungo*, Latin.] To add at the end; to add afterwards.

He makes an excuse from ignorance, the only thing that could take away the fault; namely, that he knew not that he was the high-priest, and *subjoins* a reason. *South.*

SUBITA'NEOUS.† *adj.* [*subitaneus*, Latin.] Sudden; hasty. *Bullokar.*

SU'BITANY.* *adj.* [*subitaneus*, Lat.] Hasty; subitaneous.

This which I have now commented is very *subitany*, and I fear confused. *Hales, Lett. in* 1630, *Rem.* p. 290.

To SU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*subjuguer*, Fr. *subjugo*, Lat.] To conquer; to subdue; to bring under dominion by force.

O fav'rite virgin, that hast warm'd the breast,
Whose sov'reign dictates *subjugate* the east! *Prior.*

He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal. *Baker.*

SUBJUGA'TION.† *n. s.* [*subjugation*, Fr. *Cotgrave.*] The act of subduing.

This was the condition of the learned part of the world, after their *subjugation* by the Turks. *Hale.*

SUBJU'NCTION. *n. s.* [from *subjungo*, Lat.] The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining.

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation; and in dependence upon, or *subjunction* to some other verb. *Clarke.*

SUBJU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [*subjunctivus*, Latin; *subjonctif*, French.]

1. Subjoined to something else.

2. [In Grammar.]

The verb undergoes a different formation, to signify the same intentions as the indicative, yet not absolutely but relatively to some other verb, which is called the *subjunctive* mood. *Clarke.*

SUBLAPSA'RIAN. } *adj.* [*sub* and *lapsus*, Lat.] Done
SUBLA'PSARY. } after the fall of man.

The decree of reprobation, according to the *sublapsarian* doctrine, being nothing else but a mere preterition, or non-election of some persons whom God left as he found, involved in the guilt of the first Adam's transgression, without any actual personal sin of their own, when he withdrew some others as guilty as they. *Hammond.*

SUBLAPSA'RIAN.* *n. s.* One who maintains the sublapsarian doctrine.

The *sublapsarians* say, that Adam having sinned freely, and his sin being imputed to all his posterity, God did consider mankind, thus lost, with an eye of pity; and having designed to rescue a great number out of this lost state, he decreed to send his Son to die for them, to accept of his death on their account, and to give them such assistances as should be effectual both to convert them to him, and to make them persevere to the end; but for the rest, he framed no positive act about them, only he left them in that lapsed state, without intending that they should have the benefit of Christ's death, or of efficacious and persevering assistances. *Burnet on the Articles*, Art. 17.

SUBLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*sublatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

He could not be forsaken by a *sublation* of union. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 188.

SUBLEVA'TION. *n. s.* [*sublevo*, Lat.] The act of raising on high.

SUBLI'MABLE. *adj.* [from *sublime.*] Possible to be sublimed.

SUBLI'MABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *sublimable.*] Quality of admitting sublimation.

He obtained another concrete as to taste and smell, and easy *sublimableness*, as common salt armoniack. *Boyle.*

To SU'BLIMATE. *v. a.* [from *sublime.*]

1. To raise by the force of chemical fire.

2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

And as his actions rose, so raise they still their vein
In words, whose weight best suit a *sublimated* strain. *Drayton.*

Not only the gross and illiterate souls, but the most aërial and *sublimated*, are rather the more proper fuel for an immaterial fire. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

The precepts of Christianity are so excellent and refined, and so apt to cleanse and *sublimate* the more gross and corrupt, as shews flesh and blood never revealed it. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

SU'BLIMATE. *n. s.* [from *sublime.*]

1. Any thing raised by fire in the retort.

Enquire the manner of subliming, and what metals endure subliming, and what body the *sublimate* makes. *Bacon.*

2. Quicksilver raised in the retort.

SU'BLIMATE. *adj.* Raised by fire in the vessel.

The particles of mercury uniting with the acid particles of spirit of salt compose mercury *sublimate*, and with the particles of sulphur, cinnaber. *Newton, Opt.*

SUBLIMA'TION. *n. s.* [*sublimation*, Fr. from *sublimate.*]

1. A chemical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire.

Sublimation differs very little from distillation, excepting that in distillation only the fluid parts of bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry; and that the matter to be distilled may be either solid or fluid, but *sublimation* is only concerned about solid substances. There is also another difference, namely, that rarefaction, which is of very great use in distillation, has hardly any room in *sublimation;* for the substances which are to be sublimed being solid, are incapable of rarefaction; and so it is only impulse that can raise them. *Quincy.*

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the settlement of liquors, by heat, by precipitation or *sublimation;* that is, a calling of the several parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Since oil of sulphur per campanam is of the same nature with oil of vitriol, may it not be inferred that sulphur is a mixture of volatile and fixed parts so strongly cohering by attraction, as to ascend together by *sublimation?* *Newton, Opt.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving.

She turns
Bodies to spirits, by *sublimation* strange. *Davies.*

Shall he pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and short in moral, which are but the rudiments and first draught of religion, as religion is the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality? *South.*

SUBLI'ME. *adj.* [*sublimis*, Latin.]

1. High in place; exalted aloft.

They summ'd their pens, and soaring th' air *sublime*
With clang despis'd the ground. *Milton, P. L.*
Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd,
And dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward. *Dryden.*

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature.

My earthly strained to the highth
In that celestial colloquy *sublime.* *Milton, P. L.*
Can it be, that souls *sublime*
Return to visit our terrestrial clime;
And that the generous mind, releas'd by death,
Can covet lazy limbs? *Dryden.*

3. High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand.

Easy in stile thy work, in sense *sublime.* *Prior.*

4. Elevated by joy.

All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heaven fall'n, in station stood of just array,
Sublime with expectation. *Milton, P. L.*
Their hearts were jocund and *sublime*,
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine. *Milton, S. A.*

5. Lofty of mien; elevated in manner.

He was *sublime*, and almost tumorous in his looks and gestures. *Wotton.*

His fair large front and eye *sublime* declar'd
Absolute rule. *Milton, P. L.*

SUBLI'ME. *n. s.* The grand or lofty style. *The sublime* is a Gallicism, but now naturalized.

Longinus strengthens all his laws,
And is himself the great *sublime* he draws. *Pope.*

The *sublime* rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of the words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase; the perfect *sublime* arises from all three together. *Addison.*

To SUBLI'ME. *v. a.* [*sublimer*, Fr. from the adjective.]

1. To raise by a chemical fire.

Study our manuscripts, those myriads
Of letters, which have past 'twixt thee and me,
Thence write our annals, and in them lessons be
To all, whom love's *subliming* fire invades. *Donne.*

2. To raise on high.

Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,
Nor can thy head, not help'd, itself *sublime*,
Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb. *Denham.*

3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve.

Flowers, and then fruit,
Man's nourishment, by gradual scale *sublim'd*
To vital spirits aspire. *Milton, P. L.*

The fancies of most are moved by the inward springs of the corporeal machine, which even in the most *sublimed* intellectuals is dangerously influential. *Glanville.*

Art being strengthened by the knowledge of things, may pass into nature by slow degrees, and so be *sublimed* into a pure genius, which is capable of distinguishing betwixt the beauties of nature and that which is low in her. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Meanly they seek the blessing to confine,
And force that sun but on a part to shine;
Which not alone the southern wit *sublimes*,
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes. *Pope.*

To SUBLI'ME. *v. n.* To rise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire.

The particles of sal ammoniack in sublimation carry up the particles of antimony, which will not *sublime* alone. *Newton, Opt.*

This salt is fixed in a gentle fire, and *sublimes* in a great one. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SUBLI'MELY. *adv.* [from *sublime.*] Loftily; grandly.

In English lays, and all *sublimely* great,
Thy Homer charms with all his ancient heat. *Parnel.*
Fustian's so *sublimely* bad;
It is not poetry, but prose run mad. *Pope.*

SUBLI'MENESS.† *n. s.* [*sublimitas*, Lat.] The same as sublimity.

Mr. Nairn was then the admired preacher of that country, remarkable for accuracy of style, as well as strength of reasoning and *sublimeness* of thought. *Burnet, Hist. of his own Time.*

SUBLIMIFICA'TION.* *n. s.* [*sublimis* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of making sublime.

In general, the poet has great advantages over the painter, in the process of *sublimification*, if the term may be allowed. *Gilpin.*

SUBLI'MITY. *n. s.* [from *sublime; sublimité*, Fr. *sublimitas*, Lat.]

1. Height of place; local elevation.

2. Height of nature; excellence.

As religion looketh upon him who in majesty and power is infinite, as we ought we account not of it, unless we esteem it even according to that very height of excellency which our hearts conceive, when divine *sublimity* itself is rightly considered. *Hooker.*

In respect of God's incomprehensible *sublimity* and purity, this is also true, that God is neither a mind nor a spirit like other spirits, nor a light such as can be discerned. *Ralegh.*

3. Loftiness of style or sentiment.

Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts, in the greatness of which he triumphs over all the poets, modern and ancient, Homer only excepted. *Addison.*

SUBLI'NGUAL. *adj.* [*sublingual*, French; *sub* and *lingua*, Lat.] Placed under the tongue.

Those subliming humours should be intercepted, before they mount to the head, by *sublingual* pills. *Harvey.*

SUBLU'NAR. } *adj.* [*sublunaire*, Fr. *sub* and *luna*,
SU'BLUNARY. } Lat.] Situated beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial; of this world.

Dull *sublunary* lovers! love,
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove
The thing which elemented it. *Donne.*
Night measur'd, with her shadowy cone,
Half way up hill this vast *sublunar* vault. *Milton, P. L.*
Through seas of knowledge we our course advance,
Discov'ring still new worlds of ignorance;

And these discov'ries make us all confess
That sublunary science is but guess. *Denham.*

The celestial bodies above the moon being not subject to chance, remained in perpetual order, while all things *sublunary* are subject to change. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Ovid had warn'd her to beware
Of strolling gods, whose usual trade is,
Under pretence of taking air,
To pick up *sublunary* ladies. *Swift.*

The fair philosopher to Rowley flies,
Where in a box the whole creation lies;
She sees the planets in their turns advance;
And scorns, Poitier, this *sublunary* dance. *Young.*

Su'blunary.* *n. s.* Any worldly thing.

Whatsoever temporal felicity we apprehend, we cull out the pleasures, and overprize them: — And that these *sublunaries* have their greatest freshness placed only in hope, it is a conviction undeniable, [as] that, upon enjoyment, all our joys do vanish. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 66.

Su'bmarine. *adj.* [*sub* and *mare.*] Lying or acting under the sea.

This contrivance may seem difficult, because these *submarine* navigators will want winds and tides for motion, and the sight of the heavens for direction. *Wilkins.*

Not only the herbaceous and woody *submarine* plants, but also the lithophyta, affect this manner of growing, as I observed in corals. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **SUBME'RGE.**† *v. a.* [*submerger*, Fr. *submergo*, Lat.] To drown; to put under water.

So half my Egypt were *submerg'd* and made
A cistern for scal'd snakes. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
Lost and *submerg'd* in the inundation.
Beaum. and Fl. Martial Maid.

To **Subme'rge.*** *v. n.* To be under water; to lie under water: spoken of swallows.

Some say, swallows *submerge* in ponds.
Gent. Mag. lxxviii. 670.

To **Subme'rse.*** *v. a.* [*submersus*, Lat.] To put under water. *Scott.*

Subme'rsion.† *n. s.* [*submersion*, Fr. from *submersus*, Latin.]

1. The act of drowning; state of being drowned.

The great Atlantick island is mentioned in Plato's Timæus, almost contiguous to the western parts of Spain and Africa, yet wholly swallowed up by that ocean; which, if true, might afford a passage from Africa to America by land before that *submersion.* *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. State of lying under water.

The *submersion* of swallows appears by no means ascertained.
Transl. of Buffon's Hist. of Birds.

To **SUBMI'NISTER.** } *v. a.* [*subministro*, Lat.]
To **SUBMI'NISTRATE.** } To supply; to afford. A word not much in use.

Some things have been discovered, not only by the industry of mankind, but even the inferiour animals have *subministred* unto man the invention of many things, natural, artificial, and medicinal. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Nothing *subministrates* apter matter to be converted into pestilent seminaries, than steams of nasty folks. *Harvey.*

To **Submi'nister.** *v. n.* To subserve; to be useful to.

Passions, as fire and water, are good servants, but bad masters, and *subminister* to the best and worst purposes.
L'Estrange.

Submi'nistrant.* *adj.* [*subministrans*, Lat.] Subservient; serving in subordination.

For that which is most principal, and final, to be left undone for the attending of that which is subservient, and *subministrant*, seemeth to be against proportion of reason.
Bacon, Consid. on the Ch. of England.

Subministra'tion.* *n. s.* [from *subministrate.*] Act of supplying.

Which [league] the electors have broken — by *subministration* of commodities to his army. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 529.

Submi'ss.† *adj.* [from *submissus*, Lat.]

1. Humble; submissive; obsequious.

King James, mollified by the bishop's *submiss* and eloquent letters, wrote back, that though he were in part moved by his letters, yet he should not be fully satisfied except he spake with him. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Nearer his presence, Adam, though not aw'd,
Yet with *submiss* approach, and reverence meek,
As to a superior nature, bowed low. *Milton, P. L.*
Rejoicing, but with awe,
In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiss: he rear'd me. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Low; not loud; gentle.

As age enfeebleth a man, the grindings are weaker, and the voices of them more *submiss.* *Smith on Old Age*, p. 118.

Submi'ssion. *n. s.* [*soubmission*, Fr. from *submissus*, Latin.]

1. Delivery of himself to the power of another.

Submission, Dauphin! 'tis a mere French word,
We English warriors wot not what it means. *Shakspeare.*

2. Acknowledgement of inferiority or dependance; humble or suppliant behaviour.

In all *submission* and humility,
York doth present himself unto your highness. *Shakspeare.*
Great prince, by that *submission* you'll gain more
Than e'er your haughty courage won before. *Halifax.*

3. Acknowledgement of a fault; confession of errour.

Be not as extreme in *submission* as in offence. *Shakspeare.*

4. Obsequiousness; resignation; obedience.

No duty in religion is more justly required by God Almighty, than a perfect *submission* to his will in all things. *Temple.*

Submi'ssive. *adj.* [*submissus*, Lat.] Humble; testifying submission or inferiority.

On what *submissive* message art thou sent? *Shakspeare.*
Her at his feet *submissive* in distress
He thus with peaceful words uprais'd. *Milton, P. L.*
Sudden from the golden throne,
With a *submissive* step I hasted down;
The glowing garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

Submi'ssively. *adv.* [from *submissive.*] Humbly; with confession of inferiority.

The goddess,
Soft in her tone, *submissively* replies. *Dryden, Æn.*
But speech ev'n there *submissively* withdraws }
From rights of subjects, and the poor man's cause; }
Then pompous silence reigns, and stills the noisy laws. } *Pope.*

Submi'ssiveness. *n. s.* [from *submissive.*] Humility: confession of fault, or inferiority.

If thou sin in wine and wantonness,
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory;
Frailty gets pardon by *submissiveness*,
But he that boasts, shuts that out of his story:
He makes flat war with God, and doth defy,
With his poor clod of earth, the spacious sky. *Herbert.*

Submi'ssly. *adv.* [from *submiss.*] Humbly; with submission.

Humility consists, not in wearing mean cloaths, and going softly and *submissly*, but in mean opinion of thyself.
Bp. Taylor.

Submi'ssness.* *n. s.* [from *submiss.*] Humility; lowliness of mind; resignation; obedience.

I honour your names and persons, and with all *submissness* prostrate myself to your censure and service.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 137.

Whensoever she named God, though it were in common discourse, she would, for the most part, add the title of Maker; saying, God my Maker; and compose both her eyes and countenance to a *submissness* and reverence.
Rawley, Transl. of Bacon on Qu. Eliz. (1657.)

To SUBMI'T. *v. a.* [*soumettre*, Fr. *submitto*, Lat.]

1. To let down; to sink.

Sometimes the hill *submits* itself a while
In small descents, which do its height beguile,
And sometimes mounts, but so as billows play,
Whose rise not hinders, but makes short our way. *Dryden.*

Neptune stood,
With all his hosts of waters at command,
Beneath them to *submit* the officious flood,
And with his trident shov'd them off the sand. *Dryden.*

2. To subject; to resign without resistance to authority.

Return to thy mistress, and *submit* thyself under her hands. *Gen.* xvi. 9.

Christian people *submit* themselves to conformable observance of the lawful and religious constitutions of their spiritual rulers. *White.*

Will ye *submit* your neck, and choose to bend
The supple knee? *Milton, P. L.*

3. To leave to discretion; to refer to judgement.

Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden, is *submitted* to the house. *Swift.*

To SUBMI'T. *v. n.* To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another; to yield.

To thy husband's will
Thine shall *submit*: he over thee shall rule. *Milton, P. L.*

Our religion requires from us, not only to forego pleasure, but to *submit* to pain, disgrace, and even death. *Rogers.*

SUBMI'TTER.* *n. s.* [from *submit.*] One who submits.

Sick but confident *submitters* of themselves to this empirick's cast of the dye. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* p. 118.

SUBMU'LTIPLE. *n. s.* A *submultiple* number or quantity is that which is contained in another number, a certain number of times exactly: thus 3 is *submultiple* of 21, as being contained in it seven times exactly. *Harris.*

SUBNA'SCENT.* *adj.* [*subnascens*, Lat.] Growing beneath something else. *Mason.*

There is nothing more prejudicial to *subnascent* young trees, than, when newly trimmed and pruned, to have their wound poisoned with continual dripping. *Evelyn*, B. 1. ch. 20. § 9.

SUBOBSCU'RELY.* *adv.* [*sub* and *obscure.*] Somewhat darkly.

The booke of Nature, where, though *subobscurely* and in shadows, thou [God] hast expressed thine own image. *Donne, Devot.* p. 218.

SUBO'CTAVE. } *adj.* [*sub* and *octavus*, Lat. and *oc-*
SUBO'CTUPLE. } *tuple.*] Containing one part of eight.

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness of the weight, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion, so two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, three a subsextuple, four a *suboctuple*. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

Had they erected the cube of a foot for their principal concave, and geometrically taken its *suboctave*, the congius, from the cube of half a foot, they would have divided the congius into eight parts, each of which would have been regularly the cube of a quarter foot, their well-known palm: this is the course taken for our gallon, which has the pint for its *suboctave*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

SUBO'RDINACY. } *n. s.* [from *subordinate*. *Subordi-*
SUBO'RDINANCY. } *nacy* is the proper and analogical word.]

1. The state of being subject.

Pursuing the imagination through all its extravagancies, is no improper method of correcting, and bringing it to act in *subordinacy* to reason. *Spectator.*

2. Series of subordination.

The *subordinancy* of the government changing hands so often, makes an unsteadiness in the pursuit of the publick interests. *Temple.*

SUBO'RDINATE. *adj.* [*sub* and *ordinatus*, Lat.]

1. Inferiour in order, in nature, in dignity or power.

It was *subordinate*, not enslaved to the understanding; not as a servant to a master, but as a queen to her king, who acknowledges a subjection, yet retains a majesty. *South.*

Whether dark presages of the night proceed from any latent power of the soul, during her abstraction, or from any operation of *subordinate* spirits, has been a dispute. *Addison.*

2. Descending in a regular series.

The two armies were assigned to the leading of two generals, rather courtiers than martial men, yet assisted with *subordinate* commanders of great experience. *Bacon.*

These carry such plain characters of disagreement or affinity, that the several kinds and *subordinate* species of each are easily distinguished. *Woodward.*

SUBO'RDINATE.* *n. s.*

1. An inferiour person.

The governour intreating to take down
That glorious stile, lest he the Hebrew crown
Should vindicate in death; and so deny
That princes by *subordinates* should die.
Sandys, Christ's Passion, (1640,) p. 46.

2. One of a descent in a regular series.

His next *subordinate*
Awakening, thus to him in secret spake. *Milton, P. L.*

To SUBO'RDINATE.† *v. a.* [*sub* and *ordino*, Lat.] To range under another; to make subordinate. Not in use, but proper and elegant, Dr. Johnson observes, but cites only the example from Wotton. Few words can boast better authority.

Works [are] not only not excluded, but commanded, as being in their place and in their kind necessary; and therefore *subordinated* unto Christ by Christ himself.
Hooker, Disc. on Justification, § 30.

As I have *subordinated* picture and sculpture to architecture as their mistress, so there are certain inferior arts likewise subordinate to them. *Wotton on Architecture.*

I hate and highly scorn that kestrel brood
Of bastard scholars, that *subordinate*
The precious choice induements of the mind
To wealth or worldly good. *More, Philos. Poems*, p. 308.

The stars fight in their courses under his banner, and *subordinate* their powers to the dictates of his will.
South, Serm. vii. 23.

SUBO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *subordinate.*] In a series regularly descending.

It being the highest step of ill, to which all others *subordinately* tend, one would think it could be capable of no improvement. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

SUBORDINA'TION. *n. s.* [*subordination*, Fr. from *subordinate.*]

1. The state of being inferiour to another.

Nor can a council national decide,
But with *subordination* to her guide. *Dryden.*

2. A series regularly descending.

The natural creatures having a local *subordination*, the rational having a political, and sometimes a sacred. *Holyday.*

3. Place of rank.

If we would suppose a ministry, where every single person was of distinguished piety, and all great officers of state and law diligent in chusing persons, who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the examples of their superiors, the empire of irreligion would be soon destroyed. *Swift.*

To SUBO'RN. *v. a.* [*suborner*, Fr. *suborno*, Lat.]

1. To procure privately; to procure by secret collusion.

His judges were the self-same men by whom his accusers were *suborned*. *Hooker.*

Fond wretch! thou know'st not what thou speak'st,
Or else thou art *suborn'd* against his honour
In hateful practice. *Shakspeare.*

Reason may meet
Some specious object, by the foe *suborn'd*;
And fall into deception.

His artful bosom heaves dissembl'd sighs;
And tears *suborn'd* fall dropping from his eyes. *Prior.*

2. To procure by indirect means.

Behold
Those who by lingering sickness lose their breath,
And those who by despair *suborn* their death. *Dryden.*

SUBORNA'TION. *n. s.* [*subornation*, Fr. from *suborn.*] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

Thomas earl of Desmond was, through false *subornation* of the queen of Edward IV. brought to his death at Tredagh most unjustly. *Spenser on Ireland.*

You set the crown
Upon the head of this forgetful man,
And for his sake wear the detested blot
Of murd'rous *subornation*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The fear of punishment in this life will preserve men from few vices, since some of the blackest often prove the surest steps to favour; such as ingratitude, hypocrisy, treachery, and *subornation*. *Swift.*

SUBO'RNER.† *n. s.* [*suborneur*, Fr. from *suborn.*] One that procures a bad action to be done.

You are to enquire of wilful and corrupt perjury; — as well of the actors, as of the procurers and *suborners* of it. *Bacon, Charge at the Sess. of the Verge.*

SUBPŒ'NA.† *n. s.* [*sub* and *pœna*, Lat.] A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.

Your meetings, call'd the ball; to which appear,
As to the court of pleasure, all your gallants
And ladies, thither bound by a *subpœna*
Of Venus' and small Cupid's high displeasure.
Shirley, Com. of Lad. of Pleasure.

To SUBPŒ'NA.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To serve with a subpœna.

I was lately *subpœnaed* by a card to a general assembly. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

Every body knows what a subpœna is, if he has not been *subpœnaed*. *Pegge, Anecd. Engl. Lang.*

SUBPRI'OR.* *n. s.* [*sub* and *prior.*] The vicegerent of a prior.

The bishop ordered that the prior for the time being should pay £100 a year for seven years ensuing; and the *subprior* and convent 100 marks, in like manner, for this service. *Lowth, Life of Wykeham, § 6.*

SUBQUA'DRUPLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *quadruple.*] Containing one part of four.

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness the weight hath in itself, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion unto it, so two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a *subquadruple* proportion. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

SUBQUI'NTUPLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *quintuple.*] Containing one part of five.

If unto the lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a *subquintuple* proportion. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

SUBRE'CTOR. *n. s.* [*sub* and *rector.*] The rector's vicegerent.

He was chosen *subrector* of the college. *Walton.*

SUBRE'PTION.† *n. s.* [*subreption*, Fr. *subreptus*, Lat.] The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation. *Dict.*

Lest there should be any *subreption* in this sacred business, it is ordered, that these ordinations should be no other than solemn both in respect of time and place. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 344.

SUBREPTI'TIOUS.† *adj.* [*surreptice*, Fr. *surreptitius*, Lat.] Falsely crept in; fraudulently foisted; fraudulently obtained. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

SUBREPTI'TIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *subreptitious.*] By falsehood; by stealth. *Sherwood.*

SUBRE'PTIVE.* *adj.* [*subreptif*, French.] Subreptitious. of supply use. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To SU'BROGATE.† *v. a.* [*subrogo*, Lat.] To put in the place of another. This is a word well authorized, of which, however, Dr. Johnson has given no example.

A sumptuary law against excess of apparel was repealed; and a new one, a little more decent, *subrogated*. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 12.

The Christian day is to be *subrogated* into the place of the Jews' day. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, ch. 4. § 8.

The lives of beasts were not in value answerable, nor could fitly be *subrogated* instead of men's souls which had offended, and thence were liable to death. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 22.

To SUBSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*souscrire*, Fr. *subscribo*, Latin.]

1. To give consent to, by underwriting the name.

They united by *subscribing* a covenant, which they pretended to be no other than had been *subscribed* in the reign of King James, and that his Majesty himself had *subscribed* it; by which imposition people of all degrees engaged themselves in it. *Clarendon.*

The reader sees the names of those persons by whom this letter is *subscribed*. *Addison.*

2. To attest by writing the name.

Their particular testimony ought to be better credited, than some other *subscribed* with an hundred hands. *Whitgift.*

3. To submit. Not used.

The king gone to-night! *subscrib'd* his pow'r!
Confin'd to exhibition! all is gone. *Shakspeare.*

To SUBSCRI'BE. *v. n.*

1. To give consent.

Osius, with whose hand the Nicene creed was set down, and framed for the whole Christian world to *subscribe* unto, so far yielded in the end, as even with the same hand to ratify the Arians' confession. *Hooker.*

Advise thee what is to be done,
And we will all *subscribe* to thy advice. *Shakspeare.*

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,
Thou should'st have said, Go porter, turn the key,
All cruels else *subscrib'd*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

So spake much humbled Eve; but fate
Subscrib'd not: nature first gave signs, impress'd
On bird, beast, air. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking.

SUBSCRI'BER.† *n. s.* [from *subscriptio*, Lat.]

1. One who subscribes.

There is but one *subscriber* for the clergy of this diocese. *Bennet, Ess. on the XXXIX Art. of Rel.* p. 364.

2. One who contributes to any undertaking.

Let a pamphlet come out upon a demand in a proper juncture, every one of the party who can spare a shilling shall be a *subscriber*. *Swift.*

SU'BSCRIPT.* *n. s.* [*subscriptum*, Lat.] Any thing underwritten.

Be they postscripts or *subscripts*, your translators neither made them, nor recommended them, for Scripture. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 57.

SUBSCRI'PTION. *n. s.* [from *subscriptio*, Lat.]

1. Any thing underwritten.

The man asked, Are ye Christians? We answered we were; fearing the less because of the cross we had seen in the *subscription*. *Bacon.*

2. Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name.

3. The act or state of contributing to any undertaking.

The work he ply'd;
Stocks and *subscriptions* pour on ev'ry side. *Pope.*

South-sea *subscriptions* take who please,
Leave me but liberty. *Pope.*

4. Submission; obedience. Not in use.

I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness;
I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children,
You owe me no *subscription*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

SUBSE'CTION. *n. s.* [*sub* and *sectio*, Lat.] A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser; a section of a section. *Dict.*

SUBSE'CUTIVE.† *adj.* [*subsecutif*, Fr. from *subsequor*, Lat.] Following in train. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

SUBSE'PTUPLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *septuplus*, Lat.] Containing one of seven parts.

If unto this lower pully there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a subquintuple proportion; if a third, a *subseptuple*. *Wilkins.*

SU'BSEQUENCE.† } *n. s.* [from *subsequor*, Lat.] The
SU'BSEQUENCY. } state of following; not precedence.

By this faculty we can take notice of the order of precedence and *subsequence* in which they are past. *Grew.*

If Aristotle confesses that the winds, waters, and other inanimate things follow the heavenly circuit, why should we question the heliotrope's *subsequency* to the course of the sun. *Greenhill, Art of Embalm.* p. 336.

SU'BSEQUENT. *adj.* [*subsequent*, Fr. *subsequens*, Lat. This word is improperly pronounced long in the second syllable by Shakspeare.] Following in train; not preceding.

In such indexes, although small pricks
To their *subsequent* volumes, there is seen
The baby figure of the giant mass
Of things to come, at large. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

The *subsequent* words come on before the precedent vanish. *Bacon.*

Why does each consenting sign
With prudent harmony combine
In turns to move, and *subsequent* appear
To gird the globe and regulate the year? *Prior.*

This article is introduced as *subsequent* to the treaty of Munster, made about 1648, when England was in the utmost confusion. *Swift.*

SU'BSEQUENTLY. *adv.* [from *subsequent*.] Not so as to go before; so as to follow in train.

To men in governing most things fall out accidently, and come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends; but they are forced to comply *subsequently*, and to strike in with things as they fall out, by postliminious after-applications of them to their purposes. *South.*

To SUBSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*subservio*, Lat.] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally.

Not made to rule,
But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command. *Milton, S. A.*

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

The memory hath no special part of the brain devoted to its own service, but uses all those parts which *subserve* our sensations, as well as our thinking powers. *Walsh.*

SUBSE'RVIENCE. } *n. s.* [from *subserve*.] Instrumental
SUBSE'RVIENCY. } fitness, use, or operation.

Wicked spirits may by their cunning, carry farther in a seeming confederacy or *subserviency* to the designs of a good angel. *Dryden.*

There is an immediate and agile *subservience* of the spirits to the empire of the soul. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

We cannot look upon the body, wherein appears so much fitness, use, and *subserviency* to infinite functions, any otherwise than as the effect of contrivance. *Bentley.*

There is a regular subordination and *subserviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends. *Cheyne, Philos. Princip.*

SUBSE'RVIENT. *adj.* [*subserviens*, Lat.]. Subordinate; instrumentally useful.

Hammond had an incredible dexterity, scarce ever reading any thing which he did not make *subservient* in one kind or other. *Fell.*

Philosophers and common heathens believed one God, to whom all things are referred; but under this God they worshipped many inferior and *subservient* gods. *Stillingfleet.*

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another, and the most of them serviceable to man. *Ray.*

While awake, we feel none of those motions continually made in the disposal of the corporeal principles *subservient* herein. *Grew.*

Sense is *subservient* unto fancy, fancy unto intellect. *Grew.*

We are not to consider the world as the body of God; he is an uniform being, void of organs, members or parts, and they are his creatures subordinate to him, and *subservient* to his will. *Newton, Opt.*

Most criticks, fond of some *subservient* art,
Still make the whole depend upon a part;
They talk of principles, but notions prize,
And all to one lov'd folly sacrifice. *Pope.*

SUBSE'XTUPLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *sextuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of six.

One of these under pullies abates half of that heaviness the weight hath, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion unto it, two of them a subquadruple proportion, three a *subsextuple*. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

To SUBSI'DE. *v. n.* [*subsido*, Lat.] To sink; to tend downwards. It is commonly used of one part of a compound, sinking in the whole. Pope has used it rather improperly.

He shook the sacred honours of his head:
With terror trembled heaven's *subsiding* hill,
And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distill. *Dryden.*

Now Jove suspends his golden scales in air,
Weighs the men's wits against the lady's hair;
The doubtful beam long nods from side to side:
At length the wits mount up, the hairs *subside*. *Pope.*

SUBSI'DENCE. } *n. s.* [from *subside*.] The act of sink-
SUBSI'DENCY. } ing; tendency downward.

This gradual *subsidency* of the abyss would take up a considerable time. *Burnet, Theory.*

This miscellany of bodies being determined to *subsidence* merely by their different specifick gravities, all those which had the same gravity subsided at the same time. *Woodward.*

By the alternate motion of those air-bladders, whose surfaces are by turns freed from mutual contact, and by a sudden *subsidence* meet again by the ingress and egress of the air, the liquor is still farther attenuated. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBSI'DIARILY.* *adv.* [from *subsidiary*.] In an assisting way. *Sherwood.*

SUBSI'DIARY.† *adj.* [*subsidiaire*, Fr. *subsidiarius*, Lat. from *subsidy*.] Assistant; brought in aid.

Heavenly doctrine — ought to be chief ruler and principal head every where, not suffragant and *subsidiary*. *Florio, Tr. of Montaigne*, (1613.) p. 175.

Bitter substances burn the blood, and are a sort of *subsidiary* gall. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SUBSI'DIARY.* *n. s.* An assistant.

Which deceitful consideration drew on Pelagius himself, that was first only for nature, at last to take in, one after another, five *subsidiaries* more. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 573.

To SU'BSIDIZE.* *v. a.* [from *subsidy*.] To furnish with a subsidy: a modern word.

SU'BSIDY. *n. s.* [*subside*, Fr. *subsidium*, Lat.] Aid, commonly such as is given in money.

They advised the king to send speedy aids, and with much alacrity granted a great rate of *subsidy*. *Bacon.*

'Tis all the *subsidy* the present age can raise. *Dryden.*

It is a celebrated notion of a patriot, that a house of commons should never grant such *subsidies* as give no pain to the people, lest the nation should acquiesce under a burden they did not feel. *Addison.*

To SUBSI'GN.† *v. a.* [*subsigno*, Lat. *soubsigner*, Fr.] To sign under.

Neither have they seen any deed before the conquest, but *subsigned* with crosses and single names without surnames. *Camden.*

Writing the letter, he read it after to Sancho:—It goes very well, quoth Sancho; *subsign* it, therefore, I pray you. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix.* iii. 11.

Subsigna'tion.* *n. s.* [*subsignatio*, Lat.] Attestation given by underwriting the name.

The epistle with *subsignation* of the scribe and notary. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr.* (1616,) p. 300.

This is as good as a *subsignation* of your hand-writing, that you wish her well, and are enamoured of her! *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix.* iv. 4.

To **SUBSI'ST.** *v. n.* [*subsister*, Fr. *subsisto*, Lat.]

1. To be; to have existence.
2. To continue; to retain the present state or condition.

Firm we *subsist*, but possible to swerve. *Milton, P. L.*

The very foundation was removed, and it was a moral impossibility that the republick could *subsist* any longer. *Swift.*

3. To have means of living; to be maintained.

He shone so powerfully upon me, that like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate; and gave me wherewithal to *subsist* in the long winter which succeeded. *Dryden.*

Let us remember those that want necessaries, as we ourselves should have desired to be remembered, had it been our sad lot to *subsist* on other men's charity. *Atterbury.*

4. To inhere; to have existence by means of something else.

Though the general natures of these qualities are sufficiently distant from one another, yet when they come to *subsist* in particulars, and to be clothed with several accidents, then the discernment is not so easy. *South.*

To **Subsi'st.*** *v. a.* To feed; to maintain.

We descry millions of species *subsisted* on a green leaf, which your glasses represent only in crowds and swarms. *Addison, Tatler,* No. 119.

Subsi'stence, or *Subsistency.* *n. s.* [*subsistance*, Fr. from *subsist.*]

1. Real being.

The flesh and the conjunction of the flesh with God began both at one instant, his making and taking to himself our flesh was but one act; so that in Christ there is no personal *subsistence* but one, and that from everlasting. *Hooker.*

We know as little how the union is dissolved, that is the chain of these differing *subsistencies* that compound us, as how it first commenced. *Glanville.*

Not only the things had *subsistence*, but the very images were of some creatures existing. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Competence; means of supporting life.

His viceroy could only propose to himself a comfortable *subsistence* out of the plunder of his province. *Addison.*

3. Inherence in something else.

Subsi'stent. *adj.* [*subsistens*, Lat.]

1. Having real being.

Such as deny spirits *subsistent* without bodies, will with difficulty affirm the separate existence of their own. *Brown.*

2. Inherent.

These qualities are not *subsistent* in those bodies, but are operations of fancy begotten in something else. *Bentley.*

SU'BSTANCE. *n. s.* [*substance*, Fr. *substantia*, Lat.]

1. Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is.

Since then the soul works by herself alone,
Springs not from sense nor humours well agreeing,
Her nature is peculiar, and her own;
She is a *substance*, and a perfect being. *Davies.*

The strength of gods,
And this empyreal *substance* cannot fail. *Milton, P. L.*

2. That which supports accidents.

What creatures there inhabit, of what mold,
And *substance*? *Milton, P. L.*

Every being is considered as subsisting in and by itself, and then it is called a *substance*; or it subsists in and by another, and then it is called a mode or manner of being. *Watts.*

3. The essential part.

It will serve our turn to comprehend the *substance*, without confining ourselves to scrupulous exactness in form. *Digby.*

This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin. *Burnet.*

They are the best epitomes, and let you see with one cast of the eye the *substance* of a hundred pages. *Addison.*

4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty.

Shadows to-night
Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard,
Than can the *substance* of ten thousand soldiers
Arm'd in proof, and led by shallow Richmond. *Shakspeare.*

He the future evil shall no less
In apprehension than in *substance* feel. *Milton, P. L.*

Heroick virtue did his actions guide,
And he the *substance*, not th' appearance chose:
To rescue one such friend he took more pride,
Than to destroy whole thousands of such foes. *Dryden.*

God is no longer to be worshipped and believed in as a God foreshewing and assuring by types, but as a God who has performed the *substance* of what he promised. *Nelson.*

5. Body; corporeal nature.

Between the parts of opaque and coloured bodies are many spaces, either empty or replenished with mediums of other densities; as water between the tinging corpuscles wherewith any liquor is impregnated, air between the aqueous globules that constitute clouds or mists, and for the most part spaces void of both air and water; but yet perhaps not wholly void of all *substance* between the parts of hard bodies. *Newton.*

The qualities of plants are more various than those of animal *substances.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

There may be a great and constant cough, with an extraordinary discharge of flegmatick matter, while, notwithstanding, the *substance* of the lungs remains sound. *Blackmore.*

6. Wealth; means of life.

He hath eaten me out of house and home, and hath put all my *substance* into that fat belly of his, but I will have some of it out again. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

We are destroying many thousand lives, and exhausting our *substance*, but not for our own interest. *Swift.*

Substa'ntial. *adj.* [*substantielle*, Fr. from *substance.*]

1. Real; actually existing.

If this atheist would have his chance to be a real and *substantial* agent, he is more stupid than the vulgar. *Bentley.*

2. True; solid; real; not merely seeming.

O blessed! blessed night! I am afraid,
Being in night, all this is but a dream;
Too flattering sweet to be *substantial.* *Shakspeare.*

To give thee being, I lent
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life. *Milton, P. L.*

If happiness be a *substantial* good,
Not fram'd of accidents, nor subject to them,
I err'd to seek it in a blind revenge. *Denham.*

Time, as a river, hath brought down to us what is more light and superficial, while things more solid and *substantial* have been immersed. *Glanville.*

The difference betwixt the empty vanity of ostentation, and the *substantial* ornaments of virtue. *L'Estrange.*

Observations are the only sure grounds whereon to build a lasting and *substantial* philosophy. *Woodward.*

A solid and *substantial* greatness of soul looks down with neglect on the censures and applauses of the multitude. *Addison.*

This useful, charitable, humble employment of yourselves, is what I recommend to you with greatest earnestness, as being a *substantial* part of a wise and pious life. *Law.*

3. Corporeal; material.

Now shine these planets with *substantial* rays?
Does innate lustre gild their measur'd days? *Prior.*

The sun appears flat like a plate of silver, the moon as big as the sun, and the rainbow a large *substantial* arch in the sky, all which are gross falshoods. *Watts.*

4. Strong; stout; bulky.

Substantial doors,
Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Responsible; moderately wealthy; possessed of substance.

Trials of crimes and titles of right shall be made by verdict of a jury, chosen out of the honest and most *substantial* freeholders. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The merchants and *substantial* citizens cannot make up more than a hundred thousand families. *Addison on the War.*

SUBSTA'NTIALS. *n. s.* [without singular.] Essential parts.

Although a custom introduced against the *substantials* of an appeal be not valid, as that it should not be appealed to a superior, but to an inferior judge, yet a custom may be introduced against the accidentals of an appeal. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

SUBSTANTIA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *substantial.*]

1. The state of real existence.
2. Corporeity; materiality.

Body cannot act on any thing but by motion; motion cannot be received but by quantity and matter: the soul is a stranger to such gross *substantiality*, and owns nothing of these. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

SUBSTA'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *substantial.*]

1. In manner of a substance; with reality of existence.

In him his father shone—*substantially* express'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Strongly; solidly.

Having so *substantially* provided for the North, they promised themselves they should end the war that summer. *Clarendon.*

3. Truly; solidly; really; with fixed purpose.

The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly observe them, *substantially* religious towards God, chaste and temperate. *Tillotson.*

4. With competent wealth.

SUBSTA'NTIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *substantial.*]

1. The state of being substantial.
2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.

When *substantialness* combineth with delightfulness, fulness with fineness, how can the language which consisteth of these sound other than most full of sweetness? *Camden, Remains.*

In degree of *substantialness* next above the dorique, sustaining the third, and adorning the second story. *Wotton on Architecture.*

To SUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *substance.*] To make to exist.

The accidental of any act is said to be whatever advenes to the act itself already *subtantiated.* *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

SU'BSTANTIVE.† *n. s.* [*substantif*, Fr. *substantivum*, Lat.] A noun; the name of a thing, of whatever we conceive in any way to subsist, or of which we have any notion. *Lowth.*

Claudian perpetually closes his sense at the end of a verse, commonly called golden, or two *substantives* and two adjectives with a verb betwixt them to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

SU'BSTANTIVE. *adj.* [*substantivus*, Lat.]

1. Solid; depending only on itself. Not in use.

He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself, without any aid of the foreigner. *Bacon.*

2. Betokening existence.

One is obliged to join many particulars in one proposition, because the repetition of the *substantive* verb would be tedious. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'BSTANTIVELY. *adv.* [from *substantive.*] As a substantive.

To SU'BSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*substituer*, Fr. *substitutus*, from *sub* and *statuo*, Lat.] To put in the place of another.

In the original designs of speaking, a man can *substitute* none for them that can equally conduce to his honour. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

If a swarthy tongue
Is underneath his humid palate hung,
Reject him then, and *substitute* another. *Dryden.*

Some few verses are inserted or *substituted* in the room of others. *Congreve.*

SU'BSTITUTE. *n. s.* [*substitut*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. One placed by another to act with delegated power.

Were you sworn to the duke, or to the deputy?
—— To him and his *substitutes.* *Shakspeare.*

You've taken up,
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The subjects of his *substitute*, my father,
And here upswarm'd them. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Hast thou not made me here thy *substitute*,
And these inferior far beneath me set? *Milton, P. L.*

Providence delegates to the supreme magistrate the same power for the good of men, which that supreme magistrate transfers to those several *substitutes* who act under him. *Addison.*

2. It is used likewise for things; as, one medicine is a *substitute* for another.

SUBSTITU'TION. *n. s.* [*substitution*, Fr. from *substitute.*] The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another; the state of being placed in the room of another.

He did believe
He was the duke, from *substitution*,
And executing th' outward face of royalty,
With all prerogative. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Nor sal, sulphur, or mercury can be separated from any perfect metals; for every part, so separated, may easily be reduced into perfect metal without *substitution* of that which chymists imagine to be wanting. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

To SUBSTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*subtraho*, Lat. *soubstraire*, French.]

1. To take away part from the whole. See *To* SUBTRACT.
2. To take one number from another.

SUBSTRA'CTION.† *n. s.* [*soubstraction*, Fr.]

1. The act of taking away part from the whole.

In the *substraction* of my years,
I said with tears,
Ah! now I to the shades below
Must naked go;
Cut off by death before my time,
And like a flower cropt in my prime. *Sandys, Sacred Songs, p. 17.*

I cannot call this piece Tully's nor my own, being much altered not only by the change of the style, but by addition and *substraction.* *Denham.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The taking of a lesser number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number, being or declaring the inequality, excess, or difference between the numbers given. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

*SUBSTRA'TUM.** *n. s.* [Latin.] A layer of earth, or any other substance lying under another.

A half-finished phantom of a *substratum.* *A. Baxter on the Soul, (1737,) ii. 351.*

SUBSTRU'CTION.† *n. s.* [*substructio*, from *sub* and *struo*, Latin.] Underbuilding.

To found our habitation firmly, examine the bed of earth upon which we build, and then the underfillings, or *substruction*, as the ancients called it. *Wotton on Architecture.*

Vaults and *substructions* that serve as foundations to the ponderous mass of buildings which compose the palace. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, Lett. 41.*

SUBSTRU'CTURE.* *n. s.* [*sub* and *structura*, Lat.] A foundation.

A *substructure* of their chronology, geography, and history. *Harris on the 53d ch. of Isaiah, (1739,) p. 16.*

SUBSTY'LAR. *adj.* [*sub* and *stylus*, Lat.] *Substylar* line is, in dialing, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane. *Dict.*

Erect the style perpendicularly over the *substilar* line, so as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

SUBSU'LTIVE.† } *adj.* [*subsultus*, Lat.] Bounding;
SUBSU'LTORY. } moving by starts.

The earth, I was told, moved up and down like the boiling of a pot:— this sort of *subsultive* motion is ever accounted the most dangerous. *Bp. Berkeley, Lett.* p. 147.

I am levelling this rule against that *subsultory* way of delivery that rises like a storm in one part of the period, and presently sinks into a dead calm that will scarce reach the ear. *Abp. Hort, Charge to the Clergy.*

SUBSU'LTORILY. *adv.* [from *subsultory.*] In a bounding manner; by fits; by starts.

The spirits spread even, and move not *subsultorily*; for that will make the parts close and pliant. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To SUBSU'ME.* *v. n.* [*sub* and *sumo*, Lat.] To assume a position by consequence.

St. Paul cannot name that word, "sinners," but must straight *subsume* in a parenthesis, "of whom I am the chief." *Hammond, Works*, iv. 614.

SUBTA'NGENT. *n. s.* In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged. *Dict.*

To SUBTE'ND. *v. a.* [*sub* and *tendo*, Lat.] To be extended under.

In rectangles and triangles the square, which is made of the side that *subtendeth* the right angle, is equal to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle. *Brown.*

From Aries rightways draw a line, to end
In the same round, and let that line *subtend*
An equal triangle: now since the lines
Must three times touch the round, and meet three signs,
Where e'er they meet in angles, those are trines. *Creech.*

SUBTE'NSE. *n. s.* [*sub* and *tensus*, Lat.] The chord of an arch.

SUBTER. [Latin.] In composition, signifies *under.*

SUBTERFLU'ENT. } *adj.* [*subterfluo*, Latin.] Running
SUBTE'RFLUOUS. } under.

SU'BTERFUGE. *n. s.* [*subterfuge*, Fr. *subter* and *fugio*, Lat.] A shift; an evasion; a trick.

The king cared not for *subterfuges*, but would stand envy, and appear in any thing that was to his mind. *Bacon.*

Notwithstanding all their sly *subterfuges* and studied evasions, yet the product of all their endeavours is but as the birth of the labouring mountains, wind and emptiness. *Glanville.*

Affect not little shifts and *subterfuges* to avoid the force of an argument. *Watts.*

SU'BTERRANE.* *n. s.* [*soubterrain*, Fr. *sub* and *terra*, Lat.] A subterraneous structure; a room under ground.

Josephus mentions vast *subterranes* in some of the hills in the part of Canaan called Galilee, and in Trachonites; and says that they extended far under ground, and consisted of wonderful apartments. *Bryant, Anal. Anc. Myth.* iii. 503.

SUBTERRA'NEAL. } *adj.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat. *soub-*
SUBTERRA'NEAN. } *terrain*, Fr. *Subterranean* or
SUBTERRA'NEOUS. } *subterraneous* is the word now
SU'BTERRANY. } used.] Lying under the earth; placed below the surface.

Metals are wholly *subterrany*, whereas plants are part above earth, and part under. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The force
Of *subterranean* wind transports a hill
Torn from Pelorus, or the shatter'd side
Of thundering Ætna, whose combustible
And fuell'd entrails thence conceiving fire,
Sublim'd with mineral fury, aid the winds. *Milton, P. L.*

Alteration proceeded from the change made in the neighbouring *subterraneal* parts by that great conflagration. *Boyle.*

Tell by what paths, what *subterranean* ways,
Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys
The refluent rivers. *Blackmore.*

Let my soft minutes glide obscurely on,
Like *subterraneous* streams, unheard, unknown. *Norris.*

This *subterraneous* passage was not at first designed so much for a highway as for a quarry. *Addison.*

Rous'd within the *subterranean* world,
The expanding earthquake unresisted shakes
Aspiring cities. *Thomson.*

SU'BTERRANY.* *n. s.* What lies under the earth or below the surface.

In *subterranies*, as the fathers of their tribes, are brimstone and mercury. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

SUBTERRA'NITY. *n. s.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under ground. Not in use.

We commonly consider *subterranities* not in contemplations sufficiently respective unto the creation. *Brown.*

SU'BTILE.† *adj.* [*subtile*, Fr. *subtilis*, Lat. from *sub* and *tela*. This word is often written *subtle.*]

1. Thin; not dense; not gross.

Mee thinkes, this is a pleasant citie,
The seate is good, and yet not stronge;—
The ayre *subtle* and fine, the people should be wittie
That dwell vnder this climate in so pure a region.
Tragicall Commedie of Damon and Pithias, sign. C. ii. b.

From his eyes the fleeting fair
Retir'd, like *subtle* smoke dissolv'd in air. *Dryden, Georg.*

Deny Des Cartes his *subtile* matter,
You leave him neither fire nor water. *Prior.*

Is not the heat conveyed through the vacuum by the vibrations of a much *subtiler* medium than air, which, after the air was drawn out, remained in the vacuum? *Newton, Opt.*

2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse.

But of the clock which in our breasts we bear,
The *subtile* motions we forget the while. *Davies.*

Thou only know'st her nature, and her pow'rs;
Her *subtile* form thou only can'st define. *Davies.*

I do distinguish plain
Each *subtile* line of her immortal face. *Davies.*

3. Piercing; acute.

Pass we the slow disease and *subtile* pain,
Which our weak frame is destin'd to sustain;
The cruel stone, the cold catarrh. [illegible]

4. Cunning; artful; sly; subdolous. In this sense it is now commonly written *subtle*. Milton seems to have both. [See SUBTLE.]

Arrius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a *subtile* witted and a marvellous fair spoken man, was discontented that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

Think you this York
Was not incensed by his *subtle* mother,
To taunt and scorn you? *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

O *subtile* love, a thousand wiles thou hast
By humble suit, by service, or by hire,
To win a maiden's hold. *Fairfax.*

A woman, an harlot and *subtile* of heart. *Prov.* vii. 10.

Nor thou his malice, and false guile, contemn:
Subtile he needs must be, who could seduce
Angels. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Deceitful.

Like a bowl upon a *subtle* ground,
I've tumbled past the throw. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

6. Refined; acute beyond necessity.

Things remote from use, obscure and *subtle*. *Milton, P. L.*

SU'BTILELY. *adv.* [from *subtile.*]

1. In a subtile manner; thinly; not densely.

2. Finely; not grossly.

The constitution of the air appeareth more *subtilly* by worms in oak-apples than to the sense of man. *Bacon.*

In these plaisters the stone should not be too *subtilely* powdered; for it will better manifest its attraction in more sensible dimensions. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The opakest bodies, if *subtilely* divided, as metals dissolved in acid menstruums, become perfectly transparent. *Newton.*

3. Artfully; cunningly.

By granting this, add the reputation of loving the truth sincerely to that of having been able to oppose it *subtilely*. *Boyle.*

Others have sought to ease themselves of affliction by disputing *subtilly* against it, and pertinaciously maintaining that afflictions are no real evils. *Tillotson, Serm.*

SU'BTILENESS. *n. s.* [from *subtile.*]

1. Fineness; rareness.
2. Cunning; artfulness.

To SUBTI'LIATE. *v. a.* [from *subtile.*] To make thin.

A very dry and warm or *subtiliating* air opens the surface of the earth. *Harvey on the Plague.*

SUBTILIA'TION. *n. s.* [*subtiliation*, Fr. from *subtiliate.*] The act of making thin.

By *subtiliation* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes, if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine. *Boyle.*

SUBTILIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *subtilize.*]

1. Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour. *Quincy.*

Fluids have their resistances proportional to their densities, so that no *subtilization*, division of parts, or refining can alter these resistances. *Cheyne, Phil. Princ.*

2. Refinement; superfluous acuteness.

To SU'BTILIZE. *v. a.* [*subtilizer*, Fr. from *subtile.*]

1. To make thin; to make less gross or coarse.

Chyle, being mixed with the choler and pancreatick juices, is further *subtilized*, and rendered so fluid and penetrant, that the thinner and finer part easily finds way in at the streight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray on the Creation.*

Body cannot be vital; for if it be, then is it so either as *subtilized* or organized, moved or endowed with life. *Grew.*

2. To refine; to spin into useless niceties.

The most obvious verity is *subtilized* into niceties, and spun into a thread indiscernible by common opticks. *Glanville.*

To SU'BTILIZE. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement.

Qualities and moods some modern philosophers have *subtilized* on. *Digby on Bodies.*

SU'BTILTY. *n. s.* [*subtilité*, Fr. from *subtile.*]

1. Thinness; fineness; exility of parts.

The *subtilties* of particular sounds may pass through small crannies not confused, but its magnity not so well. *Bacon.*

How shall we this union well express?
Nought ties the soul, her *subtilty* is such. *Davies.*

The corporeity of all bodies being the same, and *subtilty* in all bodies being essentially the same thing, could any body by *subtilty* become vital, then any degree of *subtilty* would produce some degree of life. *Grew, Cosmol.*

Bodies the more of kin they are to spirit in *subtilty* and refinement, the more spreading and self-diffusive are they. *Norris.*

2. Nicety; exility.

Whatsoever is invisible, in respect of the fineness of the body, or *subtilty* of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon.*

3. Refinement; too much acuteness.

You prefer the reputation of candour before that of *subtilty*. *Boyle.*

Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtilty* in nice divisions. *Locke.*

Greece did at length a learned race produce,
Who needful science mock'd, and arts of use;
Mankind with idle *subtilties* embroil,
And fashion systems with romantick toil. *Blackmore.*

They give method, and shed *subtilty* upon their author. *Baker.*

4. Cunning; artifice; slyness.

Finding force now faint to be,
He thought grey hairs afforded *subtilty*. *Sidney.*

The rudeness and barbarity of savage Indians knows not so perfectly to hate all virtues as some men's *subtilty*. *King Charles.*

Sleights proceeding
As from his wit and native *subtlety*. *Milton, P. L.*

SU'BTLE. *adj.* [Written often for *subtile*, especially in the sense of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning.

Some *subtle* headed fellow will put some quirk, or devise some evasion, whereof the rest will take hold. *Spenser.*

Shall we think the *subtle* witted French
Conj'rers and sorc'rers, that, afraid of him,
By magick verse have thus contriv'd his end? *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

The serpent, *subtlest* beast of all the field. *Milton, P. L.*

The Arabians were men of a deep and *subtle* wit. *Sprat.*

SU'BTLY. *adv.* [from *subtle.*]

1. Slyly; artfully; cunningly.

Thou see'st how *subtly* to detain thee I devise;
Inviting thee to hear, while I relate. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Nicely; delicately.

In the nice bee, what sense so *subtly* true,
From poisonous herbs extracts the healing dew! *Pope.*

To SUBTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*subtractus*, Latin. They who derive it from the Latin write *subtract*; those who know the French original, write *substract*, which is the common word.] To withdraw part from the rest.

Reducing many things unto charge, which, by confusion, became concealed and *subtracted* from the crown. *Davies.*

What is *subtracted* or subducted out of the extent of the divine perfection, leaves still a quotient infinite. *Hale.*

The same swallow, by the *subtracting* daily of her eggs, lay nineteen successively, and then gave over. *Ray.*

SUBTRA'CTION.† *n. s.*

1. Substraction; which see.
2. In law.

Subtraction happens, when any person who owes any suit, duty, custom, or service to another, withdraws or neglects to perform it. *Blackstone.*

Subtraction, the withholding or detaining of legacies, is apparently injurious. *Blackstone.*

SUBTRA'CTER. *n. s.* [*subtraho*, Lat.] The number to be taken out of a larger number.

SU'BTRAHEND.† *n. s.* [*subtrahendum*, Latin.] The number out of which part is taken. Dr. Johnson. — Not so; but the number to be substracted or taken out of another, and not that from which another number is substracted.

SUBTRI'PLE. *adj.* [*subtriple*, Fr. *sub* and *triplus*, Lat.] Containing a third or one part of three.

The power will be in a *subtriple* proportion to the weight. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

SUBTU'TOR.* *n. s.* [*sub* and *tutor.*] A subordinate tutor.

He [bishop Earl] had been his *subtutor*. *Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time.*

SUBVENTA'NEOUS.† *adj.* [*subventaneus*, Lat.] Addle; windy.

Suitable unto the relation of the mares in Spain, and their *subventaneous* conceptions from the western wind. *Brown.*

Subventaneous eggs. *Medic. Ess.* ii. 187.

SUBVE'NTION.* *n. s.* [*subvention*, old Fr.] The act of coming under; the act of supporting; aid. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

The manner in which our Saviour is said to have been carried up, was, by the *subvention* of a cloud which raised him from the ground, and mounting with him gradually carried him out of his Apostles' sight. *Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bible.*

To SUBVE'RSE.† *v. a.* [*subversus*, Lat.] To subvert; to overthrow.

Returning back, those goodly rowmes, which erst
She saw so rich and royally array'd,
Now vanisht utterly and cleane *subverst*
She found, and all their glory quite decay'd. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. xii. 42.

Empires *subvert'd*, when ruling fate has struck
The unalterable hour. *Thomson, Autumn.*

SUBVE'RSION. *n. s.* [*subversion*, Fr. *subversus*, Lat.] Overthrow; ruin; destruction.

These seek *subversion* of thy harmless life. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

It is far more honourable to suffer, than to prosper in their ruin and *subversion*. *King Charles.*

These things refer to the opening and shutting the abyss, with the dissolution or *subversion* of the earth. *Burnet.*

Laws have been often abused, to the oppression and the *subversion* of that order they were intended to preserve. *Rogers.*

SUBVE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *subvert*.] Having tendency to overturn: with *of*.

Lying is a vice *subversive of* the very ends and design of conversation. *Rogers.*

To SUBVE'RT. *v. a.* [*subvertir*, Fr. *subverto*, Lat.]

1. To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside down.

God, by things deem'd weak,
Subverts the worldly strong and worldly wise. *Milton, P. L.*

No proposition can be received for divine revelation, if contradictory to our clear intuitive knowledge; because this would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

Trees are *subverted* or broken by high winds. *Mortimer.*

2. To corrupt; to confound.

Strive not about words to no purpose, but to the *subverting* of the hearers. *2 Tim.* ii. 14.

SUBVE'RTER. *n. s.* [from *subvert*.] Overthrower; destroyer.

O traitor; worse than Sinon was to Troy;
O vile *subverter* of the Gallick reign,
More false than Gano was to Charlemagne. *Dryden.*

They anathematize them as enemies to God, and *subverters* of souls. *Waterland.*

SUBUNDA'TION.* *n. s.* [*sub* and *unda*, Lat.] Flood; deluge. Not in use.

Banks defensive against *subundation*, called sea-banks. *Huloet, in V. Banckes.*

SU'BURB. *n. s.* [*suburbium*, Lat.]

1. Building without the walls of a city.

There's a trim rabble let in: are all these your faithful friends o' th' *suburbs*? *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

What can be more to the disvaluation of the power of the Spaniard, than to have marched seven days in the heart of his countries, and lodged three nights in the *suburbs* of his principal city? *Bacon, War with Spain.*

2. The confines; the outpart.

The *suburbs* of my jacket are so gone,
I have not left one skirt to sit upon. *Cleaveland.*

They on the smoothed plank,
The *suburb* of their strawbuilt citadel,
Expatiate. *Milton, P. L.*

When our fortunes are violently changed, our spirits are unchanged, if they always stood in the *suburbs* and expectation of sorrows. *Bp. Taylor.*

SUBU'RBAN.† } SUBU'RBIAL. } SUBU'RBIAN. } *adj.* [*suburbanus*, Lat. from *suburb*.] Inhabiting the suburb.

Athens the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence, native to famous wits
City or *suburban*, studious walks and shades. *Milton, P. R.*

Poor clinches the *suburbian* muse affords,
And Panton waging harmless war with words. *Dryden, Mac Flecknoe.*

Then weds an heiress of *suburban* mould,
Ugly as apes, but well endow'd with gold. *Harte.*

Moor-ditch, a part of the ditch surrounding the city of London, between Bishopsgate and Cripplegate, [formerly] opened to an unwholesome and impassable morass, and consequently [was] not frequented by the citizens, like other *suburbial* fields which were remarkably pleasant. *Warton, Notes on Shakspeare.*

SU'BURBED.* *adj.* Bordering upon a suburb; having a suburb on its outpart.

The first place, which here offereth itself to sight is Botreaux Castle, seated on a bad harbour of the north sea, and *suburbed* with a poor market town. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

SUBURBICA'RIAN.* *adj.* [*suburbicarius*, Lat.] Applied to those provinces of Italy, which composed the ancient diocese of Rome.

The pope having stretched his authority beyond the bounds of his *suburbicarian* precincts. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

SUBWO'RKER. *n. s.* [*sub* and *worker*.] Underworker; subordinate helper.

He that governs well leads the blind; but he that teaches gives him eyes: and it is glorious to be a *subworker* to grace, in freeing it from some of the inconveniences of original sin. *South.*

SUCCEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*succedaneus*, Lat.] Supplying the place of something else.

Nor is Ætius perhaps too strictly to be observed, when he prescribeth the stones of the otter as *succedaneous* unto castoreum. *Brown.*

I have not discovered the menstruum: I will present a *succedaneous* experiment made with a common liquor. *Boyle.*

SUCCEDA'NEUM.† *n. s.* [Latin.] That which is put to serve for something else.

They did not need a *succedaneum* to that inward conscious persuasion. *Warburton, Doct. of Grace*, i. 75.

To SUCCE'ED. *v. n.* [*succeder*, Fr. *succedo*, Lat.]

1. To follow in order.

If I were now to die,
'Twere to be most happy; for I fear,
My soul hath her consent so absolute,
That not another comfort like to this
Succeeds in unknown fate. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Those of all ages to *succeed*—will curse my head. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To come into the place of one who has quitted or died.

Workmen let it cool by degrees in such relentings of nealing heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent *succeeding* of air in the room of the fire. *Digby on Bodies.*

Enjoy till I return
Short pleasures; for long woes are to *succeed*. *Milton, P. L.*

If the father left only daughters, they equally *succeeded* to him in copartnership, without prelation or preference of the eldest to a double portion. *Hale.*

Revenge *succeeds* to love, and rage to grief. *Dryden.*

While these limbs the vital spirit feeds,
While day to night, and night to day *succeeds*,
Burnt-off'rings morn and ev'ning shall be thine,
And fires eternal in thy temples shine. *Dryden.*

These dull harmless makers of lampoons are yet of dangerous example to the publick: some witty men may *succeed* to their designs, and, mixing sense with malice, blast the reputation of the most innocent. *Dryden.*

The pretensions of Saul's family, who received his crown from the immediate appointment of God, ended with his reign; and David, by the same title, *succeeded* in his throne, to the exclusion of Jonathan. *Locke.*

3. To obtain one's wish; to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect.

'Tis almost impossible for poets to succeed without ambition: imagination must be raised by a desire of fame to a desire of pleasing. *Dryden.*

This address I have long thought owing; and if I had never attempted, I might have been vain enough to think I might have *succeeded*. *Dryden.*

A knave's a knave to me in ev'ry state;
Alike my scorn, if he *succeed* or fail:
Sporus at court, or Japhet in a jail. *Pope.*

4. To terminate according [illegible]; to have a good effect.

If thou deal truly, thy doings shall prosperously *succeed* to thee. *Tob.* iv. 6.

This was impossible for Virgil to imitate, because of the severity of the Roman language: Spenser endeavoured it in Shepherd's Kalendar; but neither will it *succeed* in English. *Dryden.*

5. To go under cover.

Please that silvan scene to take,
Where whistling wind's uncertain shadows make;
Or will you to the cooler cave *succeed*,
Whose mouth the curling vines have overspread. *Dryden.*

To SUCCE'ED.† *v. a.*

1. To follow; to be subsequent or consequent to.

In that place no creature was hurtful unto man, and those destructive effects they now discover *succeeded* the curse, and came in with thorns and briars. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. To prosper; to make successful.

Now frequent trines the happier lights among,
And high rais'd Jove from his dark prison freed,
Those weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will gloriously the new laid works *succeed*. *Dryden.*

Succeed my wish, and second my design,
The fairest Deiopeia shall be thine,
And make thee father of a happy line. *Dryden, Æn.*

God was pleased to *succeed* their endeavours. *Stillingfleet, Serm.* p. 14.

SUCCE'EDER. *n. s.* [from *succeed.*] One who follows; one who comes into the place of another.

Now this great *succeeder* all repairs,
He builds up strength and greatness for his heirs,
Out of the virtues that adorn'd his blood. *Daniel.*

Nature has so far imprinted it in us, that should the envy of predecessors deny the secr[illegible] *succe[illegible]*, they yet would find it out. *Suckling.*

They make one m[illegible] [illegible] fancies, perhaps failings, confining laws to ot[illegible] convey them to their *succeeders*, who afterwards mi[illegible] unobsequiousness as presumption. *Boyle.*

SUCCE'SS. *n. s.* [*succes*, Fr. *successus*, Lat.]

1. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy. *Success* without any epithet is commonly taken for good success.

For good *success* of his hands he asketh ability to do of him that is most unable. *Wisd.* xiii. 19.

Perplex'd and troubled at his bad *success*
The tempter stood. *Milton, P. R.*

Not Lemuel's mother with more care,
Did counsel or instruct her heir;
Or teach, with more *success*, her son
The vices of the time to shun. *Waller.*

Every reasonable man cannot but wish me *success* in this attempt, because I undertake the proof of that which it is every man's interest that it should be true. *Tillotson.*

Whilst malice and ingratitude confess,
They've strove for ruin long without *success*. *Garth.*

Gas sulphuris may be given with *success* in any disease of the lungs. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Military *successes*, above all others, elevate the minds of a people. *Atterbury.*

2. Succession. Obsolete.

All the sons of these five brethren reigned
By due *success*, and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven descents, the crown retained. *Spenser.*

SUCCE'SSFUL. *adj.* [*success* and *full.*] Prosperous: happy; fortunate.

They were terrible alarms to persons grown wealthy by a long and *successful* imposture, by persuading the world that men might be honest and happy, though they never mortified any corrupt appetites. *South.*

He observ'd the illustrious throng,
Their names, their fates, their conduct and their care
In peaceful senates and *successful* war. *Dryden.*

This is the most proper and most *successful* season to meet and attack the advancing enemy. *Blackmore.*

The early hunter
Blesses Diana's hand, who leads him safe
O'er hanging cliffs; who spreads his net *successful*,
And guides the arrow through the panther's heart. *Prior.*

SUCCE'SSFULLY. *adv.* [from *successful.*] Prosperously; luckily; fortunately.

He is too young, yet he looks *successfully*. *Shakspeare.*

They would want a competent instrument to collect and convey their rays *successfully*, or so as to imprint the species with any vigour on a dull prejudicate faculty. *Hammond.*

The rule of imitating God can never be *successfully* proposed but upon Christian principles; such as that this world is a place not of rest, but of discipline. *Atterbury.*

A reformation *successfully* carried on in this great town, would in time spread itself over the whole kingdom. *Swift.*

Bleeding, when the expectoration goes on *successfully*, suppresseth it. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SUCCE'SSFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *successful.*] Happy conclusion; desired event; series of good fortune.

An opinion of the *successfulness* of the work is as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, or the persuasiveness of promises. *Hammond.*

SUCCE'SSION. *n. s.* [*succession*, Fr. *successio*, Lat.]

1. Consecution; series of one thing or person following another.

St. Augustine, having reckoned up a great number of the bishops of Rome, saith, in all this order of *succession* of bishops there is not one found a Donatist. *Hooker.*

Reflection on appearances of several ideas, one after another, in our minds, furnishes us with the idea of *succession*. *Locke.*

Let a cannon bullet pass through a room, and take with it any limb of a man, it is clear that it must strike successively the two sides of the room, touch one part of the flesh first, and another after, and so in *succession*. *Locke.*

2. A series of things or persons following one another.

These decays in Spain have been occasioned by so long a war with Holland; but most by two *successions* of inactive princes. *Bacon.*

The smallest particles of matter may cohere by the strongest attractions, and compose bigger particles of weaker virtue; and many of these may cohere and compose bigger particles, whose virtue is still weaker; and so on for divers *successions*, until the progression end in the biggest particles, on which the operations in chymistry and the colours of natural bodies depend. *Newton, Opt.*

3. A lineage; an order of descendants.

Cassibelan,
And his *succession*, granted Rome a tribute. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

A long *succession* must ensue;
And his next son the clouded ark of God
Shall in a glorious temple enshrine. *Milton, P. L.*

4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.

What people is so void of common sense,
To vote *succession* from a native prince? *Dryden.*

SUCCE'SSIVE. *adj.* [*successif*, Fr.]

1. Following in order; continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted.

Three with fiery courage he assails,
And each *successive* after other quails,
Still wond'ring whence so many kings should rise. *Daniel.*

God hath set
Labour and rest, as day and night, to men
Successive. *Milton, P. L.*

God, by reason of his eternal indivisible nature, is by one single act of duration present to all the *successive* portions of time, and all successively existing in them. *South.*

Send the *successive* ills through ages down,
And let each weeping father tell his son. *Prior.*

2. Inherited by succession. Not in use.

Countrymen,
Plead my *successive* title with your swords. *Titus Andron.*
The empire being elective, and not *successive*, the emperors, in being, made profit of their own times. *Ralegh.*

SUCCE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [*successivement*, Fr. from *successive*.]. In uninterrupted order; one after another.

Three sons he left,
All which *successively* by turns did reign. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Is it upon record? or else reported
Successively from age to age? *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
That king left only by his six wives three children, who reigned *successively*, and died childless. *Bacon.*
We that measure times by first and last,
The sight of things *successively* do take,
When God on all at once his view doth cast,
And of all times doth but one instant make. *Davies.*
I inclined the paper to the rays very obliquely, that the most refrangible rays might be more copiously reflected than the rest, and the whiteness at length changed *successively* into blue, indigo, and violet. *Newton, Opt.*
No such motion of the same atom can be all of it existent at once: it must needs be made gradually and *successively*, both as to place and time, seeing that body cannot at the same instant be in more places than one. *Bentley, Serm.*
We have a tradition coming down to us from our fathers; a kind of inheritance *successively* conveyed to us by the primitive saints from the apostles themselves. *Waterland.*

SUCCE'SSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *successive*.] The state of being successive.

All the notion we have of duration is partly by the *successiveness* of its own operations, and partly by those external measures that it finds in motion. *Hale.*

SUCCE'SSLESS. *adj.* [from *success*.] Unlucky; unfortunate; failing of the event desired.

A second colony is sent hither, but as *successless* as the first. *Heylin.*
The hopes of thy *successless* love resign. *Dryden.*
The Bavarian duke,
Bold champion! brandishing his Noric blade,
Best temper'd steel, *successless* prov'd in field. *Philips.*
Passion unpity'd, and *successless* love,
Plant daggers in my heart. *Addison, Cato.*
Successless all her soft caresses prove,
To banish from his breast his country's love. *Pope.*

SUCCE'SSLESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *successless*.] Not prosperous conclusion; unsuccessfulness. Boyle has somewhere used this word.

SU'CCESSOR. *n. s.* [*successeur*, Fr. *successor*, Lat. This is sometimes pronounced *succéssor*, with the accent in the middle.] One that follows in the place or character of another: correlative to *predecessor*.

This king by this queen had a son of tender age, but of great expectation, brought up in the hope of themselves, and already acceptation of the inconstant people, as *successor* of his father's crown. *Sidney.*
The *successor* of Moses in prophecies. *Ecclus.* xlvi. 1.
The fear of what was to come from an unacknowledged *successor* to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity then, which now shines in chronicle. *Clarendon.*
The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the bishop, the *successor* of the apostles in this office. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*
The surly savage offspring disappear,
And curse the bright *successor* of the year;
Yet crafty kind with daylight can dispense. *Dryden.*
Whether a bright *successor*, or the same. *Tate.*
The descendants of Alexander's *successors* cultivated navigation in some lesser degree. *Arbuthnot.*

SUCCI'NCT. *adj.* [*succinct*, Fr. *succinctus*, Lat.]

1. Tucked or girded up; having the clothes drawn up to disengage the legs.

His habit fit for speed *succinct*. *Milton, P. L.*
His vest *succinct* then girding round his waist,
Forth rush'd the swain. *Pope.*
Four knaves in garbs *succinct*. *Pope.*

2. Short; concise; brief.

A strict and *succinct* stile is that where you can take nothing away without loss, and that loss manifest. *B. Jonson.*
Let all your precepts be *succinct* and clear,
That ready wits may comprehend them soon. *Roscommon.*

SUCCI'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *succinct*.] Briefly; concisely; without superfluity of diction.

I shall present you very *succinctly* with a few reflections that most readily occur. *Boyle.*
I'll recant, when France can shew me wit
As strong as ours, and as *succinctly* writ. *Roscommon.*

SUCCI'NCTNESS.† *n. s.* [from *succinct*.] Brevity; conciseness.

We have designed this in such a method, as that — the *succinctness* and brevity thereof may not make it the more obscure. *Hartlib, Transl. of Comenius,* (1642,) p. 44.
Brevity and *succinctness* of speech, is that, which in philosophy, or speculation, we call maxim and first principle. *South, Serm.* ii. 129.

SU'CCORY. *n. s.* [*cichorium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

A garden-sallad
Of endive, radishes, and *succory*. *Dryden.*
The medicaments to diminish the milk are lettuce, purslane, endive, and *succory*. *Wiseman of Tumours.*

To SU'CCOUR. *v. a.* [*secourir*, Fr. *succurro*, Lat.] To help; to assist in difficulty or distress; to relieve.

As that famous queen
Of Amazons, whom Pyrrhus did destroy,
Did shew herself in great triumphant joy,
To *succour* the weak state of sad afflicted Troy. *Spenser.*
A grateful beast will stand upon record, against those that in their prosperity forget their friends, that to their loss and hazard stood by and *succoured* them in their adversity. *L'Estrange.*

SU'CCOUR. *n. s.* [from the verb; *secours*, Fr.]

1. Aid; assistance; relief of any kind; help in distress.

My father,
Flying for *succour* to his servant Banister,
Being distress'd, was by that wretch betray'd. *Shakspeare.*
Here's a young maid with travel oppress'd,
And faints for *succour*. *Shakspeare.*

2. The person or things that bring help.

Fear nothing else but a betraying of *succours* which reason offereth. *Wisd.* xvii. 12.
Our watchful general hath discern'd from far
The mighty *succour* which made glad the foe. *Dryden.*

SU'CCOURER. *n. s.* [from *succour*.] Helper; assistant; reliever.

She hath been a *succourer* of many. *Romans,* xvi. 2.

SU'CCOURLESS.† *adj.* [from *succour*.] Wanting relief; void of friends or help.

Leave them slaves, and *succourless*. *Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.*
Succourless and sad,
She with extended arms his aid implores. *Thomson.*

SU'CCUBA.* } *n. s.* [*sub* and *cubo*, Lat.] A pretended
SU'CCUBUS. } kind of demon. See INCUBUS.

His ancient grandame,
Though seeming in shape a woman naturall,
Was a feend of the kind that *succubæ* some call. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 329.
One of their own fables is here mythologized and explained, Of a church-yard carcass raised and set a strutting by the inflation of some hellish *succubus* within. *Warburton on Prod.* p. 63.

SU'CCULENCE. }
SU'CCULENCY. } *n. s.* [from *succulent*.] Juiciness.

SUCCULENT. *adj.* [*succulent*, Fr. *succulentus*, Lat.] Juicy; moist.

These plants have a strong, dense, and *succulent* moisture, which is not apt to exhale. *Bacon.*

Divine Providence has spread her table every where, not with a juiceless green carpet, but with *succulent* herbage and nourishing grass upon which most beasts feed. *More.*

On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all moons some *succulent* plant
Allotted, that poor helpless man might slack
His present thirst. *Philips.*

To SUCCU'MB.† *v. n.* [*succumbo*, Lat. *succomber*, Fr.] To yield; to sink under any difficulty. Not in use, except among the Scotch. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson is mistaken. Warburton has repeatedly used it; and another learned prelate of later times has employed it.

To their wills we must *succumb*,
Quocunque trahunt, 'tis our doom. *Hudibras.*

Wisdom *succumbing* under the bauble of folly. *Warburton, Serm.* iii. 146.

Our fortitude is our best resource, as within us; it may give way to an irresistible torrent, it may bend under the weight of malignancy and opposition, yet not *succumb*. *Philosoph. Lett. on Physiogn.* (1751,) p. 259.

Thinking, as I do, that Popery is every where *succumbing* under the general diffusion of knowledge. *Bp. Landaff,* (*Watson,*) *Charge in* 1805, p. 40.

SUCCUSSA'TION.† *n. s.* [*succussatio*, low Lat.] A trot.

They move two legs of one side together, which is tolutation or ambling, or lift one foot before and the cross foot behind, which is *succussation* or trotting. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

They rode, but authors having not
Determin'd whether pace or trot,
That is to say, whether tollutation,
As they do term't, or *succussation*. *Hudibras.*

SUCCU'SSION. *n. s.* [*succussio*, Lat.]

1. The act of shaking.
2. [In physick.] Is such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli, like sternutatories, friction, and the like, which are commonly used in apoplectick affections.

When any of that risible species were brought to the doctor, and when he considered the spasms of the diaphragm, and all the muscles of respiration, with the tremulous *succussion* of the whole human body, he gave such patients over. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

SUCH.† *adj.* [*swaleik*, Goth. i. e. *swa*, so, and *leik*, like; *sulck*, *solk*, Teut. i. e. so-lick; ſpilc, Saxon. Wicliffe uses *swilke* for *such*.]

1. Of that kind; of the like kind. With *as* before the thing to which it relates, when the thing follows: as, *such* a power *as* a king's; *such* a gift *as* a kingdom.

'Tis *such* another fitchew! marry, a perfum'd one. *Shakspeare.*

Can we find *such* a one *as* this, in whom the spirit of God is? *Gen.* xli. 38.

The works of the flesh are manifest, *such* are drunkenness, revellings, and *such* like. *Gal.* v. 21.

You will not make this a general rule to debar *such* from preaching of the Gospel, *as* have through infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*

Such another idol was Manah, worshipped between Mecca and Medina, which was called a rock or stone. *Stillingfleet.*

Such precepts *as* tend to make men good, singly considered, may be distributed into *such as* enjoin piety towards God, or *such as* require the good government of ourselves. *Tillotson.*

If my song be *such*,
That you will hear and credit me too much,
Attentive listen, *Dryden.*

Such are the cold Riphean race, and *such*
The savage Scythian. *Dryden.*

As to be perfectly just is an attribute in the Divine Nature, to be so to the utmost of our abilities is the glory of a man: *such* an one, who has the publick administration, acts like the representative of his Maker. *Addison.*

You love a verse, take *such as* I can send. *Pope.*

2. The same that: with *as*.

This was the state of the kingdom of Tunis at *such* time *as* Barbarossa, with Solyman's great fleet, landed in Africk. *Knolles.*

3. Comprehended under the term premised, like what has been said.

That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continu'st *such*, owe to thyself. *Milton, P. L.*

To assert that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and punished it as *such*, when, without any antecedent sin, he withdrew that actual grace, upon which it was impossible for him not to fall, highly reproaches the essential equity of the Divine Nature. *South.*

No promise can oblige a prince so much,
Still to be good, as long to have been *such*. *Dryden.*

4. A manner of expressing a particular person or thing.

I saw him yesterday
With *such* and *such*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

If you repay me not on *such* a day,
In *such* a place, *such* sum or sums, as are
Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit
Be an equal pound of your flesh. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

I have appointed my servants to *such* and *such* place. *1 Sam.*

Scarce this word death from sorrow did proceed,
When in rush'd one, and tells him *such* a knight
Is new arriv'd. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

Himself overtook a party of the army, consisting of three thousand horse and foot, with a train of artillery, which he left at *such* a place, within three hours march of Berwick. *Clarendon.*

That which doth constitute any thing in its being, and distinguish it from all other things, is called the form or essence of *such* a thing. *Wilkins.*

The same sovereign authority may enact a law, commanding *such* or *such* an action to-day, and a quite contrary law forbidding the same to-morrow. *South.*

Those artists who propose only the imitation of *such* or *such* a particular person, without election of those ideas before mentioned, have been reproached for that omission. *Dryden.*

To SUCK. *v. a.* [ſucan, Saxon; *sugo*, *suctum*, Latin; *succer*, French.]

1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air.
2. To draw in with the mouth.

The cup of astonishment thou shalt drink, and *suck* it out. *Ezek.* xxiii. 34.

We'll hand in hand to the dark mansions go,
Where, *sucking* in each other's latest breath,
We may transfuse our souls. *Dryden.*

Still she drew
The sweets from ev'ry flow'er, and *suck'd* the dew. *Dryden.*

Transfix'd as o'er Castalia's streams he hung,
He *suck'd* new poisons with his triple tongue. *Pope, Statius.*

3. To draw the teat of a female.

Desire, the more he *suck'd*, more sought the breast,
Like dropsy folk still drink to be a thirst. *Sidney.*

A bitch will nurse young foxes in place of her puppies, if you can get them once to *suck* her so long that her milk may go through them. *Locke.*

Did a child *suck* every day a new nurse, it would be no more affrighted with the change of faces at six months old than at sixty. *Locke.*

4. To draw with the milk.

Thy valiantness was mine, thou *suck'dst* it from me;
But own thy pride thyself. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

5. To empty by sucking.

A fox lay with whole swarms of flies *sucking* and galling of him. *L'Estrange.*

Bees on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their bells to *suck* the balmy seed. *Dryden.*

6. To draw or drain.

I can *suck* melancholy out of a song, as a weazel *sucks* eggs. *Shakspeare.*

Pumping hath tir'd our men;
Seas into seas thrown, we *suck* in again. *Donne.*

A cubical vessel of brass is filled an inch and a half in half an hour; but because it *sucks* up nothing as the earth doth, take an inch for half an hour's rain. *Burnet.*

All the under passions,
As waters are by whirlpools *suck'd* and drawn,
Were quite devoured in the vast gulph of empire. *Dryden.*

Old ocean, *suck'd* through the porous globe,
Had long ere now forsook his horrid bed. *Thomson.*

To SUCK. *v. n.*

1. To draw by rarefying the air.

Continual repairs, the least defects in *sucking* pumps are constantly requiring. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. To draw the breast.

Such as are nourished with milk find the paps, and *suck* at them; whereas none of those that are not designed for that nourishment ever offer to *suck*. *Ray on the Creation.*

I would
Pluck the young *sucking* cubs from the she-bear,
To win thee, lady. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

A nursing father beareth with the *sucking* child. *Numb.* xi.

3. To draw; imbibe.

The crown had *sucked* too hard, and now, being full, was like to draw less. *Bacon, Hen. VIII.*

SUCK.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sucking.

I hoped, from the descent of the quicksilver in the tube, upon the first *suck*, that I should be able to give a nearer guess at the proportion of force betwixt the pressure of the air and the gravity of quicksilver. *Boyle.*

2. Milk given by females.

They draw with their *suck* the disposition of nurses. *Spenser.*

I have given *suck*, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. *Shakspeare.*

Those first unpolish'd matrons
Gave *suck* to infants of gigantick mold. *Dryden.*

It would be inconvenient for birds to give *suck*. *Ray.*

3. [*succus*, Lat.] Juice. Not in use.

Take the *sucke* or juice of a radish root, and anoint your hands with it. *Ward, Tr. of Alexis*, P. ii. (1563,) fol. 14. b.

SU'CKER. *n. s.* [*succur*, French; from *suck*.]

1. Any thing that draws.

2. The embolus of a pump.

Oil must be poured into the cylinder, that the *sucker* may slip up and down in it more smoothly. *Boyle.*

The ascent of waters is by *suckers* or forcers, or something equivalent thereunto. *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

3. A round piece of leather, laid wet on a stone, and drawn up in the middle, rarifies the air within, which pressing upon its edges, holds it down to the stone.

One of the round leathers wherewith boys play, called *suckers*, not above an inch and half diameter, being well soaked in water, will stick and pluck a stone of twelve pounds up from the ground. *Grew, Mus.*

4. A pipe through which any thing is sucked.

Mariners aye ply the pump,
So they, but chearful, unfatigu'd, still move
The draining *sucker*. *Philips.*

5. A young twig shooting from the stock. This word was perhaps originally *surcle*. [*surculus*, Latin.]

The cutting away of *suckers* at the root and body doth make trees grow high. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Out of this old root a *sucker* may spring, that with a little shelter and good seasons may prove a mighty tree. *Ray.*

SU'CKET.† *n. s.* [from *suck*.] A sweetmeat, to be dissolved in the mouth.

Here are *suckets* and sweet dishes. *Beaum. and Fl. Sea-Voyage.*

Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whose *suckets* are moist alchimy;
The still of his refining mold,
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

SU'CKINGBOTTLE. *n. s.* [*suck* and *bottle*.] A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap.

He that will say, children join these general abstract speculations with their *suckingbottles*, has more zeal for his opinion, but less sincerity. *Locke.*

To SU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *suck*.] To nurse at the breast.

The breast of Hecuba,
When she did *suckle* Hector, look'd not lovelier. *Shakspeare.*

She nurses me up and *suckles* me. *L'Estrange.*

Two thriving calves she *suckles* twice a-day. *Dryden.*

The Roman soldiers bare on their helmets the first history of Romulus, who was begot by the god of war, and *suckled* by a wolf. *Addison on Italy.*

SU'CKLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A teat; a dug.

The body of this fish [the maunatee or cowfish] is three yards long, and one broad, thick-skinn'd, without scales, narrow towards the tail which is nervous, slow in swimming, wanting fins; in place whereof, she is aided with two paps, which are not only *suckles*, but serve for stilts to creep ashore upon. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 26.

SU'CKLING. *n. s.* [from *suck*.] A young creature yet fed by the pap.

I provide a *suckling*,
That ne'er had nourishment but from the teat. *Dryden.*

Young animals participate of the nature of their tender aliment, as *sucklings* of milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SU'CTION. *n. s.* [from *suck*; *succion*, Fr.] The act of sucking.

Sounds exteriour and interiour may be made by *suction*, as by emission of the breath. *Bacon.*

Though the valve were not above an inch and a half in diameter, yet the weight kept up by *suction*, or supported by the air, and what was cast out of it weighed ten pounds. *Boyle.*

Cornelius regulated the *suction* of his child. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'DARY.* *n. s.* [*sudarium*, Lat.] A napkin or handkerchief. *Prompt. Parv.*

Lo, thi besaunt that I hadde put up in a *sudarye*. *Wicliffe, St. Luke*, xix.

SUDA'TION. *n. s.* [*sudo*, Latin.] Sweat.

SU'DATORY.† *n. s.* [*sudo*, Lat.] Hot-house; sweating-bath.

Shyraz is — defended by nature, enriched by trade, and by art made lovely; the vineyards, gardens, cypresses, *sudatories*, and temples, ravishing the eye and smell, so as in every part she appears delightful and beautiful. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 128.

SU'DDEN. *adj.* [*soudain*, French; ꞅoben, Saxon.]

1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; coming unexpectedly.

We have not yet set down this day of triumph;
To-morrow, in my judgment, is too *sudden*. *Shakspeare.*

There was never any thing so *sudden* but Cæsar's thrasonical brag, of I came, saw and overcame. *Shakspeare.*

Herbs *sudden* flower'd,
Opening their various colours. *Milton, P. L.*

His death may be *sudden* to him, though it comes by never so slow degrees. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

2. Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate. Not now in use.

I grant him
Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin. *Shakspeare.*

SU'DDEN. *n. s.*

1. Any unexpected occurrence; surprise. Not in use.

Parents should mark the witty excuses of their children at *suddains* and surprisals, rather than pamper them. *Wotton.*

2. *On or of a* SUDDEN, *or upon a* SUDDEN. Sooner than was expected; without the natural or commonly accustomed preparatives.

Following the flyers at the very heels,
With them he enters, who *upon the sudden*
Clapt to their gates. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
How art thou lost, how *on a sudden* lost! *Milton, P. L.*
They keep their patients so warm as almost to stifle them, and all *on a sudden* the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*
When you have a mind to leave your master, grow rude and saucy *of a sudden*, and beyond your usual behaviour. *Swift.*

SU'DDENLY. *adv.* [from *sudden.*]

1. In an unexpected manner; without preparation; hastily.

You shall find three of your Argosies
Are richly come to harbour *suddenly*. *Shakspeare.*
If elision of the air made the sound, the touch of the bell or string could not extinguish so *suddenly* that motion. *Bacon.*
To the pale foes they *suddenly* draw near,
And summon them to unexpected fight. *Dryden.*
She struck the warlike spear into the ground,
Which sprouting leaves did *suddenly* enclose
And peaceful olives shaded as they rose. *Dryden.*

2. Without premeditation.

If thou can'st accuse,
Do it without invention *suddenly*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

SU'DDENNESS. *n. s.* [from *sudden.*] State of being sudden; unexpected presence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

All in the open hall amazed stood,
At *suddenness* of that unwary sight,
And wonder'd at his breathless hasty mood. *Spenser.*
He speedily run forward, counting his *suddenness* his most advantage, that he might overtake the English. *Spenser.*
The rage of people is like that of the sea, which once breaking bounds, overflows a country with that *suddenness* and violence, as leaves no hopes of flying. *Temple.*

SUDORI'FICK. *adj.* [*sudorifique*, Fr. *sudor* and *facio*, Lat.] Provoking or causing sweat.

Physicians may well provoke sweat in bed by bottles, with a decoction of *sudorifick* herbs in hot water. *Bacon.*
Exhaling the most liquid parts of the blood by *sudorifick* or watery evaporations, brings it into a morbid state. *Arbuthnot.*

SUDORI'FICK. *n. s.* A medicine promoting sweat.

As to *sudorificks*, consider that the liquid which goes off by sweat is often the most subtle part of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'DOROUS. *adj.* [from *sudor*, Latin.] Consisting of Sweat. Not used.

Beside the strigments and *sudorous* adhesions from men's hands, nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual decoction thereof. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SUDS.† *n. s.* [from ꞅeoðen, to seeth; whence ꞅoððen, Saxon.]

1. A lixivium of soap and water.
2. *To be in the* SUDS. A familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.

Will ye forsake me now and leave me *i' the suds?*
Beaum. and Fl. Wild-Goose Chase.

To SUE.† *v. a.* [*suiver*, French.]

1. To prosecute by law.

If any *sue* thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also. *St. Matt.* v. 40.

2. To gain by legal procedure.

I am denied to *sue* my livery here,
And yet my letters patent give me leave. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

3. To follow; to ensue.

Lechery that *sueth* alwaye gluttony. *Lib. Fest.* fol. 5.

4. [In falconry.] To clean the beak, as a hawk.

To SUE. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition.

Full little knowest thou that hast not try'd,
What hell it is in *suing* long to bide. *Spenser.*
If me thou deign to serve and *sue*,
At thy command lo all these mountains be. *Spenser.*
When maidens *sue*,
Men give like gods. *Shakspeare.*
We were not born to *sue*, but to command. *Shakspeare.*

Ambassadors came unto him as far as the mouth of the Euphrates, *suing* unto him for peace. *Knolles.*
For this, this only favour let me *sue*,
Refuse it not; but let my body have
The last retreat of human kind, a grave. *Dryden, Æn.*
Despise not then, that in our hands bear we
These holy boughs, and *sue* with words of prayer. *Dryden.*
'Twill never be too late,
To *sue* for chains, and own a conqueror. *Addison, Cato*
The fair Egyptian
Courted with freedom now the beauteous slave,
Now falt'ring *sued*, and threat'ning now did rave. *Blackmore.*
By adverse destiny constrain'd to *sue*
For counsel and redress, he *sues* to you. *Pope, Odyss.*

To SUE. *v. a.* To obtain by intreaty: with *out*. The expression is perhaps improper.

Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, but he is still our advocate, continually interceding with his Father in the behalf of all true penitents, and *suing* out a pardon for them in the court of heaven. *Calamy.*

SU'ET. *n. s.* [*suet*, an old French word according to Skinner.] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidnies.

The steatoma being *suet*, yields not to escaroticks. *Wiseman.*

SU'ETY. *adj.* [from *suet.*] Consisting of suet; resembling suet.

If the matter forming a wen resembles fat or a *suety* substance, it is called steatoma. *Sharp, Surgery.*

To SU'FFER.† *v. a.* [*suffer*, old French; to which Lacombe assigns the date of the eleventh century; *souffrir*, modern; *suffero*, Latin.]

1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense of pain.

A man of great wrath shall *suffer* punishment. *Prov.* xix.
A woman *suffered* many things of physicians, and spent all she had. *St. Mark*, v. 26.
Shall we then live thus vile, the race of heaven
Thus trampled, thus expell'd to *suffer* here
Chains and these torments? Better these than worse,
By my advice; since fate inevitable
Subdues us, and omnipotent decree,
The victor's will. To *suffer*, as to do,
Our strength is equal, nor the law unjust
That so ordains. *Milton, P. L.*
Obedience impos'd,
On penalty of death, and *suffering* death. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To endure; to support; not to sink under.

Our spirit and strength entire
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder.

He wonder'd that your lordship
Would *suffer* him to spend his youth at home. *Shakspeare.*
Oft have I seen a hot o'erweening cur
Run back and bite, because he was withheld:
Who being *suffered*, with the bear's fell paw
Hath clapt his tail betwixt his legs and cry'd. *Shakspeare.*
My duty cannot *suffer*
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands. *Shakspeare.*
Rebuke thy neighbour, and not *suffer* sin upon him. *Levit.*
I *suffer* them to enter and possess. *Milton. P. L.*
He that will *suffer* himself to be informed by observation, will find few signs of a soul accustomed to much thinking in a new-born child. *Locke.*

4. To pass through; to be affected by; to be acted upon.

The air now must *suffer* change. *Milton, P. L.*

To SU'FFER. *v. n.*

1. To undergo pain or inconvenience.

My breast I arm, to overcome by *suffering*. *Milton, P. L.*
Prudence and good-breeding are in all stations necessary; and most young men *suffer* in the want of them. *Locke.*

2. To undergo punishment.

The father was first condemned to *suffer* upon a day appointed, and the son afterwards the day following. *Clarendon.*

He thus
Was forc'd to *suffer* for himself and us!
Heir to his father's sorrows and his crown. *Dryden.*

3. To be injured.

Publick business *suffers* by private infirmities, and kingdoms fall into weaknesses by the diseases or decays of those that manage them. *Temple.*

SU'FFERABLE.† *adj.* [from *suffer*; *suffrable*, old Fr.] Tolerable; such as may be endured.

Thy rages be
Now no more *sufferable.* *Chapman.*

It is *sufferable* in any to use what liberty they list in their own writing, but the contracting and extending the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office. *Wotton.*

SU'FFERABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *sufferable.*] Tolerableness. *Scott.*

SU'FFERABLY. *adv.* [from *sufferable.*] Tolerably; so as to be endured.

An infant Titan held she in her arms;
Yet *sufferably* bright, the eye might bear
The ungrown glories of his beamy hair. *Addison.*

SU'FFERANCE. *n. s.* [from *suffer*; *souffrance*, French.]

1. Pain; inconvenience; misery.

He must not only die,
But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
To ling'ring *sufferance.* *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

How much education may reconcile young people to pain and *sufferance*, the examples of Sparta shew. *Locke on Education.*

2. Patience; moderation.

He thought t' have slain her in his fierce despight;
But, hasty heat tempering with *sufferance* wise,
He staid his hand. *Spenser.*

He hath given excellent *sufferance*, and vigorousness to the sufferers, arming them with strange courage. *Bp. Taylor.*

Nor was his *sufferance* of other kinds less exemplary than that he evidenced in the reception of calumny. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

And should I touch it nearly, bear it
With all the *sufferance* of a tender friend. *Otway, Orphan.*

3. Toleration; permission; not hindrance.

Most wretched man,
That to affections does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But soon through *sufferance* grow to fearful end. *Spenser.*

In process of time, somewhiles by *sufferance*, and somewhiles by special leave and favour, they erected to themselves oratories not in any sumptuous or stately manner. *Hooker.*

Some villains of my court
Are in consent and *sufferance* in this. *Shakspeare.*

Both gloried to have 'scap'd the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd strength;
Not by the *suff'rance* of supernal power. *Milton, P. L.*

SU'FFERER. *n. s.* [from *suffer.*]

1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience.

This evil on the Philistines is fall'n,
The *sufferers* then will scarce molest us here,
From other hands we need not much to fear. *Milton, S. A.*

He when his love was bounded in a few,
That were unhappy that they might be true,
Made you the fav'rite of his last sad times,
That is, a *sufferer* in his subjects' crimes. *Dryden.*

She returns to me with joy in her face, not from the sight of her husband, but from the good luck she has had at cards; and if she has been a loser, I am doubly a *sufferer* by it: she comes home out of humour, because she has been throwing away my estate. *Addison, Spect.*

The history of civil wars and rebellions does not make such deep and lasting impressions, as events of the same nature in which we or our friends have been *sufferers.* *Addison.*

Often these unhappy *sufferers* expire for want of sufficient vigour and spirit to carry on the animal regimen. *Blackmore.*

2. One who allows; one who permits.

SU'FFERING. *n. s.* [from *suffer.*] Pain suffered.

Rejoice in my *sufferings* for you. *Col.* i. 24.

With what strength, what steadiness of mind,
He triumphs in the midst of all his *sufferings?* *Addison.*

We may hope the *sufferings* of innocent people, who have lived in that place which was the scene of rebellion, will secure from the like attempts. *Addison.*

It increased the smart of his present *sufferings* to compare them with his former happiness. *Atterbury.*

Then it is that the reasonableness of God's providence, in relation to the *sufferings* of good men in this world, will be fully justified. *Nelson.*

SU'FFERINGLY.* *adv.* [from *suffering.*] With pain.

An ὑλοπάθεια, or an affect or moving *sufferingly* to become matter. *Cabalistical Dialogue*, (1682,) p. 8.

To SUFFI'CE. *v. n.* [*suffire*, French; *sufficio*, Latin.] To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose.

If thou ask me why, *sufficeth*, my reasons are good. *Shakspeare.*

To recount almighty works
What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice*,
Or heart of man *suffice* to comprehend? *Milton, P. L.*

The indolency we have, *sufficing* for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change; being content; and that is enough. *Locke.*

He lived in such temperance, as was enough to make the longest life agreeable; and in such a course of piety, as *sufficed* to make the most sudden death so also. *Pope.*

To SUFFI'CE. *v. a.*

1. To afford; to supply.

A strong and succulent moisture is able, without drawing help from the earth, to *suffice* the sprouting of the plant. *Bacon.*

Thou king of horned floods whose plenteous urn
Suffices fatness to the fruitful corn,
Shall share my morning song and evening vows. *Dryden.*

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds *suffic'd* the sail;
The bellying canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryden.*

2. To satisfy; to be equal to want or demand.

Israel, let it *suffice* you of all your abominations. *Ezekiel.*

Parched corn she did eat, and was *sufficed*, and left. *Ruth.*

Let it *suffice* thee that thou know'st us happy. *Milton, P. L.*

He our conqueror left us this our strength,
That we may so *suffice* his vengeful ire. *Milton, P. L.*

When the herd *suffic'd*, did late repair
To ferny heaths, and to the forest lare. *Dryden.*

SUFFI'CIENCY. *n. s.* [*suffisance*, Fr. from *sufficient.*]

1. State of being adequate to the end proposed.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that wring under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue nor *sufficiency*
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself. *Shakspeare.*

His *sufficiency* is such, that he bestows and possesses, his plenty being unexhausted. *Boyle.*

This he did with that readiness and *sufficiency*, as at once gave testimony to his ability, and to the evidence of the truth he asserted. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

2. Qualification for any purpose.

I am not so confident of my own *sufficiency*, as not willingly to admit the counsel of others. *King Charles.*

The bishop, perhaps an Irishman, being made judge by that law, of the *sufficiency* of the ministers, may dislike the Englishman as unworthy. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Their pensioner De Wit was a minister of the greatest authority and *sufficiency* ever known in their state. *Temple.*

3. Competence; enough.

An elegant *sufficiency*, content. *Thomson.*

4. Supply equal to want.

The most proper subjects of dispute are questions not of the very highest importance, nor of the meanest kind; but rather the intermediate questions between them: and there is a large *sufficiency* of them in the sciences. *Watts, Improv. of the Mind.*

5. It is used by Temple for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him; and is commonly compounded with *self.*

Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance. *Temple.*

Suffi'cient. *adj.* [*suffisant*, Fr. *sufficiens*, Latin.]

1. Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. *St. Matt.* vi. 34.

Heaven yet retains
Number *sufficient* to possess her realms. *Milton, P. L.*

Man is not *sufficient* of himself to his own happiness. *Tillotson.*

It is *sufficient* for me, if, by a discourse something out of the way, I shall have given occasion to others to cast about for new discoveries. *Locke.*

She would ruin me in silks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pin-cushion *sufficient* to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addison.*

Sufficient benefice is what is competent to maintain a man and his family, and maintain hospitality; and likewise to pay and satisfy such dues belonging to the bishop. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Seven months are a *sufficient* time to correct vice in a Yahoo. *Swift.*

2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise.

In saying he is a good man, understand me, that he is *sufficient.* *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Suffi'ciently. *adv.* [from *sufficient.*] To a sufficient degree; enough.

If religion did possess sincerely and *sufficiently* the hearts of all men, there would need be no other restraint from evil. *Hooker.*

Seem I to thee *sufficiently* possess'd
Of happiness? *Milton.*

All to whom they are proposed, are by his grace *sufficiently* moved to attend and assent to them; *sufficiently*, but not irresistibly; for if all were irresistibly moved, all would embrace them; and if none were *sufficiently* moved, none would embrace them. *Rogers.*

In a few days, or hours, if I am to leave this carcase to be buried in the earth, and to find myself either for ever happy in the favour of God, or eternally separated from all light and peace; can any words *sufficiently* express the littleness of every thing else? *Law.*

Su'ffisance. *n. s.* [French.] Excess; plenty. Obsolete.

There him rests in riotous *suffisance*
Of all gladfulness and kingly joyance. *Spenser.*

To **Suffla'minate.*** *v. a.* [*sufflamino*, Latin.] To stop; to stay; to impede.

God could any where *sufflaminate* and subvert the beginnings of wicked designs. *Barrow, Serm. on Gunpowder Treason.*

To **SUFFLA'TE.*** *v. a.* [*sufflo*, Latin.] To blow up. Not used. *Bailey.*

Suffla'tion.* *n. s.* [*sufflatio*, Latin.] The act of blowing up. *Coles.*

To **SU'FFOCATE.** *v. a.* [*suffoquer*, Fr. *suffoco*, Lat.] To choak by exclusion or interception of air.

Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,
And let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate.* *Shakspeare.*

Air but momentally remains in our bodies, only to refrigerate the heart, which being once performed, lest being self-heated again, it should *suffocate* that part, it hasteth back the same way it passed. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A swelling discontent is apt to *suffocate* and strangle without passage. *Collier of Friendship.*

All involv'd in smoke, the latent foe
From every cranny *suffocated* falls. *Thomson.*

Su'ffocate.* *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Choaked.

This chaos, when degree is *suffocate*,
Follows the choaking. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Suffoca'tion. *n. s.* [*suffocation*, Fr. from *suffocate.*] The act of choaking; the state of being choaked.

Diseases of stoppings and *suffocations* are dangerous. *Bacon.*

White consists in an equal mixture of all the primitive colours, and black in a *suffocation* of all the rays of light. *Cheyne.*

Mushrooms are best corrected by vinegar; some of them being poisonous, operate by *suffocation*, in which the best remedy is wine or vinegar and salt, and vomiting as soon as possible. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Su'ffocative. *adj.* [from *suffocate.*] Having the power to choak.

From rain, after great frosts in the winter, glandulous tumours and *suffocative* catarrhs proceed. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Suffo'ssion.* *n. s.* [*suffossio*, Latin.] The act of digging under.

Those conspiracies against maligned sovereignty, those *suffossions* of walls, those powder-trains. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

SU'FFRAGAN.† *n. s.* [*suffragant*, Fr. *suffraganeus*, Latin.]

1. A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

The four archbishops of Mexico, Lima, S. Foy, and Dominico, have under them twenty-five *suffragan*-bishops, all liberally endowed and provided for. *Heylin.*

Suffragan-bishops shall have more than one riding apparitor. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, insolently took upon him to declare five articles void, in his epistle to his *suffragans.* *Hale.*

2. An assistant bishop: this is the more proper sense of the word. By an act, 26 Hen. VIII. *suffragans* were to be denominated from some principal place in the diocese of the prelate, whom they were to assist.

For a bishop to have a coadjutor, or, as the statute calls him, a *suffragan* to assist him, was no new thing, but of ancient use in England before Henry the Eighth. — Such *suffragan*, or coadjutor, was to have no revenue or jurisdiction in his diocess, whose *suffragan* he was; save what the bishop should by commission under his seal allow him. *Bp. Barlow, Rem.* p. 161.

Su'ffragant. *adj.* [*suffragans*, Latin.] Assisting; concurring with.

Heavenly doctrine ought to be chief ruler and principal head every where, and not *suffragant* and subsidiary. *Florio, Tr. of Montaigne*, (1613,) p. 175.

If I should let my pen loose to the *suffragant* testimonies whether of antiquity, or of modern divines and reformed churches, I should try your patience, and instead of a letter send you a volume. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 302.

Su'ffragant.* *n. s.* An assistant; a favourer; one who concurs with.

Hoping to find them more friends and *suffragants* to the virtues and modesty of sober women, than enemies to their beauty. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 118.

To **Su'ffragate.** *v. n.* [*suffragor*, Latin.] To vote with; to agree in voice with.

No tradition could universally prevail, unless there were some common congruity of somewhat inherent in nature, which suits and *suffragates* with it, and closeth with it. *Hale.*

Su'ffragator.* *n. s.* [*suffragator*, Lat.] A favourer; one that helps with his vote.

The Synod in the Low Countries is held at Dort; the most of their *suffragators* are already assembled. *Bp. of Chester to Abp. Usher*, (1618,) *Lett.* p. 67.

Su'ffrage.† *n. s.* [*suffrage*, Fr. *suffragium*, Lat.]

1. Vote; voice given in a controverted point.

Noble confederates thus far is perfect,
Only your *suffrages* I will expect
At the assembly for the chusing of consuls. *B. Jonson.*

They would not abet by their *suffrages* or presence the designs of those innovations. *King Charles.*

The fairest of our island dare not commit their cause to the *suffrage* of those who most partially adore them. *Addison.*

Fabius might joy in Scipio, when he saw
A beardless consul made against the law;
And join his *suffrage* to the votes of Rome. *Dryden.*

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, is extremely agreeable, the ancients and moderns giving their *suffrages* unanimously herein. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Lactantius and St. Austin confirm by their *suffrage* the observation made by the heathen writers. *Atterbury.*

To the law and to the testimony let the appeal be in the first place; and next to the united *suffrage* of the primitive churches, as the best and safest comment upon the other. *Waterland.*

2. United voice of persons in publick prayer.

This is said in reference to the chants, responds, *suffrages*, versicles. *Pref. to the Vers. of the Ps.* (1550.)

The *suffrages* next after the Creed shall stand thus. *Comm. Pr. Form of Thanksg. for May* 29.

3. Aid; assistance: a latinism.

They make little account of indulgences, especially of those which are to be applied to the souls in purgatory by way of *suffrage*. *Dorrington, Obs. on the Rom. Ch.* (1699,) p. 191.

SUFFRA'GINOUS. *adj.* [*suffrago*, Latin.] Belonging to the knee-joint of beasts.

In elephants, the bought of the forelegs is not directly backward, but laterally, and somewhat inward; but the hough or *suffraginous* flexure behind, rather outward. *Brown.*

SUFFUMIGA'TION.† *n. s.* [*suffumigation*, Fr. *suffumigo*, Latin.] Operation of fumes raised by fire.

We commend a fume, or *suffumigation*, every morning, of dried rosemary. *Bacon, Hist. of Life and Death.*

If the matter be so gross as it yields not to remedies, it may be attempted by *suffumigation*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SUFFU'MIGE. *n. s.* [*suffumigo*, Lat.] A medical fume. Not used.

For external means, drying *suffumiges* or smoaks are prescribed with good success; they are usually composed out of frankincense, myrrh, and pitch. *Harvey.*

To SUFFU'SE.† *v. a.* [*suffusus*, Lat.] To spread over with something expansible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

[She] gan recomfort her in her rude wise,
With womanish compassion of her plaint,
Wiping the tears from her *suffused* eyes. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Suspicions, and fantastical surmise,
And jealousy *suffus'd* with jaundice in her eyes. *Dryden.*

To that recess,
When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies,
With me repair. *Pope.*

Instead of love-enliven'd cheeks,
With flowing rapture bright, dark looks succeed,
Suffus'd and glaring with untender fire. *Thomson.*

SUFFU'SION. *n. s.* [*suffusion*, Fr. from *suffuse*.]

1. The act of overspreading with any thing.

2. That which is suffused or spread.

A drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim *suffusion* veil'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The disk of Phœbus, when he climbs on high,
Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye;
And when his chariot downward draws to bed,
His ball is with the same *suffusion* red. *Dryden.*

To those that have the jaundice or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that colour. *Ray.*

SUG. *n. s.* [from *sugo*, Lat. to suck.] A small kind of worm.

Many have sticking on them *sugs*, or trout-lice, which is a kind of worm like a clove or pin, with a big head, and sticks close to him, and sucks his moisture. *Walton.*

SU'GAR.† *n. s.* [*sucre*, Fr. *saccharum*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — It has been traced to the Arabick *succar*, which is formed from the Pers. *schachar*. See Morin, in V. SUCRE.]

1. The native salt of the *sugar*-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice. *Quincy.*

All the blood of Zelmane's body stirred in her, as wine will do when *sugar* is hastily put into it. *Sidney.*

Lumps of *sugar* lose themselves, and twine
Their subtile essence with the soul of wine. *Crashaw.*

A grocer in London gave for his rebus a *sugar*-loaf standing upon a flat steeple. *Peacham.*

Saccharum candidum shoots into angular figures, by placing a great many sticks a-cross a vessel of liquid *sugar*. *Grew.*

If the child must have *sugar*-plums when he has a mind, rather than be out of humour; why, when he is grown up, must he not be satisfied too with wine? *Locke.*

In a *sugar*-baker's drying-room, where the air was heated fifty-four degrees beyond that of a human body, a sparrow died in two minutes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

A piece of some geniculated plant, seeming to be part of a *sugar*-cane. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. Any thing proverbially sweet.

Your fair discourse has been as *sugar*,
Making the hard way sweet and delectable. *Shakspeare.*

3. A chymical dry crystallization.

Sugar of lead, though made of that insipid metal, and sour salt of vinegar, has in it a sweetness surpassing that of common *sugar*. *Boyle.*

To SU'GAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To impregnate or season with sugar.

Short thick sobs
In panting murmurs, still'd out of her breast,
That ever-bubbling spring, the *sugar'd* nest
Of her delicious soul, that there does lie,
Bathing in streams of liquid melody. *Crashaw.*

2. To sweeten.

Thou would'st have plung'd thyself
In general riot, and never learn'd
The icy precepts of respect, but followed
The *sugar'd* game before thee. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

His glosing sire his errand daily said,
And *sugar'd* speeches whisper'd in mine ear. *Fairfax.*

Who casts out threats, no man deceives,
But flatt'ry still in *sugar'd* words betrays,
And poison in high tasted meats conveys. *Denham.*

SUGARCA'NDY.† *n. s.* [from *sugar* and *candy*.] Sugar candied, or crystallized.

One poor pennyworth of *sugar-candy*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. I.

SU'GARY.† *adj.* [from *sugar*.]

1. Sweet; tasting of sugar.

With the *sugary* sweet thereof allure
Chaste ladies' ears to phantasies impure. *Spenser.*

2. Fond of sugar or sweet things.

Sugary palates. *Hist. R. S.* i. 145.

SUGE'SCENT.* *adj.* [from *sugeo*, Lat.] Relating to sucking.

The *sugescent* parts of animals are fitted for their use, and the knowledge of that use put into them. *Paley, Nat. Theol.* ch. 18.

To SUGGE'ST. *v. a.* [*suggero*, *suggestum*, Latin; *suggerer*, Fr.]

1. To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill; to tell privately.

Are you not asham'd?
What spirit *suggests* this imagination? *Shakspeare.*

I could never have suffered greater calamities, by denying to sign that justice my conscience *suggested* to me. *King Charles.*

These Romish casuists speak peace to the consciences of men, by *suggesting* something to them, which shall satisfy their minds, notwithstanding a known, actual, avowed continuance of their sins. *South.*

Some ideas make themselves way, and are *suggested* to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflexion. *Locke.*

Reflect upon the different state of the mind in thinking, which those instances of attention, reverie, and dreaming, naturally enough *suggest*. *Locke.*

Search for some thoughts thy own *suggesting* mind,
And others dictated by heavenly power,
Shall rise spontaneous. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation. Out of use.

When devils will their blackest sins put on,
They do *suggest* at first with heavenly shows. *Shakspeare.*
Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested*,
I nightly lodge her in an upper tower. *Shakspeare.*

3. To inform secretly. Out of use.
We must *suggest* the people, in what hatred
He still hath held them, that to's power he would
Have made them mules. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

SUGGE'STER.† *n. s.* [from *suggest.*] One that remindeth another.
Some suborn'd *suggester* of these treasons,
Believ'd in him by you. *Beaum. and Fl. Bloody Brother.*
The Spirit of God in person is not the immediate *suggester* of this conclusion. *Bp. Bull, Works*, iii. 885.

SUGGE'STION. *n. s.* [*suggestion*, Fr. from *suggest.*]
1. Private hint; intimation; insinuation; secret notification.
It allayeth all base and earthly cogitations, banisheth and driveth away those evil secret *suggestions* which our invisible enemy is always apt to minister. *Hooker.*
He was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes: one that by *suggestion*
Tied all the kingdom. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
Native and untaught *suggestions* of inquisitive children. *Locke.*
Another way is letting the mind, upon the *suggestion* of any new notion, run after similies. *Locke.*
2. Secret incitement.
Arthur, they say, is kill'd to-night
On your *suggestion*. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

To SU'GGIL.✱ *v. a.* [*suggillo*, Lat.] To defame: the Latin word has the same figurative meaning.
They will not shrink to offer their blood for the defence of Christ's verity, if it be openly impugned, or secretly *suggilled*. *Abp. Parker, Strype Append. to his Life.*

To SU'GGILATE. *v. a.* [*suggillo*, Lat.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruise.
The head of the os humeri was bruised, and remained *suggilated* long after. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SUGGILLA'TION.✱ *n. s.* [from *suggilate*; Fr. *sugillation.* Cotgrave.] A black and blue mark; a blow; a bruise.

SU'ICIDE. *n. s.* [*suicidium*, Lat.]
1. Self-murder; the horrid crime of destroying one's self.
Child of despair, and *suicide* my name. *Savage.*
To be cut off by the sword of injured friendship is the most dreadful of all deaths, next to *suicide*. *Richardson, Clarissa.*
2. A self-murderer.
If fate forbears us, fancy strikes the blow,
We make misfortune, *suicides* in woe. *Young.*

SUI'LLAGE. *n. s.* [*souillage*, Fr.] Drain of filth. Obsolete.
When they have chosen the plot, and laid out the limits of the work, some Italians dig wells and cisterns, and other conveyances for the *suillage* of the house. *Wotton.*

SU'ING. *n. s.* [This word seems to come from *suer*, to sweat, Fr. It is perhaps peculiar to Bacon.] The act of soaking through any thing.
Note the percolation or *suing* of the verjuice through the wood; for verjuice of itself would never have passed through the wood. *Bacon.*

SUIT.† *n. s.* [*suite*, Fr.]
1. A set; a number of things correspondent one to the other.
Whose verses they deduc'd from those first golden times,
Of sundry sorts of feet, and sundry *suits* of rhimes. *Drayton.*
We, ere the day, two *suits* of armour sought,
Which borne before him, on his steed he brought. *Dryden.*
2. Clothes made one part to answer another.
What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid *suit* of the camp, will do among foaming bottles, and ale-washed wits, is wonderful. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
Him all repute
For his device in handsoming a *suit*;
To judge of lace, pink, panes, print, cut, and plait,
Of all the court to have the best conceit. *Donne.*
Three or four *suits* one winter there does waste,
One *suit* does there three or four winters last. *Cowley.*
His majesty was supplied with three thousand *suits* of clothes, with good proportions of shoes and stockings. *Clarendon.*
3. Consecution; series; regular order.
Every five-and-thirty years the same kind and *suite* of weather comes about again; as great frost, great wet, great droughts, warm winters, summers with little heat; and they call it the prime. *Bacon.*
4. *Out of* SUITS. Having no correspondence. A metaphor, I suppose, from cards.
Wear this for me; one *out of suits* with fortune,
That would give more, but that her hand lacks means. *Shakspeare.*
5. [*suite*, Fr.] Retinue; company.
Plexirtus's ill-led life, and worse-gotten honour, should have tumbled together to destruction, had there not come in Tydeus and Telenor, with fifty in their *suite* to his defence. *Sidney.*
6. [From *To sue.*] A petition; an address of entreaty.
Mine ears against your *suits* are stronger than
Your gates against my force. *Shakspeare.*
She gallops o'er a courtier's nose;
And then dreams he of smelling out a *suit*. *Shakspeare.*
Had I a *suit* to Mr. Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being near their master. *Shakspeare.*
Many shall make *suit* unto thee. *Job*, xi. 19.
My mind, neither with pride's itch, nor yet hath been
Poison'd with love to see or to be seen;
I had no *suit* there, nor new *suit* to shew:
Yet went to court. *Donne.*
It will be as unreasonable to expect that God should attend and grant those *suits* of ours, which we do not at all consider ourselves. *Wh. Duty of Man.*
7. Courtship.
He that hath the steerage of my course,
Direct my *suit*. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*
Their determinations are to return to their home and to trouble you with no more *suit*, unless you may be won by some other sort than your father's imposition. *Shakspeare.*
8. In Spenser it seems to signify pursuit; prosecution. Dr. Johnson. — This is certainly an old usage of the word.
A keper, whiche I knewe, [was] requyred to folow a *sute* with hys hounde after one that hadde stolen a deere. *Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner*, p. 198.
High amongst all knights hast hung thy shield,
Thenceforth the *suit* of earthly conquest shoone,
And wash thy hands from guilt of bloody field. *Spenser.*
9. [In law.] *Suit* is sometimes put for the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgement. *Ayliffe.*
All that had any *suits* in law came unto them. *Susanna.*
Wars are *suits* of appeal to the tribunal of God's justice, where there are no superiors on earth to determine the cause. *Bacon, War with Spain.*
Involve not thyself in the *suits* and parties of great personages. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devot.*
To Alibech alone refer your *suit*,
And let his sentence finish your dispute. *Dryden.*
A *suit* of law is not a thing unlawful in itself, but may be innocent, if nothing else comes in to make a sin thereof; but then it is our sin, and a matter of our account, when it is either upon an unjustifiable ground, or carried on by a sinful management. *Kettlewell.*
John Bull was flattered by the lawyers that his *suit* would not last above a year, and that before that time he would be in quiet possession of his business. *Arbuthnot.*

10. The law also, from the old Fr. *suit*, "l'obligation de suivre les plaids de son seigneur. Les Anglois se servent encore de ce mot depuis Guillaume le Bâtard. &c." Lacombe.] Suit of court; suit-service; attendance of tenants at the court of their lord. See Cowel.

Then found he many missing of his crew,
Which wont doe *suit* and service to his might.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. vii. 34.

SUIT *Covenant*. *n. s.* [In law.] Is where the ancestor of one man covenanted with the ancestor of another to sue at his court. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Court*.† *n. s.* [In law.] The court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. Bailey. See the last sense of SUIT.

SUIT *Service*.† *n. s.* [In law.] Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord. Bailey. See the last sense of SUIT.

To SUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit; to adapt to something else.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action, with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of nature. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The matter and manner of their tales, and of their telling, are so *suited* to their different educations and humours, that each would be improper in any other. *Dryden.*

2. To be fitted to; to become.

Compute the gains of his ungovern'd zeal,
Ill *suits* his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryden.*

Her purple habit sits with such a grace
On her smooth shoulders, and so *suits* her face. *Dryden.*

If different sects should give us a list of those innate practical principles, they would set down only such as *suited* their distinct hypotheses. *Locke.*

Raise her notes to that sublime degree,
Which *suits* a song of piety and thee. *Prior.*

3. To dress; to clothe.

Such a Sebastian was my brother too,
So went he *suited* to his watry tomb:
If spirits can assume both form and suit,
You come to fright us. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Be better *suited;*
These weeds are memories of those worser hours;
I pry'thee put them off. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I'll disrobe me
Of these Italian weeds, and *suit* myself
As does a Briton peasant. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

To SUIT. *v. n.* To agree; to accord. Dryden uses it both with *to* and *with*.

The one intense, the other still remiss,
Cannot well *suit with* either; but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton, P. L.*

The place itself was *suiting to* his care,
Uncouth and savage as the cruel fair. *Dryden.*

Pity does *with* a noble nature *suit*. *Dryden.*

Constraint does ill *with* love and beauty *suit*. *Dryden.*

This he says, because it *suits with* his hypothesis, but proves it not. *Locke.*

Give me not an office
That *suits with* me so ill; thou know'st my temper. *Addison.*

SUI'TABLE. *adj.* [from *suit*.] Fitting; according with; agreeable to: with *to*.

Through all those miseries, in both there appeared a kind of nobleness not *suitable to* that affliction. *Sidney.*

What he did purpose, it was the pleasure of God that Solomon his son should perform, in manner *suitable to* their present and ancient state. *Hooker.*

To solemn acts of royalty and justice, their *suitable* ornaments are a beauty; are they only in religion a stain? *Hooker.*

It is very *suitable to* the principles of the Roman Church; for why should not their science as well as service be in an unknown tongue? *Tillotson.*

As the blessings of God upon his honest industry had been great, so he was not without intentions of making *suitable* returns in acts of charity. *Atterbury.*

Expression is the dress of thought, and still
Appears more decent, as more *suitable;*
A vile conceit in pompous words express'd,
Is like a clown in regal purple dress'd. *Pope.*

It is as great an absurdity to suppose holy prayers and divine petitions without an holiness of life *suitable to* them, as to suppose an holy and divine life without prayers. *Law.*

SUI'TABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *suitable*.] Fitness; agreeableness.

In words and styles, *suitableness* makes them acceptable and effective. *Glanville.*

With ordinary minds, it is the *suitableness*, not the evidence of a truth that makes it to be yielded to; and it is seldom that any thing practically convinces a man that does not please him first. *South.*

He creates those sympathies and *suitablenesses* of nature that are the foundation of all true friendship, and by his providence brings persons so affected together. *South.*

Consider the laws themselves, and their *suitableness* or unsuitableness to those to whom they are given. *Tillotson.*

SUI'TABLY. *adv.* [from *suitable*.] Agreeably; according to.

Whosoever speaks upon an occasion may take any text suitable thereto; and ought to speak *suitably* to that text. *South.*

Some rank deity, whose filthy face
We *suitably* o'er stinking stables place. *Dryden.*

SUI'TER. } *n. s.* [from *suit*.]
SUI'TOR.

1. One that sues; a petitioner; a supplicant.

As humility is in *suiters* a decent virtue, so the testification thereof, by such effectual acknowledgements, not only argueth a sound apprehension of his supereminent glory and majesty before whom we stand, but putteth also into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for security against our unthankfulness. *Hooker.*

She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother,
Cut off by course of justice. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

My piteous soul began the wretchedness
Of *suitors* at court to mourn. *Donne.*

Not only bind thine own hands, but bind the hand of *suitors* also from offering. *Bacon.*

Yet their port
Not of mean *suitors;* nor important less
Seem'd their petition, than when the ancient pair,
Deucalion and chaste Pyrrha, to restore
The race of mankind drown'd, before the shrine
Of Themis stood devout. *Milton, P. L.*

I challenge nothing;
But I'm an humble *suitor* for these prisoners. *Denham.*

My lord, I come an humble *suitor* to you. *Rowe.*

2. A wooer; one who courts a mistress.

I would I could find in my heart that I had not a hard heart; for truly I love none.
—— A dear happiness to women! they would else have been troubled with a pernicious *suitor*. *Shakspeare.*

He passed a year under the counsels of his mother, and then became a *suitor* to Sir Roger Ashton's daughter. *Wotton.*

By many *suitors* sought, she mocks their pains,
And still her vow'd virginity maintains. *Dryden.*

He drew his seat, familiar, to her side,
Far from the *suitor* train, a brutal crowd. *Pope, Odyss.*

SUI'TRESS. *n. s.* [from *suiter*.] A female supplicant.

'Twere pity
That could refuse a boon to such a *suitress;*
Y' have got a noble friend to be your advocate. *Rowe.*

SU'LCATED. *adj.* [*sulcus*, Lat.] Furrowed.

All are much chopped and *sulcated* by having lain exposed on the top of the clay to the weather, and to the erosion of the vitriolick matter mixed amongst the clay. *Woodward.*

To SULK.* *v. n.* [ſolcen, Sax. deses, desidiosus, *sulky*. Lye, edit. Manning.] To be sluggishly discontented; to be silently sullen; to be morose

or obstinate. We use also, as a colloquial term, to be in *the sulks*; which formerly was, in *the sullens*. See SULLENS. Our word is modern.

SU'LKILY.* *adv.* [from *sulky*.] In the sulks; morosely.

He stands *sulkily* before me. *Iron Chest, Pref.* p. 11.

SU'LKINESS.* *n. s.* [from *sulky*; Sax. ʃolceneʃʃe, desidia. Lye, edit. Manning.] State of silent sullenness; moroseness; gloominess.

I am come to my resting-place, and find it very necessary, after living for a month in a house with three women that laughed from morning till night, and would allow nothing to the *sulkiness* of my disposition. *Gray, Lett. to Dr. Clarke*, (1760.)

SU'LKY.* *adj.* [ʃolcen, Sax. See *To* SULK.] Sluggishly discontented; silently sullen; morose.

During the time he was in the house, he seemed *sulky*, or rather stupid. He never asked any questions; and, if spoken to, either replied shortly, or turned away without giving any answer. *Haslam on Madness*, Case 10.

SULL.† *n. s.* [ʃulh, Sax. idem; *sűola*, Icel. lignum crassum et nodosum. Serenius.] A plough. *Ainsworth.*

SU'LLEN.† *adj.* [Of this word the etymology is obscure. Dr. Johnson.—The Icel. *sollin*, tumidus, livescens, has been offered as the etymon. See the Death-Song of Lodbrog, 1782. p. 54. But perhaps it may be referred to the Lat. *solus*, solitary; whence our old word *solein*, used in that sense, and afterwards, by an easy application from place to person, transferred to a gloomy disposition, to persons morosely shunning the company of others. I consider therefore *solitary* as the primary meaning of the word, though Dr. Johnson has wholly overpassed it.]

1. Solitary.

It maketh me drawe out of the waie,
In *soleyn* place by myselfe. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 6.

2. Gloomily angry; sluggishly discontented.

He loveth none hevinesse,
But mirth and play and all gladnesse;
He hateth eke alle trechours,
And *solein* folke and enviours. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 3897.

Wilmot continued still *sullen* and perverse, and every day grew more insolent. *Clarendon.*

A man in a jail is *sullen* and out of humour at his first coming in. *L'Estrange.*

Forc'd by my pride, I my concern suppress'd;
Pretended drowsiness, and wish of rest;
And *sullen* I forsook th' imperfect feast. *Prior.*

If we sit down *sullen* and inactive, in expectation that God should do all, we shall find ourselves miserably deceived. *Rogers.*

3. Mischievous; malignant.

Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine,
They threaten every fortune mixt with mine. *Dryden.*

The *sullen* fiend her sounding wings display'd,
Unwilling left the night, and sought the nether shade. *Dryden.*

4. Intractable; obstinate.

Things are as *sullen* as we are, and will be what they are, whatever we think of them. *Tillotson.*

5. Gloomy; dark; cloudy; dismal.

Why are thine eyes fixt to the *sullen* earth,
Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Night with her *sullen* wings to double shade
The desart; fowls in their clay nests were couch'd,
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to roam. *Milton, P. R.*

A glimpse of moonshine, streak'd with red;
A shuffled, *sullen*, and uncertain light,
That dances through the clouds, and shuts again. *Dryden.*

He snatches off my new bob wig, and throws it upon two apples that were roasting by a *sullen* sea-coal fire. *Tatler*, No. 266.

No cheerful breeze this *sullen* region knows;
The dreaded East is all the wind that blows. *Pope.*

6. Heavy; dull; sorrowful.

Be thou the trumpet of our wrath,
And *sullen* presage of your own decay. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

I hear the far-off curfew sound,
Over some wide water'd shore
Swinging slow with *sullen* roar. *Milton, Il Pens.*

To SU'LLEN.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make sullen.

In the body of the world, when members are *sullen'd*, and snarl one at another, down falls the frame of all. *Feltham, Res.* i. 86.

SU'LLENLY. *adv.* [from *sullen*.] Gloomily; malignantly; intractably.

To say they are framed without the assistance of some principle that has wisdom in it, and come to pass from chance, is *sullenly* to assert a thing because we will assert it. *More.*

He in chains demanded more
Than he impos'd in victory before:
He *sullenly* reply'd, he could not make
These offers now. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

The gen'ral mends his weary pace,
And *sullenly* to his revenge he sails;
So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,
And long behind his wounded volume trails. *Dryden.*

SU'LLENNESS. *n. s.* [from *sullen*.] Gloominess; moroseness; sluggish anger; malignity; intractability.

Speech being as rare as precious, her silence without *sullenness*, her modesty without affectation, and her shamefacedness without ignorance. *Sidney.*

To fit my *sullenness*,
He to another key his stile doth dress. *Donne.*

In those vernal seasons, when the air is calm and pleasant, it were an injury and *sullenness* against nature not to go out, and see her riches. *Milton on Education.*

Quit not the world out of any hypocrisy, *sullenness*, or superstition, but out of a sincere love of true knowledge and virtue. *More.*

With these comforts about me, and *sullenness* enough to use no remedy, Zulichem came to see me. *Temple.*

SU'LLENS.† *n. s.* [Without singular.] Morose temper; gloominess of mind. A burlesque word.

Let them die that age and *sullens* have. *Shakspeare.*

My pretty mistress Livia — is fallen sick o'the sudden.
— How, o'the *sullens*? *Beaum. and Fl. Tam. Tamed.*

SU'LLIAGE. *n. s.* [*souillage*, Fr.] Pollution; filth; stain of dirt; foulness. Not in use.

Require it to make some restitution to his neighbour for what it has detracted from it, by wiping off that *sulliage* it has cast upon his fame. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Calumniate stoutly; for though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some *sulliage* behind. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

To SU'LLY. *v. a.* [*souiller*, Fr.] To soil; to tarnish; to dirt; to spot.

Silvering will *sully* and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*

The falling temples which the gods provoke,
And statues *sully'd* yet with sacrilegious smoke. *Roscommon.*

He's dead, whose love had *sully'd* all your reign,
And made you empress of the world in vain. *Dryden.*

Lab'ring years shall weep their destin'd race,
Charg'd with ill omens, *sully'd* with disgrace. *Prior.*

Publick justice may be done to those virtues their humility took care to conceal, which were *sullied* by the calumnies and slanders of malicious men. *Nelson.*

Let there be no spots to *sully* the brightness of this solemnity. *Atterbury.*

Ye walkers too, that youthful colours wear,
Three *sullying* trades avoid with equal care;
The little chimney-sweeper skulks along,
And marks with sooty stains the heedless throng. *Gay.*

SU'LLY. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Soil; tarnish; spot.

You laying these light *sullies* on my son,
As 'twere a thing a little soil'd i' th' working. *Shakspeare.*

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little spots and *sullies* in his reputation. *Addison, Spect.*

SU'LPHUR. *n. s.* [Latin.] Brimstone.

In his womb was hid metallick ore,
The work of *sulphur.* *Milton, P. L.*

Sulphur is produced by incorporating an oily or bituminous matter with the fossil salt. *Woodward.*

SU'LPHURATE.* *adj.* [*sulphuratus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to sulphur; of the colour of sulphur.

He interprets their breastplates of fire, and of jacinth and brimstone, of the colour of their horsemen's coats, as if they were made of thread of either colour "de feu," violet colour, or a pale *sulphurate* colour.
More, Myst. of Godliness, (1660,) p. 189.

SULPHURA'TION.* *n. s.* [*sulphuratio*, Lat.] Act of dressing or anointing with sulphur.

Then they seek for expiations of those visions nocturnal; charms, *sulfurations*, dippings in the sea.
Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 50.

SULPHU'REOUS. } *adj.* [*sulphureus*, Lat.] Made
SU'LPHUROUS. } of brimstone; having the qualities of brimstone; containing sulphur; impregnated with sulphur.

My hour is almost come,
When I to *sulphurous* and tormenting flames
Must render up myself. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Dart and javelin, stones and *sulphurous* fire. *Milton, P. L.*

Is not the strength and vigour of the action between light and *sulphureous* bodies, observed above, one reason why *sulphureous* bodies take fire more readily, and burn more vehemently than other bodies do? *Newton, Opt.*

The fury heard, while on Cocytus' brink,
Her snakes unty'd *sulphureous* waters drink. *Pope.*

No *sulphureous* glooms
Swell'd in the sky, and sent the lightning forth. *Thomson.*

SULPHU'REOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *sulphureous.*] In a sulphureous manner.

A town low in its situation, and *sulphureously* shaded by the high and barren mountain Cabobarra, whose brazen front scorches this miserable place. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 35.

SULPHU'REOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sulphureous.*] The state of being sulphureous.

SU'LPHURWORT. *n. s.* [*peucedanum*, Lat.] The same with HOGSFENEL.

SU'LPHURY.† *adj.* [from *sulphur.*] Partaking of sulphur.

That Bathonian spring,
Which from the *sulphury* mines her med'cinal force doth bring.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 3.

SU'LTAN.† *n. s.* [" *Sultan* I understand to be a Tartarian word; and appropriated only to Mohammedan princes." Hole on the Arab. Nights' Entert. p. 7. Bedwell and Leigh state it to be the same in nature and signification with the Heb. *shelton*, signifying sovereign power or command. See also SOLDAN.] The Turkish emperour.

By this scimitar,
That won three fields of *sultan* Solyman. *Shakspeare.*

SULTA'NA. } *n. s.* [from *sultan.*] The queen of an
SU'LTANESS. } Eastern emperour.

Turn the *sultana's* chambermaid. *Cleaveland.*

Lay the towering *sultaness* aside. *Irene.*

SU'LTANRY. *n. s.* [from *sultan.*] An Eastern empire.

I affirm the same of the *sultanry* of the Mamalukes, where slaves, bought for money, and of unknown descent, reigned over families of freemen. *Bacon.*

SU'LTRINESS. *n. s.* [from *sultry.*] The state of being sultry; hot and cloudy heat.

SU'LTRY.† *adj.* [This is imagined by Skinner to be corrupted from *sulphury*, or *sweltry*. Dr. Johnson. — Spelcan, Sax. signifies to die. Chaucer uses *swelte* to signify the effect of a great oppression of spirits. Hence our word *sultry*, i. e. *sweltry*, to express a suffocating heat. Tyrwhitt. — Hence formerly, which our etymologists have not observed, the verb *sulter* or *soulter*, was used for *swelter*, i. e. to overpower with heat. " Horse and asses tired, and *soultred* with the heat of the day." Gayton, Notes on Don Quix. 1654, p. 64.] Hot without ventilation; hot and close; hot and cloudy.

It is very *sultry* and hot. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The *sultry* breath
Of tainted air had cloy'd the jaws of death. *Sandys.*

Such as born beneath the burning sky,
And *sultry* sun betwixt the tropicks lie. *Dryden, Æn.*

Our foe advances on us,
And envies us even Lybia's *sultry* desarts. *Addison, Cato.*

Then would *sultry* heats and a burning air have scorched and chapped the earth, and galled the animal tribes in houses or dens. *Cheyne.*

SUM. *n. s.* [*summa*, Lat. *somme*, Fr.]

1. The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total.

We may as well conclude so of every sentence, as of the whole *sum* and body thereof. *Hooker.*

How precious are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the *sum* of them. *Ps.* cxxxix. 17.

The Almighty Father, where he sits
Shrin'd in his sanctuary of heaven secure,
Consulting on the *sum* of things, foreseen
This tumult, and permitted all, advis'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Such and no less is he, on whom depends
The *sum* of things. *Dryden.*

Weighing the *sum* of things with wise forecast,
Solicitous of publick good. *Philips.*

2. Quantity of money.

I did send to you
For certain *sums* of gold, which you deny'd me. *Shakspeare.*

They who constantly set down their daily expences, have yet some set time of casting up the whole *sum*. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

Britain, once despis'd, can raise
As ample *sums* as Rome in Cæsar' days. *Arbuthnot.*

3. [*Somme*, Fr.] Compendium; abridgement; the whole abstracted.

This, in effect, is the *sum* and substance of that which they bring by way of opposition against those orders, which we have common with the church of Rome. *Hooker.*

They replenished the hearts of the nearest unto them with words of memorable consolation, strengthened men in the fear of God, gave them wholsome instructions of life, and confirmed them in true religion: in *sum*, they taught the world no less virtuously how to die, than they had done before how to live. *Hooker.*

This having learn'd, thou hast attain'd the *sum*
Of wisdom. *Milton, P. L.*

In *sum*, no man can have a greater veneration for Chaucer than myself. *Dryden.*

Thy *sum* of duty let two words contain;
Be humble, and be just. *Prior.*

In *sum*, the Gospel, considered as a law, prescribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids every sin. *Rogers.*

4. The amount; the result of reasoning or computation.

I appeal to the readers, whether the *sum* of what I have said be not this. *Tillotson.*

5. Height; completion.

Thus I have told thee all my state, and brought
My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss,
Which I enjoy. *Milton, P. L.*

In saying ay or no, the very safety of our country, and the *sum* of our well-being, lies. *L'Estrange.*

To SUM. *v. a.* [*sommer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to cast up. It has *up* emphatical.

You cast the event of war,
And *summ'd* th' account of chance. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The high priest may *sum* the silver brought in. 2 *Kings*, xxii.

In sickness time will seem longer without a clock than with it; for the mind doth value every moment, and then the hour doth rather *sum up* the moments than divide the day. *Bacon.*

He that would reckon up all the accidents preferments depend upon, may as well undertake to count the sands, or *sum up* infinity. *South.*

2. To comprise; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compass.

So lovely fair!
That what seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now
Mean, or in her *summ'd up*, in her contain'd. *Milton, P. L.*

To conclude, by *summing up* what I would say concerning what I have, and what I have not been, in the following paper I shall not deny that I pretended not to write an accurate treatise of colours, but an occasional essay. *Boyle.*

Go to the ant, thou sluggard, in few words *sums up* the moral of this fable. *L'Estrange.*

This Atlas must our sinking state uphold;
In council cool, but in performance bold:
He *sums* their virtues in himself alone,
And adds the greatest, of a loyal son. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

A fine evidence *summ'd up* among you! *Dryden.*

3. [In falconry.] To have feathers full grown.

With prosperous wing full *summ'd*. *Milton, P. R.*

SU'MACH-TREE. *n. s.* [*sumach*, Fr.] A plant. The flowers are used in dying, and the branches for tanning, in America. *Miller.*

SU'MLESS. *adj.* [from *sum*.] Not to be computed.

Make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the ouzy bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck and *sumless* treasuries. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

A *sumless* journey of incorporeal speed. *Milton, P. L.*

Above, beneath, around the palace shines,
The *sumless* treasure of exhausted mines. *Pope.*

SU'MMARILY. *adv.* [from *summary*.] Briefly; the shortest way.

The decalogue of Moses declareth *summarily* those things which we ought to do; the prayer of our Lord, whatsoever we should request or desire. *Hooker.*

While we labour for these demonstrations out of Scripture, and do *summarily* declare the things which many ways have been spoken, be contented quietly to hear, and do not think my speech tedious. *Hooker.*

When the parties proceed *summarily*, and they chuse the ordinary way of proceeding, the cause is made plenary. *Ayliffe.*

SU'MMARY. *adj.* [*sommaire*, Fr. from *sum*.] Short; brief; compendious.

The judge
Directed them to mind their brief,
Nor spend their time to shew their reading,
She'd have a *summary* proceeding. *Swift.*

SU'MMARY. *n. s.* [from the adj.] Compendium; abstract; abridgement.

We are enforc'd from our most quiet sphere
By the rough torrent of occasion;
And have the *summary* of all our griefs,
When time shall serve, to shew in articles. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

In that comprehensive *summary* of our duty to God, there is no express mention thereof. *Rogers.*

SU'MMER.* *n. s.* [from *sum*.] One who casts up an account; a reckoner. *Sherwood.*

SU'MMER. *n. s.* [ꞅumeꞃ, Saxon; *somer*, Dutch.]

1. The season in which the sun arrives at the hither solstice.

Sometimes hath the brightest day a cloud;
And, after *summer*, evermore succeeds
The barren winter with his nipping cold. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Can't such things be,
And overcome us like a *summer's* cloud,
Without our special wonder? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

An hundred of *summer* fruits. 2 *Sam.* xvi.

He was sitting in a *summer* parlour. *Judg.* iii. 20.

In all the liveries deck'd of *summer's* pride. *Milton, P. L.*

They marl and sow it with wheat, giving it a *summer* fallowing first, and next year sow it with pease. *Mortimer.*

Dry weather is best for most *summer* corn. *Mortimer.*

The dazzling roofs,
Resplendent as the blaze of *summer* noon,
Or the pale radiance of the midnight moon. *Pope.*

Child of the sun,
See sultry *summer* comes. *Thomson.*

2. [*Trabs summaria*.] The principal beam of a floor.

Oak, and the like true hearty timber, may be better trusted in cross and transverse works for *summers*, or girders, or binding beams. *Wotton.*

Then enter'd sin, and with that sycamore,
Whose leaves first shelter'd man from drought and dew,
Working and winding slily evermore,
The inward walls and *summers* cleft and tore;
But grace shor'd these, and cut that as it grew. *Herbert.*

To SU'MMER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the summer.

The fowls shall *summer* upon them, and all the beasts shall winter upon them. *Is.* xviii. 6.

To SU'MMER. *v. a.* To keep warm.

Maids well *summer'd*, and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes. *Shakspeare.*

SU'MMERHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *summer* and *house*.] An apartment in a garden used in the summer.

I'd rather live
With cheese and garlick, in a windmill, far,
Than feed on cates, and have him talk to me,
In any *summerhouse* in Christendom. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

With here a fountain, never to be play'd,
And there a *summerhouse*, that knows no shade. *Pope.*

There is so much virtue in eight volumes of Spectators, such a reverence of things sacred, so many valuable remarks for our conduct in life, that they are not improper to lie in parlours or *summerhouses*, to entertain our thoughts in any moments of leisure. *Watts.*

SU'MMERSAULT. } *n. s.* [See SOMERSET.] A high leap
SU'MMERSET. } in which the heels are thrown over the head.

Some do the *summersault*,
And o'er the bar like tumblers vault. *Hudibras.*

Frogs are observed to use divers *summmersaults*. *Walton.*

And if at first he fail, his second *summersault*
He instantly assays. *Drayton.*

The treasurer cuts a caper on the strait rope: I have seen him do the *summerset* upon a trencher fixed on the rope, which is no thicker than a common packthread. *Swift.*

SU'MMIST.* *n. s.* [from *sum*.] One who forms an abridgement.

The law of the pope, given by *summists* and canonists. *Dering on the Hebrews*, (1576,) ch. 1.

A book entitled The Tax of the Apostolical Chamber or Chancery, whereby may be learned more sorts of wickedness, than from all the *summists* and the summaries of all vices. *Bp. Bull on the Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome.*

SU'MMIT. *n. s.* [*summitas*, Lat.] The top; the utmost height.

Have I fall'n or no?
—— From the dread *summit* of this chalky bourn!
Look up a-height, the shrill-gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Ætna's heat, that makes the *summit* glow,
Enriches all the vales below. *Swift.*

SU'MMITY.* *n. s.* [*summitas*, Lat.]

1. The height or top of any thing. *Bullokar.*

This quarrel began about a small spot of ground upon one of the two tops of the hill Parnassus: — therefore they offered

— that the ancients would please to remove themselves and their effects down to the lower *summity*.
Swift, Battle of the Books.

2. The utmost degree; perfection.
They totally extinguished that noble faculty, the flower and *summity* of the souls of men and angels.
Hallywell, Melampr. (1681,) p. 9.

To SU'MMON. *v. a.* [*summoneo*, Lat.]

1. To call with authority; to admonish to appear; to cite.

Catesby, sound lord Hastings,
And *summon* him to-morrow to the Tower.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The course of method *summoneth* me to discourse of the inhabitants. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

The tirsan is assisted by the governour of the city, where the feast is celebrated, and all the persons of both sexes are *summoned* to attend. *Bacon.*

Rely on what thou hast of virtue, *summon* all. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor trumpets *summon* him to war,
Nor drums disturb his morning sleep. *Dryden.*

We are *summon'd* in to profess repentance and amendment of all our sins. *Kettlewell.*

Love, duty, safety, *summon* us away;
'Tis nature's voice, and nature we obey. *Pope.*

2. To excite; to call up; to raise: with *up* emphatical.

When the blast of war blows in our ears,
Stiffen the sinews, *summon up* the blood. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Su'mmoner.† *n. s.* [from *summon*. See Somner. Chaucer writes it *sompnour*, and others *sumner*. See Phillips's Dict.] One who cites; one who summons.

Close pent-up guilts
Rive your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful *summoners* grace. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Su'mmons.† *n. s.* [from the verb. Dr. Johnson.— Rather from the law-writ called a *summoneas*. See Pegge's Anecd. of the Engl. Lang. 2d edit. p. 173.] A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation.

What are you?
Your name, your quality, and why you answer,
This present *summons*? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He sent to summon the seditious, and to offer pardon; but neither *summons* nor pardon was any thing regarded. *Hayward.*

The sons of light
Hasted, resorting to the *summons* high,
And took their seats. *Milton, P. L.*

This *summons*, as he resolved unfit either to dispute, or disobey, so could he not, without much violence to his inclinations, submit unto. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Strike your sails at *summons*, or prepare
To prove the last extremities of war. *Dryden.*

Su'mpter. *n. s.* [*sommier*, Fr. *somaro*, Italian.] A horse that carries the clothes or furniture.

Return with her!
Persuade me rather to be a slave and *sumpter*
To this detested groom. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd fates among the mules and *sumpters* sent.
Dryden.

Sumpter mules, bred of large Flanders' mares. *Mortimer.*

Su'mption. *n. s.* [from *sumptus*, Lat.] The act of taking. Not in use.

The *sumption* of the mysteries does all in a capable subject.
Bp. Taylor.

Su'mptuary. *adj.* [*sumptuarius*, Lat.] Relating to expence; regulating the cost of life.

To remove that material cause of sedition, which is want and poverty in the estate, serveth the opening and well-balancing of trade, the banishing of idleness, the repressing of waste and excess by *sumptuary* laws. *Bacon.*

Sumptuo'sity. *n. s.* [from *sumptuous*.] Expensiveness; costliness. Not used.

He added *sumptuosity*, invented jewels of gold and stone, and some engines for the war. *Ralegh.*

SU'MPTUOUS. *adj.* [*sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*, Latin.] Costly; expensive; splendid.

We see how most Christians stood then affected, how joyful they were to behold the *sumptuous* stateliness of houses built unto God's glory. *Hooker.*

We are too magnificent and *sumptuous* in our tables and attendance. *Atterbury.*

Su'mptuously. *adv.* [from *sumptuous*.]

1. Expensively; with great cost.

This monument five hundred years hath stood,
Which I have *sumptuously* re-edified. *Titus Andronicus.*

Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, in a famine, sold all the rich vessels and ornaments of the church, to relieve the poor with bread; and said, there was no reason that the dead temples of God should be *sumptuously* furnished, and the living temples suffer penury. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

2. Splendidly.

A good employment will make you live tolerably in London, or *sumptuously* here. *Swift.*

Su'mptuousness. *n. s.* [from *sumptuous*.] Expensiveness; costliness.

I will not fall out with those that can reconcile *sumptuousness* and charity. *Boyle.*

SUN.† *n. s.* [*sunno*, Gothick; ſunna, ſunne, Sax. *son*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—Wachter concludes, that the word is certainly Arabick; viz. from *sana*, to shine; *sena*, splendour. "Quæ dum mecum perpendo, et quòd *Arabibus quoque sol feminini generis sit*, non ampliùs dubito majores nostros, ante migrationem in occidentem, *et nomen et genus solis ab Arabibus accepisse*." Wachter, in V. Sonne. The German word is of the feminine gender; as the Saxon is. And this distinction may be found in our old English. See Lib. Fest. fol. 29. Mr. Harris, in his Hermes, has argued upon the masculine gender of the sun, without any knowledge of this curious circumstance in the history of language. See Herm. B. i. ch. 4.]

1. The luminary that makes the day.

Doth beauty keep which never *sun* can burn,
Nor storms do turn? *Sidney.*

Bid her steal into the pleached bower,
Where honeysuckles ripen'd by the *sun*,
Forbid the *sun* to enter. *Shakspeare.*

Though there be but one *sun* existing in the world, yet the idea of it being abstracted, so that more substances might each agree in it, it is as much a sort as if there were as many *suns* as there are stars. *Locke.*

By night, by day, from pole to pole they run;
Or from the setting seek the rising *sun*. *Harte.*

2. A sunny place; a place eminently warmed by the sun.

Yonder bank hath choice of *sun* and shade. *Milton, S. A.*

3. Any thing eminently splendid.

I will never consent to put out the *sun* of sovereignty to posterity, and all succeeding kings. *King Charles.*

4. *Under the* Sun. In the world. A proverbial expression.

There is no new thing *under the sun*. *Eccl.* i. 9.

To Sun. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insolate; to expose to the sun; to warm in the sun.

The cry to shady delve him brought at last,
Where Mammon earst did *sun* his treasury. *Spenser.*

What aim'st thou at? delicious fare;
And then to *sun* thyself in open air. *Dryden, Pers.*

SU'NBEAM.† *n. s.* [*sun* and *beam*; Sax. ſunnebeam. The old poets have usually placed the accent on the last syllable.] Ray of the sun.

The Roman eagle, wing'd
From the spungy south to this part of the west,
Vanish'd in the *sunbeams*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Gliding through the ev'n
On a *sunbeam*. *Milton, P. L.*

There was a God, a being distinct from this visible world; and this was a truth wrote with a *sunbeam*, legible to all mankind, and received by universal consent. *South.*

SU'NBEAT.† *part. adj.* [*sun* and *beat.*] Shone on fiercely by the sun.

As *sun-beat* snow so let them thaw. *Sandys, Ps.* p. 91.

Its length runs level with the Atlantick main,
And wearies fruitful Nilus to convey
His *sunbeat* waters by so long a way. *Dryden, Juv.*

SU'NBRIGHT. *adj.* [*sun* and *bright.*] Resembling the sun in brightness.

Gathering up himself out of the mire,
With his uneven wings did fiercely fall
Upon his *sunbright* shield. *Spenser.*

Now would I have thee to my tutor:
How and which way I may bestow myself,
To be regarded in her *sunbright* eye. *Shakspeare.*

High in the midst, exalted as a god,
The apostate in his *sunbright* chariot sat,
Idol of majesty divine! inclos'd
With flaming cherubims, and golden shields. *Milton, P. L.*

SU'NBURNING. *n. s.* [*sun* and *burning.*] The effect of the sun upon the face.

If thou canst love a fellow of this temper, Kate, whose face is not worth *sunburning*, let thine eye be thy cook. *Shakspeare.*

The heat of the sun may darken the colour of the skin, which we call *sunburning*. *Boyle.*

SU'NBURNT. *part. adj.* [*sun* and *burnt.*]

1. Tanned; discoloured by the sun.

Where such radiant lights have shone,
No wonder if her cheeks be grown
Sunburnt with lustre of her own. *Cleaveland.*

Sunburnt and swarthy though she be,
She'll fire for winter nights provide. *Dryden.*

One of them, older and more *sunburnt* than the rest, told him he had a widow in his line of life. *Addison.*

2. Scorched by the sun.

How many nations of the *sunburnt* soil
Does Niger bless? how many drink the Nile? *Blackmore.*

SU'NCLAD.† *part. adj.* [*sun* and *clad.*] Clothed in radiance; bright.

To him, that dares
Arm his profane tongue with contemptuous words
Against the *sun-clad* power of Chastity,
Fain would I something say. *Milton, Comus.*

SU'NDAY.† *n. s.* [*sun* and *day*; Sax. ſunnan-dæg, the day of the sun.] The day anciently dedicated to the sun; the first day of the week; the Christian sabbath.

If thou wilt needs thrust thy neck into a yoke, wear the print of it, and sigh away *Sundays*. *Shakspeare.*

An' she were not kin to me, she would be as fair on Friday as Helen is on *Sunday*. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

At prime they enter'd on the *Sunday* morn;
Rich tap'stry spread the streets. *Dryden.*

Our ardent labours for the toys we seek,
Join night to day, and *Sunday* to the week. *Young.*

To SU'NDER. *v. a.* [ſundrian, Sax.] To part; to separate; to divide.

Vexation almost stops my breath,
That *sundred* friends greet in the hour of death. *Shakspeare.*

It is *sundred* from the main land by a sandy plain. *Carew.*

She that should all parts to reunion bow,
She that had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and fasten *sundred* parts in one. *Donne.*

A *sundred* clock is piecemeal laid,
Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand
Repolish'd, without error then to stand. *Donne.*

When both the chiefs are *sunder'd* from the fight,
Then to the lawful king restore his right. *Dryden.*

The enormous weight was cast,
Which Crantor's body *sunder'd* at the waist. *Dryden.*

Bears, tigers, wolves, the lion's angry brood,
Whom heaven endu'd with principles of blood,
He wisely *sunder'd* from the rest, to yell
In forests. *Dryden.*

Bring me the lightning, give me thunder;
— Jove may kill, but ne'er shall *sunder*. *Granville.*

SU'NDER. *n. s.* [ſundeꞃ, Sax.] Two; two parts.

He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in *sunder*. *Psalms.*

SU'NDEW. *n. s.* [*ros solis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SU'NDIAL. *n. s.* [*sun* and *dial.*] A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour.

All your graces no more you shall have,
Than a *sundial* in a grave. *Donne.*

The body, though it really moves, yet not changing perceivable distance, seems to stand still; it is evident in the shadows of *sundials*. *Locke.*

SU'NDRIED.* *part. adj.* [*sun* and *dry.*] Dried by the heat of the sun.

The building is of *sun-dried* brick. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 162.

SU'NDRY.† *adj.* [ſundeꞃ, Sax. *sundr*, Goth. from to sunder. See also ASUNDER.] Several; more than one.

That law, which, as it is laid up in the bosom of God, we call eternal, receiveth, according unto the different kind of things which are subject unto it, different and *sundry* kinds of names. *Hooker.*

Not of one nation was it peopled, but of *sundry* people of different manners. *Spenser.*

But, dallying in this place so long, why do'st thou dwell,
So many *sundry* things here having yet to tell? *Drayton.*

He caused him to be arrested upon complaint of *sundry* grievous oppressions. *Davies.*

How can she several bodies know,
If in herself a body's form she bear?
How can a mirrour *sundry* faces show,
If from all shapes and forms it be not clear? *Davies.*

I have composed *sundry* collects, as the Adventual, Quadragesimal, Paschal or Pentecostal. *Sanderson.*

Sundry foes the rural realm surround. *Dryden.*

SU'NFLOWER. *n. s.* [*corona solis*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SU'NFLOWER, *Little. n. s.* [*helianthemum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SUNG. The preterite and participle of *sing*.

A large rock then heaving from the plain,
He whirl'd it round, it *sung* across the main. *Pope.*

From joining stones the city sprung,
While to his harp divine Amphion *sung*. *Pope.*

SUNK. The preterite and participle passive of *sink*.

We have large caves: the deepest are *sunk* six hundred fathom, and some digged and made under great hills. *Bacon.*

Thus we act and thus we are,
Or toss'd by hope or *sunk* by care. *Prior.*

Sunk in Thalestris' arms the nymph he found. *Pope.*

His spirit quite *sunk* with those reflections that solitude and disappointments bring, he is utterly undistinguished and forgotten. *Swift.*

SU'NLESS. *adj.* [from *sun.*] Wanting sun; wanting warmth.

He thrice happy on the *sunless* side,
Beneath the whole collected shade reclines. *Thomson.*

SU'NLIKE.† *adj.* [*sun* and *like.*] Resembling the sun.

She came, as if Aurora faire
Out of the East had newly made repaire,
Making a *sun-like* light with golden shine
Of her bright beauty in the gazers' eine. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 781.

The quantity of light in this bright luminary, and in the sunlike fixt stars, must be continually decreasing. *Cheyne.*

SU'NLIGHT.* *n. s.* [*sun* and *light.*] The light of the sun.

Where highest woods impenetrable
To star or *sun-light*, spread their umbrage board. *Milton, P. L.*

SU'NNY. *adj.* [from *sun.*]

1. Resembling the sun; bright.

She saw Duessa *sunny*-bright,
Adorn'd with gold and jewels shining clear. *Spenser.*
The eldest, that Fidelia hight,
Like *sunny* beams threw from her crystal face. *Spenser.*
My decay'd fair
A *sunny* look of his would soon repair. *Shakspeare.*
The chemist feeds
Perpetual flames, whose unresisted force
O'er sand and ashes and the stubborn flint
Prevailing, turns into a fusile sea,
That in his furnace bubbles *sunny* red. *Philips.*

2. Exposed to the sun; bright with the sun.

About me round I saw
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and *sunny* plains,
And liquid lapse of murm'ring streams. *Milton, P. L.*
Him walking on a *sunny* hill he found. *Milton, P. R.*
The filmy gossamer now flits no more,
Nor halcyons bask on the short *sunny* shore. *Dryden.*
But what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains and her *sunny* shores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The smiles of nature, and the charms of art,
While proud oppression in her vallies reigns,
And tyranny usurps her happy plains? *Addison.*

3. Coloured by the sun.

Her *sunny* locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shakspeare.*

SUNPRO'OF.* *adj.* [*sun* and *proof.*] Impervious to sunlight.

This shade, *sunproof*, is yet no proof for thee.
Peele, David and Bethsabe.
Thick arms
Of darksome yew, *sun-proof.* *Marston, Sophonisba.*

SU'NRISE. } *n. s.* [*sun* and *rising.*]
SU'NRISING. }

1. Morning; the appearance of the sun.

Send out a pursuivant
To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power
Before *sunrising.* *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
They intend to prevent the *sunrising.* *Walton, Angler.*
We now believe the Copernican system; yet, upon ordinary occasions, we shall still use the popular terms of *sunrise* and sunset. *Bentley.*

2. East.

In those days the giants of Libanus mastered all nations, from the *sunrising* to the sunset. *Ralegh, Hist.*

SU'NSET. *n. s.* [*sun* and *set.*]

1. Close of the day; evening.

When the sun sets the air doth drizzle dew;
But for the *sunset* of my brother's son
It rains downright. *Shakspeare.*
The stars are of greater use than for men to gaze on after *sunset.* *Ralegh.*
At *sunset* to their ship they make return,
And snore secure on deck till rosy morn. *Dryden.*
He now observant of the parting ray,
Eyes the calm *sunset* of thy various day. *Pope.*

2. West.

SU'NSHINE.† *n. s.* [*sun* and *shine*; Sax. ꞅun-ꞅcin. Milton accents it on the last syllable; and so *sunshiny* was formerly accented on the second.] Action of the sun; place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favour,
Would he abuse the countenance of the king,
Alack, what mischiefs might be set abroach,
In shadow of such greatness? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
He had been many years in that *sunshine*, when a new comet appeared in court. *Clarendon.*
Sight no obstacle found here, nor shade,
But all *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from the equator. *Milton, P. L.*
I that in his absence
Blaz'd like a star of the first magnitude,
Now in his brighter *sunshine* am not seen. *Denham, Sophy.*
Nor can we this weak shower a tempest call,
But drops of heat that in the *sunshine* fall. *Dryden.*
The more favourable you are to me, the more distinctly I see my faults: spots and blemishes are never so plainly discovered as in the brightest *sunshine.* *Pope.*

SU'NSHINE. } *adj.* [from *sunshine.* It was anciently
SU'NSHINY. } accented on the second syllable.]

1. Bright with the sun.

About ten in the morning, in *sunshiny* weather, we took several sorts of paper stained. *Boyle.*
The cases prevent the bees getting abroad upon every *sunshine* day. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Bright like the sun.

The fruitful-headed beast, amaz'd
At flashing beams of that *sunshiny* shield,
Became stark blind, and all his senses daz'd,
That down he tumbled. *Spenser.*

To SUP. *v. a.* [*super*, Norman French; ꞅupan, Saxon; *soepen*, Dutch.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time; to sip.

Then took the angry witch her golden cup,
Which still she bore replete with magick arts,
Death and despair did many thereof *sup.* *Spenser.*
There I'll find a purer air
To feed my life with; there I'll *sup*
Balm and nectar in my cup. *Crashaw.*
We saw it smelling to every thing set in the room, and when it had smelt to them all, it *supped* up the milk. *Ray.*
He call'd for drink; you saw him *sup*,
Potable gold in golden cups. *Swift.*

To SUP. *v. n.* [*souper*, French.] To eat the evening meal.

You'll *sup* with me?
— Anger's my meat; I *sup* upon myself,
And so shall starve with feeding. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
When they had *supped*, they brought Tobias in. *Tob.* viii.
There's none observes, much less repines,
How often this man *sups* or dines. *Carew.*
I see all the pilgrims in the Canterbury tales as distinctly as if I had *supped* with them. *Dryden.*
Late returning home, he *supp'd* at ease. *Dryden.*

To SUP. *v. a.* To treat with supper.

He's almost *supp'd*; why have you left the chamber?
Shakspeare.
Sup them well, and look unto them all. *Shakspeare.*
Let what you have within be brought abroad,
To *sup* the stranger. *Chapman, Odyss.*

SUP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A small draught; a mouthful of liquor.

Tom Thumb had got a little *sup*,
And Tomalin scarce kist the cup. *Drayton.*
A pigeon saw the picture of a glass with water in't, and flew eagerly up to't for a *sup* to quench her thirst. *L'Estrange.*
The least transgression of your's, if it be only two bits and one *sup* more than your stint, is a great debauch. *Swift.*

SU'PER, in composition, notes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.

SU'PERABLE.† *adj.* [*superabilis*, Lat. *superable*, Fr.] Conquerable; such as may be overcome.

Antipathies are generally *superable* by a single effort.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 126.

SU'PERABLY.* *adv.* [from *superable.*] So as may be overcome.

SU'PERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *superable.*] Quality of being conquerable.

To SUPERABOU'ND. *v. n.* [*super* and *abound.*] To be exuberant; to be stored with more than enough.

This case returneth again at this time, except the clemency of his majesty *superabound*. *Bacon.*

She *superabounds* with corn, which is quickly convertible to coin. *Howell.*

SUPERABU'NDANCE. *n. s.* [*super* and *abundance.*] More than enough; great quantity.

The precipitation of the vegetative terrestrial matter at the deluge amongst the sand, was to retrench the luxury and *superabundance* of the productions of the earth. *Woodward.*

SUPERABU'NDANT. *adj.* [*super* and *abundant.*] Being more than enough.

So much *superabundant* zeal could have no other design than to damp that spirit raised against Wood. *Swift.*

SUPERABU'NDANTLY. *adv.* [from *superabundant.*] More than sufficiently.

Nothing but the uncreated Infinite can adequately fill and *superabundantly* satisfy the desire. *Cheyne.*

To SUPERA'DD. *v. a.* [*superaddo*, Lat.] To add over and above; to join any thing extrinsick.

The peacock laid it extremely to heart that he had not the nightingale's voice *superadded* to the beauty of plumes. *L'Estrange.*

The schools dispute, whether in morals the external action *superadds* any thing of good or evil to the internal elicit act of the will; but certainly the enmity of our judgments is wrought up to an high pitch before it rages in an open denial. *South.*

The strength of any living creature, in those external motions, is something distinct from and *superadded* unto its natural gravity. *Wilkins, Math. Mag.*

SUPERADDI'TION. *n. s.* [*super* and *addition.*]

1. The act of adding to something else.

The fabrick of the eye, its safe and useful situation, and the *superaddition* of muscles, are a certain pledge of the existence of God. *More.*

2. That which is added.

Of these, much more than of the Nicene *superadditions*, it may be affirmed, that being the explications of a father of the church, and not of a whole universal council, they were not necessary to be explictly acknowledged. *Hammond.*

An animal, in the course of hard labour, seems to be nothing but vessels: let the same animal continue long in rest, it will perhaps double its weight and bulk: this *superaddition* is nothing but fat. *Arbuthnot.*

SUPERADVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*superadveniens*, Lat.]

1. Coming to the increase or assistance of something.

The soul of man may have matter of triumph, when he has done bravely by a *superadvenient* assistance of his God. *More.*

2. Coming unexpectedly.

To SUPERA'NNUATE. *v. a.* [*super* and *annus*, Lat.] To impair or disqualify by age or length of life.

If such depravities be yet alive, deformity need not despair, nor will the eldest hopes be ever *superannuated*. *Brown.*

When the sacramental test was put in execution, the justices of peace through Ireland, that had laid down their commissions, amounted only to a dozen, and those of the lowest fortune, and some of them *superannuated*. *Swift.*

To SUPERA'NNUATE. *v. n.* To last beyond the year. Not in use.

The dying of the roots of plants that are annual, is by the over-expence of the sap into stalk and leaves, which being prevented, they will *superannuate*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

SUPERANNUA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *superannuate.*] The state of being disqualified by years.

To make cumbrous collections of numberless particulars, merely because they are fragments; and to admire them merely as they are antique; is not the spirit of ancient learning, but the mere doting of *superannuation*. *Pownall on Antiq.* p. 54.

SUPE'RB.† *adj.* [*superbe*, Fr. *superbus*, Latin.] Grand; pompous; lofty; august; stately; magnificent.

If you dine with my lord-mayor,—
Painted flags, *superb* and neat,
Proclaim you welcome to the treat. *Prior, Alma.*

The most *superb* edifice, that ever was conceived or constructed, would not equal the smallest insect, blest with sight, feeling, and locomotivity. *Bryant.*

SUPE'RB-LILY. *n. s.* [*methonica*, Lat.] A flower.

SUPE'RBLY.† *adv.* [from *superb.*] In a superb manner.

Wood's manuscript was very *superbly* bound and embossed. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 311.

SUPERCA'RGO. *n. s.* [*super* and *cargo.*] An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade.

I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, *supercargoes*, sharpers, and directors. *Pope.*

SUPERCELE'STIAL. *adj.* [*super* and *celestial.*] Placed above the firmament.

I dare not think that any *supercelestial* heaven, or whatsoever else, not himself, was increate and eternal. *Ralegh.*

Many were for fetching down I know not what *supercelestial* waters for the purpose. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

SUPERCHE'RY. *n. s.* [An old word of French original.] Deceit; cheating.

SUPERCI'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *supercilium*, Latin.] Haughty; dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary; despotick; overbearing.

Those who are one while courteous, within a small time after are so *supercilious*, fierce, and exceptious, that they are short of the true character of friendship. *South.*

Several *supercilious* criticks will treat an author with the greatest contempt, if he fancies the old Romans wore a girdle. *Addison.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *supercilious.*] Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously.

He, who was a punctual man in point of honour, received this address *superciliously* enough, sent it to the king without performing the least ceremony. *Clarendon.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSNESS.† *n.s.* [from *supercilious.*] Haughtiness; contemptuousness.

They are to be managed without *superciliousness*. *South, Serm.* vii. 153.

Sheeks, that is, such persons as by their long beards, prayers of the same standard, and a kind of pharisaical *superciliousness*, (which are the great virtues of the Mahometan religion,) have purchased to themselves the reputation of learning and saints. *Maundrell, Trav.* p. 10.

SUPERCONCE'PTION. *n. s.* [*super* and *conception*] A conception admitted after another conception.

Those *superconceptions*, where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer, seem idle. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SUPERCO'NSEQUENCE. *n. s.* [*super* and *consequence.*] Remote consequence.

Not attaining the deuteroscopy, and second intention of the words, they omit their *superconsequences* and coherences. *Brown.*

SUPERCRE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*super* and *cresco*, Lat.] That which grows upon another growing thing.

Wherever it groweth it maintains a regular figure, like other *supercrescences*, and like such as, living upon the stock of others, are termed parasitical plants. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SUPERE'MINENCE. } *n. s.* [*super* and *emineo*, Latin.]
SUPERE'MINENCY. } Uncommon degree of eminence; eminence above others though eminent.

The archbishop of Canterbury, as he is primate over all England and metropolitan, has a *supereminency*, and even some power over the archbishop of York. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

SUPERE'MINENT. *adj.* [*super* and *eminent.*] Eminent in a high degree.

As humility is in suiters a decent virtue, so the testification thereof by such effectual acknowledgements not only argueth a sound apprehension of his *supereminent* glory and majesty before whom we stand, but putteth also into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for security against our unthankfulness. *Hooker.*

SUPERE'MINENTLY. *adv.* [from *supereminent.*] In the most eminent manner.

SUPERE'ROGANT.* *adj.* The same as supererogatory.

This commission was far from being needless or *supererogant.* *Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bible.*

To **SUPERE'ROGATE.** *v. n.* [*super* and *erogatio*, Lat.] To do more than duty requires.

So by an abbey's skeleton of late,
I heard an eccho *supererogate*
Through imperfection, and the voice restore,
As if she had the hiccup o'er and o'er. *Cleaveland.*

Aristotle acted his own instructions, and his obsequious sectators have *supererogated* in observance. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

SUPEREROGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *supererogate.*] Performance of more than duty requires.

There is no such thing as works of *supererogation;* no man can do more than needs, and is his duty to do, by way of preparation for another world. *Tillotson.*

SUPERE'ROGATIVE.* *adj.* Supererogatory.

I can brook better a fellow that hath bought his new-found nobility with nobles, than another of an high birth and low-stooping spirit, who can justly brag of nothing of his own, but lives upon the *supererogative* deeds of his ancestors. *Stafford, Niobe, P. ii. (1611,) p. 61.*

SUPERE'ROGATORY. *adj.* [from *supererogate.*] Performed beyond the strict demands of duty.

Supererogatory services, and too great benefits from subjects to kings, are of dangerous consequence. *Howell.*

SUPERESSE'NTIAL.* *adj.* [*super* and *essential.*] Above the constitution or existence of a thing.

It being impossible for any nature to comprehend what is *superessential*, or infinitely above it. *Ellis, Knowl. of Div. Things, p. 450.*

To **SUPEREXA'LT.*** *v. a.* [*super* and *exalt.*] To exalt above the ordinary rate.

God having *superexalted* our Lord,—is therefore said to have seated him at his right hand. *Barrow, vol. ii. S. 2.*

SUPERE'XALTATION. *n. s.* [*super* and *exalt.*] Elevation above the common rate.

In a *superexaltation* of courage, they seem as greedy of death as of victory. *Holyday.*

SUPERE'XCELLENT. *adj.* [*super* and *excellent.*] Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

We discern not the abuse: suffer him to persuade us that we are as gods, something so *superexcellent*, that all must reverence and adore. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

SUPEREXCRE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*super* and *excrescence.*] Something superfluously growing.

As the escar separated between the scarifications, I rubbed the *superexcrescence* of flesh with the vitriol stone. *Wiseman.*

To **SUPERFE'TATE.** *v. n.* [*super* and *fœtus*, Lat.] To conceive after conception.

The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said to *superfetate*, which, saith Aristotle, is because her eggs are hatched in her one after another. *Grew, Mus.*

SUPERFETA'TION. *n. s.* [*superfetation*, French; from *superfetate.*] One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery together. *Quincy.*

Superfetation must be by abundance of sap in the bough that putteth it forth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

If the *superfetation* be made with considerable intermission, the latter most commonly becomes abortive; for the first being confirmed, engrosseth the aliment from the other. *Brown.*

To **SU'PERFETE.*** *v. n.* To superfetate.

So is my fancy quicken'd by the glance
Of his benign aspect and countenance:
It makes me pregnant, and to *superfete.*
Howell, Verses to K. Ch. I. (1641.)

To **SU'PERFETE.*** *v. a.* To conceive upon a conception.

The Spaniard doth use to pause so in his pronunciation, that his tongue seldom foreruns his wit; and his brain may very well raise and *superfete* a second thought before the first be offered. *Howell, Lett. iv. 19.*

SU'PERFICE. *n. s.* [*superficie*, Fr. *superficies*, Latin.] Outside; surface.

Then if it rise not to the former height
Of *superfice*, conclude that soil is light. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'CIAL. *adj.* [*superficiel*, Fr. from *superficies*, Lat.]

1. Lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface.

That, upon the *superficial* ground, heat and moisture cause putrefaction, in England is found not true. *Bacon.*

From these phænomena several have concluded some general rupture in the *superficial* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

There is not one infidel living so ridiculous as to pretend to solve the phænomena of sight, or cogitation, by those fleeting *superficial* films of bodies. *Bentley.*

2. Shallow; contrived to cover something.

This *superficial* tale
Is but a preface to her worthy praise. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

3. Shallow; not profound; smattering, not learned.

Their knowledge is so very *superficial*, and so ill-grounded, that it is impossible for them to describe in what consists the beauty of those works. *Dryden.*

SUPERFICIA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *superficial.*] The quality of being superficial.

By these salts the colours of bodies receive degrees of lustre or obscurity, *superficiality* or profundity. *Brown.*

SUPERFI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *superficial.*]

1. On the surface; not below the surface.

2. Without penetration; without close heed.

Perspective hath been with some diligence inquired; but the nature of sounds in general hath been *superficially* observed. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

His eye so *superficially* surveys
These things, as not to mind from whence they grow,
Deep under ground. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Without going deep; without searching to the bottom of things.

You have said well;
But on the cause and question now in hand,
Have gloz'd but *superficially*. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

I have laid down *superficially* my present thoughts. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'CIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *superficial.*]

1. Shallowness; position on the surface.

2. Slight knowledge; false appearance; show without substance.

SUPERFI'CIES. *n. s.* [Latin.] Outside; surface; superfice.

He on her *superficies* stretch'd his line. *Sandys.*

A convex mirrour makes objects in the middle to come out from the *superficies*: the painter must, in respect of the light and shadows of his figures, give them more relievo. *Dryden.*

SU'PERFINE. *adj.* [*super* and *fine.*] Eminently fine.

Some, by this journey of Jason, understand the mystery of the philosopher's stone: to which also other *superfine* chymists draw the twelve labours of Hercules. *L'Estrange.*

If you observe your cyder, by interposing it between a candle and your eye, to be very transparent, it may be called *superfine*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

SUPE'RFLUENCE. *n. s.* [*super* and *fluo*, Lat.] More than is necessary.

The *superfluence* of grace is ordinarily proportioned to the faithful discharge of former trusts, making use of the foregoing sufficient grace. *Hammond.*

SUPERFLU'ITANCE. *n. s.* [*super* and *fluito*, Lat.] The act of floating above.

Spermaceti, which is a *superfluitance* on the sea, is not the sperm of a whale. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SUPERFLU'ITANT. *adj.* [*superfluitans*, Lat.] Floating above.

A chalky earth, beaten and steeped in water, affordeth a cream or fatness on the top, and a gross subsidence at the bottom: out of the cream, or *superfluitance*, the finest dishes are made; out of the residence, the coarser. *Brown.*

SUPERFLU'ITY. *n. s.* [*superfluité*, Fr. from *superfluous*.] More than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity.

Having this way eased the church, as they thought, of *superfluity*, they went on till they had plucked up even those things which also had taken a great deal deeper root. *Hooker.*

They are as sick that surfeit with too much, as they that starve with nothing; therefore it is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean: *superfluity* comes sooner by white hairs, but competency lives longer. *Shakspeare.*

A quiet mediocrity is still to be preferred before a troubled *superfluity*. *Suckling.*

Like the sun, let bounty spread her ray,
And shine that *superfluity* away. *Pope.*

SUPE'RFLUOUS. *adj.* [*super* and *fluo*, Lat. *superflu*, Fr.] Exuberant; more than enough; unnecessary; offensive by being more than sufficient.

I think it *superfluous* to use any words of a subject so praised in itself as it needs no praises. *Sidney.*

When a thing ceaseth to be available unto the end which gave it being, the continuance of it must then appear *superfluous*. *Hooker.*

Our *superfluous* lacqueys and our peasants,
Who in unnecessary action swarm
About our squares of battle. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

A proper title of a peace, and purchas'd
At a *superfluous* rate. *Shakspeare.*

As touching the ministring to the saints, it is *superfluous* to write. *2 Cor.* ix. 1.

Horace will our *superfluous* branches prune,
Give us new rules, and set our harps in tune. *Roscommon.*

If ye know,
Why ask ye, and *superfluous* begin
Your message, like to end as much in vain? *Milton, P. L.*

His conscience chear'd him with a life well spent,
His prudence a *superfluous* something lent,
Which made the poor who took, and poor who gave, content. *Harte.*

SUPE'RFLUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *superfluous*.] The state of being superfluous.

SU'PERFLUX. *n. s.* [*super* and *fluxus*, Latin.] That which is more than is wanted.

Take physick, pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the *superflux* to them. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

SUPERFOLIA'TION.* *n. s.* [*super* and *foliation*.] Excess of foliation.

This, in the pathology of plants, may be the disease of *superfoliation*, mentioned by Theophrastus; whereby the fructifying juice is starved by the excess of leaves. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 76.

SUPERHU'MAN. *adj.* [*super* and *humanus*, Latin.] Above the nature or power of man.

SUPERIMPREGNA'TION. *n. s.* [*super* and *impregnation*.] Superconception; superfetation.

SUPERINCU'MBENT. *adj.* [*super* and *incumbens*, Latin.] Lying on the top of something else.

It is sometimes so extremely violent, that it forces the *superincumbent* strata; breaks them throughout, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations. *Woodward.*

To SUPERINDU'CE. *v. a.* [*super* and *induco*, Latin.]

1. To bring in as an addition to something else.

To *superinduce* any virtue upon a person, take the living creature in which that virtue is most eminent. *Bacon.*

Custom and corruption *superinduce* upon us a kind of necessity of going on as we began. *L'Estrange.*

Father is a notion *superinduced* to the substance or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind, let man be what it will. *Locke.*

Long custom of sinning *superinduces* upon the soul new and absurd desires, like the distemper of the soul, feeding only upon filth and corruption. *South.*

2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something extraneous and *superinduced*. *Locke.*

In children, savages, and ill-natured people, learning not having cast their native thoughts into new moulds, nor by *superinducing* foreign doctrines, confounded those fair characters nature had written, their innate notions might lie open. *Locke.*

SUPERINDU'CTION. *n. s.* [from *superinduce*.] The act of superinducing.

A good inclination is but the first rude draught of virtue; the *superinduction* of ill habits quickly deface it. *South.*

SUPERINJE'CTION. *n. s.* [*super* and *injection*.] An injection succeeding another. *Dict.*

To SUPERINSPE'CT.* *v. a.* [*super* and *inspect*.] To overlook; to oversee.

He *superinspects* the whole affair of victualling at that port. *Maydman, Naval Spec.* (1691,) p. 123.

SUPERINSTITU'TION. *n. s.* [*super* and *institution*. In law.] One institution upon another; as if A be instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be instituted and admitted by the presentation of another. *Bailey.*

To SUPERINTE'ND. *v. a.* [*super* and *intend*.] To oversee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority.

The king will appoint a council, who may *superintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

This argues design, and a *superintending* wisdom, power, and providence in this special business of food. *Derham.*

Angels, good or bad, must be furnished with prodigious knowledge, to oversee Persia and Grecia of old; or if any such *superintend* the affairs of Great Britain now. *Watts.*

SUPERINTE'NDENCE. } *n. s.* [from *super* and *intend*.]
SUPERINTE'NDENCY. } Superiour care; the act of overseeing with authority.

Such an universal *superintendency* has the eye and hand of Providence over all, even the most minute and inconsiderable things. *South.*

The Divine Providence, which hath a visible respect to the being of every man, is yet more observable in its *superintendency* over societies. *Grew.*

An admirable indication of the divine *superintendence* and management. *Derham.*

SUPERINTE'NDENT.† *n. s.* [*superintendant*, Fr. from *superintend*.] One who overlooks others authoritatively.

Our new *superintendentes* and ministers.
Martin, Marr. of Pr. (1550,) I. iii. b.

The world pays a natural veneration to men of virtue, and rejoice to see themselves conducted by those who act under the care of a Supreme Being, and who think themselves accountable to the great Judge and *Superintendent* of human affairs. *Addison.*

SUPERINTE'NDENT.* *adj.* Overlooking others with authority.

Next to Brama, one Deuendre is the *superintendent* deity, who hath many more under him. *Stillingfleet.*

SUPERIO'RITY. *n. s.* [from *superiour.*] Pre-eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect.

Bellarmine makes the formal act of adoration to be subjection to a superiour; but he makes the mere apprehension of excellency to include the formal reason of it; whereas mere excellency without *superiority* doth not require any subjection, but only estimation. *Stillingfleet.*

The person who advises, does in that particular exercise a *superiority* over us, thinking us defective in our conduct or understanding. *Addison, Spect.*

SUPE'RIOUR. *adj.* [*superieur*, Fr. *superior*, Lat.]

1. Higher: greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another.

In commending another, you do yourself right; for he that you commend is either *superiour* to you in that you commend, or inferiour; if he be inferiour, if he be to be commended, you much more: if he be *superiour*, if he be not to be commended, you much less glorious. *Bacon.*

Although *superior* to the people, yet not *superior* to their own voluntary engagements once passed from them. *Bp. Taylor.*

Heaven takes part with the oppressed, and tyrants are upon their behaviour to a *superior* power. *L'Estrange.*

Superior beings above us, who enjoy perfect happiness, are more steadily determined in their choice of good than we, and yet they are not less happy or less free than we are. *Locke.*

He laughs at men of far *superior* understandings to his, for not being as well dressed as himself. *Swift.*

2. Upper; higher locally.

By the refraction of the second prism, the breadth of the image was not increased, but its *superior* part, which in the first prism suffered the greater refraction, and appeared violet and blue, did again in the second prism suffer a greater refraction than its inferiour part, which appeared red and yellow. *Newton, Opt.*

3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered; unaffected.

From amidst them forth he pass'd,
Long way through hostile scorn; which he sustain'd
Superiour, nor of violence fear'd ought. *Milton, P. L.*
Here passion first I felt,
Commotion strange! in all enjoyments else
Superiour and unmov'd. *Milton, P. L.*

There is not in earth a spectacle more worthy than a great man *superiour* to his sufferings. *Addison, Spect.*

SUPE'RIOUR. *n. s.* One more excellent or dignified than another.

Those under the great officers of state have more frequent opportunities for the exercise of benevolence than their *superiours*. *Addison, Spect.*

SUPERLA'TION. *n. s.* [*superlatio*, Latin.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety.

There are words that as much raise a style as others can depress it; *superlation* and overmuchness amplifies: it may be above faith, but not above a mean. *B. Jonson.*

SUPE'RLATIVE. *adj.* [*superlatif*, Fr. *superlativus*, Latin.]

1. Implying or expressing the highest degree.

It is an usual way to give the *superlative* unto things of eminence; and when a thing is very great, presently to define it to be the greatest of all. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking; they are always in extremes, and pronounce concerning every thing in the *superlative*. *Watts.*

2. Rising to the highest degree.

The high court of parliament in England is *superlative*. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

Martyrdoms I reckon amongst miracles, because they seem to exceed the strength of human nature; and I may do the like of *superlative* and admirable holiness. *Bacon.*

The generality of its reception is with many the persuading argument of its *superlative* desert; and common judges measure excellency by numbers. *Glanville.*

Ingratitude and compassion never cohabit in the same breast, which shews the *superlative* malignity of this vice, and the baseness of the mind in which it dwells. *South.*

SUPE'RLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *superlative.*]

1. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree.

I shall not speak *superlatively* of them; but that I may truly say, they are second to none in the Christian world. *Bacon.*

2. In the highest degree.

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth; but *superlatively* and monstrously so in his old age. *South.*

The Supreme Being is a spirit most excellently glorious, *superlatively* powerful, wise and good, Creator of all things. *Bent.*

SUPE'RLATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *superlative.*] The state of being in the highest degree.

SUPERLU'NAR.† } SUPERLU'NARY. } *adj.* [*super* and *luna.*] Not sublunary; placed above the moon; not of this world.

The mind, in metaphysicks, at a loss,
May wander in a wilderness of moss;
The head that turns at *superlunar* things,
Pois'd with a tail, may steer on Wilkins' wings. *Pope.*
Other ambition than of crowns in air,
And *superlunary* felicities,
Thy bosom warms. *Young, Night Th. 6.*

*SUPERNA'CULUM.** *n. s.* [" vox hybrida, ex Lat. præpositione *super* (upon) et Germ. *nagel* (a nail) composita; qui mos nova vocabula fingendi Anglis potissimùm usitatus est, vocemque *supernaculi* apud eosdem produxit." De Supernaculo Anglorum, 4to. Lips. 1746, p. 8. Cited by Brand, Pop. Antiq. ii. 239. Mr. Brand, however, has produced no instance of the use of this word by any English writer, except Grose's definition of it; to which he has added an explanation translated from the Latin book already named. Dr. King, of facetious memory, I may add, will confirm it.] Good liquor, of which there is not even a drop left sufficient to wet one's nail. *Grose.*

To drink *supernaculum* was an ancient custom not only in England, but also in several other parts of Europe, of emptying the cup or glass, and then pouring the drop or two that remained at the bottom upon the person's nail that drank it to shew that he was no flincher. *Brand.*

I saw some sparks as they were drinking,
With mighty mirth, and little thinking;
Their jests were *supernaculum*,
I snatch'd the rubies from each thumb;
And in this crystal have 'em here. *King, Miscell.* p. 385.

SUPE'RNAL. *adj.* [*supernus*, Lat.]

1. Having an higher position; locally above us.

By heaven and earth was meant the solid matter and substance, as well of all the heavens and orbs *supernal*, as of the globe of the earth, and waters which covered it. *Ralegh.*

2. Relating to things above; placed above; celestial; heavenly.

That *supernal* Judge that stirs good thoughts
In any breast of strong authority,
To look into the blots and stains of right. *Shakspeare.*

He with frequent intercourse
Thither will send his winged messengers,
On errands of *supernal* grace. *Milton, P. L.*
Both glorying to have 'scap'd the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd strength,
Not by the suff'rance of *supernal* pow'r. *Milton, P. L.*

SUPERNA'TANT. *adj.* [*supernatans*, Lat.] Swimming above.

Whilst the substance continued fluid, I could shake it with the *supernatant* menstruum, without making between them any true union. *Boyle.*

SUPERNATA'TION. *n. s.* [from *supernato*, Lat.] The act of swimming on the top of any thing.

Touching the *supernatation* of bodies, take of aquafortis two ounces, of quicksilver two drams, the dissolution will not bear a flint as big as a nutmeg. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Bodies are differenced by *supernatation*, as floating on water; for chrystal will sink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater ponderosity than the space of any water it doth occupy; and will therefore only swim in molten metal and quicksilver. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SUPERNA'TURAL. *adj.* [*super* and *natural.*] Being above the powers of nature.

There resteth either no way unto salvation, or if any, then surely a way which is *supernatural*, a way which could never have entered into the heart of a man, as much as once to conceive or imagine, if God himself had not revealed it extraordinarily; for which cause we term it the mystery or secret way of salvation. *Hooker.*

When *supernatural* duties are necessarily exacted, natural are not rejected as needless. *Hooker.*

The understanding is secured by the perfection of its own nature, or by *supernatural* assistance. *Tillotson.*

No man can give any rational account how it is possible that such a general flood should come, by any natural means. And if it be *supernatural*, that grants the thing I am proving, namely, such a supreme being as can alter the course of nature. *Wilkins.*

What mists of providence are these,
Through which we cannot see?
So saints by *supernatural* power set free
Are left at last in martyrdom to die. *Dryden.*

SUPERNA'TURALLY. *adv.* [from *supernatural.*] In a manner above the course or power of nature.

The Son of God came to do every thing in miracle, to love *supernaturally*, and to pardon infinitely, and even to lay down the Sovereign while he assumed the Saviour. *South.*

SUPERNU'MERARY. *adj.* [*supernumeraire*, Fr. *super* and *numerus*, Lat.] Being above a stated, a necessary, an usual, or a round number.

Well if thrown out, as *supernumerary*
To my just number found! *Milton, P. L.*

In sixty-three years there may be lost eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant or six hours *supernumerary*. *Brown.*

The odd or *supernumerary* six hours are not accounted in the three years after the leap year. *Holder.*

Besides occasional and *supernumerary* addresses, Hammond's certain perpetual returns exceeded David's seven times a-day. *Fell.*

The produce of this tax is adequate to the services for which it is designed, and the additional tax is proportioned to the *supernumerary* expence this year. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Antiochus began to augment his fleet; but the Roman senate ordered his *supernumerary* vessels to be burnt. *Arbuthnot.*

A *supernumerary* canon is one who does not receive any of the profits or emoluments of the church, but only lives and serves there on a future expectation of some prebend. *Ayliffe.*

SU'PERPLANT. *n. s.* [*super* and *plant.*] A plant growing upon another plant.

No *superplant* is a formed plant but misletoe. *Bacon.*

SU'PERPLUSAGE. *n. s.* [*super* and *plus*, Lat.] Something more than enough.

After this there yet remained a *superplusage* for the assistance of the neighbour parishes. *Fell.*

To SUPERPO'NDERATE. *v. a.* [*super* and *pondero*, Lat.] To weigh over and above. *Dict.*

To SU'PERPRAISE.* *v. a.* [*super* and *praise.*] To praise beyond measure.

To vow, and swear, and *superpraise* my parts,
When I am sure you hate me with your hearts.
Shakspeare, Mids. Night's Dream.

SUPERPROPO'RTION. *n. s.* [*super* and *proportio*, Lat.] Overplus of proportion.

No defect of velocity, which requires as great a *superproportion* in the cause, can be overcome in an instant. *Digby.*

SUPERPURGA'TION. *n. s.* [*superpurgation*, Fr. *super* and *purgation.*] More purgation than enough.

There happening a *superpurgation*, he declined the repeating of that purge. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SUPERREFLE'XION. *n. s.* [*super* and *reflexion.*] Reflexion of an image reflected.

Place one glass before and another behind, you shall see the glass behind with the image within the glass before, and again the glass before in that, and divers such *superreflexions*, till the species specie at last die. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

SUPERSA'LIENCY. *n. s.* [*super* and *salio*, Latin. This were better written *supersiliency.*] The act of leaping upon any thing.

Their coition is by *supersaliency*, like that of horses. *Brown.*

To SUPERSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*super* and *scribo*, Lat.] To inscribe upon the top or outside.

Fabretti and others believe, that by the two fortunes were only meant in general the goddess who sent prosperity or afflictions, and produce in their behalf an ancient monument, *superscribed*. *Addison.*

SUPERSCRI'PTION. *n. s.* [*super* and *scriptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of superscribing.
2. That which is written on the top or outside.

Doth this churlish *superscription*
Portend some alteration in good will. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Read me the *superscription* of these letters; I know not which is which. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

No *superscriptions* of fame,
Of honour or good name. *Suckling.*

I learn of my experience, not by talk,
How counterfeit a coin they are who friends
Bear in their *superscription*; in prosperous days
They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head.
Milton, S. A.

It is enough her stone
May honour'd be with *superscription*
Of the sole lady, who had pow'r to move
The great Northumberland. *Waller.*

SUPERSE'CULAR.* *adj.* [*super* and *secular.*] Above the world.

Let us, saith he, celebrate this feast, not in a panegyrical but divine, not in a worldly but *supersecular* manner. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 302.

To SUPERSE'DE. *v. a.* [*super* and *sedeo*, Latin.] To make void or inefficacious by superiour power; to set aside.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind; and therefore in its present workings not controulable by reason; for as much as the proper effect of it is, for the time, to *supersede* the workings of reason. *South.*

In this genuine acceptation of chance, nothing is supposed that can *supersede* the known laws of natural motion. *Bentley.*

SUPERSE'DEAS. *n. s.* [In law.] Is a writ which lieth in divers and sundry cases; in all which it signifies a command or request to stay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cause whereupon the writ is granted: for example, a man regularly is to have surety of peace against him of whom he will swear that he is afraid; and the justice required hereunto

cannot deny him: yet if the party be formerly bound to the peace, in Chancery or elsewhere, this writ lieth to stay the justice from doing that, which otherwise he might not deny. *Cowel.*

The far distance of this county from the court hath afforded it a *supersedeas* from takers and purveyours. *Carew.*

SUPERSE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* [*super* and *serviceable.*] Over officious; more than is necessary or required.

A glass-gazing, *superserviceable*, finical rogue. *Shakspeare.*

SUPERSTI'TION. *n. s.* [*superstition*, Fr. *superstitio*, Lat.]

1. Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion; observance of unnecessary and uncommanded rites or practices; religion without morality.

A rev'rent fear, such *superstition* reigns
Among the rude, ev'n then possess'd the swains. *Dryden.*

2. Rite or practice proceeding from scrupulous or timorous religion. In this sense it is plural.

They the truth
With *superstitions* and traditions taint. *Milton, P. L.*

If we had a religion that consisted in absurd *superstitions*, that had no regard to the perfection of our nature, people might well be glad to have some part of their life excused from it. *Law.*

3. False religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; false worship.

They had certain questions against him of their own *superstition.* *Acts*, xxv. 19.

4. Over-nicety; exactness too scrupulous.

SUPERSTI'TIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *superstition.*] One who is addicted to superstition.

Our Saviour certainly conceived high indignation and sorrow in his heart, while he observed that scorn and contempt those blind *superstitionists*, the Jews, bore against the poor despised Gentiles, in thus profaning their place of worship.
More, Myst. of Godliness, (1660,) p. 417.

Every vain-glorious *superstitionist*, that would make a show in the flesh. *More, ut sup.* p. 495.

SUPERSTI'TIOUS.† *adj.* [*superstitieux*, Fr. *superstitiosus*, Latin.]

1. Addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion.

At the kindling of the fire, and lighting of candles, they say certain prayers, and use some other *superstitious* rites, which shew that they honour the fire and the light. *Spenser.*

Nature's own work it seem'd, nature taught art,
And to a *superstitious* eye the haunt
Of wood-gods and wood-nymphs. *Milton, P. R.*

A venerable wood,
Where rites divine were paid, whose holy hair
Was kept and cut with *superstitious* care. *Dryden.*

2. Over accurate; scrupulous beyond need.

Have I with all my full affections
Still met the king? lov'd him next heaven? obey'd him?
Been out of fondness *superstitious* to him?
And am I thus rewarded? *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

SUPERSTI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *superstitious.*]

1. In a superstitious manner; with erroneous religion.

There reigned in this island a king, whose memory of all others we most adore; not *superstitiously*, but as a divine instrument. *Bacon.*

2. With too much care.

Neither of these methods should be too scrupulously and *superstitiously* pursued. *Watts, Logick.*

SUPERSTI'TIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *superstition.*] The state of being superstitious.

Remembringe also hys prynce's pleasure, which hath wylled all *superstycyousnesse* to be taken away from the ceremonyes.
Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543,) fol. 22.

To SUPERSTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*super* and *strain.*] To strain beyond the just stretch.

In the straining of a string, the further it is strained, the less *superstraining* goeth to a note. *Bacon.*

To SUPERSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*superstruo*, *superstructus*, Latin.] To build upon any thing.

Two notions of fundamentals may be conceived, one signifying that whereon our eternal bliss is immediately *superstructed*, the other whereon our obedience to the faith of Christ is founded. *Hammond.*

If his habit of sin have not corrupted his principles, the vicious Christian may think it reasonable to reform, and the preacher may hope to *superstruct* good life upon such a foundation. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

This is the only proper basis on which to *superstruct* first innocency, and then virtue. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

SUPERSTRU'CTION.† *n. s.* [from *superstruct.*] An edifice raised on any thing.

Trees sprout not cross like dry and sapless beams; nor do spars and tiles spring with a natural uniformity into a roof, and that out of stone and morter: these are not the works of nature, but *superstructions* and additions to her, as the supplies of art. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. I.

I want not to improve the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead, and my own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstructions* upon an old ruin. *Denham.*

SUPERSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *superstruct.*] Built upon something else.

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, must necessarily resolve, that what were drunkenness in another, is not so in him, and nothing but the removing his fundamental error can rescue him from the *superstructive*, be it never so gross. *Hammond.*

SUPERSTRU'CTURE. *n. s.* [*super* and *structure.*] That which is raised or built upon something else.

He who builds upon the present, builds upon the narrow compass of a point; and where the foundation is so narrow, the *superstructure* cannot be high and strong too. *South.*

Purgatory was not known in the primitive church, and is a *superstructure* upon the Christian religion. *Tillotson.*

You have added to your natural endowments the *superstructures* of study. *Dryden.*

SUPERSUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* [*super* and *substantial.*] More than substantial.

SUPERSU'BTLE.* *adj.* [*super* and *subtle.*] Over subtle.

If sanctimony and a frail vow betwixt an erring barbarian and a *supersubtle* Venetian be not too hard for my wits.
Shakspeare, Othello.

SUPERVACA'NEOUS.† *adj.* [*supervacaneus*, Lat.] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose. *Dict.*

Having in my former letters made a flying progress through the European world, and taken a view of the several languages, dialects, and sub-dialects, whereby people converse with one another; and being now wind-bound for Africk, I held it not altogether *supervacaneous* to take a review of them.
Howell, Lett. (dat. 1630,) ii. 60.

SUPERVACA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Needlessly.

SUPERVACA'NEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Needlessness. *Bailey.*

To SUPERVE'NE. *v. n.* [*supervenio*, Lat.] To come as an extraneous addition.

His good-will, when placed on any, was so fixed and rooted, that even *supervening* vice, to which he had the greatest detestation imaginable, could not easily remove it.
Fell, Life of Hammond.

Such a mutual gravitation can never *supervene* to matter, unless impressed by a divine power. *Bentley.*

SUPERVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*superveniens*, Latin.] Added: additional.

If it were unjust to murder John, the *supervenient* oath did not extenuate the fact, or oblige the jurer unto it. *Brown.*

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to Christian practice, and not all Christian practice built on that. *Hammond.*

SUPERVE'NTION.† *n. s.* [from *supervene.*] The act of supervening.

An espousal contract may be broken off by the *supervention* of a legal kindred, inexpected. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

To SUPERVI'SE.† *v. a.* [*super* and *visus*, Latin.] To overlook; to oversee; to intend.

The small time I *supervised* the glass-house, I got among those Venetians some smatterings of the Italian tonge. *Howell, Lett. (dat.* 1618,) i. i. 3.

M. Bayle speaks of the vexation of the *supervising* of the press, in terms so feeling that they move compassion. *Congreve.*

SU'PERVISE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Inspection. Not in use.

That on the *supervise*, no leisure bated,
No, not to stay the grinding of the axe,
My head should be struck off. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

SUPERVI'SION.* *n. s.* [from *supervise.*] Act of supervising.

I have a confused remembrance of having seen an old donation, for the sustenance of a perpetual lamp to burn before the high-altar in the royal chapel at Islip, under the trust and *supervision* of the abbots of Westminster. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington,* p. 17.

SUPERVI'SOR. *n. s.* [from *supervise.*] An overseer; an inspector; a superintendant.

A *supervisor* may signify an overseer of the poor, an inspector of the customs, a surveyor of the highways, a *supervisor* of the excise. *Watts, Logick.*

How satisfy'd, my lord!
Would you be *supervisor*, grossly gape on? *Shakspeare.*

I am informed of the author and *supervisors* of this pamphlet. *Dryden.*

To SUPERVI'VE. *v. n.* [*super* and *vivo.*] To overlive; to outlive.

Upon what principle can the soul be imagined to be naturally mortal, or what revolutions in nature will it not be able to resist and *supervive?* *Clarke.*

SUPINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*supination*, Fr. from *supino*, Latin.]

1. The act of lying, or state of being laid with the face upward.
2. In anatomy, the position of the hand, in which the palm is lifted upwards, or exposed.

They [the muscles] can perform—flexion, extension, pronation, *supination*, the tonick motion, circumgyration; and all these with so great expedition and agility, that they are much sooner done than said, yea as soon done as thought on. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 62.

SUPI'NE. *adj.* [*supinus*, Latin.]

1. Lying with the face upward: opposed to *prone.*

Upon these divers positions in man, wherein the spine can only be at right lines with the thigh, arise those remarkable postures, prone, *supine*, and erect. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

At him he lanc'd his spear, and pierc'd his breast:
On the hard earth the Lycian knock'd his head,
And lay *supine;* and forth the spirit fled. *Dryden.*

What advantage hath a man by this erection above other animals, the faces of most of them being more *supine* than ours. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Leaning backwards with exposure to the sun.

If the vine,
On rising ground be plac'd, or hills *supine*,
Extend thy loose battalions. *Dryden.*

3. Negligent; careless; indolent; drowsy; thoughtless; inattentive.

These men suffer by their absence, silence, negligence, or *supine* credulity. *King Charles.*

Supine amidst our flowing store
We slept securely. *Dryden.*

Supine in Sylvia's snowy arms he lies,
And all the busy cares of life defies. *Tatler.*

He became pusillanimous and *supine*, and openly exposed to any temptation. *Woodward.*

SU'PINE. *n. s.* [*supin*, French; *supinum*, Latin.] In Latin Grammar, a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPI'NELY. *adv.* [from *supine.*]

1. With the face upward.
2. Drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently.

Who on the beds of sin *supinely* lie,
They in the summer of their age shall die. *Sandys.*

The old imprison'd king,
Whose lenity first pleas'd the gaping crowd;
But when long try'd, and found *supinely* good,
Like Æsop's log, they leapt upon his back. *Dryden.*

He panting on thy breast *supinely* lies,
While with thy heavenly form he feeds his famish'd eyes. *Dryden, Luc.*

Wilt thou then repine
To labour for thyself? and rather chuse
To lie *supinely*, hoping Heaven will bless
Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread unearn'd? *Philips.*

Beneath a verdant laurel's shade,
Horace, immortal bard! *supinely* laid. *Prior.*

SUPI'NENESS. *n. s.* [from *supine.*]

1. Posture with the face upward.
2. Drowsiness; carelessness; indolence.

When this door is open to let Dissenters in, considering their industry and our *supineness*, they may in a very few years grow to a majority in the house of commons. *Swift.*

SUPI'NITY. *n. s.* [from *supine.*]

1. Posture of lying with the face upwards.
2. Carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness.

The fourth cause of errour is a *supinity* or neglect of enquiry, even in matters wherein we doubt, rather believing than going to see. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SU'PPAGE.* *n. s.* [from *To sup.*] What may be supped; pottage.

Their tables, when they gave themselves to fasting, had not that usual furniture of such dishes as do cherish blood with blood; but for food they had bread; for *suppage*, salt; and for sauce, herbs. *Hooker, Eccl. Pol.* v. § 72.

SUPPALPA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *suppalpor*, Lat. to wheedle.] Act of enticing by soft words.

Let neither bugs of fear, nor *suppalpations* of favour, weaken your hands. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

Thou art a courtier, and hast laid a plot to rise; if obsequious servility to the great; if those gifts in the bosom, which our blunt ancestors would have termed bribes; if plausible *suppalpations*, if restless importunities will hoise thee; thou wilt mount! *Seasonable Serm.* (1644,) p. 30.

SUPPARASITA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *supparasitor*, Lat. to flatter.] The act of flattering or paying servile court to.

Here cozening in bargains, there breaking of promises; here perfidious underminings, there flattering *supparasitations.* *Bp. Hall, Fast Serm.* (1628.)

SUPPEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*sub* and *pes*, Lat.] Placed under the feet.

He had slender legs, but encreased by riding after meals; that is, the humour descended upon their pendulosity, they having no support or *suppedaneous* stability. *Brown.*

To SUPPE'DITATE.* *v. a.* [*suppedito*, Latin.] To supply.

Those things there is a logical possibility for us to do, and strength sufficient *suppeditated.* *Hammond, Works*, iv. 572.

Whosoever is able to *suppeditate* all things to the sufficing of all must have an infinite power. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.

SU'PPER. *n. s.* [*souper*, Fr. See SUP.] The last meal of the day; the evening repast.

To-night we hold a solemn *supper.* *Shakspeare.*

The palace built by Picus, vast and proud,
Supported by a hundred pillars stood. *Dryden.*

The original community of all things appearing from this donation of God, the sovereignty of Adam, built upon his private dominion, must fall, not having any foundation to *support* it. *Locke.*

2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome.

Strongly to suffer and *support* our pains. *Milton, P. L.*
Could'st thou *support* that burden? *Milton, P. L.*
This fierce demeanour, and his insolence,
The patience of a god could not *support.* *Dryden.*

3. To endure; to bear.

She scarce awake her eyes could keep,
Unable to *support* the fumes of sleep. *Dryden.*

None can *support* a diet of flesh and water without acids, as salt, vinegar, and bread, without falling into a putrid fever. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To sustain; to keep from fainting.

With inward consolations recompens'd,
And oft *supported.* *Milton, P. L.*

SUPPO'RT.† *n. s.* [*support*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Act or power of sustaining.

Though the idea we have of a horse or stone be but the collection of those several sensible qualities which we find united in them, yet, because we cannot conceive how they should subsist alone, we suppose them existing in and supported by some common subject, which *support* we denote by the name substance, though it be certain we have no clear idea of that *support.* *Locke.*

2. Prop; sustaining power.

3. Necessaries of life.

Theirs be the produce of the soil!
O may it still reward their toil!
Nor ever the defenceless train
Of clinging infants ask *support* in vain! *Shenstone.*

4. Maintenance; supply.

Let us next consider the ward, or person within age, for whose assistance and *support* these guardians are constituted by law. *Blackstone.*

SUPPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*supportable*, Fr. from *support.*] Tolerable; to be endured. It may be observed that Shakspeare accents the first syllable.

As great to me, as late; and, *supportable*
To make the dear loss, have I means much weaker
Than you may call to comfort you. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Alterations in the project of uniting Christians might be very *supportable*, as things in their own nature indifferent. *Swift.*

I wish that whatever part of misfortunes they must bear, may be rendered *supportable* to them. *Pope.*

SUPPO'RTABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *supportable.*] The state of being tolerable.

It hath an influence on the *supportableness* of the burthen. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 477.

SUPPO'RTANCE.† } *n. s.* [from *support;* old French,
SUPPORTA'TION. } *supportation.*] Maintenance; support. Both these words are obsolete.

Give some *supportance* to the bending twigs. *Shakspeare.*

His quarrel he finds scarce worth talking of, therefore draw for the *supportance* of his vow. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

The benefited subject should render some small portion of his gain, for the *supportation* of the king's expence. *Bacon.*

The firm promises and *supportations* of a faithful God. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 385.

SUPPO'RTER.† *n. s.* [from *support.*]

1. One that supports.

You must walk by us upon either hand,
[illegible]d *supporters* are you. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Ev'n [illegible] relation cannot be founded in nothing, and the Mo[illegible] exe[illegible]ated as a *supporter*, or a support, is not repre-
If pu[illegible] mind by any distinct idea. *Locke.*

su[illegible], i[illegible] by which any thing is borne up from

3. Flatter[illegible]

The sockets and *supporters* of flowers are figured. *Bacon.*

We shall be discharged of our load; but you, that are designed for beams and *supporters*, shall bear. *L'Estrange.*

There is no loss of room at the bottom, as there is in a building set upon *supporters.* *Mortimer.*

3. Sustainer; comforter.

The saints have a companion and *supporter* in all their miseries. *South.*

4. Maintainer; defender.

The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute in great part to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an introducer or *supporter*, not as a teacher. *Wotton.*

Such propositions as these are competent to blast and defame any cause which requires such aids, and stands in need of such *supporters.* *Hammond.*

All examples represent ingratitude as sitting in its throne, with pride at its right hand, and cruelty at its left; worthy *supporters* of such a reigning impiety. *South.*

Love was no more, when loyalty was gone,
The great *supporter* of his awful throne. *Dryden.*

5. *Supporters.* [In heraldry.] Figures of beasts, birds, and sometimes of human beings, which support the arms.

More might be added of helms, crests, mantles, and *supporters.* *Camden.*

Unless this should be esteemed a relick, I know of no other, of this once magnificent monastery, except the rude capital of a pillar with a date in the stone-work 1484, surmounted by a stone-escocheon of arms with *supporters*, preserved in the Vicar's Garden at Ensham. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 14.

SUPPO'RTFUL.* *adj.* [*support* and *full.*] Abounding with support. Not used.

Upon the Eolian god's *supportfull* wings,
With chearefull shouts, they parted from the shore. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 821.

SUPPO'RTMENT.* *n. s.* [from *support.*] Support. Obsolete.

Not taking effect by the *supportment* of Spain. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 479.

Prelaty in her fleshly *supportments*, in her carnal doctrine of ceremony and tradition. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

SUPPO'SABLE. *adj.* [from *suppose.*] That may be supposed.

Invincible ignorance is, in the far greatest number of men, ready to be confronted against the necessity of their believing all the severals of any *supposable* catalogue. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SAL. *n. s.* [from *suppose.*] Position without proof; imagination; belief.

Young Fortinbras,
Holding a weak *supposal* of our worth,
Thinks our state to be out of frame. *Shakspeare.*

Little can be looked for towards the advancement of natural theory, but from those that are likely to mend our prospect: the defect of events, and sensible appearances, suffer us to proceed no further towards science, than to imperfect guesses and timorous *supposals.* *Glanville, Sceps. Pref.*

When this comes, our former *supposal* of sufficient grace, as of the preaching of the word, and God's calls, are utterly at an end. *Hammond.*

Interest, with a Jew, never proceeds but upon *supposal* at least of a firm and sufficient bottom. *South.*

Artful men endeavour to entangle thoughtless women by bold *supposals* and offers. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

To SUPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*supposer*, Fr. *suppono*, Lat.]

1. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illustration without maintaining the truth of the position.

Where we meet with all the indications and evidences of such a thing as the thing is capable of, *supposing* it to be true, it must needs be very irrational to make any doubt of it. *Wilkins.*

2. To admit without proof.

This is to be entertained as a firm principle, that when we have as great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly,

supposing it were, ought not to make any doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

Suppose some so negligent that they will not be brought to learn by gentle ways, yet it does not thence follow that the rough discipline of the cudgel is to be used to all. *Locke.*

3. To imagine; to believe without examination.

Tell false Edward, thy *supposed* king,
That Lewis of France is sending over maskers. *Shakspeare.*

Let not my lord *suppose* that they have slain all the king's sons; for Ammon only is slain. *2 Sam.* xiii. 32.

I *suppose*
We should compel them to a quick result. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To require as previous.

This *supposeth* something, without evident ground. *Hale.*

5. To make reasonably supposed.

One falsehood always *supposes* another, and renders all you can say suspected. *Female Quixote.*

6. To put one thing by fraud in the place of another.

SUPPO'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Supposition; position without proof; unevidenced conceit.

We come short of our *suppose* so far,
That after seven years' siege, yet Troy-walls stand. *Shakspeare.*
Is Egypt's safety, and the king's, and your's,
Fit to be trusted on a bare *suppose*
That he is honest? *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

SUPPO'SER. *n. s.* [from *suppose.*] One that supposes.

Thou hast by marriage made thy daughter mine,
While counterfeit *supposers* blear'd thine eyne. *Shakspeare.*

SUPPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [*supposition*, Fr. from *suppose.*] Position laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved.

In saying he is a good man, understand me that he is sufficient; yet his means are in *supposition*. *Shakspeare.*

Sing, syren, for thyself, and I will dote;
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lye;
And in that glorious *supposition* think
He gains by death, that hath such means to die. *Shakspeare.*

This is only an infallibility upon *supposition*, that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

Such an original irresistible notion is neither requisite upon *supposition* of a Deity, nor is pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*

SUPPOSI'TIONAL.✱ *adj.* [from *supposition.*] Hypothetical.

Men and angels, indeed, have also a certain knowledge of future things, but it is not absolute, but only *suppositional*. *South, Serm.* ix. 327.

SUPPOSITI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *suppositus*, *supposititius*, Latin.]

1. Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.

The destruction of Mustapha was so fatal to Solyman's line, as the succession of the Turks from Solyman is suspected to be of strange blood; for that Selymus II. was thought to be *supposititious*. *Bacon.*

It is their opinion that no man ever killed his father; but that, if it should ever happen, the reputed son must have been illegitimate, *supposititious*, or begotten in adultery. *Addison.*

There is a Latin treatise among the *supposititious* pieces, ascribed to Athanasius. *Waterland.*

2. Supposed; imaginary; not real.

Some alterations in the globe tend rather to the benefit of the earth, and its productions, than their destruction, as all these *supposititious* ones manifestly would do. *Woodward*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUSLY.✱ *adv.* [from *supposititious.*] By supposition.

Supposititiously he derives it from the Lunæ Montes 15 degrees south. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 31.

SUPPOSITI'TIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *supposititious.*] State of being counterfeit.

SUPPO'SITIVE.✱ *adj.* [from *supposition.*] Supposed; including a supposition.

You can infer from hence but only a *suppositive* necessity of having an infallible guide, and that grounded upon a false supposition. *Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot.* ch. 2. § 145.

Nor was his burial only represented typically, but foretold prophetically, both by a *suppositive* intimation, and by an express prediction. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 4.

SUPPO'SITIVE.✱ *n. s.* What implies supposition: as, *if.*

The *suppositives* denote connection, but assert not actual existence; the positives imply both the one and the other. *Harris, Hermes*, B. 2. ch. 2.

SUPPO'SITIVELY. *adv.* [from *suppose.*] Upon supposition.

The unreformed sinner may have some hope *suppositively*, if he do change and repent: the honest penitent may hope positively. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SITORY. *n. s.* [*suppositoire*, Fr. *suppositorium*, Lat.] A kind of solid clyster.

Nothing relieves the head more than the piles, therefore *suppositories* of honey, aloes, and rock-salt ought to be tried. *Arbuthnot.*

To SUPPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*supprimo*, *suppressus*, Lat. *supprimer*, Fr.]

1. To crush; to overpower; to overwhelm; to subdue; to reduce from any state of activity or commotion.

Glo'ster would have armour out of the Tower,
To crown himself king and *suppress* the prince. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Every rebellion, when it is *suppressed*, doth make the subject weaker, and the prince stronger. *Davies on Ireland.*

Sir William Herbert, with a well armed and ordered company, set sharply upon them; and oppressing some of the forwardest of them by death, *suppressed* the residue by fear. *Hayward.*

2. To conceal; not to tell; not to reveal.

Things not reveal'd, which the invisible King,
Only omniscient, hath *suppress'd* in night. *Milton, P. L.*

Still she *suppresses* the name, and this keeps him in a pleasing suspense; and, in the very close of her speech, she indirectly mentions it. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

3. To keep in; not to let out.

Well did'st thou, Richard, to *suppress* thy voice;
For had the passions of thy heart burst out,
I fear we should have seen decypher'd there
More rancorous spight, more furious raging broils. *Shakspeare.*

SUPPRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*suppression*, Fr. *suppressio*, Lat. from *suppress.*]

1. The act of suppressing.

2. Not publication.

You may depend upon a *suppression* of these verses. *Pope.*

SUPPRE'SSIVE.✱ *adj.* [from *suppress.*] Suppressing; overpowering; concealing; keeping in.

Johnson gives us expressive and oppressive, but neither impressive nor *suppressive*, though proceeding as obviously from their respective sources. *Seward, Lett.* ii. 154.

SUPPRE'SSOR.† *n. s.* [from *suppress.*] One that suppresses, crushes, or conceals. *Sherwood.*

To SU'PPURATE. *v. a.* [from *pus puris*, Lat. *suppurer*, Fr.] To generate *pus* or matter.

This disease is generally fatal: if it *suppurates* the pus, it is evacuated into the lower belly, where it produceth putrefaction. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To SU'PPURATE. *v. n.* To grow to pus.

SUPPURA'TION. *n. s.* [*suppuration*, Fr. from *suppurate.*]

1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a *suppuration*, then it must be promoted with suppuratives, and opened by incision. *Wiseman.*

This great attrition must produce a great propensity to the putrescent alkaline condition of the fluids, and consequently to *suppurations*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The matter suppurated.

The great physician of souls sometimes cannot cure without cutting us: sin has festered inwardly, and he must lance the imposthume, to let out death with the *suppuration*. *South.*

SU'PPURATIVE.† *adj.* [*suppuratif*, Fr. from *suppurate.*] Digestive; generating matter. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

SU'PPURATIVE.* *n. s.* A suppurating medicine.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a suppuration, then it must be promoted with *suppuratives*, and opened by incision. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SUPPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*supputation*, Fr. *supputo*, Lat.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation.

From these differing properties of day and year arise difficulties in carrying on and reconciling the *supputation* of time in long measures. *Holder on Time.*

The Jews saw every day their Messiah still farther removed from them; that the promises of their doctors, about his speedy manifestations, were false; that the predictions of the prophets, whom they could now no longer understand, were covered with obscurity; that all the *supputations* of time either terminated in Jesus Christ, or were without a period. *West.*

To SUPPU'TE. *v. a.* [from *supputo*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate.

SU'PRA. [Latin.] In composition, signifies *above*, or *before*.

SUPRALAPSA'RIAN. } *adj.* [*supra* and *lapsus*, Latin.]
SUPRALA'PSARY. } Antecedent to the fall of man.

SUPRALAPSA'RIAN.* *n. s.* One who maintains the supralapsarian doctrine.

The *supralapsarians*, with whom the object of the decree is *homo conditus*, man created, not yet fallen; and the sublapsarians, with whom it is man fallen, or the corrupt mass. *Hammond.*

The *supralapsarians* think, that God does only consider his own glory in all that he does; and that whatever is done, arises, as from its first cause, from the decree of God; that, in this decree, God, considering only the manifestation of his own glory, intended to make the world, to put a race of men in it, to constitute them under Adam as their fountain and head; that he decreed Adam's sin, the lapse of his posterity, and Christ's death, together with the salvation or damnation of such as should be most for his glory; that to those, who were to be saved, he decreed to give such efficacious assistances, as should certainly put them in the way of salvation; and to those, whom he rejected, he decreed to give such assistances and means only, as should render them inexcusable; that all men do continue in a state of grace or of sin, and shall be saved or damned, according to that first decree. *Burnet on the 39 Articles*, Art. 17.

SUPRAMU'NDANE.* *adj.* [*supra* and *mundane.*] Above the world.

He that was in the form of God, clothed with all the majesty and glory of the *supramundane* life, yet emptied himself of all this unspeakable felicity, and took upon him the form of a servant. *Hallywell, Sav. of Souls*, (1677,) p. 19.

Beings divine, *supramundane*, and unchangeable. *Harris, Three Treatises, Notes.*

SUPRAVU'LGAR. *adj.* [*supra* and *vulgar.*] Above the vulgar.

None of these motives can prevail with a man to furnish himself with *supravulgar* and noble qualities. *Collier.*

SUPRE'MACY. *n. s.* [from *supreme.*] Highest place; highest authority; state of being supreme.

No appeal may be made unto any one of higher power, in as much as the order of your discipline admitteth no standing inequality of courts, no spiritual judge to have any ordinary superior on earth, but as many *supremacies* as there are parishes and several congregations. *Hooker.*

As we under heav'n are supreme head,
So, under him, that great *supremacy*,
Where we do reign, we will alone uphold. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

I am asham'd that women
Should seek for rule, *supremacy*, and sway,
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey. *Shakspeare.*

Put to proof his high *supremacy*,
Whether upheld by strength, or chance, or fate. *Milton, P. L.*

Henry VIII. had no intention to change religion: he continued to burn protestants after he had cast off the pope's *supremacy*. *Swift.*

You're formed by nature for this *supremacy*, which is granted from the distinguishing character of your writing. *Dryden.*

From some wild curs that from their masters ran,
Abhorring the *supremacy* of man,
In woods and caves the rebel race began. *Dryden.*

Supremacy of nature, or *supremacy* of perfection, is to be possessed of all perfection, and the highest excellency possible. *Waterland.*

To deny him this *supremacy* is to dethrone the Deity, and give his kingdom to another. *Rogers.*

SUPRE'ME. *adj.* [*supremus*, Lat.]

1. Highest in dignity; highest in authority. It may be observed, that *superiour* is used often of local elevation, but *supreme* only of intellectual or political.

As no man serveth God, and loveth him not; so neither can any man sincerely love God, and not extremely abhor that sin which is the highest degree of treason against the *supreme* Guide and Monarch of the whole world, with whose divine authority and power it investeth others. *Hooker.*

The god of soldiers,
With the consent of *supreme* Jove, inform
Thy thoughts with nobleness. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

My soul akes
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither *supreme*, how soon confusion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

This strength, the seat of Deity *supreme*. *Milton, P. L.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees;
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

2. Highest; most excellent.

No single virtue we could most commend,
Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend;
For she was all in that *supreme* degree,
That as no one prevail'd, so all was she. *Dryden.*

To him both heaven
The right had given;
And his own love bequeath'd *supreme* command. *Dryden.*

SUPRE'MELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In the highest degree.

The starving chemist in his golden views
Supremely blest, the poet in his muse. *Pope.*

SUR. [*sur*, Fr.] In composition, means *upon* or *over and above*.

SURADDI'TION. *n. s.* [*sur* and *addition.*] Something added to the name.

He serv'd with glory and admir'd success,
So gain'd the *suraddition*, Leonatus. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

SU'RAL. *adj.* [from *sura*, Lat.] Being in the calf of the leg.

He was wounded in the inside of the calf of his leg, into the *sural* artery. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SU'RANCE. *n. s.* [from *sure.*] Warrant; security; assurance.

Give some *surance* that thou art revenge;
Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot wheels. *Shakspeare.*

SU'RBASE.* *n. s.* [*sur* and *base.*] A kind of skirt, border, or moulding, above the base.

There is a double flight of steps, a rustic *surbase*. *Pennant.*

Round the hall, the oak's high *surbase* rears
The field-day triumphs of two hundred years. *Langhorne.*

SURBA'SED.* *adj.* [*surbassé*, Fr. "voute *surbassée.*" Cotgrave.] Having a surbase or moulding.

The tomb — has a wide *sur-based* arch with scalloped ornaments. *Gray, Lett. to Mason.*

To SURBA'TE. *v. a.* [*solbatir*, Fr.] To bruise and batter the feet with travel; to harass; to fatigue.

Their march they continued all that night, the horsemen often alighting, that the foot might ride, and others taking many of them behind them; however they could not but be extremely weary and *surbated.* *Clarendon.*

Chalky land *surbates* and spoils oxen's feet. *Mortimer.*

SU'RBEAT.† } SURBE'T. } The participle passive of *surbeat*, which Spenser and Hall have used for *surbate.*

A bear and tyger being met
In cruel fight on Lybick ocean wide,
Espy a traveller with feet *surbet*,
Whom they in equal prey hope to divide. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Along thy way thou canst not but descry
Fair glittering halls to tempt the hopeful eye;
Thy right eye 'gins to leap for vaine delight,
And *surbeat* toes to tickle at the sight. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* v. 2.

To SURCEA'SE. *v. n.* [*sur* and *cesser*, Fr. *cesso*, Latin.]

1. To be at an end; to stop; to cease; to be no longer in use or being.

Small favours will my prayers increase:
Granting my suit, you give me all;
And then my prayers must needs *surcease;*
For I have made your godhead fall. *Donne.*

2. To leave off; to practise no longer; to refrain finally.

To fly altogether from God, to despair, that creatures unworthy shall be able to obtain any thing at his hands, and under that pretence to *surcease* from prayers, as bootless or fruitless offices, were to him no less injurious than pernicious to our own souls. *Hooker.*

Nor did the British squadrons now *surcease*
To gall their foes o'erwhelm'd. *Philips.*
So pray'd he, whilst an angel's voice from high,
Bade him *surcease* to importune the sky. *Harte.*

To SURCEA'SE.† *v. a.* To stop; to put to an end.

All pain hath end, and every war hath peace;
But mine no price, nor prayer, may *surcease.* *Spenser.*

God, according to the wise and unsearchable economy of his dealing with sinners, after such an height of provocation, withdraws his grace, and *surceases* the operations of his spirit. *South, Serm.* x. 323.

Abrogating or *surceasing* the judiciary power. *Temple, Introd. Hist. Eng.* p. 174.

SURCEA'SE. *n. s.* Cessation; stop.

It might very well agree with your principles, if your discipline were fully planted, even to send out your writs of *surcease* into all courts of England for the most things handled in them. *Hooker.*

To SURCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*surcharger*, Fr.] To overload; to overburthen.

They put upon every portion of land a reasonable rent, which they called Romescot, the which might not *surcharge* the tenant or freeholder. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Tamas was returned to Tauris, in hope to have suddenly surprised his enemy, *surcharged* with the pleasures of so rich a city. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

More remov'd,
Lest heaven *surcharg'd* with potent multitude,
Might hap to move new broils. *Milton, P. L.*
He ceas'd, discerning Adam with such joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been dew'd in tears
Without the vent of words. *Milton, P. L.*
When graceful sorrow in her pomp appears,
Sure she is dress'd in Melesinda's tears:
Your head reclin'd, as hiding grief from view,
Droops like a rose *surcharg'd* with morning dew. *Dryden.*

SURCHA'RGE. *n. s.* [*surcharge*, Fr. from the verb.] Burthen added to burthen; overburthen; more than can be well borne.

The air, after receiving a charge, doth not receive a *surcharge*, or greater charge, with like appetite as it doth the first. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

An object of *surcharge* or excess destroyeth the sense; as the light of the sun, the eye; a violent sound near the ear, the hearing. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The moralists make this raging of a lion to be a *surcharge* of one madness upon another. *L'Estrange.*

SURCHA'RGER. *n. s.* [from *surcharge.*] One that overburthens.

SURCI'NGLE. *n. s.* [*sur* and *cingulum*, Lat.]

1. A girth with which the burthen is bound upon a horse.

2. The girdle of a cassock.

Justly he chose the *surcingle* and gown. *Marvel.*

SURCI'NGLED.* *adj.* [from the noun.] Girt.

Is't not a shame to see each homely groome
Sit perched in an idle chariot roome,
That were not meete some pannel to bestride,
Sursingled to a galled hackney's hide? *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iv. 6.

SU'RCLE. *n. s.* [*surculus*, Lat.] A shoot; a twig; a sucker. Not in general use.

It is an arboreous excrescence, or superplant, which the tree cannot assimilate, and therefore sprouteth not forth in boughs and *surcles* of the same shape unto the tree. *Brown.*

The basilica dividing into two branches below the cubit, the outward sendeth two *surcles* unto the thumb. *Brown.*

SU'RCOAT. *n. s.* [*surcot*, old French; *sur* and *coat.*] A short coat worn over the rest of the dress.

The honourable habiliments, as robes of state, parliament-robes, the *surcoat*, and mantle. *Camden.*

The commons were besotted in excess of apparel, in wide *surcoats* reaching to their loins. *Camden.*

That day in equal arms they fought for fame;
Their swords, their shields, their *surcoats* were the same. *Dryden.*

SU'RCREW.* *n. s.* [*sur* and *crew.*] Augmentation; additional collection. Not in use.

It [a fever] had once left me, as I thought; but it was only to fetch more company, returning with a *surcrew* of those splenetick vapours that are called hypochondriacal. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 361.

To SU'RCULATE.* *v. a.* [*surculo*, Lat.] To prune; to cut off young shoots. *Cockeram.*

SURCULA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *surculate.*] The act of pruning.

When insition and grafting, in the text, is applied unto the olive tree, it hath an emphatical sense, very agreeable unto that tree, which is best propagated this way; not at all by *surculation.* *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 47.

SURD.† *adj.* [*surdus*, Lat. *sourd*, Fr.]

1. Deaf; wanting the sense of hearing.

He who hath had the patience of Diogenes, to make orations unto statues, may more sensibly apprehend how all words fall to the ground, spent upon such a *surd* and earless generation of men, stupid unto all instruction, and rather requiring an exorcist than an orator for their conversion. *Brown, Chr. Morals*, ii. 6.

2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.

3. Not expressed by any term.

SURDNU'MBER. *n. s.* [from *surd* and *number.*] That is incommensurate with unity.

SU'RDITY.† *n. s.* [from *surd.*] Deafness. *Cockeram.*

SURE. *adj.* [*seure*, Fr.]

1. Certain; unfailing; infallible.

The testimony of the Lord is *sure*, and giveth wisdom unto the simple. *Ps.* xix. 7.

Who knows,
Let this be good, whether our angry foe
Can give it, or will ever? How he can
Is doubtful, that he never will, is *sure*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Certainly doomed.

Our coin beyond sea is valued according to the silver in it: sending it in bullion is the safest way, and the weightiest is *sure* to go. *Locke.*

3. Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing.

Friar Laurence met them both;
Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she;
But, being mask'd, he was not *sure* of it. *Shakspeare.*

Let no man seek what may befall;
Evil he may be *sure*. *Milton, P. L.*

The youngest in the morning are not *sure*
That till the night their life they can secure. *Denham.*

While sore of battle, while our wounds are green,
Why would we tempt the doubtful dye agen?
In wars renew'd, uncertain of success,
Sure of a share, as umpires of the peace. *Dryden.*

If you find nothing new in the matter, I am *sure* much less will you in the stile. *Wake.*

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though *sure*, with seeming diffidence. *Pope.*

4. Safe; firm; certain; past doubt or danger. *To make sure* is to secure, so as that nothing shall put it out of one's possession or power.

Thy kingdom shall be *sure* unto thee, after that thou shalt have known that the Heavens do rule. *Dan.* iv. 26.

He bad me make *sure* of the bear, before I sell his skin. *L'Estrange.*

They would make others on both sides *sure* of pleasing, in preference to instruction. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

They have a nearer and *surer* way to the felicity of life, by tempering their passions, and reducing their appetites. *Temple.*

A peace cannot fail, provided we make *sure* of Spain. *Temple.*

Revenge is now my joy; he's not for me,
And I'll make *sure* he ne'er shall be for thee. *Dryden.*

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
All to make *sure* the vengeance of this day,
Which even this day has ruin'd. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Make Cato *sure*, and give up Utica,
Cæsar will ne'er refuse thee such a trifle. *Addison.*

They have reason to make all actions worthy of observation, which are *sure* to be observed. *Atterbury.*

5. Firm; stable; steady; not liable to failure.

Thou the garland wear'st successively;
Yet though thou stand'st more *sure* than I could do,
Thou art not firm enough. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

I wish your horses swift and *sure* of foot,
And so I do commend you to their backs. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

I wrapt in *sure* bands both their hands and feet,
And cast them under hatches. *Chapman.*

Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence;
The *surest* guard is innocence. *Roscommon.*

Partition firm and *sure* the waters to divide. *Milton, P. L.*

Doubting thus of innate principles, men will call pulling up the old foundations of knowledge and certainty: I persuade myself that the way I have pursued, being conformable to truth, lays those foundations *surer*. *Locke.*

To prove a genuine birth,
On female truth assenting faith relies:
Thus manifest of right, I build my claim,
Sure founded on a fair maternal fame. *Pope, Odyss.*

6. *To be* SURE. Certainly. This is a vicious expression: more properly *be sure*.

Objects of sense would then determine the views of all such, *to be sure*, who conversed perpetually with them. *Atterbury.*

Though the chymist could not calcine the *caput mortuum*, to obtain its fixed salt, *to be sure* it must have some. *Arbuthnot.*

SURE. *adv.* [*surement*, French.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtless. It is generally without emphasis; and, notwithstanding its original meaning, expresses rather doubt than assertion.

Something, *sure*, of state
Hath puddled his clear spirit. *Shakspeare.*

Her looks were flush'd, and sullen was her mien,
That *sure* the virgin goddess, had she been
Aught but a virgin, must the guilt have seen. *Addison.*

Sure the queen would wish him still unknown:
She loaths, detests him, flies his hated presence. *Smith.*

Sure, upon the whole, a bad author deserves better usage than a bad critick. *Pope.*

SUREFO'OTED. *adj.* [*sure* and *foot.*] Treading firmly; not stumbling.

True earnest sorrows, rooted miseries,
Anguish in grain, vexations ripe and blown,
Surefooted griefs, solid calamities. *Herbert.*

SU'RELY. *adv.* [from *sure.*]

1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. It is often used rather to intend and strengthen the meaning of the sentence, than with any distinct and explicable meaning.

In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt *surely* die. *Genesis.*

Thou *surely* hadst not come sole fugitive. *Milton, P. L.*

He that created something out of nothing, *surely* can raise great things out of small. *South.*

The curious have thought the most minute affairs of Rome worth notice; and *surely* the consideration of their wealth is at least of as great importance as grammatical criticisms. *Arbuthnot.*

Surely we may presume, without affecting to sit in the seat of God, to think some very fallible men liable to errors. *Waterland.*

2. Firmly; without hazard.

He that walketh uprightly, walketh *surely*. *Proverbs.*

SU'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *sure.*] Certainty.

The subtle ague, that for *sureness* sake
Takes its own time th' assault to make. *Cowley.*

He diverted himself with the speculation of the seed of coral; and for more *sureness* he repeats it. *Woodward.*

SU'RETISHIP. *n. s.* [from *surety.*] The office of a surety or bondsman; the act of being bound for another.

Idly, like prisoners, which whole months will swear
That only *suretiship* hath brought them there. *Donne.*

If here not clear'd, no *suretiship* can bail
Condemned debtors from th' eternal gaol. *Denham.*

Hath not the greatest slaughter of armies been effected by stratagem? And have not the fairest estates been destroyed by *suretiship*? *South.*

SU'RETY. *n. s.* [*sureté*, Fr.]

1. Certainty; indubitableness.

Know of a *surety* that thy seed shall be a stranger. *Gen.* xv.

2. Security; safety.

There the princesses determining to bathe, thought it was so privileged a place as no body durst presume to come thither; yet, for the more *surety*, they looked round about. *Sidney.*

3. Foundation of stability; support.

We our state
Hold, as you your's, while our obedience holds:
On other *surety* none. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Evidence; ratification; confirmation.

She call'd the saints to *surety*,
That she would never put it from her finger,
Unless she gave it to yourself. *Shakspeare.*

5. Security against loss or damage; security for payment.

There remains unpaid
A hundred thousand more, in *surety* of the which
One part of Acquitain is bound to us. *Shakspeare.*

6. Hostage; bondsman; one that gives security for another; one that is bound for another.

That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you,
One of the greatest in the Christian world
Shall be my *surety*. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

I will be *surety* for him; of my hand shalt thou require him. *Gen.* xliii. 9.

Yet be not *surety*, if thou be a father;
Love is a personal debt: I cannot give
My children's right, nor ought he take it. *Herbert.*

All, in infancy, are by others presented with the desires of the parents, and intercession of *sureties*, that they may be early admitted by baptism into the school of Christ. *Hammond.*

SURF.* *n. s.* [probably from the French *surflot*, "the rising of billow upon billow, or the interchanged swelling of several waves." Cotgrave.] The swell or dashing of the sea that beats against rocks or the shore.

Swell is more particularly applied to the fluctuating motion of the sea, which remains after the expiration of a storm; and also to that which breaks on the shore, or on rocks and shallows, called *surf*. *Falconer.*

SU'RFACE.† *n. s.* [*surface*, old Fr. *sur* and *face*. Milton, as Dr. Johnson has observed, places the accent on the last syllable; and the poet's word is the earliest of his examples. I find it in use about half a century earlier, where it is written *sur-face*. Shakspeare has not this word.] Superficies; outside; superfice.

With severall medicines the body of the earth is so every where replenished, yea and the *sur-face* of it so every where overstrewed. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 254.

Which of us who beholds the bright *surface*
Of this ethereous mold, whereon we stand. *Milton, P. L.*

Errours like straws upon the *surface* flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below. *Dryden.*

All their *surfaces* shall be truly plain, or truly spherical, and look all the same way, so as together to compose one even *surface* *Newton, Opt.*

To SU'RFEIT. *v. a.* [from *sur* and *faire*, French, to do more than enough, to overdo.] To feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness; to cram overmuch.

The *surfeited* grooms
Do mock their charge with snores. *Shakspeare.*

To SU'RFEIT. *v. n.* To be fed to satiety and sickness.

They are as sick that *surfeit* with too much, as they that starve with nothing. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Take heed lest your hearts be overcharged with *surfeiting* and drunkenness. *St. Luke*, xxi. 34.

Though some had so *surfeited* in the vineyards, and with the wines, that they had been left behind, the generosity of the Spaniards sent them all home. *Clarendon.*

They must be let loose to the childish play they fancy, which they should be weaned from, by being made to *surfeit* of it. *Locke.*

SU'RFEIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Sickness or satiety caused by overfulness.

When we are sick in fortune, often the *surfeits* of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and stars. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

How ill white hairs become a fool and jester!
I have long dream'd of such a kind of man,
So *surfeit* swell'd, so old, and so profane. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV*

Now comes the sick hour that his *surfeit* made;
Now shall he try his friends that flatter'd him. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Why, disease, dost thou molest
Ladies, and of them the best?
Do not men grow sick of rites,
To thy altars, by their nights
Spent in *surfeits*? *B. Jonson.*

Surfeits many times turn to purges, both upwards and downwards. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Peace, which he lov'd in life, did lead
Her hand to bring him to his end;
When age and death call'd for the score,
No *surfeits* were to reckon for. *Crashaw.*

Our father
Has ta'en himself a *surfeit* of the world,
And cries, it is not safe that we should taste it. *Otway.*

SU'RFEITER. *n. s.* [from *surfeit.*] One who riots; a glutton.

I did not think
This am'rous *surfeiter* would have donn'd his helm
For such a petty war. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

SU'RFEITING.* *n. s.* [from *surfeit.*] The act of feeding with meat or drink to satiety and sickness.

Kill not her quickening power with *surfeitings*;
Mar not her sense with sensuality. *Davies.*

SU'RFEITWATER. *n. s.* [*surfeit* and *water.*] Water that cures surfeits.

A little cold distilled poppywater, which is the true *surfeitwater*, with ease and abstinence, often ends distempers in the beginning. *Locke.*

SURGE. *n. s.* [from *surgo*, Lat.] A swelling sea; wave rolling above the general surface of the water; billow; wave.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging *surges*, unruled and undirected of any. *Spenser.*

The wind-shak'd *surge*, with high and monstrous main
Seems to cast water on the burning bear,
And quench the guards of the ever-fired pole:
I never did like molestation view
On the enchafed flood. *Shakspeare.*

He trod the water,
Whose enmity he flung aside, and breasted
The *surge* most swoln that met him. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

It was formerly famous for the unfortunate loves of Hero and Leander, drowned in the uncompassionate *surges*. *Sandys.*

The sulph'rous hail
Shot after us in storm, o'erblown, hath laid
The fiery *surge*, that from the precipice
Of heaven receiv'd us falling. *Milton, P. L.*

He sweeps the skies, and clears the cloudy North:
He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar
Pursues the foaming *surges* to the shore. *Dryden.*

Thetis, near Ismena's swelling flood,
With dread beheld the rolling *surges* sweep
In heaps his slaughter'd sons into the deep. *Pope.*

To SURGE. *v. n.* [from *surgo*, Lat.] To swell; to rise high.

From midst of all the main
The *surging* waters like a mountain rise. *Spenser.*

He, all in rage, his sea-god sire besought,
Some cursed vengeance on his son to cast;
From *surging* gulfs two monsters straight were brought. *Spenser.*

The serpent mov'd, not with indented wave,
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear,
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a *surging* maze! *Milton, P. L.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dash'd, the assault renew,
Vain battery, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton, P. R.*

SU'RGELESS.* *adj.* [*surge* and *less.*] Without surges; calm.

In *surgeless* seas of quiet rest when I
Seven yeares had sail'd, a pirrie did arise,
The blasts whereof abridg'd my libertie. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 194.

SU'RGEON.† *n. s.* [Corrupted by conversation from *chirurgeon*. Dr. Johnson. — *Surgeon* is a very old English word; and is no doubt adopted from the ancient French, *surgien.*] One who cures by manual operation; one whose duty is to act in external maladies by the direction of the physician.

The wound was past the cure of a better *surgeon* than myself, so as I could but receive some few of her dying words. *Sidney.*

I meddle with no woman's matters; but withal, I am a *surgeon* to old shoes. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

He that hath wounded his neighbour is tied to the expences of the *surgeon*, and other incidences. *Bp. Taylor.*

Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain:
The *surgeons* soon despoil'd them of their arms,
And some with salves they cure. *Dryden.*

SU'RGEONRY. } *n. s.* [for *chirurgery.*] The act of curing by manual operation.
SU'RGERY. }

It would seem very evil *surgery* to cut off every unsound part of the body, which, being by other due means recovered, might afterwards do good service. *Spenser.*

Strangely visited people,
The mere despair of *surgery* he cures. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

They are often tarr'd over with the *surgery* of our sheep, and would you have us kiss tar? *Shakspeare.*

SU'RGICAL.* *adj.* Pertaining to the art and skill of a surgeon; chirurgical.

SU'RGY. *adj.* [from *surge.*] Rising in billows.

Do publick or domestick cares constrain
This toilsome voyage o'er the *surgy* main? *Pope.*

SU'RLILY.† *adv.* [from *surly.*] In a surly manner. *Sherwood.*

They were both hastily passionate; he was sometimes *surlily* ill-natured, while she was apt to conceive what he never intended. *The Student*, vol. ii. p. 102.

SU'RLINESS.† *n. s.* [from *surly.*] Gloomy moroseness; sour anger.

Lycurgus — sent the poet Thales from Crete to prepare and mollify the Spartan *surliness* with his smooth songs and odes. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

Thus pale they meet; their eyes with fury burn;
None greets; for none the greeting will return;
But in dumb *surliness*, each arm'd with care
His foe profest, as brother of the war. *Dryden.*

SU'RLING. *n. s.* [from *surly.*] A sour morose fellow. Not used.

As for these sour *surlings*, they are to be commended to sieur Gaulard. *Camden, Rem.*

SU'RLY.† *adj.* [from ꞅup, sour, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — Or rather, perhaps, from the old Fr. *sural*, the same.] Gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; sour; silently angry.

'Tis like you'll prove a jolly *surly* groom,
That take it on you at the first so roundly. *Shakspeare.*

That *surly* spirit, melancholy,
Had bak'd thy blood, and made it heavy thick,
Which else runs tickling up and down the veins,
Making that idiot laughter keep men's eyes,
And strain their cheeks to idle merriment. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Against the Capitol I met a lion,
Who glar'd upon me, and went *surly* by,
Without annoying me. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

If a man be harsh or *surly* in his discourse, rugged or rude in his demeanour, hard and rigorous in his dealing, it is a certain argument of his defect in charity. *Barrow, Serm.* i. 335.

Repuls'd by *surly* grooms, who wait before
The sleeping tyrant's interdicted door. *Dryden.*

What if among the courtly tribe,
You lost a place, and sav'd a bribe?
And then in *surly* mood came here
To fifteen hundred pounds a year,
And fierce against the Whigs harangu'd? *Swift.*

The zephyrs floating loose, the timely rains,
Now soften'd into joy the *surly* storms. *Thomson.*

SURMI'SAL.* *n. s.* [from *surmise.*] Imperfect notion; surmise.

From this needless *surmisal* I shall hope to dissuade the intelligent and equal auditor. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

To SURMI'SE. *v. a.* [*surmise*, French.] To suspect; to image imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge.

Man coveteth what exceedeth the reach of sense, yea somewhat above capacity of reason, somewhat divine and heavenly, which with hidden exultation it rather *surmiseth* than conceiveth; somewhat it seeketh, and what that is directly it knoweth not; yet very intentive desire thereof doth so incite it, that all other known delights and pleasures are laid aside, and they give place to the search of this but only suspected desire. *Hooker.*

Of questions and strifes of words cometh envy, railings, and evil *surmisings*. 1 *Tim.* vi. 4.

Surmise not
His presence to these narrow bounds confin'd. *Milton, P. L.*

It wafted nearer yet, and then she knew
That what before she but *surmis'd*, was true. *Dryden.*

This change was not wrought by altering the form or position of the earth, as was *surmised* by a very learned man, but by dissolving it. *Woodward.*

SURMI'SE. *n. s.* [*surmise*, French.] Imperfect notion; suspicion; imagination not supported by knowledge.

To let go private *surmises*, whereby the thing itself is not made better or worse; if just and allowable reasons might lead them to do as they did, then are these censures frustrate. *Hooker.*

They were by law of that proud tyranness,
Provok'd with wrath, and envy's false *surmise*,
Condemned to that dungeon merciless,
Where they should live in woe, and die in wretchedness. *Spenser.*

My compassionate heart
Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, whereat it trembles by *surmise*. *Shakspeare.*

My thought, whose murthering yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in *surmise*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

No sooner did they espy the English turning from them, but they were of opinion that they fled towards their shipping: this *surmise* was occasioned, for that the English ships removed the day before. *Hayward.*

We double honour gain
From his *surmise* prov'd false. *Milton, P. L.*

Hence guilty joys, distastes, *surmises*,
False oaths, false tears, deceits, disguises. *Pope.*

No man ought to be charged with principles he actually disowns, unless his practices contradict his profession; not upon small *surmises*. *Swift.*

SURMI'SER.* *n. s.* [from *surmise.*] One who surmises.

I should first desire these *surmisers* to point out the time when, and the persons who began this design. *Lively Oracles, &c.* (1678,) p. 37.

To SURMOU'NT. *v. a.* [*surmonter*, French.]

1. To rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Atho, and Atlas, over-reach and *surmount* all winds and clouds. *Ralegh.*

2. To conquer; to overcome.

Though no resistance was made, the English had much ado to *surmount* the natural difficulties of the place the greatest part of one day. *Hayward.*

He hardly escaped to the Persian court; from whence, if the love of his country had not *surmounted* its base ingratitude to him, he had many invitations to return at the head of the Persian fleet; but he rather chose a voluntary death. *Swift.*

3. To surpass; to exceed.

What *surmounts* the reach
Of human sense, I shall delineate so,
By lik'ning spiritual to corporeal forms,
As may express them best. *Milton, P. L.*

SURMOU'NTABLE.† *adj.* [*surmontable*, old Fr.] Conquerable; superable.

SURMOU'NTER. *n. s.* [from *surmount.*] One that rises above another.

SURMOU'NTING. *n. s.* The act of getting uppermost.

SU'RMULLET. *n. s.* [*mugil*, Lat.] A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

SU'RNAME.† *n. s.* [*surnom*, French. "It is a great dispute whether we should write *surname* or *sirname*: on the one hand, there are a thousand

instances in court-rolls, and other ancient muniments, where the description of the person, *le Smyth*, *le Tayleur*, &c. is written *over* the Christian name of the person, this only being inserted in the line; and the French always write *surnom*. And certainly *surname* must be the truth, in regard of the patriarch or first person that bore the name. However, there is no impropriety, at this time of day, to say *sirname*, since these additions are so apparently taken from our *sires* or fathers. Thus the matter seems to be left to people's option." Pegge, Anonym. iii. 32.]

1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the Christian name.

Many which are mere English joined with the Irish against the king, taking on them Irish habits and customs, which could never since be clean wiped away; of which sort be most of the *surnames* that end in *an*, as Hernan, Shinan, and Mungan, which now account themselves natural Irish. *Spenser.*

He, made heir not only of his brother's kingdom, but of his virtues and haughty thoughts, and of the *surname* also of Barbarossa, began to aspire to the empire. *Knolles, Hist.*

The epithets of great men, monsieur Boileau is of opinion, were in the nature of *surnames*, and repeated as such. *Pope.*

2. An appellation added to the original name.

Witness may
My *surname* Coriolanus: the painful service,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankless country, are requited
But with that *surname*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

To SURNA'ME. *v. a.* [*surnommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To name by an appellation added to the original name.

Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and *surname* himself by the name of Israel. *Isa.* xliv. 5.

Pyreicus, only famous for counterfeiting earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears, was *sirnamed* Rupographus. *Peacham on Drawing.*

How he, *surnam'd* of Africa, dismiss'd
In his prime youth the fair Iberian maid. *Milton, P. R.*

God commanded man what was good; but the devil *surnamed* it evil, and thereby baffled the command. *South.*

To SURPA'SS. *v. a.* [*surpasser*, Fr.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence.

The climate's delicate,
Fertile the isle, the temple much *surpassing*
The common praise it bears. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

O, by what name, for thou above all these,
Above mankind, or aught than mankind higher,
Surpassest far my naming! how may I
Adore thee, author of this universe? *Milton, P. L.*

Achilles, Homer's hero, in strength and courage *surpassed* the rest of the Grecian army. *Dryden.*

A nymph of late there was,
Whose heav'nly form her fellows did *surpass*,
The pride and joy of fair Arcadia's plains. *Dryden.*

Under or near the Line are mountains, which, for bigness and number, *surpass* those of colder countries, as much as the heat there *surpasses* that of those countries. *Woodward.*

SURPA'SSABLE. *adj.* [from *surpass* and *able*.] That may be excelled. *Dict.*

SURPA'SSING. *participial adj.* [from *surpass*.] Excellent in an high degree.

O thou! that with *surpassing* glory crown'd,
Look'st from thy sole dominion like the god
Of this new world. *Milton, P. L.*

His miracles proved him to be sent from God, not more by that infinite power that was seen in them, than by that *surpassing* goodness they demonstrated to the world. *Calamy.*

SURPA'SSINGLY. *adv.* [from *surpassing*.] In a very excellent manner.

SU'RPLICE. *n. s.* [*surpelis*, *surplis*, Fr. *superpellicium*, Lat.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.

It will wear the *surplice* of humility over the black gown of a big heart. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

The cinctus gabinus is a long garment, not unlike a *surplice*, which would have trailed on the ground, had it hung loose, and was therefore gathered about the middle with a girdle. *Addison.*

SURPLICE-FEES.* *n. s.* Fees paid to the clergy for occasional duties.

With tithes replete his barns he sees,
And chuckles o'er his *surplice-fees*;
Studies to find out latent dues,
And regulates the state of pews. *Warton, Progr. of Discontent.*

SU'RPLICED.* *adj.* [from *surplice*.] Wearing a surplice.

Lo! as the *surplic'd* train draw near
To this last mansion of mankind,
The slow sad bell, the sable bier,
In holy musings wrap the mind. *Mallet, Funeral Hymn.*

SU'RPLUS. } *n. s.* [*surplus*, French; *sur*, and Lat.
SU'RPLUSAGE. } *plus*.] A supernumerary part; overplus; what remains when use is satisfied.

If then thee list my offered grace to use,
Take what thou please of all this *surplusage*;
If thee list not, leave have thou to refuse. *Spenser.*

That you have vouchsaf'd my poor house to visit,
It is a *surplus* of your grace. *Shakspeare.*

When the price of corn falleth, men give over *surplus* tillage, and break no more ground. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

We made a substance so disposed to fluidity, that by so small an agitation as only the *surplusage* of that which the ambient air is wont to have about the middle even of a winter's day above what it hath in the first part. *Boyle.*

The officers spent all, so as there was no *surplusage* of treasure; and yet that all was not sufficient. *Davies.*

Whatsoever degrees of assent one affords a proposition beyond the degrees of evidence, it is plain all that *surplusage* of assurance is owing not to the love of truth. *Locke.*

SURPRI'SAL. } *n. s.* [*surprise*, French; from the verb.]
SURPRI'SE. }

1. The act of taking unawares; the state of being taken unawares.

Parents should mark heedfully the witty excuses of their children, especially at suddains and *surprisals*; but rather mark than pamper them. *Wotton.*

This let him know,
Lest, wilfully transgressing, he pretend
Surprisal, unadmonish'd, unforewarn'd. *Milton, P. L.*

I set aside the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo in Hispaniola, as *surprizes* rather than encounters. *Bacon.*

This strange *surprisal* put the knight
And wrathful squire into a fright. *Hudibras.*

There is a vast difference between them, as vast as between inadvertency and deliberation, between *surprise* and set purpose. *South.*

He whose thoughts are employed in the weighty cares of empire, is not presumed to inspect minuter things so carefully as private persons; the laws therefore relieve him against the *surprises* and machinations of deceitful men. *Davenant.*

2. A dish, I suppose, which has nothing in it.

Few care for carving trifles in disguise,
Or that fantastick dish some call *surprise*. *King, Cookery.*

3. Sudden confusion or perplexity.

To SURPRI'SE. *v. a.* [*surpris*, French, from *surprendre*.]

1. To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly.

The castle of Macduff I will *surprise*,
Seize upon Fife, give to the edge o' th' sword
His wife, his babes. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Now do our ears before our eyes,
Like men in mists,
Discover who'd the state *surprise*,
And who resists. *B. Jonson.*

Bid her well beware,
Lest, by some fair appearing good surpris'd,
She dictate false, and misinform the will. *Milton, P. L.*

How shall he keep, what, sleeping or awake,
A weaker may *surprise*, a stronger take? *Pope.*

Who can speak
The mingled passions that *surpris'd* his heart! *Thomson.*

2. To astonish by something wonderful.

People were not so much frighted as *surprized* at the bigness of the camel. *L'Estrange.*

3. To confuse or perplex by something sudden.

Up he starts, discover'd and *surpris'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

SURPRI'SING. *participial adj.* [from *surprise*.] Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern.

The greatest actions of a celebrated person, however *surprising* and extraordinary, are no more than what are expected from him. *Addison, Spect.*

SURPRI'SINGLY. *adv.* [from *surprising*.] To a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder.

If out of these ten thousand, we should take the men that are employed in publick business, the number of those who remain will be *surprizingly* little. *Addison.*

SU'RQUEDRY. *n. s.* [*sur* and *cuider*, old Fr. to think.] Overweening; pride; insolence. Obsolete.

They overcommen, were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety
Transform'd to fish for their bold *surquedry*. *Spenser.*

Late-born modesty
Hath got such root in easy waxen hearts,
That men may not themselves their own good parts
Extol, without suspect of *surquedry*. *Donne.*

SURREBU'TTER. *n. s.* [In law.] A second rebutter; answer to a rebutter. A term in the courts.

SURREJOI'NDER. *n. s.* [*surrejoindre*, French. In law.] A second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant, which the civilians call *triplicatio*. *Bailey.*

To SURRE'NDER. *v. a.* [*surrender*, old French.]

1. To yield up; to deliver up.

Solemn dedication of churches serve not only to make them publick, but further also to *surrender* up that right which otherwise their founders might have in them, and to make God himself their owner. *Hooker.*

Recal those grants, and we are ready to *surrender* ours, resume all or none. *Davenant.*

2. To deliver up an enemy: sometimes with *up* emphatical.

Ripe age bade him *surrender* late,
His life and long good fortune unto final fate. *Fairfax.*

He willing to *surrender up* the castle, forbade his soldiers to have any talk with the enemy. *Knolles.*

Surrender up to me thy captive breath,
My pow'r is nature's pow'r, my name is Death. *Harte.*

To SURRE'NDER. *v. n.* To yield; to give one's self up.

This mighty Archimedes too *surrenders* now. *Glanville.*

SURRE'NDER. } *n. s.* [from the verb.]
SURRE'NDRY. }

1. The act of yielding.

Our general mother, with eyes
Of conjugal attraction unreprov'd,
And meek *surrender*, half-embracing lean'd
On our first father. *Milton, P. L.*

Having mustered up all the forces he could, the clouds above and the deeps below, he prepares for a *surrender*; asserting, from a mistaken computation, that all these will not come up to near the quantity requisite. *Woodward.*

Juba's *surrender*
Would give up Africk unto Cæsar's hands. *Addison.*

2. The act of resigning or giving up to another.

If our father carry authority with such disposition as he bears, this last *surrender* of his will but offend us. *Shakespeare.*

That hope quickly vanished upon the undoubted intelligence of that *surrender*. *Clarendon.*

As oppressed states make themselves homagers to the Romans to engage their protection, so we should have made an entire *surrendry* of ourselves to God, that we might have gained a title to his deliverances. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

In passing a thing away by deed of gift, are required a *surrender* on the giver's part of all the property he has in it; and to the making of a thing sacred, this *surrender* by its right owner is necessary. *South.*

SURRE'PTION.† *n. s.* [*surreptus*, Latin.]

1. Act of obtaining or procuring surreptitiously.

The *surreption* of secretly misgotten dispensations.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

Letters forged, or gotten by *surreption*.
Bp. Bedell, Life, &c. p. 356.

2. Sudden and unperceived invasion or intrusion.

Sins compatible with a regenerate estate, are sins of a sudden *surreption*. *Hammond.*

SURREPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*surreptitius*, Lat.] Done by stealth: gotten or produced fraudulently.

Scaliger hath not translated the first; perhaps supposing it *surreptitious*, or unworthy so great an assertion. *Brown.*

The Masorites numbered not only the sections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testament, the better to secure it from *surreptitious* practices.
Gov. of the Tongue.

A correct copy of the Dunciad the many *surreptitious* ones have rendered necessary. *Letter to Publ. of Pope's Dunciad.*

SURREPTI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *surreptitious*.] By stealth; fraudulently.

Thou hast got it more *surreptitiously* than he did, and with less effect. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To SU'RROGATE.† *v. a.* [*surrogo*, Latin.] To put in the place of another.

By the report of a French writer, very ancient, king Pepine of France was *surrogated* into the place of Childericke by the whole nation of the Franckes.
Proceed. against Garnet, &c. (1606,) Tt. 4.

SU'RROGATE.† *n. s.* [*surrogatus*, Latin.] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

The quality of *surrogate*. *Const. and Canons Eccl.* 128.

SURROGA'TION.† *n. s.* [*surrogatio*, Lat.] The act of putting in another's place. *Cockeram.*

This St. Peter gives as the reason why there should be a *surrogation* and new choice of an Apostle to succeed into the room of Judas the traytor, viz. That he might be a witness with them of the resurrection. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 120.

To SURROU'ND. *v. a.* [*surronder*, Fr.] To environ; to encompass; to enclose on all sides.

Yelling monsters that with ceaseless cry
Surround me, as thou sawest. *Milton, P. L.*

Cloud and ever-during dark
Surrounds me, from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton, P. L.*

Bad angels seen
On wing under the burning cope of hell,
'Twixt upper, neather, and *surrounding* fires. *Milton, P. L.*

As the bodies that *surround* us diversely affect our organs, the mind is forced to receive the impressions. *Locke.*

SURSO'LID. *n. s.* [In algebra.] The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root. *Trevoux.*

SURSO'LID *Problem. n. s.* [In mathematicks.] That which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conick section. *Harris.*

SURTOUT. n. s. [French.] A large coat worn over all the rest.

The *surtout* if abroad you wear,
Repels the rigour of the air;
Would you be warmer, if at home
You had the fabrick, and the loom? *Prior.*

Sir Roger she mortally hated, and used to hide fellows to squirt kennel-water upon him, so that he was forced to wear a *surtout* of oiled cloth, by which means he came home pretty clean, except where the *surtout* was a little scanty. *Arbuthnot.*

To SURVE'NE. *v. a.* [*survenir*, Fr.] To supervene; to come as an addition.

Hippocrates mentions a suppuration that *survenes* lethargies, which commonly terminates in a consumption. *Harvey.*

To SURVE'Y. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old French.]

1. To overlook; to have under the view; to view as from a higher place.

Round he *surveys*, and well might where he stood,
So high above. *Milton, P. L.*
Though with those streams he no resemblance hold,
Whose foam is amber, and their gravel gold;
His genuine and less guilty wealth to explore,
Search not his bottom, but *survey* his shore. *Denham.*

2. To oversee as one in authority.

3. To view as examining.

The husbandman's self came that way,
Of custom to *survey* his ground. *Spenser.*
Early abroad he did the world *survey*,
As if he knew he had not long to stay. *Waller.*
With alter'd looks
All pale and speechless, he *survey'd* me round. *Dryden.*

4. To measure and estimate land or buildings.

SU'RVEY.† *n. s.* [from the verb. The accent on this substantive is now, usually, on the first syllable; formerly, it was uniformly on the last.]

1. View: prospect.

Her stars in all their vast *survey*
Useless besides! *Milton, P. L.*
Under his proud *survey* the city lies,
And like a mist beneath a hill doth rise. *Denham.*
No longer letted of his prey,
He leaps up at it with enrag'd desire,
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide *survey*,
And nods at ev'ry house his threat'ning fire. *Dryden.*

2. Superintendence.

3. Mensuration.

SURVE'YAL.* *n. s.* [from *survey*.] The same as survey.

The truth of this doctrine will further appear by the declaration and *surveyal* of those respects, according to which Christ is represented the Saviour of men. *Barrow*, vol. iii. S. 39.

SURVE'YOR. *n. s.* [from *survey*.]

1. An overseer; one placed to superintend others.

Were't not madness then,
To make the fox *surveyor* of the fold? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
Bishop Fox was not only a grave counsellor for war or peace, but also a good *surveyor* of works. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. A measurer of land.

Should we survey
The plot of situation, and the model;
Question *surveyors*, know our own estate,
How able such a work to undergo,
To weigh against his opposite. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
Decempeda was a measuring-rod for taking the dimensions of buildings; from hence came decempedator, for a *surveyor*, used by Cicero. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SURVE'YORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *surveyor*.] The office of a surveyor.

To SURVI'EW. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old French.] To overlook; to have in view; to survey. Not in use.

That turret's frame most admirable was,
Like highest heaven compassed round,
And lifted high above this earthly mass,
Which is *surview'd*, as hills do lower ground. *Spenser.*

SURVI'EW.* *n. s.* Survey. Obsolete.

After some *surview* of the state of the body, he is able to inform them. *Sanderson, Serm.* p. 197.

To SURVI'SE.* *v. a.* [*sur* and *viser*, Fr.] To look over. Not in use.

The most vile and ridiculous escutcheon that ever this eye *survis'd*. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

SURVI'VAL.* } *n. s.* [from *survive*; Fr. *survivance*,
SURVI'VANCE. } Hume has somewhere used *survivancy*. *Survivance* is the old word; *survival*, modern.] Survivorship.

Sir Thomas More and our best chroniclers make it doubtful whether these two princes were so lost in king Richard's time, or no; and infer that one of them was thought to be living many years after his death: that might be enough to acquit him: which opinion I like the better, because it mentioneth the *survivance* but of one of them. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III.* (1646,) p. 87.
His son had the *survivance* of the stadtholdership. *Burnet, Hist. of his own Time.*

To SURVI'VE. *v. n.* [*supervivo*, Latin; *survivre*, French.]

1. To live after the death of another.

I'll assure her of
Her widowhood, be it that she *survives* me,
In all my lands and leases whatsoever. *Shakspeare.*
Those that *survive*, let Rome reward with love. *Shakspeare.*
Try pleasure,
Which, when no other enemy *survives*,
Still conquers all the conquerors. *Denham.*

2. To live after any thing.

Now that he is dead, his immortal fame *surviveth*, and flourisheth in the mouths of all people. *Spenser.*
The love of horses which they had alive,
And care of chariots after death *survive*. *Dryden.*

3. To remain alive.

No longer now that golden age appears,
When patriarch-wits *surviv'd* a thousand years;
Now length of fame, our second life, is lost,
And bare threescore is all ev'n that can boast;
Our sons their father's failing language see,
And such as Chaucer is, shall Dryden be. *Pope.*

To SURVI'VE.† *v. a.* To outlive.

The rhapsodies, called the Characteristicks, would never have *survived* the first edition, if they had not discovered so strong a tincture of infidelity. *Watts.*

SURVI'VER.† } *n. s.* [from *survive*.] One who out-
SURVI'VOR. } lives another.

Your father lost a father,
That father, his; and the *survivor* bound
In filial obligation, for some term,
To do obsequious sorrow. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Although some died, the father beholding so many descents, the number of *survivors* must still be very great. *Brown.*
I did discern
From his *survivors* I could nothing learn. *Denham.*
This excellent person's passage from the world being as exemplary, and conducing to the uses of the *survivers*, as the notice of his life. *Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 2.
Her majesty is heir to the *survivor* of the late king. *Swift.*

SURVI'VERSHIP.† } *n. s.* [from *surviver*.] The state
SURVIVORSHIP. } of outliving another.

Such offices granted in reversion were void, unless where the grant has been by *survivership*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*
We are now going into the country together, with only one hope of making this life agreeable, *survivorship!* *Tatler*, No. 53.

SUSCEPTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *susceptible*.] Quality of admitting; tendency to admit.

The *susceptibility* of those influences, and the effects thereof, is the general providential law whereby other physical beings are governed. *Hale.*

SUSCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*susceptible*, Fr. Prior has accented this improperly on the first syllable.] Capable of admitting; disposed to admit.

He moulded him platonically to his own idea, delighting first in the choice of the materials, because he found him *susceptible* of good form. *Wotton.*
In their tender years they are more *susceptible* of virtuous impressions than afterwards, when solicited by vulgar inclinations. *L'Estrange.*
Children's minds are narrow, and usually *susceptible* but of one thought at once. *Locke on Education.*

Blow with empty words the *susceptible* flame. *Prior.*

SUSCE'PTIBLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *susceptible.*] Susceptibility.

SUSCE'PTION.† *n. s.* [*susceptus*, Latin.] Act of taking.

I see the *susception* of our human nature lays thee open to this condition. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. Christ Tempted.*

They confessed their sins to John in the *susception* of baptism. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, ch. 5. § 3.

A canon, promoted to holy orders, before he is of a lawful age for the *susception* of orders, shall have a voice in the chapter. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

SUSCE'PTIVE.† *adj.* [from *susceptus*, Lat. This word is more analogical, though less used than *susceptible*. Dr. Johnson. — The word is old; and I should suppose in common use. Dr. Johnson produces no other authority than the comparatively modern one of Watts.] Capable to admit.

The limiter of this *susceptive* power unto the matter, in such differing degrees, and measures, and manners, can be none other but only that Omnipotent Creator of the matter. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 181.

Our plea was, that we had neither a decisive voice to determine with them; nor a deliberative voice to consult with them; nor an elective voice in choice of their persons, to make them our trustees to determine for us; nor lastly, as at least we should have, a *susceptive* voice, in a body of our own to receive their resolutions, and of ourselves to submit unto them. *Sir E. Dering's Speeches*, p. 91.

Since our nature is so *susceptive* of errours on all sides, it is fit we should have notices given us how far other persons may become the causes of false judgments. *Watts, Logick.*

SUSCEPTI'VITY.* *n. s.* [from *susceptive.*] Capability of admitting.

Nor can we have any idea of matter, which does not imply a natural discerpibility, and *susceptivity* of various shapes and modifications. *Wollaston*, § v. 11.

SUSCE'PTOR.* *n. s.* [*susceptor*, Lat.] One who undertakes; a godfather. *Coles.*

In our church, those who are not secular persons, are not forbid to be godfathers, (as in the church of Rome,) nor are any *susceptors* supposed to contract any affinity, as that such an undertaking should hinder marriage between the sponsors and the persons baptized, if otherwise it be lawful. *Fuller, Moder. of the Ch. of Eng.* p. 281.

SUSCI'PIENCY. *n. s.* [from *suscipient.*] Reception; admission.

SUSCI'PIENT.† *n. s.* [*suscipiens*, Lat.] One who takes; one that admits or receives.

The sacraments and ceremonies of the Gospel operate not without the concurrent actions, and moral influences, of the *suscipient*. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, ch. 5. § 4.

SUSCI'PIENT.* *adj.* [*suscipiens*, Latin.] Receiving; admitting.

Effecting miracles, superior or contrary to the law and course of nature, without any preparatory dispositions indueed into the *suscipient* matter, in the same manner, by mere willing, saying, or commanding, doth persuade the same. *Barrow, Serm.*

To SU'SCITATE.† *v. a.* [*susciter*, French; *suscito*, Latin.] To rouse; to excite.

He shall *suscitate* or rayse the courage of all men inclined to vertue. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 209.

It concurreth but unto predisposed effects, and only *suscitates* those forms whose determinations are seminal, and proceed from the idea of themselves. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SUSCITA'TION.† *n. s.* [*suscitation*, Fr. from *suscitate.*] The act of rousing or exciting. *Bullokar.*

The temple is supposed to be here dissolved; and, being so, to be raised again: therefore the *suscitation* must answer to the dissolution. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 5.

To SUSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*suspicio*, *suspectum*, Lat.]

1. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known.

Nothing makes a man *suspect* much, more than to know little; and therefore men should remedy suspicion *by* procuring to know more. *Bacon.*

Let us not then *suspect* our happy state,
As not secure. *Milton, P. L.*

From her hand I could *suspect* no ill. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To imagine guilty without proof.

Though many poets may *suspect* themselves for the partiality of parents to their youngest children, I know myself too well to be ever satisfied with my own conceptions. *Dryden.*

Some would persuade us that body and extension are the same thing, which change the signification of words, which I would not *suspect* them of, they having so severely condemned the philosophy of others. *Locke.*

3. To hold uncertain; to doubt.

I cannot forbear a story which is so well attested, that I have no manner of reason to *suspect* the truth. *Addison.*

To SUSPE'CT. *v. n.* To imagine guilt.

If I *suspect* without cause, let me be your jest. *Shakspeare.*

SUSPE'CT. *part. adj.* [*suspect*, French.] Doubtful.

Sordid interests or affectation of strange relations are not like to render your reports *suspect* or partial. *Glanville.*

SUSPE'CT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Suspicion; imagination without proof. Obsolete.

No fancy mine, no other wrong *suspect*,
Make me, O virtuous shame, thy laws neglect. *Sidney.*

The sale of offices and towns in France,
If they were known, as the *suspect* is great,
Would make thee quickly hop without a head. *Shakspeare.*

My most worthy master, in whose breast
Doubt and *suspect*, alas! are plac'd too late,
You should have fear'd false times, when you did feast. *Shakspeare.*

There be so many false prints of praise, that a man may justly hold it a *suspect*. *Bacon.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite towards the waining time and *suspect* of satiety. *Wotton.*

They might hold sure intelligence
Among themselves, without *suspect* t' offend. *Daniel.*

If the king ends the differences, and takes away the *suspect*, the case will be no worse than when two duellists enter the field. *Suckling.*

SUSPE'CTABLE.* *adj.* [from *suspect.*] That may be suspected. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

SUSPE'CTEDLY.* *adv.* [from *suspected.*] So as to be suspected; so as to excite suspicion.

[They] have either undiscernibly as some, or *suspectedly* as others, or declaredly as many, used such additaments to their faces, as they thought most advanced the beauty or comeliness of their looks. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 93.

SUSPE'CTEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *suspected.*] State of being suspected; state of being doubted.

Some of Hippocrates' aphorisms transplanted into our nations, by losing their lustre, contract a *suspectedness*. *Dr. Robinson, Endoxa*, (1658,) p. 96.

SUSPE'CTER.* *n. s.* [from *suspect.*] One who suspects.

A base *suspecter* of a virgin's honour. *Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Lieut.*

SUSPE'CTFUL.* *adj.* [*suspect* and *full.*] Apt to suspect; apt to mistrust. *Bailey.*

SUSPE'CTLESS.* *adj.* [*suspect* and *less.*]

1. Not suspecting; without suspicion.

Eighty of them being assembled, and *suspectless* of harm, — were all knocked down. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 268.

2. Not suspected.

Suspectless have I travell'd all the town through. *Beaum. and Fl. Isl. Princess.*

To SUSPE'ND. *v. a.* [*suspendre*, French; *suspendo*, Latin.]

1. To hang; to make to hang by any thing.

As 'twixt two equal armies fate
Suspends uncertain victory;
Our souls, which to advance our state,
Were gone out, hung 'twixt her and me. *Donne.*

It is reported by Ruffinus, that in the temple of Serapis there was an iron chariot *suspended* by loadstones; which stones removed, the chariot fell and was dashed to pieces. *Brown.*

2. To make to depend upon.

God hath in the Scripture *suspended* the promise of eternal life upon this condition, that without obedience and holiness of life no man shall ever see the Lord. *Tillotson.*

3. To interrupt; to make to stop for a time.

The harmony
Suspended hell, and took with ravishment
The thronging audience. *Milton, P. L.*

The guard nor fights nor flies; their fate so near,
At once *suspends* their courage and their fear. *Denham.*

The British dame, famed for relistless grace,
Contends not now but for the second place;
Our love *suspended*, we neglect the fair,
For whom we burn'd, to gaze adoring here. *Granville.*

4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding.

Suspend your indignation against my brother, till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent. *Shakspeare.*

His answer did the nymph attend;
Her looks, her sighs, her gestures all did pray him;
But Godfrey wisely did his grant *suspend*,
He doubts the worst, and that a while did stay him. *Fairfax.*

To themselves I left them;
For I *suspend* their doom. *Milton, P. L.*

The reasons for *suspending* the play were ill founded. *Dryden.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their steady prosecution of true felicity, that they can *suspend* this prosecution in particular cases, till they have looked before them. *Locke.*

5. To keep undetermined.

A man may *suspend* his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really of a nature to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

6. To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of their ministry, and deprived of their livelihood for ceremonies, which are on all hands acknowledged indifferent. *Sanderson.*

The bishop of London was summoned for not *suspending* Dr. Sharp. *Swift.*

SUSPE'NDER.* *n. s.* [from *suspend.*] One who suspends or delays.

I may add the cautelousness of *suspenders* and not forward concluders. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* (1625,) p. 146.

SUSPE'NSE. *n. s.* [*suspens*, Fr. *suspensus*, Lat.]

1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; indetermination.

Till this be done, their good affection towards the safety of the church is acceptable; but the way they prescribe us to preserve it by, must rest in *suspense*. *Hooker.*

Such true joy's *suspense*
What dream can I present to recompense? *Waller.*

Ten days the prophet in *suspense* remain'd,
Would no man's fate pronounce; at last constrain'd
By Ithacus, he solemnly design'd
Me for the sacrifice. *Denham.*

2. Act of withholding the judgement.

In propositions, where though the proofs in view are of most moment, yet there are sufficient grounds to suspect that there is fallacy, or proofs as considerable to be produced on the contrary side, there *suspense* or dissent are often voluntary. *Locke.*

Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of real bliss, the same necessity establishes *suspense*, deliberation, and scrutiny, whether its satisfaction misleads from our true happiness. *Locke.*

3. Stop in the midst of two opposites.

For thee the fates, severely kind, ordain
A cool *suspense* from pleasure or from pain. *Pope.*

SUSPE'NSE. *adj.* [*suspensus*, Lat.]

1. Held from

The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his race, though steep, *suspense* in heaven
Held by thy voice. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Held in doubt; held in expectation.

The self-same orders allowed, but yet established in more wary and *suspense* manner, as being to stand in force till God should give the opportunity of some general conference what might be best for every of them afterwards to do; had both prevented all occasions of just dislike which others might take, and reserved a greater liberty unto the authors themselves, of entering unto further consultation afterwards. *Hooker.*

This said, he sat; and expectation held
His looks *suspense*, awaiting who appear'd
To second or oppose. *Milton, P. L.*

SUSPE'NSION.† *n. s.* [*suspension*, Fr. from *suspend.*]

1. Act of making to hang on any thing.

True and formal crucifixion is often named by the general word *suspension*. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 4.

2. Act of making to depend on any thing.

3. Act of delaying.

Had we had time to pray,
With thousand vows and tears we should have sought,
That sad decree's *suspension* to have wrought. *Waller.*

4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgement.

In his Indian relations, wherein are contained incredible accounts, he is surely to be read with *suspension*; these are they which weekened his authorities with former ages, for he is seldom mentioned without derogatory parentheses. *Brown.*

The mode of the will, which answers to dubitation, may be called *suspension*; and that which in the fantastick will is obstinacy, is constancy in the intellectual. *Grew.*

5. Interruption; temporary cessation.

Nor was any thing done for the better adjusting things in the time of that *suspension*, but every thing left in the same state of unconcernedness as before. *Clarendon.*

6. Temporary privation of an office: as, the clerk incurred *suspension*.

SUSPE'NSIVE.* *adj.* [from *suspense.*] Doubtful. An old and elegant word.

Psyche, snatch'd from danger's desperate jaws
Into the arms of this illustrious lover,
The truth of her condition hardly knows,
But in *suspensive* thoughts awhile doth hover. *Beaumont, Psyche*, (1651,) p. 18.

SUSPE'NSORY.† *adj.* [*suspensoire*, French; *suspensus*, Latin.]

1. Suspending; belonging to that by which a thing hangs.

The crowns and garlands of the ancients were—pensile or *suspensory*, such as they hanged about the posts of their houses in honour of their gods. *Brown, Miscell.* p. 90.

There are several parts peculiar to brutes which are wanting in man, as the seventh or *suspensory* muscle of the eye. *Ray.*

2. Doubtful.

This moves sober pens unto *suspensory* and timorous assertions. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* ii. 4.

SU'SPICABLE.* *adj.* [from *suspicor*, Lat.] That may be suspected; liable to suspicion.

I look upon these two last cures as done out of *suspicable* principles and upon extravagant objects. *More, Myst. of Godl.* (1660,) p. 121.

SUSPI'CION. *n. s.* [*suspicion*, Fr. *suspicio*, Latin.] The act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof.

This *suspicion* Miso for the hoggish shrewdness of her brain, and Mopsa for a very unlikely envy stumbled upon. *Sidney.*

Suspicions amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by twilight; they are to be repressed, or at the least well guarded, for they cloud the mind. *Bacon.*

Suspicion all our lives shall be stuck full of eyes;
For treason is but trusted like a fox,
Who ne'er so tame, so cherish'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild trick of his ancestors. *Shakspeare.*

Though wisdom wake, *suspicion* sleeps
At wisdom's gate; and to simplicity
Resigns her charge, while goodness thinks no ill
Where no ill seems. *Milton, P. L.*

Suspi'cious. *adj.* [*suspiciosus*, Lat.]

1. Inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof.

Nature itself, after it has done an injury, will for ever be *suspicious*, and no man can love the person he suspects. *South.*

2. Indicating suspicion or fear.

A wise man will find us to be rogues by our faces; we have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained countenance, often turning and slinking through narrow lanes. *Swift.*

3. Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill.

They, because the light of his candle too much drowned theirs, were glad to lay hold on so colourable matter, and exceeding forward to traduce him as an author of *suspicious* innovations. *Hooker.*

I spy a black *suspicious* threatening cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun. *Shakspeare.*

Authors are *suspicious*, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to deliver antipathies, sympathies, and the occult abstrusities of things. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

His life
Private, unactive, calm, contemplative,
Little *suspicious* to any king. *Milton, P. R.*

Many mischievous insects are daily at work, to make people of merit *suspicious* of each other. *Pope.*

Suspi'ciously. *adv.* [from *suspicious.*]

1. With suspicion.
2. So as to raise suspicion.

His guard entering the place, found Plangus with his sword in his hand, but not naked, but standing *suspiciously* enough, to one already suspicious. *Sidney.*

Suspi'ciousness.† *n. s.* [from *suspicious.*] Tendency to suspicion.

To make my estate known seemed impossible, by reason of the *suspiciousness* of Miso, and my young mistress. *Sidney.*

Suspiciousness is as great an enemy to wisdom, as too much credulity; it doing oftentimes as hurtful wrongs to friends, as the other doth receive wrongful hurt from dissemblers. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 251.

Suspi'ral.* *n. s.* [from *suspire.*] A spring of water passing under ground towards a conduit or cistern; also, a breathing-hole or ventiduct. *Chambers.*

Suspira'tion. *n. s.* [*suspiratio*, from *suspiro*, Latin.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep.

Not customary suits of solemn black,
Nor windy *suspiration* of forc'd breath
That can denote me truly. *Shakspeare.*

In deep *suspirations* we take more large gulphs of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love or sorrow. *More.*

To **SUSPI'RE.†** *v. n.* [*suspiro*, Lat.]

1. To sigh; to fetch the breath deep.
2. To breathe.

Since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
To him that did but yesterday *suspire*,
There was not such a gracious creature born. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

By his gates of breath
There lies a downy feather which stirs not:
Did he *suspire*, that light and weightless down
Perforce must move. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

to be fixed.* *part. adj.* Wished for; desired earn-
dissolution, latinism.

To SUSPI[illegible]ous morning, wherein was born the expectation of
1. To imagined wherein the long *suspired* Redeemer of the world
is not know[illegible]prophets had cried, rent the heavens, and come
[illegible]vesture of humanity! *Wotton, Rem.* p. 269.

To **SUSTAI'N.** *v. a.* [*soustenir*, Fr. *sustineo*, Lat.]

1. To bear; to prop; to hold up.

The largeness and lightness of her wings and tail *sustain* her without lassitude. *More.*

Vain is the force of man,
To crush the pillars that the pile *sustain*. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. To support; to keep from sinking under evil.

The admirable curiosity and singular excellency of this design will *sustain* the patience, and animate the industry of him who shall undertake it. *Holder.*

If he have no comfortable expectations of another life to *sustain* him under the evils in this world, he is of all creatures the most miserable. *Tillotson.*

3. To maintain; to keep.

What food
Will he convey up thither to *sustain*
Himself and army? *Milton, P. L.*

But it on her, not she on it depends;
For she the body doth *sustain* and cherish. *Davies.*

My labour will *sustain* me. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To help; to relieve; to assist.

They charged on pain of perpetual displeasure, neither to entreat for him, or any way *sustain* him. *Shakspeare.*

His sons who seek the tyrant to *sustain*,
And long for arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death, asserting publick right. *Dryden, Æn.*

5. To bear; to endure.

Can Ceyx then *sustain* to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forsake the sweets of life? *Dryden.*

Shall Turnus then such endless toil *sustain*,
In fighting fields, and conquer towns in vain? *Dryden.*

The mind stands collected within herself, and *sustains* the shock with all the force which is natural to her; but a heart in love has its foundations sapped. *Addison.*

6. To bear without yielding.

Sacharissa's beauty's wine,
Which to madness doth incline;
Such a liquor as no brain
That is mortal can *sustain*. *Waller.*

7. To suffer; to bear as inflicted.

If you omit
The offer of this time, I cannot promise,
But that you shall *sustain* more new disgraces,
With these you bear already. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Were it I thought death menac'd would ensue
This my attempt, I would *sustain* alone
The worst, and not persuade thee. *Milton, P. L.*

Sustai'n.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] What sustains or supports. Not used.

I lay and slept, I wak'd again,
For my *sustain*
Was the Lord. *Milton, Psalms.*

Sustai'nable. *adj.* [*soustenable*, Fr. from *sustain.*] That may be sustained.

Sustai'ner.† *n. s.* [from *sustain.*]

1. One that props; one that supports.

The first founder, *sustainer*, and continuer thereof, [the church.] *More on the Sev. Churches*, p. 170.

2. One that suffers; a sufferer.

Thyself hast a *sustainer* been
Of much affliction in my cause. *Chapman, Iliad.*

Su'stenance. *n. s.* [*soustenance*, Fr.]

1. Support; maintenance.

Scarcely allowing himself fit *sustenance* of life, rather than he would spend those goods for whose sake only he seemed to joy in life. *Sidney.*

There are unto one end sundry means; as for the *sustenance* of our bodies many kinds of food, many sorts of raiment to clothe our nakedness. *Hooker.*

Is then the honour of your daughter of greater moment to her, than to my daughter her's, whose *sustenance* it was? *Addison.*

2. Necessaries of life; victuals.

The experiment cost him his life for want of *sustenance*. *L'Estrange.*

The ancients were inventers of all arts necessary to life and *sustenance*, as plowing and sowing. *Temple.*

SUSTE'NTACLE.* *n. s.* [*sustentaculum*, Lat.] Support. Not in use.

God's the *sustentacle* of all natures. *More, Immort. of the Soul*, i. iii. 25.

SUSTENTA'TION. *n. s.* [*sustentation*, Fr. from *sustento*, Latin.]

1. Support; preservation from falling.

These steams once raised above the earth, have their ascent and *sustentation* aloft promoted by the air. *Boyle.*

2. Use of victuals.

A very abstemious animal by reason of its frigidity, and latitancy in the winter, will long subsist without a visible *sustentation*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. Maintenance; support of life.

When there be great shoals of people, which go on to populate, without foreseeing means of life and *sustentation*; it is of necessity that once in an age they discharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*

SUSURRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *susurro*, Lat.] Whisper; soft murmur.

SUTE. *n. s.* [for *suite.*] Sort. I believe only misprinted.

Touching matters belonging to the church of Christ, this we conceive that they are not of one *sute*. *Hooker.*

SU'TLER. *n. s.* [*soeteler*, Dutch; *sudler*, German.] A man that sells provisions and liquor in a camp.

I shall *sutler* be
Unto the camp, and profits will accrue. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
Send to the *sutler's*; there you're sure to find
The bully match'd with rascals of his kind. *Dryden.*

SU'TILE.* *adj.* [*sutilis*, Lat.] Done by stitching.

The fame of her needle work, the "*sutile* pictures" mentioned by Johnson. *Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

SU'TURATED.* *adj.* [from *sutura*, Lat.] Stitched or knit together.

These are by oculists called "orbitæ," and are each of them compounded of six several bones, which, being most conveniently *suturated* among themselves, do make up those curious arched chambers in which these lookers or beholders dwell; in which, and from which, they may be haply said to perform their offices. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 93.

SU'TURE.† *n. s.* [*suture*, Fr. *sutura*, Lat.]

1. A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly of stitching wounds.

Wounds, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inosculation: to maintain this situation, several sorts of *sutures* have been invented; those now chiefly described are the interrupted, the glovers, the quill'd, the twisted and the dry *sutures*, but the interrupted and twisted are almost the only useful ones. *Sharp, Surgery.*

2. A particular articulation: the bones of the cranium are joined to one another by four *sutures*. *Quincy.*

Many of our vessels degenerate into ligaments, and the *sutures* of the skull are abolished in old age. *Arbuthnot.*

SWAB. *n. s.* [*swabb*, Swedish.] A kind of mop to clean floors.

To **SWAB.** *v. a.* [ꞅpebban, Saxon.] To clean with a mop. It is now used chiefly at sea.

He made him *swab* the deck. *Shelvock's Voyage.*

SWA'BBER. *n. s.* [*swabber*, Dutch.] A sweeper of the deck.

The master, the *swabber*, the boatswain and I,
Lov'd Mall, Meg, and Marrian, and Margery. *Shakspeare.*

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this degenerate age, but the making a tarpawlin and a *swabber* the hero of a tragedy. *Dennis.*

SWAD.* *n. s.* [from ꞅpeðan, Sax. fasciare, quia scil. folliculis, tanquam fasciis, pisa obvolvuntur. Skinner.]

1. A peasecod. Still a northern word.

Take pulse out of the *swads*. *Cotgrave, in V. Gousseplller.*

2. A squab, or short fat person.

Now I remember me,
There was one busy fellow was the leader,
A blunt squat *swad*, but lower than yourself. *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

To **SWA'DDLE.†** *v. a.* [ꞅpeðan, Saxon.]

1. To swathe; to bind in clothes, generally used of binding newborn children.

Invested by a veil of clouds,
And *swaddled* as new-born in sable shrouds;
For these a receptacle I design'd. *Sandys.*

Where [in the heart] sin is, (as our Saviour tells us) first conceived and brought forth, before it is nourished, suckled, or *swaddled*, in the gifts of God, either natural or artificial. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 30.

How soon doth man decay!
When cloths are taken from a chest of sweets,
To *swaddle* infants, whose young breath
Scarce knows the way;
Those clouts are little winding sheets,
Which do consign and send them unto death. *Herbert.*

They *swaddled* me up in my night-gown with long pieces of linen, till they had wrapt me in about an hundred yards of swathe. *Addison.*

2. To beat; to cudgel. A low ludicrous word.

A carter had overthrown his cart, and sate in the way crying, Help, Hercules; at last, Hercules, or one in his likeness, came to him, and *swaddled* him thriftily with a good cudgell; and said, Thou very lazy silly fellow, callest thou to me for help, and dost nothing thyself? Arise, set to thy shoulder, and heave thy part, and then pray to me to help thee; and I will do the rest. *Sir J. Harington, Br. View of the Ch. of Eng.* (1653,) p. 70.

Great on the bench, great in the saddle,
That could as well bind o'er as *swaddle*. *Hudibras.*

SWA'DDLE.† *n. s.* [Sax. ꞅpæðil.] Clothes bound round the body.

I begged them to uncase me: no, no, say they; and upon that carried me to one of their houses, and put me to bed in all my *swaddles*. *Addison.*

SWA'DDLINGBAND.
SWA'DDLINGCLOTH.
SWA'DDLINGCLOUT. } *n. s.* [from *swaddle.*] Cloth wrapped round a new-born child.

From thence a fairy thee unweeting reft,
There as thou slept'st in tender *swaddlingband*,
And her base elfin brood, there for thee left,
Such men do changelings call, so chang'd by fairies theft. *Spenser.*

That great baby you see there is not yet out of his *swaddling-clouts*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The *swaddlingbands* were purple, wrought with gold. *Dryden.*

To **SWAG.** *v. n.* [ꞅigan, Sax. *sweigia*, Icelandick.] To sink down by its weight; to hang heavy. See *To* SAG.

They are more apt, in *swagging* down, to pierce with their points, that in the jacent posture, and crevice the wall. *Wotton.*

Being a tall fish, and with his sides much compressed, he hath a long fin upon his back, and another answering to it on his belly; by which he is the better kept upright, or from *swagging* on his sides. *Grew.*

SWA'GBELLIED.* *adj.* [*swag* and *belly.*] Having a large belly.

Your Dane, your German, and your *swag-bellied* Hollander are nothing to your English. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

To SWAGE.† *v. a.* [from *assuage*; which see.] To swage; to soften; to mitigate; to appease; to quiet.

Thei, selage these thingis, unnethis *swagiden* the people that thei offriden not to them. *Wicliffe, Acts*, xiv.

Apt words have power to *swage*
The tumours of a troubled mind,
And are as balm to fester'd wounds. *Milton, S. A.*

Nor wanting power to mitigate and *swage*,
With solemn touches, troubled thoughts, and chase
Anguish, and doubt, and fear from mortal minds. *Milton, P. L.*

I will love thee,
Though my distracted senses should forsake me,
I'd find some intervals, when my poor heart
Should *swage* itself, and be let loose to thine. *Otway.*

To SWAGE.* *v. n.* To abate.

It *swageth*, or waxeth cold. *Barret, Alv.* 1580.

Where salt and fresh the pool renews,
As spring or drought increase or *swage*. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

To SWA'GGER. *v. n.* [*swadderen*, Dutch, to make a noise; ꞅpeȝan, Saxon.] To bluster; to bully; to be turbulently and tumultuously proud and insolent.

Drunk? squabble? *swagger?* and discourse fustain with one's own shadow? Oh thou invincible spirit of wine! *Shakspeare.*

'Tis the gage of one, that I should fight withal, if he be alive; a rascal that *swagger'd* with me last night. *Shakspeare.*

The lesser size of mortals love to *swagger* for opinions, and to boast infallibility of knowledge. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Many such asses in the world huff, look big, stare, dress, cock, and *swagger* at the same noisy rate. *L'Estrange.*

He chuck'd,
And scarcely deign'd to set a foot to ground,
But *swagger'd* like a lord. *Dryden.*

Confidence how weakly soever founded, hath some effect upon the ignorant, who think there is something more than ordinary in a *swaggering* man, that talks of nothing but demonstration. *Tillotson.*

To be great, is not to be starched, and formal, and supercilious; to *swagger* at our footmen, and browbeat our inferiors. *Collier on Pride.*

What a pleasure is it to be victorious in a cause? to *swagger* at the bar? for a lawyer I was born, and a lawyer I will be. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

SWA'GGERER. *n. s.* [from *swagger.*] A blusterer; a bully; a turbulent noisy fellow.

He's no *swaggerer*, hostess; a tame cheater: you may stroke him as gentle as a puppy greyhound. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

SWA'GGY. *adj.* [from *swag.*] Dependent by its weight.

The beaver is called animal ventricosum, from his *swaggy* and prominent belly. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SWAIN.† *n. s.* [ꞅpein, Saxon and Runick; *swen*, Su. Goth. puer, minister; *swaina*, Lappon. famulus; ꞅpan, Sax. bubulcus. See Lye, and Serenius.]

1. A young man.

That good knight would not so nigh repair,
Himself estranging from their joyance vain,
Whose fellowship seem'd far unfit for warlike *swain*. *Spenser.*

2. A country servant employed in husbandry.

It were a happy life
To be no better than a homely *swain*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Let states, that aim at greatness, take heed how their nobility and gentlemen do multiply too fast. For that maketh the common subject grow to be a peasant and base *swain*, driven out of heart, and in effect but a gentleman's labourer. *Bacon, Ess.* 29.

3. A pastoral youth.

Blest *swains!* whose nymphs in every grace excel;
Blest nymphs! whose *swains* these graces sing so well. *Pope.*

Leave the meer country to meer country *swains*,
And dwell where life in all life's glory reigns. *Harte.*

SWA'INISH.* *adj.* [from *swain.*] Rustick; ignorant.

[It] argues both a gross and shallow judgement, and withal an ungentle and *swainish* breast. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

SWA'INMOTE.† *n. s.* [*swainmotus*, law Lat. Dr. Johnson. — From ꞅpan, Sax. bubulcus; *swainmote*, curia quædam forestæ, ita dicta, quasi *ministrorum forestæ*, scil. agistatorum aliorumque conventus. Lye, edit. Manning, in V. Span.] A court touching matters of the forest, kept by the charter of the forest thrice in the year. This court of *swainmote* is as incident to a forest, as the court of piepowder is to a fair. The *swainmote* is a court of freeholders within the forest. *Cowel.*

A forest hath her court of attachments, *swainmote*-court, &c. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 16.

To SWAIP.* *v. n.* To walk proudly; our northern dialect for *sweep.*

To SWALE.† } *v. n.* [ꞅpelan, Saxon, to kindle; to
To SWEAL. } burn.] To waste or blaze away; to melt: as, the candle *swales*. Dr. Johnson. — This is a very old word; and is also still used in the north of England.

Men *swaliden* with greet heete. *Wicliffe, Revel.* xvi.

Into his face the brond he forst, his huge beard brent a light,
And *swealing* made a stinke. *Phaer, Transl. of Virg. Æn.* 12. (1584.)

To SWALE.* *v. a.* To consume; to waste.

Nor has our hymeneal torch
Yet lighted up his last most grateful sacrifice,
But dash'd with rain from eyes, and *swail'd* with sighs,
Burns dim. *Congreve, Mourn. Bride.*

SWA'LLET.† *n. s.* [*swall*, Swed. the swell of the sea. Serenius.] Among the tin-miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work. *Bailey.*

SWA'LLOW.† *n. s.* [ꞅpalepe, Saxon; *swala*, Su. Goth. idem; sic dict. à Su. Goth. *swale*, porticus, subdivale, quippè ubi nidum struere solet hæc avis. Serenius.] A small bird of passage; or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in the winter.

The *swallow* follows not summer more willingly than we your lordship. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Daffodils,
That come before the *swallow* dares. *Shakspeare.*

The *swallows* make use of celendine, and the linnet of euphragia. *More.*

When *swallows* fleet soar high and sport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

To SWA'LLOW. *v. a.* [ꞅpelȝan, Saxon; *swelgen*, Dutch.]

1. To take down the throat.

If little faults
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
Whose capital crimes chew'd, *swallow'd*, and digested,
Appear before us? *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Men are, at a venture, of the religion of the country; and must therefore *swallow* down opinions, as silly people do empiricks pills, and have nothing to do but believe that they will do the cure. *Locke.*

2. To receive without examination.

Consider and judge of it as a matter of reason, and not *swallow* it without examination as a matter of faith. *Locke.*

3. To engross; to appropriate: often with *up* emphatical.

Far be it from me, that I should *swallow up* or destroy. 2 *Sam.*

Homer excels all the inventors of other arts in this, that he has *swallowed up* the honour of those who succeeded him. *Pope.*

4. To absorb; to take in; to sink in any abyss; to engulph: with *up*.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches, though the yesty waves
Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shakspeare.*
I may be pluck'd into the *swallowing* womb
Of this deep pit, poor Bassianus' grave. *Tit. Andron.*
Death is *swallowed up* in victory. 1 *Cor.* xv. 54.
If the earth open her mouth and *swallow* them *up*, ye shall understand that these men have provoked the Lord. *Num.* xvi.
In bogs *swallow'd up* and lost. *Milton.*
He hid many things from us, not that they would *swallow up* our understanding, but divert our attention from what is more important. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*
Nature would abhor
To be forced back again upon herself,
And like a whirlpool *swallow* her own streams. *Dryden.*
Should not the sad occasion *swallow up*
My other cares, and draw them all into it? *Addison.*

5. To occupy.
The necessary provision for life *swallows* the greatest part of their time. *Locke.*

6. To seize and waste.
Corruption *swallow'd* what the liberal hand
Of bounty scatter'd. *Thomson, Autumn.*

7. To engross; to engage completely.
The priest and the prophet are *swallowed up* of wine. *Isaiah.*

8. *Swallow* implies, in all its figurative senses, some nauseous or contemptuous idea, something of grossness or of folly.

SWA'LLOW.† *n. s.* [from the verb; *swalg*, Su. Goth.]

1. The throat; voracity.
Had this man of merit and mortification been called to account for his ungodly *swallow*, in gorging down the estates of helpless widows and orphans, he would have told them that it was all for charitable uses. *South.*

2. A gulf; a whirlpool.
This Æneas is come to paradise
Out of the *swolowe* of hell. *Chaucer, Legend of Dido.*

SWA'LLOWTAIL. *n. s.* A species of willow.
The shining willow they call *swallowtail*, because of the pleasure of the leaf. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

SWA'LLOWWORT. *n. s.* [*asclepia.*] A plant.

SWAM.† [ſpam, Sax.] The preterite of *swim.*

SWAMP.† *n. s.* [*swamms*, Gothick, a sponge; ſpam, Saxon; *suamm*, Icelandick; *swamme*, Dutch; *suamp*, Danish; *swamp*, Swedish.] A marsh; a bog; a fen.
Behold the duteous son, the sire decay'd,
The modest matron, and the blushing maid,
Forc'd from their homes, a melancholy train,
To traverse climes beyond the western main;
Where wild Oswego spreads her *swamps* around,
And Niagara stuns with thundering sound.
Goldsmith, Traveller.

To SWAMP.* *v. a.* To whelm or sink as in a swamp. A modern word.

SWA'MPY. *adj.* [from *swamp.*] Boggy; fenny.
Swampy fens breathe destructive myriads. *Thomson.*

SWAN.† *n. s.* [ſpan, Saxon; *suan*, Danish; *swaen*, Dutch; *cycnus*, Lat. from the Celt. *gwyn*, white, Wachter.]
The *swan* is a large water-fowl, that has a long neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a goose, but something rounder, and a little hooked at the lower end of it: the two sides below its eyes are black and shining like ebony. *Swans* use wings like sails, which catch the wind, so that they are driven along in the water. They feed upon herbs and some sort of grain like a goose, and some are said to have lived three hundred years. There is a species of swans with the feathers of their heads, towards the breast, marked at the ends with a gold colour inclining to red. The swan is reckoned by Moses among the unclean creatures; but it was consecrated to Apollo the god of musick, because it was said to sing melodiously when it was near expiring; a tradition, generally received, but fabulous. *Calmet.*
With untainted eye
Compare her face with some that I shall show,
And I will make thee think thy *swan* a crow. *Shakspeare.*
Let musick sound, while he doth make his choice;
Then if he lose, he makes a *swan* like end. *Shakspeare.*
The fearful matrons raise a screaming cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;
A jarring sound results, and mingles in the sky,
Like that of *swans* remurmuring to the floods. *Dryden.*
The idea, which an Englishman signifies by the name of *swan*, is a white colour, long neck, black beak, black legs, and whole feet, and all these of a certain size, with a power of swimming in the water, and making a certain kind of noise. *Locke.*

SWA'NSKIN. *n. s.* [*swan* and *skin.*] A kind of soft flannel, imitating for warmth the down of a swan.

To SWAP.* *v. a.* [*swipa*, Icel. to snatch; ſpapan, Sax. to sweep.] To strike with a long or sweeping stroke; to strike against; to throw violently.
His hed to the wall, his body to the grounde,
Full oft he *swapte*. *Chaucer, Tr. and Cress.* iv. 245.
Swap off his hed, this is my sentence here.
Chaucer, Sec. Nonnes Tale.
He straight
Swaps off the head with his presumptuous iron.
Grimoald, in Tottel's Songes, &c. (1557.)

To SWAP.* *v. n.*

1. To fall down.
Al sodenly she *swapt* adoun to ground. *Chaucer, Cl. Tale.*

2. To ply the wings with noise; to strike the air.
When fowls fly by, and with their *swapping* wings
Beat the inconstant air. *More, Immort. of the Soul*, i. i. 11.

SWAP.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A blow; a stroke.
Prompt. Parv.
If't be a thwack, I make account of that;
There's no new fashion'd *swap* that e'er came up yet,
But I've the first on 'em. *Beaum. and Fl. Nice Valour.*

SWAP.† *adv.* [from the verb.] Hastily; with hasty violence; as, he did it *swap*. It seems to be of the same original with *sweep*. A low word.

To SWAP.† *v. a.* To exchange. See *To* SWOP.
Thy works purchase thee more
Than they can *swappe* their heritages for.
Verses, Pref. to J. Hall's Poems, (1646.)

SWARD.† *n. s.* [*sward*, Swedish; ſpeanꝺ, Sax. cutis.]

1. The skin of bacon.
Brandish no swords but *sweards* of bacon!
Brewer, Com. of Lingua, A. 2. S. 1.

2. The surface of the ground: whence *green sward*, or *green sword*.
Water, kept too long, loosens and softens the *sward*, makes it subject to rushes and coarse grass. *Note on Tusser.*
The noon of night was past, and then the foe
Came dreadless o'er the level *swart*, that lies
Between the wood and the swift streaming Ouse. *A. Philips.*
To plant a vineyard in July, when the earth is very dry and combustible, plow up the *swarth*, and burn it. *Mortimer.*

To SWARD.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed a green turf.
The clays that are long in *swarding*, and little subject to weeds, are the best land for clover. *Mortimer.*

SWARE. The preterite of *swear.*

SWARM.† *n. s.* [ꞅꝩeaꞃm, Saxon; *swerm*, Dutch; *swärm*, Swed. *swarma*, tumultuari, ab antiq. *hurra*, in gyrum agitari. Stiernh. and Serenius.]

1. A great body or number of bees or other small animals, particularly those bees that migrate from the hive.

A *swarm* of bees that cut the liquid sky,
Upon the topmast branch in clouds alight. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. A multitude; a crowd.

From this *swarm* of fair advantages,
You grip'd the general sway into your hand. *Shakspeare.*

If we could number up those prodigious *swarms* that had settled themselves in every part of it, they would amount to more than can be found. *Addison on Italy.*

This *swarm* of themes that settles on my pen,
Which I, like summer-flies, shake off again,
Let others sing. *Young.*

To SWARM. *v. n.* [ꞅꝩeaꞃman, Sax. *swermen*, Dutch.]

1. To rise as bees in a body and quit the hive.

All hands employ'd,
Like labouring bees on a long summer's day;
Some sound the trumpet for the rest to *swarm*. *Dryden.*

When bees hang in *swarming* time, they will presently rise, if the weather hold. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. To appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng.

The merciless Macdonnel,
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do *swarm* upon. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Our superfluous lacqueys, and our peasants,
Who in unnecessary action *swarm*
About our squares of battle. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

What a multitude of thoughts at once
Awaken'd in me *swarm*, while I consider
What from within I feel myself, and hear
What from without comes often to my ears. *Milton, P. R.*

Then mounts the throne, high plac'd before the shrine;
In crowds around the *swarming* people join. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. To be crowded; to be over-run; to be thronged.

These garrisons you have now planted throughout all Ireland, and every place *swarms* with soldiers. *Spenser.*

Her lower region *swarms* with all sort of fowl, her rivers with fish, and her seas with whole shoals. *Howell.*

Those days *swarmed* with fables, and from such grounds took hints for fictions, poisoning the world ever after. *Brown.*

Life *swarms* with ills, the boldest are afraid,
Where then is safety for a tender maid? *Young.*

4. To breed multitudes.

Not so thick *swarm'd* once the soil
Bedropp'd with blood of Gorgon. *Milton, P. L.*

5. It is used in conversation for climbing a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs.

To SWARM.* *v. a.* To press close together, as bees in swarming; to throng.

Sorrow, in far more woeful wise,
Took on with plaint; upheaving to the skies
Her wretched hands, that with her cry the rout
Gan all in heaps to *swarm* us round about.
Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.

How did thy senses quail,
Seeing the shores so *swarm'd!*
Fanshaw, Poems, (ed. 1676,) p. 288.

Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spied. *Gay.*

SWART. }
SWARTH. } *adj.* [*swarts*, Gothick; ꞅꝩeaꞃt, Saxon; *swart*, Dutch.]

1. Black; darkly brown; tawny.

A nation strange, with visage *swart*,
And courage fierce, that all men did affray,
Through the world then swarmed in every part. *Spenser.*

A man
Of *swarth* complexion, and of crabbed hue,
That him full of melancholy did shew. *Spenser.*

Whereas I was black and *swart* before;
With those clear rays which she infus'd on me;
That beauty am I blest with, which you see.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

No goblin, or *swart* fairy of the mine,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity. *Milton, Comus.*

2. In Milton it seems to signify gloomy; malignant.

Ye valleys low,
On whose fresh lap the *swart* star sparely looks.
Milton, Lycidas.

To SWART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blacken; to dusk.

The heat of the sun may *swart* a living part, or even black a dead or dissolving flesh. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SWARTH.* *n. s.* A row of grass or corn cut down by the mower; a different spelling of *swath.* See SWATH. *Phillips.*

Here stretch'd in ranks the levell'd *swarths* are found.
Pope, Iliad.

SWARTH, or *Swairth.** *n. s.* [perhaps from ꞅꝩeaꞃt, Sax. black, dark, pale, wan. Ray.] The apparition of a person about to die, as pretended in parts of the North.

There are the exact figures and resemblances of persons then living, often seen not only by their friends at a distance, but many times by themselves: of which there are several instances in Aubrey's Miscellanies. These apparitions are called fetches, and in Cumberland *swarths;* they most commonly appear to distant friends and relations, at the very instant preceding the death of the person, whose figure they put on. Sometimes there is a greater interval between the appearance and death.
Grose.

SWA'RTHILY. *adv.* [from *swarthy.*] Blackly; duskily; tawnily.

SWA'RTHINESS.† *n. s.* [from *swarthy.*] Darkness of complexion; tawniness.

Discontent disjoins mankind, and sends him, with beasts, to the loneliness of untrod desarts, who was by nature made a creature sociable. Nor is it the mind alone that is thus mudded; but even the body suffers: it thickens the complexion, and dyes it into an unpleasing *swarthiness:* the eye is dim in the discoloured face; and the whole man becomes as if statued into stone and earth. *Feltham, Res.* i. 36.

SWA'RTHY. *adj.* [see SWART.] Dark of complexion; black; dusky; tawny.

Set me where, on some pathless plain,
The *swarthy* Africans complain. *Roscommon.*

Though in the torrid climates the common colour is black or *swarthy*, yet the natural colour of the temperate climates is more transparent and beautiful. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Here *swarthy* Charles appears, and there
His brother with dejected air. *Addison.*

Did they know Cato, our remotest kings
Would pour embattled multitudes about him;
Their *swarthy* hosts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horrour of the war,
And making death more grim. *Addison.*

To SWA'RTHY.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To blacken; to make swarthy or dusky.

Now will I and my man John *swarthy* our faces over as if that country's heat had made 'em so. *Cowley.*

SWA'RTISH.* *adj.* [from *swart.*] Somewhat dark or dusky; inclining to black.

Melancholy, that cold, dry, wretched saturnine humor, creepeth in with a leane, pale, or *swartysh* colour, which reigneth upon solitarye, carefull, musyng men.
Bullein, Bulw. of Def. against Sickness, P. 4. (1579.).

SWA'RTINESS.* }
SWA'RTNESS. } *n. s.* [from *swart.*] Darkness of colour, duskiness. The first is in Sherwood's Dict. The latter in the Prompt. Parv.

SWA'RTY.* *adj.* [from *swart.*] Swarthy: than which it is an older word.

From these first qualities arise many other second, as that of colour; black, *swarty*, pale, ruddy, &c.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 179.

Divine Andate, thou who hold'st the reins
Of furious battles and disorder'd war,
And proudly roll'st thy *swarty* chariot-wheels
Over the heaps of wounds and carcasses, &c.
Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.

To SWARVE.* *v. n.* To swerve; which see.
So all at once they on the prince did thonder,
Who from his saddle *swarved* not asyde. *Spenser, F. Q.*

SWASH. *n. s.* [a cant word.] A figure, whose circumference is not round, but oval; and whose mouldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*

To SWASH.† *v. n.* [perhaps from *swetsen*, Teut. to make a shrill noise. Our old lexicographers define *swash*, "to clash with words and armour," Sherwood; "to make a noise with swords against targets," Barret.] To make a great clatter or noise; to make a show of valour; to vapour; to bully: whence a *swashbuckler*. Not now in use.
We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside,
As many other mannish cowards have,
That do outface it with their semblances. *Shakspeare.*
Draw, if you be men: Gregory, remember thy *swashing* blow.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

SWASH.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A blustering noise, in order to make a show of valour.
I will flaunt and brave it after the lusty *swash*.
The Three Ladies of London, (1584.)
2. Impulse of water flowing with violence. *Dict.*

SWASH.* } *adj.* Soft, like fruit too ripe. Derbyshire.
SWASHY. } *Pegge.*

SWA'SHBUCKLER.* *n. s.* [*swash* and *buckler*. See *To* SWASH.] A kind of swordplayer; a braggadochio; a bully.
A *swashbuckler* against the pope, and a dormouse against the devil. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.*

SWA'SHER. *n. s.* [from *swash*.] One who makes a show of valour or force of arms. Obsolete.
I have observed these three *swashers*; three such anticks do not amount to a man. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

SWATCH. *n. s.* A swathe. Not in use.
One spreadeth those bands so in order to lie,
As barlie in *swatches* may fill it thereby. *Tusser.*

SWAT.* }
SWATE. } *pret.* of *To sweat.*
His hakeney — so *swatte*. *Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Prol.*
That far sought wealth, for which the noxious gale
He drew, and *swate* beneath equator suns. *Thomson, Britannia.*

SWATH.† *n. s.* [*swade*, Dutch.]
1. A line of grass or corn cut down by the mower.
Prompt. Parv.
With tossing and raking, and setting on cox,
Grasse, lately in *swathes*, is meat for an ox. *Tusser.*
The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *swath*. *Shakspeare.*
As soon as your grass is mown, if it lie thick in the *swath*, neither air nor sun can pass freely through it. *Mortimer.*
2. A continued quantity.
An affection'd ass, that cons state without book, and utters it by great *swarths*. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*
3. [ſueðe, ſuæðil, Sax. from ſpeðan, to bind; so our old word was *swathel*; then, *swaddle*. See Huloet's Dict.] A band; a fillet.
An Indian comb, a stick whereof is cut into three sharp and round teeth four inches long: the other part is left for the handle, adorned with fine straws laid along the sides, and lapped round about it in several distinct *swaths*. *Grew.*
Long pieces of linen, they folded about me, till they had wrapped me in above an hundred yards of *swathe*. *Guardian.*

To SWATHE. *v. a.* [ſpeðan, Saxon.] To bind, as a child with bands and rollers.
He had two sons: the eldest of them at three years old,
I' the *swathing* clothes the other, from their nursery
Were stol'n. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*
Their children are never *swathed*, or bound about with any thing, when they are first born; but are put naked into the bed with their parents to lie. *Abbot, Descr. of the World.*
Swath'd in her lap the bold nurse bore him out,
With olive branches cover'd round about. *Dryden.*
Master's feet are *swath'd* no longer,
If in the night too oft he kicks,
Or shows his loco-motive tricks. *Prior.*

To SWAY.† *v. a.* [*schweben*, German, to move; *sweigia*, Icel. to bend; *swiga*, Su. Goth. the same; which Serenius deduces, prefixing *s*, from the ancient word *vega*, to move.]
1. To wave in the hand; to move or wield any thing massy: as, to *sway* the sceptre.
Glancing fire out of the iron play'd,
As sparkles from the anvil rise,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are *sway'd*. *Spenser.*
2. To biass; to direct to either side.
Heav'n forgive them, that so much have *sway'd*
Your majesty's good thoughts away from me. *Shakspeare.*
I took your hands; but was, indeed,
Sway'd from the point, by looking down on Cæsar.
Shakspeare.
The only way t' improve our own,
By dealing faithfully with none;
As bowls run true by being made
On purpose false, and to be *sway'd*. *Hudibras.*
When examining these matters, let not temporal and little advantages *sway* you against a more durable interest. *Tillotson.*
3. To govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence.
The lady's mad; yet if 'twere so,
She could not *sway* her house, command her followers,
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing. *Shakspeare.*
The will of man is by his reason *sway'd*;
And reason says, you are the worthier maid. *Shakspeare.*
On Europe thence, and where Rome was to *sway*
The world. *Milton, P. L.*
A gentle nymph, not far from hence,
That with moist curb *sways* the smooth Severn stream,
Sabrina is her name. *Milton, Comus.*
Take heed lest passion *sway*
Thy judgement to do ought, which else free will
Would not admit. *Milton, P. L.*
The judgment is *swayed* by passion, and stored with lubricous opinions, instead of clearly conceived truths. *Glanville.*
This was the race
To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue. *Dryden.*
With these I went,
Nor idle stood with unassisting hands,
When savage beasts, and men's more savage bands,
Their virtuous toil subdu'd; yet those I *sway'd*
With pow'rful speech: I spoke, and they obey'd. *Dryden.*
They will do their best to persuade the world that no man acts upon principle, that all is *swayed* by particular malice.
Davenant.

To SWAY.† *v. n.*
1. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight.
In these personal respects, the balance *sways* on our part.
Bacon.
2. To have weight; to have influence.
The example of sundry churches, for approbation of one thing, doth *sway* much; but yet still as having the force of an example only, and not of a law. *Hooker.*
3. To bear rule; to govern.
The mind I *sway* by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never sagg with doubt, nor shake with fear. *Shakspeare.*
Had'st thou *sway'd* as kings should do,
They never then had sprung like summer flies. *Shakspeare.*
Aged tyranny *sways* not as it hath power, but as it is suffered.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.
Here thou shalt monarch reign;
There did'st not: there let him still victor *sway*. *Milton, P. L.*
4. To incline to one side.
This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When dying clouds contend with growing light: —

Now sways it this way, like a mighty sea,
Forc'd by the tide to combat with the wind;
Now sways it that way, like the self-same sea
Forc'd to retire by fury of the wind.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. III.

SWAY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The swing or sweep of a weapon.

To strike with huge two-handed *sway*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Any thing moving with bulk and power.

Are not you mov'd, when all the *sway* of earth
Shakes like a thing unfirm? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

3. Weight; preponderation; cast of the balance.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or turn the *sway*
Of battle. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Power; rule: dominion.

This sort had some fear that the filling up the seats in the consistory, with so great number of laymen, was but to please the minds of the people, to the end they might think their own *sway* somewhat. *Hooker.*

Only retain
The name and all the addition to a king;
The *sway*, revenue, execution of th' hest,
Beloved sons, be yours. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Her father counts it dangerous
That she should give her sorrow so much *sway*,
And in his wisdom hastes our marriage,
To stop the inundation of her tears. *Shakspeare.*

Too truly Tamerlane's successors they;
Each thinks a world too little for his *sway*. *Dryden, Aureng.*

When vice prevails, and impious men bear *sway*,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison, Cato.*

5. Influence; direction; weight on one side.

An evil mind in authority doth not only follow the *sway* of the desires already within it, but frames to itself new desires, not before thought of. *Sidney.*

In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the *sway* of time: other odds there was none, saving that some fell sooner, and some later, from the soundness of belief. *Hooker.*

They rush along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their sweepy *sway*. *Dryden.*

To SWEAL.✝ See *To* SWALE.

To SWEAR. *v. n.* preter. *swore* or *sware*; part. pass. *sworn*. [*swaran*, Gothick; ſpeꞃian, Saxon; *sweeren*, Dutch.]

1. To obtest some superiour power; to utter an oath.

If a man vow a vow unto the Lord, or *swear* an oath to bind his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word. *Numbers.*

Thee, thee an hundred languages shall claim,
And savage Indians *swear* by Anna's name. *Tickell.*

2. To declare or promise upon oath.

We shall have old *swearing*
That they did give the rings away to men:
But we'll outface them, and outswear them too. *Shakspeare.*

I gave my love a ring, and made him *swear*
Never to part with it; and here he stands,
I dare be sworn for him, he would not leave it,
Nor pluck it from his finger. *Shakspeare.*

I would have kept my word;
But, when I *swear*, it is irrevocable. *Shakspeare.*

Jacob said, *swear* to me; and he *sware* unto him. *Genesis.*

Bacchus taken at Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorcetes, which he so esteemed, that, as Plutarch reports, he *sware* he had rather lose all his father's images than that table. *Peacham.*

3. To give evidence upon oath.

At what ease
Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt
To *swear* against you? *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

4. To obtest the great name profanely.

Obey thy parents, keep thy word justly;
Swear not. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

None so nearly disposed to scoffing at religion as those who have accustomed themselves to *swear* on trifling occasions. *Tillotson.*

Hark! the shrill notes transpierce the yielding air,
And teach the neighb'ring ecchos how to *swear*. *Young.*

To SWEAR. *v. a.*

1. To put to an oath; to bind by an oath administered.

Moses took the bones of Joseph; for he had straitly *sworn* the children of Israel. *Ex.* xiii. 19.

Swom ashore, man, like a duck; I can swim like a duck, I'll be *sworn*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Let me *swear* you all to secrecy;
And, to conceal my shame, conceal my life. *Dryden.*

2. To declare upon oath: as, He *swore* treason against his friend.

3. To obtest by an oath.

Now by Apollo, king, thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain.
—— O vassal! miscreant! *Shakspeare.*

SWE'ARER. *n. s.* [from *swear*.] A wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely.

And must they all be hang'd that swear and lie?
— Every one.
— Who must hang them?
— Why, the honest men.
— Then the liars and *swearers* are fools; for there are liars and *swearers* enow to beat the honest men and hang them up. *Shakspeare.*

Take not his name, who made thy mouth, in vain;
It gets thee nothing, and hath no excuse:
Lust and wine plead a pleasure, avarice a gain;
But the cheap *swearer* through his open sluice
Lets his soul run for nought. *Herbert.*

Of all men a philosopher should be no *swearer*; for an oath, which is the end of controversies in law, cannot determine any here, where reason only must induce. *Brown.*

It is the opinion of our most refined *swearers*, that the same oath or curse cannot, consistently with true politeness, be repeated above nine times in the same company by the same person. *Swift, Polite Conversation.*

SWE'ARING.✻ *n. s.* [from *To Swear*.] The act of declaring upon oath; the act or practice of using profane oaths.

All those sayings will I over-swear,
And all those *swearings* keep as true in soul,
As doth that orbed continent the fire
That severs day from night. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Because of *swearing* the land mourneth. *Jer.* xxiii. 10.

SWEAT.✝ *n. s.* [ſpeat, Saxon; *swett*, Su. Goth. *zet*, Hebrew.]

1. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour.

Sweat is salt in taste; for that part of the nourishment which is fresh and sweet, turneth into blood and flesh; and the *sweat* is that part which is excerned. *Bacon.*

Some insensible effluvium, exhaling out of the stone, comes to be checked and condensed by the air on the superficies of it, as it happens to *sweat* on the skins of animals. *Boyle.*

Soft on the flowery herb I found me laid
In balmy *sweat*. *Milton, P. L.*

When Lucilius brandishes his pen,
And flashes in the face of guilty men,
A cold *sweat* stands in drops on every part,
And rage succeeds to tears, revenge to smart. *Dryden.*

Sweat is produced by changing the balance between the fluids and solids, in which health consists, so as that projectile motion of the fluids overcome the resistance of the solids. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Labour; toil; drudgery.

This painful labour of abridging was not easy, but a matter of *sweat* and watching. *2 Mac.* ii. 26.

The field
To labour calls us, now with *sweat* impos'd. *Milton, P. L.*

What from Johnson's oil and *sweat* did flow,
Or what more easy nature did bestow
On Shakspeare's gentler muse, in thee full grown
Their graces both appear. *Denham.*

3. Evaporation of moisture.

Beans give in the mow; and therefore those that are to be kept are not to be thrashed 'till March, that they have had a thorough *sweat* in the mow. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To SWEAT.† *v. n.* pret. *swat* or *swate*, *swet*, *sweated*; particip. pass. *sweaten*; [ꞅpætan, Saxon.]

1. To be moist on the body with heat or labour.

Let them be free, marry them to your heirs,
Why *sweat* they under burdens? *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Mistress Page at the door, *sweating* and blowing, and looking wildly, would needs speak with you. *Shakspeare.*

When he was brought again to the bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was stirr'd
With such an agony, he *sweat* extremely.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

About this time in autumn, there reigned in the city and other parts of the kingdom a disease then new; which, of the accidents and manner thereof they called the *sweating* sickness. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

A young tall squire
Did from the camp at first before him go;
At first he did, but scarce could follow strait,
Sweating beneath a shield's unruly weight. *Cowley.*

2. To toil; to labour; to drudge.

How the drudging goblin *swet*
To earn his cream bowl duly set;
When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn. *Milton, L'All.*

Our author, not content to see
That others write as carelessly as he;
Though he pretends not to make things complete,
Yet, to please you, he'd have the poets *sweat*. *Waller.*

3. To emit moisture.

Wainscots will *sweat* so that they run with water. *Bacon.*

To SWEAT. *v. a.*

1. To emit as sweat.

Grease that's *sweaten*
From the murderer's gibbet, throw
Into the flame. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

For him the rich Arabia *sweats* her gum. *Dryden.*

2. To make to sweat.

SWE'ATER.† *n. s.* [from *sweat*.] One who sweats, or makes to sweat.

These *sweaters* — seem to me to have at present but a rude kind of discipline amongst them. *Spectator*, No. 332.

SWE'ATILY.* *adv.* [from *sweaty*.] So as to be moist with sweat; in a sweaty state.

SWE'ATINESS.* *n. s.* [from *sweaty*.] The state of being sweaty. *Ash.*

SWE'ATING.* *n. s.* [ꞅpætunᵹ, Saxon.]

1. The act of making to sweat.

2. Moisture emitted.

In cold evenings there will be a moisture or *sweating* upon the stool. *Mortimer.*

SWE'ATY.† *adj.* [from *sweat*; ꞅpatiᵹ, Saxon.]

1. Covered with sweat; moist with sweat.

The rabblement hooted and clapped their chopp'd hands, and threw up their *sweaty* night-caps. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

A *sweaty* reaper from his tillage brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Consisting of sweat.

And then, so nice, and so genteel,
Such cleanliness from head to heel;
No humours gross, or frowsy steams,
No noisome whiffs, or *sweaty* streams. *Swift.*

3. Laborious; toilsome.

Those who labour
The *sweaty* forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
Bend stubborn steel, and harden gleening armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior.*

SWEDE.* *n. s.* A native of Sweden.

What the *Swede* intends, and what the French.
Milton, Sonnet.

SWE'DISH.* *adj.* Respecting the Swedes.

The Icelandic is the mother of the modern *Swedish* and Danish tongues. *Percy, Pref. to Runic Poetry.*

To SWEEP.† *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *swept*. [ꞅpapan, ꞅpeopan, Saxon.]

1. To drive away with a besom.

2. To clean with a besom.

What woman, having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one, doth not *sweep* the house, and seek diligently till she find it? *St. Luke*, xv. 8.

3. To carry with pomp.

Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,
And, like a peacock, *sweep* along his tail.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

4. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence.

Though I could,
With barefac'd power, *sweep* him from my sight,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not. *Shakspeare.*

The river of Kishon *swept* them away. *Judges*, v.

The blustering winds striving for victory, *swept* the snow from off the tops of those high mountains, and cast it down unto the plains in such abundance, that the Turks lay as men buried alive. *Knolles, Hist.*

Flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too slow;
They miss or *sweep* but common souls away;
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Waller.*

My looking is the fire of pestilence,
That *sweeps* at once the people and the prince. *Dryden.*

I have already *swept* the stakes, and with the common good fortune of prosperous gamesters can be content to sit. *Dryden.*

Is this the man who drives me before him
To the world's ridge, and *sweeps* me off like rubbish? *Dryden.*

Fool! time no change of motion knows;
With equal speed the torrent flows
To *sweep* fame, power, and wealth away:
The past is all by death possest,
And frugal fate that guards the rest,
By giving, bids them live, to-day. *Fenton.*

A duke holding in a great many hands, drew a huge heap of gold; but never observed a sharper, who under his arm *swept* a great deal of it into his hat. *Swift.*

5. To pass over with celerity and force.

Then *sweep* they the blue waves. *May, Luc.* B. 3.

6. To rub over.

Their long descending train
With rubies edg'd, and sapphires *swept* the plain. *Dryden*

7. To strike with a long stroke.

Descend, ye nine; descend and sing;
The breathing instruments inspire,
Wake into voice each silent string,
And *sweep* the sounding lyre. *Pope.*

To SWEEP. *v. n.*

1. To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness. Perhaps in the first quotation we should read *swoop*.

Haste me to know it, that I with wings as swift
As meditation or the thoughts of love
May *sweep* to my revenge. *Shakspeare.*

A poor man that oppresseth the poor, is like a *sweeping* rain which leaveth no food. *Prov.* xxviii. 3.

Cowen in her course
Tow'rds the Sabrinian shores, as *sweeping* from her source,
Takes Towa. *Drayton.*

Before tempestuous winds arise,
Stars shooting through the darkness gild the night
With *sweeping* glories and long trails of light. *Dryden.*

2. To pass with pomp; to pass with an equal motion.

She *sweeps* it through the court with troops of ladies,
More like an empress than duke Humphrey's wife. *Shakspeare.*

In gentle dreams I often will be by,
And *sweep* along before your closing eye. *Dryden.*

3. To move with a long reach.

Nor always errs; for oft the gauntlet draws
A *sweeping* stroke along the crackling jaws. *Dryden.*

SWEEP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sweeping.

2. The compass of any violent or continued motion.

A door drags when by its ill hanging on its hinges, or by the ill boarding of the room, the bottom edge of the door rides in its sweep upon the floor. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

A torrent swell'd
With wintry tempests, that disdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its *sweep*, trees, houses, men. *Philips.*

3. Violent and general destruction.

In countries subject to great epidemical *sweeps*, men may live very long; but where the proportion of the chronical distemper is great, it is not likely to be so. *Graunt.*

4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear.

Having made one incision a little circularly, begin a second, bringing it with an opposite *sweep* to meet the other. *Sharp.*

SWEE'PER.† *n. s.* [from *sweep.*] One that sweeps. *Barret.*

SWEE'PINGS. *n. s.* [from *sweep.*] That which is swept away.

Should this one broomstick enter the scene, covered with dust, though the *sweepings* of the finest lady's chamber, we should despise its vanity. *Swift.*

SWEE'PNET. *n. s.* [*sweep* and *net.*] A net that takes in a great compass.

She was a *sweepnet* for the Spanish ships, which happily fell into her net. *Camden.*

SWEE'PSTAKE.† *n. s.* [*sweep* and *stake.*] Originally perhaps a game at cards: it is now applied to the winner of the whole that is staked or wagered, and is a common phrase at horse-races, usually called *sweepstakes*.

Here are the cards, what shall we play at?—At trumpe?—Let that be for old men.—Less will the play of chilindron like you.—That is for women by the fire side.—It is not, but that you will not have any game of vertue but *sweep-stake* play. *Minsheu, Span. Dict. Dial.* (1599,) p. 25.

Is't writ in your revenge,
That *sweepstake* you will draw both friend and foe,
Winner and loser? *Shakspeare.*

The House of Commons were resolved to practise on the church by little and little, and at the last to play at *sweep-stake*, and take all together.
Heylin, Hist. of the Presbyterians, p. 439.

SWEE'PY.† *adj.* [from *sweep.*]

1. Passing with great speed and violence over a great compass at once.

They rush along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their *sweepy* sway. *Dryden.*

2. Wavy.

Behind
The *sweepy* crest hung floating in the wind. *Pope, Iliad.*

3. Strutting; drawn out.

Behold their swelling dugs; the *sweepy* weight
Of ewes, that sink beneath their milky freight. *Dryden, Ov.*

Or spread his *sweepy* train.
Watts on Job's Peacock, Posth. Works.

SWEET.† *adj.* [ꞅpete, Sax. *soet*, Dutch. Our old word was *sute*, *sote*, or *soote*. "My prechyng was not in *sutely* styrynge wordis of mannys wisdom." Wicliffe, 1 Cor. ii. "On the *sote* grasse I sate me down." Chaucer, Fl. and Leaf. "They dauncen deffly, and singen *soote*." Spenser, Shep. Cal.]

1. Pleasing to any sense.

Sweet expresses the pleasant perceptions of almost every sense: sugar is *sweet*, but it hath not the same sweetness as musick; nor hath musick the sweetness of a rose, and a *sweet* prospect differs from them all: nor yet have any of these the same sweetness as discourse, counsel, or meditation hath; yet the royal Psalmist saith of a man, we took *sweet* counsel together; and of God, my meditation of him shall be *sweet*. *Watts.*

2. Luscious to the taste.

This honey tasted still is ever *sweet*. *Davies.*

3. Fragrant to the smell.

Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,
And burn *sweet* wood to make the lodging *sweet*. *Shakspeare.*

Where a rainbow hangeth over or toucheth, there breatheth a *sweet* smell; for that this happeneth but in certain matters which have some sweetness which the dew of the rainbow draweth forth. *Bacon.*

Shred very small with thime, *sweet*-marjoram, and a little winter savoury. *Walton, Angler.*

The balmy zephyrs, silent since her death,
Lament the ceasing of a *sweeter* breath. *Pope.*

The streets with treble voices ring,
To sell the bounteous product of the spring;
Sweet-smelling flowers, and elders early bud. *Gay.*

4. Melodious to the ear.

The dulcimer, all organs of *sweet* stop. *Milton, P. L.*

Her speech is grac'd with *sweeter* sound
Than in another's song is found. *Waller.*

No more the streams their murmurs shall forbear
A *sweeter* musick than their own to hear;
But tell the reeds, and tell the vocal shore,
Fair Daphne's dead, and musick is no more. *Pope.*

5. Beautiful to the eye.

Heav'n bless thee!
Thou hast the *sweetest* face I ever look'd on. *Shakspeare.*

6. Not salt.

The white of an egg, or blood mingled with salt water, gathers the saltness, and maketh the water *sweeter*; this may be by adhesion. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The sails drop with rain,
Sweet waters mingle with the briny main. *Dryden.*

7. Not sour.

Time changeth fruits from more sour to more *sweet*; but contrariwise liquors, even those that are of the juice of fruit, from more *sweet* to more sour. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Trees whose fruit is acid last longer than those whose fruit is *sweet*. *Bacon.*

When metals are dissolved in acid menstruums, and the acids in conjunction with the metal act after a different manner, so that the compound has a different taste, much milder than before, and sometimes a *sweet* one; is it not because the acids adhere to the metallick particles, and thereby lose much of their activity. *Newton, Opt.*

8. Mild; soft; gentle.

Let me report to him
Your *sweet* dependency, and you shall find
A conqu'ror that will pray in aid for kindness. *Shakspeare.*

The Pleiades before him danc'd,
Shedding *sweet* influence. *Milton, P. L.*

Mercy has, could mercy's self be seen,
No *sweeter* look than this propitious queen. *Waller.*

9. Grateful; pleasing.

Nothing so *sweete* is as our countrie's earth,
And joy of those, from whom we claime our birth. *Chapman.*

Sweet interchange of hill and valley. *Milton, P. L.*

Euryalus,
Than whom the Trojan host
No fairer face or *sweeter* air could boast. *Dryden, Æn.*

10. Not stale; not stinking: as, that meat is *sweet*.

SWEET. *n. s.*

1. Sweetness; something pleasing.

Pluck out
The multitudinous tongue, let them not lick
The *sweet* which is their poison. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

What softer sounds are these salute the ear,
From the large circle of the hemisphere,
As if the center of all *sweets* met here! *B. Jonson.*

If every *sweet* and every grace
Must fly from that forsaken face. *Carew.*

Hail! wedded love,
Perpetual fountain of domestick *sweets*! *Milton, P. L.*

Taught to live
The easiest way; nor with perplexing thoughts
To interrupt the *sweet* of life. *Milton, P. L.*

Now since the Latian and the Trojan brood
Have tasted vengeance, and the *sweets* of blood,
Speak. *Dryden, Æn.*

Can Ceyx then sustain to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forsake the *sweets* of life? *Dryden.*

We have so great an abhorrence of pain, that a little of it extinguishes all our pleasures; a little bitter mingled in our cup leaves no relish of the *sweet.* *Locke.*

Love had ordain'd that it was Abra's turn
To mix the *sweets*, and minister the urn. *Prior.*

2. A word of endearment.

Sweet! leave me here a while,
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would beguile
The tedious day with sleep. *Shakspeare.*

Wherefore frowns my *sweet?*
Have I too long been absent from these lips? *B. Jonson.*

3. A perfume.

As in perfumes,
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost;
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all:
So she was all a *sweet.* *Dryden.*

Flowers
Innumerable, by the soft south-west
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their *sweets* from th' odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*

SWEE'TBREAD. *n. s.* The pancreas of the calf.

Never tie yourself always to eat meats of easy digesture, as veal, pullets, or *sweetbreads.* *Harvey on Consumpt.*

Sweetbread and collops were with skewers prick'd
About the sides; imbibing what they deck'd. *Dryden.*

When you roast a breast of veal, remember your sweetheart the butler loves a *sweetbread.* *Swift.*

SWEE'TBRIAR. *n. s.* [*sweet* and *briar.*] A fragrant shrub.

For March come violets and peach-tree in blossom, the cornelian-tree in blossom, and *sweetbriar.* *Bacon.*

SWEETBRO'OM. *n. s.* [*grica*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SWEETCI'CELY. *n. s.* [*myrrhus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SWEETCI'STUS.* *n. s.* A shrub, called also gum-cistus. *Mason.*

A better claim *sweet-cistus* may pretend,
Whose sweating leaves a fragrant balsam send. *Tate's Cowley.*

To SWEE'TEN. *v. a.* [from *sweet.*]

1. To make sweet.

The world the garden is, she is the flower
That *sweetens* all the place; she is the guest
Of rarest price. *Sidney.*

Here is the smell of the blood still: all the perfumes of Arabia will not *sweeten* this little hand. *Shakspeare.*

Give me an ounce of civet to *sweeten* my imagination. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

With fairest flowers, Fidele,
I'll *sweeten* thy sad grave. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Be humbly minded, know your post;
Sweeten your tea, and watch your toast. *Swift.*

2. To make mild or kind.

All kindnesses descend upon such a temper, as rivers of fresh waters falling into the main sea; the sea swallows them all, but is not changed or *sweetened* by them. *South.*

Devotion softens his heart, enlightens his mind, *sweetens* his temper, and makes every thing that comes from him instructive, amiable, and affecting. *Law.*

3. To make less painful.

She the sweetness of my heart, even *sweetens* the death which her sweetness brought upon me. *Sidney.*

Thou shalt secure her helpless sex from harms,
And she thy cares will *sweeten* with her charms. *Dryden.*

Interest of state and change of circumstances may have *sweetened* these reflections to the politer sort, but impressions are not so easily worn out of the minds of the vulgar. *Addison.*

Thy mercy *sweeten'd* every soil,
Made every region please;
The hoary Alpine hills it warm'd,
And smooth'd the Tyrrhene seas. *Addison.*

4. To palliate; to reconcile.

These lessons may be gilt and *sweetened* as we order pills and potions, so as to take off the disgust of the remedy. *L'Estrange.*

5. To make grateful or pleasing.

I would have my love
Angry sometimes, to *sweeten* off the rest
Of her behaviour. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

6. To soften; to make delicate.

Corregio has made his memory immortal, by the strength he has given to his figures, and by *sweetening* his lights and shadows, and melting them into each other so happily, that they are even imperceptible. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

To SWEE'TEN. *v. n.* To grow sweet.

Where a wasp hath bitten in a grape, or any fruit, it will *sweeten* hastily. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

SWEE'TENER. *n. s.* [from *sweeten.*]

1. One that palliates; one that represents things tenderly.

But you who, till your fortune's made,
Must be a *sweetener* by your trade,
Must swear he never meant us ill. *Swift.*

Those softeners, *sweeteners*, and compounders, shake their heads so strongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift.*

2. That which contemperates acrimony.

Powder of crabs' eyes and claws, and burnt egg-shells, are prescribed as *sweeteners* of any sharp humours. *Temple.*

SWEE'THEART. *n. s.* [*sweet* and *heart.*] A lover or mistress.

Mistress, retire yourself
Into some covert; take your *sweethearts*
And pluck o'er your brows. *Shakspeare.*

Sweetheart, your colour, I warrant you, is as red as any rose. *Shakspeare.*

One thing, *sweetheart*, I will ask,
Take me for a new-fashion'd mask. *Cleaveland.*

A wench was wringing her hands and crying; she had newly parted with her *sweetheart.* *L'Estrange.*

She interprets all your dreams for these,
Foretells the estate, when the rich uncle dies,
And sees a *sweetheart* in the sacrifice. *Dryden, Juv.*

SWEE'TING. *n. s.* [from *sweet.*]

1. A sweet luscious apple.

A child will chuse a *sweeting* because it is presently fair and pleasant, and refuse a runnet, because it is then green, hard, and sour. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

2. A word of endearment.

Trip no further, pretty *sweeting;*
Journeys end in lovers meeting. *Shakspeare.*

SWEE'TISH. *adj.* [from *sweet.*] Somewhat sweet.

They esteemed that blood pituitous naturally, which abounded with an exceeding quantity of *sweetish* chyle. *Floyer.*

SWEE'TISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *sweetish.*] Quality of being somewhat sweet.

Tar-water—may extract from the clay a fade *sweetishness*, offensive to the palate. *Bp. Berkeley, Farther Th. on Tar-Water.*

SWEE'TLY.† *adv.* [from *sweet;* Sax. ꞅpetlice.] In a sweet manner; with sweetness.

The best wine for my beloved goeth down *sweetly.* *Canticles.*

He bore his great commission in his look;
But *sweetly* temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke. *Dryden.*

No poet ever *sweetly* sung,
Unless he were like Phœbus young;
Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,
Unless like Venus in her prime. *Swift.*

SWEETMA'RJORAM.* See MARJORAM.

SWEE'TMEAT. *n. s.* [*sweet* and *meat.*] Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar.

Mopsa, as glad as of *sweetmeats* to go of such an errand, quickly returned. *Sidney.*

Why all the charges of the nuptial feast,
Wine and desserts, and sweetmeats to digest. *Dryden.*

There was plenty, but the dishes were ill sorted; whole pyramids of *sweetmeats* for boys and women, but little solid meat for men. *Dryden.*

Make your transparent *sweetmeats* truly nice,
With Indian sugar and Arabian spice. *King, Cookery.*

If a child cries for any unwholesome fruit, you purchase his quiet by giving him a less hurtful *sweetmeat*: this may preserve his health, but spoils his mind. *Locke.*

At a lord-mayor's feast, the *sweetmeats* do not make appearance till people are cloyed with beef and mutton. *Addison.*

They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting; but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to bring any presents of toys or *sweetmeats*. *Swift.*

Swee'tness.† *n. s.* [from *sweet*; Sax. ꞅƿetneꞅꞅe. Not often found in the plural; nor has Dr. Johnson given a single example of it in that number. The eloquent Jeremy Taylor now supplies one.] The quality of being sweet in any of its senses; fragrance; melody; lusciousness; deliciousness; agreeableness; delightfulness; gentleness of manners; mildness of aspect.

She the *sweetness* of my heart, even sweetening the death which her *sweetness* brought upon me. *Sidney.*

The right form, the true figure, the natural colour that is fit and due to the dignity of a man, to the beauty of a woman, to the *sweetness* of a young babe. *Ascham.*

O our lives' *sweetness!*
That we the pain of death would hourly bear,
Rather than die at once. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Where a rainbow toucheth, there breatheth forth a sweet smell: for this happeneth but in certain matters, which have in themselves some *sweetness*, which the gentle dew of the rainbow draweth forth. *Bacon.*

Whosoever obeys the laws of Jesus, bears with the infirmities of his relatives and society, seeks with *sweetnesses* to remedy what is ill, and to prevent what it may produce, and throws water upon a spark. *Bp. Taylor, Gr. Exempl.* P. iii. Disc. 15.

His *sweetness* of carriage is very particularly remembered by his contemporaries. *Fell.*

Serene and clear harmonious Horace flows,
With *sweetness* not to be exprest in prose. *Roscommon.*

Suppose two authors equally sweet, there is a great distinction to be made in *sweetness*; as in that of sugar and that of honey. *Dryden.*

This old man's talk, though honey flow'd
In every word, would now lose all its *sweetness*. *Addison.*

Praise the easy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's strength and Waller's *sweetness* join. *Pope.*

A man of good education, excellent understanding, and exact taste; these qualities are adorned with great modesty and a most amiable *sweetness* of temper. *Swift.*

Sweetwi'lliam.† *n. s.* [*armeria*, Lat.] A plant. A species of gilliflower.

Sweet-william, sops-in-wine, the campion, and to these
Some lavender they put. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 15.

Sweetwi'llow. *n. s.* Gale or Dutch myrtle.

To **SWELL.** *v. n.* part. pass. *swollen*. [ꞅƿellan, Sax. *swellen*, Dutch.]

1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts.

Propitious Tyber smooth'd his watery way,
He roll'd his river back, and pois'd he stood,
A gentle *swelling* and a peaceful flood. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. To tumify by obstruction.

Strangely visited people,
All *swoll'n* and ulcerous; pitiful to the eye,
The mere despair of surgery he cures. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Swoll'n is his breast; his inward pains encrease,
All means are us'd, and all without success. *Dryden.*

3. To be exasperated.

My pity hath been balm to heal their wounds,
My mildness hath allay'd their *swelling* griefs. *Shakspeare.*

4. To look big.

Here he comes, *swelling* like a Turkey-cock. *Shakspeare.*

5. To be turgid. Used of style.

Peleus and Telephus exil'd and poor,
Forget their *swelling* and gigantick words. *Roscommon.*

6. To protuberate.

This iniquity shall be as a breach ready to fall, *swelling* out in a high wall. *Isa.* xxx. 13.

7. To rise into arrogance; to be elated.

In all things else above our humble fate,
Your equal mind yet *swells* not into state. *Dryden.*

8. To be inflated with anger.

I will help every one from him that *swelleth* against him, and will set him at rest. *Ps.* xii. 6.

We have made peace of enmity
Between these *swelling* wrong-incensed peers. *Shakspeare.*

The hearts of princes kiss obedience,
So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits
They *swell* and grow as terrible as storms. *Shakspeare.*

9. To grow upon the view.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!
A kingdom for a stage, princes to act,
And monarchs to behold the *swelling* scene. *Shakspeare.*

10. It implies commonly a notion of something wrong.

Immoderate valour *swells* into a fault. *Addison.*

To **Swell.** *v. a.*

1. To cause to rise or encrease; to make tumid.

Wind, blow the earth into the sea,
Or *swell* the curled waters 'bove the main. *Shakspeare.*
You who supply the ground with seeds of grain,
And you who *swell* those seeds with kindly rain. *Dryden.*

2. To aggravate; to heighten.

It is low ebb with his accuser when such peccadillos are put to *swell* the charge. *Atterbury.*

3. To raise to arrogance.

All these miseries proceed from the same natural causes, which have usually attended kingdoms *swoln* with long plenty, pride, and excess. *Clarendon.*

The king of men, who *swoln* with pride,
Refus'd his presents, and his prayers deny'd. *Dryden.*

Swell.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Extension of bulk.

The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the *swell* at full of tide,
And neither way inclines. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

2. The fluctuating motion of the sea, after the expiration of a storm; also, the surf.

Swe'lling. *n. s.* [from *swell*.]

1. Morbid tumour.

There is not a chronical disease that more frequently introduces the distemper I am discoursing of, than strumous or scrophulous *swellings* or ulcers. *Blackmore.*

2. Protuberance; prominence.

The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings*, which, how shallow soever, do a little vary the thickness of the plate. *Newton, Opt.*

3. Effort for a vent.

My heart was torn in pieces to see the husband suppressing and keeping down the *swellings* of his grief. *Tatler.*

To **Swelt.**† *v. n.* To break out in sweat, if that be the meaning. Dr. Johnson. — I rather take it for a poetical variation of *swelled*. *Mason.*

With huge impatience he inly *swelt*. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Chearful blood in faintness chill did melt,
Which, like a fever fit, through all his body *swelt*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To **SWELT.*** *v. n.* [ꞅƿeltan, Sax. to die; *swiltan*, Goth.] To faint; to swoon. Still a northern expression.

Woe that made his heart to *swelt.*
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. iii. 348.
The knights *swelt* for lack of shade.
Chaucer, Fl. and Leaf, ver. 360.
Her dear heart nigh *swelt:* —
Then when she look'd about, —
She almost fell again into a swound. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. vii. 9.

To SWELT.* *v. a.* To overpower as with heat; to cause to faint. This, according to Mr. Pegge, is at present a Derbyshire term.

Is the sun to be blamed that the traveller's cloak *swelts* him with heat? *Bp. Hall, Soliloq.* 74.

To SWE'LTER.† *v. n.* [This is supposed to be corrupted from *sultry.* Dr. Johnson. — It may rather be deduced from *swelt.* Our old lexicography defines it "to swoon for heat or other causes." Prompt. Parv.] To be pained with heat.

If the sun's excessive heat
Makes our bodies *swelter,*
To an osier hedge we get
For a friendly shelter;
There we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath. *Chalkhill.*

To SWE'LTER. *v. a.* To parch, or dry up with heat.

Some would always have long nights and short days; others again long days and short nights; one climate would be scorched and *sweltered* with everlasting dog-days, while an eternal December blasted another. *Bentley, Serm.*

SWE'LTRY. *adj.* [from *swelter.*] Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT. The participle and preterite of *sweep.*

SWERD.† *n. s.* See SWARD.

To SWERD.† *v. n.* See *To* SWARD.

To SWERVE. *v. n.* [*swerven,* Saxon and Dutch.]

1. To wander; to rove.

A maid thitherward did run,
To catch her sparrow which from her did *swerve.* *Sidney.*
The *swerving* vines on the tall elms prevail,
Unhurt by southern showers or northern hail. *Dryden.*

2. To deviate; to depart from rule, custom, or duty.

That which angels do clearly behold, and without any *swerving* observe, is a law celestial and heavenly. *Hooker.*

The ungodly have laid a snare for me; but yet I *swerve* not from thy commandments. *Comm. Prayer.*

Were I the fairest youth
That ever made the eye *swerve.* *Shakspeare.*

There is a protection very just which princes owe to their servants, when, in obedience to their just commands, upon extraordinary occasions, in the execution of their trusts, they *swerve* from the strict letter of the law. *Clarendon.*

Till then his majesty had not in the least *swerved* from that act of parliament. *Clarendon.*

Firm we subsist, yet possible to *swerve.* *Milton, P. L.*

Many who, through the contagion of ill example, *swerve* exceedingly from the rules of their holy faith, yet would upon such an extraordinary warning be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury, Serm.*

3. To ply; to bend.

Now their mightiest quell'd, the battle *swerv'd*
With many an inroad gor'd. *Milton, P. L.*

4. [I know not whence derived.] To climb on a narrow body.

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear,
Upon the topmost branch, the tree was high,
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerv'd.* *Dryden.*
She fled, returning by the way she went,
And *swerv'd* along her bow with swift ascent. *Dryden.*

SWE'RVING.* *n. s.* [from *swerve.*] The act of departing from rule, custom, or duty.

However *swervings* are now and then incident into the course of nature, nevertheless so constantly the laws of nature are by natural agents observed, that no man denieth, but those things which nature worketh are wrought always, or for the most part, after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*

Annihilation in the course of nature, defect, and *swerving* in the creature, would immediately follow. *Hakewill.*

SWE'VEN.* *n. s.* [ꞅƿeꝼen, Saxon.] A dream. Obsolete.

Your eldris schulen dreme *swevenys.* *Wicliffe, Acts,* ii.
Nothing but vanitee in *sweven* is. *Chaucer, Non. Pr. Tale.*

SWIFT.† *adj.* [ꞅƿıꝼꞇ, Saxon; *swipan,* Icel. citò agere. Serenius. The Sax. ꞅƿıpan means the same; and hence certainly the old word for swift or nimble; viz. *swipper;* which see.]

1. Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid.

Thou art so far before,
That *swiftest* wing of recompence is slow
To overtake thee. *Shakspeare.*
Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay,
Swift-winged with desire to get a grave. *Shakspeare.*

Men of war, whose faces were like the faces of lions, and as *swift* as the roes upon the mountains. 1 *Chron.* xii. 8.

We imitate and practise to make *swifter* motions than any out of other muskets. *Bacon.*

To him with *swift* ascent he up return'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Things that move so *swift* as not to affect the senses distinctly, with several distinguishable distances of their motion, and so cause not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*

It preserves the ends of the bones from incalescency, which they, being solid bodies, would contract from any *swift* motion. *Ray.*

Thy stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other Pegasus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the *swift* fin'd racers of the flood. *Dorset.*
Clouded in a deep abyss of light,
While present, too severe for human sight,
Nor staying longer than one *swift*-wing'd night. *Prior.*

Mantiger made a circle round the chamber, and the *swift*-footed martin pursued him. *Arbuthnot.*

There too, my son, — ah once my best delight,
Once *swift* of foot, and terrible in fight. *Pope, Odyss.*
Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and float upon the wind. *Pope.*

2. Ready; prompt.

Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak. *Ja.* i. 19.
To mischief *swift.* *Milton.*

SWIFT. *n. s.* The current of a stream.

He can live in the strongest *swifts* of the water. *Walton.*

SWIFT. *n. s.* [from the quickness of their flight, *apus.*] A bird like a swallow; a martin.

Swifts and swallows have remarkably short legs, and their toes grasp any thing very strongly. *Derham.*

SWI'FTFOOT.* *adj.* [*swift* and *foot.*] Nimble.

Where now the valley greene, and mountaine bare,
The river, forrest, wood, and crystall springs,
The hauke, the hound, the hinde, the *swift-foot* hare?
Mir. for Mag. p. 655.

SWI'FTHEELED.* *adj.* [*swift* and *heel.*] Swiftfoot; rapid; quick.

Vows are vain: no suppliant breath
Stays the speed of *swift-heel'd* death.
Habington, Castara, p. 47.
Varying anon her theme, she takes delight
The *swift-heel'd* horse to praise, and sing his rapid flight.
Congreve, Ode to Ld. Godolphin.

SWI'FTLY.† *adv.* [from *swift;* Saxon ꞅƿıꝼꞇ-lice.] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly; with celerity; with velocity.

[illegible] move *swiftly*, and at great distance; but then they [illegible] well disposed, and their transmission is easily [illegible]. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

[illegible] toss'd with the passage, we slide *swiftly* on,
And see the dangers which we cannot shun. *Dryden.*

In decent order they advance to light;
Yet then too *swiftly* fleet by human sight,
And meditate too soon their everlasting flight. *Prior.*

Swi'ftness.† *n. s.* [from *swift*; Sax. ꞅƿıꝼꞇneꞅꞅe.] Speed; nimbleness; rapidity; quickness; velocity; celerity.

Let our proportions for these wars
Be soon collected, and all things thought upon,
That may with reasonable *swiftness* add
More feathers to our wings. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

We may outrun.
By violent *swiftness* that which we run at;
And lose by over-running. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Speed to describe whose *swiftness* number fails. *Milton, P. L.*

Exulting, till he finds their nobler sense
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;
Then curses his conspiring feet, whose scent
Betrays that safety which their *swiftness* lent. *Denham.*

Such is the mighty *swiftness* of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense behind. *Dryden.*

To SWIG.† *v. n.* [*swiga*, Icelandick. Serenius and Lye refer to this Icel. word; the latter to the Sax. ꞅƿılᵹan, also, to swill.] To drink by large draughts.

To Swig.* *v. a.* To suck greedily.

The flock is drain'd, the lambkins *swig* the teat,
But find no moisture, and then idly bleat. *Creech, Transl. of Virg. Ecl.* 3.

Swig.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A large draught: as, he took a good *swig*. A low expression.

To SWILL. *v. a.* [ꞅƿılᵹan, Saxon.]

1. To drink luxuriously and grossly.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his trough
In your embowell'd bosoms. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

The most common of these causes are an hereditary disposition, and *swilling* down great quantities of cold liquors. *Arbuthnot.*

Such is the poet, fresh in pay,
The third night's profits of his play;
His morning draughts till noon can *swill*,
Among his brethren of the quill. *Swift.*

2. To wash; to drench.

As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean. *Shakspeare.*

With that a German oft has *swill'd* his throat,
Deluded, that imperial Rhine bestow'd
The generous rummer. *Philips.*

3. To inebriate; to swell with plenitude.

I should be loth
To meet the rudeness and *swill'd* insolence
Of such late wassailers. *Milton, Comus.*

He drinks a *swilling* draught; and lin'd within,
Will supple in the bath his outward skin. *Dryden.*

To Swill.* *v. n.* To be intoxicated.

As though he were delighted with drinking, and *swilling*, and gaming. *Whately, Redempt. of Time*, p. 50.

So unfit a match is a soaking, *swilling* swine to encounter this roaring lion. *South, Serm.* vi. 376.

Swill.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Drink, grossly poured down; hogwash.

To be fed with the *swyl* and draffe. *Wood, Tr. of Bp. Gardiner's De Ver. Ob.* (1553,) a. 4.

Give swine such *swill* as you have. *Mortimer.*

Thus as they swim in mutual *swill*, the talk
Reels fast from theme to theme. *Thomson.*

Swi'ller.† *n. s.* [from *swill.*] A notorious drunkard; called also, in our old lexicography, a *swilbowl* and a *swilpot*. *Barret, Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Swi'llings.* *n. s.* [from *swill.*] Hogwash. Cotgrave and Sherwood. A northern term. Grose.

To SWIM. *v. n.* preterite *swam*, *swom*, or *swum*. [ꞅƿımman, Saxon; *swemmen*, Dutch.]

1. To float on the water; not to sink.

I will scarce think you have *swam* in a gondola. *Shakspeare.*

We have ships and boats for going under water, and brooking of seas; also *swimming*-girdles and supporters. *Bacon.*

2. To move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs.

Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *swim* to yonder point. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that *swim* on bladders,
These many summers in a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The soldiers' counsel was to kill the prisoners, lest any of them should *swim* out and escape. *Acts*, xxvii. 42.

The rest driven into the lake, where seeking to save their lives by *swimming*, they were slain in coming to land by the Spanish horsemen, or else in their *swimming* shot by the harquebusiers. *Knolles.*

Animals *swim* in the same manner as they go, and need no other way of motion for natation in the water, than for progression upon the land. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The frighted wolf now *swims* among the sheep,
The yellow lion wanders in the deep:
The stag *swims* faster than he ran before. *Dryden.*

Blue Triton gave the signal from the shore,
The ready Nereids heard and *swam* before,
To smooth the seas. *Dryden.*

3. To be conveyed by the stream.

With tenders of our protection of them from the fury of those who would soon drown them, if they refused to *swim* down the popular stream with them. *King Charles.*

I *swom* with the tide, and the water under me was buoyant. *Dryden.*

4. To glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion.

She with pretty and with *swimming* gait
Following. *Shakspeare.*

A hovering mist came *swimming* o'er his sight,
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden.*

My slack hand dropt, and all the idle pomp,
Priests, altars, victims *swam* before my sight! *Smith.*

The fainting soul stood ready wing'd for flight,
And o'er his eye-balls *swum* the shades of night. *Pope.*

5. To be dizzy; to be vertiginous. See Swimming.

6. To be floated.

When the heavens are filled with clouds, when the earth *swims* in rain, and all nature wears a lowring countenance, I withdraw myself from those uncomfortable scenes into the visionary worlds of art. *Addison, Spect.*

Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows *swim!* *Thomson.*

7. To have abundance of any quality; to flow in any thing.

They now *swim* in joy,
Ere long to *swim* at large, and laugh; for which
The world a world of tears must weep. *Milton, P. L.*

To Swim. *v. a.* To pass by swimming.

Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main,
By stretch of arms the distant shore to gain. *Dryden.*

Swim.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of smoothly sliding motion.

Both the *swim* and the trip are properly mine; every body will affirm it that has any judgement in dancing, I assure you. *B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.*

2. The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water.

The braces have the nature and use of tendons, in contracting the *swim*, and thereby transfusing the air out of one bladder into another, or discharging it from them both. *Grew.*

Swi'mmer. *n. s.* [from *swim.*]

1. One who swims.

Birds find ease in the depth of the air, as *swimmers* do in a deep water. *Bacon.*

Latirostrous and flat billed birds, being generally *swimmers*, the organ is wisely contrived for action. *Brown.*

Life is oft preserv'd
By the bold *swimmer*, in the swift illapse
Of accident disastrous. *Thomson.*

2. A protuberance in the leg of a horse.

The *swimmer* is situated in the fore legs of a horse, above the knees, and upon the inside, and almost upon the back parts of the hind legs, a little below the ham: this part is without hair, and resembles a piece of hard dry horn. *Farrier's Dict.*

SWI'MMING.* *n. s.* [from *swim.*]

1. The act of floating on the water, or of moving progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs.

2. Dizziness.

I am taken with a grievous *swimming* in my head, and such a mist before my eyes, that I can neither hear nor see. *Dryden.*

SWI'MMINGLY. *adv.* [from *swimming.*] Smoothly; without obstruction. A low word.

John got on the battlements, and called to Nick, I hope the cause goes on *swimmingly.* *Arbuthnot.*

To SWI'NDLE.* *v. a.* To cheat; to impose upon the credulity of mankind, and thereby to defraud the unwary by false pretences and fictitious assumptions. A cant word. *James, Milit. Dict.*

SWI'NDLER.* *n. s.* [evidently taken from the Germ. *schwindler*, which perhaps comes from *schwindel*, giddiness of thought. See Echenburg's Eng. and Germ. Dict. P. ii. p. 197. James.] A sharper; a cheat. *Ash, Suppl.*

With us, it signifies a person who is more than thoughtless or giddy. We affix to the term the character of premeditated imposition; so that a *swindler* comes under the criminal code, and may be prosecuted accordingly. *James, Milit. Dict.*

SWINE.† *n. s.* [ꞅpin, Saxon; *swyn*, Dutch. It is probably the plural of some old word, and is now the same in both numbers. Dr. Johnson. — *Swein*, M. Goth. a pig; plur. *sweina*, pigs. From the Gothick, therefore, the word is derived.] A hog; a pig. A creature remarkable for stupidity and nastiness.

O monstrous beast! how like a *swine* he lies! *Shakspeare.*

He will be *swine*-drunk; and in his sleep he does little harm, save to his bedcloaths. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

Now I fat his *swine*, for others cheere. *Chapman.*

Who knows not Circe,
The daughter of the sun? whose charmed cup
Whoever tasted, lost his upright shape,
And downward fell into a groveling *swine.* *Milton, Comus.*

Had the upper part, to the middle, been of human shape, and all below *swine*, had it been murder to destroy it? *Locke.*

How instinct varies in the grov'ling *swine*,
Compar'd, half reas'ning elephant, with thine! *Pope.*

SWI'NEBREAD. *n. s.* [*cyclaminus.*] A kind of plant; truffles. *Bailey.*

SWI'NEGRASS. *n. s.* [*centinodir*, Lat.] An herb.

SWI'NEHERD. *n. s.* [ꞅpin and hẏꞃð, Saxon.] A keeper of hogs.

There *swineherd*, that keepeth the hog. *Tusser.*

The whole interview between Ulysses and Eumeus has fallen into ridicule: Eumeus has been judged to be of the same rank and condition with our modern *swineherds.* *Broome.*

SWI'NEPIPE. *n. s.* [*turdus iliacus.*] A bird of the thrush kind. *Bailey.*

SWI'NESTY.* *n. s.* [*swine* and *sty.*] A hogsty; a place in which swine are shut to be fed. *Prompt. Parv.*

To SWING. *v. n.* [ꞅpenꝧan, Sax.]

1. To wave to and [illegible] loosely.

I tried if a pendu[illegible] swing faster, or continue swinging longer in our receiver, in case of exsuction of the air, than otherwise.

If the coach *swung* but the least to one side, she used to shriek so loud, that all concluded she was overturned. *Arbuthnot.*

Jack hath hanged himself: let us go see how he *swings.* *Arbuthnot.*

When the *swinging* signs your ears offend
With creaking noise, then rainy floods impend. *Gay.*

2. To fly backward and forward on a rope.

To SWING. *v. a.* preterite *swang*, *swung.*

1. To make to play loosely on a string.

2. To whirl round in the air.

His sword prepar'd
He *swang* about his head, and cut the winds. *Shakspeare.*

Take bottles and *swing* them: fill not the bottles full, but leave some air, else the liquor cannot play nor flower. *Bacon.*

Swinging a red-hot iron about, or fastening it unto a wheel under that motion, it will sooner grow cold. *Brown.*

Swing thee in the air, then dash thee down,
To the hazard of thy brains and shatter'd sides. *Milton, S. A.*

3. To wave loosely.

If one approach to dare his force,
He *swings* his tail, and swiftly turns him round. *Dryden.*

SWING. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Motion of any thing hanging loosely.

In casting of any thing, the arms, to make a greater *swing*, are first cast backward. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Men use a pendulum, as a more steady and regular motion than that of the earth; yet if any one should ask how he certainly knows that the two successive *swings* of a pendulum are equal, it would be very hard to satisfy him. *Locke.*

2. A line on which any thing hangs loose.

3. Influence or power of a body put in motion.

The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great *swing* and rudeness of his poize,
They place before his hand that made the engine. *Shakspeare.*

In this encyclopædia, and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we are to observe two circles, that, while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the *swing* and rapt of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper course in the sober wheel of the other. *Brown.*

The descending of the earth to this orbit is not upon that mechanical account Cartesius pretends, namely, the strong *swing* of the more solid globuli that overflow it. *More.*

4. Course; unrestrained liberty; abandonment to any motive.

Facts unjust
Commit, even to the full *swing* of his lust. *Chapman.*

Take thy *swing*;
For not to take, is but the self-same thing. *Dryden.*

These exuberant productions only excited and fomented his lusts; so that his whole time lay upon his hands, and gave him leisure to contrive and with full *swing* pursue his follies. *Woodward.*

Let them all take their *swing*
To pillage the king,
And get a blue ribband instead of a string. *Swift.*

5. Unrestrained tendency.

Where the *swing* goeth, there follow, fawn, flatter, laugh, and lie lustily at other men's liking. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Those that are so persuaded, desire to be wise in a way that will gratify their appetites, and so give up themselves to the *swing* of their unbounded propensions. *Glanville.*

Were it not for these, civil government were not able to stand before the prevailing *swing* of corrupt nature, which would know no honesty but advantage. *South.*

To SWINGE. *v. a.* [ꞅpinꝧan, Saxon. The *g* in this word, and all its derivatives, sounds as in *gem*, *giant.*]

1. To whip; to bastinade; to punish.

Sir, I was in love with my bed: I thank you, you *swing'd* me for my love, which makes me the bolder to chide you for your's *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

6 K 2

This very reverend letcher, quite worn out
With rheumatisms, and crippled with his gout,
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,
And swinges his own vices in his son. *Dryden, jun. Juv.*

The printer brought along with him a bundle of those papers, which, in the phrase of the whig-coffeehouses, have *swinged* off the Examiner. *Swift.*

2. To move as a lash. Not in use.

He, wroth to see his kingdom fail,
Swinges the scaly horror of his folded tail. *Milton, Ode.*

Swinge.† *n. s.* [from the verb; Sax. ꞅꝑinȝ.] A sway; a sweep of any thing in motion. Not in use.

The shallow water doth her force infringe,
And renders vain her tail's impetuous *swinge.* *Waller.*

Swi'ngebuckler. *n. s.* [*swinge* and *buckler.*] A bully; a man who pretends to feats of arms.

You had not four such *swingebucklers* in all the inns of court again. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Swi'nger.† *n. s.* [from *swing.*]

1. One who swings; a hurler.

Holy-water *swyngers*, and even song clatterers. *Bale, Yet a Course,* (1543,) fol 88. b.

2. [from *swinge.*] A great falsehood: a low expression. See Swinging.

How will he rap out presently half-a-dozen *swingers*, to get off cleverly! *Echard, Obs. on the Answ. to the Cont. Cl.* p. 159

Swi'nging.† *adj.* [from *swinge.*] Great; huge. A low word, but of ancient usage.

I wote not who doth rule the winds, and bear the *swinging* sway. *Turbervile, Tr. of Mantuan's Ecl.* (1567.)

The sea shall rock it,
'Tis the best nurse; 'twill roar and rock together;
A *swinging* storm will sing you such a lullaby. *Beaum. and Fl. Rule a Wife.*

The countryman seeing the lion disarmed, with a *swinging* cudgel broke off the match. *L'Estrange.*

A good *swinging* sum of John's readiest cash went towards building of Hocus's country house. *Arbuthnot.*

Swi'ngingly. *adv.* [from *swinging,* or *swinge.*] Vastly; greatly.

Henceforward he'll print neither pamphlets nor linen,
And, if swearing can do't, shall be *swingingly* maul'd. *Swift.*

To **Swi'ngle.**† *v. n.* [from *swing.*]

1. To dangle; to wave hanging.
2. To swing in pleasure.
3. To rough-dress flax. North. *Grose.*

Swi'nish. *adj.* [from *swine.*] Befitting swine; resembling swine; gross; brutal.

They clepe us drunkards, and with *swinish* phrase
Soil our addition. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Swinish gluttony
Ne'er looks to Heaven amidst his gorgeous feast;
But, with besotted base ingratitude,
Crams, and blasphemes his feeder. *Milton, Comus.*

To **SWINK.** *v. n.* [ꞅꝑincan, Saxon.] To labour; to toil; to drudge. Obsolete.

Riches, renown, and principality,
For which men *swink* and sweat incessantly. *Spenser.*

For they do *swink* and sweat to feed the other,
Who live like lords of that which they do gather. *Spenser.*

To **Swink.** *v. a.* To overlabour. Obsolete.

The labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came,
And the *swink'd* hedger at his supper sat. *Milton, Comus.*

Swink. *n. s.* [ꞅꝑinc, Saxon.] Labour; toil; drudgery. Obsolete.

Ah, Piers, been thy teeth on edge, to think
How great sport they gaynen with little *swinke?* *Spenser.*

Thou's but a lazy loorde,
And rekes much of thy *swinke.* *Spenser.*

Swi'nker.* *n. s.* [from *swink.*] A labourer; a ploughman. Obsolete. *Cockeram.*

[illegible] *swinker* was he. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

Swi'pper.* *adj.* [from ꞅꝑipan, Sax. citò agere.] Nimble; quick. A northern word; and old in our language. "*Swypir,* or delyvir, agilis." Prompt. Parv.

Swipes.* *n. s.* Bad small-beer: a colloquial term for *taplash,* which see.

Swiss.* / **Swi'tzer.*** } *n. s.* A native of Switzerland.

Spinola hath corrupted many among the *Switzers.* *Abp. Usher, Lett.* p. 71.

Lawyers have more sober sense,
Than to argue at their own expence,
But make their best advantages
Of others' quarrels, like the *Swiss.* *Hudibras,* iii. 3.

Swiss.* *adj.* Of or belonging to Switzerland.

A gentleman, hearing him talk of his *Swiss* compositions, cried out with a kind of laugh, Is our musick then to receive further improvements from Switzerland? *Addison, Spect.* No. 31.

SWITCH.† *n. s.* [*swaig, sweg,* Su. Goth. surculus, baculus flexilis. Serenius.] A small flexible twig.

Fetch me a dozen crabtree staves, and strong ones; these are but *switches.* *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

When a circle 'bout the wrist
Is made by beadle exorcist,
The body feels the spur and *switch.* *Hudibras.*

Mauritania, on the fifth medal, leads a horse with something like a thread; in her other hand she holds a *switch.* *Addison.*

To **Switch.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lash; to jerk.

Lay thy bridle's weight
Most of thy left side; thy right horse then *switching,* all thy throat
Spent in encouragements, give him; and all the rein let float. *Chapman, Iliad.*

To **Switch.*** *v. n.* To walk with a kind of jerk: used in some parts of the north.

Swithe.* *adv.* [ꞅꝑiðe, Sax. valdè, promptè.] Hastily. Obsolete.

They sighen Marye that sche roos *swythe,* and wente out. *Wicliffe, St. John,* xi. 31.

Swi'vel.† *n. s.* [*sweif,* Icel. volva, instrumentum quo aliquid circumrotatur; *sweifla,* volutare. Serenius.]

1. Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it.
2. A small cannon, which turns on a swivel.

Swo'bber. *n. s.* [See Swabber.]

1. A sweeper of the deck.

Cubb'd in a cabbin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown george with lousy *swobbers* fed. *Dryden.*

2. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the game of whist.

The clergyman used to play at whist and *swobbers;* playing now and then a sober game at whist for pastime, it might be pardoned; but he could not digest those wicked *swobbers.* *Swift.*

Swo'llen.† / **Swoln.** } The participle passive of *swell.* [Sax. ꞅꝑollen.]

Unto his aid she hastily did draw
Her dreadful beast, who, *swoln* with blood of late,
Came ramping forth with proud presumptuous gait. *Spenser.*

When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love
In my *swoln* bosom with long war had strove,
At length they broke their bounds: at length their force
Bore down whatever met its stronger course;
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past. *Prior.*

Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their number is already *swoln* to five. *Baker on Learning.*

Swom.† The preterite of *swim.*

You never *swom* the Hellespont. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

To SWOON. *v. n.* [rpunan, Saxon.] To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint.

So play the foolish throngs with one that *swoons;*
Come all to help him, and so stop the air
By which he should revive. *Shakspeare.*

If thou stand'st not i' th' state of hanging, or of some death more long in spectatorship, and crueler in suffering, behold now presently, and *swoon* for what's to come upon thee. *Shakspeare.*

We see the great and sudden effect of smells in fetching men again, when they *swoon.* *Bacon.*

The most in years *swoon'd* first away for pain;
Then, scarce recover'd, spoke. *Dryden.*

The woman finds it all a trick,
That he could *swoon* when she was sick;
And knows that in that grief he reckon'd
On black-ey'd Susan for his second. *Prior.*

There appeared such an ecstacy in his action, that he seemed ready to *swoon* away in the surprize of joy. *Tatler.*

SWOON. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A lipothymy; a fainting fit.

SWOO'NING.* *n. s.* [from *swoon.*] The act of fainting.

I cannot now wonder at thy qualms and *swoonings.* *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

Faintings, *swoonings* of despair. *Milton, S. A.*

To SWOOP.† *v. a.* [I suppose formed from the sound. Dr. Johnson. — It is evidently the same as *sweep,* as Mr. H. Tooke has observed.]

1. To seize by falling at once as a hawk upon his prey.

A fowl in Madagascar, called a ruck, the feathers of whose wings are twelve paces, can with as much ease *swoop* up an elephant as our kites do a mouse. *Wilkins.*

This mouldering piecemeal in your hands did fall,
And now at last you came to *swoop* it all. *Dryden.*

2. To prey upon; to catch up.

The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb than the grazing ox, which *swoops* it in with the common grass. *Glanville, Sceps.*

To SWOOP.† *v. n.* To pass with pomp. Not used.

The nine-ston'd trophy thus whilst she doth entertain,
Proud Tamer *swoops* along with such a lusty train,
As fits so brave a flood. *Drayton.*

SWOOP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.

All my pretty ones?
Did you say all? What, all? O hellkite! all!
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell *swoop?* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and carried away a whole litter of cubs at a *swoop.* *L'Estrange.*

To SWOP.† *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation. Dr. Johnson. — A *swop* between two persons, is where, by the consent of the parties, without any delay, any reckoning or counting, or other adjustment of proportion, something is *swept* off at once by each of them. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 263.] To change; to exchange one thing for another. A low word.

When I drove a thrust home, he put it by,
And cried, as in derision, spare the stripling;
Oh that insulting word! I would have *swopp'd*
Youth for old age, and all my life behind,
To have been then a momentary man. *Dryden, Cleom.*

SWOP.* *n. s.* An exchange. See the verb.

These had made a foolish *swop* between a couple of thick bandy legs, and two long trapsticks. *Spect.* No. 559.

SWORD. *n. s.* [ꞅpeoꞃꝺ, Sax. *sweerd,* Dutch.]

1. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual weapon of fights hand to hand.

Old unhappy traitor, the *sword* is out
That must destroy thee. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

[illegible] man took his *sword,* and slew all the males. *Genesis.*

But [illegible]
Of Michael from the armoury of God
Was giv'n him temper'd so, that neither keen
Nor solid might resist that edge: it met
The *sword* of Satan with steep force to smite
Descending, and in half cut sheer; nor stay'd,
But with swift wheel reverse, deep entering shar'd
All his right side: then Satan first knew pain,
And writh'd him to and fro convolv'd; so sore
The griding *sword* with discontinuous wound
Pass'd through him. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Destruction by war: as, fire and *sword.*

The *sword* without, and terrour within. *Deut.* xxxii. 25.

3. Vengeance of justice.

Justice to Merit does weak aid afford,
She quits the balance, and resigns the *sword.* *Dryden.*

[illegible] Emblem of authority.

This I, her *sword*-bearer, do carry,
For civil deed and military. *Hudibras.*

SWO'RDED. *adj.* [from *sword.*] Girt with a sword.

The *sworded* seraphim
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd. *Milton, Ode.*

SWO'RDER. *n. s.* [from *sword.*] A cut-throat; a soldier. In contempt.

A Roman *sworder* and banditto slave
Murther'd sweet Tully. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Cæsar will
Unstate his happiness, and be stag'd to th' shew
Against a *sworder.* *Shakspeare.*

SWO'RDFISH. *n. s.* [*xiphias.*] A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from his head.

A *swordfish* small him from the rest did sunder,
That in his throat him pricking softly under,
His wide abyss him forced forth to spew. *Spenser.*

Malpighi observed the middle of the optick nerve of the *swordfish* to be a large membrane, folded, according to its length, in many doubles, like a fan. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

Our little fleet was now engag'd so far,
That, like the *swordfish* in the whale, they fought;
The combat only seem'd a civil war,
Till through their bowels we our passage wrought. *Dryden.*

SWO'RDGRASS. *n. s.* [*gladiolus.*] A kind of sedge; glader. *Ainsworth.*

SWO'RDKNOT. *n. s.* [*sword* and *knot.*] Ribband tied to the hilt of the sword.

Wigs with wigs, *swordknots* with *swordknots* strive,
Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive. *Pope.*

SWO'RDLAW. *n. s.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded to the stronger.

So violence
Proceeded, and oppression, and *swordlaw,*
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found. *Milton, P. L.*

SWO'RDMAN. *n. s.* [*sword* and *man.*] Soldier; fighting man.

Worthy fellows, and like to prove most sinewy *swordmen.* *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

At Lecca's house,
Among your *swordmen,* where so many associates
Both of thy mischief and thy madness met. *B. Jonson.*

Essex was made lieutenant-general of the army, the darling of the *swordmen.* *Clarendon.*

SWO'RDPLAYER. *n. s.* [*sword* and *play.*] Gladiator; fencer; one who exhibits in publick his skill at the weapons by fighting prizes.

These they called *swordplayers,* and this spectacle a swordfight. *Hakewill on Providence.*

SWORE.† The preterite of *swear.* [Sax ꞅpoꞃ.]

How soon unsay
What feign'd submission *swore.* *Milton, P. L.*

SWORN. The participle passive of *swear.*

What does else want credit, come to me,
And I'll be *sworn* 'tis true. *Shakspeare.*

I am sworn brother, sweet,
To grim necessity; and he and I
Will keep a league till death. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

They that are mad against me, are sworn against me. *Ps.*

He refused not the civil offer of a pharisee, though his *sworn* enemy; and would eat at the table of those who sought his ruin. *Calamy, Serm.*

To shelter innocence,
The nation all elects some patron-knight,
Sworn to be true to love, and slave to fame,
And many a valiant chief enrols his name. *Granville.*

To SWOUND.* *v. n.* To swoon. Formerly *swoon* was so written; and it is still sometimes vulgarly so spoken.

All in gore blood; I *swounded* at the sight. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

SWUM. Preterite and participle passive of *swim.*

Air, water, earth,
By fowl, fish, beast, was flown, was *swum*, was walk'd
Frequent. *Milton, P. L.*

SWUNG. Preterite and participle passive of *swing.*

Her hand within her hair she wound,
Swung her to earth, and dragg'd her on the ground. *Addison.*

SYB.† *adj.* Properly *sib*, which see.

SYBARI'TICAL.* } *adj.* [from the *Sybaritæ*, Latin,
SYBARI'TICK. } inhabitants of Sybaris, so given to voluptuousness, that their luxury became proverbial.] Luxurious; wanton.

He should have hoped to match him in their *sybaritical* cloysters, where they abound with meat, and drink, and ease. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Ch. p. 53.*

Dine with me on a single dish, to atone to philosophy for the *sybaritic* dinners of Prior-Park. *Warburton, Lett: to Hurd, L. 125.*

SY'CAMINE.† } *n. s.* [συκόμορος, Gr. ricomop, Sax.
SY'CAMORE. } The *sycamore* of Scripture is not the same with ours. Wicliffe calls it the *more-tree.* So συκάμινον, propriè album *morum.* Critop. Emend. in Meursii Gloss. p. 85.] A tree.

Sycamore is our *acer majus*; one of the kinds of maples: it is a quick grower. *Mortimer.*

If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye might say unto this *sycamine* tree, Be thou plucked up, and it should obey you. *St. Luke, xvii. 6.*

I was no prophet, but an herdman, and a gatherer of *sycamore* fruit. *Amos, vii. 14.*

Go to yonder *sycamore*-tree, and hide your bottle of drink under its hollow root. *Walton, Angler.*

Sycamores with eglantine were spread;
A hedge about the sides, a covering over head. *Dryden.*

SY'COPHANCY.* *n. s.* [from *sycophant.*]

1. The practice of an informer.

One that best knew it [the condition of the collectors or farmers of taxes] branded it with poling and *sycophancy.* *Bp. Hall, Contempl. Matthew called.*

2. The practice of a flatterer.

The *sycophancy* of A. Phillips had prejudiced Mr. Addison against Pope. *Warburton, Note on Pope's 4th Pastoral.*

SY'COPHANT.† *n. s.* [*sycophanta*, Lat. συκοφάντης, Gr. from σῦκον, a fig, and φαίνω, to shew, to denounce. To export figs from Athens was forbidden by law; and they, who *informed* against persons disregarding this law, were called *sycophants.*] A talebearer; a makebate; a malicious parasite.

Accusing *sycophants*, of all men, did best sort to his nature; but therefore not seeming *sycophants*, because of no evil they said, they could bring any new or doubtful thing unto him, but such as already he had been apt to determine; so as they came but as proofs of his wisdom, fearful and more secure, while the fear he had figured in his mind had any possibility of event. *Sidney.*

Men know themselves void of those qualities which the impudent *sycophant*, at the same time, both ascribes to them, and in his sleeve laughs at them for believing. *South.*

To SY'COPHANT. *v. n.* [συκοφαντέω; from the noun.] To play the sycophant. A low bad word.

His *sycophanting* arts being detected, that game is not to be played the second time; whereas a man of clear reputation, though his barque be split, has something left towards setting up again. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To SY'COPHANT.* *v. a.* To calumniate. Not in use.

He makes it his first business to tamper with his reader by *sycophanting* and misnaming the work of his adversary. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

SYCOPHA'NTICAL.* *adj.* [from *sycophant.*] Meanly officious; basely parasitical.

Henry the eighth of England [was] led by the advice of some of his *sycophantical* popish prelates. *Sir Simonds D'Ewes, Pr. Pract. (1645,) p. 62.*

They—suffered themselves to be cheated and ruined by a *sycophantical* parasite. *South, Serm. viii. 192.*

SY'COPHANTICK.† *adj.* [from *sycophant.*]

1. Talebearing; mischievously officious.

2. Fawning. *Mason.*

'Tis well known, that in these times the illiberal *sycophantick* manner of devotion was by the wiser sort contemned. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

To SY'COPHANTISE. *v. n.* [from *sycophant.*] To play the talebearer. *Dict.*

SY'COPHANTRY.* *n. s.* [from *sycophant.*] A malignant tale-bearing.

It is fit that the accused should be acquainted with this, that competent time and means may be allowed for his defence, that his plea should receive, if not a favorable, yet a free audience; the contrary practice is indeed rather backbiting, whispering, supplanting or *sycophantry* than fair and lawful judging. *Barrow, vol. i. S. 20.*

SYLLA'BICAL.† *adj.* [from *syllable.*] Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables.

The Christians have marked every the least various lection, even *syllabical.* *Leslie, Truth of Christianity Demonstr.*

SYLLA'BICALLY.† *adv.* [from *syllabical.*] In a syllabical manner.

These and many like places, well considered, (upon which no brand of lie or falsity may be fixed,) though they do not literally and *syllabically* agree with the quotation, (but are verified either in a partial or concurrent sense,) may sufficiently justify that place in the first front of the Liturgy to be no lie, but a divine scriptural truth. *Bp. Gauden, Consid. on the Lit. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 25.*

SYLLA'BICK.† *adj.* [*syllabique*, Fr. from *syllable.*] Relating to syllables.

In the responses also, which are noted for various voices, this *syllabic* distinction is sufficiently attended to. *Mason, on Ch. Musick, p. 95.*

SY'LLABLE. *n. s.* [συλλαβή; *syllabe*, Fr.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation.

I heard
Each *syllable* that breath made up between them. *Shakespeare.*

There is that property in all letters of aptness to be conjoined in *syllables* and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

2. Any thing proverbially concise.

Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any *syllable* of the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we do in every action not commanded? *Hooker.*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last *syllable* of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

He hath told so many melancholy stories, without one *syllable* of truth, that he hath blunted the edge of my fears. *Swift.*

To SY'LLABLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pronounce; to articulate. Not in use.

Airy tongues that *syllable* men's names
On sands, and shores, and desert wildernesses. *Milton, Comus.*

SY'LLABUB. *n. s.* [Rightly *sillabub*, which see.] Milk and acids.

No *syllabubs* made at the milking pail,
But what are compos'd of a pot of good ale. *Beaumont.*

Two lines would express all they say in two pages: 'tis nothing but whipt *syllabub* and froth, without solidity. *Felton.*

SY'LLABUS. *n. s.* [συλλαβὸς.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SY'LLOGISM. *n. s.* [συλλογισμὸς; *syllogisme*, Fr.] An argument composed of three propositions: as, *every man thinks; Peter is a man; therefore Peter thinks.*

A piece of rhetorick is a sufficient argument of logick, an apologue of Æsop beyond a *syllogism* in Barbara. *Brown.*

What a miraculous thing should we count it, if the flint and the steel, instead of a few sparks, should chance to knock out definitions and *syllogisms*? *Bentley.*

SYLLOGI'STICAL. } *adj.* [συλλογιςικὸς; from *syllogism.*]
SYLLOGI'STICK. } Relating to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism.

Though we suppose subject and predicate, and copula, and propositions and *syllogistical* connexions in their reasoning, there is no such matter: but the intire business is at the same moment present with them, without deducing one thing from another. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain, simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the complexion does not belong to the *syllogistick* form of it. *Watts, Logick.*

SYLLOGI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *syllogistical.*] In the form of a syllogism.

A man knows first, and then he is able to prove *syllogistically*; so that syllogism comes after knowledge, when a man has no need of it. *Locke.*

SYLLOGIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *syllogize.*] The act of reasoning by syllogism.

From mathematical bodies, and the truths resulting from them, they passed to the contemplation of truth in general; to the soul, and its powers both of intuition and *syllogization.* *Harris, Three Treat. Notes*, p. 265.

To SY'LLOGIZE. *v. n.* [*syllogizer*, Fr. συλλογίζειν.] To reason by syllogism.

Logick is, in effect, an art of *syllogizing.* *Baker.*

Men have endeavoured to transform logick into a kind of mechanism, and to teach boys to *syllogize*, or frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge. *Watts.*

SY'LLOGIZER.* *n. s.* [from *syllogize.*] One who reasons by syllogism.

Every *syllogizer* is not presently a match to cope with Bellarmine, Baronius, Stapleton. *Sir E. Dering's Speeches*, p. 150.

SYLPH.* } *n. s.* [*sylph*, *sylphide*, Fr. "nom que les
SY'LPHID. } cabalistes donnent aux prétendus génies élémentaires de l'air. Ce mot peut venir du Gr. σίλφη, (*silphé*,) nom d' une espèce d' insecte qui ne veillit jamais." Morin.] A fabled being of the air.

I should as soon expect to meet a nymph or a *sylph* for a wife or a mistress. *Temple, Ess.*

The light coquettes in *sylphs* aloft repair,
And sport and flutter in the fields of air.
Pope, Rape of the Lock.

Ye *sylphs* and *sylphids*, to your chief give ear,
Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and demons, hear. *Ibid.*

SY'LVAN. *adj.* [Better *silvan.*] Woody; shady; relating to woods.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A *sylvan* scene! and as the ranks ascend,
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view. *Milton, P. L.*

Eternal greens the mossy margin grace,
Watch'd by the *sylvan* genius of the place. *Pope.*

SY'LVAN. *n. s.* [*sylvain*, Fr.] A wood-god, or satyr; perhaps sometimes a rustick.

Her private orchards wall'd on ev'ry side;
To lawless *sylvans* all access deny'd. *Pope.*

SY'MBOL.† *n. s.* [*symbole*, Fr. σύμβολον; *symbolum*, Latin.]

1. An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form.

Beginning with the *symbol* of our faith, upon that the author of the gloss enquires into the nature of faith. *Baker.*

2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.

Salt, as incorruptible, was the *symbol* of friendship; which, if it casually fell, was accounted ominous, and their amity of no duration. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Words are the signs and *symbols* of things; and as, in accounts, ciphers and figures pass for real sums, so words and names pass for things themselves. *South, Serm.*

The heathens made choice of these lights as apt *symbols* of eternity, because, contrary to all sublunary beings, though they seem to perish every night, they renew themselves every morning. *Addison on Medals.*

3. A sign or badge to know one by; a memorial.

That as a sacred *symbole* it may dwell
In her sonne's flesh to mind revengëment. *Spenser, F. Q.*

This reckoning I will pay
Without conferring *symbols.* *B. Jonson, Epigr.*

4. Lot; sentence of adjudication.

The persons who are to be judged; even you and I and all the world; kings and priests, nobles and learned, the crafty and the easy, the wise and the foolish, the rich and the poor, the prevailing tyrant and the oppressed party shall all appear to receive their *symbol.* *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (ed. 1665,) p. 3.

SYMBO'LICAL. *adj.* [*symbolique*, Fr. συμβολικος; from *symbol.*] Representative; typical; expressing by signs; comprehending something more than itself.

By this incroachment idolatry first crept in, men converting the *symbolical* use of idols into their proper worship, and receiving the representation of things unto them as the substance and thing itself. *Brown.*

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such *symbolical* actions as himself appointed. *Bp. Taylor.*

SYMBO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *symbolical.*] Typically; by representation.

This distinction of animals was hieroglyphical, in the inward sense implying an abstinence from certain vices, *symbolically* intimated from the nature of those animals. *Brown.*

It *symbolically* teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a real signature and a sensible sermon. *Bp. Taylor.*

SYMBOLIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *symbolize.*] The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance.

The hieroglyphical symbols of Scripture, excellently intended in the species of things sacrificed in the dreams of Pharaoh, are oftentimes racked beyond their *symbolizations.*
Brown, Vulg. Err.

To SY'MBOLIZE. *v. n.* [*symboliser*, Fr. from *symbol.*] To have something in common with another by representative qualities.

Our king finding himself to *symbolize* in many things with that king of the Hebrews, honoured him with the title of this foundation. *Bacon.*

The pleasing of colour *symbolizeth* with the pleasing of any single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth *symbolize* with harmony. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Aristotle and the schools have taught, that air and water, being *symbolizing* elements, in the quality of moisture, are easily transmutable into one another. *Boyle.*

They both *symbolize* in this, that they love to look upon themselves through multiplying glasses. *Howell.*

I affectedly *symbolized* in careless mirth and freedom with [illegible] circumvent libertinism. *More.*

[illegible] much, that it strangely *symbolizes* with the thing it mightily desires. *South, Serm.*

To SY'MBOLIZE. *v. a.* To make representative of something.

Some *symbolize* the same from the mystery of its colours. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SY'MMETRAL.* *adj.* [from *symmetry.*] Commensurable. *Phillips.*

It was both the doctrine of the apostles, and the practice of the church, while it was *symmetral*, to obey the magistrate. *More, Myst. of Godl.* (1660,) p. 204.

SYMME'TRIAN. *n. s.* [from *symmetry.*] One eminently studious of proportion.

His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrians* would allow. *Sidney.*

SYMME'TRICAL.† *adj.* [from *symmetry.*] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.

I have known many a woman with an exact shape, and a *symmetrical* assemblage of beautiful features, please nobody. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SY'MMETRIST. *n. s.* [from *symmetry.*] One very studious or observant of proportion.

Some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being too true. *Wotton, Architecture.*

To SY'MMETRIZE.* *v. a.* [from *symmetry.*] To make proportionate.

He would soon have supplied every deficiency, and *symmetrized* every disproportion. *Burke.*

SY'MMETRY. *n. s.* [*symmetrie*, French; σὺν and μέτρον.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another.

She by whose lines proportion should be
Examin'd, measure of all *symmetry;*
Whom had that ancient seen, who thought souls made
Of harmony, he would at next have said
That harmony was she. *Donne.*

And in the *symmetry* of her parts is found
A pow'r, like that of harmony in sound. *Waller.*

Symmetry, equality, and correspondence of parts, is the discernment of reason, not the object of sense. *More.*

Nor were they only animated by him, but their measure and *symmetry* were owing to him. *Dryden.*

SYMPATHE'TICAL. } *adj.* [*sympathetique*, Fr. from *sympathy.*] Having mutual sensation;
SYMPATHE'TICK. } being affected either by what happens to the other; feeling in consequence of what another feels.

Hereupon are grounded the gross mistakes, in the cure of diseases, not only from *sympathetick* receipts, but amulets, charms, and all incantatory applications. *Brown.*

United by this *sympathetick* bond,
You grow familiar, intimate, and fond. *Roscommon.*

To confer at the distance of the Indies by *sympathetick* conveyances, may be as usual to future times as to us in a literary correspondence. *Glanville, Sceps.*

To you our author makes her soft request,
Who speak the kindest, and who write the best:
Your *sympathetick* hearts she hopes to move,
From tender friendship and endearing love. *Prior.*

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves, and *sympathetical* and vital passions produced within ourselves. *Bentley.*

SYMPATHE'TICALLY.† *adv.* [from *sympathetick.*] With sympathy; in consequence of sympathy.

He seems to have catched *sympathetically* Sandys's sudden impulse to break forth into a devout song at the aweful and inspiring spectacle. *Warton, Notes on Milton's Sm. Poems.*

To SY'MPATHIZE. *v. n.* [*sympatiser*, Fr. from *sympathy.*]

1. To feel with another; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually.

The men *sympathize* with the mastiffs in robustious and rough coming on. *Shakspeare.*

The thing of courage,
As rouz'd with rage, with rage doth *sympathize.* *Shakspeare.*

Nature, in awe to him,
Hath doff'd her gaudy trim,
With her great master so to *sympathize.* *Milton, Ode.*

The limbs of his body is to every one a part of himself: he *sympathizes*, and is concerned for them. *Locke.*

Their countrymen were particularly attentive to all their story, and *sympathized* with their heroes in all their adventures. *Addison, Spect.*

Though the greatness of their mind exempts them from fear, yet none condole and *sympathize* more heartily. *Collier.*

2. To agree; to fit. Not proper.

Green is a pleasing colour, from a blue and a yellow mixed together, and by consequence blue and yellow are two colours which *sympathize.* *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

SY'MPATHY. *n. s.* [*sympathie*, Fr. συμπάθεια.] Fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

A world of earthly blessings to my soul,
If *sympathy* of love unite our thoughts. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

You are not young; no more am I: go to, then, there's *sympathy:* you are merry, so am I; ha! ha! then there's more *sympathy:* you love sack, and so do I; would you desire better *sympathy?* *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

But what it is,
The action of my life is like it, which I'll keep,
If but for *sympathy.* *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

I started back;
It started back: but pleas'd I soon return'd;
Pleas'd it return'd as soon, with answering looks
Of *sympathy* and love. *Milton, P. L.*

They saw, but other sight instead, a crowd
Of ugly serpents: horror on them fell,
And horrid *sympathy.* *Milton, P. L.*

Or *sympathy*, or some connatural force,
Powerful at greatest distance to unite,
With secret amity, things of like kind,
By secretest conveyance. *Milton, P. L.*

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate: it is this noble quality that makes all men to be of one kind; for every man would be a distinct species to himself, were there no *sympathy* among individuals. *South, Serm.*

Can kindness to desert, like your's, be strange?
Kindness by secret *sympathy* is ty'd;
For noble souls in nature are ally'd. *Dryden.*

There are such associations made in the minds of most men, and to this might be attributed most of the *sympathies* and antipathies observable in them. *Locke.*

SYMPHO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *symphony.*] Harmonious; agreeing in sound.

Up he rode,
Follow'd with acclamation and the sound
Symphonious of ten thousand harps, that tun'd
Angelick harmonies. *Milton, P. L.*

SY'MPHONY.† *n. s.* [*symphonie*, Fr. σὺν and φωνὴ, Gr. The word was formerly in use for a kind of musical instrument. "*Symphonia* non significat hic concentum, sed instrumentum musicum, confectum è conjunctis fistulis, &c." Poli Synops. Crit. in Dan. iii. 5, where other accounts are given of it. Our translation of *dulcimer* is in the margin explained by Chald. *symphony.* See Daniel, iii. 5.] Concert of instruments; harmony of mingled sounds.

His eldre sone was in the feeld, and whanne he came, and neighede to the hous, he herde a *symfonye* and a croude. *Wicliffe, St. Luke*, xv.

A learned searcher from Pythagoras's school, where it was a maxim that the images of all things are latent in numbers, determines the comeliest proportion between breadths and heights, reducing symmetry to *symphony*, and the harmony of sound to a kind of harmony in sight. *Wotton.*

Speak ye who best can tell, ye sons of light,
Angels! for ye behold him, and with songs
And choral *symphonies*, day without night,
Circle his throne rejoicing. *Milton, P. L.*

The trumpets sound,
And warlike *symphony* is heard around;
The marching troops through Athens take their way;
The great earl-marshal orders their array. *Dryden.*

SY'MPHYSIS. *n. s.* [συν and φύω.]

Symphysis, in its original signification, denotes a connascency, or growing together; and perhaps is meant of those bones which in young children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone. *Wiseman.*

SYMPO'SIACK. *adj.* [*symposiaque*, Fr. συμποσιακὸς, Gr.] Relating to merry makings; happening where company is drinking together.

By desiring a secrecy to words spoke under the rose, we only mean in society and compotation, from the ancient custom of *symposiack* meetings to wear chaplets of roses about their heads. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

In some of those *symposiack* disputations amongst my acquaintance, I affirmed that the dietetick part of medicine depended upon scientifick principles. *Arbuthnot.*

*SYMPO'SIUM.** *n. s.* [Latin.] A feast; a merry making; a drinking together.

It appears that the company dined so very late, (in 1609,) as at half an hour after eleven in the morning; and that it was the fashion to ride to this polite *symposium* on a Spanish jennet, a servant running before with his master's cloak. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iv. 18.

SY'MPTOM. *n. s.* [*symptome*, French; σύμπτωμα, Greek.]

1. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary or constant effect.

The *symptoms*, as Dr. Sydenham remarks, which are commonly scorbutick, are often nothing but the principles or seeds of a growing, but unripe gout. *Blackmore.*

2. A sign; a token.

Ten glorious campaigns are passed, and now, like the sick man, we are expiring with all sorts of good *symptoms*. *Swift.*

SYMPTOMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*symptomatique*, French; from
SYMPTOMA'TICK. } *symptom.*] Happening concurrently, or occasionally.

Symptomatical is often used to denote the difference between the primary and secondary causes in diseases; as a fever from pain is said to be *symptomatical*, because it arises from pain only; and therefore the ordinary means in fevers are not in such cases to be had recourse to, but to what will remove the pain; for when that ceases, the fever will cease, without any direct means taken for that. *Quincy.*

By fomentation and a cataplasm the swelling was discussed; and the fever, then appearing but *symptomatical*, lessened as the heat and pain mitigated. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SYMPTOMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *symptomatical.*] In the nature of a symptom.

The causes of a bubo are vicious humours abounding in the blood, or in the nerves, excreted sometimes critically, sometimes *symptomatically*. *Wiseman.*

SYNAGO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *synagogue.*] Pertaining to a synagogue.

SY'NAGOGUE. *n. s.* [*synagogue*, Fr. συναγωγὴ, Gr.] An assembly of the Jews to worship.

Go, Tubal, and meet me at our *synagogue*. *Shakspeare.*

As his custom was, he went into the *synagogue* on the sabbath-day. *St. Luke*, iv. 16.

SYNALE'PHA. *n. s.* [συναλοιφὴ, Gr.] A contraction or excision of a syllable in a Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning or cutting off the ending vowel; as, *ill' ego.*

Virgil, though smooth, is far from affecting it: he frequently uses *synalephas*, and concludes his sense in the middle of his verse. *Dryden.*

SY'NARCHY.* *n. s.* [συναρχία, Gr.] Joint sovereignty.

The *synarchies* or joint reigns of father and son have rendered the chronology a little difficult. *Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bible.*

SYNARTHRO'SIS. *n. s.* [σὺν and ἄρθρον.] A close conjunction of two bones.

There is a conspicuous motion where the conjunction is called diarthrosis, as in the elbow; an obscure one, where the conjunction is called *synarthrosis*, as in the joining of the carpus to the metacarpus. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SYNA'XIS.* *n. s.* [σύναξις, Gr.] A meeting of persons; a congregation.

They celebrated their *synaxes* and communions in grots and retirements. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 260.

SYNCHONDRO'SIS. *n. s.* [σὺν and χόνδρος.]

Synchondrosis is an union by gristles of the sternon to the ribs. *Wiseman.*

SY'NCHRONAL.* *adj.* [σὺν and χρόνος, Gr.] Happening at the same time; belonging to the same time.

That glorious estate of the church, which is *synchronal* to the second and third thunder. *More on the Sev. Churches*, p. 141.

The things, that are found to be *synchronal*, have also a natural connexion and complication one with another. *More, Myst. of Godl.* p. 182.

SY'NCHRONAL.* *n. s.* That which happens at the same time, or belongs to the same time, with another thing.

The near cognation and colligation of those seven *synchronals* that are contemporary to the six first trumpets. *More, Myst. of Godl.* p. 182.

SYNCHRO'NICAL. *adj.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Happening together at the same time.

It is difficult to make out how the air is conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, the systole and diastole of the heart and lungs being far from *synchronical*. *Boyle.*

SY'NCHRONISM. *n. s.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Concurrence of events happening at the same time.

The coherence and *synchronism* of all the parts of the Mosaical chronology, after the Flood, bear a most regular testimony to the truth of his history. *Hale.*

To SY'NCHRONIZE.* *v. n.* [from *synchronism.*] To concur at the same time; to agree in regard to the same time.

The most genuine sense to me, is to *synchronise* with the history of that time wherein John lived. *Dr. Robinson, Endoxa*, (1658,) p. 104.

All these *synchronize* with the six first trumpets. *More, Myst. of Godl.* (1660,) p. 191.

SY'NCHRONOUS. *adj.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Happening at the same time.

The variations of the gravity of the air keep both the solids and fluids in an oscillatory motion, *synchronous* and proportional to their changes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

SY'NCHYSIS.* *n. s.* [σὺν and χυσις.] A confusion; a confused arrangement of words in a sentence.

The English translator hath expressed the sense, but not translated strictly to the words, by reason of the *synchysis* and involved and perplexed trajection being not well distinguished. *Knatchbull, Annot. N. Test.* p. 133.

To Sy'ncopate.* *v. a.* [from *syncope.*]

1. To contract; to abbreviate, by taking from the middle of a word.

The tyrant time, which hath swallowed many names, hath also in use of speech changed more by contracting, *syncopating*, curtailing, and mollifying them. *Camden, Rem. in Surnames.*

2. [In musick.] To divide a note. See Syncope.

SY'NCOPE.† *n. s.* [*syncope*, Fr. συγκοπή, Gr.]

1. Fainting fit.

The symptoms attending gunshot wounds are pain, fever, delirium, and *syncope.* *Wiseman.*

2. Contraction of a word by cutting off a part in the middle.

3. The division of a note, used when two or more notes of one part answer to a single one of the other. *Mus. Dict.*

Sy'ncopist. *n. s.* [from *syncope.*] Contractor of words.

To outshine all the modern *syncopists*, and thoroughly content my English readers, I intend to publish a Spectator that shall not have a single vowel in it. *Spectator.*

To Sy'ncopize.* *v. a.* [from *syncope.*] To contract; to abridge.

Whether to ascribe this to some modish affectation of times and humours, or more particularly to a poetical humour of *syncopizing* and contracting their words. *Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tut.* (1680,) p. 114.

To SY'NDICATE.† *v. a.* [*syndiquer*, French; σὺν and δίκη, Gr.] To judge; to pass judgement on; to censure. An unusual word, as Dr. Johnson observes, citing the passage from Hakewill: to whom, however, it is not peculiar. It is now perhaps obsolete.

Some men must be intimidated and *syndicated* with commissions, before they will deliver the fruits of justice. *Donne, Devot.* p. 475.

Aristotle undertook to censure and *syndicate* his master, and all law-makers before him. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Sy'ndick.* *n. s.* [*syndic*, Fr. σὺν and δίκη.] A kind of chief magistrate; a curator.

May it please you, that Dr. Gunning and Dr. Pearson may be your legal *syndicks* for you, and in your name, to treat and conclude with the said archbishop concerning his and your right and interest in the said books. *Grace in the Senate, Univ. Cambr. July* 12. 1662.

They have two or three Greek *syndics* on the part of the people, to take care that the ancient laws of the island are observed. *Pococke, Observ. on Greece.*

Sy'ndrome. *n. s.* [συνδρομή, Gr.] Concurrent action; concurrence.

All things being linked together by an uninterrupted chain of causes, every single motion owns a dependance on such a *syndrome* of prerequired motors. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

SYNE'CDOCHE. *n. s.* [*synecdoche*, Fr. συνεκδοχή, Gr.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

Because they are instruments of grace in the hand of God, and by these his holy spirit changes our hearts: therefore the whole work is attributed to them by a *synecdoche;* that is, they do in this manner the work for which God ordained them. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

Synecdo'chical. *adj.* [from *synecdoche.*] Expressed by a synecdoche; implying a synecdoche.

Should I, Lindamer, bring you into hospitals, and shew you there how many souls, narrowly lodged in *synecdochical* bodies, see their earthen cottages moulder away to dust; those miserable persons, by the loss of one limb after another, surviving but part of themselves, and living to see themselves dead and buried by piecemeal? *Boyle, Seraph. Love.*

Synecdo'chically.* *adv.* [from *synecdochical.*] According to a synecdochical way of speaking.

Thus did our Saviour rise from the dead on the third day properly; and was three days and three nights in the earth *synechdochically.* *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 5.

Synergi'stick.* *adj.* [from συνεργάζομαι, Gr.] Co-operating.

Luther's notions of the irresistible decrees, which he afterwards published in his book *De servo arbitrio*, shocked both parties, and caused a kind of revolution on all sides. The papists raised an outcry against their own doctrine, when expressed in so unguarded a manner: and the Saxon divines, with Melancthon at their head, silently withdrew themselves from their master Luther in this point; and struck out, or rather adopted, another system, viz. the *synergistical.* On this system of the co-operation of grace and free-will, the Augustan Confession is wholly built. *Dean Tucker, Apol. for the Ch. of Eng.* 1772, p. 60.

Synneuro'sis. *n. s.* [σὺν and νεῦρον.]

Synneurosis is when the connexion is made by a ligament. Of this in symphysis we find instances, in the connexion of the ossa pubis together, especially in women, by a ligamentous substance. In articulation, it is either round, as that which unites the head of the os femoris to the coxa; or broad, as the tendon of the patella, which unites it to the os tibiæ. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SY'NOD.† *n. s.* [ꞅeonoꝺ, Saxon; *synode*, French; σύνοδος, Gr.]

1. An assembly called for consultation: it is used particularly of ecclesiasticks. A provincial *synod* is commonly used, and a general *council.*

The glorious gods sit in hourly *synod* about thy particular prosperity. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Since the mortal and intestine jars
'Twixt thy seditious contrymen and us,
It hath in solemn *synod* been decreed,
To admit no traffick to our adverse towns. *Shakspeare.*

The opinion was not only condemned by the *synod*, but imputed to the emperor as extreme madness. *Bacon.*

Flea-bitten *synod*, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of presbyt'ry, where laymen guide
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side. *Cleaveland.*

His royal majesty, according to these Presbyterian rules, shall have no power to command his clergy to keep a national *synod.* *White.*

Well have ye judg'd, well ended long debate,
Synod of gods! and, like to what ye are,
Great things resolv'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Let us call to *synod* all the blest,
Through heaven's wide bounds. *Milton, P. L.*

The second council of Nice, he saith, I most irreverently call that wise *synod;* upon which he falls into a very tragical exclamation, that I should dare to reflect so much dishonour on a council. *Stillingfleet.*

Parent of gods and men, propitious Jove!
And you bright *synod* of the powers above,
On this my son your gracious gifts bestow. *Dryden.*

2. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

Howe'er love's native hours are set,
Whatever starry *synod* met,
'Tis in the mercy of her eye,
If poor love shall live or die. *Crashaw.*

Their planetary motions and aspects
Of noxious efficacy, and when to join
In *synod* unbenign. *Milton, P. L.*

As the planets and stars have, according to astrologers, in their great *synods*, or conjunctions, much more powerful influences on the air than are ascribed to one or two of them out of that aspect; so divers particulars, which, whilst they lay scattered among the writings of several authors were inconsiderable, when they come to be laid together, may oftentimes prove highly useful to physiology in their conjunctions. *Boyle.*

Sy'nodal. † *n. s.* [from *synod.*] Money paid anciently to the bishop, &c. at Easter visitation.

Synodals were [anciently] the publication or recital of the provincial constitutions in the parish churches. *Wheatly on the Comm. Pr.* ch. iii. § 10.

The *synodals* to the bishop at Easter, is two shillings. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 8.

Sy'nodal. † } **Syno'dical.** } **Syno'dick.** } *adj.* [*synodique, synodal*, French; from *synod.*]

1. Relating to a synod; transacted in a synod.

The various dignity of their several churches, and of their many functions, rules, and orders in them, by reason of the frequency of their *synodical* and processional meetings, have necessarily raised many questions of place among them. *Selden.*

St. Athanasius writes a *synodical* epistle to those of Antioch, to compose the differences among them upon the ordination of Paulinus. *Stillingfleet.*

The authority of some *synodal* canons. *Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.*

2. [*synodique*, French.] Reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.

The diurnal and annual revolutions of the sun, to us are the measures of day and year; and the *synodick* revolution of the moon measures the month. *Holder.*

The moon makes its *synodical* motion about the earth in twenty-nine days twelve hours and about forty-four minutes. *Locke, Elem. of Nat. Philosophy.*

Syno'dically. *adv.* [from *synodical.*] By the authority of a synod or publick assembly.

It shall be needful for those churches *synodically* to determine something in those points. *Sanderson.*

The alterations made by the commissioners were brought to the convocation, then sitting, where they were *synodically* agreed upon. *Nelson.*

SYNO'NYMA. † *n. s.* [Latin; συνώνυμος.] Names which signify the same thing.

Every tinker for his chink may cry,
Rogue, bawd, and cheater, call you by the surnames
And known *synonyma* of your profession.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

Syno'nymal. * *adj.* [συνώνυμος.] Synonymous.

Repetitions here, and doubled sentences, and enlargements by *synonymal* words, &c. before the shutting up of the period, are but necessary. *Instruct. for Orat.* (1682), p. 95.

Syno'nymally. * *adv.* [from *synonymal.*] Synonymously.

The fifth canon uses *synonymally*. *Spelman.*

Sy'nonyme. * *n. s.* [*synonyme*, Fr. from the Gr. σὺν, with, and ὄνυμα, name. Eol. ὄνυμα.] A word of the same meaning as some other word. *Mason.*

Most *synonymes* have some minute distinction. *Reid.*

To **Syno'nymise.** *v. a.* [from *synonyma.*] To express the same thing in different words.

This word fortis we may *synonymize* after all these fashions, stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid. *Camden, Rem.*

Syno'nymous. † *adj.* [*synonyme*, Fr. συνώνυμος.] Expressing the same thing by different words; having the same signification; univocal.

When two or more words signify the same thing, as wave and billow, mead and meadow, they are usually called *synonymous* words. *Watts, Logick.*

These words consist of two propositions, which are not distinct in sense, but one and the same thing variously expressed; for wisdom and understanding are *synonymous* words here. *Tillotson.*

Fortune is but a *synonymous* word for nature and necessity. *Bentley, Serm.*

Syno'nymously. * *adv.* [from *synonymous.*] In synonymous manner.

It is often used *synonymously* with words which signify any kind of production or formation. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.

Syno'nymy. † *n. s.* [συνωνυμία.] The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

We having three rivers of note, *synonymies* with her. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 2.

SYNO'PSIS. † *n. s.* [σύνοψις.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

Breviaries, *synopses*, and other loitering gear. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

Syno'ptical. *adj.* [from *synopsis.*] Affording a view of many parts at once.

We have collected so many *synoptical* tables, calculated for his monthly use. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

Syno'ptically. * *adv.* [from *synoptical.*] In a synoptical manner.

I shall more *synoptically* here insert a catalogue of all dying materials. *Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. S.* p. 295.

Synta'ctical. † *adj.* [from *syntaxis*, Latin.]

1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.

2. Relating to the construction of speech.

A figure is divided into tropes, &c. grammatical, orthographical, *syntactical*. *Peachum, Garden of Eloquence*, (1577,) sign. B. i.

Sy'ntax. † } **Synta'xis.** } *n. s.* [σύνταξις.]

1. A system; a number of things joined together.

They owe no other dependance to the first than what is common to the whole *syntax* of beings. *Glanville.*

2. That part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.

Words — have no power, save with dull grammarians,
Whose souls are nought but a *syntaxis* of them.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

To make the word gift, like the river Mole in Surrey, to run under the bottom of a long line, and so start up to govern the word presbytery, as in immediate *syntaxis*. *Milton, Anim. Rem. Def.* § 5.

I can produce a hundred instances to convince any reasonable man, that they do not so much as understand common grammar and *syntax*. *Swift.*

Syntere'sis. * *n. s.* [σὺν and τηρεω, Gr.] A remorse of conscience.

Though the principles of *synteresis*, the seeds of piety, and virtue, scattered and disseminated in the soul, to bring forth the fruit of virtue and felicity, may be trampled on and kept under, cropped and snibbed, by the bestial part; yet they will sometimes be starting out, sprouting, and putting forth themselves. *Bp. Ward, Serm.* 30th Jan. 1674, p. 13.

Sy'nthesis, *n. s.* [σύνθεσις.] The act of joining: opposed to *analysis*.

The *synthesis* consists in assuming the causes discovered and established as principles, and by them explaining the phænomena proceeding from them, and proving the explanations. *Newton. Opt.*

Synthe'tical. † } **Synthe'tick.** } *adj.* [συνθετικὸς, Gr. *synthetique*, Fr.] Conjoining; compounding; forming composition: opposed to *analytick*.

Synthetick method is that which begins with the parts, and leads onward to the knowledge of the whole; it begins with the most simple principles and general truths, and proceeds by degrees to that which is drawn from them or compounded of them; and therefore it is called the method of composition. *Watts, Logick.*

Synthe'tically. * *adv.* [from *synthetical.*] By synthesis.

The plan proceeds *synthetically* from parts to the whole. *Walker.*

Sy'phon. *n. s.* [This should be written *siphon; σίφων.*] A tube; a pipe.

Take your glass, *syphon*, or crane, and draw it off from its last fæces into small bottles. *Mortimer.*

Sy'ren.* See Siren.

Sy'riack.* *adj.* Spoken in old Syria.

Some *Syriack* copies of the New Testament are now remaining in the duke of Florence's library. *Walton, Consid. Cons.* p. 179.

Sy'riack.* *n. s.* The Syriack language.

Then spake the Chaldeans to the king in *Syriack.* *Daniel*, ii. 4.

Sy'riasm.* *n. s.* A Syriack idiom.

The Scripture-Greek is observed to be full of *syriasms* and hebraisms. *Warburton, Doct. of Grace*, i. 56.

Syri'nga.* *n. s.* A flowering shrub.

The sweet *syringa*, yielding but in scent
To the rich orange. *Mason, Eng. Garden.*

SY'RINGE. *n. s.* [σύριγξ.] A pipe through which any liquor is squirted.

The heart seems not designed to be the fountain or conservatory of the vital flame, but as a machine to receive the blood from the veins, and force it out by the arteries through the whole body as a *syringe* doth any liquor, though not by the same artifice. *Ray.*

To **Sy'ringe.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To spout by a syringe.

A flux of blood from the nose, mouth, and eye, was stopt by the *syringing* up of oxycrate. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. To wash with a syringe.

Syringo'tomy. *n. s.* [σύριγξ and τέτομα.] The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.

Sy'rup.* See Sirop.

SY'RTIS. *n. s.* [Latin.] A quick sand; a bog.

A boggy *syrtis*, — neither sea, nor good dry land. *Milton, P. L.*

Sy'stasis.* *n. s.* [σύστασις, Gr.] The consistence of any thing; a constitution.

It is a worse preservative of a general constitution, than the *systasis* of Crete, or the confederation of Poland, or any other ill-devised corrective which has yet been imagined in the necessities produced by an ill-constructed system of government. *Burke on the Fr. Revolution.*

SY'STEM. *n. s.* [*systeme*, Fr. σύστημα.]

1. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together.
2. A scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.
3. A scheme which unites many things in order.

He presently bought a *system* of divinity, with design to apply himself straightway to that study. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Aristotle brings morality into *system*, by treating of happiness under heads, and ranges it in classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled systematically before. *Baker.*

The best way to learn any science is to begin with a regular *system*, or a short and plain scheme of that science well drawn up into a narrow compass. *Watts.*

Systema'tical. *adj.* [*systematique*, Fr. συστηματικός; from *system.*] Methodical; written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.

It will be necessary, in a discourse about the formation of the world, to give you a brief account of some of the most principal and *systematical* phænomena that occur in it. *Bentley.*

Now we deal much in essays, and unreasonably despise *systematical* learning; whereas our fathers had a just value for regularity and systems. *Watts.*

Systema'tically. *adv.* [from *systematical.*] In form of a system.

I treat of the usefulness of writing books of essay, in comparison of that of writing *systematically.* *Boyle.*

Aristotle brings morality into system, and ranges it into classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled *systematically* before. *Baker.*

Sy'stematist.* } **Sy'stematizer.** } *n. s.* [from *systematize.*] One who reduces things to any kind of system.

Systematists in botany — arrange plants into certain orders, classes, or genera. *Chambers.*

Aristotle may be called the *systematizer* of his master's doctrines. *Harris, Phil. Inq.*

To **Sy'stematize.*** *v. a.* [from *system.*] To reduce to a system.

Diseases were healed, and buildings erected, before medicine and architecture were *systematized* into arts. *Harris, Philolog. Inq.*

Systematized regicide. *Burke, Lett. on a Regicide Peace.*

Sy'stem-maker.* *n. s.* [*system* and *maker.*] One who forms systems. *Mason.*

We *system-makers* can sustain
The thesis, which you grant was plain. *Prior, Alma.*

Sy'stem-monger.* *n. s.* [*system* and *monger.*] One fond of framing systems. *Mason.*

A *system-monger*, who, without knowing any thing of the world by experience, has formed a system of it in his dusty cell, lays it down, that flattery is pleasing. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

Sy'stole. *n. s.* [*systole*, Fr. συστολή.]

1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart.

The *systole* resembles the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural site. *Ray.*

2. [*Systole*, French.] In grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

Sy'style.* *n. s.* [*systyle*, Fr. from σὺν and στύλος, Gr.] A building in which the pillars are near together.

Sy'zygy.* *n. s.* [*syzygie*, French; συζυγία, Gr. conjunctio.] A conjunction of any two of the heavenly bodies.

T.

T, A mute consonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same sound, nearly approaching to that of *d*; but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the sound of an obscure *s*: as, *nation*, *salvation*; except when *s* precedes *t*: as, *Christian*, *question*.

TA'BARD.† *n. s.* [*tabarre*, Fr. *tabar*, Welsh; *tabardum*, low Lat.] A short gown; a herald's coat: sometimes written, incorrectly, *taberd*.

The *tabard* [was] a jaquet or sleveless coat, worne in times past by noblemen in the warres, but now onely by heraults. *Speght, Gloss. Chauc.* (1597.)

Their apparel is said to shine beyond the power of description, and their *tabards* to be studded with diamonds and rubies. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 354.

TA'BARDER.† *n. s.* [from *tabard*.] One who wears a tabard, or short gown: the name is still preserved in certain bachelors of arts on the old foundation of Queen's College in Oxford.

TA'BBY. *n. s.* [*tabi*, *tabino*, Italian; *tabis*, Fr.] A kind of waved silk.

Brocades, and *tabbies*, and gauses. *Swift.*

TA'BBY. *adj.* Brinded; brindled; varied with different colours.

A *tabby* cat sat in the chimney-corner. *Addison.*
On her *tabby* rival's face,
She deep will mark her new disgrace. *Prior.*

To TA'BBY.* *v. a.* To pass a stuff under a calender to make the representation of waves thereon, as on a tabby. It is usual to *tabby* mohairs, ribands, &c. *Chambers.*

TABEFA'CTION, *n. s.* [*tabefacio*, Lat.] The act of wasting away.

To TA'BEFY. *v. n.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] To waste; to extenuate.

Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabefies* the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

TA'BERD.† *n. s.* See TABARD.

TA'BERNACLE. *n. s.* [*tabernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Latin.]

1. A temporary habitation; a casual dwelling.

They sudden rear'd
Celestial *tabernacles*, where they slept
Fann'd with cool winds. *Milton, P. L.*

2. A sacred place; a place of worship.

The greatest conqueror did not only compose his divine odes, but set them to music: his works, though consecrated to the *tabernacle*, became the national entertainment, as well as the devotion of his people. *Addison.*

To TA'BERNACLE.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enshrine; to house. Wesley has used *tabernacled* for *dwelt*, St. John, i. 14. But the author of the Christian Life had applied it before him. A Latin translation of the 14th century also uses *tabernaculavit* in the sacred passage mentioned.

He assumed our nature, and *tabernacled* among us in the flesh. *Scott, Works*, (ed. 1718,) ii. 467.

TABERNA'CULAR.* *adj.* [from *tabernacle*.] Latticed.

The sides of every street were covered with cloisters, crowned with rich and lofty pinnacles, and fronted with *tabernacular* or open work. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 93.

TA'BID. *adj.* [*tabide*, Fr. *tabidus*, Lat.] Wasted by disease; consumptive.

The *tabid* disposition, or the ulcer or ulcers of the lungs, which are the foundation of this disease, is very different from a diminution of the body, and decay of strength from a mere relaxation. *Blackmore.*

In *tabid* persons milk is the best restorative, being chyle already prepared. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

TA'BIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *tabid.*] Consumptiveness; state of being wasted by disease.

TA'BLATURE.† *n. s.* [from *table.*]

1. A way of expressing musical sounds by letters or cyphers; a piece of musick for the lute. This is the old sense of the word, but is overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

No such plain-songs are set out in the books of divine *tablature.* *Proceed. against Garnet,*(1606,) I. i. b.

What means this stately *tablature,*
The balance of thy strains?
Which seems, instead of sifting pure,
To extend and rack thy veins:
Thy odes first their own harmony did break,
For singing troth is but in tune to speak.
Lovelace, Luc. P. p. 70.

2. [In anatomy.] A division or parting of the skull into two tables. *Chambers.*

3. [In painting.] By the word *tablature* we denote (according to the original word *tabula*) a work not only different from a mere portraiture, but from all those wilder sorts of painting, which are in a manner absolute and independent: such as painting in fresco upon the walls, the cielings, the stair-cases, the cupolas, and other remarkable places either of churches or palaces. — It is not merely the dimension of a cloth or board, which denominates a piece or *tablature.* — 'Tis then, that in painting we may give to any particular work the name of *tablature,* when the work is in reality a single piece, comprehended in one view, and formed according to one single intelligence, meaning, or design.
Lord Shaftesbury, Introd. to his Judg. of Hercules.

TA'BLE.† *n. s.* [*table,* Fr. *tabula,* Lat.]

1. Any flat or level surface.

Upon the castle hill there is a bagnio paved with fair *tables* of marble. *Sandys.*

2. A horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes.

We may again
Give to our *tables* meat, sleep to our nights. *Shakspeare.*

Help to search my house; if I find not what I seek, let me for ever be your *table* sport. *Shakspeare.*

Children at a *table* never asked for any thing, but contentedly took what was given them. *Locke on Education.*

This shuts them out from all *table* conversation, and the most agreeable intercourses. *Addison, Spect.*

If there is nothing else to discourage us, we may safely come to the Lord's *table,* and expect to be kindly entertained by him when we do. *Kettlewell.*

Nor hath the fruit in it any core or kernel; and differing from other apples, yet is a good *table* fruit. *Mortimer.*

The nymph the *table* spread,
Ambrosial cates, and nectar, rosy red. *Pope.*

3. The persons sitting at table, or partaking of entertainment.

Give me some wine, fill full,
I drink to th' general joy of the whole *table.* *Shakspeare.*

4. The fare or entertainment itself: as, he keeps a good *table.*

When a man keeps a constant *table,* he may be allowed some times to serve up a cold dish of meat. *Tatler,* No. 258.

5. A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or engraved.

He was the writer of them in the *tables* of their hearts. *Hooker.*

'Twas pretty, though a plague
To see him every hour; to sit and draw
His arched brows, his hawking eye, his curls,
In our heart's *table.* *Shakspeare.*

All these true notes of immortality
In our heart's *table* we shall written find. *Davies.*

I prepar'd to pay in verses rude
A most detested act of gratitude:
Ev'n this had been your elegy which now
Is offer'd for your health, the *table* of my vow. *Dryden.*

There are books extant which the Atheist must allow of as proper evidence: even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting *tables* of right reason; wherein if they do not wilfully shut their eyes, they may read their own folly written by the finger of God in a much plainer and more terrible sentence, than Belshazzar's was by the hand upon the wall. *Bentley, Serm.*

Among the Romans, the judge or prætor granted administration, not only according to the *tables* of the testament, but even contrary to those *tables.* *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

By the twelve *tables,* only those were called into succession of their parents that were in the parent's power. *Ayliffe.*

6. [*Tableau,* Fr.] A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing upon a flat surface.

I never lov'd myself,
Till now, infixed, I beheld myself
Drawn in the flatt'ring *table* of her eye. *Shakspeare.*

His Jalysus or Bacchus he so esteemed, that he had rather lose all his father's images than that *table.* *Peacham.*

Saint Anthony has a *table* that hangs up to him from a poor peasant, who fancied the saint had saved his neck. *Addison.*

7. An index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a syllabus.

It might seem impertinent to have added a *table* to a book of so small a volume, and which seems to be itself but a *table:* but it may prove advantageous at once to learn the whole culture of any plant. *Evelyn, Calendar.*

Their learning reaches no farther than the *tables* of contents. *Watts.*

8. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view.

I have no images of ancestors,
Wanting an ear, or nose; no forged *tables*
Of long descents, to boast false honours from. *B. Jonson.*

9. The palm of the hand.

Mistress of a fairer *table*
Hath not history nor fable. *B. Jonson.*

10. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares. [*table,* old French; which Roquefort explains by "jeu de trictrac et des échecs." So also the Saxon tæfl̄an, tesseris sive aleâ ludere.]

Monsieur the nice,
When he plays at *tables,* chides the dice. *Shakspeare.*

We are in the world like men playing at *tables;* the chance is not in our power, but to play it, is; and when it is fallen, we must manage it as we can. *Bp. Taylor.*

11. *To turn the* TABLES. To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties: a metaphor taken from the vicissitude of fortune at gaming-tables.

They that are honest would be arrant knaves, if the *tables* were *turned.* *L'Estrange.*

If it be thus, the *tables* would be *turned* upon me; but I should only fail in my vain attempt. *Dryden.*

To TA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another.

He lost his kingdom, was driven from the society of men to *table* with the beasts, and to graze with oxen. *South.*

You will have no notion of delicacies if you *table* with them; they are all for rank and foul feeding. *Felton.*

To TA'BLE.† *v. a.*

1. To make into a catalogue; to set down.

I could have looked on him without admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his side, and I to peruse him by items. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

2. To represent as in painting.

I entreat you much to meditate sometimes upon the effect of superstition in this last powder-treason, fit to be *tabled* and pictured in the chambers of meditation as another hell above the ground. *Bacon, Suppl. to Cabala*, p. 68.

3. To supply with a table or food. This and the preceding sense are not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

When he himself *tabled* the Jews from heaven, that omer, which was every man's daily portion of manna, is computed to have been more than might have well sufficed the heartiest feeder thrice as many meals. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

TA'BLEBED. *n. s.* [from *table* and *bed.*] A bed of the figure of a table.

TA'BLEBEER. *n. s.* [*table* and *beer.*] Beer used at victuals; small beer.

TA'BLEBOOK. *n. s.* [*table* and *book.*] A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.

What might you think,
If I had play'd the desk or *table-book?* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Nature wipes clean the *table-book* first, and then pourtrays upon it what she pleaseth. *More against Atheism.*

Put into your *table-book* whatsoever you judge worthy. *Dryden.*

Nature's fair *table-book*, our tender souls,
We scrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,
Stale memorandums of the schools. *Swift, Miscel.*

TA'BLECLOTH. *n. s.* [*table* and *cloth.*] Linen spread on a table.

I will end with Odo holding master doctor's mule, and Anne with her *tablecloth.* *Camden, Rem.*

TA'BLEMAN. *n. s.* A man at draughts.

In clericals the keys are lined, and in colleges they use to line the *tablemen.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

TA'BLER. *n. s.* [from *table.*] One who boards. *Ainsworth.*

TA'BLETALK. *n. s.* [*table* and *talk.*] Conversation at meals or entertainments; table discourse.

Let me praise you while I have a stomach.
— No, let it serve for *tabletalk.* *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
His fate makes *tabletalk*, divulg'd with scorn,
And he a jest into his grave is born. *Dryden, Juv.*

He improves by the *tabletalk*, and repeats in the kitchen what he learns in the parlour. *Guardian.*

No fair adversary would urge loose *tabletalk* in controversy, and build serious inferences upon what was spoken but in jest. *Atterbury.*

TA'BLET. *n. s.* [from *table.*]

1 A small level surface.

2. A medicine in a square form.

It hath been anciently in use to wear *tablets* of arsenick, or preservatives, against the plague; as they draw the venom to them from the spirits. *Bacon.*

3. A surface written on or painted.

It was by the authority of Alexander, that through all Greece the young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to design upon *tablets* of boxen wood. *Dryden.*

The pillar'd marble, and the *tablet* brass,
Mould'ring, drop the victor's praise. *Prior.*

TA'BOUR.† *n. s.* [*tabourin*, *tabour*, old French. "*Tabourin de Basque*, a kind of small and shallow drum or tabor, open at the one end, and having the barrel stuck full of small bells, and other gingling knacks of latten." Cotgrave.] A small drum; a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.

If you did but hear the pedlar at door, you would never dance again after a *tabour* and pipe. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The shepherd knows not thunder from a *tabour*,
More than I know the sound of Marcius' tongue
From every meaner man. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Some blow the bagpipe up, that plays the country round:
The *tabour* and the pipe some take delight to sound. *Drayton.*

Morrice-dancers danced, a maid marian, and a *tabour* and pipe. *Temple.*

To TA'BOUR.† *v. n.* [*tabourer*, old French; from the noun.]

1. To drum.

[They] *tabouren* in your earis many a soun
Right after their imaginacioun. *Chaucer, Leg. of Good Wom.* 354.

2. To strike; to smite; to beat.

And her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, *tabouring* upon their breasts. *Nah.* ii. 7.

TA'BOURER. *n. s.* [from *tabour.*] One who beats the tabour.

Would I could see this *tabourer.* *Shakspeare.*

TA'BOURET. *n. s.* [from *tabour.*] A small tabour.

They shall depart the manor before him with trumpets, *tabourets*, and other minstrelsy. *Spectator.*

TA'BOURINE. *n. s.* [French.] A tabour; a small drum.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling *tabourines*,
That heaven and earth may strike their sounds together,
Applauding our approach. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

TABRE'RE. *n. s.* Tabourer. Obsolete.

I saw a shole of shepherds outgo,
Before them yode a lusty *tabrere*,
That to the meynie a hornpipe plaid,
Whereto they dauncen. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

TA'BRET. *n. s.* A tabour.

Wherefore didst thou steal away, that I might have sent thee away with mirth and with *tabret?* *Gen.* xxxi. 27.

TA'BULAR. *adj.* [*tabularis*, Lat.]

1. Set down in the form of tables or synopses.

2. Formed in laminæ.

All the nodules that consist of one uniform substance were formed from a point, as the crusted ones, nay, and most of the spotted ones, and indeed all whatever, except those that are *tabular* and plated. *Woodward on Fossils.*

3. Set in squares.

To TA'BULATE.† *v. a.* [*tabula*, Lat.]

1. To reduce to tables or synopses.

His [Maittaire's] book of the dialects is a sad heap of confusion: the only way to write on them is to *tabulate* them with notes, added at the bottom of the page, and references. *Dr. Johnson, in Boswell's Life of him.*

2. To shape with a flat surface.

TA'BULATED. *adj.* [*tabula*, Lat.] Having a flat surface.

Many of the best diamonds are pointed with six angles, and some *tabulated* or plain, and square. *Grew, Mus.*

TACHE.† *n. s.* [from *tack*; which was the old word: "*tak*, or button." Prompt. Parv.] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button.

Make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches.* *Exod.* xxvi. 6.

They made several curtains with loops and *taches*, and so coupled them to one another that they became one tabernacle. *Bp. Reynolds, Serm.* (1668,) p. 11.

TACHY'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [ταχὺς and γράφω.] The art or practice of quick writing.

TA'CIT. *adj.* [*tacite*, Fr. *tacitus*, Latin.] Silent; implied; not expressed by words.

As there are formal and written leagues respective to certain enemies, so is there a natural and *tacit* confederation amongst all men, against the common enemy of human society, pirates. *Bacon, Holy War.*

In elective governments there is a *tacit* covenant, that the king of their own making shall make his makers princes. *L'Estrange.*

Captiousness not only produces misbecoming expressions and carriage, but is a *tacit* reproach of some incivility. *Locke.*

Ta'citly. *adv.* [from *tacit.*] Silently; without oral expression.

While they are exposing another's weaknesses, they are *tacitly* aiming at their own commendations. *Addison.*

Indulgence to the vices of men can never be *tacitly* implied, since they are plainly forbidden in Scripture. *Rogers, Serm.*

Ta'citurn.* *adj.* [*taciturne*, Fr. *taciturnus*, Lat.] Silent; uttering little.

Grieve was very submissive, respectful, and remarkably *taciturn.* *Smollett.*

Tacitu'rnity. *n. s.* [*taciturnité*, French; *taciturnitas*, Lat.] Habitual silence.

The secretest of natures
Have not more gift in *taciturnity.* *Shakspeare.*

Some women have some *taciturnity*,
Some nunneries some grains of chastity. *Donne.*

Too great loquacity, and too great *taciturnity* by fits. *Arbuthnot.*

To **TACK.** *v. a.* [*tacher*, Breton.]

1. To fasten to any thing. It has now a sense approaching to contempt.

Of what supreme almighty pow'r
Is thy great arm, which spans the East and West,
And *tacks* the centre to the sphere! *Herbert.*

True freedom you have well defin'd:
But living as you list, and to your mind,
And loosely *tack'd*, all must be left behind. *Dryden.*

The symmetry of cloaths fancy appropriates to the wearer, *tacking* them to the body as if they belonged to it. *Grew.*

Frame so as to be covered with the hair-cloth, or a blanket *tacked* about the edges. *Mortimer.*

They serve every turn that shall be demanded, in hopes of getting some commendam *tacked* to their sees, to the great discouragement of the inferior clergy. *Swift.*

2. To join; to unite; to stitch together.

There's but a shirt and an half in all my company; and the half shirt is two napkins *tack'd* together, and thrown over the shoulders like a herald's coat without sleeves. *Shakspeare.*

I *tack'd* two plays together for the pleasure of variety. *Dryden.*

To **Tack.** *v. n.* [probably from *tackle.*] To turn a ship.

This verseriam they construe to be the compass, which is better interpreted the rope that turns the ship; as we say, makes it *tack* about. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Seeing Holland fall into closer measures with us and Sweden, upon the triple alliance, they have *tacked* some points nearer France. *Temple.*

On either side they nimbly *tack*,
Both strive to intercept and guide the wind. *Dryden.*

They give me signs
To *tack* about, and steer another way. *Addison.*

Tack.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small nail.

2. The act of turning ships at sea.

At each *tack* our little fleet grows less,
And, like maim'd fowl, swim lagging on the main. *Dryden.*

3. Addition; supplement.

Some *tacks* had been made to money-bills in King Charles's time. *Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, in 1705.*

4. [*tache*, Fr.] A spot; a stain.

You do not the thing that you would; that is perhaps perfectly, purely without some *tack* or mixture. *Hammond, Works, iv. 512.*

5. *To hold* **Tack.** To last; to hold out. *Tack* is still retained in Scotland, and denotes hold or persevering cohesion.

Martilmas beefe doth bear good *tacke*,
When countrey folke do dainties lacke. *Tusser.*

If this twig be made of wood
That will hold *tack*, I'll make the fur
Fly 'bout the ears of that old cur. *Hudibras.*

Ta'cket.* *n. s.* [from *tack.*] A small nail. Barret, Alv. 1580. Used in Scotland. See Jamieson.

TA'CKLE.† *n. s.* [*taccl*, Welsh, an arrow; *tacclau*, armour or accoutrements, arrows; *tacle*, old Fr. any headed shaft or bolt, whose feathers are not waxed, but glued on. Cotgrave.]

1. An arrow.

The *takil* smote, and in it went. *Chaucer.*

2. Weapons; instruments of action.

She to her *tackle* fell,
And on the knight let fall a peal
Of blows so fierce, and press'd so home,
That he retir'd. *Hudibras.*

Being at work without catching any thing, he resolved to take up his *tackle* and be gone. *L'Estrange.*

3. [*tacclau*, Welsh; *tackel*, Su. Goth. ornamenta navis, rudentes, Ihre; *taeckel*, Dutch.] The ropes of a ship: in a looser sense, all the instruments of sailing.

After at sea a tall ship did appear,
Made all of Heben and white ivory,
The sails of gold, of silk the *tackle* were,
Mild was the wind, calm seem'd the sea to be. *Spenser.*

At the helm
A seeming mermaid steers; the silken *tackles*
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands
That yarely frame the office. *Shakspeare.*

Thou hast a grim appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in't; though thy *tackle's* torn,
Thou shew'st a noble vessel. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

A stately ship
With all her bravery on, and *tackle* trim,
Sails fill'd, and streamers waving,
Courted by all the winds that hold them play. *Milton, S. A.*

As for *tackle*, the Bœotians invented the oar, Dœdalus and his son Icarus, the masts and sails. *Heylin.*

Ere yet the tempest roars
Stand to your *tackle*, mates, and stretch your oars. *Dryden.*

If he drew the figure of a ship, there was not a rope among the *tackle* that escaped him. *Addison, Spect.*

To **Ta'ckle.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To supply with tackle.

My ships ride in the bay,
Ready to disembogue, *tackled* and mann'd,
Ev'n to my wishes. *Beaum. and Fl. Kn. of Malta.*

The moralist tells us, that a quadrate solid wise man should involve and *tackle* himself within his own virtue. *Howell, Lett. i. vi. 58.*

Ta'ckled. *adj.* [from *tackle.*] Made of ropes tacked together.

My man shall
Bring thee cords, made like a *tackled* stair,
Which to the high top-gallant of my joy
Must be my convoy in the secret night. *Shakspeare.*

Ta'ckling. *n. s.* [from *tackle.*]

1. Furniture of the mast.

They wondered at their ships and their *tacklings.* *Abbot.*

Tackling, as sails and cordage, must be foreseen, and laid up in store. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

Red sheets of lightning o'er the seas are spread,
Our *tackling* yield, and wrecks at last succeed. *Garth.*

2. Instruments of action: as, fishing *tackling*, kitchen *tackling*.

I will furnish him with a rod, if you will furnish him with the rest of the *tackling*, and make him a fisher. *Walton.*

TA'CTICAL. } *adj.* [τακτικὸς, τάττω; *tactique*, Fr.]
TA'CTICK. } Relating to the art of ranging a battle.

Tacti'cian.* *n. s.* One skilled in tacticks: a modern word.

Ta'cticks. *n. s.* [τακτικη.] The art of ranging men in the field of battle.

When Tully had read the *tacticks*, he was thinking on the bar, which was his field of battle. *Dryden.*

Ta'ctile. *adj.* [*tactile*, Fr. *tactilis*, *tactum*, Latin.] Susceptible of touch.

At this proud yielding word
She on the scene her *tactile* sweets presented. *Beaumont, Psyche.*

We have iron, sounds, light, figuration, *tactile* qualities; some of a more active, some of a more passive nature. *Hale.*

Tacti'lity. *n. s.* [from *tactile*.] Perceptibility by the touch.

Ta'ction.† *n. s.* [*taction*, Fr. *tactio*, Lat.] The act of touching. *Cockeram.*

They neither can speak, or attend to the discourses of others, without being roused by some external *taction*. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

Ta'dpole. *n. s.* [tad, *toad*, and pola, *a young one*, Saxon.] A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail; a porwiggle.

I'll broach the *tadpole* on my rapier's point. *Shakspeare.*
Poor Tom eats the toad and the *tadpole*. *Shakspeare.*

The result is not a perfect frog but a *tadpole*, without any feet, and having a long tail to swim with. *Ray.*

A black and round substance began to dilate, and after awhile the head, the eyes, the tail to be discernable, and at last become what the ancients called gyrinus, we a porwigle or *tadpole*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Ta'en.† the poetical contraction of *taken*.

The chewing flocks
Had *ta'en* their supper on the savoury herb
Of knot-grass dew-besprent *Milton, Comus.*

The object of desire once *ta'en* away,
'Tis then not love, but pity, which we pay. *Dryden.*

Ta'ffata.† } **Ta'ffeta.** } *n. s.* [*taffetas*, Fr. *taffetar*, Spanish; ταφατὰ, Græco-barb. V. Critop. Emend. in Meursii Gloss. p. 88.] A thin silk.

All hail, the richest beauties on the earth!
— Beauties no richer than rich *taffata*. *Shakspeare.*

Never will I trust to speeches penn'd;
Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
Three pil'd hyperboles. *Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.*

Some think that a considerable diversity of colours argues an equal diversity of nature, but I am not of their mind, for not to mention the changeable *taffety*, whose colours the philosophers call not real, but apparent. *Boyle on Colours.*

Ta'fferel.* *n. s.* The upper part of the stern of a ship. *Scott.*

TAG.† *n. s.* [*tag*, Icel. *tagg*, Su. Goth. cuspis, aculeus, a point.]

1. A point of metal put to the end of a string.

A poor man finding the *tag* of a point, and putting it into his pocket, one asked him, What he would do with it? He answered, What I find all the year, be it never so little, I lay it up at home till the year's end; and then, with all together, I every new year's day add a dish to my cupboard. *Ward, Theol. Treat.* (1673,) p. 36.

It was the fashion, in those days, to wear much ribbon; which some adorned with *tags* of metal at the end. *Richardson, Life of Milton*, p. cxx.

2. Any thing paltry and mean.

If *tag* and rag be admitted, learned and unlearned, it is the fault of some, not of the law. *Whitgift.*

Will you hence
Before the *tag* return, whose rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The *tag*-rag people did not clap him and hiss him. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

He invited *tag*, rag, and bob-tail, to the wedding. *L'Estrange.*

3. A young sheep.

Ta'gtail. *n. s.* [*tag* and *tail*.] A worm which has the tail of another colour.

They feed on *tag* worms and lugges. *Carew.*
There are other worms; as the marsh and *tagtail*. *Walton.*

To **Tag.**† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit any thing with an end, or point of metal; as, to *tag* a lace.

There was hardly a thread of the original coat to be seen, but an infinite quantity of lace, and ribands, and fringe, and embroidery, and points; I mean only those *tagged* with silver; for the rest fell off. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 6.

2. To fit one thing with another, appended.

His courteous host
Tags every sentence with some fawning word,
Such as my king, my prince, at least my lord. *Dryden.*

'Tis *tagg'd* with rhime, like Berecynthian Atys,
The mid-part chimes with art, which never flat is. *Dryden.*

3. The word is here improperly used.

Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhimes
The common slanders of the times. *Swift.*

4. To join. This is properly *to tack*.

Resistance, and the succession of the house of Hanover, the whig writers perpetually *tag* together. *Swift, Miscell.*

TAIL.† *n. s.* [Goth. and Icel. *tagl*; tægl, Saxon.]

1. That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging loose behind.

Oft have I seen a hot o'er-weening cur,
Run back and bite because he was with-held,
Who, having suffer'd with the bear's fell paw,
Hath clapt his *tail* betwixt his legs and cry'd. *Shakspeare.*

This sees the cub, and does himself oppose,
And men and boats his active *tail* confounds. *Waller.*

The lion will not kick, but will strike such a stroke with his *tail*, that will break the back of his encounterer. *More.*

Rouz'd by the lash of his own stubborn *tail*,
Our lion now will foreign foes assail. *Dryden.*

The *tail* fin is half a foot high, but underneath level with the *tail*. *Grew.*

2. The lower part.

The Lord shall make thee the head, and not the *tail*; and thou shalt be above, and not beneath. *Deut.* xxviii. 13.

3. Any thing hanging long; a catkin.

Duretus writes a great praise of the distilled water of those *tails* that hang upon willow trees. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

4. The hinder part of any thing.

With the helm they turn and steer the *tail*. *Butler.*

5. *To turn* Tail. To fly; to run away.

Would she *turn tail* to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch. *Sidney.*

To **Tail.** *v. n.* To pull by the tail.

The conquering foe they soon assail'd,
First Trulla stav'd and Cerdon *tail'd*. *Hudibras.*

Ta'iled. *adj.* [from *tail*.] Furnished with a tail.

Snouted and *tailed* like a boar, footed like a goat. *Grew.*

Ta'illage. *n. s.* [*tailler*, Fr.] *

Taillage originally signifies a piece cut out of the whole; and, metaphorically, a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute. In law, it signifies a toll or tax. *Cowel.*

Taille. *n. s.*

Taille, the fee which is opposite to fee-simple, because it is so minced or pared, that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee. This limitation, or *taille*, is either general or special. *Taille* general is that whereby lands or tenements are limited to a man, and to the heirs of his body begotten; and the reason of this term is, because how many

soever women the tenant, holding by this title, shall take to his wives, one after another, in lawful matrimony, his issue by them all have a possibility to inherit one after the other. *Taille* special is that whereby lands or tenements be limited unto a man and his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies begotten. *Cowel.*

TAI'LOR.† *n. s.* [*tailleur*, from *tailler*, French, to cut; old Engl. *talyowre*, Prompt. Parv. and to this day *taylior*, in three syllables, is common in the north.] One whose business is to make clothes.

I'll entertain a score or two of *tailors*,
To study fashions to adorn my body. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Here's an English *tailor* come for stealing out of a French hose: come, *tailor*, you may roast your goose. *Shakspeare.*

The knight came to the *tailor's*, to take measure of his gown. *Camden.*

The world is come now to that pass, that the *tailor* and shoemaker may cut out what religion they please. *Howell.*

It was prettily said by Seneca, that friendship should not be unript, but unstitcht, though somewhat in the phrase of a *tailor*. *Collier.*

In Covent-Garden did a *tailor* dwell,
That sure a place deserv'd in his own hell. *King.*

To **TAI'LOR.*** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To perform the business of a tailor.

These *tailoring* artists for our lays
Invent cramp'd rules; and, with strait stays
Striving free nature's shape to hit,
Emaciate sense before they fit.
Green, Poem of the Spleen, (1754,) ver. 520.

To **TAINT.** *v. a.* [*teindre*, Fr.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing.

The spaniel struck
Stiff by the *tainted* gale, with open nose
Draws full upon the latent prey. *Thomson.*

2. To stain; to sully.

We come not by the way of accusation
To *taint* that honour every good tongue blesses. *Shakspeare.*

Sirens *taint*
The minds of all men, whom they can acquaint
With their attractions. *Chapman, Odyss.*

They the truth
With superstitions and traditions *taint*. *Milton, P. L.*

Those pure immortal elements
Eject him *tainted* now, and purge him off
As a distemper. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To infect; to poison; to disease.

Nothing *taints* sound lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of consumptive lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Salts in fumes contract the vesicles, and perhaps the *tainted* air may affect the lungs by its heat. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

With wholesome herbage mixt, the direful bane
Of vegetable venom *taints* the plain. *Pope.*

4. To corrupt.

A sweet-bread you found it *tainted* or fly-blown. *Swift.*

The yellow tinging plague
Internal vision *taints*. *Thomson, Spring.*

5. A corrupt contraction of *attaint*.

To **TAINT.** *v. n.* To be infected; to be touched with something corrupting.

Till Birnam wood remove to Dunsinane
I cannot *taint* with fear. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

TAINT. *n. s.* [*teinte*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. A tincture; a stain.

2. An insect.

There is found in the summer a spider called a *taint*, of a red colour, and so little that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a grain. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

As killing as the canker to the rose,
Or *taint*-worm to the weaning herds that graze. *Milton, Lycidas.*

3. Infection; corruption; depravation.

Her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree,
That monsters it; or your forevouch'd affection
Fall'n into *taint*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

My hellhounds shall lick up the draff and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with *taint* hath shed
On what was pure. *Milton, P. L.*

A father that breeds his son at home, can keep him better from the *taint* of servants than abroad. *Locke on Education.*

But is no rank, no station, no degree,
From this contagious *taint* of sorrow free. *Prior.*

4. A spot; a soil; a blemish.

Now I
Unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The *taints* and blames I laid upon myself. *Shakspeare.*

TA'INTLESS. *adj.* [from *taint*.] Free from infection; pure.

No humours gross, or frowzy steams,
Could from her *taintless* body flow. *Swift, Miscell.*

TA'INTURE.† *n. s.* [*tinctura*, Lat. *teinture*, Fr.] Taint; tinge; defilement.

See here the *tainture* of thy nest,
And look thyself be faultless. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II.*

Peace, if it may be,
Without the two much *tainture* of our honour.
Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Lieut.

To **TAKE.**† *v. a.* pret. *took*, part. pass. *taken*, sometimes *took*. [Icel. *taka*, pret. *took*; Sax. tæcan, prehendere.]

1. To receive what is offered; correlative to *give*; opposed to *refuse*.

Then *took* I the cup at the Lord's hand, and made all the nations to drink. *Jer.* xxv. 17.

Be thou advis'd, thy black design forsake;
Death, or this counsel, from Lucippus *take*. *Waller.*

An honest man may *take* a knave's advice,
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*

Madam, were I as you, I'd *take* her counsel. *Phillips.*

Distress'd myself, like you, confin'd I live,
And therefore can compassion *take* and give. *Dryden.*

2. To seize what is not given.

In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,
And *took* him trembling from his sovereign's side. *Dryden.*

3. To receive.

No man shall *take* the nether or upper milstone to pledge. *Deut.* xxiv. 6.

4. To receive with good or ill will.

For, what we know must be,
Why should we, in our peevish opposition,
Take it to heart. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

I will frown as they pass by, and let them *take* it as they list. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

La you! if you speak ill of the devil, how he *takes* it at heart. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Damasco, without any more ado, yielded unto the Turks; which the bassa *took* in so good part, that he would not suffer his soldiers to enter it. *Knolles, Hist.*

The king being in a rage, *took* it grievously that he was mocked. *2 Mac.* vii. 39.

The queen hearing of a declination of monarchy, *took* it so ill as she would never after hear of the other's suit. *Bacon.*

A following hath ever been a thing civil, and well *taken* in monarchies, so it be without too much popularity. *Bacon.*

The diminution of the power of the nobility they *took* very heavily. *Clarendon.*

I hope you will not expect from me things demonstrated with certainty; but will *take* it well that I should offer at a new thing. *Graunt.*

If I have been a little pilfering, I *take* it bitterly of thee to tell me of it. *Dryden.*

The sole advice I could give him in conscience, would be that which he would *take* ill, and not follow. *Swift.*

5. To lay hold on; to catch by surprise or artifice.

Who will believe a man that hath no house, and lodgeth wheresoever the night *taketh* him? *Ecclus.* xxxvi. 26.

They silenced those who opposed them, by traducing them abroad, or *taking* advantage against them in the house. *Clarendon.*

Wise men are overborn when *taken* at a disadvantage. *Collier of Confidence.*

Men in their loose unguarded hours they *take*;
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope.*

6. To snatch; to seize.

I am contented to dwell on the Divine Providence, and *take* up any occasion to lead me to its contemplation. *Hale.*

7. To make prisoner.

Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow,
Where we may *take* him, and disgrace him for it. *Shakspeare.*

King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter *ta'en*. *Shakspeare.*

This man was *taken* of the Jews, and should have been killed. *Acts*, xxii. 27.

They entering with wonderful celerity on every side, slew and *took* three hundred Janizaries. *Knolles.*

8. To captivate with pleasure; to delight; to engage.

More than history can pattern, though devis'd
And play'd to *take* spectators. *Shakspeare.*

I long
To hear the story of your life, which must
Take the ear strangely. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Let her not *take* thee with her eyelids. *Prov.* vi. 25.

Taken by Perkin's amiable behaviour, he entertained him as became the person of Richard duke of York. *Bacon.*

Their song was partial, but the harmony
Suspended hell, and *took* with ravishment
The thronging audience. *Milton, P. L.*

If I renounce virtue, though naked, then I do it yet more when she is thus beautified on purpose to allure the eye, and *take* the heart. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

This beauty shines through some men's actions, sets off all that they do, and *takes* all they come near. *Locke.*

Cleombrotus was so *taken* with this prospect, that he had no patience. *Wake.*

9. To entrap; to catch in a snare.

Take us the foxes, that spoil the vines. *Canticles.*

10. To understand in any particular sense or manner.

The words are more properly *taken* for the air or æther than the heavens. *Ralegh.*

You *take* me right, Eupolis; for there is no possibility of an holy war. *Bacon, Holy War.*

I *take* it, and iron brass, called white brass, hath some mixture of tin to help the lustre. *Bacon.*

Why, now you *take* me; these are rites
That grace love's days, and crown his nights:
These are the motions I would see. *B. Jonson.*

Give them one simple idea, and see that they *take* it right, and perfectly comprehend it. *Locke.*

Charity *taken* in its largest extent, is nothing else but the sincere love of God and our neighbour. *Wake.*

11. To exact.

Take no usury of him or increase. *Lev.* xxv. 36.

12. To get; to have; to appropriate.

And the king of Sodom said unto Abram, Give me the persons, and *take* the goods to thyself. *Gen.* xiv. 21.

13. To use; to employ.

This man always *takes* time, and ponders things maturely before he passes his judgment. *Watts.*

14. To blast; to infect.

Strike her young bones,
You *taking* airs with lameness. *Shakspeare.*

15. To judge in favour of; to adopt.

The nicest eye could no distinction make,
Where lay the advantage, or what side to *take*. *Dryden.*

16. To admit any thing bad from without.

I ought to have a care
To keep my wounds from *taking* air. *Hudibras.*

17. To get; to procure.

Striking stones they *took* fire out of them. *2 Mac.* x. 3.

18. To turn to; to practise.

If any of the family be distressed, order is taken for their relief: if any be subject to vice, or *take* ill courses, they are reproved. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

19. To close in with; to comply with.

Old as I am, I *take* thee at thy word,
And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword. *Dryden.*

She to her country's use resign'd your sword,
And you, kind lover, *took* her at her word. *Dryden.*

I *take* thee at thy word. *Rowe, Amb. Stepmother.*

20. To form; to fix.

Resolutions, *taken* upon full debate, were seldom prosecuted with equal resolution. *Clarendon.*

21. To catch in the hand; to seize.

He put forth a hand, and *took* me by a lock of my head. *Ezek.* viii. 3.

I *took* not arms till urg'd by self-defence. *Dryden.*

22. To admit; to suffer.

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;
Now *take* the mould; now bend thy mind to feel
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*

23. To perform any action.

Peradventure we shall prevail against him, and *take* our revenge on him. *Jer.* xx. 10.

Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark, and *took* hold of it, for the oxen shook it. *2 Sam.* vi. 6.

Taking my leave of them, I went into Macedonia. *2 Cor.*

Before I proceed, I would *take* some breath. *Bacon.*

His wind he never *took* whilst the cup was at his mouth, but observed the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hakewill.*

A long sigh he drew,
And his voice failing, *took* his last adieu. *Dryden, Fab.*

The Sabine Clausus came,
And from afar, at Dryops *took* his aim. *Dryden, Æn.*

Her lovers' names in order to run o'er,
The girl *took* breath full thirty times and more. *Dryden.*

Heighten'd revenge he should have *took*;
He should have burnt his tutor's book. *Prior.*

The husband's affairs made it necessary for him to *take* a voyage to Naples. *Addison, Spect.*

I *took* a walk in Lincoln's-Inn Garden. *Tatler.*

The Carthaginian *took* his seat, and Pompey entered with great dignity in his own person. *Tatler.*

I am possessed of power and credit, can gratify my favourites, and *take* vengeance on my enemies. *Swift.*

24. To receive into the mind.

When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, they *took* knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus. *Acts*, iv.

It appeared in his face, that he *took* great contentment in this our question. *Bacon.*

Doctor Moore, in his Ethicks, reckons this particular inclination, to *take* a prejudice against a man for his looks, among the smaller vices in morality, and names it a prosopolepsia. *Addison, Spect.*

A student should never satisfy himself with bare attendance on lectures, unless he clearly *takes* up the sense. *Watts.*

25. To go into.

When news were brought that the French king besieged Constance, he posted to the sea-coast to *take* ship. *Camden.*

Tygers and lions are not apt to *take* the water. *Hale.*

26. To go along; to follow; to pursue.

The joyful short-liv'd news soon spread around,
Took the same train. *Dryden.*

Observing still the motions of their flight,
What course they *took*, what happy signs they shew. *Dryden.*

27. To swallow; to receive.

Consider the insatisfaction of several bodies, and of their appetite to *take* in others. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Turkeys *take* down stones, having found in the gizzard of one no less than seven hundred. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

28. To swallow as a medicine.

Tell an ignoramus in place to his face that he has a wit above all the world, and as fulsome a dose as you give him he shall readily *take* it down, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing. *South.*

Upon this assurance he *took* physick. *Locke.*

29. To choose one of more.

Take to thee from among the cherubim
Thy choice of flaming warriours. *Milton, P. L.*

Either but one man, or all men are kings: *take* which you please, it dissolves the bonds of government. *Locke.*

30. To copy.

Our phœnix queen was pourtray'd too so bright,
Beauty alone cou'd beauty *take* so right. *Dryden.*

31. To convey; to carry; to transport.

Carry sir John Falstaff to the fleet,
Take all his company along with him. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

He sat him down in a street; for no man *took* them into his house to lodging. *Judges*, xix. 15.

32. To fasten on; to seize.

Wheresoever he *taketh* him he teareth him; and he foameth. *St. Mark*, ix. 18.

No temptation hath *taken* you, but such as is common to man. 1 *Cor.* x. 13.

When the frost and rain have *taken* them they grow dangerous. *Temple.*

At first they warm, then scorch, and then they *take*,
Now with long necks from side to side they feed;
At length grown strong their mother fire forsake,
And a new colony of flames succeed. *Dryden.*

No beast will eat sour grass till the frost hath *taken* it. *Mortimer.*

In burning of stubble, take care to plow the land up round the field, that the fire may not *take* the hedges. *Mortimer.*

33. Not to refuse; to accept.

Take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer, he shall be surely put to death. *Numb.* xxxv. 31.

Thou *tak'st* thy mother's word too far, said he,
And hast usurp'd thy boasted pedigree. *Dryden.*

He that should demand of him, how begetting a child gives the father absolute power over him, will find him answer nothing: we are to *take* his word for this. *Locke.*

Who will not receive clipped money whilst he sees the great receipt of the exchequer admits it, and the bank and goldsmiths will *take* it of him. *Locke.*

34. To adopt.

I will *take* you to me for a people, and I will be to you a God. *Exod.* vi. 7.

35. To change with respect to place.

When he departed, he *took* out two pence, and gave them to the host. *St. Luke*, x. 35.

He put his hand into his bosom; and when he *took* it out, it was leprous. *Exod.* iv. 6.

If you slit the artery, thrust a pipe into it, and cast a strait ligature upon that part containing the pipe, the artery will not beat below the ligature; yet do but *take* it off, and it will beat immediately. *Ray.*

Lovers flung themselves from the top of the precipice into the sea, where they were sometimes *taken* up alive. *Addison.*

36. To separate.

A multitude, how great soever, brings not a man any nearer to the end of the inexhaustible stock of number, where still there remains as much to be added as if none were *taken* out. *Locke.*

The living fabrick now in pieces *take*,
Of every part due observation make;
All which such art discovers. *Blackmore.*

37. To admit.

Let not a widow be *taken* into the number under threescore. 1 *Tim.* v. 9.

Though so much of Heav'n appears in my make,
The foulest impressions I easily *take*. *Swift.*

38. To pursue; to go in.

He alone,
To find where Adam shelter'd, *took* his way. *Milton, P. L.*

To the port she *takes* her way,
And stands upon the margin of the sea. *Dryden.*

Where injur'd Nisus *takes* his airy course. *Dryden.*

Give me leave to seize my destin'd prey,
And let eternal justice *take* the way. *Dryden.*

It was her fortune once to *take* her way
Along the sandy margin of the sea. *Dryden.*

39. To receive any temper or disposition of mind.

They shall not *take* shame. *Mic.* ii. 6.

Thou hast scourged me, and hast *taken* pity on me. *Tobit.*

They *take* delight in approaching to God. *Isa.* lviii. 2.

Take a good heart, O Jerusalem. *Bar.* iv. 30.

Men die in desire of some things which they *take* to heart. *Bacon.*

Few are so wicked as to *take* delight
In crimes unprofitable. *Dryden.*

Children, kept out of ill company, *take* a pride to behave themselves prettily, perceiving themselves esteemed. *Locke.*

40. To endure; to bear.

I can be as quiet as any body with those that are quarrelsome, and be as troublesome as another when I meet with those that will *take* it. *L'Estrange.*

Won't you then *take* a jest? *Spectator.*

He met with such a reception as those only deserve who are content to *take* it. *Swift, Miscell.*

41. To draw; to derive.

The firm belief of a future judgement, is the most forcible motive to a good life; because *taken* from this consideration of the most lasting happiness and misery. *Tillotson.*

42. To leap; to jump over.

That hand which had the strength, ev'n at your door,
To cudgel you, and make you *take* the hatch. *Shakspeare.*

43. To assume.

Fit you to the custom,
And *take* t'ye as your predecessors have,
Your honour with your form. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I *take* liberty to say, that these propositions are so far from having an universal assent, that to a great part of mankind they are not known. *Locke.*

44. To allow; to admit.

Take not any term, howsoever authorized by the language of the schools, to stand for any thing till you have an idea of it. *Locke.*

Chemists *take*, in our present controversy, something for granted, which they ought to prove. *Boyle.*

I *took* your weak excuses. *Dryden.*

45. To receive with fondness.

I lov'd you still, and
Took you into my bosom. *Dryden.*

46. To carry out for use.

He commanded them that they should *take* nothing for their journey, save a staff. *St. Mark*, vi. 8.

47. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion.

This I *take* it
Is the main motive of our preparations. *Shakspeare.*

The spirits that are in all tangible bodies are scarce known, sometimes they *take* them for vacuum, whereas they are the most active of bodies. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He *took* himself to have deserved as much as any man, in contributing more, and appearing sooner, in their first approach towards rebellion. *Clarendon.*

Is a man unfortunate in marriage? Still it is because he was deceived; and so *took* that for virtue and affection which was nothing but vice in a disguise. *South.*

Depraved appetites cause us often to *take* that for true imitation of nature which has no resemblance of it. *Dryden.*

So soft his tresses, fill'd with trickling pearl,
You'd doubt his sex, and *take* him for a girl. *Tate.*

Time is *taken* for so much of infinite duration, as is measured out by the great bodies of the universe. *Locke.*

They who would advance in knowledge, should lay down this as a fundamental rule, not to *take* words for things. *Locke.*

Few will *take* a proposition which amounts to no more than this, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands for an innate moral principle, since it teaches so little. *Locke.*

Some tories will *take* you for a whig, some whigs will *take* you for a tory. *Pope.*

As I *take* it, the two principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then to convince them that it is so. *Swift.*

48. To separate for one's self from any quantity; to remove for one's self from any place.

I will *take* of them for priests. *Isa.* lxvi. 21.

Hath God assayed to *take* a nation from the midst of another? *Deut.* iv. 34.

I might have *taken* her to me to wife. *Gen.* xii. 19.

Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God *took* him. *Gen.* v. 24.

Four heifers from his female store he *took*. *Dryden.*

49. Not to leave; not to omit.

The discourse here is about ideas, which he says are real things, and we see in God: in *taking* this along with me, to make it prove any thing to his purpose, the argument must stand thus. *Locke.*

Young gentlemen ought not only to *take* along with them a clear idea of the antiquities on medals and figures, but likewise to exercise their arithmetick in reducing the sums of money to those of their own country. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

50. To receive payments.

Never a wife leads a better life than she does; do what she will, *take* all, pay all. *Shakspeare.*

51. To obtain by mensuration.

The knight coming to the tailor's to *take* measure of his gown, perceiveth the like gown cloth lying there. *Camden.*

With a two foot rule in his hand measuring my walls, he *took* the dimensions of the room. *Swift.*

52. To withdraw.

Honeycomb, on the verge of threescore, *took* me aside, and asked me, whether I would advise him to marry? *Spectator.*

53. To seize with a transitory impulse; to affect so as not to last.

Tiberius, noted for his niggardly temper, only gave his attendants their diet; but once he was *taken* with a fit of generosity, and divided them into three classes. *Arbuthnot.*

54. To comprise; to comprehend.

We always *take* the account of a future state into our schemes about the concerns of this world. *Atterbury.*

Had those who would persuade us that there are innate principles, not *taken* them together in gross, but considered separately the parts, they would not have been so forward to believe they were innate. *Locke.*

55. To have recourse to.

A sparrow *took* a bush just as an eagle made a stoop at an hare. *L'Estrange.*

The cat presently *takes* a tree, and sees the poor fox torn to pieces. *L'Estrange.*

56. To produce; or suffer to be produced.

No purposes whatsoever which are meant for the good of that land will prosper, or *take* good effect. *Spenser.*

57. To catch in the mind.

These do best who *take* material hints to be judged by history. *Locke.*

58. To hire; to rent.

If three ladies like a luckless play,
Take the whole house upon the poet's day. *Pope.*

59. To engage in; to be active in.

Question your royal thoughts, make the case yours;
Be now the father, and propose a son;
Behold yourself so by a son disdain'd;
And then imagine me *taking* your part,
And in your pow'r so silencing your son. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

60. To incur; to receive as it happens.

In streams, my boy, and rivers *take* thy chance,
There swims, said he, thy whole inheritance. *Addison.*
Now *take* your turn; and, as a brother shou'd,
Attend your brother to the Stygian flood. *Dryden, Æn.*

61. To admit in copulation.

Five hundred asses yearly *took* the horse,
Producing mules of greater speed and force. *Sandys*

62. To catch eagerly.

Drances *took* the word; who grudg'd, long since,
The rising glories of the Daunian prince. *Dryden.*

63. To use as an oath or expression.

Thou shalt not *take* the name of the Lord in vain. *Exodus.*

64. To seize as a disease.

They that come abroad after these showers, are commonly *taken* with sickness. *Bacon.*

I am *taken* on the sudden with a swimming in my head. *Dryden.*

65. *To* TAKE *away*. To deprive of.

If any *take away* from the book of this prophecy, God shall *take away* his part out of the book of life. *Rev.* xx. 19.

The bill for *taking away* the votes of bishops was called a bill for *taking away* all temporal jurisdiction. *Clarendon.*

Many dispersed objects breed confusion, and *take away* from the picture that grave majesty which gives beauty to the piece. *Dryden.*

You should be hunted like a beast of prey,
By your own law I *take* your life *away*. *Dryden.*
The fun'ral pomp which to your kings you pay,
Is all I want, and all you *take away*. *Dryden, Æn.*

One who gives another any thing, has not always a right to *take* it *away* again. *Locke.*

Not foes nor fortune *takes* this pow'r *away*,
And is my Abelard less kind than they. *Pope.*

66. *To* TAKE *away*. To set aside; to remove.

If we *take away* consciousness of pleasure and pain, it will be hard to know wherein to place personal identity. *Locke.*

67. *To* TAKE *care*. To be careful; to be solicitous for; to superintend.

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. Doth God *take care* for oxen? 1 *Cor.* ix. 9.

68. *To* TAKE *care*. To be cautious; to be vigilant.

69. *To* TAKE *course*. To have recourse to measures.

They meant to *take a course* to deal with particulars by reconcilements, and cared not for any head. *Bacon.*

The violence of storming is the *course* which God is forced to *take* for the destroying, but cannot, without changing the course of nature, for the converting of sinners. *Hammond.*

70. *To* TAKE *down*. To crush; to reduce; to suppress.

Do you think he is now so dangerous an enemy as he is counted, or that it is so hard to *take* him *down* as some suppose? *Spenser on Ireland.*

Take down their mettle, keep them lean and bare. *Dryden.*

Lacqueys were never so saucy and pragmatical as now, and he should be glad to see them *taken down*. *Addison.*

71. *To* TAKE *down*. To swallow; to take by the mouth.

We cannot *take down* the lives of living creatures, which some of the Paracelsians say, if they could be *taken down*, would make us immortal: the next for subtilty of operation, to take bodies putrefied, such as may be easily taken. *Bacon.*

72. *To* TAKE *from*. To derogate; to detract.

It *takes* not *from* you, that you were born with principles of generosity; but it adds to you that you have cultivated nature. *Dryden.*

73. *To* TAKE *from*. To deprive of.

Conversation will add to their knowledge, but be too apt to *take from* their virtue. *Locke.*

Gentle gods *take* my breath *from* me. *Shakspeare.*

I will smite thee, and *take* thine head *from* thee. 1 *Sam.*

74. *To* TAKE *heed*. To be cautious; to beware.

Take heed of a mischievous man. *Ecclus.* xi. 33.

Take heed lest passion
Sway thy judgement to do ought. *Milton, P. L.*
Children to serve their parents interest live,
Take heed what doom against yourself you give. *Dryden.*

75. *To* TAKE *heed to*. To attend.

Nothing sweeter than to *take heed unto* the commandments of the Lord. *Ecclus.* xxiii. 27.

76. *To* TAKE *in*. To inclose.

Upon the sea-coast are parcels of land that would pay well for the *taking in*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

77. *To* TAKE *in*. To lessen; to contract: as, he *took* in his sails.

78. *To* TAKE *in*. To cheat; to gull: as the cunning ones were *taken* in. A low vulgar phrase.

79. *To* TAKE *in hand*. To undertake.

Till there were a perfect reformation, nothing would prosper that they *took in hand*. *Clarendon.*

80. *To* Take *in.* To comprise; to comprehend.

These heads are sufficient for the explication of this whole theory; taking in some additional discourses, which make the work more even. *Burnet, Theory.*

This love of our country *takes in* our families, friends, and acquaintance. *Addison.*

The disuse of the tucker has enlarged the neck of a fine woman, that at present it *takes in* almost half the body. *Addison.*

Of these matters no satisfactory account can be given by any mechanical hypothesis, without *taking in* the superintendence of the great Creator. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

81. *To* Take *in.* To admit.

An opinion brought into his head by course, because he heard himself called a father, rather than any kindness that he found in his own heart, made him *take us in.* *Sidney.*

A great vessel full being drawn into bottles, and then the liquor put again into the vessel, will not fill the vessel again so full as it was, but that it may *take in* more. *Bacon.*

Porter was *taken in* not only as a bed-chamber servant, but as an useful instrument for his skill in the Spanish. *Wotton.*

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a soul, that, like an ample shield,
Can *take in* all; and verge enough for more. *Dryden.*

The sight and touch *take in* from the same object different ideas. *Locke.*

There is the same irregularity in my plantations: I *take in* none that do not naturally rejoice in the soil. *Spectator.*

82. *To* Take *in.* To win by conquest.

He sent Assan-aga with the Janizaries, and pieces of great ordnance, to *take in* the other cities of Tunis. *Knolles.*

Should a great beauty resolve to *take* me *in* with the artillery of her eyes, it would be as vain as for a thief to set upon a new-robbed passenger. *Suckling.*

Open places are easily *taken in*, and towns not strongly fortified make but a weak resistance. *Felton on the Classicks.*

83. *To* Take *in.* To receive locally.

We went before, and sailed unto Assos, there intending to *take in* Paul. *Acts*, xx. 13.

That which men *take in* by education is next to that which is natural. *Tillotson.*

As no acid is in an animal body but must be *taken in* by the mouth, so if it is not subdued it may get into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

84. *To* Take *in.* To receive mentally.

Though a created understanding can never *take in* the fulness of the divine excellencies, yet so much as it can receive is of greater value than any other object. *Hale.*

The idea of extension joins itself so inseparably with all visible qualities, that it suffers to see no one without *taking in* impressions of extension too. *Locke.*

It is not in the power of the most enlarged understanding to frame one new simple idea in the mind, not *taken in* by the ways afore-mentioned. *Locke.*

A man can never have *taken in* his full measure of knowledge before he is hurried off the stage. *Addison.*

Let him *take in* the instructions you give him in a way suited to his natural inclination. *Watts.*

Some genius can *take in* a long train of propositions. *Watts.*

85. *To* Take *notice.* To observe.

86. *To* Take *notice.* To show by an act that observation is made.

Some laws restrained the extravagant power of the nobility, the diminution whereof they took very heavily, though at that time they *took* little *notice* of it. *Clarendon.*

87. *To* Take *oath.* To swear.

The king of Babylon is come to Jerusalem, and hath taken of the king's seed, and of him *taken* an *oath.* *Ezekiel.*

We *take* all *oath* of secrecy, for the concealing of those inventions which we think fit to keep secret. *Bacon.*

88. *To* Take *off.* To invalidate; to destroy; to remove. When it is immediately followed by *from*, without an accusative, it may be considered either as elliptically suppressing the accusative, or as being neutral.

You must forsake this room and go with us;
Your power and your command is *taken off*,
And Cassio rules in Cyprus. *Shakespeare.*

The cruel ministers
Took *off* her life. *Shakespeare.*

If the heads of the tribes can be *taken off*, and the misled multitude return to their obedience, such an extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

Sena loseth its windiness by decocting; and subtile or windy spirits are *taken off* by incension or evaporation. *Bacon.*

To stop schisms, *take off* the principal authors by winning and advancing them, rather than enrage them by violence. *Bacon.*

What *taketh off* the objection is, that in judging scandal we are to look to the cause whence it cometh. *Sanderson.*

The promises, the terrors, or the authority of the commander, must be the topick whence that argument is drawn; and all force of these is *taken off* by this doctrine. *Hammond.*

It will not be unwelcome to these worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, as being likely to find a clear progression when so many untruths are *taken off.* *Brown.*

This *takes* not *off* the force of our former evidence. *Stillingfleet.*

If the mark, by hindering its exportation, makes it less valuable, the melting pot can easily *take* it *off.* *Locke.*

A man's understanding failing him, would *take off* that presumption most men have of themselves. *Locke.*

It shews virtue in the fairest light, and *takes off* from the deformity of vice. *Addison.*

When we would *take off* from the reputation of an action, we ascribe it to vain-glory. *Addison.*

This *takes off* from the elegance of our tongue, but expresses our ideas in the readiest manner. *Addison.*

The justices decreed, to *take off* a halfpenny in a quart from the price of ale. *Swift, Miscell.*

How many lives have been lost in hot blood, and how many likely to be *taken off* in cold. *Blount to Pope.*

Favourable names are put upon ill ideas, to *take off* the odium. *Watts.*

89. *To* Take *off.* To withhold; to withdraw.

He perceiving that we were willing to say somewhat, in great courtesy *took* us *off*, and condescended to ask us questions. *Bacon.*

Your present distemper is not so troublesome, as to *take* you *off* from all satisfaction. *Wake.*

There is nothing more resty and ungovernable than our thoughts: they will not be directed what objects to pursue, nor be *taken off* from those they have once fixed on; but run away with a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view, let him do what he can. *Locke.*

Keep foreign ideas from *taking off* our minds from its present pursuit. *Locke.*

He has *taken* you *off*, by a peculiar instance of his mercy, from the vanities and temptations of the world. *Wake.*

90. *To* Take *off.* To swallow.

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the moment a man *takes off* his glass, with that sick stomach which, in some men, follows not many hours after, no body would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

91. *To* Take *off.* To purchase.

Corn, in plenty, the labourer will have at his own rate, else he'll not *take* it *off* the farmer's hands for wages. *Locke.*

The Spaniards having no commodities that we will *take off*, above the value of one hundred thousand pounds *per annum*, cannot pay us. *Locke.*

There is a project on foot for transporting our best wheaten straw to Dunstable, and obliging us to *take off* yearly so many ton of straw hats. *Swift, Miscell.*

92. *To* Take *off.* To copy.

Take off all their models in wood. *Addison.*

93. *To* Take *off.* To find place for.

The multiplying of nobility brings a state to necessity; and, in like manner, when more are bred scholars than preferments can *take off.* *Bacon, Ess.*

94. *To* Take *off.* To remove.

When Moses went in, he *took* the veil *off* until he came out. *Exod.* xxxiv. 34.

If any would reign and take up all the time, let him *take* them *off* and bring others on. *Bacon.*

95. *To* TAKE *on.* See *To* TAKE *upon.*

96. *To* TAKE *order with.* To check; to take course with.

Though he would have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was *taken order with* before it came to that. *Bacon.*

97. *To* TAKE *out.* To remove from within any place.

Griefs are green;
And all thy friends which thou must make thy friends
Have but their stings and teeth newly *ta'en out.* *Shakspeare.*

98. *To* TAKE *part.* To share.

Take part in rejoicing for the victory over the Turks. *Pope.*

99. *To* TAKE *place.* To prevail; to have effect.

Where arms *take place*, all other pleas are vain;
Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. *Dryden.*

The debt a man owes his father *takes place*, and gives the father a right to inherit. *Locke.*

100. *To* TAKE *up.* To borrow upon credit or interest.

The smooth pates now wear nothing but high shoes; and if a man is through with them in honest *taking up*, they stand upon security. *Shakspeare.*

We *take up* corn for them, that we may eat and live. *Nehemiah.*

She to the merchant goes,
Rich crystals of the rock she *takes up* there,
Huge agat vases, and old china ware. *Dryden, Juv.*

I have anticipated already, and *taken up* from Boccace before I come to him. *Dryden, Fab.*

Men, for want of due payment, are forced to *take up* the necessaries of life at almost double value. *Swift.*

101. *To* TAKE *up.* To be ready for; to engage with.

His divisions are, one power against the French,
And one against Glendower; perforce, a third
Must *take up* us. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

102. *To* TAKE *up.* To apply to the use of.

We *took up* arms not to revenge ourselves,
But free the commonwealth. *Addison.*

103. *To* TAKE *up.* To begin.

They shall *take up* a lamentation for me. *Ezek.* xxv. 17.

Princes' friendship, which they *take up* upon the accounts of judgment and merit, they most times lay down out of humour. *South.*

104. *To* TAKE *up.* To fasten with a ligature passed under. A term of chirurgery.

A large vessel opened by incision must be *taken up* before you proceed. *Sharp.*

105. *To* TAKE *up.* To engross; to engage.

Over-much anxiety in worldly things *takes up* the mind, hardly admitting so much as a thought of heaven. *Duppa.*

Take my esteem,
If from my heart you ask, or hope for more,
I grieve the place is *taken up* before. *Dryden.*

I intended to have left the stage, to which my genius never much inclined me, for a work which would have *taken up* my life in the performance. *Dryden.*

To understand fully his particular calling in the commonwealth, and religion, which is his calling, as he is a man, *takes up* his whole time. *Locke.*

Every one knows that mines alone furnish these: but withal, countries stored with mines are poor; the digging and refining of these metals *taking up* the labour, and wasting the number of the people. *Locke.*

We were so confident of success, that most of my fellow-soldiers were *taken up* with the same imaginations. *Addison.*

The following letter is from an artist, now *taken up* with this invention. *Addison.*

There is so much time *taken up* in the ceremony, that before they enter on their subject the dialogue is half ended. *Addison on Medals.*

The affairs of religion and war *took up* Constantine so much, that he had not time to think of trade. *Arbuthnot.*

When the compass of twelve books is *taken up* in these, the reader will wonder by what methods our author could prevent being tedious. *Pope, Ess. on Homer.*

106. *To* TAKE *up.* To have final recourse to.

Arnobius asserts, that men of the finest parts and learning, rhetoricians, lawyers, physicians, despising the sentiments they had been once fond of, *took up* their rest in the Christian religion. *Addison on the Chr. Relig.*

107. *To* TAKE *up.* To seize; to catch; to arrest.

Though the sheriff have this authority to *take up* all such stragglers, and imprison them; yet shall he not work that terror in their hearts that a marshal will, whom they know to have power of life and death. *Spenser.*

I was *taken up* for laying them down. *Shakspeare.*

You have *taken up*,
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The subjects of his substitute. *Shakspeare.*

108. *To* TAKE *up.* To admit.

The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit, and did build great matters upon them. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

109. *To* TAKE *up.* To answer by reproving; to reprimand.

And then a whoreson jackanapes must *take* me *up* for swearing; as if I borrowed mine oaths of him, and might not spend them at my pleasure. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

One of his relations *took* him *up* roundly, for stooping so much below the dignity of his profession. *L'Estrange.*

110. *To* TAKE *up.* To begin where the former left off.

The plot is purely fiction; for I *take* it *up* where the history has laid it down. *Dryden, Don. Sebast.*

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon *takes up* the wonderous tale,
And nightly to the listening earth
Repeats the story of her birth. *Addison.*

111. *To* TAKE *up.* To lift.

Take up these clothes here quickly: where's the cowlstaff? *Shakspeare.*

The least things are *taken up* by the thumb and forefinger; when we would *take up* a greater quantity, we would use the thumb and all the fingers. *Ray.*

Milo *took up* a calf daily on his shoulders, and at last arrived at firmness to bear the bull. *Watts.*

112. *To* TAKE *up.* To occupy locally.

The people by such thick throngs swarmed to the place, that the chambers which opened towards the scaffold were *taken up.* *Hayward.*

All vicious enormous practices are regularly consequent, where the other hath *taken up* the lodging. *Hammond.*

Committees, for the convenience of the common-council who *took up* the Guild-hall, sat in Grocers'-hall. *Clarendon.*

When my concernment *takes up* no more room than myself, then, so long as I know where to breathe, I know also where to be happy. *South.*

These things being compared, notwithstanding the room that mountains *take up* on the dry land, there would be at least eight oceans required. *Burnet, Theory.*

When these waters were annihilated, so much other matter must be created to *take up* their places. *Burnet.*

Princes were so *taken up* with wars, that few could write or read besides those of the long robes. *Temple.*

The buildings about *took up* the whole space. *Arbuthnot.*

113. *To* TAKE *up.* To manage in the place of another.

I have his horse to *take up* the quarrel. *Shakspeare.*

The greatest empires have had their rise from the pretence of *taking up* quarrels, or keeping the peace. *L'Estrange.*

114. *To* TAKE *up.* To comprise.

I prefer in our countryman the noble poem of Palemon and Arcite, which is perhaps not much inferior to the Ilias, only it *takes up* seven years. *Dryden, Fab.*

115. *To* TAKE *up.* To adopt; to assume.

God's decrees of salvation and damnation have been *taken up* by some of the Romish and Reformed churches, affixing them to men's particular entities, absolutely considered. *Hammond.*

The command in war is given to the strongest, or to the bravest; and in peace *taken up* and exercised by the boldest. *Temple.*

Assurance is properly that confidence which a man *takes up* of the pardon of his sins, upon such grounds as the Scripture lays down. *South.*

The French and we still change, but here's the curse,
They change for better, and we change for worse.
They *take up* our old trade of conquering,
And we are taking their's to dance and sing. *Dryden.*

He that will observe the conclusions men *take up*, must be satisfied they are not all rational. *Locke.*

Celibacy, in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, and *taken up*, under a bold vow. *Atterbury.*

Lewis Baboon had *taken up* the trade of clothier, without serving his time. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

Every man *takes up* those interests in which his humour engages him. *Pope.*

If those proceedings were observed, morality and religion would soon become fashionable court virtues, and be *taken up* as the only methods to get or keep employments. *Swift.*

Take up no more than you by worth may claim,
Lest soon you prove a bankrupt in your fame. *Young.*

116. *To* Take *up.* To collect; to exact a tax.

This great bassa was born in a poor country village, and in his childhood taken from his Christian parents, by such as *take up* the tribute children. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

117. *To* Take *upon.* To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to.

If I had no more wit than he, to *take* a fault *upon* me that he did, he had been hang'd for't. *Shakspeare.*

He *took* not *on* him the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham. *Heb.* ii. 16.

For confederates, I will not *take upon* me the knowledge how the princes of Europe, at this day, stand affected towards Spain. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Would I could your sufferings bear;
Or once again could some new way invent,
To *take up on* myself your punishment. *Dryden.*

She loves me, ev'n to suffer for my sake;
And *on* herself would my refusal *take.* *Dryden.*

118. *To* Take *upon.* To assume; to claim authority. The sense sometimes approaches to neutral.

These dangerous, unsafe lunes i' th' king! beshrew them,
He must be told on't, and he shall; the office
Becomes a woman best: I'll *take*'t *upon* me. *Shakspeare.*

Look that you *take upon* you as you should. *Shakspeare.*

This every translator *taketh upon* himself to do. *Felton.*

The parliament *took upon* them to call an assembly of divines, to settle some church controversies, of which many were unfit to judge. *Sanderson.*

119. This verb, like *prendre* in French, is used with endless multiplicity of relations. Its uses are so numerous, that they cannot easily be exemplified; and its references to the words governed by it so general and lax, that they can hardly be explained by any succedaneous terms. But commonly that is hardest to explain which least wants explication. I have expanded this word to a wide diffusion, which, I think, is all that could be done.

To Take. *v. n.*

1. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.

The inclination to goodness, if it issue not towards men, it will *take* unto other things. *Bacon.*

The king began to be troubled with the gout; but the defluxion *taking* also into his breast, wasted his lungs. *Bacon.*

All men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful suspense of the event, some *took* towards the park. *Dryden.*

To shun thy lawless lust the dying bride,
Unwary, *took* along the river's side. *Dryden.*

2. To please; to gain reception.

An apple of Sodom, though it may entertain the eye with a florid white and red, yet fills the hand with stench and foulness: fair in look and rotten at heart, as the gayest and most *taking* things are. *South.*

Words and thoughts, which cannot be changed but for the worse, must of necessity escape the transient view upon the theatre; and yet without these a play may *take.* *Dryden.*

Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake,
And hint he writ it, if the thing should *take.* *Addison.*

The work may be well performed, but will never *take* if it is not set off with proper scenes. *Addison, Freeholder.*

May the man grow wittier and wiser by finding that this stuff will not *take* nor please; and since by a little smattering in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and an humbler mind. *Bentley.*

3. To have the intended or natural effect.

In impressions from mind to mind, the impression *taketh*, but is overcome by the mind passive before it work any manifest effect. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The clods, expos'd to winter winds, will bake,
For putrid earth will best in vineyards *take.* *Dryden.*

4. To catch; to fix.

When flame *taketh* and openeth, it giveth a noise. *Bacon.*

5. *To* Take *after.* To learn of; to resemble; to imitate.

Beasts, that converse
With man, *take after* him, as hogs
Get pigs all th' year, and bitches dogs. *Hudibras.*

We cannot but think that he has *taken after* a good pattern. *Atterbury.*

6. *To* Take *in with.* To resort to.

Men once placed *take in with* the contrary faction to that by which they enter. *Bacon, Ess.*

7. *To* Take *on.* To be violently affected.

Your husband is in his old tunes again; he so *takes on* yonder with my husband, that any madness I ever yet beheld seemed but tameness to this distemper. *Shakspeare.*

In horses, the smell of a dead horse maketh them fly away, and *take on* as if they were mad. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

8. *To* Take *on.* To claim a character.

I *take* not *on* me here as a physician:
Nor do I, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men:
But rather
To purge the obstructions, which begins to stop
Our very veins of life. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

9. *To* Take *on.* To grieve; to pine.

How will my mother, for a father's death,
Take on with me, and ne'er be satisfy'd? *Shakspeare.*

10. *To* Take *to.* To apply to; to be fond of.

Have him understand it as a play of older people, and he will *take to* it of himself. *Locke.*

Miss Betsey won't *take to* her book. *Swift.*

The heirs to titles and large estates could never *take to* their books, yet are well enough qualified to sign a receipt for half a year's rent. *Swift, Miscell.*

11. *To* Take *to.* To betake to; to have recourse.

If I had *taken to* the church, I should have had more sense than to have turned myself out of my benefice by writing libels. *Dryden.*

The callow storks with lizzard and with snake
Are fed, and soon as e'er *to* wing they *take*,
At sight those animals for food pursue. *Dryden.*

Men of learning who *take to* business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world. *Addison.*

12. *To* Take *up.* To stop.

The mind of man being naturally timorous of truth, and yet averse to that diligent search necessary to its discovery, it must needs *take up* short of what is really so. *Glanville.*

This grated harder upon the hearts of men, than the strangeness of all the former articles, that *took up* chiefly in speculation. *South.*

Sinners at last *take up*, and settle in a contempt of religion, which is called sitting in the seat of the scornful. *Tillotson.*

13. *To* Take *up.* To reform.

This rational thought wrought so effectually, that it made him *take up*, and from that time prove a good husband. *Locke.*

14. *To* Take *up with.* To be contented with.

The ass *takes up with* that for his satisfaction, which he reckoned upon before for his misfortune. *L'Estrange.*

The law and gospel call aloud for active obedience, and such a piety as takes not up with idle inclinations, but shows itself in solid instances of justice. *South.*

I could as easily *take up with* that senseless assertion of the Stoicks, that virtues and vices are real bodies and distinct animals, as with this of the Atheist, that they can all be derived from the power of mere bodies. *Bentley.*

A poor gentleman ought not to be curate of a parish, except he be cunninger than the devil. It will be difficult to remedy this, because whoever had half his cunning would never *take up with* a vicarage of ten pounds. *Swift.*

In affairs, which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not *take up with* probabilities. *Watts, Logick.*

15. *To* TAKE *up with.* To lodge; to dwell.

Who would not rather *take up with* the wolf in the woods, than make such a clutter in the world? *L'Estrange.*

Are dogs such desirable company to *take up with?* *South.*

16. *To* TAKE *with.* To please.

Our gracious master is a precedent to his own subjects, and seasonable mementos may be useful: and being discreetly used, cannot but *take* well *with* him. *Bacon.*

TA'KEN, the participle pass. of *take.*

Thou art *taken* in thy mischief. 2 *Sam.* xvi. 8.

He who letteth will let, until he be *taken* out of the way. 2 *Thess.* ii. 7.

It concerns all who think it worth while to be in earnest with their immortal souls, not to abuse themselves with a false confidence: a thing so easily *taken* up, and so hardly laid down. *South, Serm.*

Scaliger, comparing the two orators, says, that nothing can be *taken* from Demosthenes, nor added to Tully. *Denham.*

Though he that is full of them thinks it rather an ease than oppression to speak them out, yet his auditors are perhaps as much *taken* up with themselves. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

TA'KER. *n. s.* [from *take.*] One that takes.

He will hang upon him like a disease,
He is sooner caught than the pestilence,
And the *taker* runs presently mad. *Shakspeare.*

The dear sale beyond the seas increased the number of *takers*, and the *takers* jarring and brawling one with another, and foreclosing the fishes, taking their kind within harbour, decreased the number of the taken. *Carew.*

The far distance of this county from the court hath afforded it a supersedeas from *takers* and purveyors. *Carew.*

Berry coffee and tobacco, of which the Turks are great *takers*, condense the spirits, and make them strong. *Bacon.*

Few like the Fabii or the Scipios are,
Takers of cities, conquerors in war. *Denham.*

He to betray us did himself betray,
At once the *taker*, and at once the prey. *Denham.*

Seize on the king, and him your prisoner make,
While I, in kind revenge, my *taker* take. *Dryden.*

Rich cullies may their boasting spare,
They purchase but sophisticated ware:
'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,
Where both the giver and the *taker* cheat. *Dryden.*

TA'KING. *n. s.* [from *take.*] Seizure; distress of mind.

What a *taking* was he in, when your husband asked who was in the basket? *Shakspeare.*

She saw in what a *taking*
The knight was by his furious quaking. *Butler.*

TA'KINGNESS.* *n. s.* [from *take.*] Quality of pleasing.

All outward adornings — have something in them of a complaisance and *takingness.* *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 41.

TA'LBOT.† *n. s.* [It is borne by the house of *Talbot* in their arms.] A hound: so used in Wase's translation of Grotius: a sort of hunting dog between a hound and a beagle.

The bold *talbot* kind,
Of these the prime, as white as Alpine snows. *Somerville.*

TALC.* See TALK.

TALE.† *n. s.* [tale, from tellan, to tell, Sax.]

1. A narrative; a story. Commonly a slight or petty account of some trifling or fabulous incident: as, a *tale* of a tub.

This story prepared their minds for the reception of any *tales* relating to other countries. *Watts.*

2. Oral relation.

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several *tale*,
And every *tale* condemns me for a villain. *Shakspeare.*

Life is a *tale*
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Hermia, for aught I could read,
Could ever hear by *tale* or history,
The course of true love never did run smooth. *Shakspeare.*

We spend our years as a *tale* that is told. *Psal.* xc. 9.

3. [tale, Sax. reckoning, from telan, to count; *tala*, Icel. number.] Number reckoned.

Number may serve your purpose with the ignorant, who measure by *tale* and not by weight. *Hooker.*

For ev'ry bloom his trees in Spring afford,
An autumn apple was by *tale* restor'd. *Dryden, Virg.*

Both number twice a-day the milky dams,
And once she takes the *tale* of all the lambs. *Dryden.*

The herald for the last proclaims
A silence, while they answer'd to their names,
To shun the fraud of musters false;
The *tale* was just. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

Reasons of things are rather to be taken by weight than *tale*. *Collier on Clothes.*

4. Reckoning; numeral account.

In packing, they keep a just *tale* of the number that every hogshead containeth. *Carew.*

Money being the common scale
Of things by measure, weight, and *tale;*
In all th' affairs of church and state,
'Tis both the balance and the weight. *Butler.*

5. Information; disclosure of any thing secret.

From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot;
And thereby hangs a *tale*. *Shakspeare.*

Birds live in the air freest, and are aptest by their voice to tell *tales* what they find, and by their flight to express the same. *Bacon.*

To TALE.* *v. n.* To relate stories. Obsolete.

And namely when they *talen* longe. *Gower, Conf. Am.*

TA'LEBEARER. *n. s.* [*tale* and *bear.*] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

The liberty of a common table is a tacit invitation to all intruders; as buffoons, spies, *talebearers*, flatterers. *L'Estrange.*

In great families, some one false, paultry *talebearer*, by carrying stories from one to another, shall inflame the minds, and discompose the quiet of the whole family. *South.*

TA'LEBEARING. *n. s.* [*tale* and *bear.*] The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence.

The said Timothy was extremely officious about their mistress's person, endeavouring, by flattery and *talebearing*, to set her against the rest of the servants. *Arbuthnot.*

TA'LEFUL.* *adj.* [*tale* and *full.*] Abounding in stories: a bad word.

The cottage hind
Hangs o'er the enlightening blaze, and *taleful* there
Recounts his simple frolicks. *Thomson, Winter.*

TA'LENT. *n. s.* [*talentum*, Lat.]

1. A *talent* signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries. *Arbuthnot.*

Five *talents* in his debt,
His means most short, his creditors most straight. *Shakspeare.*

Two tripods cast in antick mould,
With two great *talents* of the finest gold. *Dryden.*

2. Faculty; power; gift of nature. A metaphor borrowed from the talents mentioned in the holy writ. It is used sometimes seriously, and sometimes lightly.

Many who knew the treasurer's *talent* in removing prejudice, and reconciling himself to wavering affections, believed the loss of the duke was unseasonable. *Clarendon.*

He is chiefly to be considered in his three different *talents*, as a critick, satyrist, and writer of odes. *Dryden.*

'Tis not my *talent* to conceal my thoughts,
Or carry smiles and sunshine in my face,
When discontent sits heavy at my heart. *Addison, Cato.*

They are out of their element, and logick is none of their *talent*. *Baker on Learning.*

Persons who possess the true *talent* of raillery are like comets; they are seldom seen, and all at once admired and feared. *Female Quixote.*

He, Agelius, though otherwise a very worthy man, yet having no *talent* for disputation, recommended Sisinnius, his lector, to engage in a conference. *Waterland.*

3. Quality; disposition. An improper and mistaken use.

Though the nation generally was without any ill *talent* to the church in doctrine or discipline, yet they were not without a jealousy that popery was not enough discountenanced. *Clarendon.*

It is the *talent* of human nature to run from one extreme to another. *Swift.*

*TA'LES.** *n. s.* [Latin.] A supply for men impanelled upon a jury or inquest, and not appearing, or challenged; equal in reputation to those that were impanelled, and present in court; *tales de circumstantibus.*

Twelve returned upon the principal pannel, or the *tales*, are sworn to try according to their evidence. *Hale.*

At inconsiderable values,
To serve for jurymen or *tales*. *Hudibras.*

TA'LETELLER.* *n. s.* [*tale* and *tell.*] One who relates tales or stories.

Tale-tellers, in the north of Ireland, are hired to tell stories of giants and enchanters, to lull people asleep. *Guardian*, No. 42.

The minstrels are named separately from the gestours or *tale-tellers*. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 174.

TA'LION.* *n. s.* [*talio*, Lat. "lex talionis."] Law of retaliation. *Scott.*

Crimes not capital were punished by fines, flagellation, and the law of *talion*, eye for eye. *Geddes, Pref. to his Transl. of the Bible*, p. xv.

TA'LISMAN.† *n. s.* [*talism*, Arabick. The Arabian *talismans* are said to have been images made under such and such constellations, to receive the heavenly influences; either to be a phylactery, or an oracle. See Patrick on Gen. xxxi. 19.] A magical character.

If the physicians would forbid us to pronounce gout, rheumatism, and stone, would that serve like so many *talismans* to destroy the diseases? *Swift.*

Of *talismans* and sigils knew the power,
And careful watch'd the planetary hour. *Pope.*

TALISMA'NICK. *adj.* [from *talisman.*] Magical.

The figure of a heart bleeding upon an altar, or held in the hand of a Cupid, has always been looked upon as *talismanick* in dresses of this nature. *Addison.*

To TALK.† *v. n.* [talian, Saxon; *taelen*, Dutch.]

1. To speak in conversation; to speak fluently and familiarly; not in set speeches; to converse.

I will buy with you, sell with you, *talk* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakespeare.*

Now is this vice's dagger become a squire, and *talks* as familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had been sworn brother to him; and he never saw him but once. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

The princes refrained *talking*, and laid their hand on their mouth. *Job*, xxix. 9.

The children of thy people still *talk* against thee. *Ezekiel.*

Here free from court-compliances he walks,
And with himself, his best adviser, *talks*. *Waller.*

As God remembers that we are but flesh, unable to bear the nearer approaches of divinity, and so *talks* with us as once with Moses through a cloud; so he forgets not that he breathed into us breath of life, a vital active spirit. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Mention the king of Spain, he *talks* very notably; but if you go out of the Gazette you drop him. *Addison.*

2. To prattle; to speak impertinently.

Hypocrites austerely *talk*
Of purity. *Milton, P. L.*

My heedless tongue has *talk'd* away this life. *Rowe.*

Consider well the time when Petavius first began to *talk* in that manner. *Waterland.*

3. To give account.

The crystalline sphere, whose balance weighs
The trepidation *talk'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

The natural histories of Switzerland *talk* much of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage done. *Addison.*

We will consider whether Adam had any such heir as our author *talks* of. *Locke.*

4. To speak; to reason; to confer.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgements. *Jer.* xii. 1.

Will ye speak wickedly for God, and *talk* deceitfully for him? *Job*, xiii. 7.

It is difficult task to *talk* to the purpose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourses. *Collier on Pride.*

Talking over the things which you have read with your companions fixes them upon the mind. *Watts.*

TALK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech.

We do remember; but our argument
Is all too heavy to admit much *talk*. *Shakspeare.*

Perceiving his soldiers dismayed, he forbad them to have any *talk* with the enemy. *Knolles, Hist.*

How can he get wisdom that driveth oxen, is occupied in their labours, and whose *talk* is of bullocks? *Ecclus.* xxxviii.

This ought to weigh with those whose reading is designed for much *talk* and little knowledge. *Locke.*

In various *talk* th' instructive hours they past,
Who gave the ball, or paid the visit last. *Pope.*

2. Report; rumour.

I hear a *talk* up and down of raising our money, as a means to retain our wealth, and keep our money from being carried away. *Locke.*

3. Subject of discourse.

What delight to be by such extoll'd,
To live upon their tongues and be their *talk*,
Of whom to be despis'd were no small praise? *Milton, P. R.*

TALK. *n. s.* [*talc*, Fr.] A kind of stone.

Stones composed of plates are generally parallel, and flexible and elastick: as, *talk*, cat-silver or glimmer, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Venetian *talk* kept in a heat of a glass furnace, though brittle and discoloured, had not lost much of its bulk, and seemed nearer of kin to *talk* than mere earth. *Boyle.*

TA'LKATIVE. *adj.* [from *talk.*] Full of prate; loquacious.

If I have held you overlong, lay hardly the fault upon my old age, which in its disposition is *talkative*. *Sidney.*

This may prove an instructive lesson to the disaffected, not to build hopes on the *talkative* zealots of their party. *Addison.*

I am ashamed I cannot make a quicker progress in the French, where everybody is so courteous and *talkative*. *Addison.*

The coxcomb bird so *talkative* and grave,
That from his cage cries cuckold, whore, and knave;
Though many a passenger he rightly call,
You hold him no philosopher at all. *Pope.*

TA'LKATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *talkative.*] Loquacity; garrulity; fulness of prate.

We call this *talkativeness* a feminine vice; but he that shall appropriate loquacity to women, may perhaps sometimes need to light Diogenes's candle to seek a man. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Learned women have lost all credit by their impertinent *talkativeness* and conceit. *Swift.*

TA'LKER. *n. s.* [from *talk.*]

1. One who talks.

Let me give for instance some of those writers or *talkers* who deal much in the words Nature or Fate. *Watts.*

2. A loquacious person; a prattler.

Keep me company but two years,
Thou shalt not know the sound of thine own tongue.
— Farewell, I'll grow a *talker* for this geer. *Shakspeare.*

If it were desirable to have a child a more brisk *talker*, ways might be found to make him so; but a wise father had rather his son should be useful when a man, than pretty company. *Locke on Education.*

3. A boaster; a bragging fellow.

The greatest *talkers* in the days of peace, have been the most pusillanimous in the day of temptation. *Bp. Taylor.*

TA'LKING.* *n. s.* [from *talk.*] Oral conversation.

Neither filthiness, nor foolish *talking*, nor jesting, which are not convenient. *Ephes.* v. 4.

TA'LKY. *adj.* [from *talk.*] Consisting of talk; resembling talk.

The *talky* flakes in the strata were all formed before the subsistence, along with the sand. *Woodward on Fossils.*

TALL.† *adj.* [*tál*, Welsh. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. H. Tooke calls it the past participle of the Saxon ᵹilian, to lift up, as he chooses to paraphrase and apply the word, which properly means to cultivate, to till. We find, however, the old Brit. word *tál*, high of stature, traced to *taal*, Chald. a high tree; *talil*, lofty; *tala*, Arab. long. See Davies and Richards.]

1. High in stature.

Bring word, how *tall* she is. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Two of nobler shape,
Erect and *tall*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. High; lofty.

Winds rush'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vext wilderness, whose *tallest* pines,
Though rooted deep as high, and sturdiest oaks
Bow'd their stiff necks. *Milton, P. R.*

They lop, and lop, on this and that hand, cutting away the *tall*, sound, and substantial timber, that used to shelter them from the winds. *Davenant.*

May they encrease as fast, and spread their boughs,
As the high fame of their great owner grows:
May he live long enough to see them all
Dark shadows cast, and as his palace *tall!* *Waller.*

3. Sturdy; lusty; bold; spirited; courageous.

I'll swear thou art a *tall* fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt not be drunk; but I know thou art no *tall* fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt be drunk; but I would thou wouldst be a *tall* fellow of thy hands. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Spoke like a *tall* fellow, that respects his reputation. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

He manned it [his castle] with a very great number of *tall* soldiers. *Bacon, Hist. of Hen. VII.*

I know your spirit to be *tall*; pray, be not vex'd. *Beaum. and Fl. Cup. Revenge.*

TA'LLAGE. *n. s.* [*taillage*, Fr.] Impost; excise.

The people of Spain were better affected unto Philip than to Ferdinando, because he had imposed upon them many taxes and *tallages*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To TA'LLAGE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay an impost on.

Edward I. *tallaged* his demesnes very heavily, by commissioners of his own. *Bp. Ellys, Tracts on Lib.* P. II. (1765,) p. 57.

TA'LLOW.† *n. s.* [Icel. *tolkr*; Dan. *tolk*; Su. Goth. and Germ. *talg*, *talge*; which Wachter deduces from the Welsh *deilliaw*, to flow, to proceed or come from.] The grease or fat of an animal; coarse suet.

She's the kitchen wench and all grease; and I know not what use to put her to, but to make a lamp of her, and run from her by her own light. I warrant her rags, and the *tallow* in them, will burn a Lapland winter. *Shakspeare.*

The new world is stocked with such store of kine and bulls, brought hither out of Europe since the first discovery, that the Spaniards kill thousands of them yearly, for their *tallow* and hides only. *Heylin.*

Snuff the candles close to the *tallow*, which will make them run. *Swift.*

To TA'LLOW.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grease; to smear with tallow.

Now fletes the *tallowed* keel. *Ld. Surrey, Virg. Æn.* 4.

TA'LLOWCHANDLER. *n. s.* [*tallow* and *chandelier*, Fr.] One who makes candles of tallow, not of wax.

Nastiness, and several nasty trades, as *tallowchandlers*, butchers, and neglect of cleansing of gutters, are great occasions of a plague. *Harvey on the Plague.*

TA'LLOWFACED.* *adj.* [*tallow* and *face.*] Having a pale, sickly complexion.

Every lover admires his mistress, though she be deformed, wrinkled, pimpled, *tallow-faced*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 524.

TA'LLOWISH.* *adj.* [from *tallow.*] Having the nature of tallow. *Huloet.*

TA'LLOWY.* *adj.* [from *tallow.*] Greasy.

TA'LLY. *n. s.* [from *tailler*, to cut, Fr.]

1. A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick, and used to keep accounts by.

So right his judgement was cut fit,
And made a *tally* to his wit. *Hudibras.*

The only talents in esteem at present are those of Exchange-Alley; one *tally* is worth a grove of bays. *Garth.*

Have you not seen a baker's maid
Between two equal panniers sway'd?
Her *tallies* useless lie and idle,
If plac'd exactly in the middle. *Prior.*

From his rug the skewer he takes,
And on the stick ten equal notches makes;
With just resentment flings it on the ground,
There take my *tally* of ten thousand pound. *Swift.*

2. Any thing made to suit another.

So suited in their minds and persons,
That they were fram'd the *tallies* for each other:
If any alien love had interpos'd,
It must have been an eye-sore to beholders. *Dryden.*

To TA'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit; to suit; to cut out, so as to answer any thing.

Nor sister either had, nor brother;
They seem'd just *tally'd* for each other. *Prior.*

They are not so well *tallied* to the present juncture. *Pope.*

To TA'LLY. *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform; to be suitable.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the channel. *Addison on Italy.*

TA'LLY.* *adv.* [from *tall.*] Stoutly; with spirit.

You, Lodowick,
That stand so *tally* on your reputation,
You shall be he shall speak it. *Beaum. and Fl. Captain.*

TA'LMUD.† } *n. s.* [Hebrew.] The book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions, and explications of the law.
THA'LMUD. }

They have this tradition in their *talmud*. *Lightfoot, Miscell.* p. 166.

TALMU'DICAL.* } *adj.* [from *talmud.*] Belonging to the talmud.
TA'LMUDICK.* }

Talmudical sentences and phrases. *Skinner to Abp. Usher, Lett.* p. 347.

These phrases are by the great Broughton called *talmudick* Greek, when Jewish and *talmudical* phrases are used in holy writ. *Lightfoot, Miscell.* p. 68.

TA'LMUDIST.* *n. s.* [from *talmud.*] One well versed in the talmud.

The Jewish thalmudists take upon them to determine how God spends his whole time. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 256.

Ask a *talmudist* what ails the modesty of his marginal Keri, that Moses and all the prophets cannot persuade him to pronounce the textual Chetiv. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

TALMUDI'STICK.* *adj.* [from *talmudist.*] Talmudical.

The name Ariel came from the *talmudistic* mysteries, with which the learned Jews had infected this science. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 478.

TA'LNESS. *n. s.* [from *tall.*] Height of stature; procerity.

An hideous giant, horrible and high,
That with his *talness* seem'd to threat the sky. *Spenser.*

The eyes behold so many naked bodies, as for *talness* of stature could hardly be equalled in any country. *Hayward.*

TA'LON. *n. s.* [*talon*, Fr.] The claw of a bird of prey.

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *talons.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Upward the noble bird directs his wing,
And towering round his master's earth-born foes,
Swift he collects his fatal stock of ire,
Lifts his fierce *talon* high, and darts the forked fire. *Prior.*

TA'MARIND-*Tree. n. s.* [*tamarindus*, Lat.]

The flower of the *tamarind-tree* consists of several leaves, which are so placed as to resemble a papilionaceous one in some measure; but these expand circularly, from whose many leaved flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a flat pod, containing many flat angular seeds surrounded with an acid blackish pulp. *Miller.*

Lenitives are cassia, *tamarinds*, manna. *Wiseman.*

Lay me reclin'd
Beneath the spreading *tamarind* that shakes,
Fan'd by the breeze its fever-cooling fruit. *Thomson.*

TA'MARISK. *n. s.* [*tamarice*, Lat.] A tree.

The flowers of the *tamarisk* are rosaceous. *Miller.*

Tamarisk is a tree that grows tall, and its wood is medicinal. *Mortimer.*

*TAMBO'UR.** *n. s.* [old Fr. *tambour*, a small drum; *tambur*, Arab. the same.]

1. A tambourine; which see.

2. A frame resembling a drum, on which a kind of embroidery is worked; the embroidery so made.

3. [In architecture.] A member of the Corinthian and composite capital, somewhat resembling a drum; a kind of porch; a round stone, or course of stones.

TAMBOURI'NE.† *n. s.* [*tamborin*, Spanish; from the Arab. *tambur.*] A kind of drum. What we now call the *tambourin*, is different from the *tabor*; as it is played on with the hand or fingers, not with a stick. Spenser writes this word *tamburin*, and B. Jonson *timburine.*

Calliope with Muses moe,
Soon as thy oaten pipe began to sound,
Their ivory lutes and *tamburines* forego. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*
The bells, pipes, tabours, *timburines* ring.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

TAME. *adj.* [tame, Saxon; *taem*, Dutch; *tam*, Danish.]

1. Not wild; domestick.

Thales the Milesian said, That of all wild beasts a tyrant is the worst, and of all *tame* beasts a flatterer. *Addison.*

2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; dejected; spiritless; heartless.

If you should need a pin,
You could not with more *tame* a tongue desire it. *Shakspeare.*
And now their pride and mettle is asleep,
Their courage with hard labour *tame* and dull. *Shakspeare.*
A most poor man made *tame* to fortune's blows,
Who by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Praise him each savage furious beast,
That on his stores do daily feast;
And you *tame* slaves of the laborious plough,
Your weary knees to your Creator bow. *Roscommon.*

3. Spiritless; unanimated: as, a *tame* poem. A low phrase.

To TAME. *v. a.* [*gatamjan*, Gothick; tamian, Saxon; *tammen*, Dutch.]

1. To reduce from wildness; to reclaim; to make gentle.

Those that *tame* wild horses,
Pace 'em not in their hands to make 'em gentle;
But stop their mouths with stubborn bits. *Shakspeare.*

2. To subdue; to crush; to depress; to conquer.

If the Heavens do not their visible spirits
Send quickly down to *tame* the offences,
Humanity must perforce prey on itself. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
A puling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a flat *tamed* piece. *Shakspeare.*
They cannot *tame*
Or overcome their riches! not by making
Baths, orchards, fish-pools, letting in of seas
Here, and then there forcing them out again. *B. Jonson.*
A race unconquer'd, by their clime made bold,
The Caledonians arm'd with want and cold,
Have been for ages kept for you to *tame*. *Waller.*

TA'MEABLE. *adj.* [from *tame.*] Susceptive of taming.

Ganzas are supposed to be great fowls, of a strong flight, and easily *tameable;* divers of which may be so brought up as to join together in carrying the weight of a man. *Wilkins.*

TA'MELESS.* *adj.* [*tame* and *less.*] Wild; untamed.

The *tameless* steed could well his waggon wield.
Bp. Hall, Sat. ii. 1.

TA'MELY. *adv.* [from *tame.*] Not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly.

True obedience, of this madness cur'd,
Stoop *tamely* to the foot of majesty. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
What courage *tamely* could to death consent,
And not by striking first the blow prevent. *Dryden.*
Once a champion of renown,
So *tamely* can you bear the ravish'd crown?
Has he given way? *Dryden.*
Did he look *tamely* on and let them pass? *Addison.*

Can you love and reverence your prelate, whom you *tamely* suffer to be abused. *Swift.*

TA'MENESS. *n. s.* [from *tame.*]

1. The quality of being tame; not wildness.

2. Want of spirits; timidity.

Such a conduct must appear rather like *tameness* than beauty, and expose his authority to insults. *Rogers.*

TA'MER. *n. s.* [from *tame.*] Conqueror; subduer.

He, great *tamer* of all human art,
Dulness! whose good old cause I yet defend. *Pope.*

TA'MINY.† *n. s.* [*estamine*, Fr. whence our old word *stamin*, which see.] A kind of woollen stuff: called also *tammin*, and *tammy.*

"Estamine" is the stuff *tamine.* *Cotgrave, in V. Estamine.*

TA'MKIN. *n. s.* The stopple of the mouth of a great gun.

To TA'MPER. *v. n.* [of uncertain derivation, derived by Skinner from *tempero*, Lat.]

1. To be busy with physick.

'Tis in vain
To *tamper* with your crazy brain,
Without trepanning of your skull
As often as the moon's at full. *Hudibras.*

He tried washes to bring him to a better complexion, but there was no good to be done; the very *tampering* cast him into a disease. *L'Estrange.*

2. To meddle; to have to do without fitness or necessity.

That key of knowledge, which should give us entrance into the recesses of religion, is by so much *tampering* and wrenching made useless. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

'Tis dang'rous *tampering* with a muse,
The profit's small, and you have much to lose:
For though true wit adorns your birth or place,
Degenerate lines degrade the attainted race. *Roscommon.*

Earl Waltheof being overtaken with wine, engaged in a conspiracy; but repenting next morning, repaired to the king, and discovered the whole matter: notwithstanding which he was beheaded upon the defeat of the conspiracy, for having but thus far *tampered* in it. *Addison, Freeholder.*

3. To deal; to practise secretly.

Others *tamper'd*
For Fleetwood, Desborough, and Lambert. *Hudibras.*

To TAN. *v. a.* [*tannen*, Dutch; *tanner*, Fr.]

1. To impregnate or imbue with bark.

A human skull covered with the skin, having been buried in some limy soil, was *tanned* or turned into a kind of leather. *Grew, Mus.*

Black cattle produce tallow, hides, and beef; but the greatest part of the hides are exported raw for want of bark to *tan* them. *Swift.*

They sell us their bark at a good price for *tanning* our hides into leather. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. To imbrown by the sun.

His face all *tann'd* with scorching sunny ray,
As he had travell'd many a Summer's day
Through boiling sands of Araby and Ind. *Spenser.*

Like sun parch'd quarters on the city gates,
Such is thy *tann'd* skin's lamentable state. *Donne.*

A brown for which Heaven would disband
The galaxy, and stars be *tann'd.* *Cleaveland.*

TAN.* *n. s.* The bark of the oak; the ooze with which tanners prepare their leather. *Ash.*

TANE for *taken, ta'en.* Ill spelt.

Two trophees *tane* from th' East and Western shore,
And both those nations twice triumphed o'er. *May, Virg.*

TANG.† *n. s.* [*tanghe*, Dutch, acrid.]

1. A strong taste; a taste left in the mouth.

Seasoning matters otherwise distasteful and insipid with an unusual and thence grateful *tang.* * *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 14.

Sin taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also seasons: — so that although the body of the liquor should be poured out again, yet still it leaves that *tang* behind it. *South, Serm.* ii. 368.

It is strange that the soul should never once recal over any of its pure native thoughts, before it borrowed any thing from the body; never bring into the waking man's view any other ideas but what have a *tang* of the cask, and derive their original from that union. *Locke.*

2. Relish; taste. A low word.

There was not the least *tang* of religion, which is indeed the worst affectation in any thing he said or did. *Atterbury.*

3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind it.

She had a tongue with a *tang,*
Would cry to a sailor, go hang. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

It hath not the least *tang* of misery in it, no bitter farewell nor appendant sting to it. *Scott, Disc.* (1673.)

4. Sound; tone: this is mistaken for *tone* or *twang.*

There is a pretty affectation in the Allemain, which gives their speech a different *tang* from ours. *Holder, Elem. of Sp.* p. 78.

To TANG. *v. n.* [This is, I think, mistaken for *twang.*] To ring with.

Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with thy servants; let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state; put thyself into the trick of singularity. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

TANG.* *n. s.* [*tang*, Su. Goth.] A kind of sea-weed: called in some places *tangle.*

Calling it the sea of weeds, of flag, or rush, or *tange.* *Bp. Richardson on the O. Test.* (1655,) p. 11.

TA'NGENT. *n. s.* [*tangent*, Fr. *tangens*, Lat.]

Tangent, in trigonometry, is a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle so as not to cut it; but yet intersects another line without the circle called a secant that is drawn from the centre, and which cuts the arc to which it is a *tangent.* *Trevoux.*

Nothing in this hypothesis can retain the planets in their orbs, but they would immediately desert them and the neighbourhood of the sun, and vanish away in *tangents* to their several circles into the mundane space. *Bentley, Serm.*

TANGIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *tangible.*] The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TA'NGIBLE.† *adj.* [*tangible*, French; from *tango*, Lat.] Perceptible by the touch.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air, but endeavour to subact it into a more dense body. *Bacon.*

There needs no confutation of it; the impiety is visible and *tangible.* *Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery*, ch. 2. § 10.

By the touch, the *tangible* qualities of bodies are discerned, as hard, soft, smooth. *Locke.*

To TA'NGLE.† *v. a.* [See *To* ENTANGLE.]

1. To implicate; to knit together.

The nymphs in twilight shade of *tangled* thickets mourn. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

The blind mazes of this *tangled* wood. *Milton, Comus.*

2. To ensnare; to entrap.

She means to *tangle* mine eyes too.
'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of cream. *Shakspeare.*

I do, quoth he, perceive
My king is *tangled* in affection to
A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen. *Shakspeare.*

You must lay lime to *tangle* her desires
By wailful sonnets, whose composed rhimes
Shall be full fraught with serviceable vows. *Shakspeare.*

If thou retire, the dauphin, well appointed,
Stands with the snares of war to *tangle* thee. *Shakspeare.*

Now ly'st victorious
Among thy slain, self-kill'd,
Not willingly, but *tangled* in the fold
Of dire necessity. *Milton, S. A.*

Skill'd to retire, and in retiring draw
Hearts after them, *tangled* in amorous nets. *Milton, P. R.*

With subtile cobweb cheats,
They're catch'd in knotted law-like nets;
In which when once they are entangled,
The more they stir, the more they're *tangled.* *Hudibras.*

3. To embroil; to embarrass.

The greater it is, and the more things it is *tangled* withal, the harder it wil be to do it so wel. *Wood, Tr. of Bp. Gardiner's De. Ver. Ob.* (1553,) fol. xliii. b.

When my simple weakness strays,
Tangled in forbidden ways:
He, my shepherd! is my guide,
He's before me, on my side. *Crashaw.*

To TA'NGLE. *v. n.* To be entangled.

Shrubs and *tangling* bushes had perplex'd
All path of man or beast. *Anon.*

TA'NGLE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A knot of things interwoven in one anothe,or different parts of the same thing perplexed.

He leading swiftly roll'd
In *tangles*, and made intricate seem strait.
To mischief swift. *Milton, P. L.*

Sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the *tangles* of Neæra's hair. *Milton, Lycidas.*

2. [from *tang*.] A kind of sea-weed.

TA'NIST.† *n. s.* [an Irish word; *an taanister*, Erse. Dr. Johnson. — See whether this word may not be derived from *thane*, which was commonly used among the Danes, and also among the Saxons in England, for a noble man and a principal officer. Sir James Ware.] A kind of captain or governour.

Presently after the death of any of their captains, they assemble themselves to chuse another in his stead, and nominate commonly the next brother, and then next to him do they chuse next of the blood to be *tanist*, who shall next succeed him in the said captainry. *Spenser on Ireland.*

TA'NISTRY.† *n. s.* [from *tanist*.] A succession made up of inheritance and election. *Burke.*

The Irish hold their lands by *tanistry*, which is no more than a personal estate for his life-time that is tanist, by reason he is admitted thereunto by election. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If the Irish be not permitted to purchase estates of freeholds, which might descend to their children, must they not continue their custom of *tanistry*? which makes all their possessions uncertain. *Davies on Ireland.*

By the Irish custom of *tanistry*, the chieftains of every country, and the chief of every sept, had no longer estate than for life in their chieferies; and when their chieftains were dead, their sons, or next heirs, did not succeed them, but their *tanists*, who were elective, and purchased their elections by strong hand. *Davies on Ireland.*

TANK.† *n. s.* [*tanque*, Fr.] A large cistern or basin.

I saw a *tank* or magazine of water, a very stately work indeed. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 43.

Handle your pruning knife with dexterity; go tightly to your business: you have cost me much, and must earn it: here's plentiful provision, rascal; salading in the garden and water in the *tank*; and in holy days, the licking of a platter of rice when you deserve it. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

TA'NKARD.† *n. s.* [*tanquaerd*, Fr. *tankaerd*, Dutch; *tancaird*, Irish; probably, by a metathesis, from the Lat. *cantharus*.] A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.

Hath his *tankard* touch'd your brain?
Sure they're fall'n asleep again. *B. Jonson.*

Marius was the first who drank out of a silver *tankard*, after the manner of Bacchus. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

When any calls for ale, fill the largest *tankard* cup top full. *Swift.*

TA'NLING.* *n. s.* [from *tan*.] One scorched by the heat of summer. This seems to be the meaning of the word in the following passage, as opposed to those who shiver in winter. Nevertheless Dr. Johnson has printed it *tantling*; and, deriving it from *Tantalus*, has defined it "one seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable." Dr. Scott and Dr. Ash have hence adopted *tantling*. But, in the correct edition of Shakspeare printed in 1803, *tanling* is the word, though no note of any various reading, nor any explanation, accompanies it.

The king
Hath not deserv'd my service, nor your loves;
Who find in my exile the want of breeding,
The certainty of this hard life; aye hopeless
To have the courtesy your cradle promis'd,
But to be still hot summer's *tanlings*, and
The shrinking slaves of winter. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

TA'NNER. *n. s.* [from *tan*.] One whose trade is to tan leather.

Tanners use that lime which is newly drawn out of the kiln, and not slacked with water or air. *Moxon.*

TA'NNING.* *n. s.* [from *To tan*.]

1. The process of preparing leather with tan or bark.

2. The appearance or stain of a brown colour.

Diseases and distempers, incident to our faces, are industriously to be cured without any thought or blame of pride; as flushings, redness, inflammations, pimples, freckles, ruggedness, *tanning*, and the like. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 105.

TA'NPIT. *n. s.* [from *tan* and *pit*.] A pit where leather is impregnated with bark.

TA'NSY.† *n. s.* [*tanacetum*, Lat.]

1. An odorous plant. *Miller.*

Strong *tansey*, fennel cool. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 15.

2. A kind of cake, of which tansy forms a principal part.

In the spring time are made with the leaves hereof, (*tansy*,) newly sprung up, and with eggs, cakes or *tansies*. *Johnson, Gerarde's Herb.* (1633,) p. 651.

Our *tansies* at Easter have reference to the bitter herbs. *Selden, Table-Talk.*

TANT.* *n. s.* A kind of small field-spider. *Ray.*

TA'NTALISM.† *n. s.* [from *tantalize*.] A punishment like that of Tantalus.

Let his banquetings be *tantalism*;
Let thy disdain spurn the dissembler out. *Beaum. and Fl. Wit at Sev. Weapons.*

A lively representation of a person lying under the torments of such a *tantalism*, or platonick hell. *Addison, Spect.*

TANTALIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *tantalize*.] Act of tantalizing; state of being tantalized.

Rozinante's pains and *tantalizations*, in this night's round, were more irksome to the beast than all his other outridings; which were ever, though somewhat long first, gratified with the welcome rest of an inn. *Gayton, Notes on D. Quix.* (1653,) p. 253.

To TA'NTALIZE. *v. a.* [from *Tantalus*, whose punishment was to starve among fruits and water which he could not touch.] To torment by the shew of pleasures which cannot be reached.

Thy vain desires, at strife
Within themselves, have *tantaliz'd* thy life. *Dryden.*

The maid once sped was not suffered to *tantalize* the male part of the commonwealth. *Addison.*

TA'NTALIZER.* *n. s.* [from *tantalize*.] One who tantalizes.

I made, however, no discovery of my determination to this fair *tantalizer*; willing to allow her all the merit of so generous an interference with her great friends on my behalf. *Wakefield, Mem.* 227.

TA'NTAMOUNT.† *adj.* [French.] Equivalent.

God hath inserted it into our reasonable natures; or by his providence hath conveyed it into the minds of all men, which is *tantamont* unto it. *Glanville, Serm.* p. 286.

If one third of our coin were gone, and men had equally one third less money than they have, it must be *tantamount*; what I 'scape of one third less, another must make up. *Locke.*

TANTI'VY.† *adv.* [from the note of a hunting horn, so expressed in articulate sounds. From *tantâ vi*, says Skinner. Dr. Johnson. — The old French language has *tentiveux*, to denote an eager person; "homme qui est tenté par tout ce qu'il voit; avide, &c." Roq.] To ride *tantivy* is to ride at great speed.

TA'NTLING.† *n. s.* [from *Tantalus*.] One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable. Dr. Johnson. — But see TANLING.

To TAP.† *v. a.* [*tapper*, Fr.]

1. To touch lightly; to strike gently.

2. [tæppan, Saxon; *tappen*, Dutch.] To pierce a vessel; to broach a vessel. It is used likewise of the liquor.

That blood, already like the pelican,
Hast thou *tapt* out, and drunkenly caroused.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have been spilling my blood. *Addison.*

Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troublesome, and then *tap* it with a lancet. *Sharp, Surgery.*

To TAP.* *v. n.* To strike a gentle blow: as, he *tapped* at the door.

TAP.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A gentle blow.

This is the right fencing grace, *tap* for *tap*, and so part fair.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Each shakes her fan with a smile, then gives her right-hand woman a *tap* upon the shoulder. *Addison, Spect.*

As at hot cockles once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle *tap*. *Gay, Pastorals.*

So Huron-leeches, when their patient lies
In feverish restlessness with unclos'd eyes,
Apply with gentle strokes their osier rod,
And *tap* by *tap* invite the sleepy god. *Harte.*

2. [tæppe, Saxon.] A pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

Ever sith hath so the *tappe* yronne,
Til that almost all empty is the tonne. *Chaucer, Reve's Prol.*

A gentleman was inclined to the knight of Gascoigne's distemper, upon hearing the noise of a *tap* running. *Derham.*

TAPE. *n. s.* [tæppe, Saxon.] A narrow fillet or band of linen.

Will you buy any *tape*, or lace for your cap,
My dainty duck, my dear-a? *Shakspeare.*

This pouch that's ty'd with *tape*
I'll wager, that the prize shall be my due. *Gay.*

On once a flock bed, but repair'd with straw,
With *tape*-ty'd curtains never meant to draw. *Pope.*

TA'PER. *n. s.* [tapeр, Saxon.] A wax candle; a light.

Get me a *taper* in my study, Lucius:
When it is lighted come and call me. *Shakspeare.*

My daughter and little son we'll dress
With rounds of waxen *tapers* on their heads,
And rattles in their hands. *Shakspeare.*

If any snatch the pure *taper* from my hand, and hold it to the devil, he will only burn his own fingers, but shall not rob me of the reward of my good intention. *Bp. Taylor.*

There the fair light,
Like hero's *taper* in the window plac'd,
Such fate from the malignant air did find,
As that expos'd to the boist'rous wind. *Waller.*

To see this fleet
Heaven, as if there wanted lights above,
For *tapers* made two glaring comets rise. *Dryden.*

TA'PER. *adj.* [from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.

Her *taper* fingers, and her panting breast,
He praises. *Dryden.*

From the beaver the otter differs in his teeth, which are canine; and in his tail, which is feline, or a long *taper*. *Grew.*

To TA'PER. *v. n.* To grow gradually smaller.

The back is made *tapering* in form of a pillar, the lower vertebres being the broadest and largest; the superior lesser and lesser, for the greater stability of the trunk. *Ray.*

Such be the dog,
With *tapering* tail, that nimbly cuts the wind. *Tickell.*

To TA'PER.* *v. a.*

1. To make gradually smaller.

2. To light with tapers.

The *taper'd* choir, at the late hour of prayer,
Oft let me visit. *Warton, Pleas. of Melancholy.*

TA'PERNESS.* *n. s.* [from *taper.*] The state of being taper.

A Corinthian pillar has a relative beauty, dependent on its *taperness* and foliage. *Shenstone on Taste.*

TA'PESTRY. *n. s.* [*tapesterie*, *tapisserie*, *tapis*, Fr. *tapetum*, Lat.] Cloth woven in regular figures.

In the desk
That's covered o'er with Turkish *tapestry*,
There is a purse of ducats. *Shakspeare.*

The casements are with golden tissue spread,
And horses' hoofs, for earth, on silken *tapestry* tread. *Dryden.*

One room is hung with *tapestry*, in which are wrought the figures of the great persons of the family. *Addison.*

To TA'PESTRY.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with tapestry.

Flowers, with which the earth is *tapistred*.
Harmar, Transl. of Beza, (1587,) p. 263.

Some *tap'stried* hall, or gilded bower.
Sir W. Jones, Palace of Fortune.

TA'PET. *n. s.* [*tapetia*. Latin.] Worked or figured stuff.

To their work they sit, and each doth chuse
What story she will for her *tapet* take. *Spenser.*

TA'PHOUSE.* *n. s.* [*tap* and *house.*] A room in which beer is drawn and sold in small quantities: in large inns now usually called the tap.

The talk of drunkards in *taphouses*.
Beaum. and Fl. Wom. Hater.

The degree of a *taphouse* or a tavern.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 97.

*TA'PIS.** *n. s.* [French.] Literally tapestry, which formerly covered tables; whence matters laid upon the table for discussion.

The house of lords sate till past five at night. Lord Churchill and lord Godolphin went away, and gave no votes in the matter which was upon the *tapis*.
Henry, Ld. Clarendon, Diary, in 1690.

TA'PLASH.* *n. s.* [from *tap*, and perhaps *lasche*, Fr. slack, slow.] Poor beer; the last running of small beer; dregs. Still used in the north of England.

Bandied up and down by the schoolmen in their *taplash*-disputes. *Bp. Parker, Repr. of Reh. Transpr.* (1673,) p. 197.

TA'PROOT. *n. s.* [*tap* and *root.*] The principal stem of the root.

Some put under the trees raised of seed, about four inches below the place where they sow their seeds, a small piece of tile to stop the running down of the *taproot*, which occasions it to branch when it comes to the tile. *Mortimer.*

TA'PSTER.† *n. s.* [tæppeре, Saxon; and tæppeртре, she who had the care of the tap in a publick-house. Chaucer's *tapster* is stated by Mr. Tyrwhitt to be a woman.] One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse.

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of a *tapster*; they are both the confirmers of false reckonings. *Shakspeare.*

Though you change your place, you need not change your trade: I'll be your *tapster* still. *Shakspeare.*

The world is come now to that pass, that the vintner and *tapster* may broach what religion they please; and the apothecary may mingle her as he pleases. *Howell.*

Though the painting grows decay'd,
The house will never lose its trade;
Nay, though the treacherous *tapster* Thomas
Hangs a new angel two doors from us. *Swift.*

TAR.† *n. s.* [tape, Saxon; *terre*, Teut. *tiere*, Danish; from *torre*, *tyre*, Swed. tæda, lignum pingue, ex quo hoc liquamen coquitur. Serenius.] Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire.

Then, foaming *tar*, their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element would fiercely ramp. *Spenser.*

A man will not lose a hog for a halfpenny worth of *tar*. *Camden, Rem.*

TAR.† *n. s.* [from *tar*, used in ships.] A sailor; a seaman, in colloquial language.

In senates bold, and fierce in war,
A land commander, and a *tar*. *Swift, Miscell.*

To **TAR.†** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear over with tar.

I have nointed ye, and *tarr'd* ye with my doctrine,
And yet the murrain sticks to ye. *Beaum. and Fl. Span. Curate.*

2. [more properly to *ter* or *terre*, as Wicliffe uses it; not only to distinguish it from *tar*, but as it is nearer to the etymon; for it is not from the Greek ταράσσω, as Dr. Johnson would have it to be, but from the Sax. tyꞃian, to irritate, as Serenius, and after him Mr. H. Tooke, has observed.] To teaze; to provoke.

There has been much to do on both sides; and the nation holds it no sin to *tar* them on to controversy *Shakspeare.*

Two curs shall tame each other; pride alone
Must *tar* the mastiffs on, as 'twere the bone. *Shakspeare.*

TARA'NTULA.† *n. s.* [Italian; *tarentule*, French. The *tarantula* in all likelihood derives its name from *Tarentum*, in Calabria. See Drummond's Trav. p. 161.] An insect whose bite is said to be only cured by musick.

This word, lover, did no less pierce poor Pyrocles than the right tune of musick toucheth him that is sick of the *tarantula*. *Sidney.*

He that uses the word *tarantula*, without having any idea of what it stands for, means nothing at all by it. *Locke.*

TARDA'TION. *n. s.* [*tardo*, Lat.] The act of hindering or delaying.

TA'RDIGRADOUS. *adj.* [*tardigradus*, Latin.] Moving slowly.

It is but a slow and *tardigradous* animal, preying upon advantage, and otherwise may be escaped. *Brown.*

TA'RDILY. *adv.* [from *tardy*.] Slowly; sluggishly.

He was indeed the glass,
Wherein the noble youth did dress themselves;
Speaking thick, which nature made his blemish,
Became the accents of the valiant:
For those that could speak slow and *tardily*,
Would turn their own perfection to abuse,
To seem like him. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

TA'RDINESS. *n. s.* [from *tardy*.] Slowness; sluggishness; unwillingness to action or motion.

A *tardiness* in nature,
Which often leaves the history unspoke,
That it intends to do. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

TA'RDITY. *n. s.* [*tarditas*, from *tardus*, Lat. *tardiveté*, Fr.] Slowness; want of velocity.

Suppose some observable *tardity* in the motion of light, and then ask how we should arrive to perceive it? *Digby.*

Our explication includes time in the notions of velocity and *tardity*. *Digby on the Soul.*

TA'RDY. *adj.* [*tardus*, Lat. *tardif*, Fr.]

1. Slow; not swift.

Nor should their age by years be told,
Whose souls, more swift than motion, climb,
And check the *tardy* flight of time. *Sandys, Paraph.*

2. Sluggish; unwilling to action or motion.

Behold that navy which a while before
Provok'd the *tardy* English close to fight;
Now draw their beaten vessels close to shore,
As larks lie dar'd to shun the hobbies' flight. *Dryden.*

When certain to o'ercome, inclin'd to save,
Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy brave. *Prior.*

3. Dilatory; late; tedious.

You shall have letters from me to my son
In your behalf, to meet you on the way;
Be not ta'en *tardy* by unwise delay. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Death he as oft accus'd
Of *tardy* execution, since denounc'd
The day of his offence. *Milton, P. L.*

The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards plac'd,
Reserve their fruit for the next age's taste:
There a small grain in some few months will be
A firm, a lofty, and a spacious tree. *Waller.*

Tardy of aid, unseal thy heavy eyes,
Awake, and with the dawning day arise. *Dryden.*

You may freely censure him for being *tardy* in his payments. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Unwary. A low word.

Yield, scoundrel base, quoth she, or die,
Thy life is mine, and liberty:
But if thou think'st I took thee *tardy*,
And dar'st presume to be so hardy,
To try thy fortune o'er a-fresh,
I'll wave my title to thy flesh. *Hudibras.*

5. Criminal; offending. A low word.

If they take them *tardy*, they endeavour to humble them by way of reprisal: those slips and mismanagements are usually ridiculed. *Collier on Pride.*

To **TA'RDY.** *v. a.* [*tarder*, Fr. from the adjective.] To delay; to hinder.

I chose
Camillo for the minister, to poison
My friend Polixenes; which had been done,
But that the good mind of Camillo *tardied*
My swift command. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

TARE.† *n. s.* [from *teeren*, Dutch, to consume. Skinner.]

1. A weed that grows among corn.

Through hatred of *tares*, the corn in the field of God is plucked up. *Hooker.*

The liberal contributions such teachers met with served to invite more labourers, where their seed-time was their harvest, and by sowing *tares* they reaped gold. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

My country neighbours begin not to think of being in general, which is being abstracted from all its inferior species, before they come to think of the fly in their sheep, or the *tares* in their corn. *Locke.*

2. The common vetch.

A poor grain of oat, or *tare*, or barley. *Pope, Acc. of E. Curll.*

TARE. *n. s.* [French.] A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; also the allowance made for it.

TARE, preterite of *tear*.

The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they *tare*. *Dryden.*

TARGE. }
TA'RGET. } *n. s.* [tarȝ, tarȝa, Saxon; *targe*, Italian; *targe*, French; *tarian*, Welsh, which seems the original of the rest; *an taargett*, Erse.] A kind of buckler or shield borne on the left arm. It seems to be commonly used for a defensive weapon, less in circumference than a shield.

Glancing on his helmet made a large
And open gash therein, were not his *targe*
That broke the violence. *Spenser.*

I took all their seven points in my *target*. *Shakspeare.*

Henceforward will I bear
Upon my *target* three fair shining suns. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The arms she useth most is the *target*, to shroud herself under, and fence away the blow. *Howell, Engl. Tears.*

Those leaves
They gather'd, broad as Amazonian *targe*. *Milton, P. L.*

The Greeks the gates approach'd, their *targets* cast
Over their heads, some scaling-ladders plac'd
Against the walls. *Denham.*

TARGETI'ER. *n. s.* [from *target*.] One armed with a target.

For horsemen and for *targetiers* none could with him compare. *Chapman.*

TA'RGUM.† *n. s.* [.תרגום] A paraphrase on Scripture in the Chaldee language.

This seed, there spoken of, is Christ, as both the *targums* expound it. *Patrick on Gen.* iii. 15.

TA'RGUMIST.* *n. s.* [from *targum.*] A writer in the targums.

Jonathan or Onkelos the *targumists* were of cleaner language. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

TA'RIFF. *n. s.* [perhaps a Spanish word; *tarif*, Fr.] A cartel of commerce.

This branch of our trade was regulated by a *tariff*, or declaration of the duties of import and export. *Addison.*

TARN.† *n. s.* [*tiaurn*, Icelandick.] A bog; a fen; a marsh; a pool; a quagmire.

A pasture overflowed with water, not much unlike a *tarn* or lough, whence the grass by the superfluity of an oleaginous moisture degenerates into coarse piles. *Ray, Collect. of Eng. Words*, p. 137.

To TA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*ternir*, Fr.] To sully; to soil; to make not bright.

Let him pray for resolution, that he may discover nothing that may discredit the cause, *tarnish* the glory, and weaken the example of the suffering. *Collier.*

Low waves the rooted forest, vex'd, and sheds
What of its *tarnish'd* honours yet remain. *Thomson.*

To TA'RNISH. *v. n.* To lose brightness.

If a fine object should *tarnish* by having a great many see it, or the musick should run mostly into one man's ears, these satisfactions would be made inclosure. *Collier of Envy.*

TARPA'WLING.† *n. s.* [from *tar.*]

1. Hempen cloth smeared with tar.

Some the gall'd ropes with dauby marling bind,
Or searcloth masts with strong *tarpawling* coats. *Dryden.*

2. A sailor.

Lawson was the man of whose judgement the duke had the best esteem: and he was, in truth, of a man of that breeding, (for he was a perfect *tarpawlin*,) a very extraordinary person: he understood his profession incomparably well, spake clearly and pertinently. *Ld. Clarendon, Life, &c.* ii. 478.

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this age, but the making a living *tarpawlin* and a swabber the hero of a tragedy? *Dennis.*

TA'RRAGON. *n. s.* A plant called herb-dragon.

TA'RRIANCE. *n. s.* [from *tarry.*] Stay; delay; perhaps sojourn.

Dispatch me hence;
Come, answer not; but do it presently,
I am impatient of my *tarriance.* *Shakspeare.*

TA'RRIER. *n. s.* [This should be written *terrier*, from *terre*, French, the earth.] A sort of small dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole.

The fox is earthed; but I shall send my two *tarriers* in after him. *Dryden.*

TA'RRIER.† *n. s.* [from *tarry.*] One that tarries or stays; one that waits; whatever delays or puts off.

He is oftentimes called of them Fabius Cunctator, that is to say, the *tarrier* and delaier. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 75.

Writs of error are the *tarriers* that keep his client undoing somewhat the longer. *Overbury, Charact.* M. 7. b.

To TA'RRY.† *v. n.* [*targir*, French. Kilian refers both the French and our word to the Teut. *traeghen*, to delay; by metathesis therefore *tarry.*]

1. To stay; to continue in a place.

Tarry I here, I but attend on death;
But fly I hence, I fly away from life. *Shakspeare.*

I yet am tender, young, and full of fear,
And dare not die, but fain would *tarry* here. *Dryden.*

2. To delay; to be long in coming.

Thou art my deliverer, make no *tarrying*, O God. *Psalms.*

Who hath woe and redness of eyes? they that *tarry* long at the wine. *Prov.* xxiii. 30.

3. To wait; to expect attending.

Tarry ye here for us until we come again. *Exod.* xxiv. 14.

To TA'RRY. *v. a.* To wait for.

I will go drink with you, but I cannot *tarry* dinner. *Shakspeare.*

TA'RRY.* *adj.* [from *tar.*] Consisting of tar; resembling tar.

Foul *tarry* spittle tumbling with their tongue
On their raw leather lips. *More, Song of the Soul*, iii. iii. 43.

TA'RSEL.† *n. s.* A kind of hawk. See TASSEL.

A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of *tarsels* and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

TA'RSUS. *n. s.* [ταρσός; *tarse*, Fr.] The space betwixt the lower end of the focil bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up, the toes; it comprises seven bones and the three ossa cuneiformia. *Dict.*

An obscure motion, where the conjunction is called synarthrosis; as, in joining the *tarsus* to the metatarsus. *Wiseman.*

TART.† *adj.* [ꞇeaꞃꞇ, Saxon; *taertig*, Dutch.]

1. Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of taste.

She called for a goblette, whereinto she did powre a quantitie of very *tart* vinegar. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 193. b.

Of the best wines you make your *tartest* vinegar. *Howell, Instr. For. Trav.* p. 105.

2. Sharp; keen; severe.

Why so *tart* a favour
To trumpet such good tidings? *Shakspeare.*

When his humours grew *tart*, as being now in the lees of favour, they brake forth into certain sudden excesses. *Wotton.*

TART. *n. s.* [*tarte*, French; *tarta*, Italian; *taart*, Danish.] A small pie of fruit.

Figures, with divers coloured earths, under the windows of the house on that side near which the garden stands, be but toys; you may see as good sights in *tarts.* *Bacon, Ess.*

TA'RTANE. *n. s.* [*tartana*, Italian; *tartane*, Fr.] A vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail.

I set out from Marseilles to Genoa in a *tartane*, and arrived late at a small French port called Cassis. *Addison.*

TA'RTAR.† *n. s.* [*tartarus*, Lat.]

1. Hell. A word used by the old poets, now obsolete.

With this the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and *tartare* tempereth. *Spenser.*

He's in *tartar* limbo worse than hell;
A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,
One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel. *Shakspeare.*

2. [*tartre*, Fr.] *Tartar* is what sticks to wine casks, like a hard stone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes: the white is preferable, as containing less dross or earthy parts: the best comes from Germany, and is the *tartar* of the Rhenish wine. *Quincy.*

The fermented juice of grapes is partly turned into liquid drops or lees, and partly into that crust or dry feculency that is commonly called *tartar*; and this *tartar* may by the fire be divided into five differing substances, four of which are not acid, and the other not so manifestly acid as the *tartar* itself. *Boyle.*

3. *To catch a* TARTAR. See the fifteenth sense of *To* CATCH.

TARTA'REAN. *adj.* [*tartarus*, Lat.] Hellish.

His throne mix'd with *tartarean* sulphur. *Milton.*

TARTA'REOUS. *adj.* [from *tartar.*]

1. Consisting of tartar.

In fruits, the *tartareous* parts of the sap are thrown upon the fibres designed for the stone, and the oily upon the seed within it. *Grew, Cosmol.*

2. Hellish.

The spirit of God downward purg'd
The black *tartareous* cold infernal dregs,
Adverse to life. *Milton, P. L.*

TARTARIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *To tartarize.*] The act of forming tartar.

By dissolution of one subject, and concretion of another; by vaporation and evaporation; by sublimation, and precipitation or *tartarisation.* *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 438.

To TARTARI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *tartar.*] To impregnate with tartar.

TA'RTAROUS.† *adj.* [from *tartar.*] Containing tartar; consisting of tartar.

The asperity of *tartarous* salts, and the fiery acrimony of alkaline salts, irritating and wounding the nerves, produce nascent passions and anxieties in the soul. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris,* § 86.

TA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *tart.*]

1. Sharply; sourly; with acidity.
2. Sharply; with poignancy; with severity.

Seneca, an ingenious and sententious writer, was by Caligula *tartly* called *arena sine calce,* sand without lime. *Walker.*

3. With sourness of aspect.

How *tartly* that gentleman looks!
—He is of a very melancholy disposition. *Shakspeare.*

TA'RTNESS. *n. s.* [from *tart.*]

1. Sharpness; sourness; acidity.

Of these sweets put in three gallons, more or less, into an hogshead, as the *tartness* of your cyder requires. *Mortimer.*

2. Sourness of temper: poignancy of language.

They cannot be too sweet for the king's *tartness.* *Shakspeare.*

TA'RTISH.* *adj.* [from *tart.*] Somewhat tart. *Scott.*

TA'RTUFISH.* *adj.* [from *tartufe,* Fr. a puritan, a hypocrite. "Jamais tartufe ne fut honnête homme." Richelet.] Perhaps precise; formal; or morose. In some parts of Scotland, it is sour, sullen, stubborn. See Jamieson.

God help her, said I; she has some mother-in-law, or *tartufish* aunt, or nonsensical old woman, to consult upon the occasion as well as myself. *Sterne.*

TASK. *n. s.* [*tasche,* French; *tassa,* Italian.]

1. Something to be done imposed by another.

Relieves me from my *task* of servile toil
Daily in the common prison else enjoin'd me. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Employment; business.

His mental powers were equal to greater *tasks.* *Atterbury.*
No happier *task* these faded eyes pursue,
To read and weep is all they now can do. *Pope.*

3. *To take to* TASK. To reprove; to reprimand.

A holy man *took* a soldier *to task* upon the subject of his profession. *L'Estrange.*

He discovered some remains of his nature when he met with a football, for which Sir Roger *took* him *to task.* *Addison.*

To TASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To burthen with something to be done.

Forth he goes,
Like to a harvestman, that's *task'd* to mow,
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Some things of weight,
That *task* our thoughts, concerning us and France. *Shakspeare.*

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily qualified too; and behold what innovation it makes here. I am unfortunate in the infirmity, and dare not *task* my weakness with any more. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Divert thy thoughts at home,
There *task* thy maids, and exercise the loom. *Dryden.*

TA'SKER.† } *n. s.* [*task* and *master.*]
TA'SKMASTER. }

1. One who imposes tasks.

All is, if I have grace to use it so,
As ever in my great *taskmaster's* eye. *Milton, Sonn.*

The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who will pay obedience to the commands of it, shall find it an unreasonable *taskmaster,* and an unmeasurable exactor. *South.*

Hear, ye sullen powers below;
Hear, ye *taskers* of the dead. *Dryden and Lee.*

2. One who undertakes a task, as a day-labourer: this is a colloquial use of *tasker.*

TA'SSEL. *n. s.* [*tasse,* French; *tasselus,* low Latin.] An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances.

Then took the squire an horn of bugle small,
Which hung adown his side in twisted gold,
And *tassels* gay. *Spenser.*
Their heads are tricked with *tassels* and flowers. *Sandys.*

TA'SSEL.* *n. s.* [properly *tercel* or *tiercel;* Ital. *terzuolo;* which name it is said to have obtained, because it is a *tierce* or *third* less than the female. See Stevens's Note on Shakspeare's Rom. and Jul.] The male of the goshawk.

A fearfull dove—
Having far off espyde a *tassell*-gent. *Spenser, F. Q.*
O, for a falconer's voice,
To lure this *tassel*-gentle back again! *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

When hawks lay three eggs, the first produceth a female and large hawk, the second of a middler sort, and the third a smaller bird *tercellene* or *tassel* of the male sex. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 119.

TA'SSEL. } *n. s.* [*carduus fullonius.*] An herb. See
TA'ZEL. } TEAZLE. *Ainsworth.*

TA'SSELED.† *adj.* [from *tassel.*] Adorned with tassels.

A purse of lether—*tasseled* with silk. *Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*
Early ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the slumbering leaves, or *tassel'd* horn
Shakes the high thicket, haste I all about. *Milton, Arcades.*

TA'SSES. *n. s.* Armour for the thighs. *Ainsworth.*

TA'STABLE. *adj.* That may tasted; savoury; relishing.

Their distilled oils are fluid, volatile and *tastable.* *Boyle.*

To TASTE.† *v. a.* [*taster,* to try, French. Dr. Johnson.—The old French word *taster* is to handle, to feel, to touch, as the Germ. and Teut. *tasten,* from which Kilian and Wachter derive the French; and the latter deduces the word from *tatse,* the hand. *Taste-vin* Cotgrave calls a broker for wine-merchants. Richelet shews *taster,* under the form of *tâter,* as common in the sense of perceiving by the palate: "*tâter* du vin, de la biere, &c." Dict. 1685.]

1. To perceive and distinguish by the palate.

The ruler of the feast *tasted* the water made wine. *St. John,* ii.

2. To try by the mouth; to eat at least in a small quantity.

Bold deed to *taste* it under ban to touch. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To essay first.

Roscetes was seldom permitted to eat any other meat but such as the prince before *tasted* of. *Knolles.*

Thou and I marching before our troops
May *taste* fate to them, mow them out a passage. *Dryden.*

4. To obtain pleasure from.

So shalt thou be despis'd, fair maid,
When by the sated lover *tasted;*
What first he did with tears invade,
Shall afterwards with scorn be wasted. *Carew.*

5. To feel; to have perception of.

He should *taste* death for every man. *Heb.* ii. 9.

6. To relish intellectually; to approve.

Thou, Adam, wilt *taste* no pleasure. *Milton, P. L.*

To TASTE. *v. n.*

1. To try by the mouth to eat.

Of this tree we may not *taste* nor touch. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To have a smack; to produce on the palate a particular sensation.

When the mouth is out of taste, it maketh things *taste* bitter and loathsome, but never sweet. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

When kine feed upon wild garlick, their milk *tasteth* of it. *Bacon.*

If your butter *tastes* of brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow a silver saucepan. *Swift.*

3. To distinguish intellectually.

Scholars, when good sense describing,
Call it *tasting* and imbibing. *Swift.*

4. To be tinctured, or receive some quality or character.

Ev'ry idle, nice, and wanton reason
Shall, to the king, *taste* of this action. *Shakspeare.*

5. To try the relish of any thing.

The body's life with meats and air is fed,
Therefore the soul doth use the *tasting* power
In veins, which through the tongue and palate spread,
Distinguish every relish sweet and sour. *Davies.*

6. To have perception of.

Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never *taste* of death but once. *Shakspeare.*

The *tasting* of death touched the righteous also, and there was a destruction of the multitude in the wilderness. *Wisdom of Sol.*

7. To take to be enjoyed.

What hither brought us? not hope here to *taste*
Of pleasure. *Milton, P. L.*

Of nature's bounty men forbore to *taste*,
And the best portion of the earth lay waste. *Waller.*

8. To enjoy sparingly.

This fiery game your active youth maintain'd,
Not yet by years extinguish'd, though restrain'd;
You season still with sports your serious hours,
For age but *tastes* of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

TASTE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of tasting; gustation.

Best of fruits, whose *taste* gave elocution. *Milton, P. L.*

2. The sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived.

Bees delight more in one flower than another, and therefore have *taste*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Delicacies of *taste*, sight, smell. *Milton, P. L.*

The tardy plants in our cold orchards plac'd,
Reserve their fruit for the next age's *taste*. *Waller.*

3. Sensibility; perception.

I have almost forgot the *taste* of fears:
The time has been, my senses would have cool'd
To hear a night shriek. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Musick in the close,
As the last *taste* of sweets is sweetest last. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

4. That sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue, the papillæ of which are the principal instruments hereof. *Quincy.*

Manna was like coriander seed, white; and the *taste* of it was like wafers made with honey. *Exod.* xvi. 31.

Though there be a great variety of *tastes*, yet, as in smells, they have only some few general names. *Locke.*

5. Intellectual relish or discernment.

Seeing they pretend no quarrel at other psalms which are in like manner appointed to be daily read, why do these so much offend and displease their *tastes*? *Hooker.*

Sion's songs to all true *tastes* excelling,
Where God is prais'd aright. *Milton, P. R.*

I have no *taste*
Of popular applause. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

As he had no *taste* of true glory, we see him equipped like an Hercules, with a club and a lion's skin. *Addison.*

This metaphor would not have been so general, had there not been a conformity between the mental *taste* and that sensitive taste which gives us a relish of every flavour. *Addison.*

Your way of life, in my *taste*, will be the best. *Pope.*

How ill a *taste* for wit and sense prevails in the world. *Swift.*

Pleasure results from a sense to discern, and a *taste* to be affected with beauty. *Seed, Serm.*

However contradictory it may be in geometry, it is true in *taste*, that many little things will not make a great one. *Reynolds.*

6. An essay; a trial; an experiment. Not in use.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this as an essay or *taste* of my virtue. *Shakspeare.*

7. A small portion given as a specimen.

They thought it not safe to resolve, till they had a *taste* of the people's inclination. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Besides the prayers mentioned, I shall give only a *taste* of some few recommended to devout persons in the manuals and offices. *Stillingfleet.*

TA'STED. *adj.* [from *taste.*] Having a particular relish.

Coleworts prosper exceedingly, and are better *tasted*, if watered with salt water. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

TA'STEFUL.† *adj.* [*taste* and *full.*] High relished; savoury.

A sharp kind of sourness in sauces is esteemed pleasing and *tasteful*. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 186.

Musick of sighs thou shalt not hear,
Nor drink one lover's *tasteful* tear. *Cowley.*

Not *tasteful* herbs that in these gardens rise,
Which the kind soil with milky sap supplies,
Can move. *Pope.*

TA'STELESS.† *adj.* [from *taste.*]

1. Having no power of perceiving taste.

2. Having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; insipid.

By depurating chemical oils, and reducing them to an elementary simplicity, they could never be made *tasteless*. *Boyle.*

3. Having no power of giving pleasure; insipid.

If by his manner of writing a critick is heavy and *tasteless*, I throw aside his criticisms. *Addison, Spect.*

The understanding cannot, by its natural light, discover spiritual truths; and the corruption of our will and affections renders them *tasteless* and insipid to us. *Rogers, Serm.*

4. Having no intellectual gust.

With all his faults, [as a prose-writer,] and exclusive of his character as a poet, he [Milton] must ever remain the only learned author of that *tasteless* age in which he flourished. *Orrery on Swift,* p. 217.

TA'STELESSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *tasteless.*]

1. Insipidity; want of relish.

They are tainted with that creature vanity, a *tastelessness* (as it were) that is in all created pleasure or profit external. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* (1654,) p. 237.

2. Want of perception of taste.

3. Want of intellectual relish.

The work of writing notes is performed by railing at the stupidity, negligence, ignorance, and asinine *tastelessness* of the former editors. *Swift, Lett.*

TA'STER. *n. s.* [*tasteur*, Fr. from *taste.*]

1. One who takes the first essay of food.

Fair hope! our earlier heaven! by thee
Young time is *taster* to eternity. *Crashaw.*

Says the fly, Are not all places open to me? Am not I the *taster* to princes in all their entertainments? *L'Estrange.*

Thy tutor be thy *taster*, ere thou eat,
There's poison in thy drink, and in thy meat. *Dryden.*

Apicius, here, the *taster* of the town,
Feeds twice a-week, to settle their renown. *Young.*

2. A dram cup. *Ainsworth.*

TA'STY.* *adj.* [from *taste.*] Expressed or done so as to shew intellectual relish: a modern word.

To TA'TTER. *v. a.* [toræpan, Saxon.] To tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Tattered* is perhaps more properly an adjective.

Through *tatter'd* cloaths small vices do appear,
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

An apothecary late I noted
In *tatter'd* weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of simples. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*
Where wav'd the *tatter'd* ensigns of Ragfair,
A yawning ruin hangs. *Pope.*
Little tyrants rag'd,
Tore from cold wintry limbs the *tatter'd* weed. *Thomson.*
Here Satan vanish'd — he had fresh commands,
And knew his pupil was in able hands;
And now, the treasure found, and matron's store,
Sought other objects than the *tatter'd* poor. *Harte.*

TA'TTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A rag; a fluttering rag.

This fable holds, from him that sits upon the throne, to the poor devil that has scarce a *tatter*. *L'Estrange.*

TATTERDEMA'LION.† *n. s.* [from *tatter.*] A ragged fellow.

Numbers of poor French *tatterdimallians*, being as it were the scum of the country. *Howell, Instr. For. Trav.* (1642,) p. 84.

As a poor fellow was trudging in a bitter cold morning with never a rag, a spark that was warm clad called to this *tatterdemalion*, how he could endure this weather? *L'Estrange.*

To TA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.] To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning.

He stands on terms of honourable mind,
Ne will be carried with every common wind
Of courts inconstant mutability,
Ne after every *tattling* fable fly. *Spenser.*

The one is too like an image, and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldest son, evermore *tattling*. *Shakspeare.*

Excuse it by the *tattling* quality of age, which is always narrative. *Dryden.*

The world is forward enough to *tattle* of them. *Locke.*

The French language is extremely proper to *tattle* in; it is made up of so much repetition and compliment. *Addison.*

TA'TTLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Prate; idle chat; trifling talk.

They asked her, how she lik'd the play?
Then told the *tattle* of the day. *Swift, Miscell.*
Such *tattle* often entertains,
My lord and me as far as Staines. *Swift.*

A young academick shall dwell upon trade and politicks in a dictatorial stile, while at the same time persons well skilled in those different subjects hear the impertinent *tattle* with a just contempt. *Watts on the Mind.*

TA'TTLER. *n. s.* [from *tattle.*] An idle talker; a prater.

Going from house to house, *tattlers*, busy bodies, which are the canker and rust of idleness, as idleness is the rust of time, are reproved by the apostle. *Bp. Taylor.*

TATTO'O. *n. s.* [from *tapotez tous*, Fr.] The beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters.

All those whose hearts are loose and low,
Start if they hear but the *tatto*. *Prior.*

TA'VERN. *n. s.* [*taverne*, Fr. *taberna*, Latin.] A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained.

Enquire at London, 'mong the *taverns* there;
For there they say he daily doth frequent,
With unrestrained loose companions. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

You shall be called to no more payments; fear no more *tavern* bills, which are often the sadness of parting, as the procuring of mirth. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

To reform the vices of this town, all *taverns* and alehouses should be obliged to dismiss their company by twelve at night, and no woman suffered to enter any *tavern* or alehouse. *Swift.*

TA'VERNER.
TA'VERNKEEPER.
TA'VERNMAN.
} *n. s.* [from *tavern man* or *keep*; *tabernarius*, Lat. *tavernier*, Fr.] One who keeps a tavern.

After local names, the most in number have been derived from occupations; as tailor, archer, *taverner*. *Camden.*

TA'VERNING.* *n. s.* [from *tavern.*] Act of feasting at taverns.

The misrule of our *tavernings*. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* ii. 1.

TAUGHT, preterite and part. passive of *teach*.

All thy children shall be *taught* of the Lord. *Isa.* liv. 13.
How hast thou satisfy'd me, *taught* to live. *Milton.*

To TAUNT.† *v. a.* [*tanser*, Fr. Skinner. *Tanden*, Dutch, to shew teeth. Minsheu. And thus Serenius refers it to the ancient word *tand*, dens, a tooth; *tanna*, Icel. dentibus mandere, carpere; not without offering also to notice the Swed. *danta*, which means to censure, to blame.]

1. To reproach; to insult; to revile; to ridicule; to treat with insolence and contumelies.

When I had at my pleasure *taunted* her,
She in mild terms begg'd my patience. *Shakspeare.*
The bitterness and stings of *taunting* jealousy,
Vexatious days, and jarring joyless nights,
Have driv'n him forth. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

2. To exprobrate; to mention with upbraiding.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and *taunt* my faults
With such full licence. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

TAUNT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Insult; scoff; reproach; ridicule.

With scoffs and scorns, and contumelious *taunts*,
In open market-place produc'd they me,
To be a publick spectacle. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Julian thought it more effectual to persecute the Christians by *taunts* and ironies, than by tortures. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He, by vile hands to common use debas'd,
Shall send them flowing round his drunken feast,
With sacrilegious *taunt* and impious jest. *Prior.*

TA'UNTER.† *n. s.* [from *taunt.*] One who taunts, reproaches, or insults. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*

TA'UNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *taunting.*] With insult; scoffingly; with contumely and exprobration.

It *tauntingly* replied
To th' discontented members, th' mutinous parts,
That envied his receipt. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
The wanton goddess view'd the warlike maid
From head to foot, and *tauntingly* she said. *Prior.*

TAURICO'RNOUS. *adj.* [*taurus* and *cornu*, Lat.] Having horns like a bull.

Their descriptions must be relative, or the *tauricornous* picture of the one the same with the other. *Brown.*

*TAURUS.** *n. s.* [Latin.] The second sign in the zodiack.

Were we not born under *Taurus?* *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

TAUTOLO'GICAL.† *adj.* [*tautologique*, Fr. from *tautology.*] Repeating the same thing.

Pleonasms of words; *tautological* repetitions. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* Pref.

TAUTO'LOGIST.† *n. s.* [from *tautologize.*] One who repeats the same thing.

To TAUTO'LOGIZE.* *v. n.* [from *tautology.*] To repeat the same thing.

That in this brief description the wise man should *tautologize*, is not to be supposed. *Smith on Old Age*, (1666,) p. 25.

TAUTO'LOGY. *n. s.* [ταυἱολογία; ταὐτὸ and λόγος; *tautologie*, Fr.] Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

All science is not *tautology*; the last ages have shewn us, what antiquity never saw, in a dream. *Glanville, Sceps.*

Saint Andre's feet ne'er kept more equal time,
Not ev'n the feet of thy own Psyche's rhime;
Though they in numbers as in sense excel,
So just, so like *tautology*, they fell. *Dryden.*

Every paper addressed to our beautiful incendiaries, hath been filled with different considerations, that enemies may not accuse me of *tautology*. *Addison, Freeholder.*

To TAW.† *v. a.* [*touwen*, Dutch; tapian, Saxon.] To dress white leather commonly called alum leather, in contradistinction from *tan* leather, that which is dressed with bark.

He's to be made more tractable, I doubt not:—
Yes, if they *taw* him as they do whit-leather
Upon an iron, or beat him soft like stock-fish.
Beaum. and Fl. Captain.

TAW. *n. s.* A marble to play with.

Trembling I've seen thee
Mix with the children as they play'd at *taw;*
Nor fear the marbles as they bounding flew,
Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you. *Swift.*

TA'WDRILY.* *adv.* [from *tawdry.*] In a tawdry manner. Pulteney uses it in a letter to Swift.

TA'WDRINESS.† *n. s.* [from *tawdry.*] Tinsel finery; finery ostentatious, without elegance.

There was a kind of *tawdriness* in their habits.
Moral State of Engl. (1670,) p. 161.

A clumsy beau makes his ungracefulness appear the more ungraceful by his *tawdriness* of dress. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

TA'WDRY. *adj.* [from Stawdrey, Saint Awdrey, or Saint Etheldred, as the things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair. Henshaw, Skinner.] Meanly shewy; splendid without cost; fine without grace; shewy without elegance. It is used both of things and of persons wearing them.

Bind your fillets fast,
And gird in your waste,
For more fineness, with a *tawdrie* lace. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

He has a kind of coxcomb upon his crown, and a few *tawdry* feathers. *L'Estrange.*

Old Romulus and father Mars look down,
Your herdsman primitive, your homely clown,
Is turn'd a beau in a loose *tawdry* gown, *Dryden, Juv.*

He rails from morning to night at essenced fops and *tawdry* courtiers. *Addison, Spect.*

Her eyes were wan and eager, her dress thin and *tawdry*, her mien genteel and childish. *Addison, Spect.*

TA'WDRY.† *n. s.* A slight ornament; a kind of necklace worn by country wenches. Drayton, marginal note, Polyolb. S. 2.

Not the smallest beck,
But with white pebbles makes her *tawdries* for her neck.
Drayton.

TA'WED.* *part. adj.* [from *taw.*] Of the colour of tan; embrowned.

His knuckles knobb'd, his flesh deep dented in,
With *tawed* hands, and hard ytanned skin.
Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.

TA'WER.† *n. s.* [from *taw;* Sax. tapepe.] A dresser of leather. *Barret.*

TA'WNY. *adj.* [*tané, tanné*, Fr.] Yellow, like things tanned.

This child of fancy that armado hight,
For interim to our studies shall relate,
In high-born words, the worth of many a knight
From *tawny* Spain, lost in the world's debate. *Shakspeare.*

Eurus his body must be drawn the colour of the *tawny* Moor, upon his head a red sun. *Peacham.*

The *tawny* lion pawing to get free. *Milton, P. L.*

Whilst they make the river Senega to bound the Moors, so that on the south side they are black, on the other only *tawny*, they seem not to derive it from the sun. *Brown.*

Where's the worth that sets this people up
Above your own Numidia's *tawny* sons? *Addison, Cato.*

TAX.† *n. s.* [*tâsg*, Welsh; *taxe*, Fr. *taxe*, Dutch.]

1. An impost; a tribute imposed; an excise; a tallage.

He, says Horace, being the son of a *tax* gatherer or collector, smells everywhere of the meanness of his birth. *Dryden.*

With wars and *taxes* others waste their own,
And houses burn, and houshold gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glittering gems enchase. *Dryden.*

The *tax* upon tillage was two shillings in the pound in arable land, and four in plantations: this *tax* was often levied in kind upon corn, and called decumæ or tithes. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*taxo*, Lat.] Charge; censure.

Fly far from hence
All private *taxes*, and immodest phrases,
Whatever may but shew like vicious;
For wicked mirth never true pleasure brings,
But honest minds are pleas'd with honest things.
Beaum. and Fl. Kn. Burn. Pestle.

He could not without grief of heart, and without some *tax* upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some pamphlets. *Clarendon.*

3. [*taxa*, low Lat.] Task; lesson to be learned. Obsolete.

At the archdeacon's visitation, the archdeacon shall appoint the curate to certain *taxes* of the New Testament, to be conned without book; and at their next synod to exact a rehearsal of them. *Articles of Eccl. Visitation and Inquiry*, 1564.

To TAX. *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To load with imposts.

Jehoiakim gave the silver and gold to Pharaoh, but he *taxed* the land to give the money. *2 Kings*, xxiii. 35.

2. [*Taxo*, Lat.] To charge; to censure; to accuse. It has *of* or *with*, and sometimes *for*, before the fault imputed, and is used both of persons and things.

How many hath he killed? I promised to eat all of his killing.——Niece, you *tax* signior Benedick too much; but he'll be meet with you. *Shakspeare.*

I am not justly to be *taxed with* any presumption for meddling with matters wherein I have no dealing. *Ralegh.*

Tax not divine disposal, wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceiv'd. *Milton, S. A.*

They cannot *tax* other's omissions towards them without a tacit reproach of their own. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

He *taxed* not Homer nor Virgil *for* interesting their gods in the wars of Troy and Italy; neither would he have *taxed* Milton for his choice of a supernatural argument. *Dryden.*

Men's virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes. *Dryden.*

He call'd him back aloud, and *tax'd* his fear;
And sure enough he heard, but durst not hear. *Dryden.*

Like some rich and mighty murderer,
Too great for prison which he breaks with gold,
Who fresher for new mischief does appear,
And dares the world to *tax* him *with* the old. *Dryden.*

If this be chance, it is extraordinary; and I dare not call it more, for fear of being *taxed with* superstition. *Dryden.*

If he *taxes* both *of* long delay,
My guilt is less, who sooner came away. *Dryden.*

This salutation cannot be *taxed with* flattery, since it was directed to a prince, of whom it had been happy for Rome if he had never been born, or if he had never died. *Addison.*

TA'XABLE.† *adj.* [from *tax.*] That may be taxed. *Sherwood.*

TAXA'TION. *n. s.* [*taxation*, Fr. *taxatio*, Lat. from *tax.*]

1. The act of loading with taxes; impost; tax.

The subjects could taste no sweeter fruits of having a king than grievous *taxations* to some vain purposes; laws made rather to find faults than to prevent faults. *Sidney.*

I bring no overture of war, no *taxation* of homage; my words are as full of peace as matter. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

He daily such *taxations* did exact,
As were against the order of the state. *Daniel.*

Various news I heard,
Of old mismanagements, *taxations* new;
All neither wholly false, nor wholly true. *Pope.*

2. Accusation; scandal.

My father's love is enough to honour; speak no more of him, you'll be whipt for *taxation* one of these days. *Shakspeare.*

TA'XER. *n. s.* [from *tax.*] One who taxes.

These rumours begot scandal against the king, taxing him for a great taxer of his people. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

TEA.† *n. s.* [a word, I suppose, Chinese; *thé*, Fr. "Tea was first imported from Holland by the earls of Arlington and Ossory, in 1666; from their ladies the women of quality learned its use. Its price was then three pounds a pound, and continued the same to 1707. In 1715, we began to use green tea; and the practice of drinking it descended to the lower class of the people." Dr. Johnson's Review of Hanway's Journal.] A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

The muses' friend, *tea*, does our fancy aid,
Repress those vapours which the head invade. *Waller.*

One has a design of keeping an open *tea* table. *Addison.*

I have filled a *tea* pot, and received a dish of it. *Addison.*

He swept down a dozen *tea* dishes. *Spectator.*

Nor will you encourage the common *tea* table talk. *Spectator.*

Green leaves of *tea* contain a narcotick juice, which exudes by roasting: this is performed with great care before it is exposed to sale. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A living *tea* pot stands; one arm held out,
One bent; the handle this, and that the spout. *Pope.*

The mistress of the *tea* shop may give half an ounce. *Swift.*

The fear of being thought pedants hath taken many young divines off from their severer studies, which they have exchanged for plays, in order to qualify them for *tea* tables. *Swift.*

When you sweep, never stay to pick up *tea* spoons. *Swift.*

To TEACH.† *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *taught*, sometimes *teached*, which is now obsolete. [tæcan, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — From the Swed. *te*, Icel. *tia*, to show: the derivation of which by Stiernh. from the M. Goth. *ataugian*, to show, (compounded of *at*, to, and *augo*, the eye,) Serenius pronounces highly ingenious and probable. See also Wachter in V. ZEIGEN.]

1. To instruct; to inform, as a master: correlative to learn.

I am too sudden bold,
To *teach* a teacher ill beseemeth me. *Shakspeare.*

The Lord will *teach* us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. *Isa.* ii. 3.

Teach us by what means to shun
The inclement seasons. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned.

Moses wrote this song, and *taught* it. *Deut.* xxxi. 22.

In vain they worship me, *teaching* for doctrines the commandments of men. *St. Matth* xv. 9.

They *teach* all nations what of him they learn'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To show; to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind.

He is a good divine that follows his own instructions; I can easier *teach* twenty what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow my own *teaching*. *Shakspeare.*

If some men *teach* wicked things, it must be that others should practise them. *South, Serm.*

4. To tell; to give intelligence.

Huswives are *teached*, instead of a clocke,
How winter night passeth by crowing of cocke. *Tusser.*

To TEACH. *v. n.* To perform the office of an instructor.

I have labour'd
And with no little study, that my *teaching*,
And the strong course of my authority,
Might go one way. *Shakspeare.*

The heads judge for reward, the priests *teach* for hire, and the prophets divine for money. *Mic.* iii. 11.

TE'ACHABLE. *adj.* [from *teach.*] Docile; susceptive of instruction.

'Tis sufficient that matters of faith and religion be propounded in such a way, as to render them highly credible, so as an honest and *teachable* man may willingly and safely assent to them, and according to the rules of prudence be justified in so doing. *Wilkins.*

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiassed, and *teachable* to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

TE'ACHABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *teachable.*] Docility; willingness to learn; capacity to learn.

Docility, *teachableness*, tractableness, is the property of wisdom; and he that is wise, is nearest unto happiness. *Granger on Eccl.* (1621,) p. 105.

TE'ACHER. *n. s.* [from *teach.*]

1. One who teaches; an instructor; preceptor.

Nature is no sufficient *teacher* what we should do that may attain unto life everlasting. *Hooker.*

I went into the temple, there to hear
The *teachers* of our law, and to propose
What might improve my knowledge or their own. *Milton, P. R.*

These were notions born with us; such as we were taught without the help of a *teacher*. *South, Serm.*

Imperious with a *teacher*'s air,
Boastful he claims a right to wisdom's chair. *Blackmore.*

2. One who without regular ordination assumes the ministry.

Dissenting *teachers* are under no incapacity of accepting civil and military employments. *Swift.*

3. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

For the choice of a governor more sufficient, the *teachers* in all the churches assembled themselves. *Ralegh.*

Our lecture men, and some others, whom precise people stile powerful *teachers*, do seldom honour it. *White.*

Wolves shall succeed for *teachers*. *Milton, P. L.*

He may teach his diocese who ceases to be able to preach to it; he may do it by appointing *teachers*, and by a vigilant exacting from them the instruction of their flocks. *South.*

TEAD, or TEDE.† *n. s.* [*tede*, old Fr. *tæda*, Lat.] A torch; a flambeau. Not in use.

A bushy *tead* a groom did light,
And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Hymen is awake,
And long since ready from his mask to move,
With his bright *tead* that flames with many a flake. *Spenser, Epithal.*

TEAGUE.† *n. s.* A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

His case appears to me like honest *Teague*'s,
When he was run away with by his legs. *Prior.*

TEAL. *n. s.* [*teelingh*, Dutch.] A wild fowl of the duck kind.

Some serve for food to us, and some but to feed themselves; amongst the first sort we reckon the dip-chick, coots, *teal*, wigeon. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

TEAM. *n. s.* [*temo*, the team of a carriage, Latin; team, Sax. a yoke.]

1. A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage.

Thee a ploughman all unweeting found,
As he his toilsome *team* that way did guide,
And brought thee up in ploughman's state to bide. *Spenser.*

We fairies that do run
By the triple Hecate's *team*,
From the presence of the sun,
Following darkness like a dream,
Now are frolick. *Shakspeare, Mids. Night's Dream.*

Making such difference betwixt wake and sleep,
As is the diff'rence betwixt day and night,
The hour before the heav'nly harness'd *team*
Begins his golden progress in the East. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

I am in love; but a *team* of horse shall not pluck that from me, nor who 'tis I love. *Shakspeare.*

After the declining sun
Had chang'd the shadows, and their task was done,
Home with their weary *team* they took their way. *Roscommon.*

He heav'd with more than human force to move
A weighty stone, the labour of a *team.* *Dryden.*

In stiff clays they may plow one acre of wheat with a *team* of horse. *Mortimer.*

2. Any number passing in a line.

Like a long *team* of snowy swans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky. *Dryden.*

To TEAM.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join together in a team.

By this the Night forth from the darksome bower
Of Erebus her *teamed* steeds gan call. *Spenser, Virgil's Gnat.*

TEAR.† *n. s.* [*ea* in this word is pronounced *ee*; and *tear* rhymes to *cheer: tagr*, M. Goth. teap, Sax. *daigr*, Welsh and Armor. δάκρυον, Gr. all signifying the same.]

1. The water which violent passion forces from the eyes.

She comes; and I'll prepare
My *tear* stain'd eyes to see her miseries. *Shakspeare.*

The pretty vaulting sea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing, that thou would'st have me drown'd on shore
With *tears* as salt as sea, through thy unkindness. *Shakspeare.*

Cromwell, I did not think to shed a *tear*
In all my miseries; but thou hast forc'd me.
Let's dry our eyes? *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Tears are the effects of compression of the moisture of the brain upon dilatation of the spirits. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

She silently a gentle *tear* let fall. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Any moisture trickling in drops.

Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her fragrant flow'rs, her trees with precious *tears*,
Her second harvests. *Dryden.*

To TEAR.† *v. a.* pret. *tore*, anciently *tare*; part. pass. *torn.* [*tairan*, *gatairan*, M. Goth. *taera*, Su. Goth. tæpan, Saxon: *ea* is pronounced as *a*, and *tear* rhymes to *square.*]

1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to separate by violent pulling.

Come seeling night,
And with thy bloody and invisible hand
Cancel and *tear* to pieces that great bond
Which keeps me pale. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The one went out from me; and I said, Surely he is *torn* in pieces, and I saw him not since. *Gen.* xliv. 28.

John *tore* off lord Strut's servants' clothes: now and then they came home naked. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

Ambassadors sent to Carthage were like to be *torn* to pieces by the populace. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To laniate; to wound with any sharp point drawn along.

Old men with dust deform'd their hoary hair,
The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they *tare.* *Shakspeare.*

Neither shall men *tear* themselves for them in mourning to comfort them for the dead. *Jer.* xvi. 7.

3. To break or take away by violence.

As storms the skies, and torrents *tear* the ground,
Thus rag'd the prince, and scatter'd death around. *Dryden.*

4. To divide violently; to shatter.

Is it not as much reason to say, that God destroys fatherly authority, when he suffers one in possession of it to have his government *torn* in pieces, and shared by his subjects? *Locke.*

5. To pull with violence; to drive violently.

He roar'd, he beat his breast, he *tore* his hair. *Dryden.*

From harden'd oak, or from a rock's cold womb,
At least thou art from some fierce tygress come;
Or on rough seas from their foundation *torn*,
Got by the winds, and in a tempest born. *Dryden.*

Blush rather, that you are a slave to passion,
Which, like a whirlwind, *tears* up all your virtues,
And gives you not the leisure to consider. *A. Philips.*

6. To take away by sudden violence.

Solyman
Rhodes and Buda from the Christians *tore.* *Waller.*

The hand of fate
Has *torn* thee from me, and I must forget thee. *Addison.*

7. To make a violent rent.

In the midst a *tearing* groan did break
The name of Antony. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To TEAR. *v. n.* [*tieren*, Dutch.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently.

All men transported into outrages for small trivial matters, fall under the inuendo of this bull, that ran *tearing* mad for the pinching of a mouse. *L'Estrange.*

TEAR. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fissure.

TE'ARER. *n. s.* [from *to tear.*] One who rends or tears; one who blusters.

TE'ARFALLING. *adj.* [*tear* and *fall.*] Tender; shedding tears.

I am in
So far in blood, that sin will pluck on sin,
Tearfalling pity dwells not in this eye. *Shakspeare.*

TE'ARFUL. *adj.* [*tear* and *full.*] Weeping; full of tears.

Is't meet that he
Should leave the helm, and, like a fearful lad,
With *tearful* eyes add water to the sea? *Shakspeare.*

To clear the cloudy front of wrinkled care,
And dry the *tearful* sluices of despair;
Charm'd with that virtuous draught the exalted mind
All sense of woe delivers to the wind. *Pope, Odyss.*

TE'ARLESS.* *adj.* [*tear* and *less.*] Without tears.

They look on with *tearless* eyes. *Sandys, Ps.* 106.

Why weep ye now? ye saw with *tearless* eye
When your fleet perish'd on the Punick wave. *Shenstone, El.* 19.

To TEASE.† *v. a.* [tæpan, Saxon.]

1. To comb or unravel wool or flax.

Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply
The sampler, and to *tease* the huswife's wool. *Milton, Comus.*

2. To scratch cloth in order to level the nap.

3. To torment with importunity; to vex with assiduous impertinence.

Not by the force of carnal reason,
But indefatigable *teasing.* *Butler.*

My friends always *tease* me about him, because he has no estate. *Spectator.*

After having been present in publick debates, he was *teased* by his mother to inform her of what had passed. *Addison.*

We system-makers can sustain
The thesis, which you grant was plain;
And with remarks and comments *tease* ye,
In case the thing before was easy. *Prior.*

TE'ASEL. *n. s.* [tæpl, Saxon; *dipsacus*, Lat.] A plant.

The species are three: one is called carduus fullonum, and is of singular use in raising the nap upon woollen cloth. *Miller.*

TE'ASELER.* *n. s.* [from *teasel*; *teizeler*, Norm. Fr.] One who raises the nap on woollen cloth by means of the teasel. *Kelham.*

TE'ASER.† *n. s.* [from *tease.*] Whoever or whatever torments by incessant importunity.

These *teazers*, rather to rouse than pinch the game, only made Whitaker find his spirits. *Fuller, Holy State*, p. 60.

A fly buzzing at his ear, makes him deaf to the best advice. If you would have him come to himself, you must take off his little *teaser*, which holds his reason at bay. *Collier.*

Teat.† *n. s.* [*teth*, Welsh; tit, Saxon; *tette*, Dutch; *teton*, French. Dr. Johnson. — Germ. *titte*, *dutte*; Heb. *dad*; M. Goth. *daddian*, lactare: vox antiquissima. See Wachter and Serenius.] A dug; a pap.

Even at thy *teat* thou hadst thy tyranny. *Shakspeare.*

Snows cause a fruitful year, watering the earth better than rain; for the earth sucks it as out of the *teat*. *Bacon.*

When we perceive that bats have *teats*, we infer, that they suckle their younglings with milk. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

It more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the *teats*
Of ewe or goat dropping with milk at even. *Milton, P. L.*

Infants sleep, and are seldom awake but when hunger calls for the *teat*. *Locke.*

The goat, how bright amidst her fellow stars,
Kind Amalthea, reach'd her *teat* distent
With milk, thy early food. *Prior.*

Te'chily. *adv.* [from *techy*.] Peevishly; fretfully; frowardly.

Te'chiness.† *n. s.* [from *techy*.] Peevishness; fretfulness.

Age is not a more common plea than unjust: The young man pretends it for his wanton and inordinate lust; the old, for his grippleness, *techiness*, loquacity: all wrongfully, and not without foul abuse. *Bp. Hall, Tempt. Repell.* iii. § 10.

TE'CHNICAL. *adj.* [τεχνικὸς; *technique*, French.] Belonging to arts; not in common or popular use.

In *technical* words, or terms of art, they refrain not from calling the same substance sometimes the sulphur, and sometimes the mercury of a body. *Locke.*

Te'chnically.* *adv.* [from *technical*.] In a technical manner.

The first professed English satirist, to speak *technically*, is bishop Joseph Hall. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iv. 2.

Techno'logy.* *n. s.* [τεχνη and λογος, Greek.] A description or discourse upon arts.

There were not any further essays made in *technology* for above fourscore years; but all men acquiesced in the common grammar. *Twells, Exam. of Gramm.* (1683,) Pref. p. 17.

TE'CHY.† *adj.* [for *touchy*, that is, inclination to be *touched* with whatever is said or done. Ray. Often written *tetchy*; which see.] Peevish; fretful; irritable; easily made angry; froward.

I cannot come to Cressid but by Pandar,
And he is as *techy* to be woo'd to woo,
As she is stubborn-chaste against all suit. *Shakspeare.*

When it did taste the wormwood on the nipple, and felt it bitter, pretty fool, to see it *techy*, and fall out with the dug. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Tecto'nick. *adj.* [τεκτονικὸς.] Pertaining to building. *Bailey.*

To **Ted.**† *v. a.* [teaban, Saxon, to prepare.] To spread abroad new-mown grass, in order to make it into hay.

The smell of grain, or *tedded* grass or kine,
Or dairy, each rural sight, each rural sound. *Milton, P. L.*

Hay-makers following the mowers, and casting it abroad, they call *tedding*. *Mortimer.*

Prudent his fall'n heaps
Collecting, cherish'd with the tepid wreaths
Of *tedded* grass, and the sun's mellowing beams,
Rivall'd with artful heats. *Philips.*

TE'DDER, or **Te'ther.** *n. s.* [*tudder*, Dutch; *tiudt*, a rope, Icelandick.]

1. A rope with which a horse is tied in the field that he may not pasture too wide. [*teigher*, Erse.]

2. Any thing by which one is restrained.

We live joyfully, going abroad within our *tedder*. *Bacon.*

We shall have them against the wall; we know the length of their *tedder*, they cannot run far from us. *Child.*

To **Te'dder.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up; to restrain.

Though it is not required that we should be always *teddered* to a formal solemn praying; yet by our mental meditations, and our ejaculatory emissions of the heart and mind, we may go far to the compleating the Apostle's counsel. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 55.

TE DE'UM. *n. s.* An hymn of the church, so called from the two first words of the Latin.

The choir,
With all the choicest musick of the kingdom,
Together sung *te deum*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Te deum was sung at Saint Paul's after the victory. *Bacon.*

TE'DIOUS. *adj.* [*tedieux*, Fr. *tædium*, Lat.]

1. Wearisome by continuance; troublesome; irksome.

The one intense, the other still remiss,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton, P. L.*

Pity only on fresh objects stays,
But with the *tedious* sight of woes decays. *Dryden.*

2. Wearisome by prolixity. Used of authours or performances.

They unto whom we shall seem *tedious* are in nowise injured by us, because it is in their own hands to spare that labour which they are not willing to endure. *Hooker.*

That I be not further *tedious* unto thee, hear us of thy clemency a few words. *Acts*, xxiv. 4.

Chief mastery to dissect
With long and *tedious* havock fabled knights. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Slow.

But then the road was smooth and fair to see,
With such insensible declivity,
That what men thought a *tedious* course to run,
Was finish'd in the hour it first begun. *Harte.*

Te'diously.† *adv.* [from *tedious*.] In such a manner as to weary.

Why dost thou wrong
Our mutual love so much, and *tediously* prolong
Our mirthful marriage-hour. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

Te'diousness. *n. s.* [from *tedious*.]

1. Wearisomeness by continuance.

She distastes them all within a while;
And in the sweetest finds a *tediousness*. *Davies.*

2. Wearisomeness by prolixity.

In vain we labour to persuade them, that any thing can take away the *tediousness* of prayer, except it be brought to the same measure and form which themselves assign. *Hooker.*

3. Prolixity; length.

Since brevity's the soul of wit,
And *tediousness* the limbs and outward flourishes,
I will be brief. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

4. Uneasiness; tiresomeness; quality of wearying.

In those very actions whereby we are especially perfected in this life we are not able to persist; forced we are with very weariness, and that often, to interrupt them; which *tediousness* cannot fall into those operations that are in the state of bliss when our union with God is compleat. *Hooker.*

More than kisses, letters mingle souls,
For thus friends absent speak: this ease controuls
The *tediousness* of my life. *Donne.*

To **TEEM.**† *v. n.* [teman, Sax. to procreate; team, offspring.]

1. To bring young.

If she must *teem*,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart disnatur'd torment to her. *Shakspeare.*

2. To be pregnant; to engender young.

Have we more sons? or are we like to have?
Is not my *teeming* date drunk up with time,
And wilt thou pluck my fair son from mine age? *Shakspeare.*

When the rising spring adorns the mead,
Teeming buds and cheerful greens appear. *Dryden.*

There are fundamental truths the basis upon which a great many others rest: these are *teeming* truths, rich in store, with which they furnish the mind, and, like the lights of Heaven, give light and evidence to other things. *Locke.*

3. To be full; to be charged as a breeding animal.

We live in a nation where there is scarce a single head that does not *teem* with politicks. *Addison.*

To TEEM.† *v. a.*

1. To bring forth; to produce.

What's the newest grief?
Each minute *teems* a new one. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Common mother, thou
Whose womb unmeasurable, and infinite breast,
Teems and feeds all. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

The earth obey'd; and strait
Opening her fertile womb, *teem'd* at a birth
Innumerous living creatures. *Milton, P. L.*

The deluge wrought such a change, that the earth did not then *teem* forth its increase, as formerly, of its own accord, but required culture. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. To pour. A low word, imagined by Skinner to come from *tommen*, Danish, *to draw out; to pour.* The Scots retain it: as, *teem* that water out; hence Swift took this word. Dr. Johnson.— What Dr. Johnson has here said, is not accurate. This sense of *teem* is not only still retained in our northern parts of England, but is very old in our language. "The *teming* or broaching of a vessel, depletio." Prompt. Parv. Serenius refers it to the Icel. *taema*, to empty.

Teem out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glass with small beer. *Swift, Direct. to the Butler.*

TE'EMER. *n. s.* [from *teem.*] One that brings young.

TE'EMFUL. *adj.* [teampul, Saxon.]

1. Pregnant; prolifick.

2. Brimful. *Ainsworth.*

TE'EMLESS. *adj.* [from *teem.*] Unfruitful; not prolifick.

Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of dearth,
Their zeal has left, and such a *teemless* earth. *Dryden.*

TEEN.† *n. s.* [tinan, Saxon, to kindle; *tenen*, Flemish, to vex; teonan, Saxon, injuries.] Sorrow; grief. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says; yet it is still a northern word both for sorrow, and for injury or harm.

Arrived there
That barehead knight, for dread and doleful *teen*
Would fain have fled, ne durst approachen near. *Spenser.*
Fry not in heartless grief and doleful *teen.* *Spenser.*

My heart bleeds
To think o' the *teen* that I have turn'd to you. *Shakspeare.*
Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *teen.* *Shakspeare.*
Cold winter's storms and wreakful *teene.* *W. Browne.*

To TEEN.† *v. a.* [from tinan, to kindle, Sax.] To excite; to provoke to do a thing. Not in use.

Why tempt ye me, and *tene*, with such manner speche? *Chaucer, Test. of Love.*

Religious reverence doth buriall *teene*,
Which whoso wants, wants so much of his rest. *Spenser, F. Q.*

TEENS. *n. s.* [from *teen* for *ten.*] The years reckoned by the termination *teen*; as, thirteen, fourteen.

Our author would excuse these youthful scenes,
Begotten at his entrance, in his *teens*;
Some childish fancies may approve the toy,
Some like the muse the more for being a boy. *Granville.*

TEETH, the plural of *tooth.*

Who can open the doors of his face? his *teeth* are terrible round about. *Job*, xli. 14.

To TEETH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth; to be at the time of dentition.

When the symptoms of *teething* appear, the gums ought to be relaxed by softening ointment. *Arbuthnot on Diet*

TE'GUMENT. *n. s.* [*tegumentum*, Latin.] Cover; the outward part. This word is seldom used but in anatomy or physicks.

Clip and trim those tender strings in the fashion of beard, or other hairy *teguments.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Proceed by section, dividing the skin, and separating the *teguments.* *Wiseman, Surgery.*

In the nutmeg another *tegument* is the mace between the green pericarpium and the hard shell. *Ray on the Creation.*

TEHE'E.* *interjection.* This is an old expression for a laugh. It is also used in Scotland; and Dr. Jamieson considers it as either derived from the sound, or as allied to *hia*, Su. Goth. and Icel. to sport, to laugh.

Te-he, quoth she, and clapt the window to. *Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*

To TE'HEE. *v. n.* To laugh with a loud and more insolent kind of cachinnation; to titter.

They laugh'd and *te-hee'd* with derision,
To see them take your deposition. *Hudibras.*

TEIL.† *n. s.* [*tilia*, Lat.] The same with linden or lime tree.

A *teiltree* and an oak have their substance in them when they cast their leaves. *Isa.* vi. 13.

From purple violets and the *teil* they bring
Their gather'd sweets, and rifle all the spring. *Addison, Virg. Georg.* 4.

TEINT. *n. s.* [*teinte*, Fr.] Colour; touch of the pencil.

Glaz'd colours have a vivacity which can never be imitated by the most brilliant colours, because the different *teints* are simply laid on, each in its place, one after another. *Dryden.*

TE'LARY. *adj.* [*tela*, a web, Lat.] Spinning webs.

The pictures of *telary* spiders, and their position in the web, is commonly made lateral, and regarding the horizon; although we shall commonly find it downward, and their heads respecting the center. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TE'LEGRAPH.* *n. s.* [*telegraphe*, Fr. from τελος and γραφω, Gr.] An instrument that answers the end of writing by conveying intelligence to a distance through the means of signals. *Mason.*

TE'LESCOPE.† *n. s.* [*telescope*, Fr. from τῆλε, far, and σκοπέω, to view.] A long glass by which distant objects are viewed.

The *telescope* discovers to us distant wonders in the heavens, and shews the milky way, and the bright cloudy spots, in a very dark sky, to be a collection of little stars. *Watts.*

TELESCO'PICAL.† } *adj.* [from *telescope.*] Belonging
TELESCO'PICK. } to a telescope; seeing at a distance.

Mr. Molyneux discoursed of *telescopic* sights. *Hist. R. S.* iv. 272.

TE'LESM.* *n. s.* [*talism*, Arab. See TALISMAN.] A kind of amulet or magical charm.

He made there many *telesms* at the instance of the citizens, as that against the storks, against the river Lycus, and other strange things. *Gregory, Notes on Script.* p. 38.

This is hugely like the consecrated *telesms* of the pagans. *More against Idolatry*, ch. 9.

TELESMA'TICAL.* *adj.* [from *telesm.*] Belonging to telesms.

They had a *telesmatical* way of preparation, answerable to the beginnings and mediocrity of the art. *Gregory, Notes on Script.* p. 41.

There was brought into Aleppo a little copper vessel, out of a strong imagination that it was endued with a *telesmatical* virtue to draw thereunto a sort of birds which feed on locusts. *Ricaut, State of the Gr. Ch.* p. 376.

TELE'STICK.* *n. s.* [from τελος and ςιχος, Gr.] A poem, where the final letters of each line make up a name. *Mason.*

Acrosticks and *telesticks* on jump names. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

To TELL. *v. a.* preterite and part. pass. *told.* [tellan, Saxon; *taelen, tellen,* Dutch; *talen,* Danish.]

1. To utter; to express; to speak.

I will not eat till I have *told* mine errand. *Gen.* xxiv. 33.

Thy message might in *telling* wound,
And in performing end us. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To relate; to rehearse.

I will declare what wise men have *told* from their fathers, and have not hid. *Job,* xv. 18.

When Gideon heard the *telling* of the dream, and the interpretation, he worshipped. *Judges,* vii. 13.

He longer will delay to hear thee *tell*
His generation. *Milton, P. L.*

You must know; but break, O break my heart,
Before I *tell* my fatal story out,
Th' usurper of my throne is my wife! *Dryden.*

The rest are vanish'd, none repass'd the gate,
And not a man appears to *tell* their fate. *Pope, Odyss.*

3. To teach; to inform.

He gently ask'd where all the people be,
Which in that stately building wont to dwell,
Who answer'd him full soft, he could not *tell.* *Spenser.*

I *told* him of myself; which was as much
As to have ask'd him pardon. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Tell me now, what lady is the same,
To whom you swore a secret pilgrimage,
That you to-day promis'd to *tell* me of. *Shakspeare.*

The fourth part of a shekel of silver will I give to the man of God to *tell* us our way. 1 *Sam.* ix. 8.

Saint Paul *telleth* us, we must needs be subject not only for fear, but also for conscience sake. *Sanderson.*

Tell me how may I know him, how adore. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To discover; to betray.

They will *tell* it to the inhabitants. *Num.* xiv. 14.

5. To count; to number.

Here lies the learned Savile's heir,
So early wise, and lasting fair;
That none, except her years they *told,*
Thought her a child, or thought her old. *Waller.*

Numerous sails the fearful only *tell;*
Courage from hearts, and not from numbers grows. *Dryden.*

A child can *tell* twenty before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

She doubts if two and two make four,
Though she has *told* them ten times o'er. *Prior.*

6. To make excuses. A low word.

Tush, never *tell* me, I take it much unkindly,
That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse,
As if the strings were thine, should'st know of this. *Shakspeare.*

To TELL. *v. n.*

1. To give an account; to make report.

I will compass thine altar, O Lord, that I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell* of all thy wondrous works. *Ps.* xxvi. 7.

Ye that live and move, fair creatures *tell,*
Tell, if ye saw, how came I thus, how here? *Milton, P. L.*

2. *To* TELL *on.* To inform of. A doubtful phrase.

David saved neither man nor woman alive, to bring tidings to Gath, saying, lest they should *tell on* us, saying, so did David. 1 *Sam.* xxvii. 11.

TE'LLER.† *n. s.* [from *tell.*]

1. One who tells or relates.

The nature of bad news infects the *teller.* *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

2. One who numbers; a numberer.

3. A *teller* is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four in number: their business is to receive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith: they also pay all persons any money payable to them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt: they also make books of receipts and payments, which they deliver the lord treasurer. *Cowel.*

TE'LLTALE. *n. s.* [*tell* and *tale.*] One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence.

You speak to Casca, and to such a man
That is no flearing *telltale.* *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

What shall these papers lie like *telltales* here? *Shakspeare.*

A *telltale* out of school
Is of all wits the greatest fool. *Swift.*

TE'LLTALE.* *adj.* Blabbing; telling tales; giving malicious information.

Let not the heavens hear these *telltale* women
Rail on the Lord's anointed. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis done; report displays her *telltale* wings,
And to each ear the news and tidings brings. *Fairfax*

And to the *telltale* sun descry
Our conceal'd solemnity. *Milton, Comus.*

Eurydice and he are prisoners here,
But will not long be so: this *telltale* ghost
Perhaps will clear them both. *Dryden and Lee.*

TEMERA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*temeraire,* Fr. *temerarius,* Latin.]

1. Rash; heady; unreasonably adventurous; unreasonably contemptuous of danger.

Resolution without foresight is but a *temerarious* folly; and the consequences of things are the first point to be taken into consideration. *L'Estrange.*

2. Careless; heedless; done at random.

Should he find upon one single sheet of parchment, an oration written full of profound sense, adorned with elegant phrase, the wit of man could not persuade him that this was done by the *temerarious* dashes of an unguided pen. *Ray.*

TEMERA'RIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *temerarious.*] Rashly; with unreasonable contempt of danger; without heed.

The greatest mistake, of all others, was to publish such a notorious untruth to the world so *temerariously,* without better advice. *Bp. Bramhall, Ch. of Eng. Def.* ch. 2.

I have ventured, perhaps too *temerariously,* to contribute my mite to the learned world. *Swift, Antiq. of the Eng. Tongue.*

TEME'RITY.† *n. s.* [*temerité,* old French; *temeritas,* Lat.] Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger.

Without suspicion of *temerity.* *More, Infin. of Worlds,* (1647,) st. 61.

The figures are bold even to *temerity.* *Cowley.*

To TE'MPER. *v. a.* [*tempero,* Lat. *temperer,* Fr.]

1. To mix so as that one part qualifies the other.

I shall *temper* so
Justice with mercy, as may illustrate most
Them fully satisfy'd, and Thee appease. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To compound; to form by mixture; to qualify as an ingredient.

If you could find out but a man
To bear a poison, I would *temper* it;
That Romeo should upon receipt thereof
Soon sleep in quiet. *Shakspeare.*

3. To mingle.

Prepare the sixth part of an ephah and the third part of an hin of oil, to *temper* with the fine flour. *Ezek.* xlvi. 14.

The good old knight, with a mixture of the father and master of the family, *tempered* the inquiries after his own affairs with kind questions relating to themselves. *Addison.*

4. To beat together to a proper consistence.

Th' uncivil kerns of Ireland are in arms,
And *temper* clay with blood of Englishmen. *Shakspeare.*

The potter *tempering* soft earth, fashioneth every vessel with much labour. *Wisd.* xv. 7.

5. To accommodate; to modify.

Thy sustenance serving to the appetite of the eater, *tempered* itself to every man's liking. *Wisd.* xvi. 21.

6. To bring to due proportion; to moderate excess.

These soft fires with kindly heat
Of various influence foment and warm,
Temper or nourish. *Milton, P. L.*

7. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to soothe; to calm.

Solon, in his laws to the Athenians, laboured to *temper* their warlike courages with sweet delights of learning and sciences: so that as much as the one excelled in arms, the other exceeded in knowledge. *Spenser on Ireland.*

With this she wants to *temper* angry Jove,
When all the gods he threats with thundering dart. *Spenser.*

Now will I to that old Andronicus,
And *temper* him with all the art I have. *Shakspeare.*

Woman! Nature made thee
To *temper* man: we had been brutes without you. *Otway.*

8. To form metals to a proper degree of hardness.

The sword
Of Michael from the armoury of God
Was given him *temper'd* so, that neither keen
Nor solid might resist that edge. *Milton, P. L.*

In the *tempering* of steel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or lesser in the other competent heat, gives it very differing tempers as to brittleness or toughness. *Boyle.*

Repeated peals they hear,
And, in a heav'n serene, refulgent arms appear;
Red'ning the skies, and glitt'ring all around,
The *temper'd* metals clash, and yield a silver sound. *Dryden.*

9. To govern. A latinism.

With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and Tartare *tempereth.* *Spenser.*

TE'MPER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Due mixture of contrary qualities.

Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil and *temper* than the abundant growing of the palm trees. *Ralegh.*

Health itself is but a kind of *temper*, gotten and preserved by a convenient mixture of contrarieties. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Middle course; mean or medium.

If the estates of some bishops were exorbitant before the reformation, the present clergy's wishes reach no further than that some reasonable *temper* had been used instead of paring them so quick. *Swift, Miscell.*

3. Constitution of body.

This body would be increased daily, being supplied from above and below, and having done growing, it would become more dry by degrees, and of a *temper* of greater consistency and firmness. *Burnet, Theory.*

4. Disposition of mind.

This, I shall call it evangelical, *temper* is far from being natural to any corrupt child of Adam. *Hammond.*

Remember with what mild
And gracious *temper* he both heard, and judg'd,
Without wrath or reviling. *Milton, P. L.*

This will keep their thoughts easy and free, the only *temper* wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations. *Locke on Education.*

All irregular *tempers* in trade and business, are but like irregular *tempers* in eating and drinking. *Law.*

5. Constitutional frame of mind.

The brain may devise laws for the blood, but a hot *temper* leaps o'er a cold decree. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Our hearts,
Of brothers *temper*, do receive you in
With all kind love. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

6. Calmness of mind; moderation.

Restore yourselves unto your *tempers*, fathers,
And without perturbation hear me speak. *B. Jonson.*

Teach me, like thee, in various nature wise,
To fall with dignity, with *temper* rise. *Pope.*

7. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hardness.

Here draw I
A sword, whose *temper* I intend to stain
With the best blood that I can meet withal. *Shakspeare.*

Ithuriel with his spear
Touch'd lightly; for no falsehood can endure
Touch of cœlestial *temper*, but returns
Of force to its own likeness: up he starts,
Discover'd, and surpriz'd. *Milton, P. L.*

These needles should have a due *temper*; for if they are too soft, the force exerted to carry them through the flesh will bend them; if they are too brittle, they snap. *Sharp.*

TE'MPERAMENT. *n. s.* [*temperamentum*, Lat. *temperament*, Fr.]

1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality.

Bodies are denominated hot and cold in proportion to the present *temperament* of that part of our body to which they are applied. *Locke.*

2. Medium; due mixture of opposites.

The common law has wasted and wrought out those distempers, and reduced the kingdom to its just state and *temperament.* *Hale.*

TEMPERAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *temperament.*] Constitutional.

That *temperamental* dignotions, and conjecture of prevalent humours, that may be collected from spots in our nails, we concede. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Intellectual representations are received with as unequal a fate upon a bare *temperamental* relish or disgust. *Glanville.*

TE'MPERANCE. *n. s.* [*temperantia*, Lat.]

1. Moderation: opposed to gluttony and drunkenness.

Observe
The rule of not too much; by *temperance* taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due nourishment, no gluttonous delight. *Milton, P. L.*

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, gives indolence of body and tranquillity of mind; the best guardian of youth and support of old age. *Temple.*

Make *temperance* thy companion; so shall health
Sit on thy brow. *Dodsley, Agriculture.*

2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion.

His senseless speech and doted ignorance,
When as the noble prince had marked well;
He calm'd his wrath with goodly *temperance.* *Spenser.*

What, are you chaf'd?
Ask God for *temperance*, that's the appliance only
Which your disease requires. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

TE'MPERATE. *adj.* [*temperatus*, Lat.]

1. Not excessive; moderate in degree of any quality.

Use a *temperate* heat, for they are ever *temperate* heats that digest and mature; wherein we mean *temperate*, according to the nature of the subject; for that may be *temperate* to fruits and liquors which will not work at all upon metals. *Bacon.*

His sleep
Was airy, light, from pure digestion bred,
And *temperate* vapours bland. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Moderate in meat and drink.

I advised him to be *temperate* in eating and drinking. *Wiseman.*

3. Free from ardent passion.

So hot a speed with such advice dispos'd;
Such *temperate* order in so fierce a course
Doth want example. *Shakspeare.*

She's not forward, but modest as the dove:
She is not hot, but *temperate* as the morn. *Shakspeare.*

From *temperate* inactivity we are unready to put in execution the suggestions of reason. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TE'MPERATELY. *adv.* [from *temperate.*]

1. Moderately; not excessively.

By winds that *temperately* blow,
The bark should pass secure and slow. *Addison.*

2. Calmly; without violence of passion.

Temperately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress. *Shakspeare.*

3. Without gluttony or luxury.

God esteems it a part of his service if we eat or drink; so it be *temperately*, and as may best preserve health. *Bp. Taylor.*

TE'MPERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *temperate.*]
1. Freedom from excesses; mediocrity.
2. Calmness; coolness of mind.

Langley's mild *temperateness*,
Did tend unto a calmer quietness. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

TE'MPERATIVE.* *adj.* [from *temperate.*] Having power to temper.

Living creatures are not only fed by the root of the stomach, but by the air drawn in and sent forth by the breath, which is *temperative* of the heart's heat, nutritive of the animal and vital spirits, and purgative of unnatural vapours. *Granger on Eccl.* (1621,) p. 15.

TE'MPERATURE. *n. s.* [*temperatura, tempero,* Lat. *temperature,* Fr.]
1. Constitution of nature; degree of any qualities.

It lieth in the same climate, and is of no other *temperature* than Guinea. *Abbot, Descr. of the World.*

Birds that change countries at certain seasons, if they come earlier, shew the *temperature* of weather. *Bacon.*

There may be as much difference as to the *temperature* of the air, and as to heat and cold in one mile, as in ten degrees of latitude; and he that would cool and refresh himself in the summer, had better go up to the top of the next hill, than remove into a far more northern country. *Brown, Trav.*

Memory depends upon the consistence and the *temperature* of the brain. *Watts.*

2. Mediocrity; due balance of contrarieties.

As the world's sun doth effects beget
Different, in divers places every day;
Here autumn's *temperature*, there summer's heat,
Here flowery spring-tide, and there winter gray. *Davies.*

If, instead of this variation of heat, we suppose an equality, or constant *temperature* of it before the deluge, the case would be much altered. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

3. Moderation; freedom from predominant passion.

In that proud port which her so goodly graceth,
Most goodly *temperature* you may descry. *Spenser.*

TE'MPERED. *adj.* [from *temper.*] Disposed with regard to the passions.

When was my lord so much ungently *tempered*,
To stop his ears against admonishment? *Shakspeare.*

TE'MPEST. *n. s.* [*tempeste,* Fr. *tempestas,* Lat.]
1. The utmost violence of the wind; the names by which the wind is called according to the gradual encrease of its force seem to be, a breeze; a gale; a gust; a storm; a tempest.

I have seen *tempests*, when the scolding winds
Have riv'd the knotty oaks. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Some have been driven by *tempest* to the south. *Abbot.*

What at first was call'd a gust, the same
Hath now a storm's, anon a *tempest*'s name. *Donne.*

[We,] caught in a fiery *tempest* shall be hurl'd
Each on his rock transfix'd. *Milton, P. L.*

With clouds and storms
Around thee thrown, *tempest* o'er *tempest* roll'd,
Thou humblest nature with thy northern blast. *Thomson.*

2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.

The *tempest* in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what beats there. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To **TE'MPEST.*** *v. n.* [*tempester,* Fr. *tempestare,* Ital.]
1. To storm.

Blind night in darkness *tempests*. *Sandys, Trav.* (1615,) p. 207.

2. To pour a tempest on.

Other princes ——
Thunder and *tempest* on those learned heads,
Whom Cæsar with such honour doth advance. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

To **TE'MPEST.**† *v. a.* To disturb as by a tempest.

Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton, P. L.*

The huge dolphin *tempesting* the main. *Pope, Iliad.*

TE'MPEST-BEATEN. *adj.* [*tempest* and *beat.*] Shattered with storms.

In the calm harbour of her gentle breast,
My *tempest-beaten* soul may safely rest. *Dryden, Aureng.*

TE'MPEST-TOST. *adj.* [*tempest* and *tost.*] Driven about by storms.

Though his bark cannot be lost,
Yet it shall be *tempest-tost.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

TEMPE'STIVE.* *adj.* [*tempestivus,* Lat.] Seasonable. *Scott.*

TEMPE'STIVELY.* *adv.* [from *tempestive.*] Seasonably.

Dancing is a pleasant recreation of body and mind, if *tempestively* used. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 499.

TEMPESTI'VITY. *n. s. tempestivus,* Lat.] Seasonableness.

Since their dispersion, the constitutions of countries admit not such *tempestivity* of harvest. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TEMPE'STUOUS. *adj.* [*tempestueux,* Fr. from *tempest.*] Stormy; turbulent.

Tempestuous fortune hath spent all her spight,
And thrilling sorrow thrown his utmost dart. *Spenser.*

Which of them rising with the sun or falling
Should prove *tempestuous*. *Milton, P. L.*

Her looks grow black as a *tempestuous* wind,
Some raging thoughts are rowling in her mind. *Dryden.*

Pompey, when dissuaded from embarking because the weather was *tempestuous*, replied, My voyage is necessary, my life is not so. *Collier on the Value of Life.*

TEMPE'STUOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *tempestuous.*] Turbulently; as in a tempest.

He meant ere long to be most *tempestuously* bold and shameless. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

Thunderbolts so *tempestuously* shot. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 511.

TEMPE'STUOUSNESS.* *n. s.* The state of being tempestuous.

TE'MPLAR. *n. s.* [from the *Temple*, an house near the Thames, anciently belonging to the knights-*templars*, originally from the temple of Jerusalem.] A student in the law.

Wits and *templars* every sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise. *Pope, Epist.*

TE'MPLE.† *n. s.* [tempel, Saxon; *temple,* French; *templum,* Lat.]
1. A place appropriated to acts of religion.

The honour'd gods
Throng our large *temples* with the shews of peace. *Shakspeare.*

Here we have no *temple* but the wood, no assembly but hornbeasts. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Most sacrilegious murther hath broke ope
The lord's anointed *temple*, and stole thence
The life o' the building. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. [*Tempora,* Lat.] The upper part of the sides of the head where the pulse is felt.

Her sunny locks
Hang on her *temples* like a golden fleece. *Shakspeare.*

We may apply intercipients of mastich upon the *temples*; frontals also may be applied. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To procure sleep, he uses the scratching of the *temples* and ears; that even mollifies wild beasts. *Arbuthnot.*

The weapon enter'd close above his ear,
Cold through his *temples* glides the whizzing spear. *Pope.*

To **TE'MPLE.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build a temple for; to appropriate a temple to.

The heathen, in many places, *templed* and adored this drunken god [Bacchus]. *Feltham, Res.* i. 84.

TE'MPLET. *n. s.* A piece of timber in a building.

When you lay any timber or brick-work, as lintels over windows, or *templets* under girders, lay them in loom. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

TE'MPORAL. *adj.* [*temporal,* Fr. *temporalis,* low Lat.]
1. Measured by time; not eternal.

As there they sustain *temporal* life, so here they would learn to make provision for *eternal*. *Hooker.*

2. Secular; not ecclesiastical.

This sceptre shews the force of *temporal* power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread of kings. *Shakspeare.*

All the *temporal* lands, which men devout
By testament have given to the church,
Would they strip from us. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

All *temporal* power hath been wrested from the clergy, and much of their ecclesiastick. *Swift.*

3. Not spiritual.

There is scarce any of those decisions but gives good light, by way of authority or reason, to some questions that arise also between *temporal* dignities, especially to cases wherein some of our subordinate *temporal* titles have part in the controversy. *Selden.*

Call not every *temporal* end a defiling of the intention, but only when it contradicts the ends of God, or when it is principally intended: for sometimes a *temporal* end is part of our duty; and such are all the actions of our calling. *Bp. Taylor.*

Prayer is the instrument of fetching down all good things to us, whether spiritual or *temporal*. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

Our petitions to God with regard to *temporals*, must be that medium of convenience proportioned to the several conditions of life. *Rogers, Serm.*

4. [*Temporal*, Fr.] Placed at the temples, or upper part of the sides of the head.

Copious bleeding, by opening the *temporal* arteries, are the most effectual remedies for a phrensy. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

TEMPORA'LITY. } *n.s.* [*temporalité*, Fr. from *temporal*.]
TE'MPORALS. } Secular possessions; not ecclesiastick rights.

Such revenues, lands, and tenements, as bishops have had annexed to their sees by the kings and others from time to time, as they are barons and lords of the parliament. *Cowel.*

The residue of these ordinary finances is casual, as the *temporalities* of vacant bishopricks, the profits that grow by the tenures of lands. *Bacon.*

The king yielded up the point, reserving the ceremony of homage from the bishops, in respect of the *temporalities*, to himself. *Ayliffe.*

TE'MPORALLY. *adv.* [from *temporal*.] With respect to this life.

Sinners who are in such a *temporally* happy condition, owe it not to their sins, but wholly to their luck. *South.*

TE'MPORALNESS.* *n.s.* [from *temporal*.] Secularity; worldliness. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

TE'MPORALTY. *n.s.* [from *temporal*.]

1. The laity; secular people.

The pope sucked out inestimable sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of clergy and *temporalty*. *Abbot.*

2. Secular possessions.

TEMPORA'NEOUS.† *adj.* [*temporis*, Lat.] Temporary. *Dict.*

Those things may cause a *temporaneous* disunion. *Hallywell, Melampr.* (1681,) p. 68.

TE'MPORARINESS. *n.s.* [from *temporary*.] The state of being temporary; not perpetuity.

TE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*tempus*, Latin.] Lasting only for a limited time.

These *temporary* truces were soon made and soon broken; he desired a straiter amity. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

If the Lord's immediate speaking, uttering, and writing, doth conclude by a necessary inference, that all precepts uttered and written in this manner are simply and perpetually moral; then, on the contrary, all precepts wanting this are merely *temporary*. *White.*

The republick threatened with danger, appointed a *temporary* dictator, who, when the danger was over, retired again into the community. *Addison.*

TEMPORIZA'TION.* *n.s.* [from *temporize*.] The act of complying with times or occasions.

Charges of *temporization* and compliance had somewhat sullied his reputation. *Johnson, Life of Ascham.*

To TE'MPORIZE. *v. n.* [*temporiser*, Fr. *tempus*, Latin.]

1. To delay; to procrastinate.

If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt quake for this shortly.
—— I look for an earthquake too then.
—— Well, you will *temporise* with the hours. *Shakspeare.*

The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concourse, in which case he would have *temporized*, resolved to give the king battle. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. To comply with the times or occasions.

They might their grievance inwardly complain,
But outwardly they needs must *temporize*. *Daniel.*

3. To comply. This is improper.

The dauphin is too wilful opposite,
And will not *temporize* with my entreaties:
He flatly says, he'll not lay down his arms. *Shakspeare.*

TE'MPORIZER.† *n.s.* [*temporiseur*, Fr. from *temporize*.] One that complies with times or occasions; a trimmer.

I pronounce thee a hovering *temporizer*, that
Canst with thine eyes at once see good and evil,
Inclining to them both. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Like so many weathercocks they turn round, a rout of *temporisers*, ready to maintain all that is or shall be proposed, in hope of preferment! *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* Pref.

TEMSE BREAD.† } *n.s.* [*temsen*, Dutch; *tamiser*, Fr.
TE'MSED BREAD. } *tamesare*, Italian, to sift; *tems*, Dutch; *tamis*, French; *tamiso*, Italian, a sieve; all from the Saxon temepian. Lye.] Bread made of flower better sifted than common.

To TEMPT.† *v. a.* [*tento*, Lat. *tenter*, Fr.]

1. To solicit to ill; to incite by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; to entice.

'Tis not the king that sends you to the Tower:
My lady Gray *tempts* him to this harsh extremity. *Shakspeare.*

You ever gentle gods, take my breath from me;
Let not my worser spirit *tempt* me again
To die before you please. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Come together, that Satan *tempt* you not. *1 Cor.* vii. 5.

He that hath not wholly subdued himself, is quickly *tempted* and overcome in small things. *Bp. Taylor.*

Fix'd on the fruit she gaz'd, which to behold
Might *tempt* alone. *Milton, P. L.*

The devil can but *tempt* and deceive; and if he cannot destroy so, his power is at end. *South.*

O wretched maid!
Whose roving fancy would resolve the same
With him, who next should *tempt* her easy fame. *Prior.*

2. To provoke.

I'm much too venturous
In *tempting* of your patience. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Withhold
Your talons from the wretched and the bold;
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair:
For, though your violence should leave 'em bare
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryden.*

3. It is sometimes used without any notion of evil; to solicit; to draw.

Still his strength conceal'd
Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall. *Milton, P. L.*

The rowing crew,
To *tempt* a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*

4. To try; to attempt; to venture on. I know not whether it was not originally *t'attempt*, which was viciously written *to tempt*, by an elision of the wrong syllable.

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Did tend unto a calmer quietness. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

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Memory depends upon the consistence and the *temperature* of the brain. *Watts.*

2. Mediocrity; due balance of contrarieties.

As the world's sun doth effects beget
Different, in divers places every day;
Here autumn's *temperature*, there summer's heat,
Here flowery spring-tide, and there winter gray. *Davies.*

If, instead of this variation of heat, we suppose an equality, or constant *temperature* of it before the deluge, the case would be much altered. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

3. Moderation; freedom from predominant passion.

In that proud port which her so goodly graceth,
Most goodly *temperature* you may descry. *Spenser.*

TE'MPERED. *adj.* [from *temper.*] Disposed with regard to the passions.

When was my lord so much ungently *tempered*,
To stop his ears against admonishment? *Shakspeare.*

TE'MPEST. *n. s.* [*tempeste*, Fr. *tempestas*, Lat.]

1. The utmost violence of the wind; the names by which the wind is called according to the gradual encrease of its force seem to be, a breeze; a gale; a gust; a storm; a tempest.

I have seen *tempests*, when the scolding winds
Have riv'd the knotty oaks. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Some have been driven by *tempest* to the south. *Abbot.*

What at first was call'd a gust, the same
Hath now a storm's, anon a *tempest*'s name. *Donne.*

[We,] caught in a fiery *tempest* shall be hurl'd
Each on his rock transfix'd. *Milton, P. L.*

With clouds and storms
Around thee thrown, *tempest* o'er *tempest* roll'd,
Thou humblest nature with thy northern blast. *Thomson.*

2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.

The *tempest* in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what beats there. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To TE'MPEST.* *v. n.* [*tempester*, Fr. *tempestare*, Ital.]

1. To storm.

Blind night in darkness *tempests*. *Sandys, Trav.* (1615,) p. 207.

2. To pour a tempest on.

Other princes ——
Thunder and *tempest* on those learned heads,
Whom Cæsar with such honour doth advance. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

To TE'MPEST.† *v. a.* To disturb as by a tempest.

Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton, P. L.*

The huge dolphin *tempesting* the main. *Pope, Iliad.*

TE'MPEST-BEATEN. *adj.* [*tempest* and *beat.*] Shattered with storms.

In the calm harbour of her gentle breast,
My *tempest-beaten* soul may safely rest. *Dryden, Aureng.*

TE'MPEST-TOST. *adj.* [*tempest* and *tost.*] Driven about by storms.

Though his bark cannot be lost,
Yet it shall be *tempest-tost*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

TEMPE'STIVE.* *adj.* [*tempestivus*, Lat.] Seasonable. *Scott.*

TEMPE'STIVELY.* *adv.* [from *tempestive.*] Seasonably.

Dancing is a pleasant recreation of body and mind, if *tempestively* used. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 499.

TEMPESTI'VITY. *n. s. tempestivus*, Lat.] Seasonableness.

Since their dispersion, the constitutions of countries admit not such *tempestivity* of harvest. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TEMPE'STUOUS. *adj.* [*tempestueux*, Fr. from *tempest.*] Stormy; turbulent.

Tempestuous fortune hath spent all her spight,
And thrilling sorrow thrown his utmost dart. *Spenser.*

Which of them rising with the sun or falling
Should prove *tempestuous*. *Milton, P. L.*

Her looks grow black as a *tempestuous* wind,
Some raging thoughts are rowling in her mind. *Dryden.*

Pompey, when dissuaded from embarking because the weather was *tempestuous*, replied, My voyage is necessary, my life is not so. *Collier on the Value of Life.*

TEMPE'STUOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *tempestuous.*] Turbulently; as in a tempest.

He meant ere long to be most *tempestuously* bold and shameless. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

Thunderbolts so *tempestuously* shot. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 511.

TEMPE'STUOUSNESS.* *n. s.* The state of being tempestuous.

TE'MPLAR. *n. s.* [from the *Temple*, an house near the Thames, anciently belonging to the knights-*templars*, originally from the temple of Jerusalem.] A student in the law.

Wits and *templars* every sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise. *Pope, Epist.*

TE'MPLE.† *n. s.* [tempel, Saxon; *temple*, French; *templum*, Lat.]

1. A place appropriated to acts of religion.

The honour'd gods
Throng our large *temples* with the shews of peace. *Shakspeare.*

Here we have no *temple* but the wood, no assembly but hornbeasts. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Most sacrilegious murther hath broke ope
The lord's anointed *temple*, and stole thence
The life o' the building. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. [*Tempora*, Lat.] The upper part of the sides of the head where the pulse is felt.

Her sunny locks
Hang on her *temples* like a golden fleece. *Shakspeare.*

We may apply intercipients of mastich upon the *temples*; frontals also may be applied. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To procure sleep, he uses the scratching of the *temples* and ears; that even mollifies wild beasts. *Arbuthnot.*

The weapon enter'd close above his ear,
Cold through his *temples* glides the whizzing spear. *Pope.*

To TE'MPLE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build a temple for; to appropriate a temple to.

The heathen, in many places, *templed* and adored this drunken god [Bacchus]. *Feltham, Res.* i. 84.

TE'MPLET. *n. s.* A piece of timber in a building.

When you lay any timber or brick-work, as linteols over windows, or *templets* under girders, lay them in loom. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

TE'MPORAL. *adj.* [*temporal*, Fr. *temporalis*, low Lat.]

1. Measured by time; not eternal.

As there they sustain *temporal* life, so here they would learn to make provision for *eternal*. *Hooker.*

2. Secular; not ecclesiastical.

This sceptre shews the force of *temporal* power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread of kings. *Shakespeare.*

All the *temporal* lands, which men devout
By testament have given to the church,
Would they strip from us. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

All *temporal* power hath been wrested from the clergy, and much of their ecclesiastick. *Swift.*

3. Not spiritual.

There is scarce any of those decisions but gives good light, by way of authority or reason, to some questions that arise also between *temporal* dignities, especially to cases wherein some of our subordinate *temporal* titles have part in the controversy. *Selden.*

Call not every *temporal* end a defiling of the intention, but only when it contradicts the ends of God, or when it is principally intended: for sometimes a *temporal* end is part of our duty; and such are all the actions of our calling. *Bp. Taylor.*

Prayer is the instrument of fetching down all good things to us, whether spiritual or *temporal*. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

Our petitions to God with regard to *temporals*, must be that medium of convenience proportioned to the several conditions of life. *Rogers, Serm.*

4. [*Temporal*, Fr.] Placed at the temples, or upper part of the sides of the head.

Copious bleeding, by opening the *temporal* arteries, are the most effectual remedies for a phrensy. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

TEMPORA'LITY. } n.s. [*temporalité*, Fr. from *temporal*.]
TE'MPORALS. } Secular possessions; not ecclesiastick rights.

Such revenues, lands, and tenements, as bishops have had annexed to their sees by the kings and others from time to time, as they are barons and lords of the parliament. *Cowel.*

The residue of these ordinary finances is casual, as the *temporalities* of vacant bishopricks, the profits that grow by the tenures of lands. *Bacon.*

The king yielded up the point, reserving the ceremony of homage from the bishops, in respect of the *temporalities*, to himself. *Ayliffe.*

TE'MPORALLY. *adv.* [from *temporal*.] With respect to this life.

Sinners who are in such a *temporally* happy condition, owe it not to their sins, but wholly to their luck. *South.*

TE'MPORALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *temporal*.] Secularity; worldliness. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

TE'MPORALTY. *n. s.* [from *temporal*.]

1. The laity; secular people.

The pope sucked out inestimable sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of clergy and *temporalty*. *Abbot.*

2. Secular possessions.

TEMPORA'NEOUS.† *adj.* [*temporis*, Lat.] Temporary. *Dict.*

Those things may cause a *temporaneous* disunion. *Hallywell, Melampr.* (1681,) p. 68.

TE'MPORARINESS. *n. s.* [from *temporary*.] The state of being temporary; not perpetuity.

TE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*tempus*, Latin.] Lasting only for a limited time.

These *temporary* truces were soon made and soon broken; he desired a straiter amity. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

If the Lord's immediate speaking, uttering, and writing, doth conclude by a necessary inference, that all precepts uttered and written in this manner are simply and perpetually moral; then, on the contrary, all precepts wanting this are merely *temporary*. *White.*

The republick threatened with danger, appointed a *temporary* dictator, who, when the danger was over, retired again into the community. *Addison.*

TEMPORIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *temporize*.] The act of complying with times or occasions.

Charges of *temporization* and compliance had somewhat sullied his reputation. *Johnson, Life of Ascham.*

To TE'MPORIZE. *v. n.* [*temporiser*, Fr. *tempus*, Latin.]

1. To delay; to procrastinate.

If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt quake for this shortly.
—— I look for an earthquake too then.
—— Well, you will *temporise* with the hours. *Shakspeare.*

The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concourse, in which case he would have *temporized*, resolved to give the king battle. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. To comply with the times or occasions.

They might their grievance inwardly complain,
But outwardly they needs must *temporize*. *Daniel.*

3. To comply. This is improper.

The dauphin is too wilful opposite,
And will not *temporize* with my entreaties:
He flatly says, he'll not lay down his arms. *Shakspeare.*

TE'MPORIZER.† *n. s.* [*temporiseur*, Fr. from *temporize*.] One that complies with times or occasions; a trimmer.

I pronounce thee a hovering *temporizer*, that
Canst with thine eyes at once see good and evil,
Inclining to them both. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Like so many weathercocks they turn round, a rout of *temporisers*, ready to maintain all that is or shall be proposed, in hope of preferment! *Burton, Anat. of Mel. Pref.*

TEMSE BREAD.† } *n. s.* [*temsen*, Dutch; *tamiser*, Fr.
TE'MSED BREAD. } *tamesare*, Italian, to sift; *tems*, Dutch; *tamis*, French; *tamiso*, Italian, a sieve; all from the Saxon temeran. Lye.] Bread made of flower better sifted than common.

To TEMPT.† *v. a.* [*tento*, Lat. *tenter*, Fr.]

1. To solicit to ill; to incite by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; to entice.

'Tis not the king that sends you to the Tower:
My lady Gray *tempts* him to this harsh extremity. *Shakspeare.*

You ever gentle gods, take my breath from me;
Let not my worser spirit *tempt* me again
To die before you please. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Come together, that Satan *tempt* you not. 1 *Cor.* vii. 5.

He that hath not wholly subdued himself, is quickly *tempted* and overcome in small things. *Bp. Taylor.*

Fix'd on the fruit she gaz'd, which to behold
Might *tempt* alone. *Milton, P. L.*

The devil can but *tempt* and deceive; and if he cannot destroy so, his power is at end. *South.*

O wretched maid!
Whose roving fancy would resolve the same
With him, who next should *tempt* her easy fame. *Prior.*

2. To provoke.

I'm much too venturous
In *tempting* of your patience. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Withhold
Your talons from the wretched and the bold;
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair:
For, though your violence should leave 'em bare
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryden.*

3. It is sometimes used without any notion of evil; to solicit; to draw.

Still his strength conceal'd
Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall. *Milton, P. L.*

The rowing crew,
To *tempt* a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*

4. To try; to attempt; to venture on. I know not whether it was not originally *t'attempt*, which was viciously written *to tempt*, by an elision of the wrong syllable.

This from the vulgar branches must be torn,
And so fair Proserpine the present born,
Ere leave be giv'n to tempt the nether skies. *Dryden.*

5. To prove; to try.

He stayde his hand, and gan himselfe advise
To prove his sense, and *tempt* her feigned truth. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. i. 50.

And it came to pass after these things, that God did *tempt* Abraham. *Gen.* xxii.

TE'MPTABLE. *adj.* [from *tempt.*] Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence. Not elegant, nor used.

If the parliament were as *temptable* as any other assembly, the managers must fail for want of tools to work with. *Swift.*

TEMPTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*temptacion*, old French; from *tempt.*]

1. The act of tempting; solicitation to ill; enticement.

All *temptation* to transgress repel. *Milton, P. L.*

2. The state of being tempted.

When by human weakness, and the arts of the tempter, you are led into *temptations*, prayer is the thread to bring you out of this labyrinth. *Duppa.*

3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

Set a deep glass of Rhenish wine on the contrary casket; for if the devil be within, and that *temptation* without, he will chuse it. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Dare to be great without a guilty crown;
View it, and lay the bright *temptation* down:
'Tis base to seize on all. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

TEMPTA'TIONLESS.* *adj.* [*temptation* and *less.*] Having no motive. Not in use.

An empty, profitless, *temptationless* sin. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 513.

TE'MPTER. *n. s.* [from *tempt.*]

1. One who solicits to ill; an enticer.

These women are shrewd *tempters* with their tongues. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Is this her fault or mine?
The *tempter* or the tempted, who sins most?
Not she; nor doth she tempt. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Those who are bent to do wickedly, will never want *tempters* to urge them on. *Tillotson.*

My work is done:
She's now the *tempter* to ensnare his heart. *Dryden.*

2. The infernal solicitor to evil.

The experience of our own frailties, and the watchfulness of the *tempter*, discourage us. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Foretold so lately what would come to pass,
When first this *tempter* cross'd the gulf from hell. *Milton, P. L.*

To this high mountain's top the *tempter* brought
Our Saviour. *Milton, P. R.*

TE'MPTINGLY.* *adv.* [from *tempt.*] So as to tempt or entice.

These look *temptingly*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 301.

Precious trinkets are lavishly and *temptingly* exposed to view. *Peters on Job*, p. 451.

TE'MPTRESS.* *n. s.* [from *tempter.*] She that tempts or entices. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*

Be not jealous,
Euphrania; I shall scarcely prove a *temptress*:
Fall to our dance. *Ford, Broken Heart.*

TE'MULENCY.† *n. s.* [*temulentia*, Latin.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor. *Bullokar.*

TE'MULENT. *adj.* [*temulentus*, Lat.] Inebriated; intoxicated as with strong liquors.

TE'MULENTIVE.* *adj.* [*temulentus*, Lat.] Drunken; denoting the state of intoxication.

The drunkard commonly hath a palsied hand; gouty, staggering legs, that fain would go, but cannot; a drawling, stammering, *temulentive* tongue. *Junius, Sin Stigm.* (1639,) p. 38.

TEN.† *adj.* [*tyn*, Saxon; *tien*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — M. Goth. *taihun*; Icel. *tiju*: aperto lingu. affin. consensu. Ingeniosè satis Wachterus ab Icel. *tyna*, legere, enumerare, digitos nempè omnes, quibus sine dubio numerabant veteres. Serenius. To this numeration of the fingers Mr. H. Tooke also adverts; and pronounces *ten* the past participle of the Sax. tynan, to enclose, to encompass. See Div. of Purl. ii. 201. But the Icel. *tyna*, to reckon, is the more likely etymon.]

1. The decimal number; twice five; the number by which we multiply numbers into new denominations.

Thou shalt have more
Than two *tens* to a score. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Ten hath been extolled as containing even, odd, long, and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers; and Aristotle observed, that Barbarians as well as Greeks used a numeration unto *ten*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

With twice *ten* sail I cross'd the Phrygian sea,
Scarce seven within your harbour meet. *Dryden.*

From the soft lyre,
Sweet flute, and *ten*-string'd instrument, require
Sounds of delight. *Prior.*

2. *Ten* is a proverbial number.

There's a proud modesty in merit,
Averse from begging; and resolv'd to pay
Ten times the gift it asks. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

Although English is too little cultivated, yet the faults are nine in *ten* owing to affectation. *Swift, Miscell.*

TE'NABLE. *adj.* [*tenable*, French.] That may be maintained against opposition; that may be held against attacks.

The town was strong of itself, and wanted no industry to fortify and make it *tenable*. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Sir William Ogle seized upon the castle, and put it into a *tenable* condition. *Clarendon.*

Infidelity has been driven out of all its outworks: the Atheist has not found his post *tenable*, and is therefore retired into Deism. *Addison, Spect.*

TENA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*tenax*, Lat.]

1. Grasping hard; inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go: with *of* before the thing held.

A resolute *tenacious* adherence to well chosen principles, makes the face of a governor shine in the eyes of those that see his actions. *South.*

Griping, and still *tenacious of* thy hold,
Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely soul'd,
Should give the prizes they had gain'd. *Dryden.*

You reign absolute over the hearts of a stubborn and freeborn people, *tenacious* to madness *of* their liberty. *Dryden.*

True love's a miser; so *tenacious* grown,
He weighs to the least grain of what's his own. *Dryden.*

Men are *tenacious of* the opinions that first possess them. *Locke.*

He is *tenacious of* his own property, and ready to invade that of others. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Retentive.

The memory in some is very *tenacious*; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are struck deepest, and in minds the most retentive. *Locke.*

3. [*tenace*, French.] Having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive; viscous; glutinous.

Three equal round vessels filled, the one with water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors stirred alike to give them a vortical motion; the pitch by its tenacity will lose its motion quickly, the oil being less *tenacious* will keep it longer, and the water being less *tenacious* will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short time. *Newton.*

4. Niggardly; close-fisted; meanly parsimonious. *Ainsworth.*

TENA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tenacious.*] With disposition to hold fast.

Some things our juvenile reasons *tenaciously* adhere to, which yet our maturer judgments disallow of. *Glanville.*

TENA'CIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *tenacious.*] Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go.

An invincible *tenaciousness* of ancient customs.
Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist. B. 3. ch. 6.

TENA'CITY.† *n. s.* [*tenacité*, Fr. *tenacitas*, *tenax*, Lat.]

1. Tenaciousness.

The *tenacity* of prejudice and prescription.
Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 5.

2. Viscosity; glutinousness; adhesion of one part to another.

If many contiguous vortices of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the sun and fixed stars, yet these and all their parts would, by their *tenacity* and stiffness, communicate their motion to one another till they all rested among themselves. *Newton.*

Substances, whose *tenacity* exceeds the powers of digestion, will neither pass, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'NACY.* *n. s.* [*tenacia*, low Lat.] Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go.

Highest excellence is void of all envy, selfishness, and *tenacy*.
Barrow, vol. ii. S. 12.

TE'NANCY. *n. s.* [*tenancie*, old French; *tenentia*, law Latin, from *tenant.*] Temporary possession of what belongs to another.

This duke becomes seized of favour by descent, though the condition of that estate be commonly no more than a *tenancy* at will. *Wotton.*

TE'NANT. *n. s.* [*tenant*, French.]

1. One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and use of that which is in reality the property of another: correlative to *landlord.*

I have been your *tenant*,
And your father's *tenant*, these fourscore years. *Shakspeare.*

The English being only *tenants* at will of the natives for such conveniency of fishing. *Heylin.*

Such is the mould that the blest *tenant* feeds
On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds. *Waller.*

Jupiter had a farm long for want of a *tenant.* *L'Estrange.*

His cheerful *tenants* bless their yearly toil,
Yet to their lord owe more than to the soil. *Pope.*

The *tenants* of a manor fall into the sentiments of their lord. *Watts.*

The father is a tyrant over slaves and beggars, whom he calls his *tenants.* *Swift.*

2. One who resides in any place.

O fields, O woods, oh when shall I be made
The happy *tenant* of your shade! *Cowley.*
The bear, rough *tenant* of these shades. *Thomson.*

To TE'NANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hold on certain conditions.

Sir Roger's estate is *tenanted* by persons who have served him or his ancestors. *Addison.*

TE'NANTABLE. *adj.* [from *tenant.*] Such as may be held by a tenant.

The ruins that time, sickness, or melancholy, shall bring, must be made up at your cost; for that thing a husband is but tenant for life in what he holds, and is bound to leave the place *tenantable* to the next that shall take it. *Suckling.*

That the soul may not be too much incommoded in her house of clay, such necessaries are secured to the body as may keep it in *tenantable* repair. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

TE'NANTLESS. *adj.* [from *tenant.*] Unoccupied; unpossessed.

O thou, that dost inhabit in my breast,
Leave not the mansion so long *tenantless*;
Lest growing ruinous the building fall,
And leave no memory of what it was. *Shakspeare.*

TE'NANTRY.* *n. s.* [from *tenant.*]

1. Tenancy.

Tenants have taken new leases of their *tenantries.*
Bp. Ridley, in Dr. Ridley's Life, &c. p. 656.

2. A body of tenants on an estate.

TE'NANT-SAW. *n. s.* [corrupted, I suppose, from *tenon-saw.*] See TENON.

TENCH. *n. s.* [tince, Sax. *tinca*, Lat.] A pond-fish.

Having stored a very great pond with carps, tench, and other pond-fish, and only put in two small pikes, this pair of tyrants in seven years devoured the whole. *Hale.*

To TEND. *v. a.* [contracted from *attend.*]

1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or defender.

Nymphs of Mulla which, with careful heed,
The silver scaly trouts did *tend* full well. *Spenser, Epithal.*
Go thou to Richard, and good angels *tend* thee. *Shakspeare.*
Him lord pronounc'd; and O! indignity
Subjected to his service angel wings,
And flaming ministers to watch and *tend*
Their earthy charge. *Milton, P. L.*

He led a rural life, and had command
O'er all the shepherds, who about those vales
Tended their numerous flocks. *Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.*

There is a pleasure in that simplicity, in beholding princes *tending* their flocks. *Pope.*

Our humbler province is to *tend* the fair;
To save the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let th' imprison'd essences exhale. *Pope.*

2. To attend; to accompany.

Despair
Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch. *Milton, P. L.*
Those with whom I now converse,
Without a tear will *tend* my herse. *Swift.*

3. To be attentive to.

Unsuck'd of lamb or kid that *tend* their play. *Milton, P. L.*

To TEND. *v. n.* [*tendo*, Lat.]

1. To move towards a certain point or place.

They had a view of the princess at a mask, having overheard two gentlemen *tending* towards that sight. *Wotton.*

To these abodes our fleet Apollo sends:
Here Dardanus was born, and hither *tends.* *Dryden.*

2. [*tendre*, Fr.] To be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at.

Admiration seiz'd
All heaven, what this might mean and whither *tend.*
Milton, P. L.

Factions gain their power by pretending common safety, and *tending* towards it in the directest course. *Temple.*

The laws of our religion *tend* to the universal happiness of mankind. *Tillotson.*

3. To contribute.

Many times that which we ask would, if it should be granted, be worse for us, and perhaps *tend* to our destruction; and then God, by denying the particular matter of our prayers, doth grant the general matter of them. *Hammond.*

4. [From *attend.*] To wait; to expect. Out of use.

The bark is ready, and the wind at help;
Th' associates *tend.* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

5. To attend; to wait as dependants or servants.

She deserves a lord,
That twenty such rude boys might *tend* upon,
And call her hourly mistress. *Shakspeare.*

Give him *tending*,
He brings great news. *Shakspeare.*

Was he not companion with the riotous knights,
That *tend* upon my father? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

6. To attend as something inseparable. In the three last senses it seems only a colloquial abbreviation of *attend.*

Threefold vengeance *tend* upon your steps! *Shakspeare.*

TE'NDANCE. *n. s.* [from *tend.*]

Attendance; state of expectation.

Unhappy wight, born to disastrous end,
That doth his life in so long *tendance* spend. *Spenser*

. Persons attendant. Out of use.

His lobbies fill with *tendance*,
Rain sacrificial whisp'rings in his ear. *Shakspeare.*

. Attendance; act of waiting.

She purpos'd,
By watching, weeping, *tendance*, to
O'ercome you with her shew. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

4. Care; act of tending.

Nature does require
Her times of preservation, which, perforce,
I her frail son, amongst my brethren mortal,
Must give my *tendance* to. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
They at her coming sprung,
And touch'd by her fair *tendance* gladlier grew. *Milton, P. L.*

TE'NDENCE. } TE'NDENCY. } *n. s.* [from *tend.*]

1. Direction or course towards any place or object.

It is not much business that distracts any man; but the want of purity, constancy, and *tendency* towards God. *Bp. Taylor.*

Writings of this kind, if conducted with candour, have a more particular *tendency* to the good of their country than any other compositions. *Addison, Freeholder.*

All of them are innocent, and most of them had a moral *tendency*, to soften the virulence of parties, or laugh out of countenance some vice or folly. *Swift.*

We may acquaint ourselves with the powers and properties, the *tendencies* and inclinations, of body and spirit. *Watts.*

2. Direction or course toward any inference or result; drift.

The greater congruity or incongruity there is in any thing to the reason of mankind, and the greater *tendency* it hath to promote or hinder the perfection of man's nature, so much greater degrees hath it of moral good or evil; to which we ought to proportion our inclination, or aversion. *Wilkins.*

These opinions are of so little moment, that, like motes in the sun, their *tendencies* are little noticed. *Locke.*

TE'NDER.† *adj.* [*tendre*, Fr.]

1. Soft; easily impressed or injured; not firm; not hard.

The earth brought forth the *tender* grass. *Milton, P. L.*
From each *tender* stalk she gathers. *Milton, P. L.*

When the frame of the lungs is not so well woven, but is lax and *tender*, there is great danger, that after spitting of blood, they will by degrees putrify and consume. *Blackmore.*

2. Sensible; easily pained; soon sore.

Unneath may she endure the flinty street,
To tread them with her *tender* feeling feet. *Shakspeare.*

Our bodies are not naturally more *tender* than our faces; but by being less exposed to the air, they become less able to endure it. *L'Estrange.*

The face when we are born is no less *tender* than any other part of the body: it is use alone hardens it, and makes it more able to endure the cold. *Locke on Education.*

3. Effeminate; emasculate; delicate.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, and devised to bring them to a more peaceable life, instead of their short warlike coat he clothed them in long garments, like women; and instead of their warlike musick appointed to them certain lascivious lays, by which their minds were so mollified and abated, that they forgot their former fierceness, and became most *tender* and effeminate. *Spenser on Ireland.*

4. Exciting kind concern.

I love Valentine;
His life's as *tender* to me as my soul. *Shakspeare.*

5. Compassionate; anxious for another's good.

The *tender* kindness of the church it well beseemeth to help the weaker sort, although some few of the perfecter and stronger be for a time displeased. *Hooker.*

This not mistrust but *tender* love enjoins. *Milton, P. L.*

Be *tender* hearted and compassionate towards those in want, and ready to relieve them. *Tillotson.*

6. Susceptible of soft passions.

Your tears a heart of flint
Might *tender* make, yet nought
Herein they will prevail. *Spenser.*

7. Amorous; lascivious.

What mad lover ever dy'd,
To gain a soft and gentle bride?
Or for a lady *tender* hearted,
In purling streams or hemp departed? *Hudibras.*

8. Expressive of the softer passions.

The *tender* accent of a woman's cry
Will pass unheard, will unregarded die. *Prior, Celia to Damon.*
Oft would his voice the silent valley charm,
Till lowing oxen broke the *tender* song. *Hammond.*

9. Careful not to hurt: with *of.*

The civil authority should be *tender of* the honour of God and religion. *Tillotson.*

As I have been *tender of* every particular person's reputation, so I have taken care not to give offence. *Addison.*

10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.

Thy *tender* hefted nature shall not give
Thee o'er to harshness; her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort and not burn. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
You, that are thus so *tender* o'er his follies,
Will never do him good. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

11. Apt to give pain.

In things that are *tender* and unpleasing, break the ice by some whose words are of less weight, and reserve the more weighty voice to come in as by chance. *Bacon.*

12. Young; weak: as, *tender age.*

When yet he was but *tender* bodied, a mother should not sell him. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Beneath the dens, where unfledg'd tempests lie,
And infant winds their *tender* voices try. *Cowley.*

To TE'NDER.† *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To regard with kindness. Not now in use.

I thank you, madam, that you *tender* her:
Poor gentlewoman, my master wrongs her much. *Shakspeare.*
He did not a little love and *tender* Mr. Cartwright. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 174.

2. To render susceptible of soft passions: a colloquial expression in some parts of England.

To TE'NDER. *v. a.* [*tendre*, Fr.]

1. To offer; to exhibit; to propose to acceptance.

Some of the chiefest laity professed with greater stomach their judgements, that such a discipline was little better than popish tyranny, disguised and *tendered* unto them. *Hooker.*

I crave no more than what your highness offer'd;
Nor will you *tender* less. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
All conditions, all minds, *tender* down
Their service to lord Timon. *Shakspeare.*
Owe not all creatures by just right to thee
Duty and service, not to stay till bid,
But *tender* all their power? *Milton, P. R.*

He had never heard of Christ before, and so more could not be expected of him, than to embrace him as soon as he was *tendered* to him. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

2. To hold; to esteem.

Tender yourself more dearly;
Or, not to crack the wind of the poor phrase,
Wringing it thus, you'll *tender* me a fool. *Shakspeare.*

TE'NDER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Offer; proposal to acceptance.

Then to have a wretched puling fool,
A whining mammet, in her fortune's *tender*,
To answer I'll not wed. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*
Think yourself a baby;
That you have ta'en his *tenders* for true pay,
Which are not sterling. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
The earl accepted the *tenders* of my service. *Dryden.*

To declare the calling of the Gentiles by a free, unlimited *tender* of the gospel to all. *South, Serm.*

Our *tenders* of duty every now and then miscarry. *Addison.*

2. [From the adjective.] Regard; kind concern. Not used.

Thou hast shew'd thou mak'st some *tender* of my life,
In this fair rescue thou hast brought to me. *Shakspeare.*

3. A small ship attending on a larger.

TE'NDERHEARTED.† *adj.* [*tender* and *heart.*] Of a soft compassionate disposition.

Be ye kind to one another, *tender-hearted.* *Eph.* iv. 32.

TENDERHE'ARTEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *tenderhearted.*] A compassionate disposition. *Sherwood.*

TE'NDERLING.† *n. s.* [from *tender*]
1. The first horns of a deer.
2. A fondling; one who is made soft by too much kindness.
Our *tenderlings* complain of rheums. *Harrison, Descript. of Engl. in Holinshed.*

TE'NDERLY.† *adv.* [from *tender.*]
1. In a tender manner; mildly; gently; softly; kindly; without harshness.
Tenderly apply to her
Some remedies for life. *Shakspeare.*
She embrac'd him, and for joy
Tenderly wept. *Milton, P. L.*
They are the most perfect pieces of Ovid, and the style *tenderly* passionate and courtly. *Pref. to Ovid.*
Marcus with blushes owns he loves,
And Brutus *tenderly* reproves. *Pope.*
2. With a quick sense of pain.
[This] the chancellor took very heavily; and the lork Falkland, out of his friendship to him, more *tenderly*, and expostulated it with the king with some warmth. *Ld. Clarendon, Life, &c.* i. 163.

TE'NDERNESS.† *n. s.* [*tendresse*, Fr. from *tender.*]
1. The state of being tender; susceptibility of impressions; not hardness.
Pied cattle are spotted in their tongues, the *tenderness* of the part receiving more easily alterations than other parts of the flesh. *Bacon.*
The difference of the muscular flesh depends upon the hardness, *tenderness*, moisture, or driness of the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*
2. State of being easily hurt; soreness.
A quickness and *tenderness* of sight could not endure bright sunshine. *Locke.*
Any zealous for his country, must conquer their *tenderness* and delicacy which may make him afraid of being spoken ill of. *Addison.*
There are examples of wounded persons, that have roared for anguish at the discharge of ordnance, though at a great distance; what insupportable torture then should we be under upon a like concussion in the air, when all the whole body would have the *tenderness* of a wound. *Bentley, Serm.*
3. Susceptibility of the softer passions.
Weep no more, lest I give cause
To be suspected of more *tenderness*
Than doth become a man. *Shakspeare.*
Well we know your *tenderness* of heart,
And gentle, kind, effeminate remorse
To your kindred. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
With what a graceful *tenderness* he loves!
And breathes the softest, the sincerest vows! *Addison.*
4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another.
Having no children, she did with singular care and *tenderness* intend the education of Philip and Margaret. *Bacon.*
5. Scrupulousness; caution.
My conscience first receiv'd a *tenderness*,
Scruple, and prick, on certain speeches utter'd
By th' bishop of Bayon. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
Some are unworthily censured for keeping their own, whom *tenderness* how to get honestly teacheth to spend discreetly; whereas such need no great thriftiness in preserving their own who assume more liberty in exacting from others. *Wotton.*
True *tenderness* of conscience is nothing else but an awful and exact sense of the rule which should direct it; and while it steers by this compass, and is sensible of every declination from it, so long it is properly tender. *South.*
6. Cautious care.
There being implanted in every man's nature a great *tenderness* of reputation, to be careless of it is looked on as a mark of a degenerous mind. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
7. Soft pathos of expression.
We must not expect to trace the flow of Waller, the landscape of Thomson, the fire of Dryden, the imagery of Shakspeare, the simplicity of Spenser, the courtliness of Prior, the humour of Swift, the wit of Cowley, the delicacy of Addison, the *tenderness* of Otway, and the invention, the spirit, and the sublimity of Milton in any single writer. *Shenstone.*

TE'NDINOUS. *adj.* [*tendineux*, Fr. *tendinis*, Latin.] Sinewy; containing tendons; consisting of tendons.
Nervous and *tendinous* parts have worse symptoms, and are harder of cure than fleshy ones. *Wiseman.*

TE'NDON. *n. s.* [*tendo*, Lat.] A sinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved.
A struma in her instep lay very hard and big amongst the *tendons.* *Wiseman.*
The entrails these embrace in spiral strings,
Those clasp the arterial tubes in tender rings;
The *tendons* some compacted close produce,
And some thin fibres for the skin diffuse. *Blackmore.*

TE'NDMENT.* *n. s.* [from *tend.*] Act of tending; care. Not in use.
Whether ill *tendment*, or recureless pain,
Procure his death. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* ii. 4.

TE'NDRIL. *n. s.* [*tendrillon*, Fr.] The clasp of a vine, or other climbing plant.
In wanton ringlets wav'd,
As the vine curls her *tendrils*; which imply'd
Subjection. *Milton, P. L.*
So may thy tender blossoms fear no blite;
Nor goats with venom'd teeth thy *tendrils* bite. *Dryden.*
The *tendrils* or claspers of plants are given only to such as have weak stalks, and cannot raise up or support themselves. *Ray on the Creation.*

TE'NDRIL.* *adj.* Clasping or climbing as a tendril.
The curling growth
Of *tendril* hops, that flaunt upon their poles. *Dyer.*

TENE'BRICOSE.† } *adj.* [*tenebricosus*, *tenebrosus*, Lat.
TE'NEBROUS. } *tenebreux*, Fr.] Dark; gloomy.
The radiant brightnesse —
Auster gan cover with clowde *tenebrous.*
Hawes, Hist. of Gr. Am. (1555,) ch. 3.
The most dark *tenebrous* night
Is fain to flee and turn her back.
J. Hall, Court of Virtue, (1565.)

TENE'BRIOUS.* *adj.* Gloomy; tenebrous.
Were moon and stars for villains only made
To guide yet skreen them with *tenebrious* light?
Young, Night Th. 9.

TENEBRO'SITY.† *n. s.* [*tenebrosité*, old French; from *tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkness; gloom.
Peculiar signs of head melancholy,—from the motion alone, and *tenebrosity* of spirits. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 198.

TE'NEMENT. *n. s.* [*tenement*, Fr. *tenementum*, law Lat.] Any thing held by a tenant.
What reasonable man will not think that the *tenement* shall be made much better, if the tenant may be drawn to build himself some handsome habitation thereon, to ditch and inclose his ground? *Spenser on Ireland.*
'Tis policy for father and son to take different sides;
For then lands and *tenements* commit no treason. *Dryden.*
Who has informed us, that a rational soul can inhabit no *tenement*, unless it has just such a sort of frontispiece. *Locke.*
Treat on, treat on, is her eternal note,
And lands and *tenements* glide down her throat. *Pope.*

TENEME'NTAL.* *adj.* [In law.] To be held by certain tenure. *Mason.*
The other *tenemental* lands they distributed among their tenants. *Blackstone.*

TENEME'NTARY.* *adj.* [from *tenement.*] Usually let out; denoting tenancy. *Cowel.*
Ceorls among the Saxons were of two sorts; one hired the lord's *tenementary* land like our farmers. *Spelman.*

TE'NENT. *n. s.* See TENET.

TENE'RITY. *n. s.* [*teneritas, tener*, Lat.] Tenderness. *Ainsworth.*

TENE'SMUS. *n. s.*

The stone shutting up the orifice of the bladder, is attended with a *tenesmus*, or needing to go to stool. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'NET.† *n. s.* [from *tenet*, Latin, *he holds.* It is sometimes written *tenent*, or *they hold.*] Position; principle; opinion.

That all animals of the land are in their kind in the sea, although received as a principle, is a *tenet* very questionable. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

We shall in our sermons take occasion now and then, where it may be pertinent, to discover the weakness of the puritan principles and *tenents* to the people. *Bp. Sanderson, Cases of Consc.* p. 192.

While, in church matters, profit shall be the touch-stone for faith and manners, we are not to wonder if no gainful *tenet* be deposited. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

This savours of something ranker than socinianism, even the *tenets* of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded only upon saintship. *South.*

They wonder men should have mistook
The *tenets* of their master's book. *Prior.*

TE'NFOLD. *adj.* [from *ten* and *fold.*] Ten times increased.

Fire kindled into *tenfold* rage. *Milton, P. L.*

TE'NNIS. *n. s.* [this play is supposed by Skinner to be so named from the word *tenez*, take it, hold it, or there it goes, used by the French when they drive the ball.] A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

The barber's man hath been seen with him, and the old ornament of his cheek hath already stuffed *tennis* balls. *Shakspeare.*

A prince, by a hard destiny, became a *tennis* ball long to the blind goddess. *Howell, Voc. For.*

It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to play at *tennis* with his page. *Peacham.*

The inside of the uvea is blacked like the walls of a *tennis* court, that the rays falling upon the retina may not, by being rebounded thence upon the uvea, be returned again; for such a repercussion would make the sight more confused. *More against Atheism.*

We conceive not a *tennis* ball to think, consequently not to have any volition, or preference of motion to rest. *Locke.*

We have no exedra for the philosophers adjoining to our *tennis* court, but there are alehouses. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To TE'NNIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive as a ball. Not used.

Those four garrisons issuing forth upon the enemy, will so drive him from one side to another, and *tennis* him amongst them, that he shall find no where safe to keep his feet in, nor hide himself. *Spenser on Ireland.*

TE'NON.† *n. s.* [French.] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber.

Two *tenons* shall there be in one board, set in order one against another. *Exod.* xxvi. 17.

Such variety of parts, solid with hollow; some with cavities as mortises to receive, others with *tenons* to fit them. *Ray.*

The *tenant saw* being thin, had a back to keep it from bending. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

TE'NOUR. *n. s.* [*tenor*, Lat. *teneur*, Fr.]

1. Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity; general currency.

We might perceive his words interrupted continually with sighs, and the *tenor* of his speech not knit together to one constant end, but dissolved in itself, as the vehemency of the inward passion prevailed. *Sidney.*

When the world first out of chaos sprang,
So smil'd the days, and so the *tenor* ran
Of their felicity: a spring was there,
An everlasting spring, the jolly year
Led round in his great circle, no wind's breath
As now did smell of winter or of death. *Crashaw.*

Still I see the *tenor* of man's woe
Hold on the same, from woman to begin. *Milton, P. L.*

Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively require humility and meekness of all men. *Sprat.*

Inspire my numbers,
Till I my long laborious work complete,
And add perpetual *tenor* to my rhimes,
Deduc'd from nature's birth to Cæsar's times. *Dryden.*

This success would look like chance if it were not perpetual, and always of the same *tenor*. *Dryden.*

Can it be poison! poison's of one *tenor*,
Or hot, or cold. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

There is so great an uniformity amongst them, that the whole *tenor* of those bodies thus preserved clearly points forth the month of May. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

In such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low,
That shunning faults, one quiet *tenor* keep,
We cannot blame indeed — but we may sleep. *Pope.*

2. Sense contained; general course or drift.

Has not the divine Apollo said,
Is't not the *tenor* of his oracle,
That king Leontes shall not have an heir,
Till his lost child be found? *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

By the stern brow and waspish action,
Which she did use as she was writing of it,
It bears an angry *tenor*. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Bid me tear the bond.
— When it is paid according to the *tenor*. *Shakspeare.*

Reading it must be repeated again and again with a close attention to the *tenor* of the discourse, and a perfect neglect of the divisions into chapters and verses. *Locke.*

3. A sound in musick.

The treble cutteth the air too sharp to make the sound equal; and therefore a mean or *tenor* is the sweetest part. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Water and air he for the *tenor* chose,
Earth made the base, the treble flame arose. *Cowley.*

TENSE. *n. s.* [*temps*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.]

[In grammar.] *Tense*, in strict speaking, is only a variation of the verb to signify time. *Clarke.*

As foresight, when it is natural, answers to memory, so when methodical it answers to reminiscence, and may be called forecast; all of them expressed in the *tenses* given to verbs. Memory saith, I did see; reminiscence, I had seen; foresight, I shall see; forecast, I shall have seen. *Grew.*

Ladies, without knowing what *tenses* and participles are, speak as properly and as correctly as gentlemen. *Locke.*

He should have the Latin words given him in their first case and *tense*, and should never be left to seek them himself from a dictionary. *Watts.*

TENSE. *adj.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Stretched; stiff; not lax.

For the free passage of the sound into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be *tense*, and hard stretched, otherwise the laxness of the membrane will certainly dead and damp the sound. *Holder.*

TE'NSENESS. *n. s.* [from *tense.*] Contraction; tension: the contrary to *laxity.*

Should the pain and *tenseness* of the part continue, the operation must take place. *Sharp, Surgery.*

TE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Capable of being extended.

Gold is the closest, and therefore the heaviest, of metals, and is likewise the most flexible and *tensible*. *Bacon.*

TE'NSILE. *adj.* [*tensilis*, Lat.] Capable of extension.

All bodies ductile and *tensile*, as metals, that will be drawn into wires, have the appetite of not discontinuing. *Bacon.*

TE'NSION. *n. s.* [*tension*, Fr. *tensus*, Lat.]

1. The act of stretching; not laxation.

It can have nothing of vocal sound, voice being raised by stiff *tension* of the larynx; and on the contrary, this sound by a relaxed posture of the muscles thereof. *Holder.*

2. The state of being stretched; not laxity.

Still are the subtle strings in *tension* found,
Like those of lutes to just proportion wound,
Which of the air's vibration is the force. *Blackmore.*

TE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*tensus*, Latin.] Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction.

From choler is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from the pulse of the artery; a *tensive* pain from distention of the parts by the fulness of humours. *Floyer on Humours.*

TE'NSURE. *n. s.* [*tensus*, Lat.] The act of stretching, or state of being stretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity.

This motion upon pressure, and the reciprocal thereof, motion upon *tensure*, we call motion of liberty, which is, when any body being forced to a preternatural extent, restoreth itself to the natural. *Bacon.*

TENT.† *n. s.* [*tente*, Fr. *tentorium*, Lat. from *tendo*, to stretch.]

1. A soldier's movable lodging place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles.

The Turks, the more to terrify Corfu, taking a hill not far from it, covered the same with *tents*. *Knolles.*

Because of the same craft he wrought with them; for by occupation they were *tent* makers. *Acts*, xviii. 23.

2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion.

He saw a spacious plain, whereon
Were *tents* of various hue: by some were herds
Of cattle grazing. *Milton, P. L.*

To Chassis' pleasing plains he took his way,
There pitch'd his *tents*, and there resolv'd to stay. *Dryden.*

3. [*tente*, Fr.] A roll of lint put into a sore.

Modest doubt is call'd
The beacon of the wise; the *tent* that searches
To th' bottom of the worst. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

A declining orifice keep open by a small *tent* dipt in some medicaments, and after digestion withdraw the *tent* and heal it. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

4. [*vino tinto*, Spanish.] A species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Gallicia in Spain.

While the tinker did dine, he had plenty of wine,
Rich canary with sherry and *tent* superfine.
Old Ballad, Percy's Rel. i. ii. 16.

As in Spain, so in all other wine countries, one cannot pass a day's journey but he will find a differing race of wine: those kinds that our merchants carry over, are those only that grow upon the sea-side, as Malagas, Sherries, *Tents*, and Alicants: of this last there comes little over right; therefore the vintners make *tent*, which is a name for all wines in Spain except white, to supply the place of it. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 54.

To **TENT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle.

The smiles of knaves
Tent in my cheeks, and schoolboys' tears take up
The glasses of my sight. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

To **TENT.** *v. a.* To search as with a medical tent.

I'll *tent* him to the quick; if he but blench,
I know my course. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

I have some wounds upon me, and they smart.
— Well might they fester 'gainst ingratitude,
And *tent* themselves with death. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Some surgeons, possibly against their own judgments, keep wounds *tented*, often to the ruin of their patient. *Wiseman.*

TE'NTAGE.* *n. s.* [from *tent.*] An encampment. Not in use.

Upon the mount the king his *tentage* fixed.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, B. ii. 15.

TENTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*tentation*, Fr. *tentatio*, Latin.] Trial; temptation.

If at any time, through the frailty of our wretched nature and the violence of *tentation*, we be drawn into a sinful action, yet let us take heed of being leavened with wickedness.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 189.

The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole *tentation*, when he said ye shall not die, was in his equivocation, you shall not incur present death. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TE'NTATIVE.† *adj.* [*tentative*, French; *tento*, Latin.] Trying; essaying.

The *tentative* edict of Constantius described many false hearts. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 15.

This is not scientifical but *tentative*. *Berkeley.*

TE'NTED. *adj.* [from *tent.*] Covered with tents.

These arms of mine till now have us'd
Their dearest action in the *tented* field. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

The foe deceiv'd, he pass'd the *tented* plain,
In Troy to mingle with the hostile train. *Pope, Odyss.*

TE'NTER.† *n. s.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, Latin; tinterган, Sax. torquere.]

1. A hook on which things are stretched.

Every term he sets up a *tenters* in Westminster hall, upon which he racks and stretches gentlemen like English broad-cloth. *Overbury, Charact.* sign. P. 7.

2. *To be on the* TENTERS. To be on the stretch; to be in difficulties; to be in suspense.

In all my past adventures,
I ne'er was set so on the *tenters*;
Or taken tardy with dilemma,
That ev'ry way I turn does hem me. *Hudibras.*

To **TE'NTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stretch by hooks.

A blown bladder pressed riseth again, and when leather or cloth is *tentered*, it springeth back. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To **TE'NTER.** *v. n.* To admit extension.

Woollen cloth will *tenter*, linen scarcely. *Bacon.*

TE'NTERGROUND.* *n. s.* [*tenter* and *ground*,] Ground on which tenters are erected for stretching cloth.

I entered Kendal almost in the dark, and could distinguish only a shadow of the castle on a hill, and *tenter-grounds* spread far and wide round the town. *Gray, Lett. to Dr. Wharton.*

TENTH. *adj.* [teoða, Sax.] First after the ninth; ordinal of ten.

It may be thought the less strange if others cannot do as much at the *tenth* or twentieth trial, as we did after much practice. *Boyle.*

TENTH. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The tenth part.

Of all the horses,
The treasure in the field achiev'd, and city,
We render you the *tenth*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

By decimation and a tithed death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd *tenth*. *Shakspeare.*

To purchase but the *tenth* of all their store,
Would make the mighty Persian monarch poor. *Dryden.*

Suppose half an ounce of silver now worth a bushel of wheat; but should there be next year a scarcity, five ounces of silver would purchase but one bushel: so that money would be then nine *tenths* less worth in respect of food. *Locke.*

2. Tithe.

With cheerful heart
The *tenth* of thy increase bestow, and own
Heav'n's bounteous goodness, that will sure repay
Thy grateful duty. *Philips.*

3. *Tenths* are that yearly portion which all livings ecclesiastical yield to the king. The bishop of Rome pretended right to this revenue by example of the high priest of the Jews, who had *tenths* from the Levites, till by Henry the Eighth they were annexed to the crown. *Cowel.*

TE'NTHLY. *adv.* [from *tenth.*] In the tenth place.

TENTI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*tentigo*, Lat.] Stiff; stretched.

TE'NTORY.* *n. s.* [*tentorium*, Lat.] The awning of a tent. *Mason.*

The women who are said to weave hangings and curtains for the grove, were no other than makers of *tentories*, to spread from tree to tree. *Evelyn*, B. iv. § 8.

Te'ntwort. *n. s.* [*adiantum album*, Lat.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

Tenuifo'lious. *adj.* [*tenuis* and *folium*, Lat.] Having thin leaves.

TENU'ITY. *n. s.* [*tenuité*, Fr. *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, Latin.]

1. Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness.

Firs and pines mount of themselves in height without side boughs; partly heat, and partly *tenuity* of juice, sending the sap upwards. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Consider the divers figurings of the brain; the strings or filaments thereof; their difference in *tenuity*, or aptness for motion. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Aliment circulating through an animal body, is reduced to an almost imperceptible *tenuity*, before it can serve animal purposes. *Arbuthnot.*

At the height of four thousand miles the æther is of that wonderful *tenuity*, that if a small sphere of common air, of an inch diameter, should be expanded to the thinness of that æther, it would more than take up the orb of Saturn, which is many million times bigger than the earth. *Bentley.*

2. Poverty; meanness. Not used.

The *tenuity* and contempt of clergymen will soon let them see what a poor carcass they are, when parted from the influence of that supremacy. *King Charles.*

Te'nuous.† *adj.* [*tenuis*, Lat. Glanville writes it *tenuious.*] Thin; small; minute.

Another way of their attraction is by a *tenuous* emanation, or continued effluvium, which after some distance retracteth unto itself. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Could I but follow where you lead,
Disrob'd of earth and plum'd by air,
Then I my *tenuous* self might spread
As quick as fancy every-where. *J. Hall, Poems*, (1646,) p. 36.

The most *tenuious*, pure, and simple matter.
Glanville, Pre-ex. ch. 14.

Te'nure. *n. s.* [*teneo*, Lat. *tenure*, Fr. *tenura*, law Latin.] The manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.

In Scotland are four *tenures*; the first is pura eleemosina, which is proper to spiritual men, paying nothing for it, but devota animarum suffragia; the second they call feu, which holds of the king, church, barons, or others, paying a certain duty called feudi firma; the third is a holding in blanch by payment of a penny, rose, pair of gilt spurs, or some such thing, if asked; the fourth is by service of word and relief, where the heir being minor is in the custody of his lord, together with his lands, and lands holden in this manner is called feudum de hauberk or haubert, feudum militare or loricatum. *Tenure* in gross is the *tenure* in capite; for the crown is called a seignory in gross, because a corporation of and by itself. *Cowel.*

The service follows the *tenure* of lands; and the lands were given away by the kings of England to those lords. *Spenser.*

The uncertainty of *tenure*, by which all worldly things are held, ministers very unpleasant meditation. *Ralegh.*

Man must be known, his strength, his state,
And by that *tenure* he holds all of fate. *Dryden.*

Tepefa'ction. *n. s.* [*tepefacio*, Lat.] The act of warming to a small degree.

TEPID. *adj.* [*tepidus*, Lat.] Lukewarm; warm in a small degree.

The *tepid* caves, and fens, and shores,
Their brood as numerous hatch. *Milton, P. L.*

He with his *tepid* rays the rose renews,
And licks the dropping leaves, and dries the dews. *Dryden.*

Such things as relax the skin are likewise sudorifick; as warm water, frictions and *tepid* vapours. *Arbuthnot.*

Tepi'dity.† *n. s.* [*tepidité*, old Fr. from *tepid.*] Lukewarmness.

This kindness, it seems, is not so well improved by her as it deserved; but she is surprized by another fit of drowsy negligence and *tepidity*.
Bp. Richardson on the O. Test. (1655,) p. 341.

Te'por. *n. s.* [*tepor*, Lat.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat.

The small pox, mortal during such a season, grew more favourable by the *tepor* and moisture in April. *Arbuthnot.*

Te'rapin.* *n. s.* A kind of tortoise. *Phillips.*

It is observed, that though the heads of snakes, *terrapins*, and such like vermine, be cut off; yet the head will not die in a long time after. *Hist. of Virginia*, (1722,) p. 265.

Terato'logy. *n. s.* [τέρατος and λέγω.] Bombast, affectation of false sublimity. *Bailey.*

Terce. *n. s.* [*tierce*, Fr. *triens*, Lat.] A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe. *Ainsworth.*

In the poet's verse
The king's fame lies, go now deny his *tierce*. *B. Jonson.*

Te'rcel.* *n. s.* A hawk. See Tassel.

TE'REBINTH.* *n. s.* [*terebinthe*, Fr. τερέβινθος, Gr.] The turpentine tree.

Here grows melampode every where,
And *terebinth*, good for goats. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Terebi'nthinate. } *adj.* [*terebinthine*, French; *terebinthum*, Lat.] Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine.
Terebi'nthine. }

Salt serum may be evacuated by urine, by *terebinthinates*; as tops of pine in all our ale. *Floyer.*

To **TE'REBRATE.** *v. a.* [*terebro*, Lat.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trisulk, to burn, discuss, and *terebrate*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Earth-worms are completely adapted to their way of life, for *terebrating* the earth, and creeping. *Derham.*

Terebra'tion. *n. s.* [from *terebrate.*] The act of boring or piercing.

Terebration of trees makes them prosper better; and also it maketh the fruit sweeter and better. *Bacon.*

Te'ret.* *adj.* [*teres*, *teretis*, Lat.] Round. Not in use.

To the stars Nature hath given no such instruments, but made them round and *teret* like a globe.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 326.

Terge'minous. *adj.* [*tergeminus*, Lat.] Threefold.

To **TERGIVE'RSATE.*** *v. n.* [*tergum*, the back, and *verto*, (*versus*,) to turn, Lat.] To boggle; to shift; to use evasive expressions. *Bailey.*

Tergiversa'tion.† *n. s.* [*tergiversation*, Fr. Cotgrave; *tergum* and *verto*, Lat.]

1. Shift; subterfuge; evasion.

By the same *tergiversation* and sterting hole he avoideth the wordes of Christ.
Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1550,) D d. 4. b.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being freer from passions and *tergiversations*. *Bramhall.*

2. Change; fickleness.

The colonel, after all his *tergiversations*, lost his life in the king's service. *Clarendon.*

TERM. *n. s.* [*terminus*, Lat.]

1. Limit; boundary.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two *terms* or boundaries, and the guides to life and death. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. [*Terme*, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expressed. A word of art.

To apply notions philosophical to plebeian *terms*, or to say,

where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a *term* or nomenclature for it, be but shifts of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Those parts of nature into which the chaos was divided, they signified by dark and obscure names, which we have expressed in their plain and proper *terms*. *Burnet.*

In painting, the greatest beauties cannot always be expressed for want of *terms*. *Dryden.*

Had the Roman tongue continued vulgar, it would have been necessary, from the many *terms* of art required in trade and in war, to have made great additions to it. *Swift.*

3. Words; language.

Would curses kill, as doth the mandrakes groan,
I would invent as bitter searching *terms*,
As curst, as harsh, as horrible to hear. *Shakspeare.*

God to Satan first his doom apply'd,
Though in mysterious *terms*. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Condition; stipulation.

Well, on my *terms* thou wilt not be my heir? *Dryden.*

Enjoy thy love, since such is thy desire,
Live though unhappy, live on any *terms*. *Dryden.*

Did religion bestow heaven without any *terms* or conditions, indifferently upon all, there would be no infidel. *Bentley.*

We flattered ourselves with reducing France to our own *terms* by the want of money, but have been still disappointed by the great sums imported from America. *Addison.*

5. [*Termine*, old French.] Time for which any thing lasts; a limited time.

I am thy father's spirit,
Doom'd for a certain *term* to walk the night. *Shakspeare.*

Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time:
No; let us draw her *term* of freedom out
In its full length, and spin it to the last. *Addison.*

6. [In law.] The time in which the tribunals are open to all that list to complain of wrong, or to seek their right by course of law; the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these *terms* there are four in every year, during which matters of justice are dispatched: one is called Hilary *term*, which begins the twenty-third of January, or, if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is called Easter *term*, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is Trinity *term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday-fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas *term*, beginning the sixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. *Cowel.*

The *term*-suiters may speed their business: for the end of these sessions delivereth them space enough to overtake the beginning of the *terms*. *Carew.*

Too long vacation hasten'd on his *term*. *Milton, Ep. on Hobson.*

Those men employed as justices daily in *term* time consult with one another. *Hale.*

What are these to those vast heaps of crimes
Which *terms* prolong. *Dryden.*

To TERM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the universe imaginary space, as if no body existed in it. *Locke.*

TE'RMAGANCY. *n. s.* [from *termagant*.] Turbulence; tumultuousness.

[illegible] a violent *termagancy* of temper, she may never suffer him to have a moment's peace. *Barker.*

TE'RMAGANT. *adj.* [ꞇẏꝛ and maᵹan, Saxon, *eminently powerful*.]

1. Tumultuous; turbulent.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot *termagant* Scot had paid me scot and lot too. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. Quarrelsome; scolding; furious.

The eldest was a *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

TE'RMAGANT.† *n. s.* A scold; a brawling turbulent woman. It appears to have been anciently used of men. It was a kind of heathen deity extremely vociferous and tumultuous in the ancient farces and puppet shows.

This terrible *termagaunt*, this Nero, this Pharaoh. *Bale, Yet a Course, &c.* (1543,) fol. 39. b.

Grennyng upon her, lyke *termagauntes* in a play. *Bale, Acts of Eng. Votaries.*

Nowe are they *termagauntes* altogether, and verye devyls incarnate. *Bale on the Rev.* P. I.

I would have such a fellow whipt for o'erdoing *termagant*; it outherod's Herod. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

For zeal's a dreadful *termagant*,
That teaches saints to tear and rant. *Hudibras.*

She threw his periwig into the fire: well, said he, thou art a brave *termagant*. *Tatler.*

The sprites of fiery *termagants* in flame
Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Pope.*

TE'RMER.† *n. s.* [from *term*.]

1. One who travels up to the term.

Nor have my title leaf on posts or walls,
Or in cleft sticks, advanced to make calls
For *termers*, or some clerk-like serving man. *B. Jonson.*

Ordinary suiters, *termers*, clients. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* Pref.

Let the buyer beware, saith the old lawbeaten *termer*. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

2. One that holds for a term of years or life. *Cowel.*

TE'RMINABLE. *adj.* [from *terminate*.] Limitable; that admits of bounds.

To TE'RMINATE.† *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat. *terminer*, Fr. At first our word was *termine*: "He *termyneth* sum dai." Wicliffe, Heb. iv. 7.]

1. To bound; to limit.

Bodies that are solid, separable, *terminated*, and movable, have all sorts of figures. *Locke.*

2. To put an end to: as, to *terminate* any difference.

To TE'RMINATE. *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end.

These are to be reckoned with the heathen, with whom you know we undertook not to meddle, treating only of the Scripture-election *terminated* in those to whom the Scripture is revealed. *Hammond.*

That God was the maker of this visible world was evident from the very order of causes; the greatest argument by which natural reason evinces a God: it being necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend to, and *terminate* in, some first; which should be the original of motion, and the cause of all other things, but itself be caused by none. *South.*

The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, *terminate* on this side heaven. *South.*

Ere I the rapture of my wish renew,
I tell you then, it *terminates* in you. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

TERMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *terminate*.]

1. The act of limiting or bounding.

2. Bound; limit.

Its earthly and salinous parts are so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous, and not discreted by atomical *terminations*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. End; conclusion.

4. Last purpose.

It is not an idol *ratione termini*, in respect of *termination*; for the religious observation thereof is referred and subservient to the honour of God and Christ: neither is it such *ratione modi*, for it is kept holy by the exercise of evangelical duties. *White.*

5. [In grammar; *terminatio*, Lat. *terminaison*, Fr.] End of words as varied by their significations.

Those rude heaps of words and *terminations* of an unknown tongue, would have never been so happily learnt by heart without some smoothing artifice. *Watts.*

6. Word; term. Not in use.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs; if her breath were as terrible as her *terminations*, there were no living near her, she would infect to the North star. *Shakspeare.*

TE'RMINATIVE.* *adj.* [from *terminate.*] Directing termination.

This objective, *terminative* presence flows from the fecundity of the divine nature. *Bp. Rust, Disc. of Truth*, § 15.

TE'RMINATIVELY.* *adv.* [from *terminative.*] Absolutely; so as not to respect any thing else.

Whoever worships the image of any thing, cannot possibly worship that image *terminatively*, for the very being of an image is relative. *Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery*, ch. 2. § 12.

TERMI'NTHUS. *n. s.* [τέρμινθος, Gr.] A tumour.

Terminthus is of a blackish colour; it breaks, and within a day the pustule comes away in a slough. *Wiseman.*

TE'RMLESS.† *adj.* [from *term.*] Unlimited; boundless.

Ne hath their day, ne hath their bliss, an end,
But there their *termlesse* time in pleasure spend.
Spenser, Hymn of Heav. Love.

These betraying lights look not up towards *termless* joys, nor down towards endless sorrows. *Ralegh.*

TE'RMLY.* *adj.* [from *term.*] Occurring every term.

The clerks are partly rewarded by that means also, besides that *termly* fee which they are allowed. *Bacon.*

TE'RMLY. *adv.* Term by term; every term.

The fees or allowances that are *termly* given to these deputies I pretermit. *Bacon.*

TE'RNARY. *adj.* [*ternaire*, Fr. *ternarius*, Lat.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

TE'RNARY.† } *n. s.* [*ternarius*, and *ternio*, Lat.] The
TE'RNION. } number three.

Disposing them into *ternions* of three general hierarchies.
Bp. Hall, Invis. World, B. i. § 7.

These nineteen consonants stood in such confused order, some in *ternaries*, some in pairs, and some single. *Holder.*

TE'RRACE.† *n. s.* [*terrace*, Fr. *terraccia*, Ital.]

1. A mount of earth covered with grass, or gravel.

They do wickedly, which do turn up the ancient *terris* of the fields, that old men beforetime with great pains did tread out. *Homil. Serm. IV. for Rogat. Week.*

He made her gardens not only within the palaces, but upon *terrasses* raised with earth over the arched roofs, planted with all sorts of fruits. *Temple.*

2. A balcony; an open gallery.

Fear broke my slumbers, I no longer stay,
But mount the *terrace*, thence the town survey. *Dryden.*

To TE'RRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To open to the air or light.

The reception of light into the body of the building must now be supplied, by *terracing* any story which is in danger of darkness. *Wotton on Architecture.*

Clermont's *terraced* height and Esher's groves. *Thomson.*

*TE'RRÆ-FILIUS.** *n. s.* [Latin.] Formerly a satirical orator at the publick acts in the university of Oxford, not unlike the prevaricator at Cambridge. See PREVARICATOR.

The gay part of the university have great expectation of a *terræ-filius*, who is to lash and sting all the world in a satirical speech. *Guardian*, No. 72.*

TERRA'QUEOUS. *adj.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Lat.] Composed of land and water.

The *terraqueous* globe is, to this day, nearly in the same condition that the universal deluge left it. *Woodward.*

TE'RRAR.* *n. s.* [*terrarium*, low Lat. from *terra*, land.] A terrier or register of lands.

In the Exchequer there is a *terrar* of all the glebe-lands in England made about 11 Edw. III. *Cowel.*

To TERRE.* *v. a.* To provoke. See *To* TAR. But *terre* is the old and more correct word.

Fadris, nyle ye *terre* your sonnes wrathe. *Wicliffe, Eph.* vi.

TE'RREMOTE.* *n. s.* [*teremuet*, old Fr. *terræ motus*, Lat.] An earthquake. Obsolete.

All the halle quoke,
As it a *terremote* were. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 6.

TE'RRE-BLUE. *n. s.* [*terre* and *bleu*, Fr.] A sort of earth.

Terre-blue is a light, loose, friable kind of lapis armenus.
Woodward, Meth. Fossils.

TE'RRE-VERTE. *n. s.* [French.] A sort of earth.

Terre-verte owes its colour to a slight admixture of copper.
Woodward, Meth. Fossils.

Terre-verte, or green earth, is light; it is a mean betwixt yellow-ochre and ultramarine. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

TERRE'NE. *adj.* [*terrenus*, Latin.] Earthly; terrestrial.

They think that the same rules of decency which serve for things done unto *terrene* powers, should universally decide what is fit in the service of God. *Hooker.*

Our *terrene* moon is now eclips'd,
And it portends alone the fall of Antony. *Shakspeare.*

God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature celestial and *terrene*; but God gave man to himself. *Ralegh.*

TERRE'NE.* *n. s.* The surface of the whole earth.

Over many a tract
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a province wide,
Tenfold the length of this *terrene*. *Milton, P. L.*

TE'RREOUS. *adj.* [*terreus*, Lat.] Earthy; consisting of earth.

There is but little similitude betwixt a *terreous* humidity and plantal germinations. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

According to the temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom, variously begin intumescencies. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TERRE'STRIAL. *adj.* [*terrestris*, Lat.]

1. Earthly; not celestial.

Far passing th' height of men *terrestrial*,
Like an huge giant of the Titan race. *Spenser.*

Terrestrial heaven! danc'd round by other heavens
That shine, yet bear their bright officious lamps,
Light above light. *Milton, P. L.*

Thou brought'st Briareus with his hundred hands,
So call'd in heaven; but mortal men below
By his *terrestrial* name Ægeon know. *Dryden.*

2. Consisting of earth; terreous. Improper.

I did not confine these observations to land or *terrestrial* parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids.
Woodward.

TERRE'STRIALLY.* *adv.* [from *terrestrial.*] After an earthly manner.

They fancying it as *terrestrially* modified, though called a celestial or spiritual body in Scriptures, as that body is which we put into the grave. *More on the Sev. Churches*, ch. 7.

To TERRE'STRIFY. *v. a.* [*terrestris* and *facio*, Lat.] To reduce to the state of earth.

Though we should affirm, that heaven were but earth celestified, and earth but heaven *terrestrified*; or, that each part above had an influence on its divided affinity below; yet to single out these relations is a work to be effected by revelation.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

TERRE'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*terrestris*, Lat. *terrestre*, Fr.] Terreous; earthy; consisting of earth.

This variation proceedeth from *terrestrious* eminences of earth respecting the needle. *Brown.*

TE'RRIBLE. *adj.* [*terrible*, Fr. from *terribilis*, Lat.]

1. Dreadful; formidable; causing fear.

Was this a face to be expos'd
In the most *terrible* and nimble stroke
Of quick, cross lightning? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Fit love for gods
Not *terrible*, though terrour be in love. *Milton, P. L.*
Thy native Latium was thy darling care,
Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war. *Prior.*

2. Great so as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole.
Being indispos'd by the *terrible* coldness of the season, he reposed himself till the weather should mend. *Clarendon.*
I began to be in a *terrible* fear of him, and to look upon myself as a dead man. *Tillotson.*

TE'RRIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *terrible.*] Formidableness; the quality of being terrible; dreadfulness.
Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of *terribleness.* *Sidney.*
Their *terribleness* is owing to the violent contusion and laceration of the parts. *Sharp, Surgery.*

TE'RRIBLY. *adv.* [from *terrible.*]
1. Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear.
The polish'd steel gleams *terribly* from far,
And every moment nearer shows the war. *Dryden.*
2. Violently; very much.
The poor man squalled *terribly.* *Swift.*

TE'RRIER. *n. s.* [*terrier*, Fr. from *terra*, Lat. earth.]
1. A dog that follows his game under-ground.
The fox is earth'd, but I shall send my two *terriers* in after him. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*
2. [*Terrier*, Fr.] A survey or register of lands.
King James's canons require that the bishops procure a *terrier* to be taken of such lands. *Ayliffe.*
3. [From *terebro*, Lat.] A wimble; auger or borer. *Ainsworth.*

TERRI'FICK. *adj.* [*terrificus*, Lat.] Dreadful; causing terrour.
The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field,
Of huge extent sometimes, with brazen eyes
And hairy mane *terrifick.* *Milton, P. L.*
The British navy through ocean vast
Shall wave her double cross, t' extremest climes
Terrifick. *Philips.*

To TE'RRIFY. *v. a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Lat.] To fright; to shock with fear; to make afraid.
Thou scarest me with dreams, and *terrifiest* me through visions. *Job*, vii. 14.
In nothing *terrified* by your adversaries. *Phil.* i. 28.
Neither doth it beseem this most wealthy state to be *terrified* from that which is right with any charges of war. *Knolles.*
Though he was an offender against the laws, yet in regard they had treated him illegally, in scourging him and Silas uncondemned, against the privilege of Romans, he *terrifies* them with their illegal proceedings. *Kettlewell.*
The amazing difficulty of his account will rather *terrify* than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily about it such a task as he despairs ever to go through with. *South.*
Meteors for various purposes to form;
The breeze to cheer, to *terrify*, the storm. *Blackmore.*

TERRITO'RIAL.* *adj.* [from *territory.*] Belonging to a territory.
The church universal in general causes; each particular and private church for special, and particular, and *territorial* questions. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* (1625,) p. 8.

TE'RRITORY. *n. s.* [*territorium*, low Latin; *territoire*, Fr.] Land; country; dominion; district.
Linger not in my *territories* longer than swiftest expedition will give thee time to leave our royal court. *Shakspeare.*
They erected a house within their own *territory*, half way between their fort and the town. *Hayward.*
He saw wide *territory* spread
Before him, towns, and rural works between. *Milton, P. L.*
Ne'er did the Turk invade our *territory*,
But fame and terror doubl'd still their files. *Denham.*
Arts and sciences took their rise, and flourished only in those small *territories* where the people were free. *Swift.*

TE'RROUR. *n. s.* [*terror*, Lat. *terreur*, Fr.]
1. Fear communicated.
The thunder when to roll
With *terrour* through the dark aërial hall. *Milton, P. L.*
The pleasures of the land and *terrours* of the main. *Blackmore.*
2. Fear received.
It is the cowish *terrour* of his spirit
That dares not undertake. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
They shot thorough both the walls of the town and the bulwark also, to the great *terrour* of the defendants. *Knolles.*
Amaze and *terrour* seiz'd the rebel host. *Milton, P. L.*
They with conscious *terrours* vex me round. *Milton, P. L.*
O sight
Of *terrour*, foul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think, how horrible to feel! *Milton, P. L.*
3. The cause of fear.
So spake the griesly *terrour.* *Milton, P. L.*
Those enormous *terrours* of the Nile. *Prior.*

TERSE. *adj.* [*ters*, Fr. *tersus*, Lat.]
1. Smooth. Not in use.
Many stones precious and vulgar, although *terse* and smooth, have not this power attractive. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
2. Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompousness.
To raw numbers and unfinish'd verse,
Sweet sound is added now to make it *terse.* *Dryden.*
These accomplishments in the pulpit appear by a quaint, *terse*, florid style, rounded into periods without propriety or meaning. *Swift, Miscell.*
Various of numbers, new in ev'ry strain
Diffus'd, yet *terse*, poetical, though plain. *Harte.*

TE'RSELY.* *adv.* [from *terse.*] Neatly: used ironically by Ben Jonson.
Fastidius Brisk, a courtier,— speaks good remnants; swears *tersly*, and with variety!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

TE'RSENESS.* *n. s.* [from *terse.*] Smoothness or neatness of style.
Gay wrote with neatness and *terseness*, but certainly without any elevation. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*
It was usual to write the chapter-acts in Latin; and a certain *terseness* and elegance of style eminently distinguish those, that were made during his deanship, from any memorials that have been inserted before or since in the register of that cathedral.
Warton, Life of Bathurst, p. 214.
They [Ogden's Sermons] display that perfect propriety and purity of English diction, that chastised *terseness* of composition, which has scarcely been equalled by any writer.
Wakefield, Mem. p. 95.

TE'RTIAN. *n. s.* [*tertiana*, Latin.] Is an ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.
Tertians of a long continuance do most menace this symptom. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To TE'RTIATE. *v. a.* [*tertio*, *tertius*, Lat.] To do any thing the third time.

TE'SSELLATED. *adj.* [*tessella*, Latin.] Variegated by squares.
Van Helmont produced a stone very different from the *tessellated* pyrites. *Woodward on Fossils.*

TESSERA'ICK.* *adj.* [*tesseré*, Fr. from *tessera*, Latin.] Variegated by squares; tessellated.
Some of the *tesseraick* work of the Romans has lately been dug up. *Sir R. Atkyns, Hist. of Gloc.* (1712,) p. 778.

TEST.† *n. s.* [*test*, Fr. *testa*, Italian.]
1. The cupel by which refiners try their metals.
Our ingots, *tests*, and many things mo.
Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.
2. Trial; examination: as by the cupel.
All thy vexations
Were but my trials of thy love, and thou
Hast strangely stood the *test.* *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Let there be some more *test* made of my metal,
Before so noble and so great a figure
Be stampt upon it. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

They who thought worst of the Scots, did not think there would be no fruit or discovery from that *test*. *Clarendon.*

What use of oaths, of promise, or of *test*,
Where men regard no God but interest? *Waller.*

Thy virtue, prince, has stood the *test* of fortune
Like purest gold, that, tortur'd in the furnace,
Comes out more bright, and brings forth all its weight. *Addison.*

3. Means of trial.

Whom should my muse then fly to, but the best
Of kings for grace; of poets for my *test*. *B. Jonson.*

To be read herself she need not fear;
Each *test*, and every light, her muse will bear. *Dryden.*

Your noble race
We banish not, but they forsake the place:
Our doors are open: True, but ere they come,
You toss your 'censing *test*, and fume the room. *Dryden.*

4. That with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineness.

Unerring Nature, still divinely bright,
One clear, unchang'd and universal light,
Life, force, and beauty, must to all impart,
At once the source, and end, and *test* of art. *Pope.*

5. Discriminative characteristick.

Our penal laws no sons of yours admit,
Our *test* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden.*

6. Judgement; distinction.

Who would excel, when few can make a *test*,
Betwixt indiff'rent writing and the best? *Dryden.*

TE'STABLE.* *adj.* [*testable*, Fr. from *test*.] Capable of witnessing or bearing witness. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

TESTA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*testaceus*, Lat. *testacée*, Fr.]

1. Consisting of shells; composed of shells.
2. Having continuous, not jointed shells: opposed to *crustaceous*.

Testaceous, with naturalists, is a term given only to such fish whose strong and thick shells are entire, and of a piece; because those which are joined, as the lobsters, are crustaceous: but in medicine all preparations of shells, and substances of the like kind, are thus called. *Quincy.*

Several shells were found upon the shores, of the crustaceous and *testaceous* kind. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The mineral particles in these shells are plainly to be distinguished from the *testaceous* ones, or the texture and substance of the shell. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

TE'STAMENT.† *n. s.* [*testament*, Fr. *testamentum*, Latin.]

1. A will; any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased.

He bringeth arguments from the love which always the testator bore him, imagining that these, or the like proofs, will convict a *testament* to have that in it which other men can no where by reading find. *Hooker.*

All the temporal lands, which men devout
By *testament* have given to the church,
Would they strip from us. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

He ordained by his last *testament*, that his Æneids should be burnt. *Dryden.*

2. The name of each of the volumes of the Holy Scripture.

It is not out of any satiety that I change from the Old *Testament* to the New: these two, as they are the breasts of the church, so they yield milk equally wholesome, equally pleasant unto able nurselings. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. on the N. Test.* Ded.

TESTAME'NTARY. *adj.* [*testamentaire*, French; *testamentarius*, Lat.] Given by will; contained in wills.

How many *testamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors? by the suppression of a will? the subornation of witnesses, or the corrupt sentence of a judge? *Atterbury.*

TESTAMENTA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *testament*.] The act or power of giving by will.

By this law the right of *testamentation* is taken away, which the inferiour tenures had always enjoyed. *Burke, Tracts on the Popery Laws.*

TE'STATE. *adj.* [*testatus*, Lat.] Having made a will.

By the canon law, the bishop had the lawful distribution of the goods of persons dying *testate* and intestate. *Ayliffe.*

TESTA'TION.* *n. s.* [*testatio*, Latin.] Witness; evidence.

How clear a *testation* have the inspired prophets of God given of old to this truth. *Bp. Hall, Tempt. Repell.* D. i. § 6.

TESTA'TOR. *n. s.* [*testator*, Lat. *testateur*, French.] One who leaves a will.

He bringeth arguments from the love or good will which always the *testator* bore him. *Hooker.*

The same is the case of a *testator* giving a legacy by kindness, or by promise and common right. *Bp. Taylor.*

TESTA'TRIX. *n. s.* [Latin.] A woman who leaves a will.

TE'STED. *adj.* [from *test*.] Tried by a test.

Not with fond shekels of the *tested* gold. *Shakspeare.*

TE'STER.† *n. s.* [*teste*, French, a head; this coin probably being distinguished by the head stamped upon it. Dr. Johnson. — The Italians and French had their *testone*, and *teston*; the latter of which Cotgrave states to be of the value of eighteen-pence. Our word was also *teston*, and *testern*. "You cannot give him less than a shilling in conscience; for the book he had it out of cost him a *teston* at least." B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour. "Such another piece as our *testerne*." Latimer, Serm. 1584, fol. 94. It was of the value of a shilling in our eighth Henry's time, and sunk first to nine-pence, then to sixpence, as Mr. Douce has observed, in Edward the sixth's.]

1. A sixpence.

Come manage me your caliver: hold, there is a *tester* for thee. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

A crown goes for sixty-pence, a shilling for twelve-pence, and a *tester* for sixpence. *Locke.*

Those who bore bulwarks on their backs,
And guarded nations from attacks,
Now practise every pliant gesture,
Opening their trunk for every *tester*. *Swift, Miscell.*

Young man, your days can ne'er be long,
In flower of age you perish for a song;
Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will club their *testers* now to take thy life. *Pope.*

2. The cover of a bed.

Each hole and cupboard they explore,
Each creek and cranny of his chamber,
Run hurry-skurry round the floor,
And o'er the bed and *tester* clamber. *Gray, Long Story.*

TE'STERN.* *n. s.* A sixpence. See TESTER.

To TE'STERN.* *v. a.* [from *testern*.] To present with sixpence. Not in use.

To testify your bounty, I thank you, you have *testerned* me. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

TE'STICLE. *n. s.* [*testiculus*, Lat.] Stone.

That a beaver, to escape the hunter, bites off his *testicles* or stones, is a tenent very ancient. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The more certain sign from the pains reaching to the groin and *testicles*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

TESTIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*testificatio*, Lat. from *testify*.] The act of witnessing.

When together we have all received those heavenly mysteries wherein Christ imparteth himself unto us, and giveth visible *testification* of our blessed communion with him, we should, in hatred of all heresies, factions, and schisms, declare openly ourselves united. *Hooker.*

In places solemnly dedicated for that purpose, is a more direct service and *testification* of our homage to God. *South.*

TE'STIFICATOR. *n. s.* [from *testificor*, Lat.] One who witnesses.

TE'STIFIER.† *n. s.* [from *testify.*] One who testifies.

The strength and validity of every testimony must bear proportion with the authority of the *testifier;* and the authority of the *testifier* is founded upon his ability and integrity. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.

To TE'STIFY. *v. n.* [*testificor*, Lat.] To witness; to prove; to give evidence.

Jesus needed not that any should *testify* of man; for he knew what was in man. *St. John*, ii. 25.

One witness shall not *testify* against any, to cause him to die. *Numb.* xxxv. 30.

Heaven and earth shall *testify* for us, that you put us to death wrongfully. 1 *Mac.* ii. 47.

Th' event was dire,
As this place *testifies.* *Milton, P. L.*

She appeals to their closets, to their books of devotion, to *testify* what care she has taken to establish her children in a life of solid piety and devotion. *Law.*

To TE'STIFY. *v. a.* To witness; to give evidence of any point.

We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness. *St. John*, iii. 11.

TE'STILY. *adv.* [from *testy.*] Fretfully; peevishly; morosely.

TESTIMO'NIAL. *n. s.* [*testimonial*, Fr. *testimonium*, Lat.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.

Hospitable people entertain all the idle vagrant reports, and send them out with passports and *testimonials*, and will have them pass for legitimate. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

It is possible to have such *testimonials* of divine authority as may be sufficient to convince the more reasonable part of mankind, and pray what is wanting in the testimonies of Jesus Christ? *Burnet, Theory.*

A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters missive or *testimonial*, testifying his good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*

TE'STIMONY. *n. s.* [*testimonium*, Lat.]

1. Evidence given; proof by witness.

The proof of every thing must be by the *testimony* of such as the parties produce. *Spenser.*

If I bring you sufficient *testimony*, my ten thousand ducats are mine. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Evidence is said to arise from *testimony*, when we depend upon the credit and relation of others for the truth or falsehood of any thing. *Wilkins.*

I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your lordship my *testimony* of being the best husband. *Dryden.*

I must bear this *testimony* to Otway's memory, that the passions are truly touched in his Venice Preserved. *Dryden.*

2. Publick evidences.

We maintain the uniform *testimony* and tradition of the primitive church. *White.*

By his prescript a sanctuary is fram'd,
An ark, and in the ark his *testimony;*
The records of his covenant. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Open attestation; profession.

Thou for the *testimony* of truth hast born
Universal reproach. *Milton, P. L.*

To TE'STIMONY. *v. a.* To witness. A word not used.

Let him be but *testimonied* in his own bringings forth, and he shall appear a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

TE'STINESS.† *n. s.* [from *testy.*] Moroseness; peevishness.

He may be a little angry for my so rough usage; but my mother, having power of his *testiness*, shall turn all into my commendations. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry. *Locke.*

TE'STON.* *n. s.* [*teston*, Fr.] A sixpence; a tester. See TESTER.

Lo! what it is that makes white rags so deare,
That men must give a *teston* for a queare. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* ii. 1.

TESTU'DINATED. *adj.* [*testudo*, Latin.] Roofed; arched.

TESTUDI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*testudo*, Latin.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

TE'STY.† *adj.* [*testiu*, French; *testoso*, Italian; both rendered headstrong, as well as testy, by Cotgrave and Florio; thus pointing to the head, *teste, testa*, as the origin of the word.] Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry.

Lead these *testy* rivals so astray,
As one come not within another's way. *Shakspeare.*

Must I stand and crouch under your *testy* humour? *Shakspeare.*

King Pyrrhus cur'd his splenetick
And *testy* courtiers with a kick. *Hudibras.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt such a touchy, *testy*, pleasing fellow:
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Addison.*

TE'TCHY. *adj.* Froward; peevish: a corruption of *testy* or *touchy.*

A grievous burthen was thy birth to me,
Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

A silly schoolboy, coming to say my lesson to the world, that peevish and *tetchy* master. *Graunt.*

*TETE.** *n. s.* [French.] False hair; a wig worn by ladies.

An old baronet fell in love with a young lady of small fortune for her beautiful brown locks. He married her on a sudden: but was greatly disappointed upon seeing her wig or *tete* the next morning thrown carelessly upon her toilette, and her ladyship appearing at breakfast in very bright red hair, a colour the old gentleman happened to have a particular aversion to. *Graves, Spirit. Quixote*, B. 3. ch. 20.

TETE A TETE. *n. s.* [French.] Cheek by jowl.

Long before the squire and dame
Are *tête à tête.* *Prior.*

Deluded mortals, whom the great
Chuse for companions *tête à tête;*
Who at their dinners, en famille,
Get leave to sit whene'er you will. *Swift, Miscell.*

TE'THER. *n. s.* [See TEDDER.] A string by which horses are held from pasturing too wide.

Hamlet is young,
And with a larger *tether* may he walk
Than may be given you. *Shakspeare.*

Fame and censure with a *tether*,
By fate are always link'd together. *Swift, Miscell.*

Imagination has no limits; but where it is confined, we find the shortness of our *tether.* *Swift.*

To TE'THER.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confine with a tether.

TE'TRAD.* *n. s.* [*tetras, tetradis*, Lat.] The number four; a collection of four things.

Four here takes place again in the assignment of the masculine and feminine numbers; whence I further conceive, that, under the number of this more complex *tetrad*, he [Pythagoras] taught his disciples the mystery of the whole creation. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 155.

TETRA'GONAL. *adj.* [τετράγωνος, Gr.] Four square.

From the beginning of the disease, reckoning on unto the seventh day, the moon will be in a *tetragonal* or quadrate aspect, that is, four signs removed from that wherein the disease began; in the fourteenth day it will be an opposite aspect, and at the end of the third septenary *tetragonal* again. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TETRA'METER.* *n. s.* [*tetrametrum*, Lat.] A verse consisting of four feet.

The first are couplets interchanged of sixteen and fourteen feet; the second of equal *tetrameters*. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 4.

TETRA'METER.* *adj.* Having four metrical feet.

Every reader who has an ear for metre will easily perceive, that it is written very exactly in verses of fifteen syllables without rhyme, in imitation of the most common species of the Latin *tetrameter* iambic. *Tyrwhitt.*

TETRAPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [τέσσαρες and πέταλον, Gr.] Such flowers as consist of four leaves round the style: plants having a *tetrapetalous* flower constitute a distinct kind. *Miller.*

All the *tetrapetalous* siliquose plants are alkalescent. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'TRARCH. *n. s.* [*tetrarcha*, Lat. *tetrarque*, Fr. τετράρχης, Gr.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

All the earth,
Her kings, and *tetrarchs*, are their tributaries:
People and nations pay them hourly stipends. *B. Jonson.*

TETRA'RCHATE.† } *n. s.* [τετραρχία, Gr. *tetrarchat*,
TE'TRARCHY. } Fr.] A Roman government of a fourth part of a province.

After his death, the kingdom was divided by Augustus into *tetrarchies*; Archelaus being made tetrarch of Judea, and the rest of the country divided between Philip and Antipas. *Patrick on Gen.* xlix. 10.

TETRA'RCHICAL.* *n. s.* [from *tetrarchy*.] Belonging to a tetrarchy.

The whole isle was lately *tetrarchical*, four several kings swaying their ebony scepters in each toparchy. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 22.

TETRA'STICK. *n. s.* [τετράστιχον, Gr.] An epigram or stanza of four verses.

The *tetrastick* obliged Spenser to extend his sense to the length of four lines, which would have been more closely confined in the couplet. *Pope.*

TE'TRASTYLE.* *n. s.* [*tetrastyle*, Fr. τέτταρα and στύλος, Gr.] A building with four pillars in front.

TETRASY'LLABLE.* *n. s.* [*tetrasyllabe*, Fr. τέτταρα, Gr. and *syllable*.] A word of four syllables.

TE'TRICAL. } *adj.* [*tetricus*, Lat. *tetrique*, Fr.]
TE'TRICOUS. } Froward; perverse; sour.

In this the *tetrical* bassa finding him to excel, gave him as a rare gift to Solyman. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

TETRI'CITY.* *n. s.* [*tetricité*, old French.] Sourness; perverseness. *Cockeram.*

TE'TRICK.* *adj.* [*tetrique*, Fr.] Sour; harsh; perverse; morose.

In a thick and cloudy air men are *tetrick*, sad, and peevish. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 81.

Severe, sad, dry, *tetrick*, are common epithets to scholars. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 126.

The old *tetrick* philosophers looked always with indignation upon such a face of things. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 26.

TE'TTER. *n. s.* [teter, Saxon.] A scab; a scurf; a ringworm.

A most instant *tetter* bark'd about
Most lazar like, with vile and loathsome crust,
All my smooth body. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
A scabby *tetter* on their pelts will stick. *Dryden.*

To **TE'TTER.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To infect with a tetter.

As for my country I have shed my blood,
Not fearing outward force, so shall my lungs
Coin words till their decay, against those measels,
Which we disdain should *tetter* us. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

TE'TTISH.* *adj.* [perhaps a corruption of *tetchy*. The Scotch use *tittish* in this sense, which Dr. Jamieson has noticed, with a reference of it to *tit*, a stroke. This etymon may be doubted.] Captious; testy; ill-humoured.

This rogue, if he had been sober, sure had beaten me, is the most *tettish* knave. *Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.*
Who will be troubled with a *tettish* girl? *Beaum. and Fl.*

TEUTO'NICK.* *adj.* Spoken by the Teutones, or ancient Germans.

Our knowledge of the northern literature is so scanty, that of words undoubtedly *Teutonick* the original is not always to be found in any ancient language. *Dr. Johnson, Pref. to his Dict.*

TEUTO'NICK.* *n. s.* The language of the Teutones: by ellipsis.

The Icelandick is the mother of the modern Swedish and Danish tongues, in like manner as the Anglo-Saxon is the parent of our English. Both these mother-tongues are dialects of the ancient Gothick or *Teutonick*. *Bp. Percy, Pref. to Runick Poetry.*

TEW. *n. s.* [*towe*, a hempen rope, Dutch.]

1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*
2. An iron chain. *Ainsworth.*

To **TEW.†** *v. a.* [tapian, Sax.]

1. To work; to beat so as to soften: of leather we say to *taw*. Dr. Johnson.—It is a naval expression applied to hemp: to *tew* hemp.
2. To tease; to tumble over or about; to pull.

Do not anger 'em,
But go in quietly, and slip in softly,
They will so *tew* you else. *Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim.*

TE'WEL.† *n. s.* [*tuyau* or *tuyal*, Fr.]

In the back of the forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it above five inches long, called a *tewel*, or *tewel* iron, which comes through the back of the forge; into this *tewel* is placed the bellows. *Moxon.*

Soche a smoke—
As—where that men melte lead,
Lo, all on hie from the *tewell*. *Chaucer, House of Fame*, iii. 559.

To **TE'WTAW.** *v. a.* [formed from *tew* by reduplication.] To beat; to break.

The method and way of watering, pilling, breaking, and *tewtawing* of hemp and flax, is a particular business. *Mortimer.*

TEXT. *n. s.* [*texte*, Fr. *textus*, Lat.]

1. That on which a comment is written.

We expect your next
Should be no comment but a *text*,
To tell how modern beasts are vext. *Waller.*

2. A sentence of Scripture.

In religion
What errour but some sober brow
Will bless it, and approve it with a *text*. *Shakspeare.*

Some prime articles of faith are not delivered in a literal or catechistical form of speech, but are collected and concluded by argumentation out of sentences of Scripture, and by comparing of sundry *texts* with one another. *White.*

His mind he should fortify with some few *texts*, which are home and apposite to his case. *South.*

To **TEXT.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To write as a text.

Indifferent judges might condemn me for
A most malicious slanderer, nay *text* it
Upon my forehead. *Beaum. and Fl. Th. and Theodoret.*

TEXT-HAND.* *n. s.* A particular kind of large handwriting: so called, because formerly the *text* was

ever written in a large hand, and the comment in a small. As *text-hand* is both square and round, it means little more than a large hand of each sort. The books of J. Bad. Ascensius, and of the other black-letter printers, give one a perfect notion of the reason of this name. *Pegge.*

Once she writ only *text-hand*, when
She scribbled giants, and no men.
Cleaveland, Poems, &c. p. 22.

TE'XTILE. *adj.* [*textilis*, Lat.] Woven; capable of being woven.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and woof of *textiles*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The materials of them were not from any herb, as other *textiles*, but from a stone called amiantus. *Wilkins.*

TE'XTMAN. *n. s.* [*text* and *man*.] A man ready in quotation of texts.

Men's daily occasions require the doing of a thousand things, which it would puzzle the best *textman* readily to bethink himself of a sentence in the Bible, clear enough to satisfy a scrupulous conscience of the lawfulness of. *Sanderson.*

TEXTO'RIAL.* *adj.* [*textorius*, Lat.] Belonging to weaving.

From the cultivation of the *textorial* arts among the orientals came Darius's wonderful cloth. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. lxxviii.

TE'XTRINE. *adj.* [*textrina*, Latin.] Relating to weaving.

It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatched maggots, not the parent animal, because she emits no web, nor hath any *textrine* art, can convolve the stubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. *Derham.*

TE'XTUAL.* *adj.* [*textuel*, Fr.]

1. Contained in the text.

They seek to rout and disarray the wise and well-couched order of St. Paul's own words, using a certain *textual* riot to chop off the hands of the word presbytery. *Milton, Anim. Rem. Def.* § 5.

The Keri is the marginal reading; the Chetib is the *textual* reading. *Waterland, Script. Vind.* P. ii. p. 125.

2. Serving for texts.

Here shall your majestic find — speculation interchanged with experience, positive theology with polemical, *textual* with discursoric. *Bp. Hall, Works*, Dedic.

TE'XTUALIST.* *n. s.* [from *textual*.] One ready in citing texts.

How nimble *textualists* and grammarians for the tongue the rabbins are, their comments can witness. But, as in Chaucer, "the greatest clerks are not the wisest men;" so, among them, these that are so great *textualists* are not best at the text. *Lightfoot, Miscell.* (1629,) p. 20.

TE'XTUARY. *adj.* [from *text*.]

1. Contained in the text.

He extends the exclusion unto twenty days, which in the *textuary* sense is fully accomplished in one. *Brown.*

2. Serving as a text; authoritative.

I see no ground why his reason should be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an universal headship. *Glanville.*

TE'XTUARIST.† } **TE'XTUARY.** } *n. s.* [*textuaire*, Fr. from *text*.] One ready in the text of Scripture; a divine well versed in Scripture.

Common *textuaries* abolish laws, as the rabble demolish images; in the zeal of their hammers oft violating the sepulchres of good men. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

TE'XTUIST.* *n. s.* [from *text*.] One ready in quotation of texts.

I remember the little that our Saviour could prevail about this doctrine of charity against the crabbed *textuists* of his time. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* Ded.

TE'XTURE.† *n. s.* [*texture*, Fr. Cotgrave; *textus*, Latin.]

1. The act of weaving.

Skins, although a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, was something more unto Adam. *Brown.*

2. A web; a thing woven.

Others, far in the grassy dale,
Their humble *texture* weave. *Thomson, Spring.*

3. Manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter.

Curious celatures, and artificial *textures*.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 260.

Under state of richest *texture* spread. *Milton, P. L.*

A veil of richest *texture* wrought she wears. *Pope.*

4. Disposition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.

Spirits — nor in their liquid *texture* mortal wound
Receive, no more than can the fluid air. *Milton, P. L.*

While the particles continue entire, they may compose bodies of the same nature and *texture* now, with water and earth composed of entire particles in the beginning. *Newton.*

THACK.* *n. s.* [ðace, Saxon.] Thatch: a common northern word, and old in our language. Hence also a *thackster*, a thatcher. *Prompt. Parv.*

They would in houses of *thacke*
Their lives leade. *Chaucer's Dr.* ver. 1771.

THAN.† *conjunction.* [*than*, Goth. ðanne, Saxon.] A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective or adverb, noting a less degree of the quality compared in the word that follows *than*: as, Monarchy is better *than* anarchy. The hawk flies more swiftly *than* the pigeon.

Were we not better to fall once with virtue,
Than draw a wretched and dishonour'd breath? *B. Jonson.*

More true delight in that small ground,
Than in possessing all the earth was found. *Daniel.*

I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture of affairs *than* in the business of that unfortunate earl. *King Charles.*

I love you for nothing more *than* for the just esteem you have for all the sons of Adam. *Swift.*

THANE.† *n. s.* [ðegn, Saxon, meaning originally a servant. "The (Anglo-Saxon) nobles were called *thanes* or *servants*. It must be remembered, that the German chiefs were raised to that honourable rank by those qualifications, which drew after them a numerous train of followers and dependants. If it was honourable to be followed by a numerous train, so it was honourable in a secondary degree to be a follower of a man of consideration; and this honour was the greater in proportion to the quality of the chief, and to the nearness of the attendance upon his person." Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist. B. 2. ch. 7. The Icel. *thegn* is tantamount to *lord*. That and the Sax. ðegn have been referred, by Dr. Jamieson, to the verbs *thiena*, *thena*, ðegnian, ðenan, to serve.] An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

By Sinel's death I know I'm *thane* of Glamis;
But how of Cawdor? the *thane* of Cawdor lives. *Shakspeare.*

THA'NELANDS.* *n. s.* Such lands as were granted by charters of the Saxon kings to their thanes with all immunities, except the threefold necessity of expedition, repair of castles, and mending of bridges. *Cowel.*

THA'NESHIP.* *n. s.* [ðegen-ſcipe, Sax.] The office and dignity of a thane; the seigniory of a thane.

The *thaneship* of Glamis was the ancient inheritance of Macbeth's family. *Steevens, Notes on Shakspeare.*

To THANK. *v. a.* [ðancian, Saxon; *dancken*, Dutch; *thanken*, German.]

1. To return acknowledgements for any favour or kindness.

For your stubborn answer
The king shall know it, and, no doubt, *thank* you. *Shakspeare.*
We *thank* God always for you. *2 Thess.* i. 3.
He was so true a father of his country,
To *thank* me for defending ev'n his foes,
Because they were his subjects. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

2. It is used often in a contrary or ironical sense.

Ill fare our ancestor impure,
For this we may *thank* Adam. *Milton, P. L.*
Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,
And *thank* yourself, if ought should fall amiss. *Dryden.*
That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms, they may *thank* themselves, because they came so late into the treaty; and, that they came so late, they may *thank* the Whigs, whose false representations they believed. *Swift.*

THANK.† } *n. s.* [ðanc, ðancaꞅ, Saxon; *dancke*, THANKS. } Dutch.] Acknowledgement paid for favour or kindness; expression of gratitude. *Thanks* is commonly used of verbal acknowledgement; *gratitude*, of real repayment. It is seldom used in the singular. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson had overlooked the use of the singular number in the Sax. and in old English; as also in many later established authorities.

The poorest service is repaid with *thanks*. *Shakspeare.*
Happy be Theseus, our renowned duke.
— *Thanks*, good Egeus, what's the news? *Shakspeare.*
The fool saith, I have no *thank* for all my good deed; and they that eat my bread speak evil of me. *Ecclus.* xx. 16.
If ye love them which love you, what *thank* have ye? *St. Luke*, vi. 32.
He took bread, and gave *thanks* to God in presence of them all. *Acts*, xxvii. 35.
Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory. *1 Cor.* xv.
Some embrace suits which never mean to deal effectually in them; but they will win a *thank*, or take a reward. *Bacon.*
To remit the debt of some few farthings, it were small *thank*. *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*
The tiller shall root up all that burdens the soil without *thank* to your bondage. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 1.
For this to the infinitely Good we owe
Immortal *thanks*. *Milton, P. L.*

THA'NKFUL. *adj.* [ðancꝼul, Saxon.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received.

A *thankful* remembrance of his death. *Comm. Prayer.*
Be *thankful* unto him, and bless his name. *Ps.* c. 4.
In favour, to use men with much difference is good; for it maketh the person preferred more *thankful*, and the rest more officious. *Bacon, Ess.*
Live, thou great encourager of arts:
Live ever in our *thankful* hearts. *Dryden.*

THA'NKFULLY. *adv.* [from *thankful*.] With lively and grateful sense of good received.

Here is better than the open air; take it *thankfully*. *Shakspeare.*
If you have liv'd, take *thankfully* the past;
Make, as you can, the sweet remembrance last. *Dryden.*
Out of gold how to draw as many distinct substances as I can separate from vitriol, I shall very *thankfully* learn. *Boyle.*

THA'NKFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *thankful*.] Gratitude; lively sense or ready acknowledgement of good received.

He scarcely would give me thanks for what I had done, for fear that *thankfulness* might have an introduction of reward. *Sidney.*
Will you give me this maid your daughter?
— As freely, son, as God did give her me.
— Sweet prince, you learn me noble *thankfulness*. *Shakspeare.*
The celebration of these holy mysteries being ended, retire with all *thankfulness* of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feast. *Bp. Taylor.*
Thankfulness and submission make us happy. *L'Estrange.*

THA'NKLESS. *adj.* [from *thank*.]

1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgement.

Lest so great good, as he for her had wrought,
Should die unknown, and buried be in *thankless* thought. *Spenser.*
That she may feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a *thankless* child. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
One grateful woman to thy fame supply'd,
What a whole *thankless* land to his deny'd. *Pope.*

2. Not deserving, or not likely, to gain thanks.

The contracting and extending the lines and sense of others, if the first authors might speak for themselves, would appear a *thankless* office. *Wotton.*
Wage still their wars,
And bring home on thy breast more *thankless* scars. *Crashaw.*

THA'NKLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *thankless*.] Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good received.

Not t' have written then, seems little less
Than worst of civil vices, *thanklessness*. *Donne.*

THANKO'FFERING. *n. s.* [*thank* and *offering*.] Offering paid in acknowledgement of mercy.

A thousand *thankofferings* are due to that Providence which has delivered our nation from these absurd iniquities. *Watts.*

To THANKSGI'VE.* *v. a.* [*thank* and *give*.] To celebrate; to distinguish by solemn rites. Not in use.

To *thanksgive* or blesse a thing in way to a sacred use, he took to be an offering of it unto God. *Mede, Diatr.* p. 55.

THANKSGI'VER.* *n. s.* A giver of thanks.

We find our never-to-be forgotten example, the devout *thanksgiver*, David, continually declaring the great price he set upon the divine favours. *Barrow, Serm. on the Duty of Thanksgiving.*

THANKSGI'VING. *n. s.* [*thanks* and *give*.] Celebration of mercy.

These sacred hymns Christianity hath peculiar to itself, the other being songs too of praise and *thanksgiving*, wherewith as we serve God so the Jews likewise. *Hooker.*
Of old there were songs of praise and *thanksgiving* unto God. *Neh.* xii. 46.
We should acknowledge our obligations to God for the many favours we receive, by continual praises and *thanksgivings*. *Tillotson.*
The common practice of all christian churches and states, in appointing and keeping days of publick *thanksgiving* and humiliation, is argument sufficient to prove, that in the common sense of Christians it is not forbidden in Scripture. *Nelson.*

THA'NKWORTHY. *adj.* [*thank* and *worthy*.] Deserving gratitude; meritorious.

This is *thankworthy*, if a man endure grief. *1 Pet.* ii. 19.
If love be compell'd, and cannot chuse,
How can it grateful or *thankworthy* prove? *Davies.*

THARM. *n. s.* [ðeaꞃm, Saxon; *darm*, Dutch, the gut.] Intestines twisted for several uses.

THAT.† *pronoun.* [*that*, *thata*, Gothick; ðæt, Sax. *dat*, Dutch.]

1. Not this, but the other.

He wins me by *that* means I told you. *Shakspeare.*
Octavia, not only *that*,
That were excusable, *that* and thousands more
Of semblable import, but he hath wag'd
New wars against Pompey. *Shakspeare.*

2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.

The sinner makes an aberration from the scope or mark *that* is set before him. *Perkins.*

You'll rue the time
That clogs me with this answer. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Nothing they but dust can show,
Or bones *that* hasten to be so. *Cowley.*

When there is no such evident certainty as to take away all kind of doubting; in such cases, a judgement *that* is equal and impartial must incline to the greater probabilities. *Wilkins.*

3. Who; relating to an antecedent person. [In our management of the relatives *who, which, that*, it may be a good general rule to apply *who* to persons, *which* to things, and *that* to things chiefly. But when the antecedent is the second person, not only *that*, but *which*, is used for *who* by our best writers. And this use, which is enough authorized, may be worth retaining, not merely for the grace of variety, but for the convenience of pronunciation. Bp. Hurd on Addison's Guard. No. 160.]

It is thou, O king, *that* art become strong. *Dan.* iv. 22.
Ye *that* are of the fountain of Israel. *Ps.* lxviii. 26. marg.
You are a person *that* very eminently distinguish yourself. *Addison, Guard.* No. 160.
Saints *that* taught and led the way to heav'n. *Tickell.*

4. It sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing.

I'll know your business, *that* I will. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
They said, what is *that* to us? see thou to *that*. *St. Matt.* xxvii. 4.
Ye defraud, and *that* your brethren. 1 *Cor.* vi. 8.
Yet for all *that*, when they be in the land of their enemies, I will not cast them away. *Lev.* xxvi. 44.

We must direct our prayers to right ends; and *that* either in respect of the prayer itself, or the things we pray for. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

They weep, as if they meant
That way at least proud Nabas to prevent. *Cowley.*
This runick subject will occur upon *that* of poetry. *Temple.*

What is inviting in this sort of poetry proceeds not so much from the idea of a country life itself, as from *that* of its tranquillity. *Pope.*

5. Opposed to *this*, as *the other* to *one*.

This is not fair; nor profitable *that*;
Nor t' other question proper for debate. *Dryden, Pers.*

6. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *hic* or *ceci* to the latter, and *that* like *ille* or *cela* to the former.

In this scale gold, in t' other fame does lie,
The weight of *that* mounts *this* so high. *Cowley.*

7. Such as.

By religion is meant a living up to those principles, *that* is, to act conformably to our best reason, and to live as becomes those who believe a God and a future state. *Tillotson.*

8. That which; what.

Sir, I think the meat wants *that* I have,
—— Basting. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

9. The thing.

The Nazarite hath vowed, besides *that* that his hand shall get. *Numb.* vi. 21.
He made *that* art which was a rage. *Cowley.*

10. The thing which then was.

Secure proud Nabas slept,
And dreamt, vain man, of *that* day's barbarous sport. *Cowley.*

11. By way of eminence.

This is *that* Jonathan, the joy and grace,
That Jonathan in whom does mixt remain
All that fond mothers wish. *Cowley.*
Hence love himself, *that* tyrant of my days. *Cowley.*

12. *In* That. Because; in consequence of.

Things are preached not *in that* they are taught, but *in that* they are published. *Hooke*

That.† *conjunction.* [*thatei*, Goth.]

1. Because.

It is not *that* I love you less
Than when before your feet I lay:
But to prevent the sad increase
Of hopeless love, I keep away. *Waller.*
Forgive me *that* I thus your patience wrong. *Cowley.*

2. Noting a consequence.

That he should dare to do me this disgrace,
Is fool or coward writ upon my face? *Dryden.*

The custom and familiarity of these tongues do sometimes so far influence the expressions in these epistles, *that* one may observe the force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Locke.*

3. Noting indication.

We answered, *that* we held it so agreeable, as we both forgot dangers past and fears to come, *that* we thought an hour spent with him was worth years of our former life. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

In the midst of this darkness they saw so much light, as to believe *that* when they died, they went immediately to the stars. *Heylin.*

I have shewed before, *that* a meer possibility to the contrary, can by no means hinder a thing from being highly credible. *Wilkins.*

4. Noting a final end.

Treat it kindly, *that* it may
Wish at least with us to stay. *Cowley.*

THATCH.† *n. s.* [ðace, Saxon, straw, Skinner; from ðac, a roof, in Icelandick, *thak*, Lye; *thaecka*, tecto munire: vox antiquissima, omnibusque linguis à Scythicâ matre oriundis communis. Serenius. Formerly *thack*. See Thack.] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

Hard by a stye, beneath a roof of *thatch*,
Dwelt Obloquy, who in her early days
Baskets of fish at Billingsgate did watch,
Cod, whiting, oyster, mackrel, sprat, or plaise. *Pope.*

A plough-boy, who has never seen any thing but thatched houses, naturally imagines that *thatch* belongs to the very nature of a house. *Watts.*

Then came rosy Health from her cottage of *thatch*,
Where never physician had lifted the latch. *Smart.*

To Thatch. *v. a.* [ðaccian, Sax.] To cover as with straw.

Make false hair, and *thatch*
Your poor thin roofs with burthens of the dead. *Shakspeare.*

Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled or *thatched*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Then Rome was poor, and there you might behold
The palace *thatch'd* with straw. *Dryden.*
Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raise a house above two stories:
A lyrick ode would slate, a catch
Would tile, an epigram would *thatch*. *Swift.*

Tha'tcher. *n. s.* [from *thatch*.] One whose trade is to cover houses with straw.

You merit new employments daily:
Our *thatcher*, ditcher, gard'ner, baily. *Swift.*

Ash is universal timber, it serves the soldier, seaman, carpenter, *thatcher*, and husbandman. *Mortimer.*

Thaumatu'rgical.* *adj.* [See Thaumaturgy.] Exciting wonder.

Indian pictures made of feathers, China works, frames, *thaumaturgical* motions, exotick toys. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 275.

Tha'umaturgy.* *n. s.* [Gr. θαῦμα, θαύματος, a wonder, and ἔργον, a work.] Act of performing what may excite wonder.

This art, with others of the experimental kind, the philosophers of those times were fond of adapting to the purposes of *thaumaturgy*. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 408.

To THAW. *v. n.* [ðapan, Saxon; *degen*, Dutch.] To grow liquid after congelation; to melt.

When thy melted maid
His letter at thy pillow hath laid;
If thou begin'st to *thaw* for this,
May my name step in. *Donne.*

It on firm land
Thaws not, but gathers heap, and ruin seems
Of ancient pile; all else deep snow and ice. *Milton, P. L.*

Having let that ice *thaw* of itself, and frozen the liquor a second time, we could not discern any thing. *Boyle.*

O Solitude, romantick maid,
Whether by nodding towers you tread,
Or climb the Andes' clifted side,
Or by the Nile's coy source abide,
Or starting from your half year's sleep,
From Hecla view the *thawing* deep;—
Thee, fond nymph, again I woo,
And again thy steps pursue. *Grainger.*

2. To remit the cold which had caused frost.

To THAW. *v. a.* To melt what was congealed.

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,
Where Phœbus' fire scarce *thaws* the isicles. *Shakspeare.*

Think not that Cæsar bears such rebel blood,
That will be *thaw'd* from the true quality
With that which melteth fools. *Shakspeare.*

My love is *thaw'd*,
Which, like a waxen image 'gainst a fire,
Bears no impression of the thing it was. *Shakspeare.*

She can unlock
The clasping charm, and *thaw* the numming spell. *Milton, Comus.*

Burnish'd steel, that cast a glare
From far, and seem'd to *thaw* the freezing air. *Dryden.*

Her icy heart is *thaw'd.* *Granville.*

THAW. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Liquefaction of any thing congealed.

A man of my kidney, that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and *thaw.* *Shakspeare.*

Hardens his stubborn heart, but still as ice
More harden'd after *thaw.* *Milton, P. L.*

2. Warmth such as liquifies congelation.

I was the prince's jester, and duller than a great *thaw.* *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

That cold country where discourse doth freeze in the air all winter, and may be heard in the next summer, or at a great *thaw.* *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

When sharp frosts had long constrain'd the earth,
A kindly *thaw* unlocks it with cold rain,
First the tender blade peeps. *Dryden.*

THE.† *article.* [ðe, Sax. articulus. Præfigitur nominibus per omnes casus utriusque numeri, haud secus ac apud nos ipsa *the;* præsertim verò apud scriptores Normanno-Saxonicos. Lye, edit. Manning.]

1. The article noting a particular thing.

Your son has paid a soldier's debt;
He only liv'd but till he was a man,
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,
In *the* unshrinking station where he fought,
But like a man he died. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

He put him in mind of *the* long pretence he had to be groom of *the* bed-chamber, for *the* which he could not chuse but say, that he had *the* queen's promise. *Clarendon.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy till *the* last, *the* kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*

I'll march *the* muses Hannibal. *Cowley.*

The fair example of *the* heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley mark;
Above *the* stars let thy bold musick sound,
Thy humble nest build on *the* ground. *Cowley.*

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into *the* world. *Milton, P. L.*

Night shades *the* groves, and all in silence lie,
All but *the* mournful Philomel and I. *Pope.*

2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verse. Dr. Johnson.—It is a barbarous custom, now rarely observed.

Who had *th'* espcial engines been to rear
His fortunes up into the state they were. *Daniel.*

Th' adorning thee with so much art
Is but a barb'rous skill,
'Tis like the pois'ning of a dart,
Too apt before to kill. *Cowley.*

3. Sometimes *he* is cut off.

In this scale gold, in *t'other* fame does lie. *Cowley.*

4. It is used by way of consequential reference.

The longer sin hath kept possession of the heart, *the* harder it will be to drive it out. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

5. In the following passage *the* is used according to the French idiom.

As all the considerable governments among the Alps are commonwealths, so it is a constitution *the* most adapted of any to the poverty of these countries. *Addison on Italy.*

THE'ATIN.* *n. s.* [French.] One of an order of priests among the papists, so called from a superiour of their order, who was archbishop of Chieti in Naples, anciently *Theate.*

The *Theatins* [were] a sect of priests in credit about pope Clement the seventh's time, and of more antiquity by some few years than the Jesuits. *Cotgrave.*

THE'ATINE.* *n. s.* One of an order of nuns conforming to the rules of the Theatins.

THE'ATRAL.† *adj.* [*theatral,* Fr. *theatralis,* Latin.] Belonging to a theatre.

In *theatral* actions he personates Herod in his majesty. *Comment. on Chaucer,* (1665,) p. 23.

THE'ATRE. *n. s.* [*theatre,* Fr. *theatrum,* Lat.]

1. A place in which shews are exhibited; a playhouse.

This wise and universal *theatre,*
Presents more woful pageants than the scene
Wherein we play. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

When the boats came within sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, yet so as they might go about, so as they all stood as in a *theatre* beholding this light. *Bacon.*

2. A place rising by steps or gradations like a theatre.

Shade above shade, a woody *theatre*
Of stateliest view. *Milton, P. L.*

In the midst of this fair valley stood
A native *theatre,* which rising slow,
By just degrees o'erlook'd the ground below. *Dryden.*

No *theatres* of oaks around him rise,
Whose roots earth's centre touch, whose heads the skies. *Harte.*

THEA'TRICK. } *adj.* [*theatrum,* Lat.] Scenick; suit-
THEA'TRICAL. } ing a theatre; pertaining to a theatre.

Theatrical forms stickle hard for the prize of religion: a distorted countenance is made the mark of an upright heart. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Load some vain church with old *theatrick* state,
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*

THEA'TRICALLY. *adv.* [from *theatrical.*] In a manner suiting the stage.

Dauntless her look, her gesture proud,
Her voice *theatrically* loud. *Pope.*

THEAVE.* *n. s.* An ewe or sheep of three years old. North. Bailey says, of one year. *Pegge.*

THEE, the oblique singular of *thou.*

Poet and saint, to *thee* alone were given
The two most sacred names of earth and heaven. *Cowley.*

To THEE.* *v. n.* [Goth. *theihan;* Sax. ðean.] To thrive; to prosper.

Let him never *the!* *Chaucer, Non. Pr. Tale.*
Faire mote he *thee!* *Spenser, F. Q.*

THEFT.† *n. s.* [ðyfte, Sax. from *thieve.*]

1. The act of stealing.

Theft is an unlawful felonious taking away of another man's goods against the owner's knowledge or will. *Cowel.*

His *thefts* were too open, his filching was like an unskilful singer, he kept not time. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

Their nurse Euriphile,
Whom for the *theft* I wedded, stole these children. *Shakspeare.*

Deceit in trade, a secret *theft*: extortion, an impudent *theft*. *Holyday.*

The *thefts* upon the publick can be looked into and punished. *Davenant.*

2. The thing stolen.

If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive, whether ox, ass, or sheep, he shall restore double. *Exod.* xxii. 4.

THEIR.† *pron.* [ðeopa, *of them*, Saxon; *theirra*, Icel. the same.]

1. Of them: the pronoun possessive, from *they*.

The round world should have shook
Lions into civil streets, and citizens into *their* dens. *Shakspeare.*

For the Italians, Dante had begun to file *their* language in verse before Boccace, who likewise received no little help from his master Petrarch; but the reformation of *their* prose was wholly owing to Boccace. *Dryden.*

2. *Theirs* is used when any thing comes in construction between the possessive and substantive.

Prayer we always have in our power to bestow, and they never in *theirs* to refuse. *Hooker.*

They gave the same names to their own idols which the Egyptians did to *theirs*. *Ralegh.*

The penalty to thy transgression due,
And due to *theirs* which out of thine will grow. *Milton, P. L.*

Nothing but the name of zeal appears,
'Twixt our best actions and the worst of *theirs*. *Denham.*

Vain are our neighbours' hopes, and vain their cares,
The fault is more *their* language's than *their*'s. *Roscommon.*

Which established law of *theirs* seems too strict at first, because it excludes all secret intrigues. *Dryden.*

And reading wish, like *theirs*, our fate and fame. *Pope.*

THE'ISM.* *n. s.* [*theisme*, Fr. from Θεὸς, Gr.] The acknowledgement of a God, as opposed to atheism; deism, which see.

Having laid down in this manner the general principles of *theism*, he says nothing of the particular doctrines of Christianity except in one verse. *Ld. Monboddo, Anc. Metaph.* iv. 387.

THE'IST.* *n. s.* [*theiste*, French.] A deist, which see.

I purposed to have tendered my service as a priest,— without any stipend or wages, save only a room to have said my office in twice a day for our church, king, and country; as God hath enabled me (and his only be the praise therefore) in prisons, dungeons, fields, chambers, or ships upon sea, or land, among rebels, *theists*, atheists, philologers, wits, masters of reason, puritans, &c. for these eighteen years daily to do. *Dean Martin, Lett.* (1662,) p. 45.

The word deist, or *theist*, in its original signification, implies merely the belief of a God, being opposed to atheist; and so there may be deists of various kinds. *Waterland, Christ. Vindic.* p. 62.

THEI'STICAL.* } *adj.* [from *theist*.] Belonging to
THEI'STICK. } theists; deistical, which see.

The *theistical* club have set this up as a principle. *Leslie, Short Method with the Deists.*

It must appear at first sight, that nothing could be more contradictory to the first principles of the Christian religion, than those of the atheistical or sceptical sects, which at that time prevailed very much both among the Greeks and the Romans; nor shall we find that the *theistical* sects were much less at enmity with it, when we consider the doctrines they held upon the nature of God and the soul. *Ld. Lyttelton, Obs. on the Conv. of St. Paul.*

From an abhorrence of superstition, he appears to have adopted the most distant extremes of the *theistic* system. *Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 208.

THEM, the oblique of *they*.† [*thaim*, Goth.]

The materials of *them* were not from any herb. *Wilkins.*

THEME. *n. s.* [*theme*, Fr. from θέμα.]

1. A subject on which one speaks or writes.

Every object of our idea is called a *theme*, whether it be a being or not being. *Watts.*

Two truths are told,
As happy prologues to the swelling act
Of the imperial *theme*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

When a soldier was the *theme*, my name
Was not far off. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

O! could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my *theme*:
Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full. *Denham.*

Whatever near Eurota's happy stream,
With laurels crown'd, had been Apollo's *theme*. *Roscommon.*

Though Tyber's streams immortal Rome behold,
Though foaming Hermus swells with tides of gold,
From Heav'n itself though seven-fold Nilus flows,
And harvests on a hundred realms bestows;
These now no more shall be the muse's *themes*,
Lost in my fame, as in the sea their streams. *Pope.*

2. A short dissertation written by boys on any topick.

Forcing the empty wits of children to compose *themes*, verses, and orations. *Milton on Education.*

3. The original word whence others are derived.

Let scholars daily reduce the words to their original or *theme*, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs. *Watts.*

THEMSE'LVES. *n. s.* [See THEY and SELF.]

1. These very persons: in this sense it is nominative.

Whatsoever evil befalleth in that, *themselves* have made themselves worthy to suffer it. *Hooker.*

2. The oblique case of *they* and *selves*.

They open to *themselves* at length the way. *Milton, P. L.*

Such things as in *themselves* are equally true and certain, may not yet be capable of the same kind or degree of evidence as to us. *Wilkins.*

Waken children out of sleep with a low call, and give them kind usage till they come perfectly to *themselves*. *Locke.*

THEN. *adv.* [*than*, Gothick; ðan, Saxon; *dan*, Dutch.]

1. At that time.

The *then* bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on his majesty throughout that whole journey. *Clarendon.*

Thee, *then* a boy, within my arms I laid. *Dryden.*

2. Afterwards; immediately afterwards; soon afterwards.

If an herb be cut off from the roots in winter, and *then* the earth be trodden down hard, the roots will become very big in summer. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. In that case; in consequence.

If God's immediate speaking and writing argueth precepts, thus spoken or written, to be perpetually moral; *then* his not writing of precepts argueth them to be temporary. *White.*

Had not men been fated to be blind,
Then had our lances pierc'd the treach'rous wood. *Dryden.*

Had fate so pleas'd I had been eldest born,
And *then* without a crime the crown had worn. *Dryden.*

If all this be so, *then* man has a natural freedom. *Locke.*

4. Therefore; for this reason.

Whiles *then* the apostle moves us to unity, and moves us also to an endeavour to it, he bestows upon us as well a discovery, as an exhortation, shewing us not only the end, but also the means. *Holyday.*

If *then* his providence
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good. *Milton, P. L.*

Now *then* be all thy weighty cares away, }
Thy jealousies and fears, and, while you may, }
To peace and soft repose give all the day. } *Dryden.*

5. At another time: as *now* and *then*, at one time and other.

Now shaves with level wing the deep, *then* soars. *Milton, P. L.*

One while the master is not aware of what is done, and *then* in other cases it may fall out to be his own act. *L'Estrange.*

6. That time: it has here the effect of a noun.

Till *then* who knew
The force of those dire arms? *Milton, P. L.*

THENCE. *adv.* [contracted, according to Minshew, from *there hence.*]

1. From that place.

Fast by the oracle of God; I *thence*
Invoke thy aid. *Milton, P. L.*

Surat he took, and *thence* preventing fame,
By quick and painful marches thither came. *Dryden.*

2. From that time.

There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days. *Isa.* lxv.

3. For that reason.

Not to sit idle with so great a gift
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous about him. *Milton, S. A.*

4. *From thence* is a barbarous expression, *thence* implying the same, yet it wants not good authorities.

From thence; from him, whose daughter
His tears proclaim'd his parting with her; *thence*
We have cross'd. *Shakspeare.*

There plant eyes, all mist *from thence*
Purge and disperse. *Milton, P. L.*

THE'NCEFORTH. *adv.* [*thence* and *forth.*]

1. From that time.

Thenceforth this land was tributary made
T'ambitious Rome. *Spenser.*

They shall be placed in Leinster, and have land given them to live upon, in such sort as shall become good subjects, to labour *thenceforth* for their living. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Wrath shall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy entire. *Milton, P. L.*

2. *From thenceforth* is a barbarous corruption, though it has crept into books where it ought not to be found.

Avert
His holy eyes; resolving *from thenceforth*
To leave them to their own polluted ways. *Milton, P. L.*

Men grow acquainted with these self-evident truths upon their being proposed; but whosoever does so, finds in himself that he then begins to know a proposition which he knew not before, and which *from thenceforth* he never questions. *Locke.*

THENCEFO'RWARD. *adv.* [*thence* and *forward.*] On from that time.

When he comes to the Lord's table, every communicant professes to repent, and promises to lead a new life *thenceforward*. *Kettlewell.*

THENCEFRO'M.* *adv.* [*thence* and *from.*] From that place. Not in use, nor proper.

In the space of an hundred years, or thereabout, all the living upon the face of the earth are driven *thencefrom* by the stroke of death. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 113.

THEO'CRACY.† *n. s.* [*theocratie*, Fr. Θεὸς and κρατέω.] Government immediately superintended by God.

A quiet calm subordination of saints and angels under that great *theocracy*. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 488.

The characters of the reign of Christ are chiefly justice, peace, and divine presence or conduct, which is called *theocracy*. *Burnet, Theory.*

THEOCRA'TICAL.† } *adj.* [*theocratique*, Fr. from *theo-*
THEOCRA'TICK. } *cracy.*] Relating to a government administered by God.

The government is neither human nor angelical, but peculiarly *theocratical*. *Burnet, Theory.*

The splendour of divinity shines through every part of this *theocratic* form. *Warburton, Div. Leg. of Moses*, B. 5. § 2.

THEO'DOLITE.† *n. s.* [*theodolite*, Fr. from θεῶ, Gr. contracted of θεάω, or θεάομαι, to observe, and δολιχὸς, long. See Morin, Fr. and Gr. Etym. Dict.] A mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances.

Nothing more than an accurate land-surveyor with his chain, sight, and *theodolite*, is requisite for such a planner as this. *Burke on the Fr. Revolution.*

THEO'GONY.† *n. s.* [*theogonie*, Fr. θεογονία.] The generation of the gods. *Cockeram.*

The *theogony* of the heathens could admit of such different turns and figurative expressions, as suited the fancy and judgment of each philosopher or poet. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

THEO'LOGASTER.* *n. s.* [from *theologue.*] A kind of quack in divinity, as a medicaster in physick; a low writer or student in divinity.

Theologasters are not contented to see the sun and moon, measure their site and biggest distance in a glass, calculate their motions, or visit the moon in a poetical fiction; but will transcend spheres, soar higher yet, and see what God himself doth. The Jewish thalmudists take upon them to determine how God spends his whole time. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 255.

THEO'LOGER.† } *n. s.* [*theologien*, Fr. *theologus*,
THEOLO'GIAN. } Lat.] A divine; a professor of divinity.

Some *theologians* defile places erected only for religion by defending oppressions. *Hayward.*

Azorius the Jesuit affirms, that it is the constant opinion of the *theologers*. *More against Atheism*, ch. 9.

You say the *theologers* think to save themselves. *Wallis, Confut. of Hobbes*, § 3.

They to their viands fell: nor seemingly
The angel, nor in mist, the common gloss
Of *theologians*, but with keen dispatch
Of real hunger. *Milton, P. L.*

THEOLO'GICAL.† } *adj.* [*theologique*, Fr. *theologia*,
THEOLO'GICK. } Lat.] Relating to the science of divinity.

Although some pens have only symbolized the same from the mystery of its colours, yet are there other affections might admit of *theological* allusions. *Brown.*

They generally are extracts of *theological* and moral sentences, drawn from ecclesiastical and other authors. *Swift.*

Upon what principles does he erect his very new explication of *theologick* antiquity? *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. 4.

The most considerable part for this purpose is the chapter of Laws. Of which, under its *theologic* consideration, I know of nothing so complete and masterly as the first book of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity. *Warburton to Hurd, Lett.* 25.

THEOLO'GICALLY.† *adv.* [from *theological.*] According to the principles of theology.

Such things as exceed the faculty and possibility of nature, are properly and *theologically* miracles. *Dr. Westfeild, Serm.* (1646,) p. 90.

THEO'LOGIST. } *n. s.* [*theologus*, Lat.] A divine; one
THE'OLOGUE. } studious in the science of divinity.

The cardinals of Rome, which are *theologues*, friars, and schoolmen, call all temporal business, of wars, embassages, shirrery, which is under-sheriffries. *Bacon, Ess.*

A *theologue* more by need than genial bent;
Int'rest in all his actions was discern'd. *Dryden.*

It is no more an order, according to popish *theologists*, than the prima tonsura, they allowing only seven ecclesiastical *theologists*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

To **THEO'LOGIZE.*** *v. a.* [from *theology.*] To render theological.

School-divinity was but Aristotle's philosophy *theologized*. *Glanville, Pre-exist.* ch. 4.

THEO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*theologie*, Fr. θεολογία.] Divinity.

The whole drift of the Scripture of God, what is it but only to teach *theology*? *Theology*, what is it but the science of things divine? *Hooker.*

She was most dear to the king in regard of her knowledge in languages, in *theology*, and in philosophy. *Hayward.*

The oldest writers of *theology* were of this mind. *Tillotson.*

THEO'MACHIST. *n. s.* One who fights against the gods. *Bailey.*

THEO'MACHY.† *n. s.* [Θεὸς and μαχή.] The fight against the gods by the giants. This is Dr. Johnson's definition from Bailey. It is used, however, for opposition to the divine will.

To have all men happy or unhappy as they were our friends or enemies, and to give form to the world according to our own humours, is the true *theomachy*. *Bacon, Adv. of Learn.* B. 2.

Who can distrust or oppose this happiness of good men, so long since assured by Him, which is the Eternal God, Blessed for ever? Surely none, without the guilt of *theomachy* or ingratitude. *Life of Gregory, Pref. to his Posth.* (1640,) A. 3.

THEO'RBO. *n. s.* [*tiorba*, Italian; *tuorbe*, Fr.] A large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Bailey.*

He wanted nothing but a song
And a well tun'd *theorbo* hung
Upon a bough, to ease the pain
His tugg'd ears suffer'd with a strain. *Butler.*

THE'OREM.† *n. s.* [*theoreme*, Fr. θεώρημα.]

1. A position laid down as an acknowledged truth.

Having found this the head *theorem* of all their discourses, who plead for the change of ecclesiastical government in England, we hold it necessary that the proofs thereof be weighed. *Hooker.*

The chief points of morality are no less demonstrable than mathematicks; nor is the subtilty greater in moral *theorems* than in mathematical. *More, Div. Dialog.*

Many observations go to the making up of one *theorem*, which, like oaks fit for durable buildings, must be of many years' growth. *Graunt.*

Here are three *theorems*, that from thence we may draw some conclusions. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. A position proposed to be demonstrated. It is used by mathematicians in this sense as well as the other. *Malone.*

THEOREMA'TICAL. } THEOREMA'TICK. } THEORE'MICK. } *adj.* [from *theorem*.] Comprised in theorems; consisting in theorems.

Theoremick truth, or that which lies in the conceptions we have of things, is negative or positive. *Grew.*

THEORE'TICAL.† } THEORE'TICK. } THEO'RICAL. } THE'ORICK. } *adj.* { [*theoretique*, French; from θεωρητικός: *theorique*, Fr. from θεωρία.] } Speculative; depending on theory or speculation; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honied sentences:
So that the act and practick part of life
Must be the mistress to this *theorique*. *Shakspeare.*

The *theorical* part of the inquiry being interwoven with the historical conjectures, the philosophy of colours will be promoted by indisputable experiments. *Boyle on Colours.*

For *theoretical* learning and sciences there is nothing yet complete. *Burnet, Theory.*

Admirably well turned, not only for the *theoretick*, but also the practical behaviour of cunning fellows. *Tatler*, No. 191.

THEORE'TICALLY.† } THEO'RICALLY. } *adv.* { [from *theoretick*.] [from *theorick*.] } Speculatively; not practically.

Able to discourse *theorically* of the dimensions, situation, and motion, of the whole terrestrial globe. *Boyle, St. H. Script.* p. 117.

THE'ORICK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Speculation, not practice.

The bookish *theorick*,
Wherein the toged consuls can propose
As masterly as he; meer prattle, without practice,
Is all his soldiership. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

THE'ORIST. *n. s.* [from *theory*.] A speculatist: one given to speculation.

The greatest *theorists* have given the preference to such a government as that which obtains in this kingdom. *Addison.*

THE'ORY. *n. s.* [*theorie*, Fr. θεωρία.] Speculation; not practice; scheme; plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind.

If they had been themselves to execute their own *theory* in this church, they would have seen, being nearer. *Hooker.*

In making gold, the means hitherto propounded to effect it are in the practice full of errour, and in the *theory* full of unsound imagination. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Practice alone divides the world into virtuous and vicious; but as to the *theory* and speculation of virtue and vice, mankind are much the same. *South, Serm.*

True Christianity depends on fact:
Religion is not *theory*, but act. *Harte.*

THEOSO'PHICAL.* } THEOSO'PHICK. } *adj.* [Gr. Θεὸς and σοφός.] Divinely wise. *Coles.*

There is a various intertexture of *theosophical* and philosophical truths. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 104.

Such noble truths and *theosophick* mysteries are delivered in it. *Ward, Life of Henry More*, (1710,) p. 128.

THERAPE'UTICAL.† } THERAPE'UTICK. } *adj.* [*therapeutique*. Fr. θεραπευτικὸς, Greek.] Curative; teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases.

This remedy, in my opinion, should rather be prophylactical, for prevention of the disease, than *therapeutical*, for the cure of it. *Ferrand on Love Melanch.* (1640,) p. 336.

Therapeutick or curative physick restoreth the patient into sanity, and taketh away diseases actually affecting. *Brown.*

Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactick, or the art of preserving health; and *therapeutick*, or the art of restoring it. *Watts.*

THERE. *adv.* [*thar*, Gothick; ðæꞃ, Saxon; *daer*, Dutch; *der*, Danish.]

1. In that place.

If they come to sojourn at my house,
I'll not be *there*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Exil'd by thee from earth to deepest hell,
In brazen bonds shall barbarous discord dwell;
Gigantick pride, pale terror, gloomy care,
And mad ambition shall attend her *there*. *Pope.*

2. It is opposed to *here*.

To see thee fight, to see thee traverse, to see thee *here*, to see thee *there*. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

Could their relishes be as different *there* as they are *here*, yet
The manna in heaven will suit every palate. *Locke.*

Darkness *there* might well seem twilight *here*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. An exclamation directing something at a distance.

Your fury hardens me.
A guard *there*; seize her. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

4. It is used at the beginning of a sentence with the appearance of a nominative case, but serves only to throw the nominative behind the verb: as, a man came, or, *there* came a man. It adds however some emphasis, which, like many other idioms in every language, must be learned by custom, and can hardly be explained. It cannot always be omitted without harshness: as, in old times *there* was a great king.

For reformation of errour *there* were that thought it a part of Christian charity to instruct them. *Hooker.*

There are delivered in Holy Scripture many weighty arguments for this doctrine. *White.*

There cannot in nature be a strength so great, as to make the least moveable to pass in an instant, or all together, through the least place. *Digby on the Soul.*

There have been that have delivered themselves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue. *Suckling.*

In human actions *there* are no degrees described, but a latitude is indulged. *Bp. Taylor.*

Wherever *there* is sense or perception, there some idea is actually produced. *Locke.*

5. In composition it means *that*: as, *thereby*, *by that*.

THEREABO'UT.† } THEREABO'UTS. } *adv.* [*there* and *about*; *thereabouts* is therefore less proper. Dr. Johnson. — Lye, with Hickes, considers *there*, in

composition, as the genitive, dative, and ablative, of the Sax. article ðæр; and thus explains *there-after* by *post hoc, hæc,* vel *ea; thereof,* by *de* vel *ex eo, eâ, iis,* &c. thus excluding the adverb, strictly speaking, from the several combinations. With this remark in mind, the reader will distinguish the meaning of there, where the form is stated in the derivation.]

1. Near that place.

One speech I lov'd; 'twas Æneas's tale to Dido; and *thereabout* of it especially, where he speaks of Priam's slaughter. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. Nearly; near that number, quantity, or state.

Between the twelfth of king John, and thirty-sixth of king Edward the Third, containing one hundred and fifty years or *thereabouts,* there was a continual bordering war. *Davies.*

Find a house to lodge a hundred and fifty persons, whereof twenty or *thereabouts* may be attendants. *Milton.*

Some three months since, or *thereabout,*
She found me out. *Suckling.*

Water is thirteen times rarer, and its resistance less than that of quicksilver *thereabouts,* as I have found by experiments with pendulums. *Newton, Opt.*

3. Concerning that matter.

As they were much perplexed *thereabout,* two men stood by. *St. Luke,* xxiv. 4.

THEREA'FTER.† *adv.* [*there* and *after.*]

1. According to that; accordingly.

When you can draw the head indifferent well, proportion the body *thereafter.* *Peacham.*

If food were now before thee set,
Would'st thou not eat? *thereafter* as I like
The giver. *Milton, P. R.*

2. After that. [ðæр-æfтeр, Sax. *post hoc.*]

Herselfe then tooke he by the slender wast
In vaine loud crying, and into the flood
Over the castle walle adowne her cast,
And there her drowned in the dirty mud. —
Thereafter all that mucky pelfe he tooke,
The spoile of people's evil gotten good,
The which her sire had scrap'd by hooke and crooke.
Spenser, F. Q. v. ii. 27.

THEREA'T. *adv.* [*there* and *at.*]

1. At that; on that account.

Every errour is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it blusheth *thereat,* but glorieth in the contrary. *Hooker.*

2. At that place.

Wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many go in *thereat.* *St. Matt.* vii. 13.

THEREBY'.† *adv.* [*there* and *by.*]

1. By that; by means of that; in consequence of that.

Some parts of our liturgy consist in the reading of the word of God, and the proclaiming of his law, that the people may *thereby* learn what their duties are towards him. *Hooker.*

Therewith at last he forc'd him to untie
One of his grasping feet, him to defend *thereby.* *Spenser.*

Being come to the height, they were *thereby* brought to an absolute necessity. *Davies on Ireland.*

Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie;
A fault, which needs it most, grows two *thereby.* *Herbert.*

If the paper be placed beyond the focus, and then the red colour at the lens be alternately intercepted and let pass, the violet on the paper will not suffer any change *thereby.* *Newton.*

2. Near or by that place.

There was an holy chappell edifyde,
Wherein the hermite dewly went to say
His holy things each morne and eventyde:
Thereby a christall streame did gently play,
Which from a sacred fountaine welled forth alway.
Spenser, F. Q. i. i. 34.

THEREFORE.† *adv.* [*there* and *for.* Formerly accented indifferently on either syllable.]

1. For that; for this; for this reason.

This is the latest parley we will admit;
Therefore to our best mercy give yourselves. *Shakspeare.*

Falstaff is dead,
And we must yern *therefore.* *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

The herd that seeks after sensual pleasure is soft and unmanly; and *therefore* I compose myself to meet a storm. *Lucas.*

2. Consequently.

He blushes; *therefore* he is guilty. *Spectator.*

The wrestlers sprinkled dust on their bodies to give better hold; the glory *therefore* was greater to conquer without powder. *West, Pindar.*

3. In return for this; in recompence for this or for that.

We have forsaken all and followed thee, what shall we have *therefore?* *St. Matt.* xix. 27.

4. For that purpose. Not in use.

So to his steed he got, and gan to ride
As one unfitt *therefore,* that all might see
He had not trayned bene in chivalree. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. iii. 46

THEREFRO'M. *adv.* [*there* and *from.*] From that; from this.

Be ye therefore very courageous to do all that is written in the law, that ye turn not aside *therefrom,* to the right hand or to the left. *Jos.* xxiii. 6.

The leaves that spring *therefrom* grow white. *Mortimer.*

THEREI'N. *adv.* [*there* and *in.*] In that; in this.

Therein our letters do not well agree. *Shakspeare.*

The matter is of that nature, that I find myself unable to serve you *therein* as you desire. *Bacon.*

All the earth
To thee, and to thy race, I give: as lords
Possess it, and all things that *therein* live. *Milton, P. L.*

After having well examined them, we shall *therein* find many charms. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

THEREINTO'. *adv.* [*there* and *into.*] Into that.

Let not them that are in the countries enter *thereinto.* *St. Luke,* xxi. 21.

Though we shall have occasion to speak of this, we will now make some entrance *thereinto.* *Bacon.*

THEREO'F. *adv.* [*there* and *of.*] Of that; of this.

Considering how the case doth stand with this present age, full of tongue and weak of brain, behold we yield to the stream *thereof.* *Hooker.*

'Tis vain to think that lasting which must end;
And when 'tis past, not any part remains
Thereof, but the reward which virtue gains. *Denham.*

I shall begin with Greece, where my observations shall be confined to Athens, though several instances might be brought from other states *thereof.* *Swift.*

THEREO'N. *adv.* [*there* and *on.*] On that.

You shall bereave yourself
Of my good purposes, and put your children
To that destruction which I'll guard them from,
If *thereon* you rely. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said; and when he thought *thereon* he wept. *St. Mark,* xiv. 72.

Its foundation is laid *thereon.* *Woodward.*

THEREO'UT.† *adv.* [*there* and *out.*] Out of that.

Thereout a strange beast with seven heads arose,
That towns and castles under her breast did cour. *Spenser.*

God clave an hollow place that was in the jaw, and there came water *thereout.* *Judg.* xv. 19.

THERETO'. }
THEREUNTO'. } *adv.* [*there* and *to,* or *unto.*] To that.

Is it in regard then of sermons only, that apprehending the gospel of Christ we yield *thereunto* our unfeigned assent as to a thing infallibly true? *Hooker.*

This sort of base people doth not for the most part rebel of themselves, having no heart *thereunto,* but are by force drawn by the grand rebels into their action. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Next *thereunto* did grow a goodly tree. *Spenser.*

That whereby we reason, live and be
Within ourselves we strangers are *thereto.* *Davies.*

A larger form of speech were safer than that which punctually prefixeth a constant day *thereto.* *Brown.*

What might his force have done, being brought *thereto*,
When that already gave so much to do? *Daniel.*

That it is the appointment of God, might be argument enough to persuade us *thereunto*. *Tillotson.*

THEREU'NDER. *adv.* [*there* and *under.*] Under that.

Those which come nearer unto reason, find paradise under the equinoctial line, judging that *thereunder* might be found most pleasure and the greatest fertility. *Ralegh.*

THEREUPO'N. *adv.* [*there* and *upon.*]

1. Upon that; in consequence of that.

Grace having not in one thing shewed itself, nor for some few days, but in such sort so long continued, our manifold sins striving to the contrary, what can we less *thereupon* conclude, than that God would at least-wise, by tract of time, teach the world, that the thing which he blesseth cannot but be of him. *Hooker.*

He hopes to find you forward,
And *thereupon* he sends you this good news. *Shakspeare.*

Let that one article rank with the rest;
And *thereupon* give me your daughter. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Though grants of extraordinary liberties made by a king to his subjects do no more diminish his greatness than when one torch lighteth another, yet many times inconveniencies do arise *thereupon*. *Davies on Ireland.*

Children are chid for having failed in good manners, and have *thereupon* reproofs and precepts heaped upon them. *Locke.*

Solon finding the people engaged in two violent factions, of the poor and the rich, and in great confusion *thereupon*, made due provisions for settling the balance of power. *Swift.*

2. Immediately.

THEREWHI'LE.* *adv.* [*there* and *while.*] At the same time. Not in use.

Of this bodily reverence of God in his church the government is moderate; God grant it be not loose *therewhile*. *Abp. Laud, Speech in the Star-Chamber.*

THEREWI'TH. *adv.* [*there* and *with.*]

1. With that.

Germany had stricken off that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome, but seemed in discipline still to retain *therewith* very great conformity. *Hooker.*

All things without, which round about we see,
We seek to know, and have *therewith* to do. *Davies.*

Therewith at last he forc'd him to untie
One of his grasping feet, him to defend thereby. *Spenser.*

2. Immediately.

THEREWITHA'L. *adv.* [*there* and *withal.*]

1. Over and above.

Therewithal the execrable act
On their late murther'd king they aggravate. *Daniel.*

2. At the same time.

Well, give her that ring, and give *therewithal*
That letter. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Verona.*

3 With that.

His hideous tail then hurled he about,
And *therewithal* enwrapt the nimble thighs
Of his froth-foamy steed. *Spenser.*

4. The compounds of *there* meaning *that*, and of *here* meaning *this*, have been for some time passing out of use, and are no longer found in elegant writings, or in any other than formulary pieces.

THERF-*Bread.** *n. s.* [vet. Angl. Boreal. *derf-brode*: ðeрғ vel ðeорғ, Sax. *panis azymus*. Lye.] Unleavened bread. Obsolete.

The fest of *therf-loaves*. *Wicliffe, St. Mark*, xiv. 1.

THE'RIACK.* *n. s.* [from θηριακὰ, Gr. various compositions esteemed good against poisons.] A remedy against poisons; treacle.

When the disease was young, it was mitigated with rob of elder; with crabs-eyes; spirits of hartshorn; *theriac* and vinegar. *The Student*, ii. 344.

THERI'ACAL. *adj.* [θηριακὰ, Gr. *theriaca*, Lat.] Medicinal; physical.

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains, where there are *theriacal* herbs. *Bacon.*

THE'RMAL.* *adj.* [*thermal*, Fr. from θερμὸς, Gr. warm.] Relating to warm baths, natural or artificial: as *thermal* waters.

THERMO'METER. *n. s.* [*thermometre*, Fr. θερμὸς and μέτρον.] An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

The greatest heat is about two in the afternoon, when the sun is past the meridian, as is evident from the *thermometer*, or observations of the weather-glass. *Brown.*

THERMOME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *thermometer.*] Relating to the measure of heat.

His heat raises the liquor in the *thermometrical* tubes. *Cheyne.*

THE'RMOSCOPE. *n. s.* [*thermoscope*, Fr. θερμὸς and σκοπέω.] An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered; a thermometer.

By the trial of the *thermoscope*, fishes have more heat than the element which they swim in. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

THESE, pronoun, the plural of *this*.† [ðas, Sax. *dese*, Dutch; *thesser*, Icel. Lye.]

1. Opposed to *those*, or to some others.

Did we for *these* barbarians plant and sow
On *these*, on *these* our happy fields bestow? *Dryden.*

2. *These* relates to the persons or things last mentioned; and *those* to the first.

More rain falls in June and July than in December and January; but it makes a much greater show upon the earth in *these* months than in *those*, because it lies longer upon it. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

THE'SIS. *n. s.* [*these*, Fr. θέσις.] A position; something laid down, affirmatively or negatively.

The truth of what you here lay down,
By some example should be shewn.
An honest, but a simple pair,
May serve to make this *thesis* clear. *Prior.*

THE'SMOTHETE. *n. s.* [*thesmothete*, Fr. θεσμοθέτης, Gr. θεσμος and τίθεμι.] A lawgiver.

THE'TICAL.* *adj.* [from *thesis.*] Laid down.

This law — was merely *thetical* or positive, not indispensable and natural. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 127.

THEU'RGICAL.* } *adj.* [*theurgique*, Fr. from *theurgy.*]
THEU'RGICK } Relating to theurgy. See THEURGY.

All his endeavour to purge his soul by these *theurgick* consecrations was frustrate. *Hallywell, Melampr.* p. 51.

The reason of their calling inspiration by the names of fire, flame, flash, and the like, may be easily found in the authors of the *theurgical* science. *Daubuz on the Rev. edit. P. Lancaster*, p. 52.

THE'URGIST.* *n. s.* [from *theurgy.*] One who is addicted to theurgy.

More refined necromancers or magicians call themselves *theurgists*; — thinking to have to do only with good spirit. *Hallywell, Melampr.* p. 50.

THE'URGY.† *n. s.* [θεουργία, Gr. *theurgie*, Fr.] The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God. This is Dr. Johnson's definition from Bailey. But the meaning also is a species of magick, in old times, which was employed in the worship of angels for their assistance to effect wonderful things.

Porphyry and some others did distinguish these two sorts, so as to condemn indeed the grosser, which they called magick or goety; but allowed the other, which they termed *theurgy*, as laudable and honourable, and as an art by which they received angels, and had communication with the gods. Yet St. Austin assures us, they are both damnable. *Hallywell, Melampr.* (1682,) p. 51.

THEW. *n. s.* [ðeap, Saxon.]

1. Quality; manners; customs; habit of life; form of behaviour. Obsolete.

Home report these happy news,
For well yee worthy been for worth and gentle *thewes*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

From mother's pap I taken was unfit,
And streight deliver'd to a fairy knight,
To be upbrought in gentle *thewes* and martial might. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. In Shakspeare it seems to signify brawn, or bulk, from the Saxon ðeop, *the thigh*, or some such meaning.

Nature crescent does not grow alone
In *thews* and bulk; but, as this temple waxes,
The inward service of the mind and soul
Grows wide withal. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Will you tell me how to chuse a man? Care I for the limbs, the *thewes*, the stature, bulk and big semblance of a man? give me the spirit, master Shallow. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*

THE'WED.† *adj.* [from *thew*.] Educated; habituated; accustomed. Perhaps not obsolete, as Dr. Johnson would have it to be. *Thewed*, in our northern dialect, is docile, towardly. Ray, Lye, and Grose.

But he was wise and wary of her will,
And ever held his hand upon his heart;
Yet would not seem so rude, and *thewed* ill,
As to despise so courteous seeming part. *Spenser.*

THEY.† *pron.* in the oblique case *them*, the plural of *he* or *she*. [*thai*, Goth. hi, Saxon.]

1. The men; the women; the persons.

They are in a most warlike preparation. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The Spaniards
Must now confess, if *they* have any goodness,
The trial just and noble. *Shakspeare.*

They eat on beds of silk and gold,
At ivory tables, or wood sold
Dearer than it. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

They know
To joy the friend and grapple with the foe. *Prior.*

2. Those men; those women: opposed to some others.

Only *they*,
That come to hear a merry play,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

'Tis remarkable, that *they*
Talk most who have the least to say. *Prior.*

3. It is used indefinitely; as the French *on dit*.

There, as *they* say, perpetual night is found
In silence brooding on th' unhappy ground. *Dryden.*

4. [The plural of *this*, *that*, or *it*.] The things.

Why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your companions making,
Using those thoughts, which should indeed have died
With them *they* think on. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The flowers she wore along the day,
And every nymph and shepherd said,
That in her hair *they* look'd more gay,
Than growing in their native bed. *Prior.*

THI'BLE. *n. s.* A slice; a scummer; a spatula. *Ainsworth.*

THICK.† *adj.* [ðicce, Saxon; *dick*, Dutch; *dyck*, Dan. *thickr*, Icel.]

1. Not thin.

2. Dense; not rare; gross; crass.

God caused the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant slime of the earth, make the land more firm, and cleanse the air of *thick* vapours and unwholesome mists. *Raleigh.*

To warm milk pour spirit of nitre; the milk presently after will become *thicker* than it was. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Not clear; not transparent; muddy; feculent.

Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks,
And given my treasures and my rights of thee,
To thick-ey'd musing and curs'd melancholy? *Shakspeare.*

[illegible]mentation makes all the wine in the vessel *thick* or foul; [illegible] that is past, it grows clear of itself. *Temple.*

Encumber'd in the mud, their oars divide
With heavy strokes the *thick* unwieldy tide. *Addison.*

4. Great in circumference; not slender.

My little finger shall be *thicker* than his loins. *1 Kings*, xii.

Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown *thick*, covered with fatness. *Deut.* xxxii. 15.

5. Deep; noting the third dimension: as, a plank four feet long, two feet broad, and five inches *thick*.

6. Noting comparative bulk: as, the door was three inches *thick*.

7. Frequent; in quick succession; with little intermission.

They charged the defendants with their small shot and Turky arrows as *thick* as hail. *Knolles.*

Favours came *thick* upon him, liker main showers than sprinkling drops; he was knighted, made gentleman of the king's bed-chamber, and an annual pension given him. *Wotton.*

This being once a week, came too *thick* and too often about. *Spelman.*

His pills as *thick* as handgranado's flew,
And where they fell as certainly they slew. *Roscommon.*

Not *thicker* billows beat the Libyan main,
Nor *thicker* harvest on rich Hermus rise,
Than stand these troops. *Dryden, Æn.*

8. Close; not divided by much space; crowded.

It brought them to a hollow cave,
Amid the *thickest* woods. *Spenser.*

The people were gathered *thick* together. *St. Luke*, xi. 29.

He fought secure of fortune as of fame;
Still by new maps the island might be shewn:
Conquests he strew'd where'er he came,
Thick as the galaxy with stars is sown. *Dryden.*

Objects of pain or pleasure do not lie *thick* enough together in life to keep the soul in constant action. *Addison.*

9. Not easily pervious; set with things close to each other.

He through a little window cast his sight,
Though *thick* of bars that gave a scanty light. *Dryden.*

The speedy horse
Watch each entrance of the winding wood,
Black was the forest, *thick* with beech it stood. *Dryden.*

Next the proud palace of Salerno stood,
A mount of rough ascent, and *thick* with wood. *Dryden.*

Bring it near some *thick*-headed tree. *Mortimer.*

10. Coarse; not thin.

It tasteth a little of the wax, which in a pomegranate, or some such *thick*-coated fruit, it would not. *Bacon.*

Thick-leaved weeds amongst the grass will need more drying than ordinary grass. *Mortimer.*

11. Without proper intervals of articulation.

Speaking *thick*, which nature made his blemish,
Became the accents of the valiant,
To seem like him. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

12. Stupid.

I omit your *thick* errour in putting no difference between a magistrate and a king. *Hayward, Answ. to Doleman*, (1603,) ch. 4.

Gross-headed, *thick*-witted, illiterate, shallow. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

13. Dull; not quick: as, *thick* of hearing: a colloquial expression.

14. Intimate; familiar: a vulgarism.

THICK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The thickest part, or time when any thing is thickest.

Achimetes having with a mine suddenly blown up a great part of the wall of the Spanish station, in the *thick* of the dust and smoak presently entered his men. *Knolles.*

2. A thicket; a place full of bushes.

Mists and rotten fogs
Hang in the gloomy *thicks*, and make unstedfast bogs. *Drayton.*

3. Thick *and thin.* Whatever is in the way.

Through perils both of wind and limb,
Through *thick and thin* she followed him. *Hudibras.*

When first the down appears upon his chin,
For a small sum to swear through *thick and thin.* *Dryden.*

Thick. *adv.* [It is not always easy to distinguish the adverb from the adjective.]

1. Frequently; fast.

'Tis some disaster,
Or else he would not send so *thick.* *Denham, Sophy.*

I hear the trampling of *thick* beating feet;
This way they move. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

2. Closely.

The neighbouring plain with arms is cover'd o'er;
The vale an iron harvest seems to yield,
Of *thick* sprung lances in a waving field. *Dryden.*

A little plat of ground *thick* sown, is better than a great field which lies fallow. *Norris, Miscell.*

3. To a great depth.

If you apply it *thick* spread, it will eat to the bone. *Wiseman.*

Cato has piercing eyes, and will discern
Our frauds, unless they're cover'd *thick* with art. *Addison.*

4. Thick *and threefold.* In quick succession; in great numbers.

They came *thick and threefold* for a time, till one experienced stager discovered the plot. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

To Thick.* *v. n.* To grow dense.

But see, the welkin *thicks* apace,
And stooping Phœbus steeps his face:
It's time to haste us homeward. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. March.*

To Thi'cken.† *v. a.* [ðiccian, Sax.]

1. To make thick.
2. To make close; to fill up interstices.

Waters evaporated and mounted up into the air, *thicken* and cool it. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

3. To condense; to make to concrete.

The white of an egg gradually dissolves by heat, exceeding a little the heat of a human body; a greater degree of heat will *thicken* it into a white, dark-coloured, dry, viscous mass. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To strengthen; to confirm.

'Tis a shrewd doubt, though it be but a dream;
And this may help to *thicken* other proofs,
That do demonstrate thinly. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

5. To make frequent.
6. To make close or numerous; as, to *thicken* the ranks.

To Thi'cken. *v. n.*

1. To grow thick.
2. To grow dense or muddy.

Thy lustre *thickens*
When he shines by. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

3. To concrete; to be consolidated.

Water stopt gives birth
To grass and plants, and *thickens* into earth. *Prior.*

4. To grow close or numerous.

The press of people *thickens* to the court,
The impatient crowd devouring the report. *Dryden.*

He saw the crowd *thickening,* and desired to know how many there were. *Tatler.*

5. To grow quick.

The combat *thickens,* like the storm that flies
From westward when the showery scuds arise,
Or pattering hail comes pouring on the main,
When Jupiter descends in harden'd rain. *Dryden.*

Thi'cket. *n. s.* [ðiccetꞇe, Saxon.] A close knot or tuft of trees; a close wood or copse.

I drew you hither,
Into the chiefest *thicket* of the park. *Shakspeare.*

Within a *thicket* I repos'd; and found
Let fall from Heav'n a sleep interminate. *Chapman.*

Chus, or any of his, could not in haste creep through those desert regions, which the length of one hundred and thirty years after the flood had fortified with *thickets,* and permitted every bush and briar, reed and tree, to join themselves into one main body and forest. *Ralegh.*

How often, from the steep
Of echoing hill, or *thicket,* have we heard
Celestial voices, to the midnight air,
Sole, or responsive, each to other's note,
Singing their great Creator? *Milton, P. L.*

My brothers stept to the next *thicket* side
To bring me berries. *Milton, Comus.*

Now Leda's twins
Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe;
Nor had they miss'd, but he to *thickets* fled,
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not pervious to the steed. *Dryden.*

I've known young Juba rise before the sun,
To beat the *thicket* where the tyger slept,
Or seek the lion in his dreadful haunts. *Addison, Cato.*

Thi'ckly.† *adv.* [from *thick*; Sax. ðiclice.]

1. Deeply; to a great quantity.

Mending cracked receivers, having *thickly* overlaid them with diachylon, we could not perceive leaks. *Boyle.*

2. Closely; in quick succession.

Thi'ckness. *n. s.* [from *thick.*]

1. The state of being thick; density.
2. Quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed.

In the darkened room, against the hole at which the light entered, I could easily see through the whole *thickness* of my hand the motions of a body placed beyond it. *Boyle.*

3. Quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth.

Poll a tree, and cover it some *thickness* with clay on the top, and see what it will put forth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. Consistence; grossness; not rareness; spissitude.

Nitre mingled with water to the *thickness* of honey, and anointed on the bud after the vine is cut, it will sprout forth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Diseases imagined to come from the *thickness* of blood, come often from the contrary cause. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. Imperviousness; closeness.

The banks of the river and the *thickness* of the shades drew into them all the birds of the country. *Addison.*

6. Want of sharpness; want of quickness.

A person found in himself, being at some times subject to a *thickness* of hearing, the like effect. *Holder.*

What you write is printed in large letters; otherwise between the weakness of my eyes and *thickness* of hearing, I should lose the greatest pleasure. *Swift.*

Thi'ckscull.* *n. s.* [*thick* and *scull.*] A dolt; a blockhead. *Johnson, in V. Dolt.*

Thi'cksculled. *adj.* Dull; stupid.

They're pleas'd to hear their *thickscull'd* judges cry,
Well mov'd! oh finely said! *Dryden.*

This downright fighting fool, this *thickscull'd* hero,
This blunt unthinking instrument of death,
With plain dull virtue has outgone my wit. *Dryden.*

Thi'ckset. *adj.* [*thick* and *set.*] Close planted.

His eye-balls glare with fire, suffus'd with blood,
His neck shoots up a *thickset* thorny wood;
His bristled back a trench impal'd appears,
And stands erected, like a field of spears. *Dryden.*

The world is so *thickset* with the numerous productions of the creatures, that besides the apparent beauty of things viewed by all, there are those secret graces in every part of nature, which some few alone have the skill to discern. *Grew.*

Thi'ckskin. *n. s.* [*thick* and *skin.*] A coarse gross man; a numscull.

The shallowest *thickskin* of that barren sort,
Who Pyramus presented in their sport,
Forsook his scene and enter'd in a brake. *Shakspeare.*

THIEF.† *n. s.* [*thiubs*, Gothick; ðiep, ðeoꝼ, Sax. *dief*, Dutch. It was anciently written *thieof*, and so appeareth to have been of two syllables; *thie* was wont to be taken for *thrift*, so that *thie of* is he that takes *of* or from a man his *thie*, that is, his *thrift* or *means* whereby he *thrives*. Dr. Johnson. — Wachter and Serenius derive it from the Goth. *thiwe*, or *thive*, a servant; and illustrate this derivation by the analogy of the Latin *fur*, which meant a servant before it meant a thief. The Germ. *dieb* is both a male or female servant, and a thief. The reason, Wachter says, of transferring the sense, was because, in ancient times, servants were generally thieves; "quod plerique servi antiquitùs essent fures domestici." Lacombe thus also explains the old French word *thieu*, or *thiev*; "tives, domestiques, servantes: ce mot en Anglois signifie *voleur*."]

1. One who takes what belongs to another: *the thief* steals by secrecy, and *the robber* by violence; but these senses are confounded.

Take heed, have open eye; for *thieves* do foot by night. *Shakspeare.*

This he said because he was a *thief*, and had the bag. *St. John*, xii. 6.

Can you think I owe a *thief* my life,
Because he took it not by lawless force?
Am I obliged by that to assist his rapines,
And to maintain his murders? *Dryden.*

2. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle.

Where you see a *thief* in the candle, call presently for an extinguisher. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 46.

Their burning lamps the storm ensuing show,
Th' oil sparkles, *thieves* about the snuff do grow. *May.*

THIEF-CATCHER. } THIEF-LEADER. } THIEF-TAKER. } *n. s.* [*thief* and *catch*, *lead*, and *take*.] One whose business is to detect thieves, and bring them to justice.

A wolf passed by as the *thief-leaders* were dragging a fox to execution. *L'Estrange.*

My evenings all I would with sharpers spend,
And make the *thief-catcher* my bosom friend. *Bramston.*

To THIEVE.† *v. n.* [from *thief*; Sax. ðeoꝼian.] To steal; to practise theft.

THI'EVERY. *n. s.* [from *thieve*.]

1. The practice of stealing; theft.

Ne how to scape great punishment and shame,
For their false treason and vile *thievery*. *Spenser.*

Do villainy, do, since you profess to do't,
Like workmen; I'll example you with *thievery*. *Shakspeare.*

He makes it a help unto *thievery*; for thieves having a design upon a house, make a fire at the four corners thereof, and cast thereon the fragments of loadstone, which raiseth fume. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Amongst the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice morally good and honest. *South.*

2. That which is stolen.

Injurious time now, with a robber's haste,
Crams his rich *thiev'ry* up he knows not how. *Shakspeare.*

THI'EVISH.† *adj.* [from *thief*.]

1. Given to stealing; practising theft.

What, would'st thou have me go and beg my food?
Or with a base and boisterous sword enforce
A *thievish* living on the common road. *Shakspeare.*

O *thievish* night,
Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars,
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the misled and lonely traveller. *Milton, Comus.*

The *thievish* god suspected him, and took
The hind aside, and thus in whispers spoke;
Discover not the theft. *Addison.*

2. Secret; sly; acting by stealth.

Four-and-twenty times the pilot's glass
Hath told the *thievish* minutes how they pass. *Shakspeare.*

3. Relating to what is stolen.

By astrology he resolved *thievish* questions with great success; that was his utmost sole practice. *Lilly, Life, &c.* p. 77.

THI'EVISHLY. *adv.* [from *thievish*.] Like a thief.

They lay not to live by their worke,
But *thievishly* loiter and lurke. *Tusser.*

THI'EVISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *thievish*.] Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.

THIGH. *n. s.* [ðeoh, Saxon; *thio*, Icelandick; *die*, Dutch.]

The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and the knee. The *thigh*-bone is the longest of all the bones in the body: its fibres are close and hard: it has a cavity in its middle: it is a little convex and round on its foreside, but a little hollow, with a long and small ridge on its backside. *Quincy.*

He touched the hollow of his *thigh*, and it was out of joint. *Gen.* xxxii. 25.

The flesh dissolved, and left the *thigh*-bone bare. *Wiseman.*

THILK.† *pronoun.* [ðilc, ðylc, ðyllic, i. e. ðy lic, *the like*. Lye.] That same. Obsolete.

I love *thilk* lass: alas, why do I love!
She deigns not my good will, but doth reprove,
And of my rural musick holdeth scorn. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

THILL. *n. s.* [ðille, Saxon, a piece of timber cut.] The shafts of a waggon; the arms of wood between which the last horse is placed.

More easily a waggon may be drawn in rough ways if the fore wheels were as high as the hinder wheels, and if the *thills* were fixed under the axis. *Mortimer.*

THILL-HORSE. } THI'LLER. } *n. s.* [*thill* and *horse*.] The last horse; the horse that goes between the shafts.

Whose bridle and saddle, whitlether and nall,
With collars and harneiss for *thiller* and all. *Tusser.*

What a beard hast thou got? thou hast got more
thy chin, than Dobbin my *thill-horse* has on his tail. *Shakspeare.*

THI'MBLE. *n. s.* [This is supposed by Minsheu to be corrupted from *thumb bell*.] A metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle when they sew.

Your ladies and pale-visag'd maids,
Like Amazons, come tripping after drums;
Their *thimbles* into armed gantlets change,
Their needles to lances. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Examine Venus and the moon,
Who stole a *thimble* or a spoon. *Hudibras.*

Veins that run perpendicular to the horizon, have valves sticking to their sides like so many *thimbles*; which, when the blood presses back, stop its passage, but are compressed by the forward motion of the blood. *Cheyne.*

THIME. *n. s.* [*thymus*, Lat. *thym*, Fr.] A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey. This should be written *thyme*.

Fair marigolds, and bees' alluring *thyme*. *Spenser.*

THIN.† *adj.* [ðinn, Saxon; *thunnr*, Icelandick; *dunn*, Dutch.]

1. Not thick.

Beat gold into *thin* plates, and cut it into wires. *Exod.* xxxix. 3.

2. Rare; not dense.

The hope of the ungodly is like *thin* froth, that is blown away with the wind. *Wisd.* v. 14.

In the day when the air is more *thin*, the sound pierceth better; but when the air is more thick, as in the night, the sound spendeth and spreadeth abroad less. *Bacon.*

Understand the same
Of fish within their watery residence;
Not hither summon'd, since they cannot change
Their element, to draw the *thinner* air. *Milton, P. L.*

The waters of Boristhenes are so *thin* and light, that they swim upon the top of the stream of the river Hypanis. *More.*

To warm new milk pour any alkali, the liquor will remain at rest, though it appears somewhat *thinner*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Not close; separate by large spaces.

He pleas'd the *thin* and bashful audience
Of our well-meaning, frugal ancestors. *Roscommon.*

Thou art weak, and full of art is he;
Else how could he that host seduce to sin,
Whose fall has left the heavenly nation *thin?* *Dryden.*

Northward, beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow,
Thin herbage in the plains, and fruitless fields,
The sand no gold, the mine no silver yields. *Dryden.*

Thin on the towers they stand; and ev'n those few,
A feeble, fainting, and dejected crew. *Dryden.*

Already Cæsar
Has ravag'd more than half the globe; and sees
Mankind grown *thin* by his destructive sword. *Addison.*

Sick with the love of fame, what throngs pour in,
Unpeople court, and leave the senate *thin!* *Young.*

4. Not closely compacted or accumulated.

Seven *thin* ears blasted with the east wind sprung up. *Gen.* xli. 6.

5. Exile; small.

I hear the groans of ghosts;
Thin, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams. *Dryden.*

6. Not coarse; not gross in substance: as, a *thin* veil.

7. Not abounding.

Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people. *Addison.*

8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender.

A slim *thin*-gutted fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a hen-roost, and when he had stuffed his guts well, the hole was too little to get out again. *L'Estrange.*

9. Slight; unsubstantial: we apply it, in colloquial language, to a person of weak mind.

Ye men that ben erthly bestes dremen alway your beginning, although it be with a *thin* imaginacion. *Chaucer, Boeth.* B. 3. pr. 3.

A *thin* suspicion. *Ibid.* B. 3. pr. 12.

THIN. *adv.* Not thickly.

Spain is *thin*-sown of people, by reason of the sterility of the soil and the natives being exhausted in such vast territories as they possess. *Bacon.*

Remove the swelling epithets, thick laid
As varnish on a harlot's cheek; the rest
Thin-sown with aught of profit or delight. *Milton, P. R.*

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise,
That last infirmity of noble mind,
To scorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred sheers,
And slits the *thin*-spun life. *Milton, Lycidas.*

Thin-leaved arbute hazle-graffs receives,
And planes huge apples bear that bore but leaves. *Dryden.*

A country gentlewoman, if it be like to rain, goes not abroad *thin*-clad. *Locke.*

To THIN.† *v. a.* [from the adjective; Sax. ðinnian.]

1. To make thin or rare; to make less thick. *Pr. Parv.*

The serum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline: oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar *thins* it a little. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make less close or numerous.

The bill against root and branch never passed till both houses were sufficiently *thinned* and overawed. *King Charles.*

T' unload the branches, or the leaves to *thin*,
That suck the vital moisture of the vine. *Dryden.*

'Tis Cæsar's sword has made Rome's senate little,
And *thinn'd* its ranks. *Addison, Cato.*

3. To attenuate.

The vapours by the solar heat
Thinn'd and exhal'd rise to their airy seat. *Blackmore.*

THINE. *pronoun.* [*thein*, Gothick; ðin, Saxon; *dijn*, Dutch.] Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun possessive of *thou*. It is used for *thy* when the substantive is divided from it: as, this is *thy* house; *thine* is this house; this house is *thine*.

Thou hast her, France; let her be *thine*, for we
Have no such daughter. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

THING.† *n. s.* [ðinʒ, Saxon; *ding*, Dutch and German; deduced from *thun*, facere, to make. See Wachter in V. Ding.]

1. Whatever is; not a person. A general word.

Do not you chide; I have a *thing* for you.
— You have a *thing* for me?
It is a common *thing* —
— Ha?
— To have a foolish wife. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

The great master he found busy in packing up his *things* against his departure. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

The remnant of the meat-offering is a *thing* most holy. *Lev.* ii. 3.

Says the master, you devour the same *things* that they would have eaten, mice and all. *L'Estrange.*

When a *thing* is capable of good proof in any kind, men ought to rest satisfy'd in the best evidence for it which that kind of *things* will bear, and beyond which better would not be expected, supposing it were true. *Wilkins.*

I should blush to own so rude a *thing*,
As 'tis to shun the brother of my king. *Dryden.*

Wicked men, who understand any *thing* of wisdom, may see the imprudence of worldly and irreligious courses. *Tillotson.*

Princes, when they come to know the true state of *things*, are not unwilling to prevent their own ruin. *Davenant.*

2. It is used in contempt.

I have a *thing* in prose, begun above twenty-eight years ago, and almost finished: it will make a four-shilling volume. *Swift.*

3. It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.

See, sons, what *things* you are! how quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!
For this the foolish over-careful fathers
Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains with care. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

A *thing* by neither man or woman priz'd,
And scarcely known enough to be despis'd. *Dryden.*

Never any *thing* was so unbred as that odious man. *Congreve.*

The poor *thing* sighed, and with a blessing expressed with the utmost vehemence turned from me. *Addison.*

I'll be this abject *thing* no more.
Love give me back my heart again. *Granville.*

4. It is used by Shakspeare once in a sense of honour.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd truer breath: but that I see thee here,
Thou noble *thing!* more dances my wrapt heart. *Shakspeare.*

To THINK. *v. n.* preter. *thought*. [*thankgan*, Goth. ðencean, ðincan, Sax. *dencken*, Dutch.]

1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reason; to cogitate; to perform any mental operation, whether of apprehension, judgement, or illation.

Thinking, in the propriety of the English tongue, signifies that sort of operation of the mind about its ideas, wherein the mind is active; where it, with some degree of voluntary attention, considers any thing. *Locke.*

What am I? or from whence? for that I am
I know, because I *think*; but whence I came,

Or how this frame of mine began to be,
What other being can disclose to me? *Dryden.*

Those who perceive dully, or retain ideas in their minds ill, will have little matter to *think* on. *Locke.*

It is an opinion that the soul always *thinks*, and that it has the actual perception of ideas in itself constantly, and that actual *thinking* is as inseparable from the soul, as actual extension is from the body. *Locke.*

These are not matters to be slightly and superficially *thought* upon. *Tillotson, Serm.*

His experience of a good prince must give great satisfaction to every *thinking* man. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. To judge; to conclude; to determine.

Let them marry to whom they *think* best; only to their father's tribe shall they marry. *Numb.* xxxvi. 6.

I fear we shall not find
This long desired king such as was *thought*. *Daniel.*

Can it be *thought* that I have kept the gospel terms of salvation, without ever so much as intending, in any serious and deliberate manner, either to know them or keep them? *Law.*

3. To intend.

Thou *thought'st* to help me, and such thanks I give,
As one near death to those that wish him life. *Shakspeare.*

4. To imagine; to fancy.

Something since his coming forth is *thought* of, which
Imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,
That his return was most requir'd. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Edmund, I *think*, is gone,
In pity of his misery, to dispatch
His nighted life. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

We may not be startled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath provoked men to *think* of and observe such a thing. *Burnet, Theory.*

Those who love to live in gardens, have never *thought* of contriving a winter-garden. *Spectator.*

5. To muse; to meditate.

You pine, you languish, love to be alone,
Think much, speak little, and in speaking sigh. *Dryden.*

6. To recollect; to observe.

We are come to have the warrant.
— Well *thought* upon; I have it here about me. *Shakspeare.*

Think upon me, my God, for good, according to all that I have done. *Neh.* v. 19.

7. To judge; to be of opinion.

If your general acquaintance be among ladies, provided they have no ill reputation, you *think* you are safe. *Swift.*

8. To consider; to doubt; to deliberate.

Any one may *think* with himself, how then can any thing live in Mercury and Saturn. *Bentley, Serm.*

9. *To* Think *on.* To contrive; to light upon by meditation.

Still the work was not complete,
When Venus *thought on* a deceit. *Swift, Miscell.*

10. *To* Think *of.* To estimate.

The opinions of others whom we know and *think* well *of* are no ground of assent. *Locke.*

To Think. *v. a.*

1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive.

Charity *thinketh* no evil. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 5.

Think nought a trifle, though it small appear. *Young.*

2. To believe; to esteem.

Nor *think* superfluous others' aid. *Milton.*

3. *To* Think *much.* To grudge.

He *thought* not *much* to clothe his enemies. *Milton, P. L.*

If we consider our infinite obligations to God, we have no reason to *think much* to sacrifice to him our dearest interests in this world. *Tillotson.*

4. *To* Think *scorn.* To disdain.

He *thought scorn* to lay hands on Mordecai alone. *Esth.* iii.

5. *Me* Thinketh. It seems to me. *Me* Thought. It appeared to me. These are anomalous phrases of long continuance and great authority, but not easily reconciled to grammar. In *me thinketh*, the verb being of the third person, seems to be referred not to the thing, and is therefore either active, as signifying *to cause to think*; or has the sense of *seems*, *me thinks it seems to me.*

Me thought I saw the grave where Laura lay. *Sidney.*

Me *thinketh* the running of the foremost is like that of Ahimaaz. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 27.

Thi'nker. *n. s.* [from *think.*] One who thinks in a certain manner.

No body is made any thing by hearing of rules, or laying them up in his memory; practice must settle the habit: you may as well hope to make a good musician by a lecture on the art of musick, as a coherent *thinker*, or strict reasoner, by a set of rules. *Locke.*

If a man had an ill-favoured nose, deep *thinkers* would impute the cause to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

Thi'nking. *n. s.* [from *think.*] Imagination; cogitation; judgement.

He put it by once; but, to my *thinking*, he would fain have had it. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

If we did think
His contemplations were above the earth,
And fix'd on spiritual objects, he should still
Dwell in his musings; but I am afraid
His *thinkings* are below the moon, nor worth
His serious considering. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

I heard a bird so sing,
Whose musick, to my *thinking*, pleas'd the king. *Shakspeare.*

I was a man, to my *thinking*, very likely to get a rich widow. *Addison.*

Thi'nly.† *adv.* [from *thin.*]

1. Not thickly.

The wide domain
Now green with grass, now gilt with grain,
In russet robes of clover deep,
Or *thinly* veil'd, and white with sheep. *Shenstone.*

2. Not closely; not numerously.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Our walls are *thinly* mann'd; our best men slain:
The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching. *Dryden.*

Thi'nness.† *n. s.* [ðinneꝼꝼe, Saxon.]

1. The contrary to thickness; exility; tenuity.

Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes and sides, because of the *thinness* of the skin. *Bacon.*

No breach, but an expansion,
Like gold to airy *thinness* beat. *Donne.*

Transparent substances, as glass, water, air, &c. when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherwise formed into plates, do exhibit various colours, according to their various *thinness*, although at a greater thickness they appear very clear and colourless. *Newton, Opt.*

Such depend upon a strong projectile motion of the blood, and too great *thinness* and delicacy of the vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Paucity; scarcity.

The buzzard
Invites the feather'd Nimrods of his race
To hide the *thinness* of their flock from sight,
And all together make a seeming goodly flight. *Dryden.*

In country villages pope Leo the seventh indulged a practice, through the *thinness* of the inhabitants, which opened a way for pluralities. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

3. Rareness; not spissitude.

Those pleasures that spring from honour the mind can nauseate, and quickly feel the *thinness* of a popular breath. *South.*

THIRD. *adj.* [ðꝛiðða, Saxon.] The first after the second; the ordinal of three.

This is the *third* time: I hope good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shakspeare.*

Such clamours are like the feigned quarrels of combined cheats, to delude some *third* person. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Third. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The third part.

To thee and thine hereditary ever,
Remain this ample *third* of our fair kingdom. *Shakspeare.*

Men of their broken debtors take a *third*,
A sixth, a tenth, letting them thrive again. *Shakspeare.*

The protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *third* of its people. *Addison.*

No sentence can stand that is not confirmed by two *thirds* of the council. *Addison.*

2. The sixtieth part of a second.

Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty *thirds*. *Holder on Time.*

THI'RDBOROUGH.† *n. s.* [*third* and *borough.*] An under-constable.

All the wise of the hundred;
Old Rasi' Clench of Hamstead, petty constable;
In-and-In Medley, cooper of Islington,
And headborough, with loud To-Pan the tinker
Or metal-man of Belsic, the *thirdborough*.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

THI'RDLY. *adv.* [from *third.*] In the third place.

First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid; *thirdly*, they are wholly subterrany. *Bacon.*

To THIRL.† *v. a.* [ðirlian, Saxon.] To pierce; to perforate. It is now pronounced and written *thrill.* Dr. Johnson. — Not universally: *thirl* is still a northern word, in this sense.

THIRST. *n. s.* [ðyrst, Saxon; *dorst*, Dutch. See *To* THIRST.]

1. The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink.

But fearless they pursue, nor can the flood
Quench their dire *thirst*; alas! they thirst for blood.
Denham.

Thus accurs'd,
In midst of water I complain of *thirst*. *Dryden.*

Thirst and hunger denote the state of spittle and liquor of the stomach. *Thirst* is the sign of an acrimony commonly alkalescent or muriatick.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

For forty years
I've liv'd an anchorite in pray'rs and tears:
Yon spring, which bubbles from the mountain's side,
Has all the luxury of *thirst* supply'd. *Harte.*

2. Eagerness; vehement desire: with *of*, *for*, or *after*.

Not hope of praise, nor *thirst of* worldly good,
Enticed us to follow this emprize. *Fairfax.*

Thou hast allay'd the *thirst* I had *of* knowledge.
Milton, P. L.

Say, is't thy bounty, or thy *thirst of* praise? *Granville.*

This is an active and ardent *thirst after* happiness, or after a full, beatifying object. *Cheyne.*

3. Draught.

The rapid current, — through veins
Of porous earth with kindly *thirst* up drawn,
Rose a fresh fountain. *Milton, P. L.*

To THIRST.† *v. n.* [ðyrstan, Saxon; *dersten*, Dutch; *thaursjan*, Goth. from *thaursus*, aridus, dry. Serenius.]

1. To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or athirst: with *for*.

They shall not hunger nor *thirst*. *Isa.* xlix. 10.
The people *thirsted* there *for* water. *Exod.* xvii. 3.
They, as they *thirsted*, scoop the brimming stream.
Milton, P. L.

2. To have a vehement desire for any thing: with *for* or *after*.

My soul *thirsteth for* the living God. *Psal.* xlii. 2.

Till a man hungers and *thirsts after* righteousness, till he feels an uneasiness in the want of it, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this confessed greater good. *Locke.*

But furious *thirsting* thus *for* gore,
The sons of men shall ne'er approach thy shore. *Pope.*

To THIRST. *v. a.* To want to drink. This structure is not usual.

Untam'd and fierce the tyger still remains:
For the kind gifts of water and of food,
He seeks his keeper's flesh, and *thirsts* his blood. *Prior.*

THI'RSTINESS.† *n. s.* [from *thirst.*]

1. The state of being thirsty.

Next they will want a sucking and soaking *thirstiness*, or a fiery appetite to drink in the liine. *Wotton.*

2. A vehement desire for any thing.

Carried and transported with an over-desire and *thirstiness* after fame. *Naunton, Fragm. Reg. of Ld. Essex.*

THI'RSTY. *adj.* [ðurstig, Saxon.]

1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink.

Thy brother's blood the *thirsty* earth hath drank,
Broach'd with the steely point of Clifford's lance. *Shakspeare.*

Give me a little water to drink, for I am *thirsty*. *Judg.* iv.

Unworthy was thy fate,
To fall beneath a base assassin's stab,
Whom all the *thirsty* instruments of death
Had in the field of battle sought in vain. *Rowe.*

2. Possessed with any vehement desire: as, blood *thirsty.*

THIRTE'EN. *adj.* [ðreotyne, Saxon.] Ten and three.

Speaking at the one end, I heard it return the voice *thirteen* times. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

THIRTE'ENTH. *adj.* [from *thirteen*; ðreoteoða, Sax.] The third after the tenth.

If she could prove a *thirteenth* task for him
Who twelve atchiev'd, the work would me beseem.
Beaumont, Psyche.

The *thirteenth* part difference bringeth the business but to such a pass, that every woman may have an husband. *Graunt.*

THI'RTIETH. *adj.* [from *thirty*; ðrittegoða, Saxon.] The tenth thrice told; the ordinal of thirty.

Henry shall espouse the lady Margaret ere the *thirtieth* of May next ensuing. *Shakspeare.*

A *thirtieth* part of the sun's revolution. *Hale.*

More will wonder at so short an age,
To find a blank beyond the *thirtieth* page. *Dryden.*

THI'RTY. *adj.* [ðritig, Saxon.] Thrice ten.

I have slept fifteen years.
— Ay, and the time seems *thirty* unto me. *Shakspeare.*

The Claudian aqueduct ran *thirty*-eight miles. *Addison.*

THIS. *pronoun.* [ðis, Saxon.]

1. That which is present; what is now mentioned.

Bardolph and Nim had more valour than *this*, yet they were both hang'd; and so would *this* be, if he durst steal.
Shakspeare.

Come a little nearer *this* way. *Shakspeare.*

Within *this* three mile may you see it coming;
I say a moving grove. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Must I endure all *this*? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

This same shall comfort us concerning our toil. *Gen.* v. 29.

This is not the place for a large reduction. *Hale.*

There is a very great inequality among men as to their internal endowments, and their external conditions, in *this* life.
Calamy, Serm.

2. The next future.

Let not the Lord be angry, and I will speak but yet *this* once: peradventure ten shall be found there. *Gen.* xviii. 32.

3. *This* is used for *this time.*

By *this* the vessel half her course had run. *Dryden.*

4. The last past.

I have not wept *this* forty years; but now
My mother comes afresh into my eyes. *Dryden.*

5. It is often opposed to *that.*

As when two winds with rival force contend,
This way and that, the wavering sails they bend,
While freezing Boreas and black Eurus blow,
Now here, now there, the reeling vessel throw. *Pope.*

According as the small parts of matter are connected together, after *this* or that determinate manner, a body of *this* or that denomination is produced. *Boyle.*

Do we not often hear of *this* or that young heir? are not his riches and his lewdnesses talk'd of together? *South.*

This way and that the impatient captives tend,
And pressing for release the mountains rend. *Dryden.*

6. When *this* and *that* respect a former sentence, *this*

relates to the latter, *that* to the former member. See THOSE.

Their judgement in *this* we may not, and in *that* we need not follow. *Hooker.*

7. Sometimes it is opposed to *the other.*

Consider the arguments which the author had to write *this* or to design *the other*, before you arraign him. *Dryden.*

With endless pain *this* man pursues
What if he gain'd he could not use:
And *t'other* fondly hopes to see
What never was, nor e'er shall be. *Prior.*

THI'STLE. *n. s.* [ðıꞅꞇel, Saxon; *diestel*, Dutch; *carduus*, Lat.] A prickly weed growing in fields.

The leaves of the *thistle* grow alternately on the branches, and are prickly; and the heads are for the most part squamose and prickly. *Miller.*

The roots of *thistles* have my hunger fed,
Two roods of cultur'd barley give me bread,
A rock my pillow, and green moss my bed. *Harte.*

Hateful docks, rough *thistles*, kecksies, burs. *Shakspeare.*

Get you some carduus benedictus, and lay it to your heart. — There thou prick'st her with a *thistle*. *Shakspeare.*

Thorns also, and *thistles* it shall bring thee forth. *Milton, P. L.*

Tough *thistles* chok'd the fields, and kill'd the corn,
And an unthrifty crop of weeds was born. *Dryden.*

Rye-grass will kill *thistles*. *Mortimer.*

THI'STLE *Golden*. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

THI'STLY. *adj.* [from *thistle*.] Overgrown with thistles.

Wide o'er the *thistly* lawn as swells the breeze,
A whitening shower of vegetable down
Amusive floats. *Thomson, Summer.*

THI'THER. *adv.* [ðıðeꞃ, Saxon.]

1. To that place: it is opposed to hither.

We're coming *thither*. *Shakspeare.*

The gods when they descended hither,
From heaven did always chuse their way;
And therefore we may boldly say,
That 'tis the way too *thither*. *Cowley.*

When, like a bridegroom from the east, the sun
Sets forth; he *thither*, whence he came, doth run. *Denham.*

There Phœnix and Ulysses watch the prey;
And *thither* all the wealth of Troy convey. *Dryden.*

2. To that end; to that point.

THI'THERTO. *adv.* [*thither* and *to*.] To that end; so far.

THI'THERWARD.† *adv.* [ðıðeꞃpeaꞃð, Sax.] Towards that place.

Ne would he suffer sleep once *thitherward*
Approach, albe his drowsy den were next. *Spenser.*

Madam, he's gone to serve the duke of Florence:
We met him *thitherward*, for thence we came. *Shakspeare.*

By quick instinctive motion up I sprung,
As *thitherward* endeavouring. *Milton, P. L.*

The foolish beasts went to the lion's den, leaving very goodly footsteps of their journey *thitherward*, but not the like of their return. *L'Estrange.*

A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry lay
They saw, and *thitherward* they bent their way. *Dryden.*

THO.† *adv.* [ða, Saxon; *tha*, Icel.]

1. Then.

Tho to a hill his fainting flock he led. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

2. *Tho'* contracted for *though*.

To THOLE.* *v. a.* [*thulan*, Goth. [ðolıan, Sax.] To bear; to endure; to undergo.

The the death shall *thole*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.

So mochel woe as I have with you *tholed*. *Chaucer, Fr. Tale.*

To THOLE.† *v. n.* [*tola*, Su. Goth. the same.] To wait a while: a northern expression.

THOLE.* *n. s.* [*tholus*, Lat.]

1. The roof a temple.

Let altars smoke, and *tholes* expect our spoils. *Fuimus Troes*, (1633.)

2. See THOWL.

THO'MIST.* *n. s.* A schoolman following the opinion of *Thomas Aquinas*, in opposition to the Scotists. See SCOTIST.

The university was filled with the jargon and disputes of the Scotists and *Thomists*. *Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 137.

THONG.† *n. s.* [ðpanȝ, ðponȝ, Saxon; *thweing*, Icel. *thwong*, old Engl.] A strap, or string of leather.

The Tuscan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the sling;
Thrice whirl'd the *thong* about his head, and threw
The heated lead half melted as it flew. *Dryden, Æn.*

The ancient cestus only consisted of so many large *thongs* about the hand, without any lead at the end. *Addison.*

The smiths and armourers on palfreys ride,
And nails for loosen'd spears, and *thongs* for shields provide. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

THORA'CICK. *adj.* [from *thorax*.] Belonging to the breast.

The chyle grows grey in the *thoracick* duct. *Arbuthnot.*

THO'RAL. *adj.* [from *thorus*, Lat.] Relating to the bed.

The punishment of adultery, according to the Roman law, was sometimes made by a *thoral* separation. *Ayliffe.*

THO'RAX.* *n. s.* [Latin.] The breast; the chest.

Beside those remote helpers, the *thorax*, the muscles, the nerves, &c. there are three several kinds of organs that do more immediately, and yet distinctly and gradually, conduce to the production of vocal musick. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 134.

THORN. *n. s.* [*thaurns*, Goth. ðoꞃn, Sax. *doorne*, Dutch.]

1. A prickly tree of several kinds.

Thorns and thistles shall it bring forth. *Gen.* iii. 18.

The most upright is sharper than a *thorn* hedge. *Mic.* vii.

2. A prickle growing on the thorn-bush.

Flowers of all hue, and without *thorn* the rose. *Milton.*

3. Any thing troublesome.

The guilt of empire; all its *thorns* and cares
Be only mine. *Southern, Spartan Dame.*

THO'RNAPPLE. *n. s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

THO'RNBACK. *n. s.* [*raia clavata*, Lat.] A sea-fish.

The *thornback*, when dried, tastes of sal ammoniac. *Arbuthnot.*

THO'RNBUT. *n. s.* [*rhombus aculeatus*, Lat.] A sort of sea-fish, Ainsworth; which he distinguishes from thornback. A birt or turbot.

THO'RNY. *adj.* [from *thorn*.]

1. Full of thorns; spiny; rough; prickly.

Not winding ivy, nor the glorious bay;
He wore, sweet head, a *thorny* diadem. *Randolph.*

The boar's eye-balls glare with fire,
His neck shoots up a thickset *thorny* wood;
His bristled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryden.*

The wiser madmen did for virtue toil
A *thorny*, or at best a barren soil. *Dryden.*

They on the bleaky top
Of rugged hills, the *thorny* bramble crop. *Dryden.*

2. Pricking; vexatious.

No dislike against the person
Of our good queen, but the sharp *thorny* points
Of my alleged reasons drive this forward. *Shakspeare.*

Stiff opposition, and perplex'd debate,
And *thorny* care, and rank and stinging hate. *Young.*

3. Difficult; perplexing.

By how many *thorny* and hard ways they are come thereunto, by how many civil broils. *Spenser on Ireland.*

THO'ROUGH.† *prep.* [The word *through* extended into two syllables. Dr. Johnson. — Saxon, ðuꞃuh, as well as ðuꞃh, *per*. See also THROUGH.]

1. By way of making passage or penetration.

2. By means of.

Mark Antony will follow
Thorough the hazards of this untrod state,
With all true faith. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

THO'ROUGH. *adj.* [The adjective is always written *thorough*, the preposition commonly *through*.]

1. Complete; full; perfect.

The Irish horseboys, in the *thorough* reformation of that realm, should be cut off. *Spenser.*

He did not desire a *thorough* engagement till he had time to reform some, whom he resolved never more to trust. *Clarendon.*

A *thorough* translator must be a *thorough* poet. *Dryden.*

A *thorough* practice of subjecting ourselves to the wants of others, would extinguish in us pride. *Swift.*

Now, can I call a general disregard, and a *thorough* neglect of all religious improvements, a frailty or imperfection, when it was as much in my power to have been exact, and careful, and diligent? *Law.*

2. Passing through.

Let all three sides be a double house, without *thorough* lights on the sides. *Bacon.*

THO'ROUGHFARE.† *n. s.* [*thorough* and *fare*; Sax. ðuphfape.]

1. A passage through; a passage without any stop or let.

Th' Hyrcanian deserts are as *thoroughfares* now
For princes to come view fair Portia. *Shakspeare.*

His body is a passable carcase, if he be not hurt: it is a *thoroughfare* for steel, if it be not hurt. *Shakspeare.*

The ungrateful person is a monster, which is all throat and belly; a kind of *thoroughfare*, or common shore for the good things of the world to pass into. *South.*

The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or issuing forth, or ent'ring in:
A *thoroughfare* of news; where some devise
Things never heard; some mingle truth with lies. *Dryden.*

2. Power of passing.

Hell, and this world, one realm, one continent
Of easy *thoroughfare*. *Milton, P. L.*

THO'ROUGHLY. *adv.* [from *thorough*.] Completely; fully.

Look into this business *thoroughly*. *Shakspeare.*

We can never be grieved for their miseries who are *thoroughly* wicked, and have thereby justly called their calamities on themselves. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

One would think, that every member of the community who embraces with vehemence the principles of either party, had *thoroughly* sifted and examined them. *Addison.*

They had forgotten their solemn vows as *thoroughly* as if they had never made them. *Atterbury.*

THO'ROUGHPACED. *adj.* [*thorough* and *pace*.] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; thoroughsped. Generally in a bad sense.

When it was proposed to repeal the test clause, the ablest of those who were reckoned the most stanch and *thoroughpaced* Whigs fell off at the first mention of it. *Swift.*

THO'ROUGHSPED. *adj.* [*thorough* and *sped*.] Finished in principles; thoroughpaced: commonly, finished in ill.

Our *thoroughsped* republick of Whigs, which contains the bulk of all hopers, pretenders, and professors, are most highly useful to princes. *Swift.*

THO'ROUGHSTITCH. *adv.* [*thorough* and *stitch*.] Completely; fully. A low word.

Perseverance alone can carry us *thoroughstitch*. *L'Estrange.*

THORP.† *n. s.* [See also DORP.]

Thorp, *throp*, *threp*, *trep*, *trop*, are all from the Saxon ðopp, which signifies a village.
Gibson's Camden.

Within a little *thorp* I stay'd. *Fairfax.*

THOSE. *pronoun.*

1. The plural of *that*.

Make all our trumpets speak, give them all breath,
Those clamorous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakspeare.*

Sure there are poets which did never dream
Upon Parnassus, nor did taste the stream
Of Helicon; we therefore may suppose
Those made not poets, but the poets *those*. *Denham.*

The fibres of this muscle act as *those* of others. *Cheyne.*

2. *Those* refers to the former, *these* to the latter noun.

Neither their sighs nor tears are true,
Those idly blow, *these* idly fall,
Nothing like to ours at all,
But sighs and tears have sexes too. *Cowley.*

THOU. *pron.* [ðu, Saxon; *du*, Dutch; in the oblique cases singular *thee*, ðe, Saxon; in the plural *ye*, ʒe, Saxon; in the oblique cases plural *you*, eop, Saxon. *You* is now commonly used for the nominative plural.

1. The second pronoun personal.

Is this a dagger which I see before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come let me clutch *thee*.
I have *thee* not, and yet I see *thee* still.
Art *thou* not, fatal vision, sensible
To feeling as to sight? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

I am as like to call *thee* so again,
To spit on *thee* again, to spurn *thee* too,
If *thou* wilt lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Thou, if there be a *thou* in this base town,
Who dares with angry Eupolis to frown;
Who at enormous villainy turns pale,
And steers against it with a full-blown sail. *Dryden.*

2. It is used only in very familiar or very solemn language. When we speak to equals or superiors, we say *you*; but in solemn language, and in addresses of worship, we say *thou*.

[Familiar.]

Here's to *thee* Dick. *Cowley.*

[Solemn.]

For though in dreadful whirls we hung
High on the broken wave,
I know *thou* wert not slow to hear,
Not impotent to save. *Addison.*

To THOU.† *v. a.* [from *thou*.] To treat with familiarity; to address in a kind of contempt.

Avaunt, catyfe, dost thou *thou* me?
I am come of good kynne. *Old Morality of Hycke-Scorner.*

Taunt him with the licence of ink; if thou *thou'st* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss. *Shakspeare.*

THOUGH.† *conjunction.* [ðeah, Saxon; *tho*, Icel. and old Swed. Mr. Tooke pronounces *though* the imperative of the Sax. verb ðapian, ðapʒian, to allow. Dr. Jamieson, however, observes that there is not the same evidence here as with respect to some other conjunctions illustrated by this acute and ingenious writer; and that it certainly is no inconsiderable objection to this hypothesis, that it is not supported by analogy in the other northern languages. Jamieson, in V. ALLTHOCHTE.]

1. Notwithstanding that; although.

Not that I so affirm, *though* so it seem. *Milton, P. L.*

The sound of love makes your soft heart afraid,
And guard itself, *though* but a child invade. *Waller.*

I can desire to perceive those things that God has prepared for those that love him, *though* they be such as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke.*

Though the name of abstracted ideas is attributed to universal ideas, yet this abstraction is not great. *Watts, Logick.*

2. *As* THOUGH. As if; like as if.

In the vine were three branches; and it was *as though* it budded. *Gen.* xl. 10.

3. It is used in the end of a sentence in familiar language: however; yet.

You shall not quit Cydaria for me:
'Tis dangerous *though* to treat me in this sort,
And to refuse my offers, though in sport. *Dryden.*
A good cause would do well *though*;
It gives my sword an edge. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

THOUGHT.† the *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *think*. [ðohre, Sax. *thahta*, M. Goth.]

I told him what I *thought*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
Are my friends embark'd?
Can any thing be *thought* of for their service?
Whilst I yet live, let me not live in vain. *Addison.*
No other tax could have been *thought* of, upon which so much money would have been immediately advanced. *Addison.*

THOUGHT.† *n. s.* [from the preterite of *to think*; Sax. ðeaht.]

1. The operation of the mind; the act of thinking.
And cards are dealt, and chessboards brought,
To ease the pain of coward *thought*. *Prior.*

2. Idea; image formed in the mind.
For our instruction to impart
Things above earthly *thought*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery; conceit.
Thought, if translated truly, cannot be lost in another language; but the words that convey it to our apprehension, which are the image and ornament of that *thought*, may be so ill chosen as to make it appear unhandsome. *Dryden.*
One may often find as much *thought* on the reverse of a medal as in a canto of Spenser. *Addison on Medals.*
Thoughts come crouding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to chuse or to reject. *Dryden.*
The *thoughts* of a soul that perish in thinking. *Locke.*
One only couplet fraught
With some unmeaning thing they call a *thought*. *Pope.*

4. Reflection; particular consideration.
Why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your companions making,
Using those *thoughts* which should indeed have died
With them they think on. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

5. Conception; preconceived notion.
Things to their *thought*
So unimaginable as hate in heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Opinion; judgement.
He that is ready to slip, is as a lamp despised in the *thought* of him that is at ease. *Job*, xii. 5.
They communicated their *thoughts* on this subject to each other; and therefore their reasons are little different. *Dryden.*
Thus Bethel spoke, who always speaks his *thought*,
And always thinks the very thing he ought. *Pope.*

7. Meditation; serious consideration.
Pride, of all others the most dangerous fault,
Proceeds from want of sense or want of *thought*. *Roscommon.*

8. Design; purpose.
The *thoughts* I think towards you are *thought* of peace, and not evil. *Jer.* xxix. 11.
Nor was godhead from her *thought*. *Milton, P. L.*

9. Silent contemplation.
Who is so gross
That cannot see this palpable device?
Yet who so bold, but says, he sees it not?
Bad is the world; and all will come to nought,
When such ill dealings must be seen in *thought*. *Shakspeare.*

10. Solicitude; care; concern.
Let us return, lest he leave caring for the asses, and take *thought* for us. *1 Sam.* ix. 5.
Hawis was put in trouble, and died with *thought* and anguish before his business came to an end. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*
Adam took no *thought*, eating his fill. *Milton, P. L.*

11. Expectation.
The main descry
Stands on the hourly *thought*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

12. A small degree; a small quantity. It seems a [illegible], but is used by good writers.
[illegible] was a *thought* longer than the exact symmetrians [illegible]. *Sidney.*
If our own be but equal, the law of common indulgence alloweth us to think them at the least half a *thought* the better, because they are our own. *Hooker.*
A needle pierced through a globe of cork, cut away by degrees, will swim under water, yet not sink unto the bottom: if the cork be a *thought* too light to sink under the furnace, the water may be attenuated with spirits of wine. *Brown.*
My giddiness seized me, and though I now totter, yet I think I am a *thought* better. *Swift.*

THO'UGHTFUL. *adj.* [*thought* and *full*.]

1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation.
On these he mus'd within his *thoughtful* mind,
And then resolv'd what Faunus had divin'd. *Dryden.*

2. Attentive; careful.
Thoughtful of thy gain, I all the live-long day
Consume in meditation deep. *Philips.*

3. Promoting meditation; favourable to musing.
War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades,
And steel now glitters in the muses' shades. *Pope.*

4. Anxious; solicitous.
In awful pomp, and melancholy state,
See settled reason on the judgment-seat;
Around her crowd distrust, and doubt, and fear,
And *thoughtful* foresight, and tormenting care. *Prior.*

THO'UGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *thoughtful*.] With thought or consideration; with solicitude.

THO'UGHTFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *thoughtful*.]

1. Deep meditation.
Suitable to the gravity of a Spaniard, or the silence and *thoughtfulness* of an Italian. *Swift, Exam.* No. 32.
While the nervous fibres preserve their due tension and firmness, and the spirits are transmitted to them from the brain, endowed with due strength, swiftness, and vivacity, and suffered to attend their duty, without the avocations of *thoughtfulness*, and intense contemplation, the concoction of the meats is well performed. *Blackmore.*

2. Anxiety; solicitude.

THO'UGHTLESS *adj.* [from *thought*.]

1. Airy; gay; dissipated.

2. Negligent; careless.
It is something peculiarly shocking to see gray hairs without remorse for the past, and *thoughtless* of the future. *Rogers.*

3. Stupid, dull.
His goodly fabrick fills the eye,
And seems design'd for *thoughtless* majesty;
Thoughtless as monarch oaks that shade the plain,
And spread in solemn state supinely reign. *Dryden.*

THO'UGHTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *thought*.] Without thought; carelessly; stupidly.
In restless hurries *thoughtlessly* they live,
At substance oft unmov'd, for shadows grieve. *Garth.*

THO'UGHTLESSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *thoughtless*.] Want of thought; absence of thought.
What is called absence, is a *thoughtlessness* and want of attention about what is doing. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

THO'UGHTSICK. *adj.* [*thought* and *sick*.] Uneasy with reflection.
Heaven's face doth glow
With tristful visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,
Is *thoughtsick* at the act. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

THO'USAND.† *adj.* or *n. s.* [ðusend, Saxon; *thusund*, Icel. from *tiu*, Icel. ten, and *hund*, M. Goth. hundred. Serenius.]

1. The number of ten hundred.
About three *thousand* years ago, navigation of the world for remote voyages was greater than at this day. *Bacon.*

2. Proverbially, a great number.
So fair, and *thousand, thousand* times more fair
She seem'd, when she presented was to sight. *Spenser.*
For harbour at a *thousand* doors they knock'd,
Not one of all the *thousand* but was lock'd. *Dryden.*

Search the herald's roll,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree,
Drawn from the root of some old Tuscan tree,
And thou, a *thousand* off, a fool of long degree. *Dryden.*

Though he regulates himself by justice, he finds a *thousand* occasions for generosity and compassion. *Addison, Spect.*

How many *thousands* pronounce boldly on the affairs of the publick, whom God nor men never qualified for such judgement. *Watts.*

THO'USANDTH. *adj.* [from *thousand.*] The hundredth ten times told; the ordinal of a thousand: proverbially, very numerous.

He that will divide a minute into a thousand parts, and break but a part of a *thousandth* part in the affairs of love, it may be said of him, that Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder, but I'll warrant him heart whole. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Such is the poet's lot: what luckier fate
Does on the works of grave historians wait:
More time they spend, in greater toils engage,
Their volumes swell beyond the *thousandth* page. *Dryden.*

The French hugonots are many thousand witnesses to the contrary; and I wish they deserved the *thousandth* part of the good treatment they have received. *Swift, Miscell.*

THOWL.† *n. s.* [ðol, Saxon, "scalmus à quo pendet remus." Lye.] One of two small sticks or wooden pins, driven into the edge of a boat, by which oars are kept in their places when rowing. *Ainsworth.*

To THRACK.* *v. a.* [*tracht*, a load, German; from *tragen*, to carry.] To load; to burthen.

Certainly we shall one day find, that the strait gate is too narrow for any man to come bustling in, *thrack'd* with great possessions and greater corruptions. *South, Serm.* viii. 176.

THRALL.† *n. s.* [ðræl, ðrall, Sax. *thrael*, Icel. a bond-servant. Mr. Ellis considers it as derived from the Saxon ðirlian, to bore; and refers to Exod. xxi. 6. ðirlie his eare mid anum æle, "drill his ear with an awl; a custom retained by our forefathers, and executed on their slaves at the church door." Specimens of the Early Engl. Poets, vol. i. p. 20.]

1. A slave; one who is in the power of another. Not much in use.

No *thralls* like them that inward bondage have. *Sidney.*

But sith she will the conquest challenge need,
Let her accept me as her faithful *thrall*. *Spenser.*

Look gracious on thy prostrate *thrall*. *Shakspeare.*

The two delinquents
That were the slaves of drink, and *thralls* of sleep. *Shakspeare.*

I know I'm one of Nature's little kings;
Yet to the least and vilest things am *thrall*. *Davies.*

That we may so suffice his vengeful ire,
Or do him mightier service, as his *thralls*
By right of war, whate'er his business be. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Bondage; state of slavery or confinement.

Her men took land,
And first brought forth Ulysses, bed, and all
That richly furnish'd it; he still in *thrall*
Of all-subduing sleep. *Chapman.*

And laid about him, till his nose
From *thrall* of ring and cord broke loose. *Hudibras.*

THRALL.* *adj.* Bond; subject.

Withstond
The fiend that you would maken *thrall* and bond.
Chaucer, Fr. Tale.

[He] made her person *thrall* unto his beastly kind.
Spenser, F. Q.

Greatest kings
Are *thrall* to change as well as weaker things.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 291.

To THRALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enslave; to bring into the power of another. Out of use.

Let me be a slave t' atchieve the maid,
Whose sudden sight hath *thrall'd* my wounded eye.
Shakspeare.

Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may corrode
The bad with bad, a spider with a toad.
For so ill *thralls* not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good against her will. *Donne.*

The author of nature is not *thralled* to the laws of nature.
Drummond.

THRA'LDOM. *n. s.* [from *thrall.*] Slavery; servitude.

How far am I inferior to thee in the state of the mind? and yet know I that all the Heavens cannot bring me to such *thraldom*. *Sidney.*

He swore with sobs,
That he would labour my delivery.
—Why, so he doth, when he delivers you
From this earth's *thraldom* to the joys of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

This country, in a great part desolate, groaneth under the Turkish *thraldom*. *Sandys.*

He shall rule, and she in *thraldom* live. *Dryden.*

They tell us we are all born slaves; life and *thraldom* we entered into together, and can never be quit of the one till we part with the other. *Locke.*

THRANG.* See THRONG.

THRA'PPLE. *n. s.* The windpipe of any animal. They still retain it in the Scottish dialect; we say rather *throttle*.

To THRASH.† *v. a.* [ðærscan, Saxon; *derschen*, Dutch; *therskia*, Icel. Our word is written *thrash* or *thresh*; but, according to the etymology, *thresh* is most correct.]

1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff.

First *thrash* the corn, then after burn the straw.
Shakspeare.

Gideon *threshed* wheat to hide it. *Judg.* viii. 11.

Here be oxen for burnt sacrifice, and *threshing* instruments for wood. 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 22.

In the sun your golden grain display,
And *thrash* it out, and winnow it by day. *Dryden.*

This is to preserve the ends of the bones from an incalescency, which they being hard bodies would contract from a swift motion; such as that of running or *threshing*. *Ray.*

Out of your clover well dried in the sun, after the first *threshing*, get what seed you can. *Mortimer.*

2. To beat; to drub.

Thou scurvy valiant ass; thou art here but to *thrash* Trojans, and thou art bought and sold among those of any wit like a Barbarian slave. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

To THRASH. *v. n.* To labour; to drudge.

I rather wou'd be Mævius, *thresh* for rhimes
Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times,
Than that Philippick fatally divine,
Which is inscrib'd the second, should be mine. *Dryden.*

THRA'SHER. *n. s.* [from *thrash.*] One who thrashes corn.

Our soldiers, like a lazy *thrasher* with a flail,
Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends. *Shakspeare.*

Not barely the plowman's pains, the reaper's and *thresher's* toil, and the baker's sweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat: the labour of those employed about the utensils must all be charged. *Locke.*

THRA'SHINGFLOOR. *n. s.* An area on which corn is beaten.

In vain the hinds the *thrashing-floor* prepare,
And exercise their flails in empty air. *Dryden.*

Delve of convenient depth your *thrashing-floor*
With temper'd clay, then fill and face it o'er. *Dryden.*

THRASO'NICAL.† *adj.* [from *Thraso*, a boaster in old comedy.] Boastful; bragging.

His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his general behaviour vain, ridiculous, and *thrasonical*.
Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.

The following words seem to him a *thrasonical* hymn, wherein he brags what feats he would do.
Patrick on Gen. iv. 23.

THRASO'NICALLY.* adv. [from thrasonical.] Boastfully.

To brag thrasonically, to boast like Rodomonte. *Johnson, in V. To Rodomontade.*

THRAVE, or THREAVE.† n. s. [ðꞃap, Sax. trafwe, Su. Goth. trave, low Lat. thrave, Norm. Fr.] A herd; a drove; a heap. In some parts of England applied to twenty-four sheaves of corn; in others, to a certain quantity of straw.

He sends forth thraves of ballads to the sale. *Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 6.*

They come
In threaves, to frolick with him. *B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.*

THREAD.† n. s. [ðꞃæð, Saxon; from ðꞃapan, to throw, to twist.]

1. A small line; a small twist; the rudiment of cloth.

Let not Bardolph's vital thread be cut
With edge of penny cord and vile reproach. *Shakspeare.*

Though the slender thread of dyed silk looked on single seem devoid of redness, yet when numbers of these threads are brought together, their colour becomes notorious. *Boyle.*

Though need urg'd me, never so,
He not receive a thread, but naked go. *Chapman.*

He who sat at a table but with a sword hanging over his head by one single thread or hair, surely had enough to check his appetite. *South.*

The art of pleasing is the skill of cutting to a thread, betwixt flattery and ill-manners. *L'Estrange.*

2. Any thing continued in a course; uniform tenor.

The eagerness and trembling of the fancy doth not always regularly follow the same even thread of discourse, but strikes upon some other thing that hath relation to it. *Burnet.*

The gout being a disease of the nervous parts, makes it so hard to cure; diseases are so as they are more remote in the thread of the motion of the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

To THREAD. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To pass through with a thread.

The largest crooked needle, with a ligature of the size of that I have threaded it with, in taking up the spermatick vessels. *Sharp, Surgery.*

2. To pass through; to pierce through.

Thus out of season threading dark-ey'd night. *Shakspeare.*

Being prest to th' war,
Ev'n when the nave of the state was touch'd,
They would not thread the gates. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

THRE'ADBARE. adj. [thread and bare.]

1. Deprived of the nap; wore to the naked threads.

Threadbare coat, and cobbled shoes he ware. *Spenser.*

The clothier means to dress the commonwealth, and set a new nap upon it: so he had need; for 'tis threadbare. *Shakspeare.*

Will any freedom here from you be borne,
Whose clothes are threadbare, and whose cloaks are torn? *Dryden, Juv.*

He walk'd the streets, and wore a threadbare cloak;
He din'd and supp'd at charge of other folk. *Swift.*

A Thracian slave the porter's place maintain'd,
Sworn foe to threadbare suppliants, and with pride
His master's presence, nay, his name, deny'd. *Harte.*

2. Worn out; trite.

A hungry lean-fac'd villain,
A mere anatomy, a mountebank,
A threadbare juggler, and a fortune-teller. *Shakspeare.*

Many writers of moral discourses run into stale topicks and threadbare quotations, not handling their subject fully and closely. *Swift.*

If he understood trade, he would not have mentioned this threadbare and exploded project. *Child on Trade.*

THRE'ADBARENESS.* n. s. [from threadbare.] State of being threadbare.

There was much significance in his look with regard to the coat; it spoke of the sleekness of folly, and the threadbareness of wisdom. *Man of Feeling, ch. 21.*

THRE'ADEN. adj. [from thread.] Made of thread.

Behold the threaden sails,
Borne with the invisible and creeping wind,
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea. *Shakspeare.*

THRE'ADY.* adj. [from thread.]

1. Like thread; slender.

Branches, like the small and threddie roots of a tree. *Granger on Eccl. (1621.) p. 325.*

2. Containing thread.

From hand to hand
The thready shuttle glides along the lines. *Dyer, Fleece.*

To THREAP.† v. a. [Sax. ðꞃeapian.] To argue; to contend: still a northern word.

Some crye upon God, some other threpe that he hathe forgoten theym. *Bp. Fisher, Serm.*

To THREAT. } v. a. [ðꞃeatian, Saxon: threat
To THRE'ATEN. } is seldom used but in poetry.]

1. To menace; to denounce evil.

Death to be wish'd
Though threaten'd, which no worse than this can bring. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To menace; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by shewing or denouncing evil. It has with before the thing threatened, if a noun; to, if a verb.

What threat you me with telling of the king?
Tell him and spare not. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

That it spread no further, straitly threaten them, that they speak henceforth to no man in this name. *Acts, iv. 18.*

The void profound
Wide gaping, and with utter loss of being
Threatens him. *Milton, P. L.*

This day black omens threat the brightest fair,
That e'er deserv'd a watchful spirit's care. *Pope.*

3. To menace by action.

Void of fear,
He threaten'd with his long protended spear. *Dryden.*

The noise increases as the billows roar,
When rowling from afar they threat the shore. *Dryden.*

THREAT. n. s. [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of ill.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats. *Shakspeare.*

The emperor perceiving that his threats were little regarded, regarded little to threaten any more. *Hayward.*

Do not believe
Those rigid threats of death: ye shall not die. *Milton, P. L.*

THRE'ATNER.† n. s. [from threaten, formerly threater. Prompt. Parv.] Menacer; one that threatens.

Be stirring as the time; be fire with fire;
Threaten the threatener, and outface the brow
Of bragging horrour. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

The fruit, it gives you life
To knowledge by the threat'ner. *Milton, P. L.*

THRE'ATENING. n. s. [from threaten.] A menace; a denunciation of evil.

Æneas their assault undaunted did abide,
And thus to Lausus, loud with friendly threat'ning cry'd. *Dryden, Virg.*

How impossible would it be for a master, that thus interceded with God for his servants, to use any unkind threatnings towards them, to damn and curse them as dogs and scoundrels, and treat them only as the dregs of the creation. *Law.*

THRE'ATENINGLY. adv. [from threaten.] With menace; in a threatening manner.

The honour that thus flames in your fair eyes,
Before I speak, too threat'ningly replies. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

THRE'ATFUL.† adj. [threat and full.] Full of threats; minacious.

Like as a warlike brigandine applide
To fight, lays forth her threatful pikes afore;
The engines which in them sad death do hide. *Spenser.*

This sin, so threatful to his sovereign, his country, his own soul. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 514.

THREE. *adj.* [ðꞃie, ðꞃe, Saxon; *dry*, Dutch; *tri*, Welsh and Erse; *tres*, Lat.]

Two and one.

Prove this a prosperous day, the *three*-nook'd world
Shall bear the olive freely. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

If you speak *three* words, it will *three* times report you the whole *three* words. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Great Atreus sons, Tydides fixt above,
With *three*-ag'd Nestor. *Creech, Manil.*

Jove hurls the *three*-fork'd thunder from above. *Addison.*

These *three* and *three* with osier bands we ty'd. *Pope.*

Down to these worlds I trod the dismal way,
And dragg'd the *three*-mouth'd dog to upper day. *Pope.*

A strait needle, such as glovers use, with a *three*-edged point, useful in sewing up dead bodies. *Sharp.*

2. Proverbially a small number.

Away, thou *three*-inch'd fool; I am no beast. *Shakspeare.*

A base, proud, shallow, beggarly, *three*-suited, filthy, worsted-stocking knave. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Thre'efold. *adj.* [ðꞃeofealꝺ, Saxon.] Thrice repeated; consisting of three.

A *threefold* cord is not easily broken. *Ecclus.* iv. 12.

By a *threefold* justice the world hath been governed from the beginning: by a justice natural, by which the parents and elders of families governed their children, in which the obedience was called natural piety: again, by a justice divine, drawn from the laws of God; and the obedience was called conscience: and lastly, by a justice civil, begotten by both the former; and the obedience to this we call duty. *Ralegh.*

A *threefold* off'ring to his altar bring,
A bull, a ram, a boar. *Pope, Odyss.*

Thre'epence. *n. s.* [*three* and *pence.*] A small silver coin valued at thrice a penny.

A *threepence* bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am to queen it. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Laying a caustick, I made an escar the compass of a *threepence*, and gave vent to the matter. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Thre'epenny. *adj.* [*triobolaris*, Latin.] Vulgar; mean.

Thre'epile. *n. s.* [*three* and *pile.*] An old name for good velvet.

I, in my time, wore *threepile*, but am out of service. *Shakspeare.*

Thre'epiled. *adj.* Set with a thick pile; in another place it seems to mean piled one on another.

Thou art good velvet; thou'rt a *threepil'd* piece: I had as lief be English kersey, as be pil'd as thou art. *Shakspeare.*

Threepil'd hyperboles; spruce affectation. *Shakspeare.*

Thre'escore. *adj.* [*three* and *score.*] Thrice twenty; sixty.

Threescore and ten I can remember well. *Shakspeare.*

Their lives before the flood were abbreviated after, and contracted unto hundreds and *threescores*. *Brown.*

By chace our long-liv'd fathers earn'd their food;
Toil strung the nerves, and purify'd the blood:
But we their sons, a pamper'd race of men,
Are dwindled down to *threescore* years and ten. *Dryden.*

Threne. ✱ *n. s.* [θρῆνος, Gr.] Lamentation; complaint. Obsolete.

It made this *threne*
To the phenix and the dove,
As chorus to their tragick scene. *Shakspeare, Pass. Pilgrim.*

Some of these psalms may serve as *threnes* and dirges to lament the present miseries. *Bp. King to Abp. Usher, Lett.* p. 567.

We observe the *threnes* and sad accents of the prophet Jeremy, when he wept for the sins of his nation. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 56.

The birds shall mourn, and change their song into *threnes* and sad accents. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1653,) p. 12.

Thre'nody. ✝ *n. s.* [θρηνῳδία.] A song of lamentation.

They carry the body to the grave; — and for seven days the next of kin watch, to keep if possible the evil angel from his grave; incessantly warbling out elegiac *threnodies*, as the last expression of love they can shew. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 308.

To **THRESH.** ✝ *v. a.* [ðꞃeꞅcan, ðeꞃꞅcan, Saxon. See *To* Thrash.] To beat corn to free it from the chaff.

Gideon was taken from *threshing*, as well as Cincinnatus from the plough, to command armies. *Locke on Education.*

Thre'sher. ✝ *n. s.* [ðæꞃꞅceꞃe, Sax.]

1. One who threshes corn.

Here too the *thresher* brandishing his flail,
Bespeaks a master. *Dodsley.*

2. A fish; the sea-fox.

The flail-finn'd *thresher*, and steel-beak'd swordfish. *Donne, Poems*, p. 306.

Thre'shingfloor. ✝ *n. s.* An area on which corn is beaten.

The careful ploughman doubting stands,
Lest on the *threshing-floor* his sheaves prove chaff. *Milton, P. L.*

Thre'shold. *n. s.* [ðæꞃꞅcpalꝺ, Saxon.] The ground or step under the door; entrance; gate; door.

Fair marching forth in honourable wise,
Him at the *threshold* met she well did enterprize. *Spenser.*

Many men, that stumble at the *threshold*,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within. *Shakspeare.*

Not better
Than still at hell's dark *threshold* to have set watch,
Unnam'd, undreaded, and thyself half starv'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Before the starry *threshold* of Jove's court
My mansion is, where those immortal shapes
Of bright aerial spirits live inspher'd
In regions mild of calm and serene air. *Milton, Comus.*

There sought the queen's apartment, stood before
The peaceful *threshold*, and besieg'd the door. *Dryden.*

Threw, preterite of *throw.*

A broken rock the force of Pyrrhus *threw*:
Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous stone,
Burst the strong nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*

Thrice. *adv.* [from *three.*]

1. Three times.

Thrice he assay'd it from his foot to draw,
And *thrice* in vain to draw it did assay,
It booted nought to think, to rob him of his prey. *Spenser.*

Thrice within this hour
I saw him down; *thrice* up again and fighting. *Shakspeare.*

Thrice did he knock his iron teeth; *thrice* howl,
And into frowns his wrathful forehead rowl. *Cowley.*

2. A word of amplification.

Thrice noble lord, let me intreat of you
To pardon me. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

Thrice and four times happy those
That under Ilian walls before their parents dy'd. *Dryden.*

To **Thrid.** ✝ *v. a.* [this is corrupted from *thread*; in French *enfiler.*] To slide through a narrow passage.

Thridding back
That well known way where I had made a track. *Fanshaw, Tr. of Past. Fido*, p. 1.

One gains the thicket, and one *thrids* the brake. *Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.*

Some *thrid* the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the pendents of her ear. *Pope.*

Thrid. ✱ *n. s.* Thread.

Sad Clotho held the rocke the whiles the *thrid*
By griesly Lachesis was spun with paine,
That cruell Atropos eftsoones undid,
With cursed knife cutting the twist in twaine:
Most wretched men whose dayes depend on *thrids* so vaine. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. ii. 48.

THRIFT.† *n. s.* [from *thrive.*]

1. Profit; gain; riches gotten; state of prospering.

He came out with all his clowns, horst upon such cart jades, and so furnished, as I thought with myself if that were *thrift*, I wisht none of my friends or subjects ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

You some permit
To second ills with ills, each worse than other,
And make them dreaded to the doer's *thrift*. *Shakspeare.*

Had I but the means
To hold a rival place with one of them,
I have a mind presages me such *thrift*,
That I should be fortunate. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Should the poor be flatter'd?
No; let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where *thrift* may follow fawning. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. Parsimony; frugality; good husbandry.

The rest unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to *thrift*, prove very good husbands. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Out of the present sparing and untimely *thrift*, there grow many future inconveniences and continual charge in repairing and re-edifying such imperfect slight-built vessels. *Ralegh.*

Thus Heaven, though all-sufficient, shows a *thrift*
In his œconomy, and bounds his gift. *Dryden.*

3. A plant.

The marygold above, to adorn the arched bar;
The double daysie, *thrift*, the button-batcheler. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 15.

THRI'FTILY.† *adv.* [from *thrifty.*] Frugally; parsimoniously; carefully; with good husbandry.

Preserve it tenderly and *thriftily*; fence it against sun, dust, air, and fire. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 102

Cromartie after fourscore went to his country-house to live *thriftily*, and save up money to spend at London. *Swift*

THRI'FTINESS. *n. s.* [from *thrifty.*] Frugality; husbandry.

If any other place you have,
Which asks small pains but *thriftiness* to save. *Spenser.*

Some are censured for keeping their own, whom tenderness how to get honestly teacheth to spend discreetly, whereas such need no great *thriftiness* in preserving their own, who assume more liberty in exacting from others. *Wotton*

THRI'FTLESS. *adj.* [from *thrift.*] Profuse; extravagant.

They in idle pomp and wanton play
Consumed had their goods and *thriftless* hours,
And thrown themselves into these heavy stowers. *Spenser*

He shall spend mine honour with his shame,
As *thriftless* sons their scraping father's gold *Shakspeare.*

THRI'FTY. *adj.* [from *thrift.*]

1. Frugal; sparing; not profuse; not lavish.

Though some men do, as do they would,
Let *thrifty* do, as do they should. *Tusser*

Nature never lends
The smallest scruple of her excellence,
But like a *thrifty* goddess she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor,
Thanks and use. *Shakspeare.*

Lest he should neglect his studies
Like a young heir, the *thrifty* goddess,
For fear young master should be spoil'd,
Would use him like a younger child. *Swift.*

I am glad he hath so much youth and vigour left, of which he hath not been *thrifty*; but wonder he has no more discretion. *Swift.*

2. Well-husbanded.

I have five hundred crowns,
The *thrifty* hire I sav'd under your father. *Shakspeare.*

To THRILL. *v. a.* [ðyrlian, Saxon; *drilla*, Swedish.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill.

The cruel word her tender heart so *thrill'd*,
That sudden cold did run through every vein,
And stormy horrour all her senses fill'd
With dying fit, that down she fell for pain. *Spenser.*

He pierced through his chaffed chest
With *thrilling* point of deadly iron brand,
And lanc'd his lordly heart. *Spenser.*

A servant that he bred, *thrill'd* with remorse,
Oppos'd against the act; bending his sword
To his great master. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Nature, that heard such sound,
Beneath the hollow round
Of Cynthia's seat, the airy region *thrilling*,
Now was almost won,
To think her part was done. *Milton, Ode*

To THRILL. *v. n.*

1. To have the quality of piercing.

The knight his *thrillant* spear again assay'd,
In his brass-plated body to emboss. *Spenser.*

With that, one of his *thrillant* darts he threw,
Headed with ire and vengeable despite. *Spenser.*

2. To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound.

The piteous maiden, careful, comfortless,
Does throw out *thrilling* shrieks, and shrieking cries. *Spenser.*

3. To feel a sharp tingling sensation.

To seek sweet safety out,
In vaults and prisons; and to *thrill* and shake,
Ev'n at the crying of our nation's crow,
Thinking his voice an armed Englishman. *Shakspeare.*

Art thou not horribly afraid? Doth not thy blood *thrill* at it? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

4. To pass with a tingling sensation.

A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins,
That almost freezes up the heat of life. *Shakspeare*

A sudden horror chill
Ran through each nerve, and *thrill'd* in ev'ry vein. *Addison.*

THRILL.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The breathing place or hole.

The bill of the dodo hooks and bends downwards, the *thrill* or breathing-place is in the midst. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 383.

2. A piercing sound.

To THRING.* *v. a.* [ðꞃinʒan, Sax.] To press; to thrust: still used in some parts of the north. It is, in fact, no other than *throng*, and in our old language, is both active and neuter.

In his sleve he gan to *thring*
A rasor sharpe and wel byting *Chaucer, Rom. R.*

There was many a birde singing,
Throughout the yerde al *thringing*. *Ibid.*

To THRIVE. *v. n.* pret. *throve*, and sometimes less properly *thrived*, part. *thriven*. [Of this word there is found no satisfactory etymology: in the northern dialect they use *throdden*, to make grow; perhaps *throve* was the original word, from *throa*, Icelandick, to encrease.] To prosper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing desired.

The better thou *thrivest*, the gladder am I. *Tusser.*

If lord Percy *thrive* not, ere the king
Dismiss his power he means to visit us. *Shakspeare*

It grew amongst bushes, where commonly plants do not *thrive*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

They by vices *thrive*,
Sail on smooth seas, and at their port arrive. *Sandys.*

O son! why sit we here, each other viewing
Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*
In other worlds, and happier seat provides
For us, his offspring dear? *Milton, P. L.*

Those who have resolved upon the *thriving* sort of piety, seldom embark all their hopes in one bottom. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Growth is of the very nature of some things: to be and to *thrive* is all one with them; and they know no middle season between their spring and their fall. *South.*

Experienc'd age in deep despair was lost,
To see the rebel *thrive*, the loyal crost. *Dryden.*

Seldom a *thriving* man turns his land into money to make the greater advantage. *Locke.*

The *thriven* calves in meads their food forsake,
And render their sweet souls before the plenteous rack.
Dryden, Virg.

A little hope — but I have none.
On air the poor camelions *thrive*,
Deny'd ev'n that my love can live. *Granville.*

Such a care hath always been taken of the city charities, that they have *thriven* and prospered gradually from their infancy, down to this very day. *Atterbury, Serm.*

In the fat age of pleasure, wealth and ease,
Sprung the rank weed, and *thriv'd* with large increase.
Pope, Ess. on Criticism.

Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in the riches of the understanding, as well as in gold. *Watts, Logick.*

Personal pride, and affectation, a delight in beauty, and fondness of finery, are tempers that must either kill all religion in the soul, or be themselves killed by it; they can no more *thrive* together, than health and sickness. *Law.*

THRI'VER. *n. s.* [from *thrive.*] One that prospers; one that grows rich.

He had so well improved that little stock his father left, as he was like to prove a *thriver* in the end. *Hayward.*

THRI'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *thriving.*] In a prosperous way.

THRI'VING.* } *n. s.* Growth; increase.
THRI'VINGNESS. }

A careful shepherd not only turns his flock into a common pasture, but with particular advertence observes the *thriving* of every one. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

THRO'. contracted by barbarians from *through.*

What thanks can wretched fugitives return,
Who scatter'd *thro'* the world in exile mourn. *Dryden.*

THROAT. *n. s.* [ðꞃoꞇe, ðꞃoꞇa, Sax.]

1. The forepart of the neck; the passages of nutriment and breath.

The gold, I give thee, will I melt and pour
Down thy ill-uttering *throat.* *Shakspeare.*

Wherefore could I not pronounce, amen?
I had most need of blessing, and amen
Stuck in my *throat.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Larissa's gutturals convuls'd his *throat*;
He smooth'd his voice to the Bizantine note. *Harte.*

2. The main road of any place.

Her honour, and her courage try'd,
Calm and intrepid in the very *throat*
Of sulphurous war, on Teniers dreadful field. *Thomson.*

3. *To cut the* THROAT. To murder; to kill by violence.

These bred up amongst the Englishmnen, when they become kern, are made more fit *to cut their throats.* *Spenser.*

A trumpeter that was made prisoner, when the soldiers were about *to cut his throat*, says, why should you kill a man that kills nobody? *L'Estrange.*

THRO'ATPIPE. *n. s.* [*throat* and *pipe.*] The weasand; the windpipe.

THRO'ATWORT.† *n. s.* [*throat* and *wort*; *digitalis.*] A plant. Dr. Johnson. — The right botanical name is *trachelium*: it is also called *flos cardinalis.* *Mason.*

My muse grows hoarse, and can no longer sing,
But *throatwort* haste her kind relief to bring:
The colleges with dignity enstal
This flower, at Rome he is a cardinal. *Tate's Cowley.*

THRO'ATY.* *adj.* [from *throat.*] Guttural.

The conclusion of this rambling letter shall be a rhyme of certain hard *throaty* words. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 71.

To THROB. *v. n.* [from θορυβεῖν, Minsheu and Junius; formed in imitation of the sound, Skinner; perhaps contracted from *throw up.*]

1. To heave; to beat; to rise as the breast with sorrow or distress.

Here may his head live on my *throbbing* breast. *Shakspeare.*
My heart *throbs* to know one thing:
Shall Banquo's issue ever reign? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

'Twas the clash of swords; my troubled heart
Is so cast down, and sunk amidst its sorrows,
It *throbs* with fear, and akes at every sound. *Addison.*

How that warm'd me! How my *throbbing* heart
Leapt to the image of my father's joy,
When you shou'd strain me in your folding arms. *Smith.*

2. To beat; to palpitate.

In the depending orifice there was a *throbbing* of the arterial blood, as in an aneurism, the blood being choaked in by the contused flesh. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

THROB. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Heave; beat; stroke of palpitation.

She sigh'd from bottom of her wounded breast,
And after many bitter *throbs* did throw,
With lips full pale, and fault'ring tongue opprest. *Spenser.*

Thou talk'st like one who never felt
Th' impatient *throbs* and longings of a soul,
That pants and reaches after distant good. *Addison, Cato.*

To THRO'DDEN.† *v. n.* To grow; to thrive; to encrease. North. Grose. See *To* THRIVE.

THROE. *n. s.* [from ðꞃopian, *to suffer*, Saxon.]

1. The pain of travail; the anguish of bringing children: it is likewise written *throw.*

Lucina lent not me her bed,
But took me in my *throws.* *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

His perswasive and practical tract, which was exceeding agreeable to his desires, cost him most *throes* and pangs of birth. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

My womb pregnant, and now excessive grown,
Prodigious motion felt and rueful *throes.* *Milton, P. L.*

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of sudden shootings, and of grinding pains,
My *throes* come thicker and my cries increas'd. *Dryden.*

Reflect on that day, when earth shall be again in travail with her sons, and at one fruitful *throe* bring forth all the generations of learned and unlearned, noble and ignoble dust. *Rogers, Serm.*

2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal struggle.

O man! have mind of that most bitter *throe*,
For as the tree does fall so lies it ever low. *Spenser.*

To ease them of their griefs,
Their fears of hostile strokes, their aches, losses,
Their pangs of love, with other incident *throes*,
That nature's fragile vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage, I will do
Some kindness to them. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

To THROE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies.

The setting of thine eye and cheek proclaim a birth,
Which *throes* thee much to yield. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

THRONE.† *n. s.* [*throne*, old French; *thronus*, Lat. θρόνος, Gr.]

1. A royal seat; the seat of a

Boundless intemperance hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy *throne*,
And fall of many kings. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The Eternal Father from his *throne* beheld
Their multitude. *Milton, P. L.*

Stonehenge, once thought a temple, you have found
A *throne* where kings were crown'd. *Dryden.*

We have now upon the *throne* a king willing and able to correct the abuses of the age. *Davenant.*

2. The seat of a bishop.

Bishops preached on the steps of the altar standing, having not as yet assumed the state of a *throne.* *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

3. One highly exalted: spoken of angelical beings.

Still would those beauteous ministers of light,
Burn all as bright,
And bow their flaming heads before thee;
Still *thrones* and dominations would adore thee.
Crashaw, Poems, p. 177.

Hear, all ye angels, progeny of light,
Thrones, dominations, princedoms, virtues, powers.
Milton, P. L.

To THRONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enthrone; to set on a royal seat.

They have, as who have not, whom their great stars
Thron'd and set high? *Shakspeare.*

The image of the Father; whether thron'd
In the bosom of bliss, and light of light
Conceiving, or, remote from heaven, enshrin'd
In fleshly tabernacle and human form. *Milton, P. R.*

He *thron'd* in glass and nam'd it Caroline. *Pope.*

THRONG. *n. s.* [ðɼanʒ, Saxon, from ðɼinʒan, *to press.*] A crowd; a multitude pressing against each other.

Let us on heaps go offer up our lives:
We are enow yet living in the field,
To smother up the English in our *throngs.* *Shakspeare.*

A *throng*
Of thick short sobs in thundering volleys float,
And roul themselves over her lubrick throat
In panting murmurs. *Crashaw.*

This book, the image of his mind,
Will make his name not hard to find.
I wish the *throng* of great and good
Made it less easily understood. *Waller.*

With studious thought observ'd the illustrious *throng,*
In nature's order as they pass'd along,
Their names, their fates. *Dryden, Æn.*

THRONG.* *adj.* Much occupied; very busy: a northern expression, sometimes spoken *thrang.*

To THRONG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To crowd; to come in tumultuous multitudes.

I have seen
The dumb men *throng* to see him, and the blind
To hear him speak. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

His mother could not longer bear the agitations of so many passions as *throng'd* upon her, but fell upon his neck, crying out, My son. *Tatler.*

To THRONG. *v. a.* To oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults.

I'll say, thou hast gold:
Thou wilt be *throng'd* too shortly. *Shakspeare.*

The multitude *throng* thee and press thee. *St. Luke,* viii. 45.

All access was *throng'd*, the gates
Thick swarm'd. *Milton, P. L.*

THRO'NGLY.* *adv.* [from *throng.*] In crowds; in multitudes.

God had so contrived, by his infinite wisdom, that matter, thus or thus prepared, should by a vital congruity attract proportional forms from the world of life, which is every where nigh at hand, and does very *throngly* inequitate the moist and unctuous air. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 37.

THRO'STLE. *n. s.* [ðɼoꞅꞇle, Saxon.] The thrush; a singing bird.

The *throstle* with his note so true,
The wren with little quill. *Shakspeare.*

The black-bird and *throstel* with their melodious voices bid welcome to the cheerful spring. *Walton, Angler.*

THRO'TTLE. *n. s.* [from *throat.*] The windpipe; the larinx.

At the upper extreme it hath no larinx or *throttle* to qualify the sound. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To THRO'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choak; to suffocate; to kill by stopping the breath.

I have seen them shiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midst of sentences,
Throttle their practis'd accents in their fears,
And, in conclusion, dumbly have broke off. *Shakspeare.*

As when Antæus in Irassa strove
With Jove's Alcides, and oft foil'd still rose,
Receiving from his mother earth new strength,
Fresh from his fall and fiercer grapple join'd,
Throttled at length in the air, expir'd and fell. *Milton, P. R.*

His throat half *throttl'd* with corrupted phlegm,
And breathing through his jaws a belching steam. *Dryden.*

The *throttling* quinsey 'tis my star appoints,
And rheumatism I send to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

Throttle thyself with an ell of strong tape,
For thou hast not a groat to atone for a rape. *Swift.*

THROVE, the preterite of *thrive.*

England never *throve* so well, nor was there ever brought into England so great an increase of wealth since. *Locke.*

THROUGH. † *prep.* [ðuɼh, Saxon; *door,* Dutch; *durch,* German; *thairh,* Goth. Dicitur de transitu per locum in omnibus dialectis. Wachter. Mr. Tooke derives it from the Goth. substantive *dauro,* (Teut. *thuruh,* the same,) a door, gate, passage.]

1. From end to end of; along the whole mass, or compass.

He hath been so successful with common heads, that he hath led their belief *through* all the works of nature. *Brown.*

A simplicity shines *through* all he writes. *Dryden.*

Fame of the asserted sea *through* Europe blown,
Made France and Spain ambitious of his love. *Dryden.*

2. Noting passage.

Through the gate of ivory he dismiss'd
His valiant offspring. *Dryden, Æn.*

The same thing happened when I removed the prism out of the sun's light, and looking *through* it upon the hole shining by the light of the clouds beyond it. *Newton.*

3. By transmission.

Through these hands this science has passed with great applause. *Temple.*

Material things are presented only *through* their senses; they have a real influx on these, and all real knowledge of material things is conveyed into the understanding *through* these senses. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

4. By means of; by agency of; in consequence of.

The strong *through* pleasure soonest falls, the weak *through* smart. *Spenser.*

Something you may deserve of him *through* me. *Shakspeare.*

By much slothfulness the building decayeth, and *through* idleness of the hands the house droppeth through. *Ecclus.* x.

You will not make this a general rule to debar such from preaching the gospel, as have *through* infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*

Some *through* ambition, or *through* thirst of gold,
Have slain their brothers, and their country sold. *Dryden.*

To him, to him 'tis giv'n
Passion, and care, and anguish to destroy:
Through him soft peace and plenitude of joy
Perpetual o'er the world redeem'd shall flow. *Prior.*

THROUGH. *adv.*

1. From one end or side to the other.

You'd be so lean, that blasts of January
Would blow you *through* and *through.* *Shakspeare.*

Inquire how metal may be tinged *through* and *through,* and with what, and into what colours? *Bacon.*

Pointed satire runs him *through* and *through.* *Oldham.*

To understand the mind of him that writ, is to read the whole letter *through,* from one end to the other. *Locke.*

2. To the end of any thing; to the ultimate purpose; to the final conclusion.

Every man brings such a degree of this light into the world with him, that though it cannot bring him to heaven, yet it will carry him so far, that if he follows it faithfully he shall meet with another light, which shall carry him quite *through.* *South.*

THRO'UGHBRED. *adj.* [*through* and *bred,* commonly *thoroughbred.*] Completely educated; completely taught.

A *through-bred* soldier weighs all present circumstances, and all possible contingents. *Grew, Cosmol.*

THROUGHLI'GHTED. *adj.* [*through* and *light.*] Lighted on both sides.

That the best pieces be placed where are the fewest lights; therefore not only rooms windowed on both ends, called *throughlighted,* but with two or more windows on the same side, are enemies to this art. *Wotton on Architecture.*

THRO'UGHLY. *adv.* [from *through.*] It is commonly written *thoroughly,* as coming from *thorough.*]

1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly.

The sight so *throughly* him dismay'd,
That nought but death before his eyes he saw. *Spenser.*

For bed then next they were,
All *throughly* satisfied with compleat cheare. *Chapman.*

Rice must be *throughly* boiled in respect of its hardness. *Bacon.*

No less wisdom than what made the world can *throughly* understand so vast a design. *Tillotson.*

2. Without reserve; sincerely.

Though it be somewhat singular for men truly and *throughly* to live up to the principles of their religion, yet singularity in this is a singular commendation. *Tillotson.*

THROUGHO'UT. *prep.* [*through* and *out.*] Quite through; in every part of.

Thus it fareth even clean *throughout* the whole controversy about that discipline which is so earnestly urged. *Hooker.*

There followed, after the defeat, an avoiding of all Spanish forces *throughout* Ireland. *Bacon.*

O for a clap of thunder, as loud
As to be heard *throughout* the universe,
To tell the world the fact, and to applaud it. *B. Jonson.*

Impartially inquire how we have behaved ourselves *throughout* the course of this long war. *Atterbury.*

THROUGHO'UT. *adv.* Everywhere; in every part.

Subdue it, and *throughout* dominion hold
Over fish of the sea and fowl of the air. *Milton, P. L.*

His youth and age
All of a piece *throughout*, and all divine. *Dryden.*

THRO'UGHPACED. *adj.* [*through* and *pace.*] Perfect; complete.

He is very dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not *throughpaced* speculators in those great theories. *More.*

To THROW. *v. a.* preter. *threw*; part. pass. *thrown.* [ðpapan, Saxon.]

1. To fling; to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force.

Preianes *threw* down upon the Turks fire and scalding oil. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Shimei *threw* stones at him, and cast dust. 2 *Sam.* xvi. 13.

A poor widow *threw* in two mites, which make a farthing. *St. Mark,* xii. 42.

He fell
From heaven, they fabled, *thrown* by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements. *Milton, P. L.*

Calumniate stoutly; for though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt *thrown* at us, there will be left some sulliage behind. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Ariosto, in his voyage of Astolpho to the moon, has a fine allegory of two swans, who, when time had *thrown* the writings of many poets into the river of oblivion, were ever in a readiness to secure the best, and bear them aloft into the temple of immortality. *Dryden.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to *throw*,
The line too labours, and the words move slow. *Pope.*

The air-pump, barometer, and quadrant, were *thrown* out to those busy spirits, as tubs and barrels are to a whale, that he may let the ship sail on while he diverts himself with those innocent amusements. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To toss; to put with any violence or tumult. It always comprises the idea of haste, force, or negligence.

To threats the stubborn sinner oft is hard,
Wrapp'd in his crimes against the storm prepar'd;
But when the milder beams of mercy play,
He melts, and *throws* his cumb'rous cloak away. *Dryden.*

The only means for bringing France to our conditions, is to *throw* in multitudes upon them, and overpower them with numbers. *Addison, State of the War.*

Labour casts the humours into their proper channels, *throws* off redundancies, and helps nature. *Addison, Spect.*

Make room for merit, by *throwing* down the worthless and depraved part of mankind from those conspicuous stations to which they have been advanced. *Addison, Spect.*

The island Inarime contains, within the compass of eighteen miles, a wonderful variety of hills, vales, rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, all *thrown* together in a most romantick confusion. *Berkeley to Pope.*

3. To lay carelessly, or in haste.

His majesty departed to his chamber, and *threw* himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion, and abundance of tears, the loss of an excellent servant. *Clarendon.*

At th' approach of night,
On the first friendly bank he *throws* him down,
Or rests his head upon a rock till morn. *Addison, Cato.*

4. To venture at dice.

Learn more than thou trowest,
Set less than thou *throwest.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

5. To cast; to strip; to put off.

There the snake *throws* the enamell'd skin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in. *Shakspeare*

6. To emit in any careless or vehement manner.

To arms; for I have *thrown*
A brave defiance in king Henry's teeth. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

One of the Greek orator's antagonists reading over the oration that procured his banishment, and seeing his friends admire it, asked them, if they were so much affected by the bare reading, how much more they would have been alarmed if they had heard him actually *throwing* out such a storm of eloquence. *Addison.*

There is no need to *throw* words of contempt on such a practice; the very description of it carries reproof. *Watts.*

7. To spread in haste.

O'er his fair limbs a flow'ry vest he *threw*,
And issu'd like a god to mortal view. *Pope, Odyssey.*

8. To overturn in wrestling.

If the sinner shall not only wrestle with this angel, but *throw* him too, and win so complete a victory over his conscience, that all these considerations shall be able to strike no terrour into his mind, he is too strong for grace. *South.*

9. To drive; to send by force.

Myself distrest, an exile, and unknown,
Debarr'd from Europe, and from Asia *thrown*,
In Libyan desarts wander thus alone. *Dryden, Æn.*

When seamen are *thrown* upon any unknown coast in America, they never venture upon the fruit of any tree, unless they observe it marked with the pecking of birds. *Addison.*

Poor youth! how canst thou *throw* him from thee?
Lucia, thou know'st not half the love he bears thee. *Addison.*

10. To make to act at a distance.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make th' aerial blue
An indistinct regard. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

11. To repose.

In time of temptation be not busy to dispute, but rely upon the conclusion, and *throw* yourself upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

12. To change by any kind of violence.

A new title, or an unsuspected success, *throws* us out of ourselves, and in a manner destroys our identity. *Addison.*

To *throw* his language more out of prose, Homer affects the compound epithets. *Pope.*

13. To turn. [*tornare*, Lat.] As, balls *thrown* in a lathe. *Ainsworth.*

14. *To* THROW *away.* To lose; to spend in vain.

He warns 'em to avoid the courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To *throw* herself *away* on fools and knaves. *Otway.*

In vain on study time *away* we *throw*,
When we forbear to act the things we know. *Denham.*

A man had better *throw away* his care upon any thing else than upon a garden on wet or moist ground. *Temple.*

Had we but lasting youth and time to spare,
Some might be *thrown* away on fame and war. *Dryden.*

He sigh'd, breath'd short, and would have spoke,
But was too fierce to *throw away* the time. *Dryden.*

The next in place and punishment are they
Who prodigally *throw* their souls *away*;
Fools who, repining at their wretched state,
And loathing anxious life, suborn'd their fate. *Dryden.*

In poetry the expression beautifies the design; if it be vicious or unpleasing, the cost of colouring is *thrown away* upon it. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

The well-meaning man should rather consider what opportunities he has of doing good to his country, than *throw away* his time in deciding the rights of princes. *Addison.*

She *threw away* her money upon roaring bullies that went about the streets. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

15. *To* THROW *away*. To reject.

He that will *throw away* a good book because not gilded, is more curious to please his eye than understanding. *Bp. Taylor.*

16. *To* THROW *by*. To reject; to lay aside as of no use.

It can but shew
Like one of Juno's disguises; and,
When things succeed, be *thrown by*, or let fall. *B. Jonson.*

He that begins to have any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought, in reference to that question, to *throw* wholly *by* all his former notions. *Locke.*

17. *To* THROW *down*. To subvert; to overturn.

Must one rash word, the infirmity of age,
Throw down the merit of my better years:
This the reward of a whole life of service. *Addison.*

18. *To* THROW *off*. To expel.

The salts and oils in the animal body, as soon as they putrefy, are *thrown off*, or produce mortal distempers. *Arbuthnot.*

19. *To* THROW *off*. To reject; to discard: as, *to* throw off *an acquaintance*.

'Twould be better
Could you provoke him to give you th' occasion,
And then to *throw* him *off*. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Can there be any reason why the houshold of God alone should *throw off* all that orderly dependence and duty, by which all other houses are best governed? *Sprat.*

20. *To* THROW *out*. To exert; to bring forth into act.

She *throws out* thrilling shrieks and shrieking cries. *Spenser.*

The gods in bounty work up storms about us,
That give mankind occasion to exert
Their hidden strength, and *throw out* into practice
Virtues which shun the day. *Addison.*

21. *To* THROW *out*. To distance; to leave behind.

When e'er did Juba, or did Portius, show
A virtue that has cast me at a distance,
And *thrown* me *out* in the pursuits of honour? *Addison.*

22. *To* THROW *out*. To eject; to expel.

The other two whom they had *thrown out*, they were content should enjoy their exile. *Swift.*

23. *To* THROW *out*. To reject; to exclude.

The oddness of the proposition taught others to reflect a little; and the bill was *thrown out*. *Swift.*

24. *To* THROW *up*. To resign angrily.

Bad games are *thrown up* too soon,
Until they're never to be won. *Hudibras.*

Experienced gamesters *throw up* their cards when they know the game is in the enemy's hand, without unnecessary vexation in playing it out. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Life we must not part with foolishly: it must not be *thrown up* in a pet, nor sacrificed to a quarrel. *Collier.*

25. *To* THROW *up*. To emit; to eject; to bring up.

Judge of the cause by the substances the patient *throws up*. *Arbuthnot.*

26. This is one of the words which is used with great latitude; but in all its uses, whether literal or figurative, it retains from its primitive meaning some notion of haste or violence.

To THROW. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of casting.
2. To cast dice.
3. *To* THROW *about*. To cast about; to try expedients.

Now unto despair, I 'gin to grow,
And mean for better wind *about to throw*. *Spenser.*

THROW.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A cast; the act of casting or throwing.

The top he tore
From off a huge rocke; and so right a *throw*
Made at our ship, that just before the prow
It overflew and fell. *Chapman.*

He heav'd a stone, and rising to the *throw*,
He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe;
A tower assaulted by so rude a stroke,
With all its lofty battlements had shook. *Addison.*

2. A cast of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are cast.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice
Which is the better man, the greater *throw*
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides beaten by his page. *Shakspeare.*

If they err finally, it is like a man's missing his cast when he throws dice for his life; his being, his happiness, and all is involved in the errour of one *throw*. *South.*

Suppose any particular order of the alphabet to be assigned, and the twenty-four letters cast at a venture, so as to fall in a line; it is many million of millions odds to one against any single *throw*, that the assigned order will not be cast. *Bentley, Serm.*

The world, where lucky *throws to* blockheads fall,
Knaves know the game, and honest men pay all. *Young.*

3. The space to which any thing is thrown.

Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground
I've tumbled past the *throw*; and in his praise
Have, almost, stamp'd the leasing. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The Sirenum Scopuli are sharp rocks that stand about a stone's *throw* from the south side of the island. *Addison.*

4. A short space of time; a little while. [ðrah, Sax.]

They danced but a little *throw*. *Chaucer, Fl. and Leaf.*

Down himself he layd
Upon the grassy ground to sleepe a *throw*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

You can fool no more money out of me at this *throw*. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night*

5. Stroke; blow.

So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either side, that neither mail could hold,
Ne shield defend the thunder of his *throws*. *Spenser.*

6. Effort; violent sally.

Your youth admires
The *throws* and swellings of a Roman soul;
Cato's bold flights, the extravagance of virtue. *Addison.*

7. The agony of childbirth: in this sense it is written *throe*. See THROE.

The most pregnant wit in the world never brings forth any thing great without some pain and travail, pangs and *throws* before the delivery. *South.*

But when the mother's *throws* begin to come,
The creature, pent within the narrow room,
Breaks his blind prison. *Dryden.*

Say, my friendship wants him
To help me bring to light a manly birth;
Which to the wondering world I shall disclose;
Or if he fail me, perish in my *throws*. *Dryden.*

THRO'WER.† *n. s.* [from *throw*.]

1. One that throws.

Fate, against thy better disposition,
Hath made thy person for the *thrower* out
Of my poor babe. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. A throwster; which see.

THRO'WSTER.* *n. s.* [from *throw*.] One whose business is to prepare the materials for the weaver.

Throwsters is written *throwers* in the charter of incorporation of the silk *throwsters*. *Pegge, Anecd. of the Eng. Language.*

THRUM.† *n. s.* [*thraum*, Icelandick, the end of any thing; *thrommes*, Norm. Fr. thrums of woollen yarn.]

1. The ends of weavers' threads.
2. Any coarse yarn.

O fates, come, come,
Cut thread and *thrum*,
Quail, crush, conclude and quell. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.*

All moss hath here and there little stalks, besides the low *thrum*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Would our *thrum*-capp'd ancestors find fault
For want of sugar-tongs, or spoons for salt? *King.*

To THRUM.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To weave; to knot; to twist; to fringe.

The king being in his dublet and hosen, all of sheepe's colour cloth; his hosen, from the knee upward, were *thrummed* very thicke with silke of the same colour.
Cavendish, Life of Card. Wolsey.

There's her *thrumm'd* hat, and her muffler too.
Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.

A *thrumm'd* stocking, a bumbast or bolstered garment.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 44.

Are we born to *thrum* caps, or pick straws?
Quarles, Judg. and Mer. The Oppressor.

To THRUM.† *v. a.* [probably from *To drum*, which is used in the sense of to tinkle.] To grate; to play coarsely.

Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole, go off constantly at the squeaking of a fiddle and the *thrumming* of a guitar.
Dryden, Span. Friar.

THRUSH.† *n. s.* [ðꞃiꞅc, Saxon; *turdus*, Latin.]

1. A small singing-bird.

Of singing-birds they have linnets, goldfinches, blackbirds and *thrushes*.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

Pain, and a fine *thrush*, have been severally endeavouring to call off my attention; but both in vain.
Pope.

2. [From *thrust*: as we say, a *push*; a *breaking out*. Dr. Johnson. — The disease, being indicated by small *red* eruptions, especially in the mouth, is named from the Fr. *rouge*, red, prefixing the English *the*; hence *thrush*. D. Gazetteer, July 25. 1764.] By this name are called small, round, superficial ulcerations, which appear first in the mouth; but as they proceed from the obstruction of the emissaries of the saliva, by the lentor and viscosity of the humour, they may affect every part of the alimentary duct, except the thick guts: they are just the same in the inward parts as scabs in the skin, and fall off from the inside of the bowels like a crust: the nearer they approach to a white colour the less dangerous.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

To THRUST.† *v. a.* [*trusito*, Lat. *thrijsta*, trudere; Serenius: old Engl. *threst*. "This lettre down she *threste* under his pillow." Chaucer, March. Tale.]

1. To push any thing into matter, or between close bodies.

Thrust in thy sickle and reap.
Rev. xiv. 15.

2. To push; to move with violence; to drive. It is used of persons or things.

They should not only not be *thrust* out, but also have estates and grants of their lands new made to them.
Spenser.

When the king comes, offer him no violence,
Unless he seek to *thrust* you out by force.
Shakspeare.

Lock up my doors; and when you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the casements then,
Nor *thrust* your head into the publick streets.
Shakspeare.

When the ass saw the angel, she *thrust* herself unto the wall, and crusht Balaam's foot.
Numb. xxii. 22.

On this condition will I make a covenant with you, that I may *thrust* out all your right eyes.
1 *Sam.* xi. 2.

She caught him by the feet; but Gehazi came near to *thrust* her away.
2 *Kings*, iv. 27.

The prince shall not take of the people's inheritance, by oppression to *thrust* them out.
Isa. xlvi. 18.

Thou Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven, shalt be *thrust* down to hell.
St. Luke, x. 15.

Rich, then lord chancellor, a man of quick and lively delivery of speech, but as of mean birth so prone to *thrust* forwards the ruin of great persons, in this manner spake.
Hayward.

They
In hate of kings shall cast anew the frame,
And *thrust* out Collatine that bore their name.
Dryden.

To justify his threat, he *thrusts* aside
The croud of centaurs, and redeems the bride.
Dryden.

3. To stab.

Phineas *thrust* both of them through.
Numb. xxv. 8.

4. To compress.

He *thrust* the fleece together, and wringed the dew out of it.
Judg. vi. 38.

5. To impel; to urge.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity, and all that we are evil in, by a divine *thrusting* on.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

6. To obtrude; to intrude.

Who's there, I say? How dare you *thrust* yourselves
Into my private meditations?
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

I go to meet
The noble Brutus, *thrusting* this report
Into his ears.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

Should he not do as rationally, who took physick from any one who had taken on himself the name of physician, or *thrust* himself into that employment?
Locke.

To THRUST. *v. n.*

1. To make a hostile push; to attack with a pointed weapon.

2. To squeeze in; to put himself into any place by violence.

I'll be a Spartan while I live on earth;
But when in heaven, I'll stand next Hercules,
And *thrust* between my father and the god.
Dryden.

3. To intrude.

Not all,
Who like intruders *thrust* into their service,
Participate their sacred influence.
Rowe.

4. To push forwards; to come violently; to throng; to press.

Young, old, *thrust* there,
In mighty concourse.
Chapman, Odyss.

The miserable men which shrunk from the work were again beaten forward, and presently slain, and fresh men still *thrust* on.
Knolles, Hist.

THRUST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Hostile attack with any pointed weapon.

Zelmane hearkening to no more, began with such witty fury to pursue him with blows and *thrusts*, that nature and virtue commanded him to look to his safety.
Sidney.

That *thrust* had been mine enemy indeed,
But that my coat is better than thou know'st.
Shakspeare.

Polites Pyrrhus, with his lance, pursues,
And often reaches, and his *thrusts* renews.
Dryden.

2. Assault; attack.

There is one *thrust* at your pure, pretended mechanism.
More, Div. Dialogues.

THRU'STER. *n. s.* [from *thrust*.] He that thrusts.

THRU'STLE. *n. s.* Thrush; throstle.

No *thrustles* shrill the bramble-bush forsake;
No chirping lark the welkin sheen invokes.
Gay.

To THRYFA'LLOW. *v. a.* [*thrice* and *fallow*.] To give the third plowing in summer.

Thryfallow betime for destroying of weed,
Lest thistle and docke fal a blooming and seed.
Tusser.

THUMB. *n. s.* [ðuma, Saxon.] The short strong finger answering to the other four.

Here I have a pilot's *thumb*,
Wreck'd as homeward he did come.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

When he is dead you will wear him in *thumb* rings, as the Turks did Scanderbeg.
Dryden.

Every man in Turkey is of some trade: Sultan Achmet was a maker of ivory rings, which the Turks wear upon their *thumbs* when they shoot their arrows.
Broome.

The hand is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one opposite bending backwards, called the *thumb*, to join with them severally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects.
Ray on the Creation.

To THUMB.† *v. a.*

1. To handle awkwardly.

2. To soil with the thumb.

A treatise that shall make a very comely figure on a bookseller's shelf; — never to be *thumb'd* or greas'd by students.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 7.

THUMB-BAND. *n. s.* [*thumb* and *band.*] A twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb.
Tie *thumb-bands* of hay round them. *Mortimer.*

THU'MBED.* *adj.* [from the noun.] Having thumbs.
Fingered and *thumbed.* *Skelton, Poems*, p. 124.

THUMB-RING.* *n. s.* A ring worn on the thumb.
I could have crept into an alderman's *thumb-ring.* *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. I.
He greets us with a quantity of *thumb-ring* posies. *Milton, Apol. for Smect.* § 3.
The large *thumb-ring*, supposed to be given her by her husband, quickly recommends her to some wealthy neighbour. *Spectator*, No. 614.

THU'MBSTAL.† *n. s.* [*thumb* and *stall.*] A thimble; a sheath of leather to put on the thumb.
Gloves cut into *thumbstals.* *Gayton on D. Quix.* p. 97.

THUMP. *n. s.* [*thombo*, Ital.] A hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt.
And blund'ring still with smarting rump,
He gave the knight's steed such a *thump*
As made him reel. *Hudibras.*
Before, behind, the blows are dealt; around
Their hollow sides the rattling *thumps* resound. *Dryden.*
Their *thumps* and bruises might turn to account, if they could beat each other into good manners. *Addison.*
The watchman gave so great a *thump* at my door, that I awaked at the knock. *Tatler.*

To THUMP. *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows.
Those bastard Britons whom our fathers
Have in their own land beaten, bobb'd, and *thump'd.* *Shakspeare.*

To THUMP. *v. n.* To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.
A stone
Levell'd so right, it *thump'd* upon
His manly paunch, with such a force
As almost beat him off his horse. *Hudibras.*
A watchman at midnight *thumps* with his pole. *Swift.*

THU'MPER.† *n. s.* [from *thump.*]
1. The person or thing that thumps.
2. Any thing huge, great, or admirable: a cant expression.
Let me ring the fore bell:
And here are *thumpers*, chequins, golden rogues. *Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.*

THU'MPING.* *adj.* Great; huge: a *thumping* boy, i. e. a large child. Exm. and different counties. Grose. It is a low word.

THU'NDER. *n. s.* [ðunder, ðunor, Saxon; *dunder*, Swedish; *donder*, Dutch; *tonnere*, Fr.]
1. *Thunder* is a most bright flame rising on a sudden, moving with great violence, and with a very rapid velocity, through the air, according to any determination, upwards from the earth, horizontally, obliquely, downwards, in a right line, or in several right lines, as it were in serpentine tracts, joined at various angles, and commonly ending with a loud noise or rattling. *Muschenbrock.*
2. In popular and poetick language, *thunder* is commonly the noise, and lightning the flash; though *thunder* is sometimes taken for both.
I do not bid the *thunder* bearer shoot,
Nor tell tales of thee to high-judging Jove. *Shakspeare.*
The revenging gods
'Gainst parricides all the *thunder* bend. *Shakspeare.*
The *thunder*
Wing'd with red lightning and impetuous rage,
Perhaps hath spent his shafts, and ceases now
To bellow through the vast and boundless deep. *Milton, P. L.*
3. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence.
So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either side, that neither mail could hold
Ne shield defend the *thunder* of his throws. *Spenser.*
Here will we face this storm of insolence,
Nor fear the noisy *thunder*; let it roll,
Then burst, and spend at once its idle rage. *Rowe.*

To THU'NDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To make thunder.
His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Nor Jove for's power to *thunder.* *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
2. To make a loud or terrible noise.
His dreadful name late through all Spain did *thunder*,
And Hercules' two pillars standing near,
Did make to quake and fear. *Spenser.*
His dreadful voice no more
Would *thunder* in my ears. *Milton, P. L.*
Like a black sheet the whelming billow spread,
Burst o'er the float, and *thunder'd* on his head. *Pope.*

To THU'NDER.† *v. a.*
1. To emit with noise and terrour.
So soon as some few notable examples had *thundered* a duty into the subjects' hearts, he soon shewed no baseness of suspicion. *Sidney.*
Oracles severe
Were daily *thunder'd* in our general's ear,
That by his daughter's blood we must appease
Diana's kindled wrath. *Dryden.*
2. To publish any denunciation or threat.
An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder* out an ecclesiastical censure. *Ayliffe.*
3. To urge violently; to inflict with vehemence.
Tho forth the boaster marching brave begonne
His stolen steed to *thunder* furiously. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Therewith they gan, both furious and fell,
To *thunder* blows, and fiercely to assaile,
Each other, bent his enimy to quell. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Now at his helm, now at his hawberk bright
He *thunder'd* blows, now at his face and sight. *Fairfax.*

THU'NDERBOLT. *n. s.* [*thunder* and *bolt*, as it signifies an arrow.]
1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven.
If I had a *thunderbolt* in mine eye, I can tell who should down. *Shakspeare.*
Let the lightning of this *thunderbolt*, which hath been so severe a punishment to one, be a terrour to all. *King Charles.*
My heart does beat,
As if 'twere forging *thunderbolts* for Jove. *Denham.*
Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipio's worth, those *thunderbolts* of war? *Dryden.*
The most remarkable piece in Antonine's pillar, is Jupiter Pluvius sending down rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and *thunderbolts* on his enemies; which is the greatest confirmation of the story of the Christian legion. *Addison.*
2. Fulmination; denunciation, properly ecclesiastical.
He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt* of excommunication. *Hakewill on Providence.*

THU'NDERCLAP. *n. s.* [*thunder* and *clap.*] Explosion of thunder.
The kindly bird that bears Jove's *thunderclap*,
One day did scorn the simple scarabee,
Proud of his highest service, and good hap,
That made all other fowls his thralls to be. *Spenser.*
When some dreadful *thunderclap* is nigh,
The winged fire shoots swiftly through the sky;
Strikes and consumes ere scarce it does appear,
And, by the sudden ill, prevents the fear. *Dryden.*
When suddenly the *thunderclap* was heard,
It took us unprepar'd, and out of guard. *Dryden.*

THU'NDERER. *n. s.* [from *thunder.*] The power that thunders.
How dare you, ghosts,
Accuse the *thunderer*, whose bolt you know,
Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coasts? *Shakspeare.*

Had the old Greeks discover'd your abode,
Crete hadn't been the cradle of their god;
On that small island they had look'd with scorn,
And in Great Britain thought the *thunderer* born. *Waller.*

When the bold Typheus
Forced great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
The lesser gods, that shar'd his prosp'rous state,
All suffer'd in the exil'd *thunderer's* fate. *Dryden.*

THU'NDERING.* *n. s.* [from *thunder.*]

1. The emission of thunder.

Entreat the Lord, that there be no more mighty *thunderings* and hail. *Exod.* ix. 28.

2. The act of publishing any threat; any loud or violent noise.

That church shall always have enemies, and shall still be tormented in the sea of this world with the *thunderings* of Antichrist. *Bp. Hooper, Confess. of Chr. Faith,* (1584,) § 52.

THU'NDEROUS.† *adj.* [from *thunder.*] Producing thunder.

Rushing with *thundrous* roar. *Sylvester, Du Bart.* (1621,) p. 420.

Look in and see each blissful deity,
How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie. *Milton, Vac. Ex.*

THU'NDERSHOWER. *n. s.* [*thunder* and *shower.*] A rain accompanied with thunder.

The conceit is long in delivering, and at last it comes like a *thundershower,* full of sulphur and darkness, with a terrible crack. *Stillingfleet.*

In *thundershowers* the winds and clouds are oftentimes contrary to one another, especially if hail falls, the sultry weather below directing the wind one way, and the cold above the clouds another. *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

THU'NDERSTONE. *n. s.* [*thunder* and *stone.*] A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt.

Fear no more the lightning flash,
Nor th' all-dreaded *thunderstone.* *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

To **THU'NDERSTRIKE.** *v. a.* [*thunder* and *strike.*]

1. To blast or hurt with lightning.

I remained as a man *thunderstricken,* not daring, nay not able, to behold that power. *Sidney.*

The overthrown he rais'd, and as a herd
Of goats, or timorous flock, together throng'd,
Drove them before him *thunderstruck.* *Milton, P. L.*

With the voice divine
Nigh *thunderstruck,* the exalted man, to whom
Such high attest was given, a while survey'd
With wonder. *Milton, P. R.*

'Tis said that *thunderstruck* Enceladus
Lies stretch'd supine. *Addison.*

2. To astonish with any thing terrible.

Feare from our hearts tooke
The very life; to be so *thunderstrooke*
With such a voice. *Chapman.*

THU'RIBLE.* *n. s.* [*turribulum,* low Lat.] A censer; a pan to burn incense in. *Cowel.*

THURI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*thurifer,* Lat.] Bearing frankincense.

THURIFICA'TION.† *n. s.* [*thuris* and *facio,* Latin.] The act of fuming with incense; the act of burning incense.

The way of *thurification,*
To make fumigation. *Skelton, Poems,* p. 230.

Some semblance of an idolatrous *thurification.* *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 3. C. 3.

The several acts of worship which were required to be performed to images are processions, genuflections, *thurifications,* deosculations, and oblations. *Stillingfleet.*

THU'RSDAY. *n. s.* [*thorsgday,* Danish; from *thor. Thor* was the son of Odin; yet, in some of the northern parts, they worshipped the Supreme Deity under his name, attributing the power over all things, even the inferior deities, to him. Stillingfleet.] The fifth day of the week.

THUS. *adv.* [ður, Saxon.]

1. In this manner; in this wise.

It cannot be that they who speak *thus,* should *thus* judge. *Hooker.*

The knight him calling, asked who he was,
Who lifting up his head, him answer'd *thus.* *Spenser.*

I return'd with similar proof enough,
With tokens *thus* and *thus.* *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

To be *thus* is nothing;
But to be safely *thus.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

I have sinned against the Lord, and *thus* and *thus* have I done. *Jos.* vii. 23.

The Romans used a like wise endeavour, and whiles in a higher, in a wiser strain, making concord a deity; *thus* seeking peace, not by an oath, but by prayer. *Holyday.*

That the principle that sets on work these organs, is nothing else but the modification of matter *thus* or *thus* posited, is false. *Hale.*

Beware, I warn thee yet, to tell thy griefs
In terms becoming majesty to hear:
I warn thee *thus,* because I know thy temper
Is insolent. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

Thus in the triumphs of soft peace I reign. *Dryden.*

All were attentive to the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he *thus* began. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. To this degree; to this quantity.

A counsellor of state in Spain said to his master, I will tell your majesty *thus* much for your comfort, your majesty hath but two enemies; whereof the one is all the world, and the other your own ministers. *Bacon.*

Even *thus* wise, that is, *thus* peaceable, were very Heathens; *thus* peaceable among themselves, though without grace; *thus* peaceable by wise nature very like grace. *Holyday.*

He said, *thus* far extend, *thus* far thy bounds. *Milton, P. L.*

Thus much concerning the first earth, and its production and form. *Burnet, Theory.*

No man reasonably pretends to know *thus* much, but he must pretend to know all things. *Tillotson.*

This you must do to inherit life; and if you have come up *thus* far, firmly persevere in it. *Wake.*

To **THWACK.†** *v. a.* [ðaccian, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — If it be from the Saxon word, it should seem to be ironically, for that means to touch lightly. To *thack* is the old English word: "This carter *thakketh* his horse upon the croupe." Chaucer, Fr. Tale.] To strike with something blunt and heavy; to thresh; to bang; to belabour. A ludicrous word.

He shall not stay;
We'll *thwack* him hence with distaffs. *Shakspeare.*

Nick fell foul upon John Bull, to snatch the cudgel he had in his hand, that he might *thwack* Lewis with it. *Arbuthnot.*

These long fellows, as sightly as they are, should find their jackets well *thwack'd.* *Arbuthnot.*

THWACK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow.

But Talgol first with hardy *thwack*
Twice bruis'd his head, and twice his back. *Hudibras.*

They place several pots of rice, with cudgels in the neighbourhood of each pot; the monkeys descend from the trees, take up the arms, and belabour one another with a storm of *thwacks.* *Addison, Freeholder.*

THWAITE.* *n. s.* [some take it for a pasture, from the Dutch *hwoit.* Camden. *Twaite,* Norm. Fr. Kelham.] Any plain parcel of ground, from which wood has been grubbed up, enclosed and converted into tillage: a northern word.

It being a stony and mountainous country, is not every where so fit for tillage or meadow; but in several parts and parcels, as they are marked by nature, differing in form and quality of soil, or otherwise enclosed by the inhabitants from the barren waste of the fells, such parts or parcels are now and were of old called *thwaits,* sometimes with the addition of their quality; as *Brackenthwaite,* of brackens or fern growing there; *Stonethwaite,* of rocks; and such like. *Nicolson and Burn, Hist. of Cumberland,* p. 14.

THWART.† *adj.* [ðpyp, Saxon; *dwaers*, Teut. obliquus; *thwer*, Icel. transversus, oppositus. Serenius.]

1. Transverse; cross to something else.
   This else to several spheres thou must ascribe,
   Mov'd contrary with *thwart* obliquities. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous. [*thairs*, Goth. iratus; ðpeoρ, Sax. *thwere*, Icel. contrarius, rebellis. Serenius.]
   If she must teem,
   Create her child of spleen; that it may live,
   And be a *thwart* disnatur'd torment to her. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

THWART.* *adv.* [from the adjective.] Obliquely.
   Yet whether *thwart* or flatly it did lyte,
   The tempred steele did not into his braynepan byte. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. vi. 30.

To **THWART.** *v. a.*

1. To cross; to lie or come cross any thing.
   Swift as a shooting star
   In autumn *thwarts* the night. *Milton, P. L.*
   Yon stream of light, a thousand ways
   Upward and downward *thwarting* and convolv'd. *Thomson.*

2. To cross; to oppose; to traverse; to contravene.
   Some sixteen months and longer might have staid,
   If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me. *Shakspeare.*
   Lesser had been
   The *thwartings* of your dispositions, if
   You had not shew'd how you were dispos'd
   Ere they lack power to cross you. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
   The understanding and will then never disagreed; for the proposals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other. *South.*
   The rays both good and bad, of equal pow'r,
   Each *thwarting* other made a mingled hour. *Dryden.*
   In vain did I the godlike youth deplore,
   The more I begg'd, they *thwarted* me the more. *Addison.*
   Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now refrain,
   Or *thwart* the synod of the gods in vain. *Pope, Odyss.*
   By *thwarting* passions tost, by cares opprest,
   He found the tempest pictur'd in his breast. *Young.*

To **THWART.** *v. n.* To be in opposition to.
   It is easy to be imagined what reception any proposition shall find, that shall at all *thwart* with these internal oracles. *Locke.*

THWA'RTING.† *n. s.* [from *thwart.*] The act of crossing; the act of opposing.
   Socrates knew before he married her, that his Xantippe was a scold unsufferable; yet he wittingly did marry her, to exercise his patience, that, by the practice of enduring her shrewish heats, he might be able to brook all companies; the brawls, the scorns, the sophisms, and the petulancies of rude and unskilful men; the frettings, the *thwartings*, and the excruciations of life. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 57.

THWA'RTINGLY. *adv.* [from *thwarting.*] Oppositely; with opposition.

THWA'RTNESS.* *n. s.* [from *thwart.*] Untowardness; perverseness.
   Can any man be so unreasonable as to defend it lawful, upon some unkind usages or *thwartness* of disposition, for a parent to abandon and forsake his child, or the son to cast off his parent? much less therefore may it be thus betwixt an husband and wife: "They two are one flesh." *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 4. C. 2.

To **THWITE.*** *v. a.* [ðpitan, Sax.] To cut, chip, or hack with a knife: used in the north, and is in the old dictionary of Huloet.
   A bow — full even —
   And it was painted well and *thwitten*. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 933.

THWI'TTLE.* *n. s.* [hpitel, Sax. whence our *whittle*; but *thwittle* is the older English word. See *To* THWITE.] A kind of knife: this is also a northern word.
   A Shefeld *thwitel* bare he in his hose. *Chaucer, Reve's Tale.*

THY. *pronoun.* [ðin, Saxon.] Of thee; belonging to thee; relating to thee: the possessive of *thou.* See THOU.
   Whatever God did say,
   Is all *thy* clear and smooth uninterrupted way. *Cowley.*
   Th' example of the heavenly lark,
   Thy fellow poet Cowley mark. *Cowley.*
   These are *thy* works, parent of good. *Milton, P. L.*

THYSE'LF. *pronoun reciprocal.* [*thy* and *self.*]

1. It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the verb.
   Come high or low,
   Thyself and office deftly show. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
   It must and shall be so; content *thyself*. *Shakspeare.*

2. In poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative.
   These goods *thyself* can on *thyself* bestow. *Dryden.*

THYINE *wood. n. s.* A precious wood.
   The merchandize of gold and all *thyine wood* are departed from thee. *Rev.* xviii. 12.

THYME. *n. s.* [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.] A plant.
   The *thyme* hath a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper-lip is erect, and generally split in two, and the under-lip is divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup arises the pointal, accompanied by four embrios, which afterward become so many seeds, inclosed in a husk, which before was the flower-cup; to these marks must be added hard ligneous stalks, and the flowers gathered into heads. *Miller.*
   No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
   The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry *thyme*. *Dryden.*

THY'MY.* *adj.* [from *thyme.*] Abounding with thyme.
   Guide my way
   Through fair Lyceum's walk, the green retreats
   Of Academus, and the *thymy* vale,
   Where oft inchanted with Socratic sounds
   Ilissus pure devolv'd his tuneful stream
   In gentler murmurs. *Akenside, Pleas. of Imag.* B. 1.
   The scudding hare
   Draws to her dew-sprent seat, o'er *thymy* heaths,
   A path as gently waving. *Mason, Eng. Gard.* B. 2.

TI'AR.† } **TIA'RA.** } *n. s.* [*tiare*, Fr. *tiara*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — The Saxons had týp in a similar sense; and *tiar* is much older than the time of Milton, Dr. Johnson's earliest authority.] A dress for the head; a diadem.
   His [the pope's] triple *tiare* and crowne evince the same. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr.* (1616,) p. 165.
   His back was turn'd, but not his brightness hid;
   Of beaming sunny rays a golden *tiar*
   Circled his head. *Milton, P. L.*
   This royal robe, and this *tiara* wore
   Old Priam, and this golden sceptre bore
   In full assemblies. *Dryden, Æn.*
   A *tiar* wreath'd her head with many a fold,
   Her waist was circled with a zone of gold. *Pope.*
   Fairer she seem'd, distinguish'd from the rest,
   And better mien disclos'd, as better drest:
   A bright *tiara* round her forehead ty'd,
   To juster bounds confin'd its rising pride. *Prior.*

To **TICE.**† *v. a.* [from *entice.* Dr. Johnson. — This is an old English verb, and is also used in Scotland. Mr. Chalmers observes, that Dr. Johnson gives no derivation of *entice*, to which he refers *tice*; and that the roots of both are pro-

bably tihtan, Sax. suadere, solicitare. Dr. Jamieson notices this Saxon etymon, as also Fr. *attiser*, Ital. *tizzare*, accendere, together with the Arm. *tis*, a train, and Su. Goth. *tussa*, to incite. But it is, no doubt, merely an abbreviation of the old French *enticer*, which is the origin, as I have shewn, of our *entice*.] To draw; to allure.

These two have *tic'd* me hither to this place. *Titus Andronicus.*

What is in your lip
To *tice* the enamour'd soul to dwell with more
Ambition, than the yet unwither'd blush
That speaks the innocence of mine? *Beaum. and Fl. Coronation.*

Lovely enchanting language, sugar-cane,
Honey of roses, whither wilt thou fly?
Hath some fond lover *tic'd* thee to thy bane?
And wilt thou leave the church, and love a sty? *Herbert.*

TI'CEMENT.* *n. s.* [*enticement*, old French.] Allurement. Obsolete. *Huloet.*

TICK.† *n. s.* [This word seems contracted from *ticket*, a tally on which debts are scored. Dr. Johnson. — It is certainly a contraction of *ticket*, the ancient word for trust, or score; which Mr. Malone considers to have been the token given by the creditor to the debtor, to ascertain the debt. "You may swim in twentie of their boates over the water upon *ticket*." Dekker, Gull's Hornebooke, 1609. "Taking up arms and ammunition from the States United, with whom they went on *ticket*, and long days of payment, for want of ready money for their satisfaction." Heylin, Hist. of the Presbyterians, 1670. p. 437.]

1. Score; trust.

If thou hast the heart to try't,
I'll lend thee back thyself awhile,
And once more for that carcase vile
Fight upon *tick*. *Hudibras.*

When the money is got into hands that have bought all that they have need of, whoever needs any thing else must go on *tick*, or barter for it. *Locke.*

You would see him in the kitchen weighing the beef and butter, paying ready money, that the maids might not run a *tick* at the market. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

2. [*tique*, Fr. *teke*, Dutch.] The louse of dogs or sheep.

Would the fountain of your mind were clear again, that I might water an ass at it! I had rather be a *tick* in a sheep, than such a valiant ignorance. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

3. The case which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run on score.

2. To trust; to score.

The money went to the lawyers; council won't *tick*. *Arbuthnot.*

To TICK.* *v. a.* [*tikken*, Dutch.] To note by regular vibration, as a watch or clock.

I do not suppose that the ancient clocks *ticked* or noticed the seconds. *Tollet, Note on Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

TICK.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The sound made in ticking.

Its noise is more agreeable to the leisurely and constant *tick* of the death-watch *Ray, Rem.* p. 324.

TI'CKEN.† } *n. s.* The same with *tick*. A sort of
TI'CKING. } strong linen for bedding. *Bailey.*

Striped linen, or *tickings*, or dyed linen. *Bp. Berkeley, Querist*, § 522.

Dimities, *tickens*, checks, and the like stuffs. *Guthrie, England.*

TI'CKET. *n. s.* [*etiquet*, Fr.] A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

There should be a paymaster appointed, of special trust, which should pay every man according to his captain's *ticket*, and the account of the clerk of his band. *Spenser.*

In a lottery with one prize, a single *ticket* is only enriched, and the rest are all blanks. *Collier on Envy.*

Let fops or fortune fly which way they will,
Disdains all loss of *tickets* or codille. *Pope.*

To TI'CKET.* *v. a.* [from the noun; *tiqueté*, Fr. ticketed. Cotgrave and Sherwood.] To distinguish by a ticket.

In that lottery a few glittering prizes, 1000, 5000, 10,000 pounds among an infinity of blanks, drew troops of adventurers; who, if the whole fund had been equally *ticketed*, would never have come in. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 40.

To TI'CKLE. *v. a.* [*titillo*, Lat.]

1. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches.

Dissembling courtesy! How fine this tyrant
Can *tickle* where she wounds. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

The mind is moved in great vehemency only by *tickling* some parts of the body. *Bacon.*

There is a sweetness in good verse, which *tickles* even while it hurts; and no man can be heartily angry with him who pleases him against his will. *Dryden.*

It is a good thing to laugh at any rate; and if a straw can *tickle* a man, it is an instrument of happiness. *Dryden.*

2. To please by slight gratifications.

Dametas, that of all manners of stile could best conceive of golden eloquence, being withal *tickled* by Musidorus's praises, had his brain so turned, that he became slave to that which he that sued to be his servant offered to give him. *Sidney.*

Expectation *tickling* skittish spirits,
Sets all on hazard. *Shakspeare.*

Such a nature
Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow
Which it treads on at noon. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I cannot rule my spleen;
My scorn rebels, and *tickles* me within. *Dryden.*

Dunce at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd
To *tickle*, on thy straw, the stupid crowd. *Dryden.*

A drunkard, the habitual thirst after his cups drives to the tavern, though he has in his view the loss of health, and perhaps of the joys of another life, the least of which is such a good as he confesses is far greater than the *tickling* of his palate with a glass of wine. *Locke.*

To TI'CKLE. *v. n.* To feel titillation.

He with secret joy therefore
Did *tickle* inwardly in every vein,
And his false heart, fraught with all treason's store,
Was fill'd with hope, his purpose to obtain. *Spenser.*

TI'CKLE.† *adj.* [I know not whence to deduce the sense of this old word.] Tottering; unfixed; unstable; uncertain; easily overthrown.

The world is now ful *tikel* sikerly. *Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*

When the last O Neal began to stand upon some *tickle* terms, this fellow, called baron of Dunganon, was set up to beard him. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Thy head stands so *tickle* on thy shoulders, that a milk-maid, if she be in love, may sigh it off. *Shakspeare.*

The state of Normandy
Stands on a *tickle* point, now they are gone. *Shakspeare.*

Courtiers are but *tickle* things to deal withal. *Beaum. and Fl. Rule a Wife.*

TI'CKLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *tickle*.] Unsteadiness; uncertainty.

Hoard hath hate; and climbing, *tikelnesse*. *Chaucer, Balade of Gode Counsaile.*

Fortune false — none feed
To stand with stay, and forsweare *ticklenesse*. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 429.

TI'CKLER.* *n. s.* [from *tickle*.] One that tickles. *Scott.*

TI'CKLING.* *n. s.* [from *tickle.*] The act of affecting by slight touches; the act of pleasing by slight gratifications.

Aspiring sons,
Who with these hourly *ticklings* grow so pleas'd,
And wantonly conceited of themselves. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

TI'CKLISH. *adj.* [from *tickle.*]

1. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled.

The palm of the hand, though it hath as thin a skin as the other parts, yet is not *ticklish*, because it is accustomed to be touched. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed.

Ireland was a *ticklish* and unsettled state, more easy to receive distempers and mutations than England was. *Bacon.*

Did it stand upon so *ticklish* and tottering a foundation as some men's fancy hath placed it, it would be no wonder should it frequently vary. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

3. Difficult; nice.

How shall our author hope a gentle fate,
Who dares most impudently not translate;
It had been civil in these *ticklish* times,
To fetch his fools and knaves from foreign climes. *Swift.*

TI'CKLISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *ticklish.*] The state of being ticklish.

TI'CKTACK.† *n. s.* [*trictrac*, Fr.] A game at tables. See also TRICKTRACK.

Tick-tack sets a man's intentions on their guard. Errors in this and war can be but once amended.
Hall, Horæ Vacivæ, (1646,) p. 149.

And that those pretended tumults were chastised by their own army for new tumults, is not proved by a game at *ticktack* with words; Tumults and Armies, Armies and Tumults; but seems more like the method of a justice irrational than divine.
Milton, Eiconocl. § 26.

TID. *adj.* [tyddep, Sax.] Tender; soft; nice.

TI'DBIT. *n. s.* [*tid* and *bit.*] A dainty.

To **TI'DDER.** } *v. a.* [from *tid.*] To use tenderly; to
To **TI'DDLE.** } fondle.

TIDE. *n. s.* [tid, tyd, Saxon; *tijd*, Dutch and Icelandick.]

1. Time; season; while.

There they alight in hope themselves to hide
From the fierce heat, and rest their weary limbs a *tide.* *Spenser.*

They two forth passing,
Receiv'd those two fair brides, their love's delight,
Which, at the appointed *tide*,
Each one did make his bride. *Spenser.*

What hath this day deserv'd,
That it in golden letter should be set
Among the high *tides* in the kalendar. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

At New-year's *tide* following the king chose him master of the horse. *Wotton.*

2. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea.

That motion of the water called *tides* is a rising and falling of the sea: the cause of this is the attraction of the moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is nearest the moon, being most strongly attracted, is raised higher than the rest; and the part opposite to it being least attracted, is also higher than the rest; and these two opposite rises of the surface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the moon from East to West, and striking against the large coasts of the continents, from thence rebound back again, and so make floods and ebbs in narrow seas and rivers. *Locke.*

3. Commotion; violent confluence.

As in the *tides* of people once up there want not stirring winds to make them more rough, so this people did light upon two ringleaders. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

4. Stream; course.

Thou art the ruins of the noblest man,
That ever lived in the *tide* of times. *Shakspeare.*

The rapid currents drive
Towards the retreating sea their furious *tide.* *Milton.*

But let not all the gold which Tagus hides,
And pays the sea in tributary *tides*,
Be bribe sufficient to corrupt thy breast,
Or violate with dreams thy peaceful rest. *Dryden.*

Continual *tide*
Flows from th' exhilarating fount. *Philips.*

To **TIDE.†** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive with the stream.

They are *tided* down the stream of looseness.
Feltham, Res. ii. 8.

Their images, the relicks of the wreck,
Torn from the naked poop, are *tided* back
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown ashore. *Dryden.*

To **TIDE.** *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide.

When, from his dint, the foe still backward shrunk,
Wading within the Ouse, he dealt his blows,
And sent them, rolling, to the *tiding* Humber. *Philips.*

TI'DEGATE. *n. s.* [*tide* and *gate.*] A gate through which the tide passes into a bason. *Bailey.*

TI'DESMAN. *n. s.* [*tide* and *man.*] A tidewaiter or customhouse officer, who watches on board of merchant-ships till the duty of goods be paid and the ships unloaded. *Bailey.*

TI'DEWAITER. *n. s.* [*tide* and *wait.*] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse.

Employments will be in the hands of Englishmen; nothing left for Irishmen but vicarages and *tidewaiters'* places. *Swift.*

TI'DILY. *adv.* [from *tidy.*] Neatly; readily.

TI'DINESS. *n. s.* [from *tidy.*] Neatness; readiness.

TI'DINGS. *n. s.* [tidan, Saxon, to happen, to betide; *tidende*, Icelandick.] News; an account of something that has happened; incidents related.

When her eyes she on the dwarf had set,
And saw the signs that deadly *tidings* spake,
She fell to ground for sorrowful regret. *Spenser.*

I shall make my master glad with these *tidings.* *Shakspeare.*

They win
Great numbers of each nation to receive,
With joy, the *tidings* brought from heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

Portius, thy looks speak somewhat of importance:
What *tidings* dost thou bring? methinks I see
Unusual gladness sparkling in thy eyes. *Addison.*

The messenger of these glad *tidings*, by whom this covenant of mercy was proposed and ratified, was the eternal son of his bosom. *Rogers.*

TI'DY.† *adj.* [*tidt*, Icelandick, frequens. The primary sense is from the Sax. tid, tide, season. Wicliffe uses *tideful* in this sense: "*tideful* fruit." James, v. 7. So *tydigh*, Teut. tempestivus, maturus.]

1. Seasonable; timely.

If weather be faire and *tidie*, thy grain
Make speedilie carriage, for feare of a raine. *Tusser.*

What a hap had I,
And what a *tydie* fortune, when my fate
Flung me upon this bear-whelp! *Beaum. and Fl. Tam. Tamed.*

2. Neat; ready. [*tidig*, Su. Goth. decorus, decens.]

Whenever by yon barley-mow I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the *tidy* lass. *Gay, Past.*

3. It seems to be here put by mistake or irony for *untidy.* Dr. Johnson. — Rather perhaps ironically for *small.* The word is applied to Falstaff. *Tidy* is used in the north, according to Grose, for *small.*

Thou whoreson *tidy* Bartholomew boar-pig, when wilt thou leave fighting? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

To **TIE.** *v. a.* [tian, tigan, Sax.]

1. To bind; to fasten with a knot.

Tie the kine to the cart, and bring their calves home from them. 1 *Sam.* vi. 7.

Thousands of men and women, *tied* together in chains, were, by the cruel Turks, enforced to run as fast as their horses.
Knolles, Hist.

2. To knit; to complicate.

We do not *tie* this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument; but the harder it is *tied*, we shall feel the pleasure more sensibly when we come to loose it. *Burnet.*

3. To hold; to fasten; to join so as not easily to be parted.

In bond of virtuous love together *tied*,
Together serv'd they, and together died. *Fairfax.*

The intermediate ideas *tie* the extremes so firmly together, and the probability is so clear, that assent necessarily follows it. *Locke.*

Certain theorems resolve propositions which depend on them, and are as firmly made out from thence, as if the mind went afresh over every link of the whole chain that *ties* them to first self-evident principles. *Locke.*

4. To hinder; to obstruct: with *up*, intensive.

Death, that hath ta'en her hence to make me wail,
Ties up my tongue, and will not let me speak. *Shakspeare.*

Melantius stay,
You have my promise, and my hasty word
Restrains my tongue, but *ties* not *up* my sword. *Waller.*

Honour and good-nature may *tie up* his hands; but as these would be very much strengthened by reason and principle, so without them they are only instincts. *Addison.*

5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine.

Although they profess they agree with us touching a prescript form of prayer to be used in the church, they have declared that it shall not be prescribed as a thing whereunto they will *tie* their ministers. *Hooker.*

It is the cowish terrour of his spirit,
That dares not undertake; he'll not feel wrongs
Which *tie* him to an answer. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Cannot God make any of the appropriate acts of worship to become due only to himself? cannot he *tie* us to perform them to him? *Stillingfleet.*

They *tie* themselves so strictly to unity of place, that you never see in any of their plays a scene change in the middle of an act. *Dryden.*

Not *tied* to rules of policy, you find
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind. *Dryden.*

No one seems less *tied* up to a form of words. *Locke.*

The mind should, by several rules, be *tied* down to this, at first, uneasy task; use will give it facility. *Locke.*

They have no uneasy expectations of what is to come, but are ever *tied* down to the present moment. *Atterbury.*

A healthy man ought not to *tie* himself up to strict rules, nor to abstain from any sort of food in common use. *Arbuthnot.*

6. It may be observed of *tie*, that it has often the particles *up* and *down* joined to it, which are, for the most part, little more than emphatical, and which, when united with this word, have at least consequentially the same meaning.

TIE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Knot; fastening. See TYE.

2. Bond; obligation.

The rebels that had shaken off the great yoke of obedience, had likewise cast away the lesser *tie* of respect. *Bacon.*

No forest, cave, or savage den,
Holds more pernicious beasts than men;
Vows, oaths, and contracts, they devise,
And tell us they are sacred *ties*. *Waller.*

3. A knot of hair.

The well-swoln *ties* an equal homage claim,
And either shoulder has its share of fame. *Young.*

TIER. *n. s.* [*tiere, tieire*, old Fr. *tuyer*, Dutch.] A row; a rank.

Fornovius, in his choler, discharged a *tier* of great ordnance amongst the thickest of them. *Knolles.*

TIERCE. *n. s.* [*tiers, tiercier*, Fr.] A vessel holding the third part of a pipe.

Go now deny his *tierce*. *B. Jonson.*

Wit, like *tierce* claret, when't begins to pall,
Neglected lies, and 's of no use at all;
But in its full perfection of decay
Turns vinegar, and comes again in play. *Dorset.*

TI'ERCET. *n. s.* [from *tiers*, Fr.] A triplet; three lines.

TIFF. *n. s.* [A low word, I suppose without etymology.]

1. Liquor; drink.

I, whom griping penury surrounds,
And hunger, sure attendant upon want,
With scanty offals, and small acid *tiff*,
Wretched repast! my meagre corps sustain. *Philips.*

2. A fit of peevishness or sullenness; a pet.

To TIFF. *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel. A low word.

To TIFF.* *v. a.* [*tiffer*, old French.] To dress; to deck.

Is the Miss under a force when she culls among her trinkets with curious toil to *tiff* herself out in the most engaging manner? *Search, Free Will, &c.* (1763,) p. 98.

TI'FFANY. *n. s.* [*tiffer*, to dress up, old Fr. Skinner.] Very thin silk.

The smoak of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to whiten *tiffanies*. *Brown.*

TIG.* *n. s.* [from *tekan*, Goth. to touch.] A play, in which children try to touch each other last.

TIGE. *n. s.* [in architecture.] The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital. *Bailey.*

TI'GER. *n. s.* [*tigre*, Fr. *tigris*, Lat.] A fierce beast of the leonine kind.

When the blast of war blows in your ear,
Then imitate the action of the *tiger*:
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd rhinoceros, or Hyrcanian *tiger*;
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Has the steer
At whose strong chest the deadly *tiger* hangs,
E'er plow'd for him? *Thomson, Spring.*

TIGHT.† *adj.* [*dicht*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.— From the Sax. tian, to tie. Mr. H. Tooke.— In the Sax. tygan, to bind, perhaps we see the true origin of the English *tight*, as signifying neat, generally traced to Teut. *dicht*, solidus. It seems merely q. d. tied close, well knit. Dr. Jamieson.]

1. Tense; close; not loose.

If the centre holes be not very deep, and the pikes fill them not very *tight*, the strength of the string will alter the centre holes. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

I do not like this running knot, it holds too *tight*; I may be stifled all of a sudden. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

Every joint was well grooved; and the door did not move on hinges, but up and down like a sash, which kept my closet so *tight* that very little water came in. *Swift.*

2. Free from fluttering rags; less than neat.

O Thomas, I'll make a loving wife;
I'll spin and card, and keep our children *tight*. *Gay.*

Drest her again genteel and neat,
And rather *tight* than great. *Swift.*

3. Handy; adroit.

My queen's a squire
More *tight* at this than thou. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

A *tight* maid, ere he for wine can ask,
Guesses his meaning, and unoils the flask. *Dryden, Juv.*

The girl was a *tight* clever wench as any. *Arbuthnot.*

TIGHT.* *pret.* of *To tie.* Obsolete.

And thereunto a great long chaine he *tight*,
With which he drew him forth even in his own despight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To TI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *tight.*] To straiten; to make close.

TI'GHTER. *n. s.* [from *tighten.*] A riband or string by which women straiten their cloaths.

TI'GHTLY.† *adv.* [from *tight.*]

1. Closely; not loosely.
2. Neatly; not idly; briskly; cleverly; adroitly.

Hold, sirrah, bear you these letters *tightly;*
Sail, like my pinnace, to these golden shores.
Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.

Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity: *tightly,* I say, go *tightly* to your business; you have cost me much. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

TI'GHTNESS. *n. s.* [from *tight.*]

1. Closeness; not looseness.

The bones are inflexible, which arises from the greatness of the number of corpuscles that compose them, and the firmness and *tightness* of their union. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. Neatness.

TI'GRESS. *n. s.* [from *tiger.*] The female of the tiger.

It is reported of the *tigress,* that several spots rise in her skin when she is angry. *Addison.*

TI'GRISH.* *adj.* [from *tiger.*] Resembling a tiger.

Let this thought thy *tigrish* courage pass.
Sidney, Astroph. and Stella.

TIKE.† *n. s.* [*tik,* Swedish; *teke,* Dutch; *tique,* Fr.]

1. The louse of dogs or sheep. See TICK.

Lice and *tikes* are bred by the sweat close kept, and somewhat arefied by the hair. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. A dog; a cur. [*tijk,* Runick, a little or worthless dog.]

Avaunt, you curs! —
Hound or spaniel, brache or lym,
Or bobtail *tike,* or trundle-tail. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
You're a dissembling *tike;*
To your hole again! *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

3. A clown; a vulgar person; a blunt or queer fellow: a northern word.

If you can like
A Yorkshire *tike.* *H. Carey, The Wonder, &c.* (1736.)

TILE. *n. s.* [tigle, Saxon; *tegel,* Dutch: *tuile,* Fr. *tegola,* Italian.] Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses.

The roof is all *tile,* or lead, or stone. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Earth turned into brick serveth for building as stone doth: and the like of *tile.* *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

In at the window he climbs, or o'er the *tiles.* *Milton, P. L.*

Worse than all the clatt'ring *tiles,* and worse
Than thousand padders was the poet's curse. *Dryden.*

Tile pins made of oak or fir they drive into holes made in the plain *tiles,* to hang them upon their lathing. *Moxon.*

To TILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with tiles.

Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses *tiled* or thatched. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raise a house above two stories;
A lyrick ode wou'd slate; a catch
Wou'd *tile,* an epigram wou'd thatch. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. To cover as tiles.

The rafters of my body, bone,
Being still with you, the muscle, sinew and vein,
Which *tile* this house, will come again. *Donne.*

TI'LER. *n. s.* [*tuilier,* Fr. from *tile.*] One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.

A Flemish *tiler,* falling from the top of a house upon a Spaniard, killed him; the next of the blood prosecuted his death; and when he was offered pecuniary recompence, nothing would serve him but *lex talionis:* whereupon the judge said to him, he should go up to the top of the house, and then fall down upon the *tiler.* *Bacon, Apophth.*

TI'LING. *n. s.* [from *tile.*] The roof covered with tiles.

They went upon the house-top, and let him down through the *tiling* with his couch before Jesus. *St. Luke,* v. 19.

TILL.† *n. s.* [*tul,* Pers. bursa sartorum, seu pera, in quâ digitalia, acum, fila, condunt. Lye.] A money-box in a shop; a tiller.

They break up counters, doors and *tills,*
And leave the empty chests in view. *Swift.*

TILL.† *prep.* [til, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Horne Tooke has said, that we always use *from* (and *from* only) for the *beginning* either of *time* or *motion:* but for the *termination* we apply sometimes *to,* and sometimes *till: to,* indifferently either to *place* or *time;* but *till* to *time* only, and never to *place.* Thus we may say, from morn *to* night, or from morn *till* night: but we cannot say, from Turkey *till* England. Div. of Purley, i. 348. — Mr. Tooke had forgotten our old language, and knew not that *till* is commonly used in the sense of *to,* in the north of England. "They all gon home *til* Athens." Chaucer, Kn. Tale. Dr. Johnson was also a stranger to this employment of the word.]

1. To the time of.

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy *till* the last, the kind releasing knell. *Cowley*

2. To. North. *Ray, and Grose.*

She that buylded a college royall to the honour of the name of Crist Jhesu, and lefte *till* her executours another to be buylded to maynteyn his fayth and doctrine. *Bp. Fisher, Serm.*

Throughout Lent she restrayned her appetyte *tyl* one mele and *tyl* one fysshe on the day. *Ibid.*

TILL *now.* To the present time.

Pleasure not known *till now.* *Milton, P. L.*

TILL *then.* To that time.

The earth *till then* was desert. *Milton, P. L.*

TILL. *conjunction.*

1. To the time when.

Woods and rocks had ears
To rapture, *till* the savage clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton, P. L.*

The unity of place we neither find in Aristotle, Horace, or any who have written of it, *till* in our age the French poets first made it a precept of the stage. *Dryden.*

2. To the degree that.

Meditate so long *till* you make some act of prayer to God, or glorification of him. *Bp. Taylor.*

To this strange pitch their high assertions flew,
Till Nature's self scarce look'd on them as two. *Cowley.*

Goddess, spread thy reign *till* Isis elders reel. *Pope.*

To TILL.† *v. a.* [tilian, Saxon; *teelen,* Dutch.]

1. To cultivate; to husband: commonly used of the husbandry of the plow.

This paradise I give thee, count it thine,
To *till,* and keep, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton, P. L.*

Send him from the garden forth, to *till*
The ground whence he was taken. *Milton, P. L.*

The husbandman *tilleth* the ground, is employed in an honest business that is necessary in life, and very capable of being made an acceptable service unto God. *Law.*

2. To procure; to prepare. [This is the primary meaning of the Sax. verb tilian.]

Nor knows he how to digge a well,
Nor neatly dresse a spring:
Nor knows a trap or snare to *till.* *W. Browne, Shep. Pipe.*

TI'LLABLE. *adj.* [from *till.*] Arable; fit for the plow.

The *tillable* fields are so hilly, that the oxen can hardly take sure footing. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

TI'LLAGE. *n. s.* [from *till.*] Husbandry; the act or practice of plowing or culture.

Tillage will enable the kingdom for corn for the natives, and to spare for exportation. *Bacon.*

A sweaty reaper from his *tillage* brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton, P. L.*
Incite them to improve the *tillage* of their country, to recover the bad soil, and to remedy the waste. *Milton on Education.*

Bid the laborious hind,
Whose harden'd hands did long in *tillage* toil,
Neglect the promis'd harvest of the soil. *Dryden.*

That there was *tillage* Moses intimates; but whether bestowed on all, or only upon some parts of that earth, as also what sort of *tillage* that was, is not expressed. *Woodward.*

TI'LLER.† *n. s.* [from *till.*]

1. Husbandman; ploughman.

They bring in sea-sand partly after their nearness to the places, and partly by the good husbandry of the *tiller*. *Carew.*
Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a *tiller* of the ground. *Gen.* iv. 2.

The worm that gnaws the ripening fruit, sad guest!
Canker or locust hurtful to infest
The blade; while husks elude the *tiller's* care,
And eminence of want distinguishes the year. *Prior.*

2. The rudder of a boat.

3. The horse that goes in the thill. Properly *thiller.*

4. A till; a small drawer.

Search her cabinet, and thou shalt find
Each *tiller* there with love-epistles lin'd. *Dryden, Juv.*

5. A young timber-tree in a growing state: a technical word with woodmen. *Mason.*

This they usually make of a curved *tiller*. *Evelyn*, B. iii. ch. 4. § 29.

TI'LLYFALLY.† } *adv.* [a hunting phrase borrowed
TI'LLYVALLEY. } from the French, *ty a hillaut et vallecy*, Venerie de Jacques Fouilloux, 1585. fol. 12. Douce.] A word used formerly when any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent.

Am not I consanguineous? am not I of her blood? *tilly-valley*, lady! *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*
Tillyfally, Sir John, never tell me; your ancient swaggerer comes not in my doors. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

TI'LMAN. *n. s.* [*till* and *man.*] One who tills; an husbandman.

Good shepherd, good *tilman*, good Jack and good Gil,
Makes husband and huswife their coffers to fil. *Tusser.*

TILT.† *n. s.* [tylð, Saxon; *tiald*, Icel. tentorium tegumentum navis; *tiallda*, tentorium figere, aulæum exstruere. Serenius.]

1. A tent; any support of covering overhead.

The roof of linnen,
Intended for a shelter!
But the rain made an ass
Of *tilt* and canvas,
And the snow, which you know is a melter. *Denham.*

2. The cover of a boat.

It is a small vessel, like in proportion to a Gravesend *tilt*-boat. *Sandys.*

The rowing crew,
To tempt a fare, clothe all their *tilts* in blue. *Gay.*

3. A military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback.

His study is his *tilt*-yard, and his loves
Are brazen images of canonized saints. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been sworn brother to him; and he never saw him but once in the *tilt*-yard, and then he broke his head. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
Images representing the forms of Hercules, Apollo, and Diana, he placed in the *tilt*-yard at Constantinople. *Knolles.*

The spousals of Hippolyte the queen,
What *tilts* and tourneys at the feast were seen. *Dryden.*
In *tilts* and tournaments the valiant strove,
By glorious deeds to purchase Emma's love. *Prior.*

4. A thrust.

His majesty seldom dismissed the foreigner, till he had entertained him with the slaughter of two or three of his liege subjects, whom he very dextrously put to death with the *tilt* of his lance. *Addison, Freeholder.*

5. Inclination forward: as, the vessel is a *tilt*, when it is inclined that the liquor may run out. [from *tillen*, Dutch. See the verb.]

To TILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.

2. To point as in tilts.

Ajax interpos'd
His seven-fold shield, and screen'd Laertes' son,
When the insulting Trojans urg'd him sore
With *tilted* spears. *Philips.*

Now horrid slaughter reigns,
Sons against fathers *tilt* the fatal lance,
Careless of duty, and their native grounds
Distain with kindred blood. *Philips.*

3. [*tillen*, Dutch.] To turn up so as to run out; as, the barrel is *tilted*; that is, leaned forward.

To TILT.† *v. n.*

1. To run in tilts or tournaments.

To describe races and games,
Or *tilting* furniture, emblazon'd shields. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To fight with rapiers.

Friends all but even now; and then, but now—
Swords out and *tilting* one at other's breasts,
In opposition bloody. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Scow'ring the watch grows out of fashion wit:
Now we set up for *tilting* in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, chicken-hearted,
To fright the ladies first, and then be parted. *Dryden.*

It is not yet the fashion for women of quality to *tilt*. *Collier.*

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To run a muck, and *tilt* at all I meet. *Pope.*

3. To rush as in combat; to strike as in combat.

There stood a pile
Of aged rocks, torn from the neighbouring isle,
And girt with waves, against whose naked breast
The surges *tilted*. *Browne, Brit. Past.* B. ii. S. 1.

Some say the spirits *tilt* so violently, that they make holes where they strike. *Collier.*

4. To play unsteadily.

The floating vessel swam
Uplifted; and secure with beaked prow
Rode *tilting* o'er the waves. *Milton, P. L.*

The fleet swift *tilting* o'er the surges flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope, Odyss.*

5. To fall on one side.

As the trunk of the body is kept from *tilting* forward by the muscles of the back, so from falling backward by those of the belly. *Grew, Cosmol.*

TI'LTER. *n. s.* [from *tilt.*] One who tilts; one who fights.

A puisny *tilter*, that spurs his horse on one side, breaks his staff like a noble goose. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

He us'd the only antique philters,
Deriv'd from old heroick *tilters*. *Hudibras.*

If war you chuse, and blood must needs be spilt here,
Let me alone to match your *tilter*. *Granville.*

TILTH.† *n. s.* [from *till*; Sax. tılð.] Husbandry; culture; tillage; tilled ground; cultivated land. Dr. Johnson has mistakenly considered the word in Milton as an adjective; which Mr. Mason also has remarked.

Bourn; bound of land, *tilth*, vineyard, none;
No use of metal, corn, or wine, or oil. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Her plenteous womb
Expresseth its full *tilth* and husbandry. *Dryden.*

Give the fallow lands their seasons and their [illegible]ot in use.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and *tilth*; whereon were sheaves [illegible]hord
New reap'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

[illegible] soon.

TIMBER.† *n. s.* [timbeꞃ, Sax. fr[illegible] [illegible]anks to you,
build; *timbrian*, Goth. the sam[illegible] [illegible]ose hither. *Shakspeare.*

1. Wood fit for building.

[illegible] r loss. *Milton, P. L.*

I learn'd of lighter *timber* cotes to frame,
Such as might save my sheep and me from shame. *Spenser.*

For the body of the ships no nation doth equal England for the oaken *timber* wherewith to build them; but there must be a great providence used, that our ship-*timber* be not unnecessarily wasted. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

The straw was laid below,
Of chips and sere wood was the second row;
The third of greens, and *timber* newly fell'd. *Dryden.*

There are hardly any countries that are destitute of *timber* of their own growth. *Woodward.*

Upon these walls they plant quick and *timber* trees, which thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Who set the twigs, shall he remember,
That is in haste to sell the *timber*?
And what shall of thy woods remain,
Except the box that threw the main? *Prior.*

2. The main trunk of a tree.

We take
From every tree, lop, bark, and part o'the *timber*,
And though we leave it with a root thus hackt,
The air will drink the sap. *Shakspeare.*

3. The main beams of a fabrick.

4. Materials, ironically.

Such dispositions are the very errors of human nature, and yet they are the fittest *timber* to make politicks of, like to knee *timber*, that is good for ships to be tossed, but not for houses that shall stand firm. *Bacon.*

To Ti'mber. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree. A cant word.

The one took up in a thicket of brush-wood, and the other *timbered* upon a tree hard by. *L'Estrange.*

To Ti'mber. *v. a.* To furnish with beams or timber.

Ti'mbered.† *adj.* [from *timber*; *timbré*, Fr.] Built; formed; contrived.

His bark is stoutly *timber'd*, and his pilot
Of very expert and approv'd allowance. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

A goodly *timber'd* fellow;
Valiant, no doubt. *Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.*

He left the succession to his second son; not because he thought him the best *timbered* to support it. *Wotton.*

Many heads that undertake learning were never squared nor *timbered* for it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Ti'mbersow. *n. s.* A worm in wood; perhaps the wood louse.

Divers creatures, though they be loathsome to take, are of this kind; as earth worms, *timbersows*, snails. *Bacon.*

TI'MBREL.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson gives the French *timbre*, as the derivation. But *timbre* means the bell of a clock, or a hall-bell. *Timbrel* is perhaps a corruption of *tambour*, or *tambourine*, written also *timburine*.] A kind of musical instrument played by pulsation.

The damsels they delight,
When they their *timbrels* smite,
And thereunto dance and carol sweet. *Spenser, Epithal.*

In their hands sweet *timbrels* all upheld on hight. *Spenser.*

Praise with *timbrels*, organs, flutes;
Praise with violins and lutes. *Sandys, Paraph.*

For her through Egypt's fruitful clime renown'd,
Let weeping Nilus hear the *timbrel* sound. *Pope, Statius.*

Ti'mbrelled.* *adj.* [from *timbrel*.] Sung to the sound of the timbrel.

In vain with *timbrell'd* anthems dark
...-stoled sorcerers bear his worshipt ark. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

death; ... would serve him, he should ... down upon the

* *n. s.* See Tambourine.

[tim, tima, Sax. tima, Icel. tym, Erse; ...ish.]

Ti'ling. *n. s.* tiles.

of duration.

They went upon the ... of duration, as set out by certain periods, the ...ing with his couch ... measures or epochas, is that which most ... *Locke.*

TIM

Time is like a fashionable host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand,
But with his arms out-stretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps the incomer. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Come what come may,
Time and the hour runs through the roughest day. *Shakspeare.*

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross exhalement, be found a long *time* defective upon the exactest scale. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Time, which consisteth of parts, can be no part of infinite duration, or of eternity; for then there would be infinite *time* past to-day, which to-morrow will be more than infinite. *Time* is one thing, and infinite duration is another. *Grew.*

2. Space of time.

Daniel desired that he would give him *time*, and that he would shew him the interpretation. *Dan.* ii. 16.

If a law be enacted to continue for a certain time, when that *time* is elapsed, the law ceaseth without any farther abrogation. *White.*

He for the *time* remain'd stupidly good. *Milton.*

No *time* is allowed for digressions. *Swift.*

3. Interval.

Pomanders, and knots of powders, you may have continually in your hand; whereas perfumes you can take but at *times*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. Life considered as employed, or destined to employment.

A great devourer of his *time*, was his agency for men of quality. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

All ways of holy living, all instances, and all kinds of virtue, lie open to those who are masters of themselves, their *time*, and their fortune. *Law.*

5. Season; proper time.

To every thing there is a season, and a *time* to every purpose. *Ecclus.* iii. 1.

They were cut down out of *time*, whose foundation was overflown with a flood. *Job*, xxii. 16.

He found nothing but leaves on it; for the *time* of figs was not yet. *St. Mar.* xi. 13.

Knowing the *time*, that it is high *time* to awake out of sleep. *Rom.* xiii. 11.

Short were her marriage joys; for in the prime
Of youth her lord expir'd before his *time*. *Dryden.*

I hope I come in *time*, if not to make,
At least, to save your fortune and your honour. *Dryden.*

The *time* will come when we shall be forced to bring our evil ways to remembrance, and then consideration will do us little good. *Calamy, Serm.*

6. A considerable space of duration; continuance; process of time.

Fight under him, there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful trade:
And when in service your best days are spent,
In *time* you may command a regiment. *Dryden, Juv.*

In *time* the mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by sensation, and thereby stores itself with a new set of ideas, ideas of reflection. *Locke.*

One imagines, that the terrestrial matter which is showered down along with rain enlarges the bulk of the earth, and that it will in *time* bury all things under ground. *Woodward.*

I have resolved to take *time*, and, in spite of all misfortunes, to write you, at intervals, a long letter. *Swift.*

7. Age; part of duration distinct from other parts.

They shall be given into his hand until a *time* and *times*. *Dan.* vii. 25.

If we should impute the heat of the season unto the cooperation of any stars with the sun, it seems more favourable for our *times* to ascribe the same unto the constellation of Leo. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The way to please being to imitate nature, the poets and the painters, in ancient *times*, and in the best ages, have studied her. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

8. Past time.

I was the man in th' moon when *time* was. *Shakspeare.*

9. Early time. In this sense *time* seems, as Mr. Bagshaw also has observed, barbarously employed like *plenty* for *plentiful*. Ray writes *timely enough*:

"Many words, had they come *timely enough*, might have been useful to me." Pref. to his Collect. of Engl. Words.

Stanley at Bosworth field, though he came *time* enough to save his life, yet he staid long enough to endanger it. *Bacon.*

If they acknowledge repentance and a more strict obedience to be one time or other necessary, they imagine it is *time enough* yet to set about these duties. *Rogers.*

10. Time considered as affording opportunity.

The earl lost no *time*, but marched day and night. *Clarendon.*

He continued his delights till all the enemies' horse were passed through his quarters; nor did then pursue them in any *time*. *Clarendon.*

I would ask any man that means to repent at his death, how he knows he shall have an hour's *time* for it. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

Time is lost, which never will renew,
While we too far the pleasing path pursue,
Surveying nature. *Dryden, Virg.*

11. Particular quality of some part of duration.

Comets, importing change of *times* and states,
Brandish your crystal tresses in the sky. *Shakspeare.*

All the prophets in their age, the *times*
Of great Messiah sing. *Milton, P. L.*

If any reply, that the *times* and manners of men will not bear such a practice, that is an answer from the mouth of a professed *time* server. *South.*

12. Particular time.

Give order, that no sort of person
Have, any *time*, recourse unto the princes. *Shakspeare.*

When that company died, what *time* the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men. *Num.* xxvi. 10.

The worst on me must light, when *time* shall be. *Milton, P. L.*

A *time* will come when my maturer muse,
In Cæsar's wars a nobler theme shall chuse. *Dryden.*

These reservoirs of snow they cut, distributing them to several shops, that from *time* to *time* supply Naples. *Addison.*

13. Hour of childbirth.

She intended to stay till delivered; for she was within one month of her *time*. *Clarendon.*

The first time I saw a lady dressed in one of these petticoats, I blamed her for walking abroad when she was so near her *time;* but soon I found all the modish part of the sex as far gone as herself. *Addison, Spect.*

14. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition.

Four *times* he cross'd the car of night. *Milton, P. L.*

Many *times* I have read of the like attempts begun, but never of any finished. *Heylin.*

Every single particle would have a sphere of void space around it many hundred thousand million million *times* bigger than the dimensions of that particle. *Bentley.*

Lord Oxford, I have now the third *time* mentioned in this letter, expects you. *Swift.*

15. Musical measure.

Musick do I hear!
Ha, ha! keep *time*. How sour sweet musick is
When *time* is broke, and no proportion kept. *Shakspeare.*

You by the help of tune and *time*
Can make that song which was but rhime. *Waller.*

On their exalted wings
To the celestial orbs they climb,
And with the harmonious spheres keep *time*. *Denham.*

Heroes who o'ercome, or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The strings of which in battle's heat
Against their very corslets beat;
Keep *time* with their own trumpet's measure,
And yield them most excessive pleasure. *Prior.*

To Time. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time.

There is no greater wisdom than well to *time* the beginnings and onsets of things. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

It is hard to believe that where his most numerous miracles were afforded, they should all want the advantage of the congruous *timings* to give them their due weight and efficacy. *Hammond.*

The *timing* of things is a main point in the dispatch of all affairs. *L'Estrange.*

This 'tis to have a virtue out of season.
Mercy is good, but kings mistake its *timing*. *Dryden.*

A man's conviction should be strong, and so well *timed*, that worldly advantages may seem to have no share in it. *Addison.*

2. To regulate as to time.

To the same purpose old Epopeus spoke,
Who overlook'd the oars, and *tim'd* the stroke. *Addison.*

3. To measure harmonically.

He was a thing of blood, whose every motion
Was *tim'd* with dying cries. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Ti'meful. *adj.* [*time* and *full.*] Seasonable; timely; early.

If this arch politician find in his pupils any remorse, any feeling of God's future judgements, he persuades them that God hath so great need of men's souls, that he will accept them at any time, and upon any condition; interrupting, by his vigilant endeavours, all offer of *timeful* return towards God. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Ti'mekeeper.* } *n. s.* A watch or clock that keeps
Ti'mepiece. } good time. *Ash.*

This rate will now be used for finding the longitude by the *time-keeper*. *Cook and King's Voyage.*

Messieurs Wales and Bailey made observations on Drake's Island to ascertain the latitude, longitude, and for putting the *time-pieces* or watches in motion. *Cook's Voyage.*

Ti'meless.† *adj.* [from *time.*]

1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time.

Nor fits it to prolong the heavenly feast
Timeless, indecent, but retire to rest. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time.

A pack of sorrows, which would press you down,
If unprevented, to your *timeless* grave. *Shakspeare.*

Noble Gloster's death,
Who wrought it with the king, and who perform'd
The bloody office of his *timeless* end. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

O wither'd, *timeless* youth; are all thy promises,
Thy goodly growth of honours, come to this?
Beaum. and Fl. Doub. Marr.

3. Endless.

[They] headlong rush
To *timeless* night and chaos, whence they rose.
Young, Night Th. 2.

Ti'melessly.* *adv.* [from *timeless.*] Before the natural time; unseasonably.

O fairest flower, no sooner blown but blasted,
Soft silken primrose, fading *timelessly*. *Milton, Ode.*

Ti'meliness.* *n. s.* [from *timely.*] The state or circumstance of being timely. *Scott.*

Ti'mely.† *adj.* [from *time.*]

1. Seasonable; sufficiently early.

The west glimmers with some streaks of day,
Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the *timely* inn. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Happy were I in my *timely* death;
Could all my travels warrant me they live. *Shakspeare.*

Lest heat should hinder us, his *timely* care
Hath unbesought provided. *Milton, P. L.*

I'll to my charge,
And show my duty by my *timely* care. *Dryden.*

2. Keeping measure, time, or tune. Not in use.

And many bards, that to the trembling chord
Can tune their *timely* voices cunningly. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Ti'mely. *adv.* [from *time.*] Early; soon.

The beds i' th' East are soft, and thanks to you,
That call'd me *timelier* than my purpose hither. *Shakspeare.*

Sent to forewarn
Us *timely* of what else might be our loss. *Milton, P. L.*

Timely advis'd, the coming evil shun;
Better not do the deed, than weep it done. *Prior.*

TI'MEPLEASER. *n. s.* [*time* and *please.*] One who complies with prevailing opinions whatever they be.

Scandal, the suppliants for the people, call them
Timepleasers, flatterers, foes to nobleness. *Shakspeare.*

TI'MESERVER.* *n. s.* [*time* and *serve.*] One who meanly complies with present power.

That which politicks and *time-servers* do for earthly advantages, we will do for spiritual. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

Timeservers, covetous, illiterate persecutors, not lovers of the truth. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. iii.

TI'MESERVING. *n. s.* [*time* and *serve.*] Mean compliance with present power.

If such by trimming and *timeserving*, which are but two words for the same thing, abandon the church of England; this will produce confusion. *South.*

TI'MID. *adj.* [*timide*, Fr. *timidus*, Lat.] Fearful; timorous; wanting courage; wanting boldness.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare. *Thomson.*

TIMI'DITY.† *n. s.* [*timidité*, Fr. *timiditas*, Lat. from *timid.*] Fearfulness; timorousness; habitual cowardice.

Thus in the field the royall host did stand,
None fainting under base *timiditie*,
But ready bent to use their running hand
Against the force of forren enemie.
Mir. for Mag. (1610,) p. 823.

The hare figured pusillanimity and *timidity* from its temper. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TI'MOROUS. *adj.* [*timor*, Lat.] Fearful; full of fear and scruple.

Prepossessed heads will ever doubt it, and *timorous* beliefs will never dare to try it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The infant flames, whilst yet they were conceal'd
In *tim'rous* doubts, with pity I beheld;
With easy smiles dispell'd the silent fear,
That durst not tell me what I died to hear. *Prior.*

TI'MOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *timorous.*] Fearfully; with much fear.

We would have had you heard
The traitor speak, and *timorously* confess
The manner and the purpose of his treasons. *Shakspeare.*

Though they had ideas enough to distinguish gold from a stone, and metal from wood, yet they but *timorously* ventured on such terms which should pretend to signify their real essences. *Locke.*

Let dastard souls be *timorously* wise:
But tell them, Pyrrhus knows not how to form
Far-fancy'd ills, and dangers out of sight. *A. Philips.*

TI'MOROUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *timorous.*] Fearfulness.

Timorousness and bashfulness hinder their proceedings. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 188.

It is the greatest *timorousness* and cowardice in the world. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, ch. 3. § 9.

The clergy, through the *timorousness* of many among them, were refused to be heard by their council. *Swift.*

TI'MIST.* *n. s.* [from *time.*] One who complies with the times; a timeserver.

A *timist* is a noun adjective of the present tense. He hath no more of a conscience than fear, and his religion is not his but the prince's. He reverenceth a courtier's servant's servant! *Overbury, Charact.* sign. E. 7. b.

TI'MOUS. *adj.* [from *time.*] Early; timely; not innate. Obsolete.

By a wise and *timous* inquisition, the peccant humours and humourists must be discovered, purged, or cut off. *Bacon.*

TIN. *n. s.* [*tin*, Dutch.]

1. One of the primitive metals, called by the chemists Jupiter.

Quicksilver, lead, iron, and *tin*, have opacity or blackness. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Tin ore sometimes holds about one-sixth of *tin*. *Woodward.*

2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To **TIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tin.

To keep the earth from getting into the vessel, he employed a plate of iron *tinned* over and perforated. *Boyle.*

The cover may be *tinned* over only by nailing of single tin plates over it. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

New *tinning* a saucepan is chargeable. *Swift.*

TI'NCAL. *n. s.* A mineral.

The *tincal* of the Persians seems to be the chrysocolla of the ancients, and what our borax is made of. *Woodward.*

To **TINCT.** *v. a.* [*tinctus*, Lat. *teint*, Fr.]

1. To stain; to colour; to spot; to die.

Some bodies have a more departible nature than others in colouration; for a small quantity of saffron will *tinct* more than a very great quantity of wine. *Bacon.*

Some were *tincted* blue, some red, others yellow. *Brown.*

I distilled some of the *tincted* liquor, and all that came over was as limpid as rock water. *Boyle.*

Those who have preserved an innocence, would not suffer the whiter parts of their soul to be discoloured or *tincted* by the reflection of one sin. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

2. To imbue with a taste.

We have artificial wells made in imitation of the natural, as *tincted* upon vitriol, sulphur, and steel. *Bacon.*

TINCT.* *part.* Coloured; stained.

The blue in black, the green in gray, is *tinct*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Nov.*

TINCT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Colour; stain; spot.

That great med'cine hath
With his *tinct* gilded thee. *Shakspeare.*

The first scent of a vessel lasts, and the *tinct* the wool first appears of. *B. Jonson.*

Of evening *tinct*
The purple streaming amethyst is thine. *Thomson.*

TI'NCTURE. *n. s.* [*teinture*, Fr. *tinctura* from *tinctus*, Latin.]

1. Colour or taste superadded by something.

The sight must be sweetly deceived by an insensible passage from bright colours to dimmer, which Italian artizans call the middle *tinctures*. *Wotton on Architecture.*

Hence the morning planet gilds her horn;
By *tincture* or reflection they augment
Their small peculiar. *Milton, P. L.*

'Tis the fate of princes that no knowledge
Come pure to them, but passing through the eyes
And ears of other men, it takes a *tincture*
From every channel. *Denham.*

That beloved thing engrosses him, and, like a coloured glass before his eyes, casts its own colour and *tincture* upon all the images of things. *South.*

To begin the practice of an art with a light *tincture* of the rules, is to expose ourselves to the scorn of those who are judges. *Dryden.*

Malignant tempers, whatever kind of life they are engaged in, will discover their natural *tincture* of mind. *Addison.*

Few in the next generation who will not write and read, and have an early *tincture* of religion. *Addison.*

Sire of her joy and source of her delight;
O! wing'd with pleasure take thy happy flight,
And give each future morn a *tincture* of thy white. *Prior.*

All manners take a *tincture* from our own,
Or come discolour'd through our passions shown. *Pope.*

Have a care lest some darling science so far prevail over your mind, as to give a sovereign *tincture* to all your other studies, and discolour all your ideas. *Watts.*

2. Extract of some drug made in spirits.

In *tinctures* drawn from vegetables, the superfluous spirit of wine distilled off leaves the extract of the vegetable. *Boyle.*

To **TI'NCTURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste.

The bright sun compacts the precious stone,
Imparting radiant lustre like his own:
He tinctures rubies with their rosy hue,
And on the saphire spreads a heavenly blue. *Blackmore.*

A little black paint will *tincture* and spoil twenty gay colours. *Watts.*

2. To imbue the mind.

Early were our minds *tinctured* with a distinguishing sense of good and evil; early were the seeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offending, sown in our hearts. *Atterbury.*

To TIND.† *v. a.* [*tandjan*, M. Goth. *taenda*, Su. Goth. tendan, Sax. from the Celt. and Welsh, *tan*, fire. Wachter, and Serenius.] To kindle; to set on fire.

As one candle *tindeth* a thousand. *Bp. Sanderson, Serm.* i. 56.

Ti'nder. *n. s.* [tynder, tender, Saxon.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

Strike on the *tinder*, ho!
Give me a taper. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

To these shameless pastimes were their youth admitted, thereby adding, as it were, fire to *tinder*. *Hakewill.*

Where sparks and fire do meet with *tinder*,
Those sparks more fire will still engender. *Suckling.*

Whoever our trading with England would hinder,
To inflame both the nations do plainly conspire;
Because Irish linen will soon turn to *tinder*,
And wool it is greasy, and quickly takes fire. *Swift.*

Ti'nderbox. *n. s.* [*tinder* and *box.*] The box for holding tinder.

That worthy patriot, once the bellows,
And *tinderbox* of all his fellows. *Hudibras.*

He might even as well have employed his time in catching moles, making lanterns and *tinderboxes*. *Atterbury.*

Ti'nderlike.* *adj.* [*tinder* and *like.*] Inflammable as tinder.

I am known to be a humorous patrician; hasty and *tinderlike* upon too trivial motion. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Tine.† *n. s.* [*tindr*, Icel. *tinne*, West Goth. from the Goth. *taunn*, *tenn*, a tooth, Serenius; tindas, Sax. occæ rastri.]

1. The tooth of a harrow; the spike of a fork.

In the southern parts of England they destroy moles by traps that fall on them, and strike sharp *tines* or teeth through them. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Trouble; distress. See Teen.

The tragical effect,
Vouchsafe, O thou the mournful'st muse of nine,
That wont'st the tragick stage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful *tine*. *Spenser.*

To Tine.† *v. a.* [tynan, Saxon. See *To* Tind.]

1. To kindle; to light; to set on fire.

Strifeful Atin in their stubborn mind
Coals of contention and hot vengeance *tin'd*. *Spenser.*

The clouds
Justling or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the slant lightning; whose thwart flame driv'n down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir. *Milton, P. L.*

The priest with holy hands were seen to *tine*
The cloven wood, and pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*

2. [tinan, Saxon; *to shut.*] To shut; to fence or enclose. *Coles, and Grose.*

To Tine.† *v. n.* To rage; to smart. Not now in use.

Eden, though but small
Yet often stainde with blood of many a band
Of Scots and English both, that *tyned* on his strand.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. xi. 36.

Ne was there salve, ne was there medicine,
That mote recure their wounds; so inly they did *tine*.
Spenser, F. Q.

Ti'neman, or *Tienman.* * *n. s.* Of old a petty officer in the forest, who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison, and other servile employments. *Cowel.*

To Ting.* *v. n.* [from the sound; *tinter*, Fr.] To ring; to sound as a bell. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Ting.* *n. s.* A sharp sound: as, the *ting* of a bell. Sherwood. The little bell of a church is in several places called the *ting-tang*.

To TINGE. *v. a.* [*tingo*, Lat.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.

Sir Roger is something of an humourist; and his virtues as well as imperfections are *tinged* by a certain extravagance, which makes them particularly his. *Addison, Spect.*

A red powder mixed with a little blue, or a blue with a little red, doth not presently lose its colour; but a white powder mixed with any colour is presently *tinged* with that colour, and is equally capable of being *tinged* with any colour whatever. *Newton, Opt.*

If the eye be *tinged* with any colour, as in the jaundice, so as to *tinge* pictures in the bottom of the eye with that colour, all objects appear *tinged* with the same colour. *Newton.*

She lays some useful bile aside,
To *tinge* the chyle's insipid tide;
Else we should want both gibe and satire,
And all be burst with pure good-nature. *Prior.*

The infusions of rhubarb and saffron *tinge* the urine with a high yellow. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Ti'ngent. *adj.* [*tingens*, Lat.] Having the power to tinge.

This wood, by the tincture it afforded, appeared to have its coloured part genuine; but as for the white part, it appears much less enriched with the *tingent* property. *Boyle.*

Ti'nglass. *n. s.* [*tin* and *glass.*] Bismuth.

To TI'NGLE. *v. n.* [*tingelen*, Dutch.]

1. To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound, in the ears. This is perhaps rather *tinkle*; which see.

The ears of every one that heareth it shall *tingle*.
1 *Sam.* iii. 11.

When our ear *tingleth*, we usually say that somebody is talking of us; which is an ancient conceit. *Brown.*

2. To feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion.

The pale boy senator yet *tingling* stands. *Pope.*

3. To feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion. The sense of this word is not very well ascertained.

They suck pollution through their *tingling* veins. *Tickell.*

In a palsy, sometimes the sensation or feeling is either totally abolished, or dull with a sense of *tingling*. *Arbuthnot.*

Ti'ngling.* *n. s.* [from *tingle.*] A kind of pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion; a noise in the ears.

A kind of sleeping in the blood, a whoreson *tingling*.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

To Tink. *v. n.* [*tinnio*, Lat. *tincian*, Welsh.] To make a sharp shrill noise.

Ti'nker.† *n. s.* [from *tink*, because their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle, or because in their work they make a *tinkling* noise. Dr. Johnson. — Hence our northern word, among the common people, is *tinkler*: and so in our old lexicography: "*tinker* or *tinkler*." Barret, Alv. 1580.] A mender of old brass.

Am not I old Sly's son, by education a cardmaker, and now by present profession a *tinker*. *Shakspeare.*

My copper medals by the pound
May be with learned justice weigh'd:
To turn the balance, Otho's head
May be thrown in: and for the mettle
The coin may mend a *tinker's* kettle. *Prior.*

To TI'NKLE.† *v. n.* [*tincian*, Welsh, the same; *dinky*, Isel. sound, noise. Serenius.]

1. To make a sharp quick noise; to clink.

Railing and *tinkling* rhimers, whose writings the vulgar more greedily read. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

His feeble hand a javelin threw,
Which flutt'ring, seem'd to loiter as it flew:
Just, and but barely, to the mark it held,
And faintly *tinkl'd* on the brazen shield. *Dryden, Æn.*

The sprightly horse
Moves to the musick of his *tinkling* bells. *Dodsley.*

2. It seems to have been improperly used by Pope.

The wandering streams that shine between the hills,
The grots that echo to the *tinkling* rills. *Pope.*

3. To hear a low quick noise.

With deeper brown the grove was overspread,
A sudden horrour seiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears *tinkled*, and the colour fled. *Dryden.*

To TI'NKLE.* *v. a.* To cause to clink.

The sexton or bell-man goeth about the streets with a small bell in his hand, which he *tinkleth* all along as he goeth. *Ray, Rem.* p. 207.

TI'NKLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Clink; a quick noise.

The *tinkle* of the words is all that strikes the ears, and soothes them with a transient and slightly pleasurable sensation. *Mason on Ch. Musick*, p. 114.

TI'NKLING.* *n. s.* [from *tinkle*.] A quick noise.

The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched out necks, making a *tinkling* with their feet. *Isaiah*, iii. 16.

Drowsy *tinklings* lull the distant folds. *Gray, Elegy.*

TI'NMAN. *n. s.* [*tin* and *man*.] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

Did'st thou never pop
Thy head into a *tinman's* shop. *Prior.*

TI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *tin*; tin, Saxon.] One who works in the tin mines.

The Cornish men, many of them could for a need live under ground, that were *tinners*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

TI'NNY. *adj.* [from *tin*.] Abounding with tin.

Those arms of sea that thrust into the *tinny* strand. *Drayton.*

TI'NPENNY. *n. s.* A certain customary duty anciently paid to the tithingmen. *Bailey.*

TI'NWORM. *n. s.* An insect. *Bailey.*

TINSEL. *n. s.* [*etincelle*, Fr.]

1. A kind of shining cloth.

A *tinsel* vail her amber locks did shrowd,
That strove to cover what it could not hide. *Fairfax.*

It's but a night-gown in respect of your's; cloth of gold, and cuts, underborne with a bluish *tinsel*. *Shakspeare.*

By Thetis' *tinsel*-slipper'd feet,
And the songs of sirens sweet. *Milton, Comus.*

2. Any thing shining with false lustre; any thing shewy and of little value.

For favours cheap and common who would strive;
Yet scatter'd here and there I some behold,
Who can discern the *tinsel* from the gold? *Dryden.*

If the man will too curiously examine the superficial *tinsel* good, he undeceives himself to his own cost. *Norris.*

No glittering *tinsel* of May fair,
Could with this rod of Sid compare. *Swift.*

TI'NSEL.* *adj.* Specious; shewy; plausible; superficial.

Tinsel affections make a glorious glistering. *Beaum. and Fl. Loy. Subject.*

Tinsel enthusiasms are in the world. *Spencer, Van. of Vulg. Proph.* p. 16.

Ye *tinsel* insects, whom a court maintains,
That counts your beauties only by your stains,
Spin all your cobwebs o'er the eyes of day,
The muse's wing shall brush you all away. *Pope.*

To TI'NSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with lustre that has no value.

Hence you phantastick postillers in song,
My text defeats your art, 'tis nature's tongue,
Scorns all her *tinsoil'd* metaphors of pelf,
Illustrated by nothing but herself. *Cleaveland.*

She, *tinsell'd* o'er in robes of varying hues,
With self-applause her wild creation views,
Sees momentary monsters rise and fall,
And with her own fool's colours gilds them all. *Pope.*

TINT. *n. s.* [*teinte*, Fr. *tinta*, Ital.] A dye; a colour.

Whether thy hand strike out some free design,
Where life awakes, and dawns at ev'ry line;
Or blend in beauteous *tint* the colour'd mass,
And from the canvas call the mimick face. *Pope.*

The virtues of most men will only blow,
Like coy auriculas, in Alpine snow:
Transplant them to the equinoctial line,
Their vigour sickens, and their *tints* decline. *Harte.*

Though it be allowed that elaborate harmony of colouring, a brilliancy of *tints*, a soft and gradual transition from one to another, present to the eye what an harmonious concert of music does to the ear, it must be remembered, that painting is not merely a gratification of sight. *Reynolds.*

To TINT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tinge; to colour. Modern.

No more young Hope *tints* with her light and bloom
The darkening scene. *Seward, Sonn.* p. 3.

TINTAMA'R.* *n. s.* [*tintamarre*, old French; from *marre*, a mattock; " pour houer la vigne, Gr. μαῤῥὸν: c'est de là qu'on fait venir *tintamarre*, à cause du bruit que font quelquefois les vignerons en *tintant* sur leur *marre*." Menage, and Morin. Cotgrave calls it " a clashing or crashing, a rustling or jingling noise made in the fall of wooden stuff, or vessels of metal; also, a black santus, the loud wrangling, or jangling outcries of scolds or scolding fellows; any extreme or horrible din."] A confused noise; a hideous outcry. The word is noticed by Coles in his Dict. 1685.

Squalling hautboys, false-stopped violoncellos, buzzing bassoons, — all ill-tuned. The *tintamarre*, which this kind of squeaking and scraping and grumbling produces, I will not pain my reader by bringing stronger to his recollection. *Mason on Church Musick*, p. 218.

TI'NY. *adj.* [*tint*, *tynd*, Danish.] Little; small; puny. A burlesque word.

Any pretty little *tiny* kickshaws. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

When that I was a little *tiny* boy,
A foolish thing was but a toy. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

But ah! I fear thy little fancy roves,
On little females and on little loves;
Thy pigmy children, and thy *tiny* spouse,
The baby playthings that adorn thy house. *Swift.*

TIP.† *n. s.* [*tip*, *tipken*, Dutch.]

1. Top; end; point; extremity.

The *tip* no jewel needs to wear,
The *tip* is jewel of the ear. *Sidney.*

They touch the beard with the *tip* of their tongue, and wet it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Where the rainbow in the horizon
Doth pitch her *tips*. *Browne, Brit. Past.* B. 1. S. 2.

Thrice upon thy finger's *tip*,
Thrice upon thy rubied lip. *Milton, Comus.*

A rich fur composed of *tips* of sables. *Bp. Wren, Monarchy Assert.* p. 42.

All the pleasure dwells upon the *tip* of his tongue. *South.*

She has fifty private amours, which nobody yet knows any thing of but herself, and thirty clandestine marriages that have not been touched by the *tip* of the tongue. *Addison.*

I no longer look upon lord Plausible as ridiculous, for admiring a lady's fine *tip* of an ear and pretty elbow, *Pope.*

2. One part of the play at ninepins.

Down goes his belief of your homilies and articles, thirty nine at a *tip.* *Dryden, Duchess of York's Pap. Defended.*

To TIP.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To top; to end; to cover on the end.

We'll *tip* thy horns with gold. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*
They did not go to *tip* the tongue with a little language only. *Howell, Instr. For. Trav.* p. 206.

In his hand a reed
Stood waving, *tipp'd* with fire. *Milton, P. L.*
With truncheon *tipp'd* with iron head,
The warriour to the lists he led. *Hudibras.*
How would the old king smile
To see you weigh the paws, when *tipp'd* with gold,
And throw the shaggy spoils about your shoulders? *Addison.*
Quartos, octavos shape the lessening pyre,
And last a little Ajax *tips* the spire. *Pope, Dunciad.*
Behold the place, where if a poet
Shin'd in description, he might show it;
Tell how the moon-beam trembling falls,
And *tips* with silver all the walls. *Pope, Horace.*
Tipt with jet,
Fair ermines spotless as the snows they press. *Thomson.*

2. To give: this is a low cant term.

She writes love letters to the youth in grace,
Nay, *tips* the wink before the cuckold's face. *Dryden.*
The pert jackanapes *tipped* me the wink, and put out his tongue at his grandfather. *Tatler.*

3. To strike lightly; to tap.

A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow. *Swift.*
Their judgment was, upon the whole,
That lady is the dullest soul;
Then *tipt* their forehead in a jeer,
As who should say, she wants it here. *Swift.*
When I saw the keeper frown,
Tipping him with half a crown,
Now, said I, we are alone,
Name your heroes one by one. *Swift.*

To TIP.* *v. n.* With *off:* to fall off; to die. A vulgar phrase.

TI'PPET. *n. s.* [tæppet, Saxon.] Something worn about the neck.

His turban was white, with a small red cross on the top: he had also a *tippet* of fine linnen. *Bacon.*

To TI'PPLE. *v. n.* [*tepel*, a dug, old Teutonick.]* To drink luxuriously; to waste life over the cup.

Let us grant it is not amiss to sit,
And keep the turn of *tippling* with a slave,
To reel the streets at noon. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To TI'PPLE. *v. a.* To drink in luxury or excess.

While his canting drone-pipe scan'd
The mystick figures of her hand,
He *tipples* palmestry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*
To a short meal he makes a tedious grace,
Before the barley-pudding comes in place;
Then bids fall on; himself for saving charges
A peel'd slic'd onion eats, and *tipples* verjuice. *Dryden.*
If a slumber haply does invade
My weary limbs, my fancy's still awake,
Thoughtful of drink, and eager in a dream,
Tipples imaginary pots of ale. *Philips.*

TI'PPLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Drink; liquor.

While the *tipple* was paid for, all went merrily on. *L'Estrange.*

TI'PPLED. *adj.* [from *tipple.*] Tipsy; drunk.

Merry, we sail from the east,
Half *tippled* at a rainbow feast. *Dryden.*

TI'PPLER.† *n. s.* [from *tipple.*] A sottish drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.

Gamesters, *tipplers*, tavern hunters, and other such dissolute people. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza*, (1587,) p. 313.

TI'PSTAFF. *n. s.* [*tip* and *staff.*]

1. An officer with a staff tipped with metal.

2. The staff itself so tipt.

One had in his hand a *tipstaff* of a yellow cane, tipped at both ends with blue. *Bacon.*

TI'PSY. *adj.* [from *tipple.*] Drunk; overpowered with excess of drink.

The riot of the *tipsy* bacchanals,
Tearing the Thracian singer in their rage. *Shakspeare.*
Welcome joy and feast,
Midnight shout and revelry,
Tipsy dance and jollity. *Milton, Comus.*

TI'PTOE. *n. s.* [*tip* and *toe.*] The end of the toe.

Where the fond ape himself uprearing high,
Upon his *tiptoes* stalketh stately by. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*
He that outlives this day and comes safe home,
Will stand a *tiptoe* when this day is nam'd,
And rouze him at the name of Crispian. *Shakspeare.*
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands *tiptoe* on the misty mountains' tops. *Shakspeare.*
Religion stands on *tiptoe* in our land,
Ready to pass to the American strand. *Herbert.*
Ten ruddy wildings in the wood I found,
And stood on *tiptoes* from the ground. *Dryden.*

TI'PPLING-HOUSE.* *n. s.* A house in which liquors are sold; a publick-house.

The knave her father — kept a *tippling-house.* *Beaum. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.*
Sitting in *tippling-houses* for whole nights together. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 43.

TI'PTOP.* An expression, often used in common conversation, denoting the utmost degree, excellence, or perfection.

If you love operas, there will be the most splendid in Italy, four *tiptop* voices, a new theatre. *Gray to West, Lett.* (1741.)

TIRE.† *n. s.* [tiep, Sax. apparatus, ordo, series.]

1. Rank; row. Sometimes written *tier.*

Your lowest *tire* of ordnance must lie four foot clear above water, when all loading is in, or else those your best pieces will be of small use at sea, in any grown weather that makes the billows to rise. *Ralegh, Essays.*
Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to displode their second *tire*
Of thunder. *Milton, P. L.*
In all those wars there were few triremes, most of them being of one *tire* of oars of fifty banks. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Furniture; apparatus.

Saint George's worth
Enkindles like desire of high exploits:
Immediate sieges, and the *tire* of war
Rowl in thy eager mind. *Philips.*
When they first peep forth of the ground, they shew their whole *tire* of leaves, then flowers, next seeds. *Woodward.*

3. [corrupted from *tiar* or *tiara*, or from *attire.*] A head-dress.

On her head she wore a *tire* of gold,
Adorn'd with gems and ouches. *Spenser.*
Here is her picture: let me see;
If I had such a *tire*, this face of mine
Were full as lovely as is this of hers. *Shakspeare.*
The judge of torments, and the king of tears,
Now fills a burnish'd throne of quenchless fire,
And for his old fair robes of light he wears
A gloomy mantle of dark flame, the *tire*
That crowns his hated head on high, appears. *Crashaw.*
When the fury took her stand on high,
A hiss from all the snaky *tire* went round. *Pope.*

To TIRE. *v. a.* [tipan, tipian, Sax.]

1. To fatigue; to make weary; to harass; to wear out with labour or tediousness.

Tir'd with toil, all hopes of safety past,
From pray'rs to wishes he descends at last. *Dryden.*
For this a hundred voices I desire,
To tell thee what a hundred tongues wou'd *tire*;

Yet never could be worthily exprest,
How deeply thou art seated in my breast. *Dryden, Pers.*

2. It has often *out* added to intend the signification.

Often a few that are stiff do *tire out* a greater number that are more moderate. *Bacon, Essays.*

A lonely way
The cheerless Albion wander'd half a day;
Tir'd out, at length a spreading stream he spy'd. *Tickell.*

3. [from *attire* or *tire*, from *tiara*.] To dress the head.

Jezebel painted her face and *tired* her head. 2 *Kings*, ix. 30.

To TIRE.† *v. n.* [ꞇeoꞃian, Sax.] To fail with weariness.

A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad *tires* in a mile-a. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

To TIRE.* *v. n.* [ꞇiꞃan, Sax. is found in the same sense.] To feed or prey upon: an old and well authorized verb.

Looke how that a goshauke *tireth*. *Gower, Conf. Am.*

An eagle every day sat *tiring* upon his liver, and wasting it. *Bacon, Prometh.*

Whose haughty spirit winged with desire
Will coast my crown, and like an empty eagle
Tire on the flesh of me and of my son. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.* P. III.

Ye dregs of baseness, vultures amongst men,
That *tire* upon the hearts of generous spirits: —

You do us wrong, sir, we tire no generous spirits; we tire nothing but our hackneys. *Beaum. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.*

TI'REDNESS. *n. s.* [from *tired*.] State of being tired; weariness.

It is not through the *tiredness* of the age of the earth, but through our own negligence that it hath not satisfied us bountifully. *Hakewill on Providence.*

TI'RESOME. *adj.* [from *tire*.] Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious.

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove *tiresome* to the reader, the poet must sometimes relieve the subject with a pleasant and pertinent digression. *Addison.*

Nothing is so *tiresome* as the works of those criticks who write in a dogmatick way, without language, genius, or imagination. *Addison.*

TI'RESOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *tiresome*.] Act or quality of being tiresome.

TI'REWOMAN. *n. s.* [*tire* and *woman*.] A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.

Why should they not value themselves for this outside fashionableness of the *tirewoman*'s making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so. *Locke on Education.*

TI'RINGHOUSE. } *n. s.* [*tire* and *house*, or *room*.] The
TI'RINGROOM. } room in which players dress for the stage.

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn brake our *tiringhouse*. *Shakspeare.*

Man's life's a tragedy; his mother's womb,
From which he enters, is the *tiringroom*;
This spacious earth the theatre, and the stage
That country which he lives in; passions, rage,
Folly, and vice, are actors. *Wotton.*

TI'RWIT. *n. s.* [*vanellus*, Lat.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

'TIS, contracted for *it is*.

'*Tis* destiny unshunnable. *Shakspeare.*

TI'SICK. *n. s.* [corrupted from *phthisick*.] Consumption; morbid waste.

TI'SICAL. *adj.* [for *phthisical*.] Consumptive.

TI'SSUE. *n. s.* [*tissu*, Fr. ꞇiꞃan, to weave, Norman Saxon.] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours.

In their glittering *tissues* emblaz'd
Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love,
Recorded eminent. *Milton, P. L.*

A robe of *tissue*, stiff with golden wire;
An upper vest, once Helen's rich attire;
From Argos by the fam'd adultress brought,
With golden flowers and winding foliage wrought. *Dryden.*

To TI'SSUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate.

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

They have been always frank of their blessings to countenance any great action; and then, according as it should prosper, to *tissue* upon it some pretence or other. *Wotton.*

Mercy will sit between,
Thron'd in cœlestial sheen,
With radiant feet the *tissued* clouds down steering. *Milton, Ode.*

TIT.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson has here offered no etymon; but observes, under *titmouse*, that *tit* signifies *little* in the Teutonick dialects. Thus Kilian, *tijte*, Teut. any small bird, to which he adds from Gesner, "De juvenibus ignavis vulgò dicitur, quòd sunt pulchri *titi*."]

1. A small horse: generally in contempt.

No storing of pasture with baggagely *tit*,
With ragged, with aged, and evil at hit. *Tusser.*

Thou might'st have ta'en example
From what thou read'st in story;
Being as worthy to sit
On an ambling *tit*,
As thy predecessor Dory. *Denham.*

2. A woman: in contempt.

A vast virago, or an ugly *tit*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 524.

Am I one
Selected out of all the husbands living,
To be so ridden by a *tit* of tenpence?
Am I so blind and bedrid? *Beaum. and Fl. Tam. Tamed.*

What does this envious *tit*, but away to her father with a tale. *L'Estrange.*

A willing *tit* that will venture her corps with you. *Dryden.*

Short pains for thee, for me a son and heir.
Girls cost as many throes in bringing forth;
Beside, when born, the *tits* are little worth. *Dryden.*

3. A *titmouse* or *tomtit*. [*parus*, Lat.] A bird.

TITBI'T. *n. s.* [properly *tidbit*; *tid*, tender, and *bit*.] Nice bit; nice food.

John pampered esquire South with *titbits* till he grew wanton. *Arbuthnot.*

TI'THABLE. *adj.* [from *tithe*.] Subject to the payment of tithes; that of which tithes may be taken.

The popish priest shall, on taking the oath of allegiance to his majesty, be entitled to a tenth part or tithe of all things *tithable* in Ireland belonging to the papists, within their respective parishes. *Swift.*

TITHE. *n. s.* [ꞇeoða, Saxon, *tenth*.]

1. The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry.

Many have made witty invectives against usury: they say, that it is pity the devil should have God's part, which is the *tithe*. *Bacon.*

Sometimes comes she with a *tithe* pig's tail,
Tickling the parson as he lies asleep,
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakspeare.*

2. The tenth part of any thing.

I have searched man by man, boy by boy; the *tithe* of a hair was never lost in my house before. *Shakspeare.*

Since the first sword was drawn about this question,
Ev'ry *tithe* soul 'mongst many thousand dismes
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

3. Small part; small portion, unless it be misprinted for *titles*.

Offensive wars for religion are seldom to be approved, unless they have some mixture of civil *tithes*. *Bacon.*

To TITHE. *v. a.* [ꞇeoðian, Saxon.] To tax; to levy the tenth part.

When I come to the *tithing* of them, I will *tithe* them one with another, and will make an Irishman the tithingman. *Spenser on Ireland.*

By decimation and a *tithed* death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd tenth. *Shakspeare.*

When thou hast made an end of *tithing* all the tithes of thine increase, the third year, the year of *tithing*, give unto the Levite, stranger, fatherless, and widow. *Deut.* xxvi. 12.

To TITHE. *v. n.* To pay tithe.

For lambe, pig, and calf, and for other the like,
Tithe so as thy cattle the lord do not strike. *Tusser.*

TITHEFREE'E.* *adj.* Exempt from payment of tithe.

All estates subject to tithes were transmitted, or purchased, subject to this incumbrance; for which the purchaser must have paid a greater price, and the farmer a higher rent, if they had been *tithe-free*. *Abp. Hort, Charge to the Clergy.*

TI'THER. *n. s.* [from *tithe*.] One who gathers tithes.

TI'THING.† *n. s.* [teoðinȝ, Saxon.]

1. *Tithing* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society: of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (toothingman) tithingman; but now he is nothing but a constable. *Cowel.*

Poor Tom, who is whipt from *tithing* to *tithing*, and stock punished and imprisoned. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. Tithe; tenth part due to the priest.

Though vicar be bad, or the parson evil,
Go not for thy *tithing* thyself to the devil. *Tusser.*

TI'THINGMAN. *n. s.* [*tithing* and man.] A petty peace-officer; an under-constable.

His hundred is not at his command further than his prince's service; and also every *tithingman* may controul him. *Spenser.*

TI'THYMAL.† *n. s.* [*tithymalle*, French; *tithymallus*, Lat.] An herb. *Sherwood.*

Rubbing the stem with cowdung, or a decoction of *tithymale*. *Evelyn*, ii. vii. § 19.

To TI'TILLATE. *v. n.* [*titillo*, Lat.] To tickle.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom just,
The pungent grains of *titillating* dust. *Pope.*

TITILLA'TION. *n. s.* [*titillation*, French; *titillatio*, Lat. from *titillate*.]

1. The act of tickling.

Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the emission of the spirits, and so of the breath, by a flight from *titillation*. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being tickled.

In sweets, the acid particles seem so attenuated in the oil as only to produce a small and grateful *titillation*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any slight or petty pleasure.

The delights which result from these nobler entertainments our cool thoughts need not be ashamed of, and which are dogged by no such sad sequels as are the products of those *titillations*, that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanville.*

TI'TLARK. *n. s.* A bird. See TIT, and TITMOUSE.

The smaller birds do the like in their seasons; as the leverock, *titlark*, and linnet. *Walton.*

TI'TLE.† *n. s.* [titul, Saxon; *titelle*, old Fr. *titulus*, Latin.]

1. A general head comprising particulars.

Three draw the experiments of the former four into *titles* and tables for the better drawing of observations; these we call compilers. *Bacon.*

Among the many preferences that the laws of England have above others, I shall single out two particular *titles*, which give a handsome specimen of their excellencies above other laws in other parts or *titles* of the same. *Hale.*

2. An appellation of honour.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion, and his *titles*, in a place
From whence himself does fly. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Man over men
He made not lord: such *title* to himself
Reserving. *Milton, P. L.*

3. A name; an appellation.

My name's Macbeth.
— The devil himself could not pronounce a *title*
More hateful to mine ear. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Ill worthy I such *title* should belong
To me transgressor. *Milton, P. L.*

4. The first page of a book, telling its name, and generally its subject; an inscription.

This man's brow, like to a *title* leaf,
Foretels the nature of a tragick volume. *Shakspeare.*

Our adversaries encourage a writer who cannot furnish out so much as a *title* page with propriety. *Swift.*

Others with wishful eyes on glory look,
When they have got their picture towards a book;
Or pompous *title*, like a gaudy sign
Meant to betray dull sots to wretched wine. *Young.*

5. A claim of right.

Let the *title* of a man's right be called in question; are we not bold to rely and build upon the judgment of such as are famous for their skill in the laws? *Hooker.*

Is a man impoverished by purchase? it is because he paid his money for a lye, and took a bad *title* for a good. *South.*

'Tis our duty
Such monuments, as we can build, to raise;
Lest all the world prevent what we should do,
And claim a *title* in him by their praise. *Dryden.*

If there were no laws to protect them, there were no living in this world for good men; and in effect there would be no laws, if it were a sin in them to try a *title*, or right themselves by them. *Kettlewell.*

To revenge their common injuries, though you had an undoubted *title* by your birth, you had a greater by your courage. *Dryden.*

Conti would have kept his *title* to Orange. *Addison.*

O the discretion of a girl! she will be a slave to any thing that has not a *title* to make her one. *Southern.*

To TI'TLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious, *titled* them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly! *Milton, P. L.*

TI'TLELESS.† *adj.* [from *title*.] Wanting a name or appellation. Not now in use.

A *titleless* tiraunt
And an outlaw. *Chaucer, Mancip. Tale.*

He was a kind of nothing, *titleless*,
Till he had forg'd himself a name o' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

TI'TLEPAGE. *n. s.* [*title* and *page*.] The page containing the title of a book.

We should have been pleased to have seen our own names at the bottom of the *titlepage*. *Dryden.*

TI'TMOUSE, or *tit*. *n. s.* [*tijt*, Dutch, a chick, or small bird; *titlingier*, Icelandick, a little bird: *tit* signifies *little* in the Teutonick dialects.] A small bird.

The nightingale is sovereign of song,
Before him sits the *titmouse* silent by,
And I unfit to thrust in skilful throng,
Should Colin make judge of my foolerie. *Spenser.*

The *titmouse* and the peckers' hungry brood,
And Progne with her bosom stain'd in blood. *Dryden.*

To TI'TTER.† *v. n.* [formed, I suppose, from the sound. Dr. Johnson. — Rather perhaps from *teitr*, Icel. very merry.] To laugh with restraint; to laugh without much noise.

In flow'd at once a gay embroider'd race,
And *titt'ring* push'd the pedants off the place. *Pope.*

The swain, mistrustless of his smutted face,
While secret laughter *titter'd* round the place.
Goldsmith, Deserted Village.

TI'TTER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A restrained laugh.

The belle's shrill *titter*, and the squire's broad stare.
Nevile, Imit. of Juv. p. 84.

2. I know not what it signifies in Tusser.

From wheat go and rake out the *titters* or tine,
If eare be not forth, it will rise again fine. *Tusser.*

TI'TTLE.† *n. s.* [I suppose from *tit*. Dr. Johnson.— German, *tuttel*, punctum, apex, ab obsoleto Anglo-Sax. ꝺyban, figere, pungere. Wachter, and Serenius.] A small particle; a point; a dot.

In the particular which concerned the church, the Scotch would never depart from a *tittle*. *Clarendon.*

Angels themselves disdaining
To approach thy temple, give thee in command
What to the smallest *tittle* thou shalt say
To thy adorers. *Milton, P. R.*

They thought God and themselves linked in so fast a covenant, that although they never performed their part, God was yet bound to make good every *tittle* of his. *South.*

Ned Fashion hath been bred about court, and understands to a *tittle* all the punctilios of a drawing-room. *Swift.*

You are not advanced one *tittle* towards the proof of what you intend. *Waterland.*

TI'TTLETATTLE.† *n. s.* [A word formed from *tattle* by a ludicrous reduplication.]

1. Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble.

As the foe drew near
With love, and joy, and life, and dear,
Our don, who knew this *tittletattle*,
Did, sure as trumpet, call to battle. *Prior.*

For every idle *tittletattle* that went about, Jack was suspected for the author. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

2. An idle talker. *Sherwood.*

Impertinent *tittle-tattles*, who have no other variety in their discourse than that of talking slower or faster.
Tatler, No. 157.

To TI'TTLETATTLE.† *v. n.* [from *tattle*.] To prate idly.

You must be *tittle-tattling* before all our guests!
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

TITTLETA'TTLING.† *n. s.* The act of prating idly.

You are full in your *tittletattlings* of Cupid: here is Cupid, and there is Cupid: I will tell you now what a good old woman told me. *Sidney.*

To TI'TUBATE.* *v. n.* [*titubo*, Lat.] To stumble. This is an old verb in Cockeram's vocabulary. Dr. Johnson uses it in one of his definitions of to *trip*.

TITUBA'TION. *n. s.* [*titubo*, Lat.] The act of stumbling.

TI'TULAR. *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.] Nominal; having or conferring only the title.

They would deliver up the kingdom to the king of England to shadow their rebellion, and to be *titular* and painted head of those arms. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Thrones, virtues, powers,
If these magnifick titles yet remain,
Not merely *titular*. *Milton, P. L.*

Both Valerius and Austin were *titular* bishops. *Ayliffe.*

TITULA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *titular*.] The state of being titular.

Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius, with great humility received the name of imperator; but their successors retain the same even [illegible] its *titularity*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TI'TULARLY.* *adv.* [from *titular*.] Nominally; by title only.

The church representative is a general council; not *titularly* so, as the conventicle of Trent; but plenarily true, general, and lawful. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 116.

TI'TULARY. *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.]

1. Consisting in a title.

The malecontents of his kingdom have not been base nor *titulary* impostors, but of an higher nature. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. Relating to a title.

William the Conqueror, howsoever he used the power of a conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a *titulary* pretence grounded upon the Confessor's will. *Bacon.*

TI'TULARY. *n. s.* [from the adj.] One that has a title or right.

The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses were neither *titularies* nor perpetual curates, but persons entirely conductitious. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

TI'VY. A word expressing speed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting-horn.

In a bright moon-shine while winds whistle loud,
Tivy, tivy, tivy, we mount and we fly,
All rocking in a downy white cloud:
And lest our leap from the sky should prove too far,
We slide on the back of a new-falling star. *Dryden.*

TO.† *adv.* [ꞇo, Saxon; *te*, Dutch.]

1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first.

The delay of our hopes teaches us *to* mortify our desires.
Smalridge.

2. It notes the intention.

Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass
O'er hollow arches of resounding brass,
To rival thunder. *Dryden, Æn.*

She rais'd a war
In Italy, *to* call me back. *Dryden, All for Love.*

Urg'd by despair, again I go *to* try
The fate of arms, resolv'd in fight *to* die. *Dryden.*

3. It notes the consequence.

I have done my utmost to lead my life so pleasantly as *to* forget all misfortunes. *Pope.*

4. After an adjective, it notes its object.

We ready are *to* try our fortunes
To the last man. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The lawless sword his children's blood shall shed,
Increas'd for slaughter, born *to* beg their bread. *Sandys.*

5. Noting futurity.

It is not blood and bones that can be conscious of their own hardness and redness; and we are still *to* seek for something else in our frame that receives those impressions. *Bentley.*

6. { To *and again.* / To *and fro.* } Backward and forward.

Ismay binds and looseth souls condemn'd to woe,
And sends the devils on errands *to and fro*. *Fairfax.*

The spirits perverse
With easy intercourse pass *to and fro*,
To tempt or punish mortals. *Milton, P. L.*

Dress it not till the seventh day, and then move the joint *to and fro*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Masses of marble, originally beat off from the strata of the neighbouring rocks, rolled *to and again* till they were rounded to the form of pebbles. *Woodward on Fossils.*

The winds in distant regions blow,
Moving the world of waters *to and fro*. *Addison.*

The mind, when turn'd adrift, no rules to guide,
Drives at the mercy of the wind and tide;
Fancy and passion toss it *to and fro*,
A while torment, and then quite sink in woe. *Young.*

7. Quite; entirely; much; very: preceding a verb, participle, or adjective: formerly much in use, now obsolete. Swift is the last whom I find to have used it, in a passage of no great delicacy. Dr. Johnson has overpassed this usage of *to*; the knowledge of which is necessary in order to understand our ancient writers.

Shronke with heat the ladies eke *to*-brent.
Chaucer, Fl. and Leaf.

Such myster saying me seemeth *to*-mirke.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

Let them all encircle him about,
And, fairy-like, *to*-pinch the unclean knight.
Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.

TO. *preposition.*

1. Noting motion *towards*: opposed to *from*.

With that she *to* him afresh, and surely would have put out his eyes. *Sidney.*

Tybalt fled;
But by and by comes back *to* Romeo,
And *to*'t they go like lightning. *Shakspeare.*

Give not over so; *to* him again, entreat him,
Kneel down before him. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

I'll *to* him again in the name of Brook; he'll tell me all his purpose. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

I'll *to* the woods among the happier brutes:
Come, let's away. *Smith.*

2. Noting accord or adaptation.

Thus they with sacred thought
Mov'd on in silence *to* soft pipes. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Noting address or compellation.

To you, my noble lord of Westmorland.
—— I pledge your grace. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Here's *to* you all, gentlemen, and let him that's good natur'd in his drink pledge me. *Denham, Sophy.*

Now *to* you, Raymond: can you guess no reason
Why I repose such confidence in you? *Dryden.*

4. Noting attention or application.

Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie:
Go buckle *to* the law. *Dryden, Juv.*

Sir Roger's kindness extends *to* their children's children. *Addison.*

5. Noting addition or accumulation.

Wisdom he has, and *to* his wisdom courage;
Temper *to* that, and unto all success. *Denham, Sophy.*

6. Noting a state or place whither any one goes.

Take you some company and away *to* horse. *Shakspeare.*

He sent his coachman's grandchild *to* prentice. *Addison.*

7. Noting opposition.

No foe unpunish'd in the fighting field,
Shall dare thee foot *to* foot with sword and shield. *Dryden.*

8. Noting amount.

There were *to* the number of three hundred horse, and as many thousand foot English. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

9. Noting proportion.

Enoch, whose days were, though many in respect of ours, yet scarce as three *to* nine in comparison of theirs with whom he lived. *Hooker.*

With these bars against me,
And yet to win her —— all the world *to* nothing. *Shakspeare.*

Twenty *to* one offend more in writing too much than too little; even as twenty *to* one fall into sickness rather by overmuch fulness than by any lack. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

The burial must be by the smallness of the proportion as fifty *to* one; or it must be holpen by somewhat which may fix the silver never to be restored when it is incorporated. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

With a funnel filling bottles; *to* their capacity, they will all be full. *B. Jonson.*

Physicians have two women-patients *to* one man. *Graunt.*

When an ambassador is dispatched to any foreign state, he shall be allowed *to* the value of a shilling a day. *Addison.*

Among the ancients the weight of oil was to that of wine as nine *to* ten. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Supposing them to have an equal share, the odds will be three *to* one on their side. *Swift.*

10. Noting possession or appropriation.

Still a greater difficulty upon translators rises from the peculiarities every language hath *to* itself. *Felton.*

11. Noting perception.

The flower itself is glorious to behold,
Sharp *to* the taste. *Dryden, Virg.*

12. Noting the subject of an affirmation.

I trust, I may not trust thee; for thy word
Is but the vain breath of a common man:
Believe me, I do not believe thee, man;
I have a king's oath *to* the contrary. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

13. In comparison of.

All that they did was piety *to* this. *B. Jonson.*

There is no fool *to* the sinner, who every moment ventures his soul. *Tillotson.*

14. As far as.

Some Americans, otherwise of quick parts, could not count *to* one thousand, nor had any distinct idea of it, though they could reckon very well *to* twenty. *Locke.*

Coffee exhales in roasting *to* the abatement of near one-fourth of its weight. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

15. Noting intention.

This the consul sees, yet this man lives!
Partakes the publick cares; and with his eye
Marks and points out each man of us *to* slaughter. *B. Jonson.*

16. After an adjective it notes the object.

Draw thy sword in right.
I'll draw it as apparent *to* the crown,
And in that quarrel use it to the death. *Shakspeare.*

Fate and the dooming gods are deaf *to* tears. *Dryden.*

All were attentive *to* the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he thus began. *Dryden.*

17. Noting obligation.

The Rabbins subtilely distinguish between our duty *to* God, and *to* our parents. *Holyday.*

Almanzor is taxed with changing sides, and what tie has he on him *to* the contrary? He is not born their subject, and he is injured by them to a very high degree. *Dryden.*

18. Respecting.

He's walk'd the way of nature;
And *to* our purposes he lives no more. *Shakspeare.*

The effects of such a division are pernicious *to* the last degree, not only with regard *to* those advantages which they give the common enemy, but *to* those private evils which they produce in every particular. *Addison, Spect.*

19. Noting extent.

From the beginning to the end all is due *to* supernatural grace. *Hammond.*

20. Towards.

She stretch'd her arms *to* heav'n. *Dryden.*

21. Noting presence.

She still beareth him an invincible hatred, and revileth him *to* his face. *Swift.*

22. Noting effect; noting consequence.

Factions carried too high are much *to* the prejudice of the authority of princes. *Bacon.*

He was wounded transverse the temporal muscle, and bleeding almost *to* death. *Wiseman.*

By the disorder in the retreat, great numbers were crowded *to* death. *Clarendon.*

Ingenious *to* their ruin, ev'ry age
Improves the act and instruments of rage. *Waller.*

Under how hard a fate are women born,
Priz'd *to* their ruin, or expos'd *to* scorn! *Waller.*

To prevent the aspersion of the Roman majesty, the offender was whipt *to* death. *Dryden.*

Thus, *to* their fame, when finish'd was the fight,
The victors from their lofty steeds alight. *Dryden.*

Oh frail estate of human things,
Now *to* our cost your emptiness we know. *Dryden.*

A British king obliges himself by oath to execute justice in mercy, and not to exercise either *to* the total exclusion of the other. *Addison.*

The abuse reigns chiefly in the country, as I found *to* my vexation when I was last there in a visit I made to a neighbour. *Swift.*

Why with malignant elogies increase
The people's fears, and praise me *to* my ruin? *Smith.*

It must be confessed *to* the reproach of human nature, that this is but too just a picture of itself. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

23. After a verb *to* notes the object.

Give me some wine; fill full.
I drink *to* th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Had the methods of education been directed *to* their right end, this so necessary could not have been neglected. *Locke.*

This lawfulness of judicial process appears from these legal courts erected to minister *to* it in the apostles' days. *Kettlewell.*

Many of them have exposed *to* the world the private misfortunes of families. *Pope.*

24. Noting the degree.

This weather-glass was so placed in the cavity of a small

receiver, that only the slender part of the pipe, *to* the height of four inches, remained exposed to the open air. *Boyle.*

Tell her thy brother languishes *to* death. *Addison.*

A crow, though hatched under a hen, and who never has seen any of the works of its kind, makes its nest the same, *to* the laying of a stick, with all the nests of that species. *Addison.*

If he employs his abilities *to* the best advantage, the time will come when the Supreme Governor of the world shall proclaim his worth before men and angels. *Addison, Spect.*

25. Before *day, to* notes the present day; before *morrow,* the day next coming; before *night,* either the present night, or night next coming.

Banquo, thy soul's flight,
If it find heav'n, must find it out *to night.* *Shakspeare.*

To day they chas'd the boar. *Otway.*

This ought rather to be called a full purpose of committing sin *to day,* than a resolution of leaving it *to morrow.* *Calamy.*

26. *To day, to night, to morrow,* are used, not very properly, as substantives in the nominative and other cases.

To morrow, and *to morrow,* and *to morrow,*
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusky death. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The father of Solomon's house will have private conference with one of you the next day after *to morrow.* *Bacon.*

To day is ours, why do we fear?
To day is ours, we have it here;
Let's banish bus'ness, banish sorrow,
To the gods belongs *to morrow.* *Cowley.*

To morrow will deliver all her charms
Into my arms, and make her mine for ever. *Dryden.*

For what *to morrow* shall disclose,
May spoil what you *to night* propose:
England may change, or Cloe stray;
Love and life are for *to day.* *Prior.*

TOAD. *n. s.* [ꞇabe, Saxon.] A paddock; an animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous, perhaps without reason.

From th' extremest upward of thy head,
To the descent and dust below thy foot,
A most *toad*-spotted traitor. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I had rather be a *toad,*
And live upon the vapour of a dungeon,
Than keep a corner in the thing I love
For others use. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

In the great plague there were seen, in divers ditches about London, many *toads* that had tails three inches long, whereas *toads* usually have no tails. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

In hollow caverns vermin make abode,
The hissing serpent, and the swelling *toad.* *Dryden.*

To'adeater.* *n. s.* A contemptuous term of modern times for a fawning parasite, a servile sycophant.

I was reduced to be as miserable a *toadeater* as any in Great Britain, which in the strictest sense of a word is a servant, except that the *toadeater* has the honour of dining with my lady, and the misfortune of receiving no wages. *Sir C. Hanbury Williams.*

To'adfish. *n. s.* A kind of sea-fish.

To'adflax. *n. s.* A plant.

To'adish.* *adj.* [from *toad.*] Venomous; like a toad.

Your *toadish* tongue would never have sought to have envenomed virtue. *Stafford, Niobe,* P. II. (1611,) p. 76.

A speckled, *toadish,* or poison-fish, as the seamen from experience named it. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 384.

To'adstone. *n. s.* [*toad* and *stone.*] A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad.

The *toadstone* presumed to be found in the head of that animal is not a thing impossible. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To'adstool. *n. s.* [*toad* and *stool.*] A plant like a mushroom.

The grisly *todestool* grown there mought I see,
And loathed paddocks lording on the same. *Spenser.*

Another imperfect plant like a mushroom, but sometimes as broad as a hat, called *toadstool,* is not esculent. *Bacon.*

To TOAST.† *v. a.* [*toste,* old French, Lacombe; *torreo, tostum,* Latin.]

1. To dry or heat at the fire.

The earth whereof the grass is soon parched with the sun, and *toasted,* is commonly forced earth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To allure mice I find no other magick than to draw out a piece of *toasted* cheese. *Brown.*

2. To name when a health is drunk. See the noun.

Several popish gentlemen *toasted* many loyal healths. *Addison.*

We'll try the empire you so long have boasted;
And if we are not prais'd, we'll not be *toasted.* *Prior.*

To Toast.* *v. n.* To give a toast or health to be drunk.

Let not both houses of parliament have law dictated to them by the Constitutional, the Revolution, and the Unitarian societies. These insect reptiles, whilst they go only caballing and *toasting,* only fill us with disgust. *Burke, Sp. on the Pet. of the Unitarians.*

Toast.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Bread dried before the fire.

You are both as rheumatick as two dry *toasts;* you cannot one bear with another's infirmities. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Every third day take a small *toast* of manchet, dipped in oil of sweet almonds new drawn, and sprinkled with loaf sugar. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

2. Bread dried and put into liquor.

Where's then the saucy boat
Co-rival'd greatness? or to harbour fled,
Or made a *toast* for Neptune? *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Some squire, perhaps, you take delight to rack;
Whose game is whisk, whose treat a *toast* in sack. *Pope.*

3. A celebrated woman whose health is often drunk. Dr. Johnson — This was at first the meaning; the reason of which is now given in the example from the Tatler. It is now applied to publick characters, or private friends, whose healths we propose to drink.

It happened that, on a publick day, a celebrated beauty of those times [K. Charles II.] was in the Cross-Bath, [at Bath,] and one of the crowd of her admirers took a glass of the water, in which the fair one stood, and drank her health to the company. There was in the place a gay fellow half fuddled, who offer'd to jump in, and swore though he liked not the liquor, he would have the *toast.* He was opposed in his resolution; yet this whim gave foundation to the present honour which is done to the lady we mention in our liquor, who has ever since been called a *toast.* *Tatler,* No. 24.

I shall likewise mark out every *toast,* the club in which she was elected, and the number of votes that were on her side. *Addison*

Say, why are beauties prais'd and honour'd most,
The wise man's passion, and the vain man's *toast?*
Why deck'd with all that land and sea afford,
Why angels call'd, and angel-like ador'd? *Pope.*

To'aster. *n. s.* [from *toast.*] One who toasts.

We simple *toasters* take delight
To see our women's teeth look white;
And ev'ry saucy ill-bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*

TOBA'CCO.† *n. s.* [from *Tobaco* or *Tobago* in America. It is said not to have been known in Europe before 1560.]

The flower of the *tobacco* consists of one leaf, is funnel-shaped, and divided at the top into five deep segments, which expand like a star; the ovary becomes an oblong roundish membranaceous fruit, which is divided into two cells by an inter-

mediate partition, and is filled with small roundish *Miller.*

Whether it divine *tobacco* were,
Or panachæa. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. v. 22.

It is a planet now I see;
And, if I err not, by his proper
Figure, that's like a *tobacco*-stopper. *Hudibras.*

Bread or *tobacco* may be neglected; but reason at first recommends their trial, and custom makes them pleasant. *Locke.*

Salts are to be drained out of the clay by water, before it be fit for the making *tobacco*-pipes or bricks. *Woodward.*

TOBA'CCONING.* *adj.* Smoking tobacco.

Neither was it any news on this guild-day to have the cathedral, now open on all sides, to be filled with musketeers, waiting for the major's return, drinking and *tobacconing* as freely as if it had been turned alehouse. *Bp. Hall, Specialties of his Life.*

TOBA'CCONIST.† *n. s.* [from *tobacco.*] A preparer and vender of tobacco.

Hence it is, that the lungs of the *tobacconist* are rotted. *B. Jonson, Barth. Fair.*

TO'CSIN.* *n. s.* [*tocsein*, old Fr. "cloche d'alarme; de Lat. *tangere signum.*" Roquefort.] An alarm-bell.

The priests went up into the steeple, and rang the bells backward, which they call *tocksaine*, whereupon the people of the suburbs flocked together. *Fulke, Answ. to P. Frarine,* (1580,) p. 52.

TOD.† *n. s.* [*totte haar*, a lock of hair, German. Skinner. I believe rightly; *totte*, Swed. manipulus lini aut lanæ. Serenius. Mr. G. Chalmers notices *tod* as Saxon also, denoting a quantity of wool. Gloss. Sir Dav. Lyndsay's Works.]

1. A bush; a thick shrub. Obsolete.

Within the ivie *tod*,
(There shrouded was the little god,)
I heard a busy bustling. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

2. A certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.

Every 'leven wether tods; every *tod* yields—pound and odd shilling. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

3. A fox: a common word in Scotland. Mr. Chalmers thinks the animal may have been so named from his bushy tail.

The wolf, the *tod*, the brock,
Or other vermin. *B. Jonson, Pan's Anniv.*

To TOD.* *v. n.* To weigh; to produce a tod: the word, in the following passage, has been rightly expounded to mean, that the wool of eleven sheep would weigh a tod. *Ritson.*

Every 'leven wether *tods;* every tod yields—pound and odd shilling. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Dealers in wool say, twenty sheep ought to *tod* fifty pounds of wool. *Dr. Farmer.*

To TO'DDLE.* *v. n.* [See *To* DADDLE.] To saunter about: it implies feebleness, quasi *tottle*. North. *Pegge.*

TO'DDY.* *n. s.*

1. A tree in the East Indies.

The *toddy* tree is not unlike the date or palm. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 29.

2. Liquor extracted from the tree.

The wine, or *toddy*, is got by piercing the tree, and putting a jar or pitcher under, so as the liquor may distil into it. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 29.

Toddy—is a liquor wholesome enough, if moderately drunk; yet excess disposes the body to dangerous fluxes. *Ibid.* p. 34.

3. In low language, a kind of punch, or mixture of spirits and water.

TOE. *n. s.* [ta, Saxon; *teen*, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet.

Come all you spirits,
And fill me from the crown to the *toe*, topful
Of direst cruelty. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Sport that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter holding both his sides;
Come and trip it as you go,
On the light fantastick *toe*. *Milton, L'All.*

Last to enjoy her sense of feeling,
A thousand little nerves she sends
Quite to our *toes*, and fingers' ends. *Prior.*

TOFO'RE. *adv.* [topopan, Saxon.] Before. Obsolete.

It is an epilogue to make plain
Some obscure precedence that hath *tofore* been sain. *Shakspeare.*

TOFO'RE.* *prep.* [topop, Sax.] Before. Obsolete.

So shall they depart the manor with the corn and the bacon *tofore* him that hath won it. *Spectator.*

TOFT.† *n. s.* [*toftum*, low Latin; *topt*, Su. Goth. fundi pars ædificiis occupata; *toft*, Dan. et Scano-Goth. agrorum pars ædificiis vicina. Serenius.] A place where a messuage has stood. Cowel, and Ainsworth. *Touff* or *touffa*, in some parts of the north, is a kind of shed at the end of farm-houses.

TO'FUS.* See TOPHUS.

TO'GATED.* *adj.* [*togatus*, Lat.] Gowned; toged.

And now I suppose my striplings formally clad and *togated*, newly arrived at the university. *Sir M. Sandys, Ess.* (1634,) p. 138.

They saw a comedy acted in Christ Church hall;—yet it did not take with the courtiers so well, as it did with the *togated* crew. *A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. in* 1636.

On a marble, adjoining to the former, is the effigies of a man *togated*. *Ashmole's Berk.* i. 146.

TO'GED. *adj.* [*togatus*, Lat.] Gowned; dressed in gowns.

The bookish theorick,
Wherein the *toged* consuls can propose
As masterly as he; mere prattle, without practice,
Is all his soldiership. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

TOGE'THER. *adv.* [togæðep, Saxon.]

1. In company.

We turn'd o'er many books *together*. *Shakspeare.*
Both *together* went into the wood. *Milton.*

2. Not apart; not in separation.

That king joined humanity and policy *together*. *Bacon.*

3. In the same place.

She lodgeth heat and cold, and moist and dry,
And life and death, and peace and war *together*. *Davies.*

4. In the same time.

While he and I live *together*, I shall not be thought the worst poet. *Dryden.*

5. Without intermission.

The Portuguese expected his return for almost an age *together* after the battle. *Dryden.*

They had a great debate concerning the punishment of one of their admirals, which lasted a month *together*. *Addison.*

6. In concert.

The subject is his confederacy with Henry the Eighth, and the wars they made *together* upon France. *Addison on Italy.*

7. In continuity.

Some tree's broad leaves *together* sew'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round. *Milton, P. L.*

8. TOGETHER *with.* In union with; in a state of mixture with.

Take the bad *together with* the good. *Dryden, Juv.*

To TOIL. *v. n.* [tilian, Saxon; *tuylen*, Dutch.] To labour; perhaps originally, to labour in tillage.

This Percy was the man nearest my soul;
Who, like a brother, *toil'd* in my affairs,
And laid his love and life under my foot. *Shakspeare.*

Others afflicted are condemn'd to *toil*
Their tedious life, and mourn their purpose blasted
With fruitless act. *Prior.*

He views the main that ever *toils* below. *Thomson.*

To **TOIL.** *v. a.*

1. To labour; to work at.

Toil'd out my uncouth passage, forc'd to ride
The untractable abyss. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To weary; to overlabour.

He, *toil'd* with works of war, retir'd himself
To Italy. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

TOIL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; fatigue.

They live to their great, both *toil* and grief, where the blasphemies of Arians are renewed. *Hooker.*

Not to irksome *toil*, but to delight
He made us. *Milton, P. L.*

The love of praise, howe'er conceal'd by art,
Reigns more or less, and glows in ev'ry heart;
The proud to gain it *toils* and *toils* endure,
The modest shun it, but to make it sure. *Young.*

2. [*toile*, *toiles*, Fr. *tela*, Lat.] Any net or snare woven or meshed.

She looks like sleep,
As she would catch another Antony
In her strong *toil* of grace. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

He had so placed his horsemen and footmen in the woods, that he shut up the Christians as it were in a *toil*. *Knolles.*

All great spirits
Bear great and sudden change with such impatience
As a Numidian lion, when first caught,
Endures the *toil* that holds him. *Denham, Sophy.*

A fly falls into the *toil* of a spider. *L'Estrange.*

Fantastick honour, thou hast fram'd a *toil*
Thyself, to make thy love thy virtues spoil. *Dryden.*

TO'ILER.* *n. s.* [from *toil.*] One who toils; one who wearies himself. *Sherwood.*

TO'ILET. *n. s.* [*toilette*, Fr.] A dressing-table.

The merchant from the exchange returns in peace,
And the long labours of the *toilet* cease. *Pope.*

TO'ILFUL.* *adj.* [*toil* and *full.*]

1. Laborious; full of employment.

The sweaty cobler, and *toilful* labourer.
Florio, Tr. of Montaigne, (1613,) p. 483.

2. Wearisome.

Now the loud tempest of the *toilful* day
Subsides into a calm. *Smollett, Regicide.*

TO'ILSOME. *adj.* [from *toil.*] Laborious; weary.

This were it *toilsome*, yet with thee were sweet.
Milton, P. L.

While here we dwell,
What can be *toilsome* in these pleasant walks? *Milton, P. L.*

The law of the fourth commandment was not agreeable to the state of innocency; for in that happy state there was no *toilsome* labour for man or beast. *White.*

Absent, or dead, still let a friend be dear,
A sigh the absent claims, the dead a tear;
Recal those nights that clos'd thy *toilsome* days,
Still hear thy Parnel in his living lays. *Pope.*

TO'ILSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *toilsome.*] Wearisomeness; laboriousness.

TOKA'Y.* *n. s.* [from *Tokay*, in Hungary.] A kind of wine.

The wine generally known in foreign countries by the name of Tokay, is a particular kind; — it is here called "ausbruche," and is made by mixing a portion of luscious half-dried and shrivelled grapes with the common ones.
Townson, Trav. in Hungary.

TO'KEN.† *n. s.* [*taikns*, Goth. tacn, Sax. *teycken*, Dutch.]

1. A sign.

Shew me a *token* for good, that they which hate me may see it. *Psalm lxxxvi. 17.*

2. A mark.

They have not the least *token* or shew of the arts and industry of China. *Heylin.*

Wheresoever you see ingratitude, you may as infallibly conclude, that there is a growing stock of ill-nature in that breast, as you may know that man to have the plague upon whom you see the *tokens*. *South.*

3. A memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance.

Here is a letter from queen Hecuba,
A *token* from her daughter, my fair love. *Shakspeare.*

Whence came this?
This is some *token* from a newer friend. *Shakspeare.*

Pigwiggen gladly would commend
Some *token* to queen Mab to send,
Were worthy of her wearing. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

4. A piece of money current by sufferance, not coined by authority: formerly of very small value; in modern times, for the convenience of change, of higher.

Buy a *token*'s worth of great pins. *B. Jonson, Barth. Fair.*

Your credit not worth a *token*.
Massinger, New Way to pay Old Debts.

To **TO'KEN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known. Not in use.

What in time proceeds,
May *token* to the future our past deeds. *Shakspeare.*

TO'KENED.* *adj.* [from *token.*] Having marks or spots.

How appears the fight? —
On our side like the *token'd* pestilence,
Where death is sure. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

TOLD. pret. and part. pass. of *tell.* Mentioned; related.

The acts of God to human ears
Cannot, without process of speech, be *told.* *Milton, P. L.*

To **TOLE.**† *v. a.* [This seems to be some barbarous provincial word. Dr. Johnson. — The word is old and well authorized, though Dr. Johnson condemns it, and cites an example only from Locke. Yet under to *toll*, he notices Bacon's use of the word, not without hesitation however, for *invite*. *Tole* and *toll* are indeed the same word, differently spelt; meaning, in this sense, drawing on or out by degrees. See the etymology of TOLL.] To train; to draw by degrees; to decoy.

They *toule* nuns out of cloisters.
Fulke, Answ. to P. Frarine, (1580,) p. 19.

Voices calling me in dead of night
To make me follow, and so *tole* me on,
Through mire and standing pools, to find my ruin.
Fletcher, Faithf. Shepherdess.

I will not fail to give ye, readers, a present taste of him from his title, hung out like a *tolling* sign-post to call passengers, not simply a confutation, but "a modest confutation," with a laudatory of itself obtruded in the very first word.
Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.

He can *tole* on the tame, well-natured, easily seducible.
Hammond, Works, iv. 470.

Whatever you observe him to be more frighted at than he should, *tole* him on to by insensible degrees, till at last he masters the difficulty. *Locke.*

TOLE'DO.* *n. s.* [from *Toledo*, in Spain.] A sword of the finest Toledo temper. *Swinburne.*

You sold me a rapier; you told me it was a *toledo*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

TO'LERABLE. *adj.* [*tolerable*, French; *tolerabilis*, Latin.]

1. Supportable; that may be endured or supported.

Yourselves, who have sought them, ye so excuse, as that ye would have men to think ye judge them not allowable, but *tolerable* only, and to be borne with, for the furtherance of your purposes, till the corrupt estate of the church may be better reformed. *Hooker.*

It shall be more *tolerable* for Sodom in the day of judgement than for that city. *St. Matth.* x. 15.

Cold and heat scarce *tolerable*. *Milton, P. L.*

There is nothing of difficulty in the external performance, but what hypocrisy can make *tolerable* to itself. *Tillotson.*

2. Not excellent; not contemptible; passable.

The reader may be assured of a *tolerable* translation. *Dryden.*

Princes have it in their power to keep a majority on their side by any *tolerable* administration, till provoked by continual oppressions. *Swift.*

To'lerableness. *n. s.* [from *tolerable.*] The state of being tolerable.

To'lerably.† *adv.* [from *tolerable.*]

1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.

The pious Christian is the only *tolerably* wise. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 575.

2. Passably; neither well nor ill; moderately well.

Sometimes are found in these laxer strata bodies that are still *tolerably* firm. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The person to whom this head belonged laughed frequently, and on particular occasions had acquitted himself *tolerably* at a ball. *Addison, Spect.*

To'lerance.† *n. s.* [*tolerancia*, Lat. *tolerance*, Fr.] Power of enduring; act of enduring.

Diogenes one frosty morning came into the market-place shaking, to shew his *tolerance*; many of the people came about him, pitying him: Plato passing by, and knowing he did it to be seen, said, If you pity him indeed, let him alone to himself. *Bacon, Apophth.*

There wants nothing but consideration of our own eternal weal, a *tolerance* or endurance of being made happy here, and blessed eternally. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

It admits of no *tolerance*, no intercommunity of sentiments. *Lowth to Warburton*, p. 13.

To'lerant.* *adj.* [*tolerans*, Lat.] Favourable to toleration.

We know and lament his [Gibbon's] eagerness to throw a veil over the deformities of the heathen theology, to decorate with all the splendour of panegyric the *tolerant* spirit of its votaries, to degrade by disingenuous insinuation or by sarcastic satire the importance of revelation, to exhibit in the most offensive features or distortion the weaknesses and the follies of its friends, and to varnish over the cruelties and exalt the wisdom of its merciless and unrelenting enemies. *Professor White, Serm.* 3.

To To'lerate. *v. a.* [*tolero*, Lat. *tolerer*, Fr.] To allow so as not to hinder; to suffer; to pass uncensured.

Inasmuch as they did resolve to remove only such things of that kind as the church might best spare, retaining the residue; their whole counsel is, in this point, utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an erroneous opinion that such things might be *tolerated* for a while. *Hooker.*

We shall *tolerate* flying horses, harpies, and satyrs, for these are poetical fancies, whose shaded moralities requite their substantial falsities. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Men should not *tolerate* themselves one minute in any known sin. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Crying should not be *tolerated* in children. *Locke.*

We are fully convinced that we shall always *tolerate* them, but not that they will *tolerate* us. *Swift.*

Tolera'tion. *n. s.* [*tolero*, Lat.] Allowance given to that which is not approved.

I shall not speak against the indulgence and *toleration* granted to these men. *South.*

TOLL.† *n. s.* [This word seems derived from *tollo*, Lat. tol, Saxon; *tol*, Dutch; *told*, Danish; *toll*, Welsh; *taille*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — May we not much more probably derive *toll*, pecunia adnumerata, from *tell*, adnumerare, as *dole* from *deal?* The *toll* of a bell seems to be, ictus et pulsus certis statisque temporibus *lentè pulsati, mensurati, adnumerati.* And thus to *tole*, a word used by Locke, (which Dr. Johnson thinks provincial and barbarous,) and by Bacon spelt *toll*, may be easily understood to signify, *to produce an effect by slow, insensible degrees.* Bp. Burgess, Ess. on the Study of Antiq. 2d ed. p. 71. Mr. H. Tooke considers both *toll* as an excise, and the *toll* of a bell, as the participle of tilian, Sax. to lift up; applying it to the former as "a part *lifted off*, or taken away!" Serenius is inclined to the derivation from *tell*; noticing the Su. Goth. *taela*, to reckon.]

1. An excise of goods; a seizure of some part for permission of the rest.

Toll, in law, has two significations: first, a liberty to buy and sell within the precincts of a manor, which seems to import as much as a fair or market; secondly, a tribute or custom paid for passage. *Cowel.*

Empsom and Dudley the people esteemed as his horse-leaches, bold men, that took *toll* of their master's grist. *Bacon.*

The same Prusias joined with the Rhodians against the Byzantines, and stopped them from levying the *toll* upon their trade into the Euxine. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The sound made by the bell being tolled.

The *toll* of a bell is its being lifted up, which causes that sound we call its *toll*. *H. Tooke, Div. of Purl.* ii. 18[illegible]

To Toll.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To pay toll or tallage.

I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and *toll* [illegible]
this, I'll none of him. *Shaks*[illegible]

Where, when, by whom, and what y[illegible]
And in the open market *toll'd* for? [illegible]*ibras.*

2. To take toll or tallage.

The meale the more yeeldeth [illegible]
And miller that *tolleth* takes [illegible] *Tusser.*

3. To sound as a sing[illegible]

The first bringer of unw[illegible]
Hath but a losing office; an[illegible] tongue
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell,
Remember'd *tolling* a departed friend. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Toll, toll,
Gentle bell, for the soul
Of the pure ones. *Denham.*

You love to hear of so[illegible]
The bell that *toll'd* alone, [illegible] *Dryden.*

With horns and trumpets [illegible] swell,
Now sink in sorrows with a *toll*[illegible] *Pope, Dunciad.*

To Toll.† *v. a.*

1. To make a bell sound with [illegible]

Our going to church at the *tolling* [illegible]ly tells us the time when we ought to go to worsh[illegible] [illegible]*ling fleet.*

When any one dies, then by *tolling* or [illegible] [illegible]ll the same is known to the searchers. [illegible]*aunt*

2. To call by sound.

They give their bodies due repose at night:
When hollow murmurs of their evening bells
Dismiss the sleepy swains, and *toll* them to their ce[illegible]

3. To notify by sound.

Slow *tolls* the village clock the drowsy hour. *Beattie.*

4. To take toll of; to collect.

Like the bee, *tolling* from every flower
The virtuous sweets. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

5. To take away; to vacate; to annul. A term only used in the civil law: in this sense the *o* is short, in the former long.

An appeal from sentence of excommunication does not suspend it, but then devolves it to a superior judge, and *tolls* the presumption in favour of a sentence. *Ayliffe.*

6. To take away, or perhaps to invite. See *To* Tole.

The adventitious moisture which hangeth loose in a body, betrayeth and *tolleth* forth the innate and radical moisture along with it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To'llbooth.† *n. s.* [*toll* and *booth.*] A prison: so Dr. Johnson, from Ainsworth, defines it, without example. But it is properly a custom-house, an exchange.

He saw Matheu sittynge in a *tolbothe.* *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* ix.
Those other disciples were from the fishing-boat; this from the *toll-booth.* *Bp. Hall, Contempl. Matthew called.*

To To'llbooth. *v. a.* To imprison in a tollbooth.

To these what did he give? why a hen,
That they might *tolbooth* Oxford men. *Bishop Corbet.*

To'lldish.* *n. s.* [*toll* and *dish.*] A vessel by which the toll of corn for grinding is measured.

If thou beest a true man, then quoth the miller,
I sweare by my *toll-dish*, I'll lodge thee all night.
Old Ballad, King and Miller of Mansfield.
Take your *toll-dish* with ye.
Beaum. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.

To'ller.* *n. s.* [from *toll.*]

1. One who collects tribute or taxes; a toll-gatherer. Obsolete. *Barret.*

2. One who tolls a bell.

To'llgatherer.† *n. s.* [*toll* and *gather.*] The officer [illegible]hat takes toll.

[illegible]atheu — fro the office of a *tolgaderer* was clepid to God.
Wicliffe, St. Matt. Prol.
[illegible]*erers* are every day ready to search and exact a [illegible]tribute. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 43.

To[illegible] *n. s.* The same with *tolbooth.* *Dict.*

Toluta[illegible]n. *n. s.* [*toluto*, Lat.] The act of pacing or ambl[illegible].

They move [illegible]*latera*, that is, two legs of one side together, which is *to*[illegible] or ambling. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
They rode, but [illegible] having not
Determin'd whether pa[illegible]ot,
(That is to say, whether *to*[illegible]*ion*,
As they do term't, or succussation,)
We leave it. *Hudibras.*

TOMB. *n. s.* [[illegible] *tombeau*, Fr. *tumba*, low Lat.] A monument in which the dead are enclosed.

Methinks, I see [illegible], now [illegible] art below,
As one dead in the [illegible] *tomb.* *Shakspeare.*
Time is drawn [illegible] an old man bald, winged, with a sithe and an h[illegible]. *Peacham on Drawing.*
Poor heart l[illegible] in her silent *tomb*,
Let her posse[illegible]at narrow room. *Dryden.*

To Tomb[illegible]om the noun.] To bury; to entom[illegible]

Sou[illegible]ere there,
And[illegible] that *tomb'd* before their parents were. *May.*

To[illegible]. *adj.* [from *tomb.*] Wanting a tomb; wanting [illegible] sepulchral monument.

Lay these bones in an unworthy urn,
T[illegible]*less*, with no remembrance over them. *Shakspeare.*

T[illegible]boy.† *n. s.* [*Tom* a diminutive of *Thomas*, and [illegible]*oy.* Dr. Johnson. — Verstegan derives it from *tumbe*; [tumbepe, Sax. a dancer;] hereof we yet call a wench, that skippeth or leapeth like a boy, a *tomboy.*] A mean fellow; sometimes a wild coarse girl.

A lady
Fasten'd to an empery, to be partner'd
With *tomboys*, hir'd with that self-exhibition
Which your own coffers yield! *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*
Ye filly,
Ye tit, ye *tomboy!* *Beaum. and Fl. Kn. of Malta.*

To'mbstone.* *n. s.* [*tomb* and *stone.*] A stone laid over the dead; a stone placed in memory of the dead.

The secret wound with which I bleed,
Shall lie wrapt up ev'n in my herse;
But on my *tombstone* thou shalt read
My answer to thy dubious verse. *Prior.*
I passed a whole afternoon in the church-yard, the cloisters, and the church, amusing myself with the *tombstones* and inscriptions. *Addison, Spect.* No. 26.

TOME. *n. s.* [French; τομὸς, Gr.]

1. One volume of many.

2. A book.

All those venerable books of Scripture, all those sacred *tomes* and volumes of holy writ, are with such absolute perfection framed. *Hooker.*

Tomti't. *n. s.* A titmouse; a small bird.

You would fancy him a giant when you looked upon him, and a *tomtit* when you shut your eyes. *Spectator.*

Ton. } In the names of places, are derived from the
Tun. } Saxon tun, a hedge or wall, and this seems to be from dun, a hill, the towns being anciently built on hills for the sake of defence and protection in times of war. *Gibson's Camden.*

Ton. *n. s.* [*tonne*, Fr. See Tun.] A measure or weight.

Spain was very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to fire, sink, and carry away, ten thousand *ton* of their great shipping. *Bacon.*

TONE. *n. s.* [*ton*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.]

1. Note; sound.

Sounds called *tones* are ever equal. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
The strength of a voice or sound makes a difference in the loudness or softness, but not in the *tone.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
In their motions harmony divine
So smooths her charming *tones*, that God's own ear
Listens delighted. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Accent; sound of the voice.

Palamon replies;
Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*
Each has a little soul he calls his own,
And each enunciates with a human *tone.* *Harte.*

3. A whine; a mournful cry.

Made children, with your *tones*, to run for't,
As bad as bloody-bones, or Lunsford. *Hudibras.*

4. A particular or affected sound in speaking.

5. Elasticity; power of extension and contraction.

Drinking too great quantities of this decoction may weaken the *tone* of the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

To Tone.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter in an affected tone.

Shutting the eyes, distorting the face, and speaking through the nose, cannot so properly be called preaching, as *toning* of a sermon. *South*, vol. iv. S. i.

To'ned.* *adj.* [from *tone.*] Having tone.

An animal ovation! such as holds
No commerce with our reason, but subsists
On juices, through the well-*toned* tubes well strain'd.
Young, Night Th.

Tong. *n. s.* [See Tongs.] The catch of a buckle. This word is usually written *tongue*, but, as its office is to hold, it has probably the same original

with *tongs*, and should therefore have the same orthography.

Their hilts were burnish'd gold, and handle strong
Of mother pearl, and buckled with a golden *tong*. *Spenser.*

TONGS. *n. s.* [tanʒ, Saxon; *tang*, Dutch.] An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing; as of coals in the fire.

Another did the dying brands repair
With iron *tongs*, and sprinkled oft the same
With liquid waves. *Spenser.*

They turn the glowing mass with crooked *tongs;*
The fiery work proceeds. *Dryden, Æn.*

Get a pair of *tongs* like a smith's *tongs*, stronger and toothed. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

TONGUE.✝ *n. s.* [tunʒ, Saxon; *tonghe*, Dutch; *tugg*, pronounced *tung*, M. Goth. from *dingen*, Germ. to speak, according to Wachter, who notices an assertion that the Latin *lingua*, the tongue, was anciently *dingua*. Others cite the Gr. φθόγγος, a voice, a sound, from φθέγγομαι, to speak.]

1. The instrument of speech in human beings.

My conscience hath a thousand several *tongues*,
And ev'ry *tongue* brings in a sev'ral tale,
And ev'ry tale condemns me for a villain. *Shakspeare.*

Who with the *tongue* of angels can relate. *Milton, P. L.*

They are *tongue*-valiant, and as bold as Hercules where there's no danger. *L'Estrange.*

My ears still ring with noise, I'm vext to death,
Tongue-kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryden.*

Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremost; but the lag in fight. *Dryden.*

There have been female Pythagoreans, notwithstanding that philosophy consisted in keeping a secret, and the disciple was to hold her *tongue* five years together. *Addison, Guard.*

Though they have those sounds ready at their *tongue*'s end, yet there are no determined ideas. *Locke.*

I should make but a poor pretence to true learning, if I had not clear ideas under the words my *tongue* could pronounce. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. The organ by which animals lick.

They hiss for hiss return'd with forked *tongue*
To forked *tongue*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Speech; fluency of words.

He said; and silence all their *tongues* contain'd. *Chapman.*

Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together; for talking and thinking are too quite differing faculties. *L'Estrange.*

First in the council-hall to steer the state,
And ever foremost in a *tongue* debate. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. Power of articulate utterance.

Parrots, imitating human *tongue*,
And singing-birds in silver cages hung. *Dryden.*

5. Speech, as well or ill used.

Give me thy hand; I am sorry I beat thee: but, while thou liv'st, keep a good *tongue* in thy head. *Shakspeare.*

So brave a knight was Tydeus, of whom a sonne is sprong,
Inferiour farre in martiall deeds, though higher in his *tongue*. *Chapman.*

On evil days though fallen and evil *tongues*. *Milton, P. L.*

6. A language.

The Lord shall bring a nation against thee, whose *tongue* thou shalt not understand. *Deut.* xxvii. 49.

With wonderous gifts endu'd,
To speak all *tongues* and do all miracles. *Milton, P. L.*

So well he understood the most and best
Of *tongue* that Babel sent into the West;
Spoke them so truly, that he had, you'd swear,
Not only liv'd, but been born every where. *Cowley.*

An acquaintance with the various *tongues* is nothing but a relief against the mischiefs which the building of Babel introduced. *Watts.*

7. Speech as opposed to thoughts or action.

Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth. *1 John*, iii. 18.

8. A nation distinguished by their language. A scriptural term.

Every kindred, and *tongue*, and people, and nation. *Rev.* v. 9.

9. A bay. [*tang*, Swed.]

The Lord shall destroy the *tongue* of the Egyptian sea. *Isa.* xi. 15.

10. A small point: as, the *tongue* of a balance.

11. *To hold the* TONGUE. To be silent.

'Tis seldom seen that senators so young
Know when to speak, and when to *hold their tongue*. *Dryden.*

Whilst I live I must not *hold my tongue*,
And languish out old age in his displeasure. *Addison.*

To TONGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chide; to scold.

But that her tender shame
Will not proclaim against her maiden loss,
How might she *tongue* me. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

To TONGUE.✝ *v. n.* To talk; to prate.

'Tis still a dream; or else such stuff, as madmen
Tongue, and brain not. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Let his clack be set a-going, and he shall *tongue* it as impetuously as the arrantest hero of the play. *Dryden, Grounds of Crit.*

TO'NGUED. *adj.* [from *tongue*.] Having a tongue.

Tongu'd like the night-crow. *Donne.*

TO'NGUELESS. *adj.* [from *tongue*.]

1. Wanting a tongue; speechless.

What *tongueless* blocks, would they not speak? *Shakspeare.*

Our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a *tongueless* mouth. *Shakspeare.*

That blood, like sacrificing Abel's, cries,
Even from the *tongueless* caverns of the earth,
To me, for justice. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

2. Unnamed; not spoken of.

One good deed, dying *tongueless*,
Slaughters a thousand waiting upon that. *Shakspeare.*

TO'NGUEPAD. *n. s.* [*tongue* and *pad*.] A great talker.

She who was a celebrated wit at London is, in that dull part of the world, called a *tonguepad*. *Tatler.*

To TO'NGUETIE.✱ *v. a.* [*tongue* and *tie*.] To render unable to speak.

That extreme modesty, and bashfulness, which ordinarily *tongueties* us in all good company. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. i.

TO'NGUETIED. *adj.* [*tongue* and *tie*.]

1. Having an impediment of speech.

They who have short tongues, or are *tonguetied*, are apt to fall short of the appulse of the tongue to the teeth, and oftener place it on the gums, and say *t* and *d* instead of *th* and *dh*; as moder for mother. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

2. Unable to speak freely from whatever cause.

Love, and *tonguety'd* simplicity,
In least speak most to my capacity. *Shakspeare.*

He spar'd the blushes of the *tonguety'd* dame. *Tickell.*

TO'NICK.✝ } *adj.* [*tonique*, Fr. τεινω, Gr.]
TO'NICAL. }

1. Being extended; being elastick.

Station is no rest, but one kind of motion relating unto that which physicians, from Galen, do name extensive or *tonical*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

They [the muscles] can readily perform whatsoever motion the organ is capable of; — pronation, supination, the *tonick* motion, &c. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 62.

2. Relating to tones or sounds.

To the judicious performance upon this solemn instrument, [the organ,] my observations now naturally recur. In point of *tonic* power, I presume it will be allowed preferable to all others. *Mason on Ch. Musick*, p. 42.

TO'NICKS.✱ *n. s.* Medicines to strengthen the tone.

TO'NNAGE. *n. s.* [from *ton*.] A custom or impost due for merchandise brought or carried in tons from or to other nations, after a certain rate in every ton. *Cowel.*

Tonnage and poundage upon merchandizes were collected, refused to be settled by act of parliament. *Clarendon.*

To'nsil. *n. s.* [*tonsille*, Fr. *tonsillæ*, Lat.]

Tonsils or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered; each of them hath a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves, through the great sinus, of a mucous and slippery matter, into the fauces, larynx, and œsophagus, for the moistening and lubricating these parts. *Quincy.*

To'nsile.* *adj.* [*tonsilis*, Lat.] That may be clipped.

On the green,
Broider'd with crisped knots, the *tonsile* yews
Wither and fall. *Mason, Eng. Gard.* B. 2.

To'nsure. *n. s.* [*tonsure*, Fr. *tonsura*, Lat.] The act of clipping the hair; the state of being shorn.

The vestals, after having received the *tonsure*, suffered their hair to come again, being here full grown, and gathered under the veil. *Addison.*

Tonti'ne.* *n. s.* [from *Tonti*, an Italian, who is said to have first formed the scheme of these life-annuities.] Annuity on survivorship. *Chambers.*

To'ny.* *n. s.* A simpleton: a ludicrous word.

A companion fit
For all the keeping *tonies* of the pit. *Dryden.*

When a man plays the fool or the extravagant, presently he's a *tony*. Who drew this or that ridiculous piece? *tony*. Such or such a one was never well taught: No, he had a *tony* to his master. *L'Estrange, Tr. of Quevedo.*

Too. *adv.* [ꞇo, Sax.]

1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. It is used to augment the signification of an adjective or adverb to a vicious degree.

Your father's rough and stern,
His will *too* strong to bend, *too* proud to learn. *Cowley.*

Groundless prejudices and weaknesses of conscience, instead of tenderness, mislead *too* many others, *too* many, otherwise good men. *Sprat, Serm.*

It is *too* much to build a doctrine of so mighty consequence upon so obscure a place of Scripture. *Locke.*

These ridiculous stories abide with us *too* long, and *too* far influence the weaker part of mankind. *Watts.*

2. It is sometimes doubled to encrease its emphasis; but this reduplication always seems harsh, and is therefore laid aside.

Oh, that this *too too* solid flesh would melt. *Shakspeare.*

Sometimes it would be full, and then
Oh! *too too* soon decrease again;
Eclips'd sometimes, that 'twou'd so fall,
There wou'd appear no hope at all. *Suckling.*

3. Likewise; also.

See what a scourge is laid upon your hate;
And I, for winking at your discords *too*,
Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Let on my cup no wars be found,
Let those incite to quarrels *too*,
Which wine itself enough can do. *Oldham.*

The arriving to such a disposition of mind as shall make a man take pleasure in other men's sins, is evident from the text and from experience *too*. *South.*

It is better than letting our trade fall for want of current pledges, and better *too* than borrowing money of our neighbours. *Locke.*

A courtier and a patriot *too*. *Pope.*

Let those eyes that view
The daring crime, behold the vengeance *too*. *Pope.*

Took, the preterite, and sometimes the participle passive, of *take*.

Thy soldiers
All levied in my name, have in my name
Took their discharge. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He is God in his friendship as well as in his nature, and therefore we sinful creatures are not *took* upon advantages, nor consumed in our provocations. *South, Serm.*

Suddenly the thunder-clap
Took us unprepar'd. *Dryden.*

The same device enclosed the ashes of men or boys, maids or matrons; for when the thought *took*, though at first it received its rise from such a particular occasion, the ignorance of the sculptors applied it promiscuously. *Addison.*

This *took* up some of his hours every day. *Spectator.*

The riders would leap them over my hand; and one of the emperor's huntsmen, upon a large courser, *took* my foot, shoe and all. *Swift.*

Leaving Polybus, I *took* my way
To Cyrrha's temple. *Pope, Statius.*

Tool. *n. s.* [ꞇol, ꞇool, Sax.]

1. Any instrument of manual operation.

In mulberries the sap is towards the bark only, into which if if you cut a little it will come forth; but if you pierce it deeper with a *tool* it will be dry. *Bacon.*

They found in many of their mines more gold than earth; a metal, which the Americans not regarding, greedily exchanged for hammers, knives, axes, and the like *tools* of iron. *Heylin.*

Arm'd with such gardening *tools* as art, yet rude,
Guiltless of fire, had form'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The ancients had some secret to harden the edges of their *tools*. *Addison.*

2. A hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another.

He'd choose
To talk with wits in dirty shoes;
And scorn the *tools* with stars and garters,
So often seen caressing Chartres. *Swift.*

Toom.* *adj.* [*tom*, Dan. and Swed. the same.] Empty: still a northern word. Wicliffe, *toom* or *tume*.

A *toom* purse makes a bleit merchant. *Yorkshire Proverb.*

To TOOT.† *v. n.* [Of this word, in this sense, I know not the derivation: perhaps ꞇoꞇan, Saxon, contracted from ꞇo-piꞇan, to know or examine. Dr. Johnson.—Mr. Mason objects to this, and gives ꞇo-ꞇean, to attract, as the origin; supporting it by a remark, that tradesmen at Tunbridge Wells, meeting company on their way thither, to solicit their custom, were called *tooters*. Pegge has made a similar remark upon this mode of solicitation; to which he prefixes an observation, that sown pease or beans, when they first appear above ground, are said, in Derbyshire, to *toot*; and to *tout*, in the canting dictionary, signifies to *look up sharp*. Anonym. vii. 64. Mr. Mason's ꞇo-ꞇean, to attract, has however no connection with our old word *toot*: nor perhaps has Dr. Johnson's ꞇo-piꞇan. But it may surely be referred to the Sax. ꞇoꞇian, eminere tanquam cornu in fronte, as indeed Mr. Mason has referred it, forgetting what he had said of *toot*, under the verb *tote* in his Supplement, which is the very word before us in its ancient orthography.]

1. To pry; to peep; to search narrowly and slily; to look about. It is still used in the provinces, otherwise obsolete.

Then *toted* I into a taverne, and there I aspyede
Two frere Carmes. *Pierce Pl. Crede*, (ed. 1553,) sign. B. iii.

Peepyng, *tootyng*, and gasyng at that thing, whiche the priest held up in his hands. *Abp. Cranmer, Def. of the Sacr.* fol. 101. a.

I cast to go a shooting,
Long wand'ring up and down the land,
With bow and bolts on either hand,
For birds in bushes *tooting*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

2. It was used in a contemptuous sense, which I do not fully understand. Dr. Johnson. — To *toot* is also to sound, to make a noise; which is the sense overpassed by Dr. Johnson. [*tuta*, Su. Goth. *tuyten*, Teut. the same; *tuyte*, a horn.]

Toting and piping upon the destroyed organ pipes. *Bp. Hall, Specialties of his Life.*

That wiseacre deserves of all other to wear a *toting* horn. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 7.

3. To stand out; to be prominent: this seems to be the meaning.

Though perhaps he had never a shirt to his back, yet he would have a *toting* huge swelling ruff about his neck. *Howell, Lett.* i. iii. 32.

To TOOT.* *v. a.*

1. To look into; to see.

Then turned I agen, when I had all *ytoted.* *Pierce Pl. Crede*, sign. B. i.

2. To sound.

Jockie, say what might he be
That sits on yonder hill,
And *tooteth* out his notes of glee? *W. Browne, Shep. Pipe.*

TO'OTER.* *n. s.* [from *toot.*] One who plays on a pipe or horn.

Come, father Rosin, with your fiddle now,
And two tall *toters:* Flourish to the masque. *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

TOOTH.† *n. s.* plural *teeth.* [*tunthus*, M. Goth. toð, Sax. Vox antiquissima, et plurimis linguis communis. Serenius.]

The *teeth* are the hardest and smoothest bones of the body; about the seventh or eighth month they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw: the *dentes incisivi*, or fore *teeth* of the upper jaw, appear first, and then those of the lower jaw: after them come out the *canini* or eye *teeth*, and last of all the *molares* or grinders: about the seventh year they are thrust out by new *teeth*, and if these *teeth* be lost they never grow again; but some have shed their *teeth* twice: about the one-and-twentieth year the two last of the *molares* spring up, and they are called *dentes sapientiæ.* *Quincy.*

Avaunt, you curs!
Be thy mouth or black or white,
Tooth that poisons if it bite. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Desert deserves with characters of brass
A forted residence against the *tooth* of time,
And razure of oblivion. *Shakspeare.*

The *teeth* alone among the bones continue to grow in length during a man's whole life, as appears by the unsightly length of one *tooth* when its opposite happens to be pulled out. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Taste; palate.

These are not dishes for thy dainty *tooth;*
What, hast thou got an ulcer in thy mouth?
Why stand'st thou picking? *Dryden.*

3. A tine, prong, or blade, of any multifid instrument.

The priest's servant came while the flesh was in seething, with a flesh hook of three *teeth.* 1 *Sam.* ii. 13.

I made an instrument in fashion of a comb, whose *teeth*, being in number sixteen, were about an inch and an half broad, and the intervals of the *teeth* about two inches wide. *Newton, Opt.*

4. The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correspondent parts of other bodies.

The edge whereon the *teeth* are is always made thicker than the back, because the back follows the edge. *Moxon.*

In clocks, though the screws and *teeth* be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled will hardly move, though you clog them with never so much weight; but apply a little oil they whirl about very swiftly with the tenth part of the force. *Ray.*

5. TOOTH *and nail.* With one's utmost violence; with every means of attack or defence.

In their myters they beare the fygure of both testaments, whose veritie they impugne with *tooth and nail.* *Bale on the Rev.* P. II. (1550,) e. viii.

A lion and bear were at *tooth and nail* which should carry off a fawn. *L'Estrange.*

6. *To the* TEETH. In open opposition.

It warms the very sickness in my heart,
That I shall live and tell him *to his teeth*,
Thus diddest thou. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The action lies
In his true nature, and we ourselves compell'd,
Ev'n *to the teeth* and forehead of our faults,
To give in evidence. *Shakspeare.*

The way to our horses lies back again by the house, and then we shall meet 'em full *in the teeth.* *Dryden.*

7. *To cast in the* TEETH. To insult by open exprobration.

A wise body's part it were not to put out his fire, because his fond and foolish neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might *cast* him therewith *in the teeth*, saying, Were it not for me thou would'st freeze, and not be able to heat thyself. *Hooker.*

8. *In spite of the* TEETH. Notwithstanding threats expressed by shewing teeth; notwithstanding any power of injury or defence.

The guiltiness of my mind drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief, *in despite of the teeth* of all rhime and reason, that they were fairies. *Shakspeare.*

The only way is not to grumble at the lot they must bear *in spite of their teeth.* *L'Estrange.*

9. *To shew the* TEETH. To threaten.

When the law shews her *teeth*, but dares not bite,
And South-Sea treasures are not brought to light. *Young.*

To TOOTH. *v. a.* [from *tooth.*]

1. To furnish with teeth; to indent.

Then saws were *tooth'd*, and sounding axes made. *Dryden.*

The point hooked down like that of an eagle; and both the edges *toothed*, as in the Indian crow. *Grew, Mus.*

Get a pair of tongs like a smith's tongs, stronger and *toothed* at the end. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. To lock in each other.

It is common to *tooth* in the stretching course two inches with the stretcher only. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

TO'OTHACHE. *n. s.* [*tooth* and *ache.*] Pain in the teeth.

There never yet was the philosopher
That could endure the *toothache* patiently,
However at their ease they talk'd like gods. *Shakspeare.*

He that sleeps feels not the *toothache.* *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

I have the *toothache.*
—— What, sigh for the *toothache!*
Which is but an humour or a worm. *Shakspeare.*

One was grown desperate with the *toothache.* *Temple.*

TO'OTHDRAWER. *n. s.* [*tooth* and *draw.*] One whose business is to extract painful teeth.

Nature with Scots, as *toothdrawers*, hath dealt,
Who use to string their teeth upon their belt. *Cleaveland.*

When the teeth are to be dislocated, a *toothdrawer* is consulted. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

TO'OTHED.† *adj.* [from *tooth.*]

1. Having teeth. *Prompt. Parv.*

2. Sharp like a tooth.

So I charm'd their ears,
That, calf-like, they my lowing follow'd, through
Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking goss, and thorns. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

TO'OTHFUL.* *adj.* [*tooth* and *full.*] Toothsome: not in use, but the true word in Massinger, as Mr. Gifford has observed.

What dainty relish on my tongue
This fruit hath left! some angel hath me fed:
If so *toothful*, I will be banqueted. *Massinger, Virg. Martyr.*

TO'OTHLESS.† *adj.* [toðleap, Saxon.] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth.

Deep-dinted wrinkles on her cheek she draws,
Sunk are her eyes, and *toothless* are her jaws. *Dryden.*

They are fed with flesh minced small, having not only a sharp head and snout, but a narrow and *toothless* snout. *Ray.*

TO'OTHPICK. } TO'OTHPICKER. } *n. s.* [*tooth* and *pick.*] An instrument by which the teeth are cleansed from any thing sticking between them.

I will fetch you a *toothpicker* from the farthest inch of Asia. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

He and his *toothpick* at my worship's mess. *Shakspeare.*

Preserve my woods, whereof, if this course hold, there will hardly be found in some places enough to make a *toothpick*. *Howell, Engl. Tears.*

If *toothpicks* of the lentisc be wanting, of a quill then make a *toothpick*. *Sandys.*

Lentisc is a beautiful ever-green, and makes the best *toothpickers*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

TO'OTHSOME. *adj.* [from *tooth.*] Palatable; pleasing to the taste.

Some are good to be eaten while young, but nothing *toothsome* as they grow old. *Carew.*

TO'OTHSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *toothsome.*] Pleasantness to the taste.

TO'OTHWORT. *n. s.* [*dentaria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

TO'OTHY.* *adj.* [from *tooth.*] Toothed; having teeth.

The woof and warp unite press'd by the *toothy* slay. *Croxall, Ov. Met.* 6.

TOP. *n. s.* [*topp*, Welsh; top, Saxon; *top*, Dutch and Danish; *toppr*, a crest, Icelandick.]

1. The highest part of any thing.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats,
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her high *top* lower than her ribs. *Shakspeare.*

He wears upon his baby brow the round
And *top* of sovereignty. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Here is a mount, whose *toppe* seems to despise
The farre inferiour vale that underlies:
Who, like a great man rais'd aloft by fate,
Measures his height by others mean estate. *Brown.*

Here Sodom's towers raise their proud *tops* on high,
The tow'rs as well as men outbrave the sky. *Cowley.*

Thou nor on the *top* of old Olympus dwell'st. *Milton, P. L.*

One poor roof, made of poles meeting at the *top*, and covered with the bark of trees. *Heylin.*

That government which takes in the consent of the greatest number of the people, may justly be said to have the broadest bottom; and if it terminate in the authority of one single person, it may be said to have the narrowest *top*, and so makes the firmest pyramid. *Temple.*

So up the steepy hill with pain.
The weighty stone is rowl'd in vain;
Which having touch'd the *top* recoils,
And leaves the labourer to renew his toils. *Granville.*

Marine bodies are found upon hills, and at the bottom only such as have fallen down from their *tops*. *Woodward.*

2. The surface; the superficies.

Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth hurt all things that grow by them, especially such trees as spread their roots near the *top* of the ground. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear,
The bottom did the *top* appear. *Dryden.*

3. The highest place.

He that will not set himself proudly at the *top* of all things, but will consider the immensity of this fabrick, may think, that in other mansions there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

What must he expect, when he seeks for preferment, but universal opposition, when he is mounting the ladder, and every hand ready to turn him off when he is at the *top*? *Swift.*

4. The highest person.

How would you be,
If he, which is the *top* of judgment, should
But judge you as you are? *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

5. The utmost degree.

Zeal being the *top* and perfection of so many religious affections, the causes of it must be most eminent. *Sprat.*

If you attain the *top* of your desires in fame, all those who envy you will do you harm; and of those who admire you few will do you good. *Pope.*

The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.*

6. The highest rank.

Take a boy from the *top* of a grammar school, and one of the same age bred in his father's family, and bring them into good company together, and then see which of the two will have the more manly carriage. *Locke on Education.*

7. The crown of the head.

All the stor'd vengeances of Heaven fall
On her ingrateful *top*! *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

'Tis a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;
He's all the mother's from the *top* to toe. *Shakspeare.*

8. The hair on the crown of the head the forelock.

Let's take the instant by the forward *top*;
For we are old, and on our quick'st decrees
The inaudible and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakspeare.*

9. The head of a plant.

The buds made our food are called heads or *tops*, as cabbage heads. *Watts, Logick.*

10. [*top*, Danish.] An inverted conoid which children set to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip.

Since I pluck't geese, play'd truant, and whipt *top*, I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately. *Shakspeare.*

For as whipp'd *tops*, and bandied balls,
The learned hold, are animals:
So horses they affirm to be
Mere engines made by geometry. *Hudibras.*

As young striplings whip the *top* for sport
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout. *Dryden.*

Still humming on their drowsy course they keep,
And lash'd so long, like *tops*, are lash'd asleep. *Pope.*

A *top* may be used with propriety in a similitude by a Virgil, when the sun may be dishonoured by a Mævius. *Broome.*

11. *Top* is sometimes used as an adjective to express lying on the top, or being at the top.

The *top* stones, laid in clay are kept together. *Mortimer.*

To TOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To rise aloft; to be eminent.

Those long ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains which run east and west, stop the evagation of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

Some of the letters distinguish themselves from the rest, and *top* it over their fellows; these are to be considered as letters and as cyphers. *Addison on Medals.*

2. To predominate.

The thoughts of the mind, and powers of the body, are uninterruptedly employed that way by the determinations of the will, influenced by that *topping* uneasiness while it lasts. *Locke on Power*, ii. 21. § 38.

3. To excel.

But write thy best and *top*, and in each line
Sir Formal's oratory will be thine. *Dryden.*

To TOP. *v. a.*

1. To cover on the top; to tip; to defend or decorate with something extrinsick on the upper part.

The glorious temple rear'd
Her pile, far off appearing like a mount
Of alabaster, *topp'd* with golden spires. *Milton, P. R.*
To him the fairest nymphs do show
Like moving mountains *topt* with snow. *Waller.*

There are other churches in the town, and two or three palaces, which are of a more modern make, and built with a good fancy: I was shown the little notre dame; that is handsomely designed, and *topp'd* with a cupola. *Addison.*

Top the bank with the bottom of the ditch. *Mortimer.*

2. To rise above.

A gourd planted by a large pine, climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it *topped* and covered the tree. *L'Estrange.*

3. To outgo; to surpass.

He's poor in no one fault, but stor'd with all.
—— Especially, in pride.
—— And *topping* all others in boasting. *Shakspeare.*
So far he *topp'd* my thought,
That I in forgery of shapes and tricks
Come short of what he did. *Shakspeare.*

I am, cries the envious, of the same nature with the rest: why then should such a man *top* me? where there is equality of kind, there should be no distinction of privilege. *Collier.*

4. To crop.

Top your rose trees a little with your knife near a leaf bud. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

5. To rise to the top of.

If ought obstruct thy course, yet stand not still,
But wind about till thou hast *topp'd* the hill. *Denham.*

6. To perform eminently: as, he *tops* his part. This word, in this sense, is seldom used but on light or ludicrous occasions.

TO'PARCH.† *n. s.* [*toparque*, old French; τόπος and ἀρχὴ, Gr.] The principal man in a place.

They are not to be conceived potent monarchs, but *toparchs*, or kings of narrow territories. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TO'PARCHY.† *n. s.* [from *toparch*; *toparchie*, old French.] Command in a small district.

Four several kings swaying their ebony sceptres in each *toparchy*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 22.

TO'PAZ. *n. s.* [*topase*, Fr. *topazius*, low Lat.] A yellow gem.

The golden stone is the yellow *topaz*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Can blazing carbuncles with her compare?
The *tophas* sent from scorched Meroe?
Or pearls presented by the Indian sea? *Sandys, Paraph.*
With light's own smile the yellow *topaz* burns. *Thomson.*

To TOPE. *v. n.* [*topff*, German, *an earthen pot*; *toppen*, Dutch, *to be mad*. Skinner prefers the latter etymology; *toper*, Fr.] To drink hard; to drink to excess.

If you *tope* in form and treat,
'Tis the sour sauce to the sweet meat,
The fine you pay for being great. *Dryden.*

TO'PER.† *n. s.* [from *tope*.] A drunkard.

But I no *topers* envy; for my mien
Is always gay, and my complexion green. *Cowley Englished.*

TO'PFUL. *adj.* [*top* and *full*.] Full to the top; full to the brim.

'Tis wonderful
What may be wrought out of their discontent;
Now that their souls are *topful* of offence. *Shakspeare.*

Till a considerable part of the air was drawn out of the receiver, the tube continued *topful* of water as at first. *Boyle.*

One was ingenious in his thoughts and bright in his language; but so *topful* of himself, that he let it spill on all the company. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

Fill the largest tankard-cup *topfull*. *Swift.*

TOPGA'LLANT. *n. s.* [*top* and *gallant*.]

1. The highest sail.

2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated, or splendid.

A rose grew out of another, like honeysuckles, called top and *topgallants*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I dare appeal to the consciences of *topgallant* sparks. *L'Estrange.*

TOPH.✱ } *n. s.* [*tophus*, Latin.] A kind of sand-
TO'PHUS. } stone.

A native arch she drew
With pumice and light *tofusses*, that grew. *Sandys, Ov. Met.* 3.

In the construction of this vault, the principle of using freestone for the ribs, and *toph* for the pannels, has not been followed. *Archæol.* vol. xvii. p. 80.

TOPHA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *tophus*, Lat.] Gritty; stony.

Acids mixed with them precipitate a *tophaceous* chalky matter, but not a cheesy substance. *Arbuthnot.*

TOPHE'AVY. *adj.* [*top* and *heavy*.] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

A roof should not be too heavy nor too light; but of the two extremes a house *topheavy* is the worst. *Wotton on Architecture.*

Topheavy drones, and always looking down,
As over-ballasted within the crown,
Mutt'ring betwixt their lips some mystick thing. *Dryden.*

These *topheavy* buildings, reared up to an invidious height, and which have no foundation in merit, are in a moment blown down by the breath of kings. *Davenant.*

As to stiff gales *topheavy* pines bow low
Their heads, and lift them as they cease to blow. *Pope.*

TO'PHET. *n. s.* [תפת Heb. *a drum*.] Hell: a scriptural name.

The pleasant valley of Hinnom, *tophet* thence
And black Gehenna call'd, the type of hell. *Milton, P. L.*

Fire and darkness are here mingled with all other ingredients that make that *tophet* prepared of old. *Burnet.*

TO'PIARY.✱ *adj.* [*topiarius*, Lat.] Shaped by cutting or clipping.

No *topiary* hedge of quickset
Was e'er so neatly cut or thickset. *Butler, Rem.*

TO'PICAL. *adj.* [from τόπος.]

1. Relating to some general head.

2. Local; confined to some particular place.

Topical or probable arguments, either from consequence of Scripture, or from human reason, ought not to be admitted or credited, against the consentient testimony and authority of the ancient Catholick church. *White.*

An argument from authority is but a weaker kind of proof; it being but a *topical* probation, and an inartificial argument, depending on naked asseveration. *Brown.*

Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

What then shall be rebellion? shall it be more than a *topical* sin, found indeed under some monarchical medicines? *Holyday.*

3. Applied medicinally to a particular part.

A woman, with some unusual hemorrhage, is only to be cured by *topical* remedies. *Arbuthnot.*

TO'PICALLY. *adv.* [from *topical*.] With application to some particular part.

This *topically* applied becomes a phænigmus, or rubifying medicine, and is of such fiery parts, that they have of themselves conceived fire and burnt a house. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TO'PICK. *n. s.* [*topique*, Fr. τόπος.]

1. Principle of persuasion.

Contumacious persons, who are not to be fixed by any principles, whom no *topics* can work upon. *Wilkins.*

I might dilate on the difficulties, the temper of the people, the power, arts, and interest of the contrary party; but those are invidious *topicks*, too green in remembrance. *Dryden.*

Let them argue over all the *topicks* of divine goodness and human weakness, and whatsoever other pretences sinking sinners catch at to save themselves by, yet how trifling must be their plea! *South, Serm.*

The principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then convince them that it is so: the *topicks* for both are brought from Scripture and reason. *Swift.*

2. A general head; something to which other things are referred.

All arts and sciences have some general subjects, called *topicks*, or common places; because middle terms are borrowed, and arguments derived from them for the proof of their various propositions. *Watts, Logick.*

3. Things as are externally applied to any particular part.

In the cure of strumæ, the *topicks* ought to be discutient. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

TO'PKNOT. *n. s.* [*top* and *knot.*] A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

This arrogance amounts to the pride of an ass in his trappings; when 'tis but his master's taking away his *topknot* to make an ass of him again. *L'Estrange.*

TO'PLESS.† *adj.* [from *top.*]

1. Having no top.

He sent abroad his voice,
Which Pallas far off echo'd; who did betwixt them hoise
Shrill tumult to a *topless* height. *Chapman, Iliad.*
Loud Fame calls ye,
Pitch'd on the *topless* Apennine, and blows
To all the under world. *Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.*

2. Supreme; sovereign.

Sometime, great Agamemnon,
Thy *topless* deputation he puts on. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*
Make their strengths totter, and their *topless* fortunes
Unroot and reel to ruin. *Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.*

TO'PMAN. *n. s.* [*top* and *man.*] The sawer at the top.

The pit-saw enters the one end of the stuff, the *topman* at the top, and the pitman under him, the *topman* observing to guide the saw exactly in the line. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

TO'PMOST. *adj.* [An irregular superlative formed from *top.*] Uppermost; highest.

A swarm of bees,
Unknown from whence they took their airy flight,
Upon the topmost branch in clouds alight. *Dryden, Æn.*
From steep to steep the troops advanc'd with pain,
In hopes at last the *topmost* cliff to gain;
But still by new ascents the mountain grew,
And a fresh toil presented to their view. *Addison.*
Men pil'd on men with active leaps arise,
And build the breathing fabrick to the skies;
A sprightly youth above the *topmost* row,
Points the tall pyramid, and crowns the show. *Addison.*

TOPO'GRAPHER.† *n. s.* [τόπος and γράφω, Gr.] One who writes descriptions of particular places.

Although one should read all the *topographers* that ever writ of, or anatomized, a town or country. *Howell, Instr. For. Trav.* (1642,) p. 5.

TOPOGRA'PHICAL.* } *adj.* [from *topography.*] Describing particular places.
TOPOGRA'PHICK.

It were requisite to have a book of the *topographical* description of all places, through which he passeth. *Howell, Instr. For. Trav* p. 31.

I may the better present you the *topographic* description of this mighty empire. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 58.

TOPO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [*topographie*, Fr. τόπος and γράφω, Gr.] Description of particular places.

That philosophy gives the exactest *topography* of the extramundane spaces. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

The *topography* of Sulmo in the Latin makes but an aukward figure in the version. *Cromwell.*

TO'PPING. *adj.* [from *top.*] Fine; noble; gallant. A low word.

The *topping* fellow I take to be the ancestor of the fine fellow. *Tatler.*

TO'PPINGLY. *adj.* [from *topping.*] Fine; gay; gallant; shewy. An obsolete word.

These *toppinglie* ghests be in number but ten,
As welcome to dairie as beares among men. *Tusser.*

TO'PPINGLY. *adv.* Splendidly; nobly. A low word.

To TO'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *top.*] To fall forward; to tumble down.

Though bladed corn be lodged and trees blown down;
Though castles *topple* on their warders heads. *Shakspeare.*
The wisest aunt telling the saddest tale,
Sometime for three-foot stool mistaketh me;
Then slip I from her quite, down *topples* she. *Shakspeare.*

To TO'PPLE.* *v. a.* To throw down.

Unruly wind —
Shakes the old beldame earth, and *topples* down
Steeples and moss-grown towers. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. I.

Alas, my Lord God, how small matters trouble me! every petty occurrence is ready to rob me of my peace, so as, methinks, I am like some little cockboat in a rough sea, which every billow *topples* up and down, and threats to sink! I can chide this weak pusillanimity in myself; but it is thou Lord that must redress it. *Bp. Hall, Breath. of a Devout Soul,* § 34.

TOP-PROUD. *adj.* [*top* and *proud.*] Proud in the highest degree.

This *top-proud* fellow,
By intelligence I do know
To be corrupt and treasonous. *Shakspeare.*

TO'PSAIL. *n. s.* [*top* and *sail.*] The highest sail.

Contarenus meeting with the Turk's gallies, which would not vail their *topsails*, fiercely assailed them. *Knolles.*

Strike, strike the *topsail*; let the main-sheet fly,
And furl your sails. *Dryden, Fab.*

TOPSYTU'RVY. *adv.* [This Skinner fancies to *top in turf.*] With the bottom upward.

All suddenly was turned *topsyturvy*, the noble lord eftsoons was blamed, the wretched people pitied, and new counsels plotted. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If we without his help can make a head
To push against the kingdom; with his help
We shall o'erturn it *topsyturvy* down. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
Wave woundeth wave again, and billow billow gores,
And *topsyturvy* so fly tumbling to the shores. *Drayton.*

God told man what was good, but the devil surnamed it evil, and thereby turned the world *topsy-turvy*, and brought a new chaos upon the whole creation *South.*

Man is but a *topsyturvy* creature; his head where his heels should be, grovelling on the earth. *Swift.*

TOR.† *n. s.* [tor, Saxon.]

1. A tower; a turret.

I visited the *tor*, which is nothing but the steeple of an ancient church. *Ray, Rem.* p. 259.

2. A high pointed rock or hill, whence *tor* in the initial syllable of some local names.

This haughty mountain, by indulgent fame
Preferr'd to a wonder, Mam *tor* has to name. *Cotton, Wond. of the Peake,* p. 42.

TORCH. *n. s.* [*torche*, Fr. *torcia*, Italian; *intortitium*, low Latin.] A wax light generally supposed to be bigger than a candle.

Basilius knew, by the wasting of the *torches*, that the night also was far wasted. *Sidney.*

Here lies the dusky *torch* of Mortimer,
Choak'd with ambition of the meaner sort. *Shakspeare.*
They light the nuptial *torch*, and bid invoke
Hymen. *Milton, P. L.*
Never was known a night of such distraction;
Noise so confus'd and dreadful: *torches* gliding
Like meteors, by each other in the streets. *Dryden.*
I'm weary of my part;
My *torch* is out; and the world stands before me
Like a black desart at th' approach of night. *Dryden.*
When men of infamy to grandeur soar,
They light a *torch* to shew their shame the more. *Young.*

TO'RCHBEARER. *n. s.* [*torch* and *bear.*] One whose office is to carry a torch.

He did in a genteel manner chastise their negligence, with making them, for that night, the *torchbearers*. *Sidney.*

TO'RCHER. *n. s.* [from *torch.*] One that gives light.

Ere the horses of the sun shall bring
Their fiery *torcher* his diurnal ring. *Shakspeare.*

To'rchlight. *n. s.* [*torch* and *light.*] Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

When the emperor Charles had clasped Germany almost in his fist, he was forced to go from Isburg, and, as if in a mask, by *torchlight*, to quit every foot he had gotten. *Bacon.*

If thou like a child didst fear before,
Being in the dark, where thou didst nothing see;
Now I have brought thee *torchlight* fear no more. *Davies.*

To'rchwort.* *n. s.* The name of a plant.

A stately stalk shot up of *torchwort* high.
More, Life of the Soul, ii. 59.

Tore. preterite, and sometimes participle passive of *tear.*

Upon his head an old Scotch cap he wore,
With a plume feather all to pieces *tore.* *Spenser.*

Tore.† *n. s.* [probably from *tear.*] The dead kind of grass that remains on the ground in winter. *Ash.*

Proportion according to rowen or *tore* upon the ground; the more *tore* the less hay will do. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To Torme'nt.† *v. a.* [*tourmenter*, Fr.]

1. To put to pain; to harass with anguish; to excruciate.

No sleep close up that deadly eye of thine,
Unless it be while some *tormenting* dream
Affrights thee with a hell of ugly devils. *Shakspeare.*

I am glad to be constrain'd to utter what
Torments me to conceal. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Art thou come to *torment* us before the time? *St. Mat.* viii.

Evils on me light
At once, by my foreknowledge gaining birth
Abortive, to *torment* me e'er their being. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To teaze; to vex with importunity.

3. To put into great agitation. [*tormente*, Fr. a great storm; *tormentare*, Ital. to agitate.]

Æolus, ——
Who, letting loose the winds, tost and *tormented* th' aire.
Bryskett, Mourn. Muse of Thestylis.

All the loud noises which *torment* the air.
Habington, Castara, (1635,) p. 153.

They, soaring on main wing,
Tormented all the air. *Milton, P. L.*

TO'RMENT.† *n. s.* [*tourment*, Fr.]

1 Any thing that gives pain, as disease.

They brought unto him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and *torments*, and he healed them. *St. Matthew.*

2. Pain: misery; anguish.

The more I see
Pleasures about me, so much more I feel
Torment within me. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Penal anguish; torture.

No prisoners there, enforc'd by *torments*, cry;
But fearless by their old tormentors lie. *Sandys, Paraph.*

Not sharp revenge, nor hell itself can find
A fiercer *torment* than a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth dreadfully accuse,
Condemns the wretch, and still the charge renews. *Dryden.*

4. [*tormentum*, Lat.] An engine of war to cast stones or darts. Not in use.

All *torments* of war, which we call engines, were first invented by kings or governours of hosts. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 21.

Torme'nter.† }
Torme'ntor. } *n. s.* [from *torment.*]

1. One who torments; one who gives pain.

He called to me for succour, desiring me at least to kill him, to deliver him from those *tormentors.* *Sidney.*

2. One who inflicts penal tortures.

No prisoners there, enforc'd by torments, cry,
But fearless by their old *tormentors* lie. *Sandys on Job.*

Let his *tormenter*, conscience, find him out. *Milton, P. R.*

Had'st thou full power to kill,
Or measure out his torments by thy will;
Yet, what could'st thou, *tormentor*, hope to gain?
Thy loss continues unrepaid by pain. *Dryden, Juv.*

The commandments of God being conformable to the dictates of right reason, man's judgment condemns him when he violates any of them; and so the sinner becomes his own *tormentor.* *South, Serm.*

The ancient martyrs passed through such new inventions and varieties of pain as tired their *tormentors.* *Addison.*

To'rmentil. *n. s.* [*tormentille*, Fr. *tormentilla*, Lat.] Septfoil. A plant.

The root of *tormentil* has been used for tanning of leather, and accounted the best astringent in the whole vegetable kingdom. *Miller.*

Refresh the spirits externally by some epithemata of balm, bugloss, with the powder of the roots of *tormentil.* *Wiseman.*

Torn. part. pass. of *tear.*

Ye shall not eat any flesh that is *torn* of beasts. *Exod.* xxii.

Torna'do. *n. s.* [*tornado*, Span.] A hurricane; a whirlwind.

Nimble coruscations strike the eye,
And bold *tornado's* bluster in the sky. *Garth.*

TORPE'DO.† *n. s.* [Latin.] A fish which while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.

The *torpedo*, or cramp-fish, came to hand; a fish, if Pliny writes truth, that by hiding itself with mud and dirt catches lesser fish very strangely; for by his frigidity he benums such fish as swim over or lodge near him, and so preys upon them. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* [illegible]

To'rpent.† *adj.* [*torpens*, Lat.] Benumbed; [illegible] motionless; not active; incapable of mo[illegible]

Let the earth be still and stupid; — anon [illegible] soul flow into this *torpent* mass.
More, Song, &c. [illegible] p. 342.

A comprehensive expedient to ass[illegible] and *torpent* memory through so multifarious an [illegible]ent. *Evelyn.*

Torpe'scent.* *adj.* [*torpescens*, [illegible]] Becoming torpid.

Their *torpescent* soul
Clenches their coin. *Shenstone.*

TO'RPID. *adj.* [*torpidus*, Lat.] N[illegible] motionless; sluggish; not active.

Without heat all things would be *torpid* [illegible] motion. *Ray* [illegible]*ion.*

The sun awakes the *torpid* sap. *Tho*[illegible]*g.*

Torpi'dity.* *n. s.* [from *torpid.*] Torpo[illegible] being torpid.

I requested Mr. Cornish to send up a dozen of bats [illegible] state of *torpidity.* *Daines Barrington,* [illegible]

Sir W. Bellers happened to stop at a fisherman's ho[illegible] Cornwall, whose net had been much torn by a large c[illegible] earth, which, upon being examined, was very full of swallo[illegible] that awaked from their *torpidity* upon being brought near th[illegible] fire. *Ibid. Ess.* [illegible]

To'rpidness. *n. s.* [from *torpid.*] The state of being torpid.

Though the object about which it is exercised be poor, little, and low, yet a man hath this advantage by the exercise of this faculty about it, that it keeps it from rest and *torpidness*, it enlargeth and habituates it for a due improvement even about nobler objects. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To'rpitude. *n. s.* [from *torpid.*] State of being motionless; numbness; sluggishness.

Some, in their most perfect state, subsist in a kind of *torpitude* or sleeping state. *Derham.*

TO'RPOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] Dulness; numbness; inability to move; dulness of sensation.

Motion discusses the *torpor* of solid bodies, which, beside their motion of gravity, have in them a natural appetite not to move at all. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

TORREFA'CTION.† *n. s.* [*torrefaction*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] The act of drying by the fire.

Here was not a scorching and blistering, but a vehement and full *torrefaction*. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 188.

If it have not a sufficient insolation it looketh pale; if it be sunned too long it suffereth *torrefaction*. *Brown.*

When torrefied sulphur makes bodies black, why does *torrefaction* make sulphur itself black? *Boyle on Colours.*

To TO'RREFY. *v. a.* [*torrifier*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] To dry by the fire.

In the sulphur of bodies *torrefied* consist the principles of inflammability. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The Africans are more peculiarly scorched and *torrefied* from the sun by addition of dryness from the soil. *Brown.*

Divers learned men assign, for the cause of blackness, the sooty steam of adust or *torrefied* sulphur. *Boyle on Colours.*

Torrefied sulphur makes bodies black; I desire to know why torrefaction makes sulphur itself black? *Boyle.*

Another clyster is composed of two heminæ of white wine, half a hemina of honey, Ægyptian nitre *torrefied* a quadrant. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

TO'RRENT. *n. s.* [*torrent*, Fr. *torrens*, Lat.]

1. A sudden stream raised by showers.

The near in blood,
Forsake me like the *torrent* of a flood. *Sandys on Job.*

Will no kind flood, no friendly rain,
Disguise the marshal's plain disgrace;
No *torrents* swell the low Mohayne,
The world will say he durst not pass. *Prior.*

2. A violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current.

Not far from Caucasus are certain steep falling *torrents*, which wash down many grains of gold, as in many other parts of the world; and the people there inhabiting use to set many fleeces of wool in these descents of waters, in which the grains of gold remain, and the water passeth through, which Strabo witnesseth to be true. *Ralegh.*

The m[illegible]ry of those, who, out of duty and conscience, opposed th[illegible] *torrent* which did overwhelm them, should not lose the recompence due to their virtue. *Clarendon.*

When shrivell'd herbs on withering stems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his watery stores, huge *torrents* flow,
Temp'ring the thirsty fever of the field. *Dryden, Georg.*

Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
Stemm'd [illegible] wild *torrent* of a barb'rous age. *Pope.*

TO'RRENT. *adj.* [*torrens*, Lat.] Rolling in a rapid stream.

Fierce Phlegeton,
[illegible] waves of *torrent* fire inflame with rage. *Milton, P. L.*

To'[illegible]. *adj.* [*torride*, Fr. *torridus*, Lat.]

1. [illegible]hed; dried with heat.

[illegible]alen's commentators mention a twofold dryness; the one [illegible]comitated with a heat, which they call a *torrid* tabes; the [illegible]er with a coldness, when the parts are consumed through extinction of their native heat. *Harvey on Consump.*

2. Burning; violently hot.

This with *torrid* heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air adust,
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milton, P. L.*

3. It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks.

Columbus first
Found a temperate in a *torrid* zone;
The feverish air fann'd by a cooling breeze. *Dryden.*

Those who amidst the *torrid* regions live,
May they not gales unknown to us receive?
See daily showers rejoice the thirsty earth,
And bless the flowery buds succeeding birth. *Prior.*

TORSE. *n. s.* [In heraldry.] A wreath.

TO'RSEL. *n. s.* [*torse*, Fr.] Any thing in a twisted form.

When you lay any timber on brickwork, as *torsels* for mantle trees to lie on, or lintols over windows, lay them in loam. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

TO'RSION. *n. s.* [*torsio*, Lat.] The act of turning or twisting.

TORT.† *n. s.* [*tort*, Fr. *tortum*, low Lat.] Mischief; injury; calamity. Obsolete.

Then gan triumphant trumpets sound on high,
That sent to Heaven the echoed report
Of their new joy, and happy victory
Against him that had been long opprest with *tort*,
And fast imprisoned in sieged fort. *Spenser.*

He dreadless bad them come to court,
For no wild beasts should do them any *tort*. *Spenser.*

Your disobedience and ill managing
Of actions, lost for want of due support,
Refer I justly to a further spring,
Spring of sedition, strife, oppression, *tort*. *Fairfax.*

How can any of us see the body of our blessed Saviour broken, and his blood poured out, and withal think and know that his own sins are guilty of this *tort* offered to the Son of God, the Lord of life, and not feel his heart touched with a sad and passionate apprehension of his own vileness? *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 197.

TO'RTILE. *adj.* [*tortilis*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed.

TO'RTION. *n. s.* [*tortus*, Lat.] Torment; pain. Not in use.

All purgers have a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of *tortion* in the stomach and belly. *Bacon.*

TO'RTIOUS.† *adj.* [from *tort*.] Injurious; doing wrong.

Ne ought he car'd whom he endamaged
By *tortious* wrong, or whom bereav'd of right. *Spenser, F. Q.*

TO'RTIVE. *adj.* [*tortus*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed.

Knots by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth. *Shakspeare.*

TO'RTOISE. *n. s.* [*tortue*, Fr.]

1. An animal covered with a hard shell: there are tortoises both of land and water.

In his needy shop a *tortoise* hung,
An alligator stuft. *Shakspeare.*

A living *tortoise* being turned upon its back, not being able to make use of its paws for the returning of itself, because they could only bend towards the belly, it could help itself only by its neck and head; sometimes one side, sometimes another, by pushing against the ground, to rock itself as in a cradle, to find out where the inequality of the ground might permit it to roll its shell. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A form into which the ancient soldiers used to throw their troops, by bending down and holding their bucklers above their heads so that no darts could hurt them.

Their targets in a *tortoise* cast, the foes
Secure advancing, to the turrets rose. *Dryden, Æn.*

TORTUO'SITY.† *n. s.* [from *tortuous*.]

1. Wreath; flexure.

These the midwife contriveth unto a knot close unto the body of the infant, from whence ensueth that *tortuosity*, or complicated nodosity, called the navel. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Crookedness; depravity.

He discerneth the uprightness of godliness, and the *tortuosity* of wickedness. *Granger on Eccl.* (1621,) p. 63.

TO'RTUOUS.† *adj.* [*tortueux*, Fr. from *tortuosus*, *tortus*, Lat.]

1. Twisted; wreathed; winding.

So vary'd he, and of his *tortuous* train
Curl'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton, P. L.*

Aqueous vapours, like a dry wind, pass through so long and *tortuous* a pipe of lead. *Boyle.*

2. Mischievous. Thus I explain it, on supposition that it is derived from *tort*, wrong; but it may mean *crooked*: as we say, *crooked* ways for *bad* practices, *crooked* being regularly enough opposite

to *right*. This in some copies is *tortious*, and therefore from *tort*. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson here means the passage, which I have cited under *tortious*; and I remember no edition of Spenser in which *tortuous* is the reading. Mr. Mason would have done well to restrain his flippancy, in remarking that "this second sense, with all that Johnson says about it, is much ado about nothing." For *tortuous* means *crooked*, mischievous, as I have shewn *tortuosity* to mean *crookedness*, perverseness: and thus in the following passage:

What *tortuous* planets, or malevolent
Conspiring power? *Lodge, Looking-Glasse for England*, (1598,) sign. E. 4. b.

TO'RTURE. *n. s.* [*torture*, Fr. *tortura*, Lat.]

1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted.

Hecate
Then led me trembling through those dire abodes,
And taught the *tortures* of th' avenging gods. *Dryden.*

2. Pain; anguish; pang.

Better be with the dead,
Than on the *torture* of the mind to lie
In restless extasy. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Ghastly spasm or racking *torture*. *Milton, P. L.*

To To'rture. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To punish with tortures.

Hipparchus my enfranchis'd bondman,
He may at pleasure whip, or hang, or *torture*. *Shakspeare.*
The scourge inexorable and the *torturing* hour
Call us to penance. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To vex; to excruciate; to torment.

Still must I cherish the dear, sad remembrance,
At once to *torture*, and to please my soul. *Addison, Cato.*

3. To keep on the stretch.

The bow *tortureth* the string continually, and thereby holdeth it in a continual trepidation. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To'rturer. *n. s.* [from *torture*.] He who tortures; tormenter.

I play the *torturer* by small and small,
To lengthen out the worst that must be spoken. *Shakspeare.*
When king Edward the second was amongst his *torturers*, the more to disgrace his face, they shaved him, and washed him with cold water; the king said, Well, yet I will have warm water, and so shed abundance of tears. *Bacon, Apoph.*

To'rturingly.* *adv.* [from *To torture*.] So as to torment or punish.

An host of furies
Could not have baited me more *torturingly*.
Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.

To'rturous.* *adj.* [from *torture*.] Tormenting; occasioning torture.

Sad melancholy, like the drowned earth, lies at the bottom; whence care, and grief, and discontent, *torturous* suspicion, and horrid fear, are washed up by the unquiet watery desire. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 196.
Therefore they make the admission *torturous*, take time in the initiation, set a seal on the tongue, and instruct the Epoptæ for five years, to raise a high opinion of them by delay and expectation. *Bp. Lavington, Enth. of Meth.* P. iii. p. 330.

To'rvity.† *n. s.* [*torvitas*, Lat.] Sourness; severity of countenance. Not used. *Cockeram.*

To'rvous. *adj.* [*torvus*, Lat.] Sour of aspect; stern; severe of countenance. Not used.

That *torvous* sour look produced by anger, and that gay and pleasing countenance accompanying love. *Derham.*

TO'RY.† *n. s.* [A cant term, derived, I suppose, from an Irish word signifying a savage. Dr. Johnson. — "Great heats and animosities were created by these *Petitioners* and *Abhorrers*, and they occasioned many feuds and quarrels in private conversations; and about the same time, (1680,) and from the same cause, arose the pernicious terms and distinctions of *Whig* and *Tory*, both exotic names, which the parties invidiously bestowed upon each other; all that adhered to the interest of the crown and lineal succession were by the contrary party branded with the title given to the Irish robbers; and they, in return, gave the others the appellation of *Whig*, or *Sour Milk*, formerly appropriated to the Scotch Presbyterians and rigid Covenanters." Echard, Hist. p. 988. *Tories*, robbers, and rapparees, are always joined together in the Irish Acts of Parliament. *Tories* were so called from the Irish word *toree*, give me [your money]. The opponents of government in 1681, and 1682, &c. affected to think all, who were attached to the crown, papists; and therefore called them *tories*, i. e. vile papists and robbers. Malone. — The character of the *tories*, or robbers, is thus noticed by Glanville, long before the political distinction existed: "Let such men quit all pretences to civility and breeding; they are ruder than *toryes* and wild Americans!" Serm. 4to. p. 212.] One who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the church of England: opposed to a *whig*.

The knight is more a *tory* in the country than the town, because it more advances his interest. *Addison.*
This protestant zealot, this English divine,
In church and in state was of principles sound;
Was truer than steel to the Hanover line,
And griev'd that a *tory* should live above ground. *Steele.*
To confound his hated coin,
All parties and religious join,
Whigs, *tories*. *Swift.*

To'ryism.* *n. s.* The notions of a tory.

Nothing would illustrate the subject better than an enquiry into the rise and progress of our late parties; or a short history of *toryism* and whiggism from their cradle to their grave, the introductory account of their genealogy, and descent. *Bolingbroke on Parties*, Lett. 2.

To Tose. *v. n.* [of the same original with *tease*.] To comb wool.

To TOSS. *v. a.* [*tassen*, Dutch; *tasser*, French, to accumulate; Minsheu. Θεῶσαι, Gr. to dance; Meric Casaubon. *Tosen*, German, to make a noise; Skinner: perhaps from *to us*, a word used by those who would have any thing thrown to them.] Pret. *tossed* or *tost*; part. pass. *tossed* or *tost*.

1. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play.

With this she seem'd to play, and, as in sport,
Toss'd to her love in presence of the court. *Dryden.*
A shepherd diverted himself with *tossing* up eggs and catching them again. *Addison.*

2. To throw with violence.

Back do I *toss* these treasons to thy head. *Shakspeare.*
Vulcanos discharge forth with the fire not only metallick and mineral matter, but huge stones, *tossing* them up to a very great height in the air. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

3. To lift with a sudden and violent motion.

Behold how they *toss* their torches on high,
How they point to the Persian abodes. *Dryden.*
I call'd to stop him, but in vain:
He *tost* his arm aloft, and proudly told me,
He would not stay. *Addison, Cato.*
So talk too idle buzzing things;
Toss up their heads, and stretch their wings. *Prior.*

4. To agitate; to put into violent motion.

The getting of treasures by a lying tongue is a vanity *tossed* to and fro. *Prov.* xxi. 6.

Things will have their first or second agitation; if they be not *tossed* upon the arguments of counsel, they will be *tossed* upon the waves of fortune, and be full of inconstancy, doing and undoing. *Bacon, Ess.*

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers *tost*,
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton, P. L.*

I have made several voyages upon the sea, often being *tossed* in storms. *Addison, Spect.*

5. To make restless; to disquiet.

She did love the knight of the red cross,
For whose dear sake so many troubles her did *toss*. *Spenser.*

Calm region once
And full of peace, now *tost* and turbulent. *Milton, P. L.*

6. To keep in play; to tumble over.

That scholar should come to a better knowledge in the Latin tongue than most do, that spend four years in *tossing* all the rules of grammar in common schools. *Ascham.*

To Toss. *v. n.*

1. To fling; to winch; to be in violent commotion.

Galen tells us of a woman patient of his whom he found very weak in bed, continually *tossing* and tumbling from one side to another, and totally deprived of her rest. *Harvey.*

To *toss* and fling, and to be restless, only frets and enrages our pain. *Tillotson.*

And thou, my sire, not destin'd by thy birth,
To turn to dust and mix with common earth,
How wilt thou *toss* and rave, and long to die,
And quit thy claim to immortality! *Addison, Ovid.*

They throw their person with a hoyden air
Across the room, and *toss* into the chair. *Young.*

2. To be tossed.

Your mind is *tossing* on the sea,
There where your argosies
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakspeare.*

3. *To* Toss *up*. To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall.

I'd try if any pleasure could be found,
In *tossing up* for twenty thousand pound. *Bramston.*

Toss. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of tossing.

The discus that is to be seen in the hand of the celebrated Castor at Don Livio's is perfectly round; nor has it any thing like a sling fastened to it, to add force to the *toss*. *Addison.*

2. An affected manner of raising the head.

His various modes from various fathers follow;
One taught the *toss*, and one the new French wallow:
His sword-knot this, his cravat that designed. *Dryden.*

There is hardly a polite sentence in the following dialogues which doth not require some suitable *toss* of the head. *Swift.*

To'ssel. *n. s.* See Tassel.

Tie at each lower corner a handful of hops with a piece of packthread to make a *tossel*, by which you may conveniently lift the bag when full. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To'sser.† *n. s.* [from *toss.*]

1. One who throws; one who flings and writhes.

2. Whoever or whatever agitates.

I did expect,
Instead of Mars, the storm-goaler Eolus,
And Juno proffering her Deiopeia
As satisfaction to the blustering god
To send his *tossers* forth. *Beaum. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.*

To'ssing.* *n. s.* [from *toss.*] Violent commotion.

I am full of *tossings* to and fro unto the dawning of the day. *Job,* vii. 4.

In stripes, in imprisonments, in tumults, [in the margin, *tossings* to and fro,] *2 Cor.* vi. 5.

After many workings and *tossings* of my thoughts. *Hartlib, Tr. of Comenius,* p. 47.

Dire was the *tossing*, deep the groans: Despair
Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch. *Milton, P. L.*

To'sspot.† *n. s.* [*toss* and *pot.*] A toper and drunkard.

Tosspots still had drunken head. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Tost. preterite and part. pass. of *toss.*

In a troubled sea of passion *tost*. *Milton, P. L.*

TO'TAL. *adj.* [*totus*, Lat. *total*, Fr.]

1. Whole; complete; full.

They set and rise;
Lest *total* darkness should by night regain
Her old possession, and extinguish life. *Milton, P. L.*

If all the pains that, for thy Britain's sake,
My past has took, or future life may take,
Be grateful to my queen; permit my pray'r,
And with this gift reward my *total* care. *Prior.*

2. Whole; not divided.

Either to undergo
Myself the *total* crime; or to accuse
My other self, the partner of my life. *Milton, P. L.*

Tota'lity.† *n. s.* [*totalité*, Fr.] Complete sum; whole quantity.

Identity, diversity; possibility, act; *totality*, parts, &c. are but wise cautions against ambiguities of speech. *Bacon, Adv. of Learn.* B. 2.

So much for *totality*, that common, and essential character to every legitimate composition. *Harris, Philolog. Inq.*

To'tally. *adv.* [from *total.*] Wholly; fully; completely.

The sound interpretess expound this image of God, of natural reason; which, if it be *totally* or mostly defaced, the right of government doth cease. *Bacon, Holy War.*

The obdurate sinner, that hath long hardened his own heart against God, thereby provokes him *totally* to withdraw all inward grace from him. *Hammond.*

Charity doth not end with this world, but goes along with us into the next, where it will be perfected: but faith and hope shall then *totally* fail; the one being changed into sight, the other into enjoyment. *Atterbury, Serm.*

To'talness.* *n. s.* [from *total.*] Entireness.

To Tote.* See *To* Toot.

T'o'ther, contracted for *the other.*

As bad the one as *t'other.* *Farnaby.*

To TO'TTER.† *v. n.* [*touteren*, Teut. to tremble; *tittra*, Icel. the same.] To shake so as to threaten a fall; to stagger.

What news, in this our *tottering* state?
— It is a reeling world indeed, my lord;
And I believe will never stand upright. *Shakspeare.*

As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a *tottering* fence. *Ps.* lxii. 3.

The foes already have possess'd the wall,
Troy nods from high, and *totters* to her fall. *Dryden.*

To'ttery.† } *adj.* [from *totter.*] Shaking; unsteady;
To'tty. } dizzy. Neither of these words is used, except in vulgar language: as *totty-headed* for *giddy-headed.*

Siker thy head very *tottie* is,
So on thy corbe shoulder it leans amisse. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

To TOUCH.† *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr. doubtless from the M. Goth. *tekan*, to touch.]

1. To perceive by the sense of feeling.

Nothing but body can be *touch'd* or *touch.* *Creech.*

2. To handle slightly, without effort or violence.

In the middle of the bridge there is a draw-bridge made with such artifice, that the sentinel discovering any force approaching, may, by only *touching* a certain iron with his foot, draw up the bridge. *Brown, Trav.*

3. To reach with any thing, so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it.

He brake the withs as a thread of tow is broken when it *toucheth* the fire. *Judg.* xvi. 9.

His fell intent, Ithuriel with his spear
Touch'd lightly. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To come to; to attain.

Their impious folly dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day;
The god vindictive doom'd them never more,
Ah men unbless'd! to *touch* their natal shore. *Pope, Odyss.*

5. To try as gold with a stone.

When I have suit,
Wherein I mean to *touch* your love indeed,
It shall be full of poize and difficulty,
And fearful to be granted. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Words so debas'd and hard, no stone
Was hard enough to *touch* them on. *Hudibras.*

6. To relate to.

In ancient times was publickly read first the scripture, as, namely, something out of the books of the prophets of God; some things out of the apostles' writings; and, lastly, out of the holy evangelists some things which *touched* the person of our Lord Jesus Christ. *Hooker.*

The quarrel *toucheth* none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

7. To meddle with; not totally to forbear.

He so light was at legerdemain,
That what he *touch'd* came not to light again. *Spenser.*

8. To affect.

What of sweet
Hath *touch'd* my sense, flat seems to this. *Milton, P. L.*

9. To move; to strike mentally; to melt.

I was sensibly *touched* with that kind impression. *Congreve.*

The tender sire was *touch'd* with what he said,
And flung the blaze of glories from his head,
And bid the youth advance. *Addison, Ovid.*

10. To delineate or mark out.

Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light:
The lines, though *touch'd* but faintly, are drawn right. *Pope.*

11. To censure; to animadvert upon. Not used.

Doctor Parker, in his sermon before them, *touched* them for their living so near, that they went near to *touch* him for his life. *Hayward.*

12. To infect; to seize slightly.

Pestilent diseases are bred in the summer; otherwise those *touched* are in most danger in the winter. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

13. To bite; to wear; to have an effect on.

Its face must be very flat and smooth, and so hard, that a file will not *touch* it, as smiths say, when a file will not eat, or rase it. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

14. To strike a musical instrument.

They *touch'd* their golden harps, and prais'd. *Milton, P. L.*
One dip the pencil, and one *touch* the lyre. *Pope.*

15. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly.

No decree of mine,
To *touch* with lightest moment of impulse
His free will. *Milton, P. L.*

16. To treat of perfunctorily.

This thy last reasoning words *touch'd* only. *Milton, P. L.*

17. *To* Touch *up.* To repair, or improve by slight strokes, or little emendations.

What he saw was only her natural countenance *touched up* with the usual improvements of an aged coquette. *Addison.*

To Touch. *v. n.*

1. To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them; as, two spheres *touch* only at points.

2. To fasten on; to take effect on.

Strong waters pierce metals, and will *touch* upon gold that will not *touch* upon silver. *Bacon.*

3. *To* Touch *at.* To come to without stay.

The next day we *touched at* Sidon. *Acts*, xxvii. 3.

Oh fail not to *touch at* Peru;
With gold there our vessel we'll store. *Cowley.*

Civil law and history are studies which a gentleman should not barely *touch at*, but constantly dwell upon. *Locke.*

A fishmonger lately *touched at* Hammersmith. *Spectator.*

4. *To* Touch *on.* To mention slightly.

The shewing by what steps knowledge comes into our minds, it may suffice to have only *touched on.* *Locke.*

It is an use no body has dwelt upon; if the antiquaries have *touched upon* it, they immediately quitted it. *Addison.*

5. *To* Touch *on* or *upon.* To go for a very short time.

He *touched upon* the Moluccoes. *Abbot.*

Which monsters, lest the Trojan's pious host
Should bear, or *touch upon* th' inchanted coast,
Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night. *Dryden.*

I made a little voyage round the lake, and *touched on* the several towns that lie on its coasts. *Addison on Italy.*

6. *To* Touch *on* or *upon.* To light upon in mental enquiries.

It is impossible to make observations in art or science which have not been *touched upon* by others. *Addison, Spect.*

Touch. † *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached.

No falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likeness. *Milton, P. L.*

2. The sense of feeling.

O dear son Edgar,
Might I but live to see thee in my *touch*,
I'd say, I had eyes again. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The spirit of wine, or chemical oils, which are so hot in operation, are to the first *touch* cold. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

By *touch* the first pure qualities we learn,
Which quicken all things, hot, cold, moist and dry;
By *touch*, hard, soft, rough, smooth, we do discern;
By *touch*, sweet pleasure, and sharp pain we try. *Davies.*

The spider's *touch* how exquisitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*

The fifth sense is *touch*, a sense over the whole body. *Locke.*

3. The act of touching.

The *touch* of the cold water made a pretty kind of shrugging come over her body, like the twinkling of the fairest among the fixed stars. *Sidney.*

With one virtuous *touch*
The archchemick sun produces precious things. *Milton, P. L.*

4. State of being touched.

The time was once when thou unurg'd wou'dst vow,
That never *touch* was welcome to thy hand,
Unless I touch'd. *Shakspeare.*

5. Examination, as by a stone. Dr. Johnson. — A common kind of black marble, frequently made use of in ornaments, was formerly called *touch.* From its solidity and firmness it was also used as the test of gold; and from this use of it the name itself was taken. It seems to be the same with that anciently called *basalt.* Rev. Mr. Whalley's Note on the following passage in B. Jonson's Forest, II. "Show of *touch* or marble." — So Fuller, Worth. in Yorksh. "Vulgar eyes confound black marble, polished to the height, with *touch*, geat, (jet,) and ebony." Hence perhaps the phrase, as true as *touch.* "She — though true as *touch*, though daughter of a king," &c. Spenser, F. Q. i. iii. 2. See Touchstone.

To-morrow, good sir Michael, is a day
Wherein the fortune of ten thousand men
Must bide the *touch.* *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Ah Buckingham, now do I ply the *touch*,
To try if thou be current gold indeed. *Shakspeare.*

Albeit some of these articles were merely devised, yet the duke being of base gold, and fearing the *touch*, subscribed that he did acknowledge his offences. *Hayward.*

6. Test; that by which any thing is examined.

The law-makers rather respected their own benefit than equity, the true *touch* of all laws. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

7. Proof; tried qualities.

Come my sweet wife, my dearest mother, and
My friends of noble *touch!* when I am forth,
Bid me farewel, and smile. *Shakspeare.*

8. [*Touche*, Fr.] Single act of a pencil upon the picture.

Artificial strife
Lives in those *touches*, livelier than life. *Shakspeare.*

It will be the more difficult for him to conceive when he has only a relation given him, without the nice *touches* which make the graces of the picture. *Dryden.*

Never give the least *touch* with your pencil, till you have well examined your design. *Dryden.*

9. Feature; lineament.

Thus Rosalind of many parts
By heav'nly synod was devis'd;
Of many faces, eyes and hearts,
To have the *touches* dearest priz'd. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

A son was copy'd from his voice so much,
The very same in every little *touch.* *Dryden.*

10. Act of the hand upon a musical instrument.

Here let the sounds of musick
Creep in our ears; soft stilness and the night
Become the *touches* of sweet harmony. *Shakspeare.*

Nor wanted power to mitigate and swage,
With solemn *touches*, troubled thoughts. *Milton, P. L.*

11. Power of exciting the affections.

Not alone
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent *touches*,
Do strongly speak to us. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

12. Something of passion or affection.

He which without our nature could not on earth suffer for the world, doth now also, by means thereof, both make intercession to God for sinners, and exercise dominion over all men, with a true, natural, and a sensible *touch* of mercy. *Hooker.*

He loves us not:
He wants the natural *touch.* *Shakspeare.*

13. Particular relation.

Speech of *touch* towards others should be sparingly used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon, Essays.*

14. [*Touche*, Fr.] A stroke.

Our kings no sooner fall out, but their mints make war upon one another; one meets sometimes with very nice *touches* of raillery. *Addison on Medals.*

Another smart *touch* of the author we meet with in the fifth page, where, without any preparation, he breaks out all on a sudden into a vein of poetry. *Addison.*

Though its error may be such,
As Knags and Burgess cannot hit,
It yet may feel the nicer *touch*
Of Wicherley's or Congreve's wit. *Prior.*

He gave the little wealth he had
To build a house for fools and mad;
To shew by one satyrick *touch*,
No nation wanted it so much. *Swift.*

15. Animadversion; censure.

I never bare any *touch* of conscience with greater regret. *King Charles.*

Soon mov'd with *touch* of blame, thus Eve,
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam, severe. *Milton, P. L.*

16. Exact performance of agreement.

Touch kept is commended, yet credit to keepe
Is pay and dispatch him, yet ever ye sleepe. *Tusser.*

Quoth Hudibras, thou offer'st much,
But art not able to keep *touch.* *Hudibras.*

I keep *touch* both with my promise to Philopolis, and with my own usual frugality in these kind of collations. *More.*

He was not to expect that so perfidious a creature should keep *touch* with him. *L'Estrange.*

17. A small quantity intermingled.

Madam, I have a *touch* of your condition,
That cannot brook the accent of reproof. *Shakspeare.*

This coming still nearer to an aspiration, a *touch* of it may perhaps be an ingredient in the rough guttural pronunciation of the Welsh and Irish. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

18. A hint; slight notice given.

The king your master knows their disposition very well; a small *touch* will put him in mind of them. *Bacon.*

19. A cant word for a slight essay.

Print my preface in such a form as, in the booksellers' phrase, will make a sixpenny *touch.* *Swift.*

To'uchable. *adj.* [from *touch.*] Tangible; that may be touched.

Touch-hole. *n. s.* [*touch* and *hole.*] The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.

In a piece of ordnance, if you speak in the *touch-hole*, and another lay his ear to the mouth of the piece, the sound is far better heard than in the open air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To'uchiness. *n. s.* [from *touchy.*] Peevishness; irascibility.

My friends resented it as a motion not guided with such discretion as the *touchiness* of those times required. *King Charles.*

To'uching. *prep.* [This word is originally a participle of *touch.*] With respect, regard, or relation to. It has often the particle *as* before it, of which there seems to be no use. *Touching* is now obsolete, though more concise than the mode of speech now adopted.

Touching things which belong to discipline, the church hath authority to make canons and decrees, even as we read in the apostles' times it did. *Hooker.*

Touching our person, seek we no revenge;
But we our kingdom's safety must so tender,
Whose ruin you three sought, that to her laws
We do deliver you. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

The heavens and the earth remained in the same state in which they were created, *as touching* their substance, though there was afterwards added multiplicity of perfection in respect of beauty. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Touching the debt, he took himself to be acquitted thereof. *Hayward.*

Socrates chose rather to die than renounce or conceal his judgment *touching* the unity of the Godhead. *South.*

To'uching. *adj.* [from *touch.*] Pathetick; affecting; moving.

To'uchingly. *adv.* [from *touch.*] With feeling emotion; in a pathetick manner.

This last fable shows how *touchingly* the poet argues in love affairs. *Garth.*

To'uchmenot. *n. s.* [*cucumis agrestis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

To'uchstone. *n. s.* [*touch* and *stone*; *pierre de touche*, French.]

1. Stone by which metals are examined.

Chilon would say, that gold was tried with the *touchstone*, and men with gold. *Bacon, Apophth.*

If he intends to deal clearly, why does he make the *touchstone* faulty, and the standard uncertain? *Collier.*

2. Any test or criterion.

Is not this their rule of such sufficiency, that we should use it as a *touchstone* to try the orders of the church? *Hooker.*

The work, the *touchstone* of the nature, is;
And by their operations things are known. *Davies.*

Money serves for the *touchstone* of common honesty. *L'Estrange.*

Time is the surest judge of truth: I am not vain enough to think I have left no faults in this, which that *touchstone* will not discover. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

To'uchwood. *n. s.* [*touch* and *wood.*] Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.

A race of resolute stout trees they are, so abounding with metal and heat, that they quickly take fire, and become *touchwood.* *Howell, Voc. For.*

To make white powder, the powder of rotten willows is best; spunk, or *touchwood* prepared, might make it russet. *Brown.*

To'uchy.† *adj.* [from *touch.*] Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire. Dr. Johnson calls this a low word, citing only Collier and Arbuthnot. It was in use long before their time, and is excellently authorized.

In such a *touchy* time as this I had almost had my share. *Sir Hen. Wotton, Dispatch in 1620, Rem.* p. 500.

You are *touchy* without all cause. *Beaum. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.*

Was ever such a *touchy* man heard of? *Beaum. and Fl. Nice Valour.*

Extravagances, to which curious eyes and *touchy* tempers are apt to run. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 49.

You are upon a *touchy* point, and therefore treat so nice a subject with proportionable caution. *Collier on Pride.*

You are so *touchy*, and take things so hotly, I am sure there must be some mistake in this. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

TOUGH.† *adj.* [toh, Sax. from the Goth. *tiuhan*, ducere. Serenius.]

1. Yielding to flexure or extension without fracture; not brittle.

Of bodies some are fragile, and some are *tough*, and not fragile. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Stiff; not easily flexible.

The bow he drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the *tough* eugh. *Dryden.*
Fate with nature's law would strive,
To shew plain-dealing once an age may thrive;
And when so *tough* a frame she could not bend,
Exceeded her commission to befriend. *Dryden.*

3. Not easily injured or broken.

O sides you are too *tough!*
Will you yet hold? *Shakspeare.*
A body made of brass the crone demands
For her lov'd nursling, strung with nerves of wire,
Tough to the last, and with no toil to tire. *Dryden.*

4. Viscous; clammy; ropy; tenacious.

5. Difficult: this is an ancient usage of the word, and is still a colloquial one; as, a *tough* piece of business.

If that I speke of love, or make it *tough.* *Chaucer.*

To **To'ughen.** *v. n.* [from *tough.*] To grow tough.

Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cool, give and *toughen*, else they will break to powder. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To **To'ughen.** *v. a.* To make tough.

To'ughness.† *n. s.* [from *tough*; Sax. tohnesse.]

1. Not brittleness; flexibility.

To make an induration with *toughness*, and less fragility, decoct bodies in water for three days; but they must be such into which the water will not enter. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A well-temper'd sword is bent at will,
But keeps the native *toughness* of the steel. *Dryden.*

2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness.

In the first stage the viscosity or *toughness* of the fluids should be taken off by diluents. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. Firmness against injury.

I confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of perdurable *toughness.* *Shakspeare, Othello.*

TOUPE'E.† } *n. s.* [French, *toupet.* Dr. Johnson
TOUPET. } gives *toupet*, with an example from Swift. "This is conformable to the etymology, but *toupee* is sometimes written; and any thing is preferable to a word so totally remote from English rules as *toupet*, since it is invariably spoken according to the other spelling." Nares, Elem. of Orthoep. p. 316.] A kind of foretop; natural or artificial hair particularly dressed on the forehead.

Remember second-hand *toupees* and repaired ruffles. *Swift.*

I see nothing but red heels below, high *toupees* and largely aspiring curls above, accompanied with the scent of amber. *Hist. of Duelling*, (1770,) p. 101.

TOUR.† *n. s.* [*tour*, French.]

1. Ramble; roving journey.

I made the *tour* of all the king's palaces. *Addison.*

Were it permitted, he'd make the *tour* of the whole system of the sun. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scribl.*

2. Turn; revolution. In both these senses it is rather French than English.

First Ptolemy his scheme cœlestial wrought,
And of machines a wild provision brought;
Orbs centrick and eccentrick he prepares,
Cycles and epicycles, solid spheres
In order plac'd, and with bright globes inlaid,
To solve the *tours* by heavenly bodies made. *Blackmore.*

3. In Milton it is probably tower; elevation; high flight.

The bird of Jove, stoop'd from his airy *tour*,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Turn; cast; manner.

The whole *tour* of the passage is this: a man given to superstition can have no security, day or night, sleeping or waking. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 18.

To'urist.* *n. s.* [from *tour.*] One who makes a tour or ramble. A modern word.

Tourn.* *n. s.*

1. The sheriff's turn, or court.

The sheriff's *tourn* decided in all affairs, civil and criminal. *Burke, Abridg. Hist. of Eng.* B. 2.

2. A spinning-wheel. Exmore dialect. *Grose.*

To'urnament.† } *n. s.* [*tournamentum*, low Latin;
To'urney. } τερνεμένλα, *torneamenta*, hastiludia: Occurrit apud Cantacuzenum, lib. i. cap. 42. Meursii Gloss. Græco-Barb.]

1. Tilt; just; military sport; mock encounter.

They might, under the pretence
Of tilts and *tournaments*,
Provide them horse and armour for defence. *Daniel.*

For justs, *tourneys*, and barriers, the glories of them are the chariots, wherein challengers make their entry. *Bacon.*

Whence came all those justs, tiltings, and *tournaments*, so much in use in these parts. *Temple, Miscell.*

He liv'd with all the pomp he could devise,
At tilts and *tournaments* obtain'd the prize,
But found no favour in his lady's eyes. *Dryden.*

2. Milton uses it simply for encounter; shock of battle.

With cruel *tournament* the squadrons join!
Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies
With carcasses, and arms, the ensanguin'd field. *Milton, P. L.*

To **To'urney.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt in the lists.

An elfin born of noble state,
Well could he *tourney*, and in lists debate. *Spenser*

TO'URNIQUET. *n. s.* [French.] A bandage used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.

If the orifice does not readily appear, loosen the *tourniquet*, and the effusion of blood will direct you to it. *Sharp.*

To **TOUSE.**† *v. a.* [probably of the same original with *taw*, *tease*, *tose*. Dr. Johnson. — This appears to be the case. See the example, now added, from Gower. To toze, is to pull abroad wool, &c. Exm. dialect. Grose.]

1. To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag: whence *touser* or *towzer*, the name of a mastiff.

What sheepe that is full of wooll,
Upon his back they *tose* and pull. *Gower, Conf. Am.* Prol.
As a bear whom angry curs have *touz'd*,
Having off shak'd them and escap'd their hands,
Becomes more fell, and all that him withstands
Treads down and overthrows. *Spenser.*
Take him hence; to the rack with him:
We'll *towse* you joint by joint,
But we will know his purpose. *Shakspeare.*

To towze such things as flutter,
To honest Bounce is bread and butter. *Swift.*

2. To disorder the hair. Cotgrave and Sherwood. It is yet used, in some places, for disordering the dress.

To TOUSE.* *v. n.* To tear; to rave.

She, struggling still with those
That 'gainst her rising pain their utmost strength oppose,
Starts, tosses, tumbles, strikes, turns, *touses*, spurns and sprawls,
Casting with furious limbs her holders to the walls.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 7.

To TO'USLE.* *v. a.* The diminutive of *touse* in the second sense: a low expression.

TOW. *n. s.* [tow, Saxon.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.

Tow twisted round the handle of an instrument makes it easier to be held. *Sharp.*

To TOW. *v. a.* [teon, teohan, Saxon, to lead; *toghen*, old Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.

Thou knew'st too well
My heart was to thy rudder ty'd by the string,
And thou should'st *tow* me after. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
The seamen *towed*, and I shoved, till we arrived. *Swift.*

TO'WAGE.* *n. s.* [from *tow*; Fr. *toüage.*]
1. The act of towing. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*
2. Money paid for towing. *Bailey.*

TO'WLINE.* *n. s.* [Sax. toh-line.] The rope or chain used in towing.

TOWA'RD.† } TOWA'RDS. } *prep.* [toward, towardes, Saxon.]

1. In a direction to.

He set his face *toward* the wilderness. *Num.* xxiv. 1.

2. With local tendency to.

The currents drive,
Tow'rds the retreating sea, their furious tide. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Near to: as, the danger now comes *towards* him.

4. With respect to; touching; regarding.

We brought them to as great peace between themselves, as love *towards* us for having made the peace. *Sidney.*

Repent you not,
As that the sin hath brought you to this shame,
Which sorrow's always *tow'rds* ourselves, not heaven?
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

His heart relented *towards* her. *Milton, P. L.*

By our law, no good is to be left undone *towards* all, not the good of the tongue, the hand, the heart. *South.*

5. With ideal tendency to.

This was the first alarm England received *towards* any trouble, after it had enjoyed for so many years the most uninterrupted prosperity. *Clarendon.*

6. Nearly; little less than.

I am *towards* nine years older since I left you. *Swift.*

7. This word used sometimes to have its two syllables separated from each other, and the noun governed put between them. *Mason.*

Whose streams run forth there to the salt sea-side,
Here back return, and *to* their spring *ward* go. *Fairfax.*
By our state I mean, what our condition is *to* God *ward.*
Wh. Duty of Man.

TO'WARD.† } TO'WARDS. } *adv.* [It is doubtful whether in this use the word be adverb or adjective.] Near; at hand; in a state of preparation.

What might be *toward* that this sweaty haste
Doth make the night joint labourer with the day. *Shakspeare.*
We have a foolish trifling banquet *towards.*
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

TO'WARD.† *adj.* Ready to do or learn; not froward.

Why, that is spoken like a *toward* prince.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. III.

TO'WARDLINESS. *n. s.* [from *towardly.*] Docility; compliance; readiness to do or to learn.

The beauty and *towardliness* of these children moved her brethren to envy. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

TO'WARDLY. *adj.* [from *toward.*] Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant with duty.

Some young *towardly* noblemen or gentlemen were usually sent as assistants or attendants. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

TO'WARDNESS. *n. s.* [from *toward.*] Docility.

Parents will not throw away the *towardness* of a child, and the expence of education upon a profession, the labour of which is increased, and the rewards are vanished. *South.*

TO'WEL. *n. s.* [*touaille*, French; *touaglio*, Italian.] A cloth on which the hands are wiped.

They with their fine soft grassy *towels* stand,
To wipe away the drops and moisture from her hand. *Drayton.*
His arm must be kept up with a napkin or *towel.* *Wiseman.*
The attendants water for their hands supply,
And having wash'd, with silken *towels* dry. *Dryden, Æn.*

TO'WER. *n. s.* [tor, Saxon; *tour*, Fr. *torre*, Ital. *turris*, Latin.]

1. A high building; a building raised above the main edifice.

Let us build a city and a *tower*, whose top may reach unto heaven. *Gen.* xi. 4.

Towers and battlements it sees
Bosom'd high in tufted trees. *Milton, L'All.*

He them beholding, soon
Comes down to see their city, ere the *tower*
Obstruct heaven-towers. *Milton, P. L.*

2. A fortress; a citadel.

A strong *tower* from the enemy. *Psalms.*

3. A high head-dress.

Lay trains of amorous intrigues
In *towers*, and curls, and periwigs. *Hudibras.*

4. High flight; elevation.

To TO'WER. *v. n.* To soar; to fly or rise high.

On the other side an high rock *tow'red* still. *Spenser.*

No marvel
My lord protector's hawks do *tower* so well. *Shakspeare.*

Circular base of rising folds that *tower'd*
Fold above fold, a surging maze. *Milton, P. L.*

Tow'ring his height, and ample was his breast. *Dryden.*

The crooked plough, the share, the *tow'ring* height
Of waggons, and the cart's unwieldy weight;
These all must be prepared. *Dryden, Georg.*

All those sublime thoughts which *tower* above the clouds, and reach as high as heaven itself, take their rise, not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered for the contemplation of the mind. *Locke.*

TO'WERED.† *adj.* [from *tower.*] Adorned or defended by towers.

Might she the wise Latona be,
Or the *tow'red* Cybele. *Milton, Arcades.*

The *towred* cities, which are the chaplets and dresses of that head, are torn down, and turned to rubbish.
Bp. Hall, Seasonable Serm. (1644,) p. 14.

TO'WERMUSTARD. *n. s.* [*turritis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

TO'WERY. *adj.* [from *tower.*] Adorned or guarded with towers.

Here naked rocks and empty wastes were seen,
There *tow'ry* cities and the forests green. *Pope.*
Rise, crown'd with lights, imperial Salem rise!
Exult thy *tow'ry* head, and lift thy eyes! *Pope, Messiah.*

TOWN. *n. s.* [tun, Saxon; *tuyn*, Dutch, from tynan, Saxon, to shut in.]

1. Any walled collection of houses.

She let them down by a cord; for her house was upon the *town* wall. *Jos.* ii. 15.

When Alexandria was besieg'd and won,
He pass'd the trenches first, and storm'd the *town.* *Betterton.*

2. Any collection of houses larger than a village.

Into whatsoever city or *town* ye enter, inquire who in it is worthy, and there abide. *St. Matt.* x. 11.

Before him *towns*, and rural works between. *Milton, P. L.*
My friend this insult sees,
And flies from *towns* to woods, from men to trees. *Broome.*

3. In England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or the see of a bishop.

4. The inhabitants of a town.
To the clear spring cold Artæa went;
To which the whole *towne* for their water sent. *Chapman.*

5. The court end of London.
A virgin whom her mother's care
Drags from the *town* to wholesome country air. *Pope.*

6. The people who live in the capital.
He, all at once let down,
Stuns with his giddy larum half the *town.* *Pope.*

7. It is used by the inhabitants of every town or city: as we say, a new family is come to *town.*
There is some new dress or new diversion just come to *town.* *Law.*

8. It is used emphatically for the capital: as, he lives six months in *town*, and six in the country.

TO'WNCLERK. *n. s.* [*town* and *clerk.*] An officer who manages the publick business of a place.
The *townclerk* appeased the people. *Acts*, xix. 35.

TO'WNCRIER.* *n. s.* [*town* and *crier.*] An officer in a town, whose business is to make proclamations.
Speak thy speech trippingly on the tongue: but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as lieve the *town-crier* had spoke the lines. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

TOWNHO'USE.† *n. s.* [*town* and *house.*]

1. The hall where publick business is transacted.
A *townhouse* built at one end will front the church that stands at the other. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A house in opposition to a house in the country, where a person has both.

TO'WNISH.* *adj.* [from *town.*] Appertaining to those who live in a town.
On *townish* men, (though happy they
appeare to open sight,)
Yet many times unhappie haps
and cruel chances light. *Turbervile, Tr. of Mantuan.*

TO'WNLESS.* *adj.* [*town* and *less.*] Without towns; deprived of towns.
They of the religion are now *townless* and armless; and so are her greatest peers, most of them out of office and provincial command. *Howell, Instr. For. Trav.* p. 116.

TO'WNSHIP. *n. s.* [*town* and *ship.*] The corporation of a town; the district belonging to a town.
I am but a poor petitioner of our whole *township.* *Shakspeare.*
They had built houses, planted gardens, erected *townships*, And made provision for their posterity. *Ralegh.*

TO'WNSMAN. *n. s.* [*town* and *man.*]

1. An inhabitant of a place.
Here come the *townsmen* on procession,
Before your highness to present the man. *Shakspeare.*
In the time of king Henry the sixth, in a fight between the earls of Ormond and Desmond, almost all the *townsmen* of Kilkenny were slain. *Davies on Ireland.*
They marched to Newcastle, which being defended only by the *townsmen*, was given up to them. *Clarendon.*
I left him at the gate firm to your interest,
T' admit the *townsmen* at their first appearance. *Dryden.*

2. One of the same town.

TOWNTA'LK. *n. s.* [*town* and *talk.*] Common prattle of a place.
If you tell the ecret, in twelve hours it shall be *towntalk.* *L'Estrange.*

TO'WNTOP.* *n. s.* [*town* and *top.*] A large top. Formerly one of these was kept in every village, to be whipped in frosty weather, that the peasants might be kept warm by exercise, and out of mischief, while they could not work. Steevens, Note on Shaksp. Tw. Night. It is now a term only among boys.
Dances like a *towntop.* *Fletcher, Night-Walker.*
To sleep like a *towntop*, is a proverbial expression: a top is said to sleep, when it turns round with great velocity, and makes a smooth humming noise. *Blackstone, Note Tw. Night.*

TO'XICAL. *adj.* [*toxicum*, Lat.] Poisonous; containing poison.

TOY. *n. s.* [*toyen, tooghen*, to dress with many ornaments, Dutch.]

1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value.
Might I make acceptable unto her that *toy* which I had found, following an acquaintance of mine at the plough. *Sidney.*
They exchange for knives, glasses, and such *toys*, great abundance of gold and pearl. *Abbot.*
Because of old
Thou thyself doat'dst on womankind, admiring
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace:
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such *toys.* *Milton, P. R.*
O virtue! virtue! what art thou become,
That men should leave thee for that *toy* a woman! *Dryden.*

2. A plaything; a bauble.
To daily thus with death is no fit *toy*,
Go find some other play-fellows, mine own sweet boy. *Spenser.*
What a profusion of wealth laid out in coaches, trappings, tables, cabinets, and the like precious *toys!* *Addison.*
In Delia's hand this *toy* is fatal found,
Nor could that fabled dart more surely wound. *Pope.*
We smile at florists, we despise their joy,
And think their hearts enamour'd of a *toy.* *Young.*

3. Matter of no importance.
'Tis a cockle or a walnut shell,
A knack, a *toy*, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shakspeare.*
High and noble things I slightly may not tell,
Nor light and idle *toys* my lines may vainly swell. *Drayton.*

4. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.
The things which so long experience of all ages hath confirmed and made profitable, let us not presume to condemn as follies and *toys*, because we sometimes know not the cause and reason of them. *Hooker.*

5. Play; sport; amorous dalliance.
Ye sons of Venus, play your sports at will;
For greedy Pleasure, careless of your *toys*,
Thinks more upon her paradise of joys. *Spenser, Epithal.*
So said he, and forbore not glance or *toy*
Of amorous intent. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Odd story; silly tale.
I never may believe
These antick fables, nor these fairy *toys.* *Shakspeare.*

7. Slight representation.
Shall that which hath always received this construction, be now disguised with a *toy* of novelty? *Hooker.*

8. Wild fancy; irregular imagery; odd conceit.
The very place puts *toys* of desperation,
Without more motive, into every brain,
That looks so many fathoms to the sea,
And hears it roar beneath. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To TOY.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amorously; to play.
To *toy*, to wanton, dally, smile, and jest. *Shakspeare, Ven. and Ad.*

To TOY.* *v. a.* To treat foolishly.
They must have oyle, candels, wine and water, flowre, and such other things, trifled and *toyed* withal. *Dering on the Hebr.* (1576,) Cc. iii.

TO'YER.* *n. s.* [from *toy.*] One who toys; one who is full of tricks.
Wanton Cupid, idle *toyer*,
Pleasing tyrant, soft destroyer! *Harrison, Nichols's Coll. of Poems*, iv. 183.

TO'YFUL.* *adj.* [*toy* and *full.*] Full of tricks.

It quicken'd next a toyful ape. Donne, Poems, p. 310.

To'yish.† *adj.* [from *toy.*] Trifling; wanton.

Your ringing of bells, your burning of lights in the open daylight, with I wot not how many other *toyish* devices. *Crowley, Delib. Answ.* (1588,) fol. 48. b.

The term is taken from a *toyish* observation, viz. the circling of water, when a stone is cast into a standing pool. *More, Song, &c. Notes,* (1647,) p. 424.

To'yishness. *n. s.* [from *toyish.*] Nugacity; wantonness.

Your society will discredit that *toyishness* of wanton fancy, that plays tricks with words, and frolicks with the caprices of frothy imagination. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

To'yman. *n. s.* [from *toy.*] A seller of toys.

But what in oddness can be more sublime,
That S——, the foremost *toyman* of his time? *Young.*

To'yshop. *n. s.* [*toy* and *shop.*] A shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold.

Fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and gewgaws, lay so thick together, that the heart was nothing else but a *toyshop.* *Addison.*

With varying vanities from every part,
They shift the moving *toyshop* of their heart. *Pope.*

To **Toze.** *v. a.* [See *To* Touse and Tease.] To pull by violence or importunity.

Think'st thou, for that I insinuate, or *toze* from thee thy business, I am therefore no courtier. *Shakspeare.*

TRACE.† *n. s.* [*trace,* Fr. *traccia,* Italian.]

1. Mark left by any thing passing; footsteps.

These as a line their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with sinuous *trace.* *Milton, P. L.*

2. Remain; appearance of what has been.

The people of these countries are reported to have lived like the beasts among them, without any *traces* of orders, laws, or religion. *Temple.*

There are not the least *traces* of it to be met, the greatest part of the ornaments being taken from Trajan's arch, and set up to the conqueror. *Addison on Italy.*

The shady empire shall retain no *trace*
Of war, or blood, but in the Sylvan chace. *Pope.*

3. Track; path.

This ilke monk let olde thinges pace,
And held after the newe world the *trace.* *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

Now I begin
To tread an endlesse *trace.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

If the place be private, and out of the common *trace.* *Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.*

4. [From *tirasser,* French; *tirasses,* traces.] Harness for beasts of draught.

Her waggon spokes made of long spinner's legs;
The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers;
The *traces,* of the smallest spider's web. *Shakspeare.*

The labour'd ox
In his loose *traces* from the furrow came. *Milton, Comus.*

While labouring oxen, spent with toil and heat,
In their loose *traces* from the field retreat. *Pope.*

Twelve young mules,
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the *trace.* *Pope, Odyss.*

To **Trace.**† *v. a.* [*tracer,* Fr. *tracciare,* Italian.]

1. To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks.

I feel thy power to *trace* the ways
Of highest agents. *Milton, P. L.*

You may *trace* the deluge quite round the globe in profane history; and every one of these people have a tale to tell concerning the restauration. *Burnet, Theory.*

They do but *trace* over the paths beaten by the ancients, or comment, critick, or flourish upon them. *Temple.*

To this haste of the mind a not due *tracing* of the arguments to their true foundation is owing. *Locke.*

2. To follow with exactness.

That servile path thou nobly dost decline,
Of *tracing* word by word, and line by line. *Denham.*

3. To mark out.

He allows the soul power to *trace* images on the brain, and perceive them. *Locke.*

His pen can *trace* out a true quotation. *Swift.*

4. To walk over.

Men as they *trace,*
Both feet and face one way are wont to lead. *Spenser.*

We do *trace* this alley up and down. *Shakspeare.*

To **Trace.*** *v. n.* To walk; to travel.

Thus long they trac'd and travers'd to and fro. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Not wont on foot with heavy arms to *trace.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

Tra'ceable.* *adj.* [from *trace.*] That may be traced.

The boundaries of the ancient Citium are not *traceable.* *Drummond, Trav.* (*Lett.* 1749,) p. 248.

Tra'cer.† *n. s.* [from *trace.*] One that traces.

Pliny, the only man among the Latins who is a diligent and curious *tracer* of the prints of nature's footsteps. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 164.

Ambassadors should not be held the *tracers* of a plot of such malice. *Howell.*

Tra'cery.* *n. s.* [from *trace.*] Ornamental stonework.

The *traceries* and construction do not agree with the rude arts of such a barbarous and early period. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington,* p. 15.

Some modern moulding or ornament will here and there unfortunately be detected in the moulding of an arch, the *tracery* of a niche, or the ramifications of a window. *Warton, Rowley Enq.* p. 11.

Tra'cing.* *n. s.* [from *trace.*] Course; path; regular track.

Not all those precious gems in heaven above
Shall yield a sight more pleasing to behold,
With all their turns and *tracings* manifold. *Sir J. Davies, Orchest.* st. 13.

Those footsteps and *tracings* of his reading. *Bp. Bull, Works,* ii. 401.

TRACK.† *n. s.* [*trac,* old French; *traccia,* Italian; *taracq,* Arab. *drach,* Heb.]

1. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise.

Following the *track* of Satan. *Milton, P. L.*

Hung by the neck and hair, and dragg'd around,
The hostile spear yet sticking in his wound,
With *tracks* of blood inscrib'd the dusty ground. *Dryden.*

Consider the exterior frame of the globe, if we may find any *tracks* or footsteps of wisdom in its constitution. *Bentley.*

2. A road; a beaten path.

With *track* oblique sidelong he works his way. *Milton, P. L.*

Behold Torquatus the same *track* pursue,
And next, the two devoted Decii view. *Dryden, Æn.*

To **Track.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way.

As shepherd's cur that in dark evening's shade
Hath *tracked* forth some savage beastis treade. *Spenser.*

He was not only a professed imitator of Horace, but a learned plagiary in all the others; you *track* him every where in their snow. *Dryden.*

Tra'ckless. *adj.* [from *track.*] Untrodden; marked with no footsteps.

Lost in *trackless* fields of shining day,
Unable to discern the way,
Which Nassau's virtue only could explore. *Prior.*

Tra'ckscout.* *n. s.* [*trek-schuyt,* Dutch; *trekken,* to draw.] A passage boat, in Holland, usually towed or drawn by a horse. *Trackboat* is used in Scotland. See Jamieson.

The *trekschuyt* or hackney-boat carries passengers from Leyden to Amsterdam. *Addison, Spect.* No. 130.

It would not be amiss if he travelled over England in a stage-coach, and made the tour of Holland in a *trackscoute.* *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scribl.*

TRACT. *n. s.* [*tractus,* Lat.]

1. Any kind of extended substance.

Heaven hides nothing from thy view,
Nor the deep *tract* of hell. *Milton, P. L.*

2. A region; a quantity of land.

Only there are some *tracts* which, by high mountains, are barred from air and fresh wind. *Ralegh.*

Monte Circeio, by Homer called insula Æea, is a very high mountain joined to the main land by a narrow *tract* of earth. *Addison.*

3. Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length.

The myrtle flourisheth still; and wonderful it is that for so long a *tract* of time she should still continue fresh. *Howell.*

Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit,
Improv'd by *tract* of time, and wing'd ascend
Ethereal as we. *Milton, P. L.*

As in *tract* of speech a dubious word is easily known by the coherence with the rest, and a dubious letter by the whole word; so may a deaf person, having competent knowledge of language, by an acute sagacity by some more evident word discerned by his eye, know the sense. *Holder.*

4. Course; manner of process; unless it means, in this place, rather, discourse; explanation.

The *tract* of every thing
Would, by a good discourser, lose some life
Which action's self was tongue to. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

5. It seems to be used by Shakspeare for *track*.

The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And, by the bright *tract* of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakspeare.*

6. [*Tractatus*, Lat.] A treatise; a small book.

The church clergy at that time writ the best collection of *tracts* against popery that ever appeared. *Swift.*

To TRACT.* *v. a.*

1. To trace out. Obsolete.

Streight gan he him revyle, and bitter rate,
As shepheardes curre, that in darke eveninges shade
Hath *tracted* forth some salvage beastes trade.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. vi. 39.

Speak to me, Muse, the man, who after Troy was sack't,
Saw many towns and men, and could their manners *tract*.
B. Jonson, Horace.

2. An ancient abbreviation of *retract* and *protract*: as, "to *tract* and speak of a thing again, retractare," Huloet; "to *tract* the time." *Barret.*

TRACTABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [*tractabilité*, old French. Lacombe.] Capability of being managed.

TRA'CTABLE. *adj.* [*tractabilis*, Lat. *traitable*, Fr.]

1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable; governable.

For moderation of those affections growing from the very natural bitterness and gall of adversity, the Scripture much alledgeth contrary fruit, which affliction likewise hath, whensoever it falleth on them that are *tractable*, the grace of God's Holy Spirit concurring therewith. *Hooker.*

Tractable obedience is a slave
To each incensed will. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

If thou dost find him *tractable* to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

As those who are bent to do wickedly will never want tempters to urge them on in an evil course; so those who yield themselves *tractable* to good motions, will find the spirit of God more ready to encourage them. *Tillotson.*

If a strict hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be *tractable*, and quietly submit. *Locke.*

2. Palpable; such as may be handled.

The other measures are of continued quantity visible, and for the most part *tractable*; whereas time is always transient, neither to be seen nor felt. *Holder on Time.*

TRA'CTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *tractable*.] The state of being tractable; compliance; obsequiousness.

It will be objected, that whatsoever I fancy of children's *tractableness*, yet many will never apply. *Locke.*

TRA'CTABLY. *adv.* In a tractable manner; gently.

TRA'CTATE. *n. s.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] A treatise; a tract; a small book.

Many divines of our own nation, in sermons and written *tractates* of the Sabbath, and in their expositions of the fourth commandment, maintain the foresaid position. *White.*

Though philosophical *tractates* make enumeration of authors, yet are their reasons usually introduced. *Brown.*

We need no other evidence than Glanville's *tractate*. *Hale.*

TRACTA'TION.* *n. s.* [*tractatio*, Lat.] Discussion of a subject.

A fit task for him, that intended a full *tractation* of the points controverted. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 387.

TRA'CTILE. *adj.* [*tractus*, Lat.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile.

The consistences of bodies are very divers; fragile, tough; flexible, inflexible; *tractile*, or to be drawn forth in length, intractile. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

TRACTI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *tractile*.] The quality of being tractile.

Silver, whose ductility and *tractility* are much inferiour to those of gold, was drawn out to so slender a wire, that a single grain amounted to twenty-seven feet. *Derham*

TRA'CTION. *n. s.* [*tractus*, Lat.] The act of drawing; the state of being drawn.

The malleus being fixed to an extensible membrane, follows the *traction* of the muscle, and is drawn inwards to bring the terms of that line nearer in proportion as it is curved, and so gives a tension to the tympanum. *Holder.*

TRADE. *n. s.* [*tratta*, Ital.]

1. Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods, or for money.

Whosoever commands the sea, commands the *trade*; whosoever commands the *trade* of the world, commands the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself. *Ralegh.*

Trade increases in one place and decays in another. *Temple.*

2. Occupation; particular employment, whether manual or mercantile, distinguished from the liberal arts or learned professions.

Appoint to every one that is not able to live of his freehold a certain *trade* of life; the which *trade* he shall be bound to follow. *Spenser on Ireland.*

How dizzy! half way down
Hangs one that gathers samphire, dreadful *trade*. *Shakspeare.*

I'll mountebank their loves, and come home belov'd
Of all the *trades* in Rome. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Fear and piety,
Instruction, manners, mysteries, and *trades*,
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shakspeare.*

The rude Equicolæ,
Hunting their sport, and plundering was their *trade*. *Dryden.*

Fight under him; there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful *trade*. *Dryden, Juv.*

The whole division that to Mars pertains,
All *trades* of death, that deal in steel for gains. *Dryden.*

The emperor Pertinax applied himself in his youth to a gainful *trade*; his father, judging him fit for a better employment, had a mind to turn his education another way; the son was obstinate in pursuing so profitable a *trade*, a sort of merchandise of wood. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. Instruments of any occupation.

The shepherd bears
His house and houshold gods, his *trade* of war,
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dryden, Virg.*

4. Any employment not manual; habitual exercise.

Call some of young years to train them up in that *trade*; and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*

5. Custom; habit; standing practice.

Thy sin's not accidental, but a *trade*. *Shakspeare.*

6. Formerly *trade* was used of domestick, and *traffick* of foreign commerce.

To TRADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce.

He commanded these servants to be called, to know how much every man had gained by *trading*. *St. Luke*, xix. 15.

Delos, a sacred place, grew a free port, where nations warring with one another resorted with their goods, and *traded*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Maximinus *traded* with the Goths in the product of his estate in Thracia. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To act merely for money.

Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To *trade* and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. Having a trading wind.

They on the *trading* flood ply toward the pole. *Milton, P. L.*

To Trade. *v. a.* To sell or exchange in commerce.

They were thy merchants: they *traded* the persons of men and vessels of brass in thy market. *Ezek.* xxvii. 13.

Trade-wind. *n. s.* [*trade* and *wind.*] The monsoon; the periodical wind between the tropicks.

Thus to the eastern wealth through storms we go,
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;
A constant *trade-wind* will securely blow,
And gently lay us on the spicey shore. *Dryden.*

His were the projects of perpetuum mobiles, and of increasing the *trade-wind* by vast plantations of reeds. *Arbuthnot.*

Comfortable is the *trade-wind* to the equatorial parts, without which life would be both short and grievous. *Cheyne.*

Tra'ded. *adj.* [from *trade.*] Versed; practised.

Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For villainy is not without such rheum:
And he long *traded* in it makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakspeare.*

Eyes and ears,
Two *traded* pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores
Of will and judgement. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Tra'deful.† *adj.* [*trade* and *full.*] Commercial; busy in traffick.

Ye *tradeful* merchants that with weary toil
Do seek most precious things to make your gain,
And both the Indies of their treasure spoil,
What needeth you to seek so far in vain. *Spenser.*

Musing maid, to thee I come,
Hating the *tradeful* city's hum. *Dr. Warton, Ode to Solitude.*

Tra'der. *n. s.* [from *trade.*]

1. One engaged in merchandise or commerce.

Pilgrims are going to Canterbury with rich offerings, and *traders* riding to London with fat purses. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Now the victory's won,
We return to our lasses like fortunate *traders*,
Triumphant with spoils. *Dryden.*

Many *traders* will necessitate merchants to trade for less profit, and consequently be more frugal. *Child on Trade.*

That day *traders* sum up the accounts of the week. *Swift.*

2. One long used in the methods of money getting; a practitioner.

Tra'desfolk. *n. s.* [*trade* and *folk.*] People employed in trades.

By his advice victuallers and *tradesfolk* would soon get all the money of the kingdom into their hands. *Swift.*

Tra'desman. *n. s.* [*trade* and *man.*] A shopkeeper. A merchant is called a *trader*, but not a tradesman; and it seems distinguished in Shakspeare from a man that labours with his hands.

I live by the awl, I meddle with no *tradesmen*'s matters. *Shakspeare.*

They rather had beheld
Dissentious numbers pest'ring streets, than see
Our *tradesmen* singing in their shops, and going
About their functions. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Order a trade thither and thence so as some few merchants and *tradesmen*, under colour of furnishing the colony with [illegible]aries, may not grind them. *Bacon.*

3. He [illegible]*men* might conjecture what doings they were like to perceive [illegible]eir respective dealings. *Graunt.*

M. Jordain would not be thought a *tradesman*, but ordered some silk to be measured out to his partner's friends: now I give up my shop. *Prior.*

From a plain *tradesman* with a shop, he is now grown a very rich country gentleman. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

Domesticks in a gentleman's family have more opportunities of improving their minds, than the ordinary *tradesmen*. *Swift.*

Boastful and rough, your first son is a squire;
The next a *tradesman*, meek and much a liar. *Pope, Ep.*

Penitens was a busy notable *tradesman*, very prosperous in his dealings, but died in the thirty-fifth year of his age. *Law.*

TRADI'TION.† *n. s.* [*tradition*, French; *traditio*, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; communication from age to age.

To learn it we have *tradition*; namely, that so we believe, because both we from our predecessors, and they from theirs, have so received. *Hooker.*

2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age.

They the truth
With superstitions and *traditions* taint,
Left only in those written records pure. *Milton, P. L.*

It is well known to have been a general *tradition* amongst these nations, that the world was made and had a beginning. *Wilkins.*

Our old solemnities
From no blind zeal, or fond *tradition* rise;
But, sav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
These grateful honours to the God of day. *Pope, Statius.*

3. Traditional practice; old custom.

Throw away respect,
Tradition, form, and ceremonious duty. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

4. The act of giving up; delivery: a latinism.

A deed takes effect only from the *tradition* or delivery. *Blackstone.*

Tradi'tional. *adj.* [from *tradition.*]

1. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication; transmitted by the foregoing to the following age.

Whence may we have the infallible *traditional* sense of Scripture, if not from the heads of their church? *Tillotson.*

If there be any difference in natural parts, it should seem the advantage lies on the side of children born from wealthy parents, the same *traditional* sloth and luxury which render their body weak, perhaps refining their spirits. *Swift.*

2. Observant of traditions, or idle rites. Not used, nor proper.

God forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of sanctuary!
——You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;
Too ceremonious and *traditional*. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Tradi'tionally. *adv.* [from *traditional.*]

1. By transmission from age to age.

There is another channel wherein this doctrine is *traditionally* derived from Saint John, namely, from the clergy of Asia. *Burnet, Theory.*

2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials.

It crosseth the proverb, and Rome might well be built in a day, if that were true which is *traditionally* related by Strabo, that the great cities Anchiale and Tarsus were built by Sardanapalus both in one day. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Tradi'tionary. *adj.* [from *tradition.*] Delivered by tradition; transmissive; handed down from age to age.

Suppose the same *traditionary* strain
Of rigid manners in the house remain,
Inveterate truth, an old plain Sabine's heart. *Dryden*

Oral tradition is more uncertain, especially if we may take that to be the *traditionary* sense of texts of Scripture. *Tillotson.*

The fame of our Saviour, which in so few years had gone through the whole earth, was confirmed and perpetuated by such records as would preserve the *traditionary* account of him to after ages. *Addison on the Chr. Relig.*

TRADI'TIONER.* } *n. s.* [from *tradition.*] One who TRADI'TIONIST. } adheres to tradition.

The eastern *traditioners* mean by this a continual sadness and contristation of heart.
Gregory, Notes on Script. (ed. 1684,) p. 123.

We are not able to ascertain who the Masorites or *traditionists* were, that settled the present standard of the Hebrew Scriptures. *Pilkington, Remarks on Script.* (1759,) p. 15.

TRA'DITIVE.† *adj.* [*traditive*, Fr. from *trado*, Lat.] Transmitted or transmissible from age to age.

The *traditive* interpretation and practice of the church.
Bp. Taylor on Confirmation.

Suppose we on things *traditive* divide,
And both appeal to Scripture to decide.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

To TRADU'CE. *v. a.* [*traduco*, Lat. *traduire*, Fr.]

1. To censure; to condemn; to represent as blameable; to calumniate; to decry.

The best stratagem that Satan hath, who knoweth his kingdom to be no one way more shaken than by the publick devout prayers of God's church, is by *traducing* the form and manner of them, to bring them into contempt, and so slack the force of all men's devotion towards them. *Hooker.*

Those particular ceremonies which they pretend to be so scandalous, we shall more thoroughly sift, when other things also *traduced* in the publick duties of the church are, together with these, to be touched. *Hooker.*

Whilst calumny has such potent abettors, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and designing they will be *traducing*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

From that preface he took his hint; though he had the baseness not to acknowledge his benefactor, but instead of it to *traduce* me in libel. *Dryden, Fab.*

2. To propagate; to encrease or continue by deriving one from another.

None are so gross as to contend for this,
That souls from bodies may *traduced* be;
Between whose natures no proportion is,
When root and branch in nature still agree. *Davies.*

From these only the race of perfect animals were propagated and *traduced* over the earth. *Hale.*

Some believe the soul is made by God, some by angels, and some by the generant: whether it be immediately created or *traduced* hath been the great ball of contention to the latter ages. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

TRADU'CEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *traduce.*] Censure; obloquy.

Rome must know
The value of her own: 'twere a concealment
Worse than a theft, no less than a *traducement*,
To hide your doings. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

If any take exceptions,—most of them are but *traducements* and pretensions. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 23.

TRADU'CER.† *n. s.* [from *traduce.*]

1. A false censurer; a calumniator.

St. Austin tells the *traducers*, that 'tis for want of a serious and solid casuistry, that they plunge themselves into such gross misrepresentations. *Biblioth. Bibl.* (1720,) i. 323.

2. One who derives.

TRADU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *traduce.*] Such as may be derived.

Though oral tradition might be a competent discoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet such a tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws, because they are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally *traducible* to so great a distance of ages. *Hale.*

To TRADU'CT.* *v. a.* [*traduco, traductum*, Lat.] To derive. Not now in use.

Consider our nature, as it is now depraved in us, and by the corrupt conduct of our sinful parents *traducted* unto us.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 281.

No soul of man from seed *traducted* is.
More, Pre-exist. of the Soul, st. 91.

TRADU'CTION. *n. s.* [*traductio*, Lat.]

1. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation.

The patrons of *traduction* accuse their adversaries of affronting the attributes of God; and the asserters of creation impeach them of violence to the nature of things. *Glanville.*

If by *traduction* came thy mind,
Our wonder is the less to find
A soul so charming from a stock so good;
Thy father was transfus'd into thy blood. *Dryden.*

2. Tradition; transmission from one to another.

Touching traditional communication and *traduction* of truths connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of them have had the help of that derivation. *Hale.*

3. Conveyance; act of transferring.

Since America is divided on every side by considerable seas, and no passage known by land, the *traduction* of brutes could only be by shipping: though this was a method used for the *traduction* of useful cattle from hence thither, yet it is not credible that bears and lions should have so much care used for their transportation. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

4. Transition.

The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetorick of repetition and *traduction*. *Bacon.*

TRADU'CTIVE.* *adj.* [from *traduct.*] Derivable; deducible.

It will consist only of a number of instances of similar customs of a striking nature, which all would judge imitations and *traductive*, if that system be true. *Warburton to Hurd*, Lett. 95.

TRA'FFICK.† *n. s.* [*trafique*, Fr. *traffico*, Italian; from the Lat. *transfretare*, according to Barbazan. See Roquefort in V. TRAFIQUE.]

1. Commerce; merchandising; large trade; exchange of commodities. *Traffick* was formerly used of foreign commerce in distinction from *trade*.

Traffick's thy god. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

My father
A merchant of great *traffick* through the world. *Shakspeare.*

Tyre, a town indeed of great wealth and *traffick*, and the most famous empory of the elder times. *Heylin.*

As he was, for his great wisdom, stiled the English Solomon, he followed the example of that wise king in nothing more than by advancing the *traffick* of his people. *Addison.*

2. Commodities; subject of traffick.

You'll see a draggled damsel
From Billingsgate her fishy *traffick* bear. *Gay.*

To TRA'FFICK. *v. n.* [*trafiquer*, French; *trafficare*, Italian.]

1. To practise commerce; to merchandise; to exchange commodities.

They first plant for corn and cattle, and after enlarge themselves for things to *traffick* withal. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

2. To trade meanly or mercenarily.

Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To trade and *traffick* with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

How hast thou dar'd to think so vilely of me,
That I would condescend to thy mean arts,
And *traffick* with thee for a prince's ruin? *Rowe.*

To TRA'FFICK.* *v. a.* To exchange in traffick.

If in our converse we do not interchange sober useful notions, we shall at the best but *traffick* toys and baubles, and most commonly infection and poison. *Gov. of the Tongue*, p. 208.

TRA'FFICKABLE.* *adj.* [from *traffick.*] Marketable.

Money itself—is in some cases a *traffickable* commodity.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 1. C. 1.

TRA'FFICKER. *n. s.* [*trafiqueur*, Fr. from *traffick.*] Trader; merchant.

Your Argosies with portly sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,
Do overpeer the petty *traffickers*
That curtsy to them. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

In it are so many Jews very rich, and so great *traffickers*, that they have most of the English trade in their hands. *Addison.*

TRA'GACANTH. *n. s.* [*tragacantha*, Latin.] A gum which proceeds from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called. *Trevoux.*

TRAGE'DIAN. *n. s.* [from *tragedy*; *tragœdus*, Lat.]

1. A writer of tragedy.

Many of the poets themselves had much nobler conceptions of the Deity, than to imagine him to have any thing corporeal; as in these verses out of the ancient *tragedian*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. An actor of tragedy.

I can counterfeit the deep *tragedian*;
Speak, and look back, and pry on ev'ry side,
Tremble and start at wagging of a straw,
Intending deep suspicion. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

To the well-lung'd *tragedian*'s rage
They recommend their labours of the stage. *Dryden.*

TRA'GEDY. *n. s.* [*tragedie*, Fr. *tragœdia*, Lat.]

1. A dramatick representation of a serious action.

Thousands more, that yet suspect no peril,
Will now conclude their plotted *tragedy*. *Shakspeare.*

All our *tragedies* are of kings and princes; but you never see a poor man have a part unless it be as a chorus, or to fill up the scenes, to dance, or to be derided. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

Imitate the sister of painting, *tragedy*; which employs the whole forces of her art in the main action. *Dryden.*

An anthem to their god Dionysus, whilst the goat stood at his altar to be sacrificed, was called the goat-song or *tragedy*. *Rymer, Trag. of the last Age.*

There to her heart sad *tragedy* addrest
The dagger, wont to pierce the tyrant's breast. *Pope.*

2. Any mournful or dreadful event.

I shall laugh at this,
That they, who brought me in my master's hate,
I live to look upon their *tragedy*. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

I look upon this now done in England as another act of the same *tragedy* which was lately begun in Scotland. *King Charles.*

TRA'GICAL. }
TRA'GICK. } *adj.* [*tragicus*, Lat. *tragique*, Fr.]

Relating to tragedy.

The root and tragical effect,
Vouchsafe, O thou the mournfull'st muse of nine,
That wont'st the *tragick* stage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful tine
Reveal to me. *Spenser, Muiopotmos.*

Thy Clarence he is dead that stabb'd my Edward;
And the beholders of this *tragick* play,
Untimely smother'd in their dusky graves. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

2. Mournful; calamitous; sorrowful; dreadful.

A dire induction I am witness to;
And will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, black, and *tragical*. *Shakspeare.*

The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day,
Is crept into the bosom of the sea:
And now loud howling wolves arouse the jades,
That drag the *tragick* melancholy night. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Why look you still so stern and *tragical*? *Shakspeare.*

So *tragical* and merited a fate
Shall swallow those who God and justice hate. *Sandys.*

I now must change those notes to *tragick*. *Milton, P. L.*

The tale of this song is a pretty *tragical* story; and pleases because it is a copy of nature. *Addison.*

Bid them dress their bloody altars
With every circumstance of *tragick* pomp. *Rowe.*

TRA'GICALLY.† *adv.* [from *tragical*.]

1. In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy.

Juvenal's genius was sharp and eager; and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them *tragically*. *Dryden.*

2. Mournfully; sorrowfully; calamitously.

Many complain and cry out very *tragically* of the wretchedness of their hearts. *South, Serm.* vi. 465.

TRA'GICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *tragical*.] Mournfulness; calamitousness.

Like bold Phaëtons we despise all benefits of the Father of Light, unless we may guide his chariot; and we moralize the fable as well in the *tragicalness* of the event as in the insolence of the undertaking. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

TRAGICO'MEDY. *n. s.* [*tragicomedie*, Fr. from *tragedy* and *comedy*.] A drama compounded of merry and serious events.

On the world's stage, when our applause grows high,
For acting here life's *tragi-comedy*,
The lookers on will say we act not well,
Unless the last the former scenes excel. *Denham.*

The faults of that drama are in the kind of it, which is *tragicomedy*; but it was given to the people. *Dryden.*

We have often had *tragi-comedies* upon the English theatre with success: but in that sort of composition the tragedy and comedy are in distinct scenes. *Gay.*

TRAGICO'MICAL. *adj.* [*tragicomique*, Fr. *tragical* and *comical*.]

1. Relating to tragi-comedy.

The whole art of the *tragi-comical* farce lies in interweaving the several kinds of the drama, so that they cannot be distinguished. *Gay, What d'ye call it.*

2. Consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow.

TRAGICO'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragicomical*.] In a tragicomical manner.

Laws my Pindarick parents matter'd not,
So I was *tragicomically* got. *Bramston.*

To TRAJE'CT. *v. a.* [*trajectus*, Latin.] To cast through; to throw.

The disputes of those assuming confidents that think so highly of their attainments, are like the controversy of those in Plato's den, who having never seen but the shadow of an horse *trajected*, eagerly contended, whether its neighing proceeded from its appearing mane or tail. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

If there are different kinds of æther, they have a different degree of rarity; by which it becomes so fit a medium for *trajecting* the light of all cœlestial bodies. *Grew, Cosm.*

If the sun's light be *trajected* through three or more cross prisms successively, those rays which in the first prism are refracted more than others, are in all the following prisms refracted more than others in the same proportion. *Newton.*

TRA'JECT. *n. s.* [*trajet*, Fr. *trajectus*, Lat.] A ferry; a passage for a water-carriage.

What notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring to the *traject*, to the common ferry,
Which trades to Venice. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

TRAJE'CTION.† *n. s.* [*trajectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of darting through.

Later astronomers have observed the free motion of such comets as have, by a *trajection* through the æther, wandered through the cœlestial or interstellar part of the universe. *Boyle.*

2. Emission.

The *trajections* of such an object more sharply pierce the martyred soul of John, than afterwards did the nails the crucified body of Peter. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. Transposition.

Nor is the postposition of the nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue; nor the *trajection* here so great, but the Latin will admit the same order of the words. *Mede on Dan.* p. 36.

The *trajection* is so familiar, that I cannot but wonder that any should scruple at it. *Knatchbull, Annot. N. Test.* p. 319.

TRAJE'CTORY.* *n. s.* [from *traject*.] The orbit of a comet.

I might preface to you in the words of Sir Isaac Newton, when he found out the *trajectory* of a comet. *Harris on the 53d ch. of Isa.* p. 124.

To TRAIL. *v. a.* [*trailler*, Fr.]

1. To hunt by the track.

2. To draw along the ground.

Beat thou the drum, that it speak mournfully;
Trail your steel pikes. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Faintly he staggered through the hissing throng,
And hung his head, and *trail'd* his legs along. *Dryden.*

3. To draw a long floating or waving body.

What boots the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he *trails* his pompous robe,
And, of all monarchs, only grasps the globe? *Pope.*

4. [*Treglen*, Dutch.] To draw; to drag.

Because they shall not *trail* me through their streets
Like a wild beast, I am content to go. *Milton, S. A.*

Thrice happy poet, who may *trail*
Thy house about thee like a snail;
Or harness'd to a nag, at ease
Take journies in it like a chaise;
Or in a boat, whene'er thou wilt,
Canst make it serve thee for a tilt. *Swift.*

To TRAIL. *v. n.* To be drawn out in length.

When his brother saw the red blood *trail*
Adown so fast, and all his armour steepe,
For very felness loud he gan to weep. *Spenser.*

Swift men of foot, whose broad-set backs their *trailing* hair did hide. *Chapman.*

Since the flames pursu'd the *trailing* smoke,
He knew his boon was granted. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

From o'er the roof the blaze began to move,
And *trailing* vanish'd in th' Idean grove.
It swept a path in heav'n, and shone a guide,
Then in a steaming stench of sulphur dy'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

TRAIL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Scent left on the ground by the animal pursued; track followed by the hunter.

See but the issue of my jealousy: if I cry out thus upon no *trail*, never trust me when I open again. *Shakspeare.*

How cheerfully on the false *trail* they cry!
Oh, this is counter, you false Danish dogs. *Shakspeare.*

I do think, or else this brain of mine
Hunts not the *trail* of policy so sure
As I have us'd to do, that I have found
The very cause of Hamlet's lunacy. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. Any thing drawn to length.

From thence the fuming *trail* began to spread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryden, Æn.*

When lightning shoots in glittering *trails* along:
It shines, 'tis true, and gilds the gloomy night;
But when it strikes, 'tis fatal. *Rowe, Royal Convert.*

3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

And round about her work she did empale
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers,
Enwoven with an ivy winding *trail*. *Spenser, Muiopotmos.*

A sudden star it shot through liquid air,
And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair. *Pope.*

To TRAIN.† *v. a.* [*trainer*, Fr. from the German *tragen*, to draw; the old Fr. word being *traigner*, afterwards *trainer*. Wachter, and Serenius.]

1. To draw along.

In hollow cube
Training his devilish enginery. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To draw; to entice; to invite; to allure.

Something have I added, which want of time *trained* me from at that present. *Anderson, Serm. at Bughley*, (1576,) Ded.

If but twelve French
Were there in arms, they would be as a call
To *train* ten thousand English to their side. *Shakspeare.*

3 To draw by artifice or stratagem.

For that cause I *train'd* thee to my house. *Shakspeare.*

Oh *train* me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note!
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears.
Sing, Syren, to thyself, and I will doat:
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakspeare.*

4. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise.

We did *train* him on,
And his corruption being ta'en from us,
We as the spring of all shall pay for all. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

He *trains* on the easy Christian insensibly within the close ambushment of worst errours. *Milton, Anim. Rem. Def.* Pref.

5. To educate; to bring up: commonly with *up*.

I can speak English,
For I was *train'd up* in the English court. *Shakspeare.*

A most rare speaker,
To nature none more bound; his *training* such
That he may furnish and instruct great teachers. *Shakspeare.*

A place for exercise and *training up* of youth in the fashion of the heathen. *2 Mac.* iv. 9.

Call some of young years to *train* them *up* in that trade, and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*

Spirits *train'd up* in feast and song. *Milton, P. L.*

The first Christians were by great hardships *trained up* for glory. *Tillotson.*

The young soldier is to be *trained* on to the warfare of life; wherein care is to be taken that more things be not represented as dangerous than really are so. *Locke*

6. To exercise, or form to any practice by exercise.

Abram armed his *trained* servants born in his house, and pursued. *Gen.* xiv. 14.

The warrior horse here bred he's taught to *train*. *Dryden.*

TRAIN. *n. s.* [*train*, Fr.]

1. Artifice; stratagem of enticement.

He cast by treaty and by *trains*
Her to persuade. *Spenser.*

Their general did with due care provide,
To save his men from ambush and from *train*. *Fairfax.*

This mov'd the king,
To lay to draw him in by any *train*. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

Swoll'n with pride into the snare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks, venereal *trains*,
Soften'd with pleasure and voluptuous life. *Milton, S. A.*

Now to my charms
And to my wily *trains*! I shall ere long
Be well stock'd with as fair a herd as graz'd
About my mother Circe. *Milton, Comus.*

The practice begins of crafty men upon the simple and good; these easily follow and are caught, while the others lay *trains* and pursue a game. *Temple.*

2. The tail of a bird.

Costly followers are not to be liked, lest while a man makes his *train* longer he makes his wings shorter. *Bacon.*

Contracting their body, and being forced to draw in their fore parts to establish the hinder in the elevation of the *train*, if the fore parts do part and incline to the ground, the hinder grow too weak, and suffer the *train* to fall. *Brown.*

The bird guideth her body with her *train*, and the ship is steered with the rudder. *Hakewill.*

The other, whose gay *train*
Adorns him colour'd with the florid hue
Of rainbows and starry eyes. *Milton, P. L.*

The *train* steers their flights, and turns their bodies like the rudder of a ship; as the kite, by a light turning of his *train*, moves his body which way he pleases. *Ray.*

3. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground.

A thousand pounds a-year, for pure respect!
That promises more thousands: honour's *train*
Is longer than his fore skirts. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

4. A series; a consecution: either local or mental.

Rivers now stream and draw their humid *train*. *Milton, P. L.*

Distinct gradual growth in knowledge carries its own light with it, in every step of its progression, in an easy and orderly *train*. *Locke.*

If we reflect on what is observable in ourselves, we shall find our ideas always passing in *train*, one going and another coming, without intermission. *Locke.*

They laboured in vain so far to reach the apostle's meaning, all along in the *train* of what he said. *Locke.*

Some truths result from any ideas, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions; other truths require a *train* of ideas placed in order, a due comparing of them, and deductions made with attention. *Locke.*

What would'st thou have me do? consider well
The *train* of ills our love would draw behind it. *Addison.*

The author of your beings can by a glance of the eye, or a word speaking, enlighten your mind, and conduct you to a *train* of happy sentiments. *Watts.*

5. Process; method; state of procedure.

If things were once in this *train*, if virtue were established as necessary to reputation, and vice not only loaded with infamy, but made the infallible ruin of all men's pretensions, our duty would take root in our nature. *Swift.*

6. A retinue; a number of followers or attendants.

My *train* are men of choice and rarest parts,
That in the most exact regard support
The worships of their names. *Shakspeare.*
Our sire walks forth, without more *train*
Accompany'd than with his own complete
Perfections. *Milton, P. L.*
Thou should'st be seen
A goddess among gods, ador'd, and serv'd
By angels numberless, thy daily *train*. *Milton, P. L.*
He comes not with a *train* to move our fear. *Dryden.*
The king's daughter, with a lovely *train*
Of fellow nymphs, was sporting on the plain. *Addison.*

He would put a check to the fury of war, that a stop might be put to those sins which are of its *train*. *Smalridge.*

7. An orderly company; a procession.

Fairest of stars, last in the *train* of night,
If better thou belong not to the dawn. *Milton, P. L.*
Who the knights in green, and what the *train*
Of ladies dress'd with daisies on the plain? *Dryden.*

8. The line of powder leading to the mine.

Since first they fail'd in their designs,
To take in heaven by springing mines;
And with unanswerable barrels
Of gunpowder, dispute their quarrels;
Now take a course more practicable,
By laying *trains* to fire the rabble. *Hudibras.*

Shall he that gives fire to the *train* pretend to wash his hands of the hurt that's done by the playing of the mine? *L'Estrange, Fab.*

9. TRAIN *of artillery*. Cannons accompanying an army.

With an army abundantly supplied with a *train of artillery*, and all other provisions necessary, the king advanced towards Scotland. *Clarendon.*

TRA'INABLE.* *adj.* [from *To train*.] That may be trained.

Youth [is] by grace and good councell *traynable* to vertue. *Old Morality of Lusty Juventus.*

TRAINBA'NDS. *n. s.* [*train* and *band*: I suppose for *trained band*.] The militia; the part of a community trained to martial exercise.

He directed the *trainbands*, which consisted of the most substantial housholders, to attend. *Clarendon.*

Give commission
To some bold man, whose loyalty you trust,
And let him raise the *trainbands* of the city. *Dryden.*

A council of war was called, wherein was agreed to retreat: but before we could give the word, the *trainbands*, taking advantage of our delay, fled first. *Addison.*

TRA'INBEARER. *n. s.* [*train* and *bearer*.] One that holds up a train.

TRA'INED.* *adj.* [from *train*.] Having a train.

He swooping went
In his *train'd* gown about the stage. *B. Jonson, Art of Poetry.*

TRA'INER.* *n. s.* [from *train*.] One who trains up; an instructor. *Ash.*

TRA'INING.* *n. s.* [from *train*.] The act of forming to any exercise by practice.

Such superficial *trainings* as were used by the lieutenants of the several counties here in England. *Sanderson, Cases of Consc.* p. 64.

TRAINO'IL. *n. s.* [*train* and *oil*.] Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRA'INY. *adj.* [from *train*.] Belonging to train oil. A bad word.

Here steams ascend,
Where the huge hogsheads sweat with *trainy* oil. *Gay.*

To TRAIPSE. *v. a.* [A low word. See TRAPE.] To walk in a careless or sluttish manner.

Two slip-shod muses *traipse* along,
In lofty madness, meditating song. *Pope.*

TRAIT. *n. s.* [*trait*, Fr.] A stroke; a touch. Scarce English.

By this single *trait* Homer marks an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey; that in the former the people perished by the folly of their kings; in this by their own folly. *Broome on the Odyss.*

TRA'ITOR. *n. s.* [*traitre*, Fr. *traditor*, Lat.] One who being trusted betrays.

The law laid that grievous punishment upon *traitors*, to forfeit all their lands to the prince, that men might be terrified from committing treasons. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If you flatter him, you are a great *traitor* to him. *Bacon.*

I'll put him thus far into the plot, that he should be secured as a *traitor*; but when I am out of reach, he shall be released. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

There is no difference, in point of morality, whether a man calls me *traitor* in one word, or says I am one hired to betray my religion, and sell my country. *Swift.*

TRA'ITOR.* *adj.* Traitorous.

Each rebel wish, each *traitor* inclination. *Johnson, Irene.*

TRA'ITORLY. *adj.* [from *traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious.

These *traitorly* rascals' miseries are to be smil'd at, their offences being so capital. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

TRA'ITOROUS. *adj.* [from *traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious; faithless.

What news with him, that *traitorous* wight? *Daniel.*
Pontinius knows not you,
While you stand out upon these *traitorous* terms. *B. Jonson.*

The *traitorous* or treacherous, who have misled others, he would have severely punished, and the neutrals noted. *Bacon.*

More of his majesty's friends have lost their lives in this rebellion than of his *traiterous* subjects. *Addison, Freeholder.*

TRA'ITOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *traitorous*.] In a manner suiting traitors; perfidiously; treacherously.

Good duke Humphry *traiterously* is murther'd
By Suffolk. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
Thou bitter sweet! whom I had laid
Next me, me *traiterously* hast betray'd;
And unsuspected half invisibly
At once fled into him, and stay'd with me. *Donne.*

They had *traitorously* endeavoured to subvert the fundamental laws, deprive the king of his regal power, and to place on his subjects a tyrannical power. *Clarendon.*

TRA'ITOROUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *traitorous*.] Perfidiousness; treachery. *Scott.*

TRA'ITRESS. *n. s.* [from *traitor*.] A woman who betrays.

I, what I am, by what I was, o'ercome:
Traitress, restore my beauty and my charms,
Nor steal my conquest with my proper arms. *Dryden.*
By the dire fury of a *traitress* wife,
Ends the sad evening of a stormy life. *Pope, Odyss.*

TRALA'TION.* *n. s.* [*tralatio*, Lat.] The using of a word in a less proper but more significant notion.

According to the broad *tralation* of his rude Rhemists. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 80.

TRALATI'TIOUS.† *adj.* [*tralatitius*, Lat.] Metaphorical; not literal.

Unless we could contrive a perfect set of new words, there is no speaking of the Deity without using our old ones in a *tralatitious* sense. *Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bible*, B. 4. ch. 1.

TRALATI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tralatitious*.] Metaphorically; not literally; not according to the first intention of the word.

Language properly is that of the tongue directed to the ear by speaking; written language is *tralatitiously* so called, because it is made to represent to the eye the same words which are pronounced. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

To TRALI'NEATE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *line.*] To deviate from any direction.

If you *tralineate* from your father's mind,
What are you else but of a bastard kind?
Do then, as your progenitors have done,
And by their virtues prove yourself their son. *Dryden.*

TRALU'CENT.* *adj.* [*tralucens*, Lat.] Clear; translucent.

The aire's *tralucent* gallery. *Sir J. Davies, Orchest.* st. 47.
The clouds were of relievo, embossed and *tralucent.*
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

TRA'MMEL.† *n. s.* [*tramel*, old Fr. *tramail*, mod. *trama*, *tragula*, Lat.]

1. A net in which birds or fish are caught.

The *trammel* differeth not much from the shape of the bunt, and serveth to such use as the wear and haking. *Carew.*

Birds are ta'en
By *tramels*, fishes by th' entangling saine. *Sandys, Eccl.* p. 14.

2. Any kind of net.

Her golden locks she roundly did upty
In braided *trammels*, that no looser hairs
Did out of order stray about her dainty ears. *Spenser.*

3. A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

I may go shufflingly at first, for I was never before walked in *trammels*; yet I shall drudge at constancy, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

To TRA'MMEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch; to intercept.

If the assassination
Could *trammel* up the consequence, and catch
With its surcease success. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

TRA'MONTANE.* *n. s.* [*tramontani*, Ital. "those folks that live *beyond the mountains!*" Florio.] A foreigner; a stranger; a barbarian. The Italians gave this name, by way of contempt, to all who lived beyond the Alps.

May not we, that are gross-headed *tramontanes*, imagine and conceit that he is adored as a god amongst you?
Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr. (1616,) p. 170.
A happiness those *tramontanes* ne'er tasted.
Massinger, Gr. Duke of Florence.

TRA'MONTANE.* *adj.* Strange; foreign; barbarous.

Our *tramontane* lovers. *Tatler*, No. 222.

When virtue is so scarce,
That to suppose a scene where she presides,
Is *tramontane*, and stumbles all belief. *Cowper, Task*, B. iv.

To TRAMP.* *v. a.* [*trampa*, Su. Goth. *trampen*, Dutch.] To tread.

It is like unto the cammomele; the more ye tread it and *trampe* it, the sweter it smelleth, the thicker it groweth, the better it spreddeth.
Stapleton, Fortr. of the Faith, (1565,) fol. 86. b.

To TRAMP.* *v. n.* To travel on foot: a vulgar expression.

TRAMP.* } *n. s.* [from the verb.] A stroller; one
TRA'MPER. } who travels on foot; a beggar. *Tramp* is the Sussex term, according to Grose: *tramper* is a common vulgar word in many parts of England.

We shall be pestered with all the *trampers* that pass upon the road. — *Trampers* indeed! I would have you to know his worship could have rode upon as good a gelding as any one in the country. *Graves, Spirit. Quixote*, B. 3. ch. 1.

To TRA'MPLE.† *v. a.* [*trampa*, Su. Goth. *trampen*, Dutch. See *To* TRAMP.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

Cast not your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them under their feet. *St. Matt.* vii. 6.
My strength shall *trample* thee as mire. *Milton, P. L.*

To TRA'MPLE. *v. n.*

1. To tread in contempt.

Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with greater of his own.
Gov. of the Tongue.

Your country's gods I scorn,
And *trample* on their ignominious altars. *Rowe.*

2. To tread quick and loudly.

I hear his thundering voice resound,
And *trampling* feet that shake the solid ground. *Dryden.*

TRA'MPLER. *n. s.* [from *trample.*] One that tramples.

TRANA'TION. *n. s.* [*trano*, Latin.] The act of swimming over.

TRANCE.† *n. s.* [*transe*, Fr. *transitus*, Lat. It might therefore be written *transe.* Dr. Johnson. — Anciently it was so written: "She out of her *trauns* awoke." Gower, Conf. Am. B. 3. And so Milton: See TRANSE.] An extasy; a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things; a temporary absence of the soul from the body.

Gynecia had been in such a *trance* of musing, that Zelmane was fighting with the lion before she knew of any lion's coming. *Sidney.*

Rapt with joy resembling heavenly madness,
My soul was ravisht quite as in a *trance.* *Spenser, Sonn.*
That Taliessen once, which made the rivers dance,
And in his rapture rais'd the mountains from their *trance.*
Drayton.

Sudden he starts,
Shook from his tender *trance.* *Thomson, Spring.*

To TRANCE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entrance.

Would she but shade her tender brows with bay,
That now lie bare in careless wilful rage;
And *trance* herself in that sweet extacy,
That rouseth drooping thoughts of bashful age!
Bp. Hall, Defiance to Envy.

TRA'NCED. *adj.* [from *trance.*] Lying in a trance or extasy.

His grief grew puissant, and the strings of life
Began to crack. Twice then the trumpets sounded,
And there I left him *tranc'd.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

TRA'NGRAM. *n. s.* [a cant word.] An odd intricately contrived thing.

What's the meaning of all these *trangrams* and gimcracks? What are you going about, jumping over my master's hedges, and running your lines cross his grounds? *Arbuthnot.*

TRA'NNEL. *n. s.* A sharp pin. Perhaps from *trennel.*

With a small *trannel* of iron, or a large nail grounded to a sharp point, they mark the brick. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

TRA'NQUIL. *adj.* [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Lat.] Quiet; peaceful; undisturbed.

I had been happy
So I had nothing known. Oh now, for ever
Farewel the *tranquil* mind! farewel content! *Shakspeare.*

TRANQUI'LLITY. *n. s.* [*tranquillitas*, Latin; *tranquillité*, Fr.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation.

Leave off,
To let a weary wretch from her due rest,
And trouble dying souls' *tranquillity.* *Spenser.*

How reverend is the face of this tall pile,
Whose aged pillars rear their marble heads
To bear aloft its arch'd and ponderous roof,
By its own weight made stedfast and immovable,
Looking *tranquillity.* *Congreve, Mourn. Bride.*

You can scarce imagine any hero passing from one stage of life to another with so much *tranquillity*, so easy a transition, and so laudable a behaviour. *Pope.*

To TRA'NQUILLIZE.* *v. a.* [from *tranquil*; Fr. *tranquiliser.*] To compose; to render calm.
Coles, Dict. 1685.

The musick employed ought to be of a kind which experience has proved to be most efficacious in soothing and *tranquilizing* the spirits. *Mason on Ch. Musick*, p. 22.
When peace shall be restored, and Europe shall be *tranquillized.* *Bp. Watson, Charge*, (1798.)

TRA'NQUILLY.* *adv.* [from *tranquil.*] In a tranquil state or manner.

TRA'NQUILNESS.* *n. s.* [from *tranquil.*] State of being tranquil.

To TRANSA'CT.† *v. a.* [*transactus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — *Transacte*, old French, transaction. In our language, *transact* is not ancient. See Walker's Hist. of Independency, 1660, P. iv. p. 36. to which Mr. Malone also refers: "Resolved that this House will *transact* with the persons now sitting in the other House, &c. — The Commons would not treat and confer with them in the usual way, as with the House of Peers; but found out a *new* word, to *transact*; and that neither but upon trial, &c."]

1. To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.

2. To perform; to do; to carry on.

It cannot be expected they should mention particulars which were transacted amongst some few of the disciples only, as the transfiguration and the agony. *Addison.*

To TRANSA'CT.* *v. n.* To conduct matters; to treat; to manage.

It is a matter of no small moment certainly for a man to be rightly informed, upon what terms, and conditions, he is to *transact* with God, and God with him, in the great business of his salvation. *South, Serm.* iii. 3.

TRANSA'CTION. *n. s.* [*transaction*, Fr. from *transact.*] Negotiation; dealing between man and man; management; affairs; things managed.

It is not the purpose of this discourse to set down the particular *transactions* of this treaty. *Clarendon.*

TRANSA'CTOR.* *n. s.* [from *transact.*] One who manages; one who conducts affairs.

God, who knows and governs all things, is the sovereign director and *transactor* in matters that so come to pass, [the fulfilling of prophecies]. *Derham, Christo-Theology*, p. 21.

TRANSA'LPINE.* *adj.* Situate beyond the Alps; barbarous. See TRAMONTANE.

Travellers, that know *transalpine* garbs.
Beaum. and Fl. Coxcomb.

Where then, when all the world pays its respect,
Lies our *transalpine* barbarous neglect?
Lovelace, Luc. Posth. p. 64.

To TRANSA'NIMATE.* *v. a.* [*trans* and *anima*, Lat.] To animate by the conveyance of one soul from another.

Not men; for what spark of humanity? nor dogs; — but, by the strangest μετεμψύχωσις that ever was feigned by poets, very incarnated, *transanimated* devils.
Dean King, Serm. 5 *Nov.* 1608, p. 31.

TRANSANIMA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *transanimate.*] Conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

They believe the *transanimation* of souls into beasts and vegetables. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 115.

If the *transanimation* of Pythagoras were true, that the souls of men transmigrating into species answering their former natures, some men cannot escape that very brood whose sire Satan entered. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To TRANSCE'ND. *v. a.* [*transcendo*, Latin.]

1. To pass; to overpass.

It is a dangerous opinion to such popes, as shall *transcend* their limits and become tyrannical. *Bacon.*

To judge herself, she must herself *transcend*,
As greater circles comprehend the less. *Davies.*

2. To surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel.

This glorious piece *transcends* what he could think;
So much his blood is nobler than his ink. *Waller.*

These are they
Deserve their greatness and unenvied stand,
Since what they act *transcends* what they command. *Denham.*

High though her wit, yet humble was her mind,
As if she could not, or she would not find,
How much her worth *transcended* all her kind. *Dryden.*

3. To surmount; to rise above.

Make disquisition whether these unusual lights be meteorological impressions not *transcending* the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies. *Howell.*

To TRANSCE'ND. *v. n.*

1. To climb. Not in use.

To conclude, because things do not easily sink, they do not drown at all, the fallacy is a frequent addition in human expressions, which often give distinct accounts of proximity, and *transcend* from one unto another. *Brown.*

2. To surpass thought.

The consistence of grace and free will, in this sense, is no such *transcending* mystery, and I think there is no text in Scripture that sounds any thing towards making it so. *Hammond.*

TRANSCE'NDENCE.† }
TRANSCE'NDENCY. } *n. s.* [from *transcend.*]

1. Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence.

In a most weak and debile minister great power, great *transcendance*. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

Lying is the foulest of crimes, as that wherewith God himself (such is the *transcendency* of his truth) cannot possibly dispense. *Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c.* p. 207.

2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.

It is true greatness to have in one the frailty of a man, and the security of a God: this would have done better in poesy, where *transcendencies* are more allowed. *Bacon, Essays.*

TRANSCE'NDENT. *adj.* [*transcendens*, Latin; *transcendant*, Fr.] Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others.

The title of queen is given by Ignatius to the Lord's day, not by way of derogation and diminution, but to signify the eminent and *transcendent* honour of the day. *White.*

Thou, whose strong hand, with so *transcendent* worth.
Holds high the rein of fair Parthenope. *Crashaw.*

There is, in a lawgiver, an habitual and ultimate intention of a more excellent and *transcendent* nature. *Bp. Sanderson.*

If thou beest he — But O! how fal'n, how chang'd
From him who in the happy realms of light,
Cloth'd with *transcendent* brightness, didst outshine
Myriads, though bright. *Milton, P. L.*

Oh charming princess! Oh *transcendent* maid! *A. Philips.*

The right our Creator has to our obedience is of so high and *transcendent* a nature, that it can suffer no competition; his commands must have the first and governing influence on all our actions. *Rogers, Serm.*

TRANSCENDE'NTAL.† *adj.* [*transcendentalis*, low Lat.]

1. General; pervading many particulars.

Others differ as to species, but as to genus are the same: such are man and lion. There are others again, which differ as to genus, and coincide only in those *transcendental* comprehensions of ens, being, existence, and the like: such are quantities and qualities, as for example an ounce, and the colour, white. *Harris, Herm.* B. 2. ch. 2.

2. Supereminent; passing others.

Though the Deity perceiveth not pleasure nor pain, as we do; yet he must have a perfect and *transcendental* perception of these, and of all other things. *Grew, Cosmol.*

TRANSCE'NDENTLY. *adv.* [from *transcendent.*] Excellently; supereminently.

The law of Christianity is eminently and *transcendently* called the word of truth. *South, Serm.*

TRANSCE'NDENTNESS.* *n. s.* [from *transcendent.*] Supereminence; unusual excellence.

I cannot attain the measure of your *transcendentness*, but confess my disability and imperfection.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 75.

To TRA'NSCOLATE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Latin.] To strain through a sieve or colander; to suffer to pass, as through a strainer.

The lungs are, unless pervious like a spunge, unfit to imbibe and *transcolate* the air. *Harvey.*

To TRANSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*transcribo*, Lat. *transcrire*, French.] To copy; to write from an exemplar.

He was the original of all those inventions from which others did but *transcribe* copies. *Clarendon.*

The most rigid exactors of mere outward purity do but *transcribe* the folly of him who pumps very laboriously in a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

If we imitate their repentance as we *transcribe* their faults, we shall be received with the same mercy. *Rogers.*

Transcri'ber. *n. s.* [from *transcribe.*] A copier; one who writes from a copy.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by copiers and *transcribers.* *Addison.*

Writings have been corrupted by little and little, by unskilful *transcribers.* *Waterland.*

Tra'nscript. *n. s.* [*transcript*, Fr. *transcriptum*, Lat.] A copy; any thing written from an original.

The Grecian learning was but a *transcript* of the Chaldean and Egyptian; and the Roman of the Grecian. *Glanville.*

The decalogue of Moses was but a *transcript*, not an original. *South, Serm.*

Dictate, O mighty Judge! what thou hast seen
Of cities and of courts, of books and men,
And deign to let thy servant hold the pen.
Through ages thus I may presume to live,
And from the *transcript* of thy prose receive
What my own short-liv'd verse can never give. *Prior.*

Transcri'ption. *n. s.* [*transcription*, Fr. from *transcriptus*, Lat.] The act of copying.

The ancients were but men; the practice of *transcription* in our days was no monster in theirs: plagiary had not its nativity with printing, but began in times when thefts were difficult. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The corruptions that have crept into it by many *transcriptions* was the cause of so great difference. *Brerewood.*

Transcri'ptively. *adv.* [from *transcript.*] In manner of a copy.

Not a few *transcriptively* subscribing their names to other men's endeavours, transcribe all they have written. *Brown.*

To **TRANSCU'R.** *v. n.* [*transcurro*, Lat.] To run or rove to and fro.

By fixing the mind on one object, it doth not spatiate and *transcur.* *Bacon.*

Transcu'rsion. *n. s.* [from *transcursus*, Lat.] Ramble; passage through; passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.

In a great whale, the sense and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a *transcursion* throughout the whole. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I have briefly run over *transcursions*, as if my pen had been posting with them. *Wotton, D. of Buckingham.*

His philosophy gives them *transcursions* beyond the vortex we breathe in, and leads them through others which are only known in an hypothesis. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

I am to make often *transcursions* into the neighbouring forests as I pass along. *Howell.*

If man were out of the world, who were then left to view the face of heaven, to wonder at the *transcursion* of comets. *More, Antid. against Atheism.*

Transe. *n. s.* [*transe*, Fr. See **Trance.**] A temporary absence of the soul; an extasy.

Abstract as in a *transe*, methought I saw,
Though sleeping, where I lay, and saw the shape
Still glorious before whom awake I stood.
Milton, P. L. (ed. 1667.)

Transelementa'tion. *n. s.* [*trans* and *element.*] Change of one element into another.

Rain we allow; but if they suppose any other *transelementation*, it neither agrees with Moses's philosophy, nor Saint Peter's. *Burnet, Theory.*

Tra'nsept.* *n. s.* [*trans* and *septum*, Lat.] A cross aisle.

The pediment of the southern *transept* is pinnacled, not inelegantly, with a flourished cross.
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 8.

Transe'xion. *n. s.* [*trans* and *sexus*, Lat.] Change from one sex to another.

It much impeacheth the iterated *transexion* of hares, if that be true which some physicians affirm, that transmutation of sexes was only so in opinion, and that those transfeminated persons were really men at first. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To **TRANSFE'R.** *v. a.* [*transferer*, Fr. *transfero*, Latin.]

1. To convey; to make over from one to another: with *to*, sometimes with *upon*.

He that *transfers* the laws of the Lacedemonians *to* the people of Athens, should find a great absurdity and inconvenience. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Was't not enough you took my crown away,
But cruelly you must my love betray?
I was well pleas'd to have *transferr'd* my right,
And better chang'd your claim of lawless might. *Dryden.*

The king,
Who from himself all envy would remove,
Left both to be determin'd by the laws,
And *to* the Grecian chiefs *transferr'd* the cause. *Dryden.*

This was one perverse effect of their sitting at ease under their vines and fig-trees, that they forget from whence that ease came, and *transferred* all the honour of it *upon* themselves. *Atterbury, Serm.*

Your sacred aid religious monarchs own,
When first they merit, then ascend the throne:
But tyrants dread you, lest your just decree
Transfer the power and set the people free. *Prior.*

By reading we learn not only the actions and the sentiments of distant nations, but *transfer to* ourselves the knowledge and improvements of the most learned men. *Watts.*

2. To remove; to transport.

The king was much moved with this unexpected accident, because it was stirred in such a place where he could not with safety *transfer* his own person to suppress it. *Bacon.*

He thirty rowling years the crown shall wear,
Then from Lavinium shall the seat *transfer.* *Dryden.*

Tra'nsfer.† *n. s.* A change of property; a delivery of property to another.

Whether the bank of Amsterdam, where industry had been for so many years subsisted and circulated by *transfers* on paper, doth not clearly decide this point? *Bp. Berkeley, Querist*, § 250.

Tra'nsferable.* *adj.* [from *transfer.*] That may be transferred.

Transfe'rrer. *n. s.* One who transfers.

Transfigura'tion. *n. s.* [*transfiguration*, Fr.]

1. Change of form.

In kinds where the discrimination of sexes is obscure, these transformations are more common, and in some without commixture; as in caterpillars or silkworms, wherein there is a visible and triple *transfiguration.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. The miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

It cannot be expected that other authors should mention particulars which were transacted amongst some of the disciples; such as the *transfiguration* and the agony in the garden. *Addison.*

Did Raphael's pencil never chuse to fall?
Say, are his works *transfigurations* all? *Blackmore.*

To **TRANSFI'GURE.** *v. a.* [*transfigurer*, French; *trans* and *figura*, Lat.] To transform; to change with respect to outward appearance.

I am the more zealous to *transfigure* your love into devotion, because I have observed your passion to have been extremely impatient of confinement. *Boyle.*

The nuptial right his outrage strait attends,
The dower desir'd is his *transfigur'd* friends:
The incantation backward she repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what she did defeats. *Garth.*

To **Transfi'x.** *v. a.* [*transfixus*, Latin.] To pierce through.

Amongst these mighty men were women mix'd
The bold Semiramis, whose sides *transfix'd*
With son's own blade, her foul reproaches spoke. *Dryden.*

With linked thunderbolts
Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milton.*

TRANSLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*translatio*, Latin; *translation*, French.]

1. Removal; act of removing.

His disease was an asthma; the cause a metastasis or *translation* of humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey.*

Translations of morbifick matter arise in acute distempers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The removal of a bishop to another see.

If part of the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the privation or *translation*. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

The king, the next time the bishop of London came to him, entertained him with this compellation, My lord's grace of Canterbury, you are very welcome; and gave order for all the necessary forms for the *translation*. *Clarendon.*

3. The act of turning into another language; interpretation.

A book of his travels hath been honoured with *translation* into many languages. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Nor ought a genius less than his that writ,
Attempt *translation*; for transplanted wit,
All the defects of air and soil doth share,
And colder brains like colder climates are. *Denham.*

4. Something made by translation; version.

Of *translations*, the better I acknowledge that which cometh nearer to the very letter of the very original verity. *Hooker.*

5. Tralation; metaphor.

Metaphors, far-fet, hinder to be understood; and, affected, lose their grace; or when the person fetcheth his *translations* from a wrong place. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

TRANSLATI'TIOUS.* *adj.* [from *translate*; Fr. *translatice*.]

1. Translative; transposed. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

2. Transported from a foreign land. *Mason.*

I have frequently doubted whether it be a pure indigene, or *translatitious*. *Evelyn*, b. i. ch. 4. § 8.

TRANSLA'TIVE. *adj.* [*translativus*, Lat.] Taken from others.

TRANSLA'TOR. *n. s.* [*translateur*, old French; from *translate*.] One that turns any thing into another language.

A new and nobler way thou dost persue,
To make translations and *translators* too. *Denham.*

No translation our own country ever yet produced, hath come up to that of the Old and New Testament; and I am persuaded, that the *translators* of the Bible were masters of an English style much fitter for that work than any we see in our present writings, the which is owing to the simplicity that runs through the whole. *Swift.*

TRANSLA'TORY. *n. s.* [from *translate*.] Transferring.

The *translatory* is a lie that transfers the merits of a man's good action to another more deserving. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSLOCA'TION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *locus*, Latin] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places.

There happened certain *translocations* at the deluge, the matter constituting animal and vegetable substances being dissolved, and mineral matter substituted in its place, and thereby like *translocation* of metals in some springs. *Woodward.*

TRANSLU'CENCY.† *n. s.* [from *translucent*.] Diaphaneity; transparency.

The spheres,
That spight thy crystalline *translucencie*.
Davies, Wit's Pilgrim. sign. C. 4. b.

Lumps of rock crystal heated red hot, then quenched in fair water, exchanged their *translucency* for whiteness, the ignition and extinction having cracked each lump into a multitude of minute bodies. *Boyle on Colours.*

TRANSLU'CENT.† } *adj.* [*trans* and *lucens* or
TRANSLU'CID. } *lucidus*, Latin.] Transparent; diaphanous; clear; giving a passage to the light.

In anger the spirits ascend and wax eager; which is seen in the eyes, because they are *translucid*. *Bacon.*

If those *translucent* lamps, thine heavenly eyes,
Shall stretch their beams of comfort to my passion.
Davies, Wit's Pilgr. C. i. b.

The quarry has several other *translucent* stones, which want neither beauty nor esteem. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 88.

Wherever fountain or fresh current flow'd
Against the eastern ray, *translucent*, pure,
With touch ethereal of heaven's fiery rod,
I drank. *Milton, S. A.*

The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings,
Replenish'd from the cool *translucent* springs. *Pope, Odyss*

TRA'NSMARINE.† *adj.* [*transmarinus*, Latin.] Lying on the other side of the sea; found beyond sea.

In some *transmarine* kingdoms their lawyers are held, and for the most part undoubtedly are, more sufficient scholars than their divines. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 238.

She might have made herself mistress of Timaurania, her next *transmarine* neighbour. *Howell, Voc. For.*

To TRA'NSMEW. *v. a.* [*transmuto*, Lat. *transmuer*, French.] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose; to change. Obsolete.

When him list the rascal routs appall,
Men into stones therewith he could *transmew*,
And stones to dust, and dust to nought at all. *Spenser.*

TRA'NSMIGRANT. *adj.* [*transmigrans*, Lat.] Passing into another country or state.

Besides an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pacts, there are other implicit confederations, that of colonies or *transmigrants* towards their mother nation. *Bacon, Holy War.*

To TRA'NSMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*transmigro*, Latin.] To pass from one place or country into another.

This complexion is maintain'd by generation; so that strangers contract it not, and the natives which *transmigrate* omit it not without commixture. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

If Pythagoras's transanimation were true, that the souls of men *transmigrating* into species answering their former natures, some men must live over many serpents. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Their souls may *transmigrate* into each other. *Howell.*

Regard
The port of Luna, says our learned bard;
Who, in a drunken dream, beheld his soul
The fifth within the *transmigrating* roll. *Dryden.*

TRANSMIGRA'TION. *n. s.* [*transmigration*, Fr. from *transmigrate*.] Passage from one place or state into another.

The sequel of the conjunction of natures in the person of Christ is no abolishment of natural properties appertaining to either substance, no transition or *transmigration* thereof out of one substance into another. *Hooker.*

Seeing the earth of itself puts forth plants without seed, plants may well have a *transmigration* of species. *Bacon.*

From the opinion of the metempsychosis, or *transmigration* of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts, most suitable unto their human condition, after his death, Orpheus the musician became a swan. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Easing their passage hence, for intercourse
Of *transmigration*, as their lot shall lead. *Milton, P. L.*

'Twas taught by wise Pythagoras,
One soul might through more bodies pass:
Seeing such *transmigration* there,
She thought it not a fable here. *Denham.*

When thou wert form'd, heav'n did a man begin,
But the brute soul by chance was shuffled in:
In woods and wilds thy monarchy maintain,
Where valiant beasts, by force and rapine, reign.
In life's next scene, if *transmigration* be,
Some bear or lion is reserv'd for thee. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

TRA'NSMIGRATOR.* *n. s.* [from *transmigrate*.] One who passes from one place or country into another.

Whenever we find a people begin to revive in literature, it was owing to one of these causes; either to some *transmigrators* from those parts coming and settling among them, or else to their going thither for instruction.
Ellis, Knowl. of Div. Things, p. 122.

Transmi'ssion. *n. s.* [*transmission*, French; *transmissus*, Latin.] The act of sending from one place to another, or from one person to another.

If there were any such notable *transmission* of a colony hither out of Spain, the very chronicles of Spain would not have omitted so memorable a thing. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Operations by *transmission* of spirits is one of the highest secrets in nature. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

In the *transmission* of the sea-water into the pits, the water riseth; but in the *transmission* of the water through the vessels it falleth. *Bacon.*

These move swiftly, but then they require a medium well disposed, and their *transmission* is easily stopped. *Bacon.*

The uvea has a musculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it called the pupil, for the better moderating the *transmission* of light. *More.*

Languages of countries are lost by *transmission* of colonies of a different language. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

This enquiry will be of use, as a parallel discovery of the *transmission* of the English laws into Scotland. *Hale.*

Their reflexion or *transmission* depends on the constitution of the air and water behind the glass, and not the striking of the rays upon the parts of the glass. *Newton, Opt.*

Transmi'ssive. *adj.* [from *transmissus*, Lat.] Transmitted; derived from one to another.

And still the sire inculcates to his son
Transmissive lessons of the king's renown. *Prior.*
Itself a sun; it with *transmissive* light
Enlivens worlds deny'd to human sight. *Prior.*
Then grateful Greece with streaming eyes would raise
Historick marbles to record his praise;
His praise eternal on the faithful stone,
Had with *transmissive* honour grac'd his son. *Pope.*

To **TRANSMI'T.** *v. a.* [*transmitto*, Lat. *transmettre*, Fr.] To send from one person or place to another.

By means of writing, former ages *transmit* the memorials of ancient times and things to posterity. *Hale.*

He sent orders to his friend in Spain to sell his estate, and *transmit* the money to him. *Addison.*

Thus flourish'd love, and beauty reign'd in state,
Till the proud Spaniard gave this glory's date:
Past is the gallantry, the fame remains,
Transmitted safe in Dryden's lofty scenes. *Granville.*
Shine forth, ye planets, with distinguish'd light;
Again *transmit* your friendly beams to earth,
As when Britannia joy'd for Anna's birth. *Prior.*

Transmi'ttal. *n. s.* [from *transmit.*] The act of transmitting; transmission. I know not that this word has any authority.

Besides the *transmittal* to England of two-thirds of the revenues of Ireland, they make our country a receptacle for their supernumerary pretenders to offices. *Swift.*

Transmi'tter.† *n. s.* [from *transmit.*] One that transmits.

He lives to build, not boast, a generous race,
No tenth *transmitter* of a foolish face. *Savage.*

Transmi'ttible.* *adj.* [from *transmit.*] That may be transmitted; that may be conveyed from one place to another.

A *transmittible* gallery over any ditch or breach in a town-wall, with a blind and parapet cannon-proof.
Marq. of Worcester, Cent. of Invent. § 73.

Transmu'table. *adj.* [*transmuable*, French; from *transmute.*] Capable of change; possible to be changed into another nature or substance.

It is no easy matter to demonstrate that air is so much as convertible into water; how *transmutable* it is unto flesh may be of deeper doubt. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The fluids and solids of an animal body are easily *transmutable* into one another. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Transmu'tably. *adv.* [from *transmute.*] With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

Transmuta'tion.† *n. s.* [*transmutation*, Fr. *transmutatio*, from *transmuto*, Latin.]

1. Change into another nature or substance; an alteration of the state of a thing. The great aim of alchemy is the transmutation of base metals into gold.

Am not I old Sly's son, by birth a pedlar, by education a cardmaker, by *transmutation* a bear herd. *Shakspeare.*

The *transmutation* of plants one into another, is *inter magnalia naturæ*, for the *transmutation* of species is, in the vulgar philosophy, pronounced impossible; but seeing there appear some manifest instances of it, the opinion of impossibility is to be rejected, and the means thereof to be found out. *Bacon.*

The conversion into a body merely new, and which was not before; as silver to gold, or iron to copper, is better called, for distinction sake, *transmutation.* *Bacon.*

The obligation of the day, which was then the sabbath, died and was buried with him, but in a manner by a diurnal *transmutation* revived again at his resurrection.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 5.

The changing of bodies into light, and light into bodies, is very conformable to the course of nature, which seems delighted with *transmutations.* Water, which is a very fluid tasteless salt, she changes by heat into vapour, which is a sort of air, and by cold into ice, which is a hard, pellucid, brittle, fusible stone; and this stone returns into water by heat, and water returns into vapour by cold. *Newton.*

The supposed change of worms into flies is no real *transmutation;* but most of those members, which at last become visible to the eye, are existent at the beginning, artificially complicated together. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. Successive change. Not proper.

The same land suffereth sundry *transmutations* of owners within one term. *Bacon, Office of Alienation.*

To **TRANSMU'TE.** *v. a.* [*transmuto*, Lat. *transmuer*, Fr.] To change from one nature or substance to another.

Suidas thinks, that by the golden fleece was meant a golden book of parchment, which is of sheeps' skin, and therefore called golden, because it was taught therein how other metals might be *transmuted.* *Ralegh.*

That metals may be *transmuted* one into another, I am not satisfied of the fact. *Ray on the Creation.*

Transmu'ter. *n. s.* [from *transmute.*] One that transmutes.

Tra'nsom. *n. s.* [*transenna*, Lat.]

1. A thwart beam or lintel over a door.
2. [Among mathematicians.] The vane of an instrument called a cross staff, being a piece of wood fixed across with a square socket upon which it slides. *Bailey.*

Transpa'rency. *n. s.* [*transparence*, Fr. from *transparent.*] Clearness; diaphaneity; translucence; power of transmitting light.

A poet of another nation would not have dwelt so long upon the clearness and *transparency* of the stream; but in Italy one seldom sees a river that is extremely bright and limpid, most of them being muddy. *Addison.*

Another cause is the greater *transparency* of the vessels occasioned by the thinness and delicacy of their coats. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSPA'RENT. *adj.* [*transparent*, Fr. *trans* and *appareo*, Lat.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque.

Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright,
Through the *transparent* bosom of the deep,

As doth thy face through tears of [illegible] give light,
Thou shin'st in every tear that I do weep. *Shakspeare.*

Wait upon him with whom you speak with your eye; for there be many wise men that have secret hearts and *transparent* countenances. *Bacon, Essays.*

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,
As through a crystal case the figur'd hours are seen;
And heaven did this *transparent* veil provide,
Because she had no guilty thought to hide. *Dryden.*

Her bosom appeared all of chrystal, and so wonderfully *transparent*, that I saw every thought in her heart *Addison.*

Transparent forms, too fine for mortal sight,
Their fluid bodies half dissolv'd in light. *Pope.*

TRANSPA'RENTLY.* *adv.* [from *transparent.*] Clearly; so clearly as to be seen through.

Bodies almost *transparently* fair.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl. p. 339.

TRANSPA'RENTNESS.* *n. s.* The state or quality of being transparent. *Ash.*

To TRANSPA'SS.* *v. a.* [*trans* and *pass.*] To pass over.

The river Hyphasis, or, as Ptolomy calleth it, Bipasis, was Alexander's non ultra; which yet he *transpassed*, and set up altars on the other side.
Gregory, Notes on Script. (ed. 1684,) p. 75.

To TRANSPA'SS.* *v. n.* To pass by; to pass away. Not so proper as the verb active.

Which shall so soon *transpass*,
Though far more fair than is thy looking-glass. *Daniel.*

TRANSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*trans* and *specio*, Lat.] Transparent; pervious to the sight.

What if that light,
Sent from her through the wide *transpicuous* air,
To the terrestrial moon, be as a star? *Milton, P. L.*

Now thy wine's *transpicuous*, purg'd from all
Its earthy gross, yet let it feed awhile
On the fat refuse. *Philips.*

To TRANSPI'ERCE. *v. n.* [*transpercer*, Fr. *trans* and *pierce.*] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate.

A mind, which through each part infus'd doth pass,
Fashions and works, and wholly doth *transpierce*
All this great body of the universe. *Ralegh.*

His forceful spear, which, hissing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of jointed wood:
The sides *transpierc'd* return a rattling sound,
And groans of Greeks inclos'd came issuing through the wound.
Dryden, Æn.

TRANSPI'RABLE.* *adj.* [*transpirable*, Fr.] Capable of transpiring. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

TRANSPIRA'TION. *n. s.* [*transpiration*, Fr.] Emission in vapour.

That a bullet dipped in oil, by preventing the *transpiration* of air, will carry farther, and pierce deeper, my experience cannot discern. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The *transpiration* of the obstructed fluids is imagined to be one of the ways that an inflammation is removed. *Sharp.*

To TRANSPI'RE. *v. a.* [*transpiro*, Lat. *transpirer*, Fr.] To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPI'RE.† *v. n.* [*transpirer*, Fr.]

1. To be emitted by insensible vapour.

The nuts fresh got are full of a soft pulpy matter, which in time *transpires*, and passes through the shell. *Woodward.*

2. To escape from secrecy to notice: a sense lately innovated from France, without necessity.

Do you know the history of his [Johnson's] aversion to the word *transpire*? — The truth was, lord Bolingbroke, who left the Jacobites, first used it; therefore, it was to be condemned! He should have shewn what word would do for it, if it was unnecessary.
Ld. Marchmont, Conv. with Boswell, Bosw. Life of Johnson.

If they have raised a battery, as I suppose they have, it is a done, for nothing has *transpired*. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

To TRANSPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *place.*] To remove; to put into a new place.

It was *transplaced* from the left side of the Vatican unto a more eminent place. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

To TRANSPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *planto*, Lat. *transplanter*, Fr.]

1. To remove and plant in a new place.

The noblest fruits *transplanted* in our isle,
With early hope and fragrant blossoms smile. *Roscommon.*

Salopian acres flourish with a growth
Peculiar stil'd the Ottley; be thou first
This apple to *transplant.* *Philips.*

2. To remove and settle.

If any *transplant* themselves into plantations abroad, who are schismaticks or outlaws, such are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

3. To remove.

Of light the greater part he took
Transplanted from her cloudy shrine, and plac'd
In the sun's orb. *Milton, P. L.*

He prospered at the rate of his own wishes, being *transplanted* out of his cold barren diocese of St. David's into a warmer climate. *Clarendon.*

TRANSPLANTA'TION. *n. s.* [*transplantation*, Fr.]

1. The act of transplanting or removing to another soil.

It is confessed, that love changed often doth nothing; nay, it is nothing; for love, where it is kept fixed to its first object, though it burn not, yet it warms and cherishes, so as it needs no *transplantation*, or change of soil, to make it fruitful. *Suckling.*

2. Conveyance from one to another.

What noise have we had for some years about *transplantation* of diseases, and transfusion of blood! *Baker.*

3. Removal of men from one country to another.

Most of kingdoms have throughly felt the calamities of forcible *transplantations*, being either overwhelmed by new colonies that fell upon them, or driven, as one wave is driven by another, to seek new seats, having lost their own. *Ralegh.*

This appears a replication to what Menelaus had offered concerning the *transplantation* of Ulysses to Sparta. *Broome.*

TRANSPLA'NTER. *n. s.* [from *transplant.*] One that transplants.

TRANSPLE'NDENCY.* *n. s.* [from *trans* and *splendent.*] Supereminent splendour.

The supernatural and unimitable *transplendency* of the Divine Presence. *More, Antid. against Idolatry*, ch. 2.

TRANSPLE'NDENT.* *adj.* Supereminently splendid. See TRANSPLENDENTLY.

TRANSPLE'NDENTLY.* *adv.* With supereminent splendour.

The divinity, with all its adorable attributes, is hypostatically, vitally, and *transplendently* residing in this humanity of Christ. *More against Idol.* ch. 2.

To TRANSPO'RT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *porto*, Latin; *transporter*, French.]

1. To convey by carriage from place to place.

I came hither to *transport* the tidings. *Shakspeare.*

Why should she write to Edmund! might not you
Transport her purposes by word? *Shakspeare.*

Rivers from one end of the world to the other, which, among other uses, were made to *transport* men. *Ralegh.*

A subterranean wind *transports* a hill
Torn from Pilorus. *Milton, P. L.*

Cæsar found the seas betwixt France and Britain so ill furnished with vessels, that he was fain to make ships to *transport* his army. *Heylin.*

In the disturbances of a state, the wise Pomponius *transported* all the remaining wisdom and virtue of his country into the sanctuary of peace and learning. *Dryden.*

2. To carry into banishment, as a felon.

We return after being *transported*, and are ten times greater rogues than before. *Swift.*

3. To sentence as a felon to banishment.

4. To hurry by violence of passion.

You are *transported* by calamity
Thither where more attends you, and you slander
The helms o' th' state. *Shakspeare.*

They laugh as if *transported* with some fit
Of passion. *Milton, P. L.*

I shew him once *transported* by the violence of a sudden passion. *Dryden.*

If an ally not immediately concerned contribute more than the principal party, he ought to have his share in what is conquered; or if his romantick disposition *transport* him so far as to expect little or nothing, they should make it up in dignity. *Swift.*

5. To put into extasy; to ravish with pleasure.

Here *transported* I behold, *transported* touch.* *Milton.*

Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures were so *transported* with them, that their gratitude supplanted their obedience. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

TRA'NSPORT. *n. s.* [*transport*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance.

The Romans neglected their maritime affairs: for they stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for *transport* and war. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A vessel of carriage; particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed.

Nor dares his *transport* vessel cross the waves,
With such whose bones are not compos'd in graves. *Dryden.*

Some spoke of the men of war only, and others added the *transports*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. Rapture; extasy.

A truly pious mind receives a temporal blessing with gratitude, a spiritual one with ecstacy and *transport*. *South.*

4. A felon sentenced to exile.

TRANSPO'RTANCE. *n. s.* [from *transport*.] Conveyance; carriage; removal.

O, be thou my Charon,
And give me swift *transportance* to those fields,
Where I may wallow in the lily beds
Propos'd for the deserver! *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

TRANSPO'RTANT.* *adj.* [from *transport*.] Affording great pleasure.

So rapturous a joy, and *transportant* love.
More, Myst. of Godliness, (1660,) p. 227.

TRANSPORTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *transport*.]

1. Conveyance; carriage.

Cottington and Porter had been sent before to provide a vessel for their *transportation*. *Wotton.*

2. Transmission or conveyance.

Some were not so solicitous to provide against the plague, as to know whether we had it from the malignity of our own air, or by *transportation*. *Dryden.*

3. Banishment for felony.

4. Extatick violence of passion.

All pleasures that affect the body must needs weary, because they transport, and all *transportation* is a violence; and no violence can be lasting but determines upon the falling of the spirits. *South.*

TRANSPO'RTEDLY.* *adv.* [from *transport*.] In a state of rapture.

TRANSPO'RTEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *transport*.] State of rapture.

What a mean opinion doth this imply,—that we who are old men, christian philosophers, and divines, should have so little government of ourselves as to be puffed up with those poor accessions of titular respects, which those, who are really and hereditarily possessed of, can wield without any such taint or suspicion of *transportedness*. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 420.

TRANSPO'RTMENT.* *n. s.* [from *transport*.] Transportation or conveyance in ships.

You,—
Your last *transportment* being assail'd by a galley,
Hid yourself i' the cabin. *Beaum. and Fl. Q. of Corinth.*

TRANSPO'RTER. *n. s.* [from *transport*.] One that transports.

The pilchard merchant may reap a speedy benefit by dispatching, saving, and selling to the *transporters*. *Carew.*

TRANSPO'SAL. *n. s.* [from *transpose*.] The act of putting things in each other's place. *Swift.*

To TRANSPO'SE.† *v. a.* [*transposer*, French; *transpositum*, Latin.]

1. To put each in the place of other.

The letters of Elizabetha regina *transposed* thus, *Angliæ Hera, beâsti*, signify, O England's sovereign! thou hast made us happy. *Camden, Rem.*

Transpose the propositions, making the medius terminus the predicate of the first and the subject of the second. *Locke.*

2. To put out of place; to remove.

That which you are my thoughts cannot *transpose*;
Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell. *Shakspeare.*

He, that will once *transpose* me from earth to heaven, hath now chosen to *transpose* me from one piece of earth to another. *Bp. Hall, Epist.* D. 1. E. 9.

TRANSPOSI'TION.† *n. s.* [*transposition*, Fr. from *transpose*.]

1. The act of putting one thing in the place of another.

Perspicuity of style is often hindered by the ornaments of speech;—by too curious a *transposition* of words from their natural place; by using too many metaphors.
Instr. for Oratory, (1682,) p. 100.

2. The state of being put out of one place into another.

The common centre of gravity in the terraqueous globe is steady, and not liable to any accidental *transposition*, nor hath it ever shifted its station. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

TRANSPOSI'TIONAL.* *adj.* [from *transposition*.] Relating to transposition.

The most striking and most offensive error in pronunciation among the Londoners, I confess, lies in the *transpositional* use of the letters *w* and *v*, ever to be heard when there is any possibility of inverting them. Thus they always say, *weal*, instead of *veal*; *vicked*, for *wicked*.
Pegge, Anecd. Eng. Lang. 2d ed. p. 77.

To TRANSSHA'PE.† *v. a.* [*trans* and *shape*.] To transform; to bring into another shape.

I'll tell thee how Beatrice prais'd thy wit: I said thou hadst a fine wit; right, said she, a fine little one; nay, said I, he hath the tongues; that I believe, said she; for he swore a thing to me on Monday night which he forswore on Tuesday morning; there's a double tongue: thus did she *transshape* thy particular virtues. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

Suppose him
Trans-shap'd into an angel. *Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.*

To TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*transubstantier*, Fr.] To change to another substance.

O self-traitor, I do bring
The spider love which *transubstantiates* all,
And can convert manna to gall. *Donne.*

Nor seemingly, but with keen dispatch
Of real hunger, and concoctive heat,
To *transubstantiate*; what redounds, transpires
Through spirits with ease. *Milton, P. L.*

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION. *n. s.* [*transubstantiation*, Fr.] A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of Christ.

How is a Romanist prepared easily to swallow, not only against all probability, but even the clear evidence of his senses, the doctrine of *transubstantiation*? *Locke.*

TRANSUBSTA'NTIATOR.* *n. s.* One who maintains the Romish notion of transubstantiation.

It may serve to guard us from diverse errors,—such as that of the Roman *transubstantiators*, who affirm that the body of our Lord is here upon earth at once present in many places, namely, in every place where the host is kept, or the eucharist is celebrated. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 31.

There were in the primitive times some hereticks, who thought those words of Christ concerning the eating his flesh, and drinking his blood, were to be understood grossly and literally of oral eating, just as the *transubstantiators* at this day pretend. *Dr. Potter, Christophalgia*, (1680,) p. 48.

TRANSUDA'TION. *n. s.* [from *transude*.] The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument.

The drops proceeded not from the *transudation* of the liquors within the glass. *Boyle.*

To TRANSU'DE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *sudo*, Latin.] To pass through in vapour.

Purulent fumes cannot be transmitted throughout the body before the maturation of an apostem, nor after, unless the humour break; because they cannot *transude* through the bag of an apostem. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

TRANSVE'RSAL. *adj.* [*transversal*, Fr. *trans* and *versalis*, Lat.] Running crosswise.

An ascending line, direct, as from son to father, or grandfather, is not admitted by the law of England; or in the *transversal* line, as to the uncle or aunt, great-uncle or great-aunt. *Hale.*

TRANSVE'RSALLY. *adv.* [from *transversal*.] In a cross direction.

There are divers subtile enquiries and demonstrations concerning the several proportions of swiftness and distance in an arrow shot vertically, horizontally, or *transversally*. *Wilkins.*

To TRANSVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*transversus*, Latin.] To change; to overturn.

Nothing can be believed to be religion by any people, but what they think to be divine; that is, sent immediately from God: and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or *transverse*. *Leslie.*

TRANSVE'RSE. *adj.* [*transversus*, Latin.] Being in a cross direction.

His volant touch
Fled and pursu'd *transverse* the resonant fugue. *Milton, P. L.*
Part in strait lines, part in *transverse* are found,
One forms a crooked figure, one a round;
The entrails these embrace in spiral strings,
Those clasp the arterial tubes in tender rings. *Blackmore.*

What natural agent could impel them so strongly with a *transverse* side blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling! *Bentley, Serm.*

TRANSVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *transverse*.] In a cross direction.

At Stonehenge the stones lie *transversely* upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*

In all the fibres of an animal there is a contractile power; for if a fibre be cut *transversely*, both the ends shrink and make the wound gape. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To TRANSU'ME.* *v. a.* [*transumo*, Lat.] To take from one thing to another; to convert one thing into another.

Bread and wine
Transum'd, and taught to turn divine. *Crashaw, Hymn.*

TRA'NSUMPT.* *n. s.* [*transumpt*, old Fr. *transumptum*, Lat.] An exemplification or copy of a record. *Cotgrave.*

The pretended original breve was produced, and a *transumpt* or copy thereof offered them. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 225.

TRANSU'MPTION.† *n. s.* [from *transumpt*.] The act of taking from one place to another.

Having by a kind of *transumption* and accommodation borrowed those former words of his. *South, Serm.* vii. 28.

TRA'NTERS.† *n. s.* Men who carry fish from the sea-coasts to sell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*

Country people, amongst whom alone this word is current, extend its meaning to all those who purchase any kind of provisions in order to sell them again. *Mason.*

TRAP. *n. s.* [trapp, træpp, Saxon; *trape*, Fr. *trappola*, Italian.]

1. A snare set for thieves or vermin.

Die as thou shouldest, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox catched in a *trap*. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

The *trap* springs and catches the ape by the fingers. *L'Estrange.*

2. An ambush; a stratagem to betray or catch unawares.

And lurking closely, in await now lay,
How he might any in his *trap* betray. *Spenser.*
God and your majesty
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into
The *trap* is laid for me. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

They continually laid *traps* to ensnare him, and made sinister interpretations of all the good he did. *Calamy.*

He seems a *trap* for charity to lay,
And cons by night his lesson for the day. *Dryden.*

3. A play at which a ball is driven with a stick.

Unruly boys learn to wrangle at *trap*, or rook at span-farthing. *Locke on Education.*

He that of feeble nerves and joints complains,
From nine-pins, coits, and from *trap*-ball abstains. *King.*

To TRAP. *v. a.* [træppan, Saxon.]

1. To ensnare; to catch by a snare or ambush; to take by stratagem.

My brain more busy than the lab'ring spider,
Weaves tedious snares to *trap* mine enemies. *Shakspeare.*
If you require my deeds, with ambush'd arms
I *trapp'd* the foe, or tir'd with false alarms. *Dryden.*

2. [See TRAPPING.] To adorn; to decorate.

The steed that bore him
Was *trapp'd* with polish'd steel, all shining bright,
And covered with th' atchievements of the knight. *Spenser.*
To spoil the dead of weed is sacrilege:
But leave these reliques of his living might
To deck his hearse and *trap* his tomb black steed. *Spenser.*

Lord Lucius presented to you four milk-white horses *trapt* in silver. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Steeds with scarlet *trapp'd*. *Cowley.*

To TRAPA'N.* *v. a.* [from *trap*; Sax. træppan. See TRAP. Dr. Johnson notices this word as *trepan*; but the more proper way of writing it seems to be *trapan*, as distinguishing it from the verb *trepan* of a very different meaning. South writes it *trapan*; though Dr. Johnson has assigned to him *trepan*.] To lay a trap for; to ensnare.

Telling him what pity it is, that one so accomplished should live and die ignorant of what it is to *trapan*, or be *trapanned*; to sup, or rather dine, at midnight, in a tavern, with the noise of oaths, blasphemies, and fiddlers about his ears! *South, Serm.* ii. 215.

Forthwith alights the innocent *trapann'd*;
One leads his horse, the other takes his hand. *Cotton, Wonders of the Peake*, (1681,) p. 38.
If these swear true, he was *trapan'd* on shipboard *Bp. Stillingfleet, Miscell.* (*Speech in* 1692,) p. 142.

TRAPA'N.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A cheat; a stratagem; a snare.

It is indeed a real *trapan* upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances instead of arguments. *South, Serm.* ii. 377.

Nothing but gins, and snares, and *trapans* for souls. *South, Serm.* iii. 166.

TRAPA'NNER.* *n. s.* [from *trapan*.] A deceiver.

The insinuations of that old pander and *trapanner* of souls. *South, Serm.* vi. 391.

TRAPDO'OR. *n. s.* [*trap* and *door*.] A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

The arteries which carry from the heart to the several parts have valves which open outward like *trapdoors*, and give the blood a free passage; and the veins, which bring it back to the heart, have valves and *trapdoors* which open inwards, so as to give way unto the blood to run into the heart. *Ray.*

To TRAPE. *v. a.* [commonly written *to traipse:* probably of the same original with *drab.*] To run idly and sluttishly about. It is used only of women.

TRAPES. *n. s.* [I suppose from *trape.*] An idle slatternly woman.

He found the sullen *trapes*
Possest with th' devil, worms, and claps. *Hudibras.*

From door to door I'd sooner whine and beg,
Than marry such a *trapes.* *Gay, What d'ye call it.*

Since full each other station of renown,
Who would not be the greatest *trapes* in town? *Young.*

TRAPE'ZIUM. *n. s.* [τραπέζιον; *trapese,* French.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel. *Dict.*

Two of the lateral *trapesia* are as broad. *Woodward.*

TRAPEZO'ID. *n. s.* [τραπέζιον and εἶδος; *trapesoide,* Fr.] An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel. *Dict.*

TRA'PPINGS. *n. s.* [This word Minsheu derives from *drap,* French, *cloth.*]

1. Ornaments appendant to the saddle.

Caparisons and steeds,
Bases and tinsel *trappings,* gorgeous knights
At joust and tournament. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Ornaments; dress; embellishments; external, superficial, and trifling decoration.

These indeed seem,
But I have that within which passeth shew;
These but the *trappings* and the suits of woe. *Shakspeare.*

He has fair words, rich *trappings,* and large promises; but works only for his master. *L'Estrange.*

The points of honour poets may produce,
Trappings of life, for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*
Such pageantry be to the people shown;
There boast thy horse's *trappings,* and thy own. *Dryden.*

Draw him strictly so,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no *trappings* of fictitious fame. *Dryden.*

In ships decay'd no mariner confides,
Lur'd by the gilded stern and painted sides;
Yet at a ball unthinking fools delight,
In the gay *trappings* of a birth-day night. *Swift.*

TRA'PSTICK. *n. s.* [*trap* and *stick.*] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

A foolish swoop between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long *trapsticks* that had no calfs. *Spectator.*

TRASH.† *n. s.* [*tros,* Icelandick; *drusen,* German.]

1. Any thing worthless; dross; dregs.

Lay hands upon these traitors, and their *trash.* *Shakspeare.*

Look what a wardrobe here is for thee!
—Let it alone, thou fool, it is but *trash.* *Shakspeare*

Who steals my purse, steals *trash;* 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his; and has been slave to thousands.
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

More than ten Holinsheds, or Halls, or Stows,
Of trivial household *trash* he knows; he knows
When the queen frown'd or smil'd. *Donne.*

The collectors only consider, the greater fame a writer is in possession of, the more *trash* he may bear to have tacked to him. *Swift.*

Weak foolish man! will Heaven reward us there
With the same *trash* mad mortals wish for here? *Pope.*

2. A worthless person.

I suspect this *trash*
To be a party in this injury. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

3. Matter improper for food, frequently eaten by girls in the green sickness.

O that instead of *trash* thou'dst taken steel. *Garth.*

4. Among hunters, a piece of leather, a couple, or any other weight fastened round the neck of a dog, when his speed is superior to the rest of the pack. See the third sense of *To* TRASH; and Notes on Shakspeare's Tempest.

5. I believe that the original signification of *trash,* is the loppings of trees, from the verb.

Huts of trees and *trash.* *Carleton's Mem.* p. 52.

To TRASH.† *v. a.*

1. To lop; to crop. *Warburton.*

2. To crush; to humble. Dr. Johnson.—In the north, it means to trample on in a careless manner; to beat down.

3. To clog; to encumber; to impede the progress of. See the fourth sense of the noun. It is remarkable, that under the first sense Dr. Johnson has given the passage here cited from the Tempest as the example; and under the second sense that from Hammond's Catechism. But both passages belong to the present meaning, which Dr. Johnson has wholly overpassed.

Being once perfected how to grant suits,
How to deny them; whom to advance, and whom
To *trash* for over-topping. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

There is no means on the earth, besides the very hand of God, able to *trash* or overslow this furious driver. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 563.

Foreslowed and *trashed* by either outward or inward restraints. *Ibid.* p. 565.

Among other incumbrances and delays in our ways to heaven, there is no one that doth so clog and *trash,* so disadvantage and backward, us; and, in fine, so cast us behind in our race; as a contentedness in a formal worship of God, an acquiescence and resting satisfied in outward performances. *Ibid.* p. 663.

Not such as was fit to be imposed on hard-hearted Jews, to encumber and *trash* them, but such as becomes an ingenuous people. *Ibid, Pract. Catechism.*

To TRASH.* *v. n.* To follow, with bustle, as if beating down every thing in the way; to trample.

A guarded lackey to run before it, and py'd liveries to come *trashing* after it. *The Puritan,* (1607,) A. iv. S. i.

TRA'SHY. *adj.* [from *trash.*] Worthless; vile; useless.

A judicious reader will discover in his closet that *trashy* stuff, whose glittering deceived him in the action. *Dryden.*

To TRA'VAIL.† *v. n.* [*travailler,* Fr.]

1. To labour; to toil.

Obey our will, which *travails* in thy good. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

2. To be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth.

I *travail* not, nor bring forth children. *Isa.* xxiii. 4.

She being with child cried, *travailing* in birth, and pained to be delivered. *Rev.* xii. 2.

His heart is in continual labour; it *travails* with the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered. *South, Serm.*

To TRA'VAIL.† *v. a.* [*travagliare,* Ital.] To harass; to tire.

As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among the nobility. *Hayward.*

A gleam of light turn'd thitherward in haste
His *travell'd* steps. *Milton, P. L.*

Recreating and composing their *travail'd* spirits with the solemn and divine harmonies of musick. *Milton on Education,* (ed. 1673,) p. 113.

TRA'VAIL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; toil; fatigue.

As every thing of price, so this doth require *travail.* *Hooker.*

Such impotent persons as are unable for strong *travail,* are yet able to drive cattle to and fro to their pasture. *Spenser.*

2. Labour in childbirth.

In the time of her *travail,* twins were in her. *Gen.* xxxviii.

To procure easy *travails* of women, the intention is to bring down the child, but not too fast. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

TRAVE.† } TRA'VIS. } *n. s.* [*travail,* Fr.]

1. A wooden frame for shoeing unruly horses.

She sprong as a colt doth in a *trave*. *Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*

2. [*trabs*, Lat.] A beam; a lay of joists; a traverse.

On the right side of the choir was made a *travys* for her to say her prayers. *A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. in* 1566.

A *travys* erected a considerable height from the ground. *Ibid.*

It was only a room of about four or five yards square, walled with dirt, having nothing but the uneven ground for its pavement; and for its ceiling only some rude *traves* laid athwart it, and covered with bushes to keep out the weather. *Maundrell, Travels*, p. 7.

The ceiling and *traves* are, after the Turkish manner, richly painted and gilded. *Ibid.* p. 125.

To TRA'VEL. *v. n.* [this word is generally supposed originally the same with *travail*, and to differ only as particular from general: in some writers the word is written alike in all its senses; but it is more convenient to write *travail* for *labour*, and *travel* for *journey*.]

1. To make journeys: It is used for sea as well as land, though sometimes we distinguish it from *voyage*, a word appropriated to the sea.

I've watch'd and *travell'd* hard;
Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll whistle. *Shakspeare.*

In the forest shall ye lodge, O ye *travelling* companies of Dedanim. *Isa.* xxi. 13.

Raphael deign'd to *travel* with Tobias. *Milton, P. L.*

Fain wou'd I *travel* to some foreign shore,
So might I to myself myself restore. *Dryden.*

If others believed he was an Egyptian from his knowledge of their rites, it proves at least that he *travelled* there. *Pope.*

2. To pass; to go; to move.

By th' clock 'tis day;
And yet dark night strangles the *travelling* lamp. *Shakspeare.*

Time *travels* in divers paces, with divers persons; I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time trots withal. *Shakspeare.*

Thus flying east and west, and north and south,
News *travell'd* with increase from mouth to mouth. *Pope.*

3. To make journeys of curiosity.

Nothing tends so much to enlarge the mind as *travelling*, that is, making a visit to other towns, cities, or countries, beside those in which we were born and educated. *Watts.*

4. To labour; to toil. This should be rather *travail*.

If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful. *Hooker.*

To TRA'VEL. *v. a.*

1. To pass; to journey over.

Thither to arrive—I *travel* this profound. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To force to journey.

There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be charged with garrisons, and they shall not be *travelled* forth of their own franchises. *Spenser.*

TRA'VEL. *n. s.* [*travail*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. Journey; act of passing from place to place.

Love had cut him short,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court.
Three miles he went, nor farther could retreat,
His *travels* ended at his country-seat. *Dryden.*

Mingled send into the dance
Moments fraught with all the treasures,
Which thy eastern *travel* views. *Prior.*

2. Journey of curiosity or instruction.

Let him spend his time no more at home,
Which would be great impeachment to his age,
In having known no *travel* in his youth. *Shakspeare.*

Travel in the younger sort is a part of education; in the elder a part of experience. *Bacon, Ess.*

In my *travels* I had been near their setting out in Thessaly, and at the place of their landing in Carniola. *Brown, Trav.*

A man not enlightened by *travel* or reflexion, grows as fond of arbitrary power, to which he hath been used, as of barren countries, in which he has been born and bred. *Addison.*

3. Labour; toil. This should be *travail*: as in Daniel.

He wars with a retiring enemy,
With much more *travail* than with victory. *Daniel.*

What think'st thou of our empire now, though earn'd
With *travel* difficult? *Milton, P. L.*

4. Labour in childbirth. This sense belongs rather to *travail*.

Thy mother well deserves that short delight,
The nauseous qualms of ten long months and *travel* to requite. *Dryden, Virg.*

5. TRAVELS. Account of occurrences and observations of a journey into foreign parts.

A book of his *travels* hath been honoured with the translation of many languages. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Histories engage the soul by sensible occurrences; as also voyages, *travels*, and accounts of countries. *Watts.*

TRA'VELLED.* *adj.* [from *travel*.] Having made journeys.

It began from a *travelled* doctor of physick, of bold spirit, and of able elocution. *Wotton, D. of Buckingham.*

A man well parted, a sufficient scholar, and *travelled*. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

TRA'VELLER. *n. s.* [*travailleur*, Fr. from *travel*.]

1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer.

The weary *traveller* wand'ring that way,
Therein did often quench his thirsty heat. *Spenser.*

At the olive roote
They drew them then in heape, most far from foote
Of any *traveller*. *Chapman.*

A little ease to these my torments give,
Before I go where all in silence mourn,
From whose dark shores no *travellers* return. *Sandys.*

This was a common opinion among the Gentiles, that the gods sometimes assumed human shape, and conversed upon earth with strangers and *travellers*. *Bentley, Serm.*

If a poor *traveller* tells her, that he has neither strength nor food nor money left, she never bids him go to the place from whence he came. *Law.*

2. One who visits foreign countries.

Farewel monsieur *traveller*; look you lisp and wear strange suits, and disable all the benefits of your own country. *Shakspeare.*

These *travailers* for cloaths, or for a meale,
At all adventures any lye will tell. *Chapman.*

The *traveller* into a foreign country knows more by the eye, than he that stayeth at home can by relation of the *traveller*. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

They are *travellers* newly arrived in a strange country, we should therefore not mislead them. *Locke.*

TRA'VELTAINTED. *adj.* [*travel* and *tainted*.] Harassed; fatigued with travel.

I have foundered nine score and odd posts; and here, *traveltainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

TRA'VERS. *adv.* [French.] Athwart; across. Not used.

He swears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite *travers*, athwart the heart of his lover. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'VERSE. *adv.* [*a travers*, French.] Crosswise; athwart.

Bring water from some hanging grounds, in long furrows; and from those drawing it *traverse* to spread. *Bacon.*

The ridges of the fallow field lay *traverse*. *Hayward.*

TRA'VERSE. *prep.* Through crosswise.

He through the armed files
Darts his experienc'd eye, and soon *traverse*
The whole battalion views their order due. *Milton, P. L.*

TRA'VERSE. *adj.* [*transversus*, Lat. *traverse*, Fr.] Lying across; lying athwart.

The paths cut with *traverse* trenches much encumbered the carriages until the pioneers levelled them. *Hayward.*

Oak being strong in all positions, may be trusted in cross and *traverse* work for summers. *Wotton, Architect.*

TRA'VERSE.† *n. s.*

1. Any thing laid or built cross; any thing hung across.

The Tirsan cometh with all his generation; and if there be a mother from whom the whole lineage descended, there is a *traverse* placed in a loft where she sitteth. *Bacon.*

Presently the *traverse* wrought with pearls was opened, and the caliph himself discovered. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 92.

Volpone peeps from behind a *traverse*. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

The church was parted by a *traverse*. *Pope, Life of Ward*, p. 55.

2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle. This is a sense rather French than English. Dr. Johnson. — It means nothing but *turn*; and was formerly used without any reference to cross or adverse.

After many *traverses* of meditation. *Bp. Hall, Epist.* D. 2. E. 1.

A just and lively picture of human nature in its actions, passions, and *traverses* of fortune. *Dryden.*

He sees no defect in himself, but is satisfied that he should have carried on his designs well enough, had it not been for unlucky *traverses* not in his power. *Locke.*

3. A flexure; a turning.

We soon came to a high hill, which we mounted by a military road, cut in *traverses*. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

4. Subterfuge; trick.

Many shifts and subtile *traverses* were overwrought by this occasion. *Proceed. against Garnet*, (1606,) Bbb. 4. b.

5. An indictment traversed; a legal objection. See the third sense of *To* TRAVERSE.

They usually give security to the Court, to appear at the next assizes or sessions, and then and there try the *traverse*. *Blackstone.*

TRA'VERSABLE.* *adj.* [from *To traverse*.] Liable to legal objection.

But whether that presentment be *traversable*, vide Stamf. *Hale, H. P. C.* ch. 26.

To TRA'VERSE. *v. a.* [*traverser*, French. It was anciently accented on the last syllable.]

1. To cross; to lay athwart.

Myself, and such
As slept within the shadow of your power,
Have wander'd with our *travers'd* arms, and breath'd
Our sufferance vainly. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

The parts should be often *traversed* or crossed by the flowing of the folds which loosely encompass them, without sitting too straight. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles.

This treatise has, since the first conception thereof, been often *traversed* with other thoughts. *Wotton.*

John Bull thought himself now of age to look after his own affairs; Frog resolved to *traverse* this new project, and to make him uneasy in his own family. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To oppose; to cross by an objection. A law term.

You save th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where suits are *travers'd*, and so little won,
That he who conquers is but last undone. *Dryden.*

Without a good skill in history, and a new geography to understand him aright, one may lose himself in *traversing* the decree. *Baker, Refl. on Learning.*

4. To wander over; to cross.

He many a walk *travers'd*
Of stateliest covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton, P. L.*

He that shall *traverse* over all this habitable earth, with all those remote corners of it, reserved for the discovery of these later ages, may find some nations without cities, schools, houses, garments, coin; but not without their God. *Wilkins.*

The lion smarting with the hunter's spear,
Though deeply wounded, no way yet dismay'd;
In sullen fury *traverses* the plain,
To find the venturous foe. *Prior.*

Believe me, prince, there's not an African
That *traverses* our vast Numidian desarts
In quest of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practises these boasted virtues. *Addison, Cato.*

What seas you *travers'd* and what fields you fought! *Pope.*

5. To survey; to examine thoroughly.

My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties of this detestable vice, ingratitude. *South.*

To TRA'VERSE. *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition in fencing.

To see thee fight, to see thee *traverse*, to see thee here, to see thee there. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

TRA'VESTED.* *adj.* [*travesti*, Fr. *travestito*, Ital.] Dressed in the clothes of another; disguised. This old meaning is in Coles, Dict. 1685. Buck writes it *traverstite* (I suppose for *travestite*) in his Hist. of Rich. III. 1646, p. 98. "He fled, *traverstite* or disguised." Hence the application to writings or authors turned into burlesque.

I see poor Lucan *travested*, not apparelled in his Roman toga, but under the cruel sheers of an English tailor. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 54.

Returning him to the people, *travested* to the mortal size of local godship. *Warburton, Serm.* 2.

TRA'VESTY. *adj.* [*travesti*, Fr.] Dressed so as to be made ridiculous; burlesqued.

TRA'VESTY.* *n. s.* A burlesque performance; a work travestied.

These images, one would have thought, were peculiarly calculated to have struck the fancy of our young imitator with so much admiration, as not to have suffered him to make a kind of *travesty* of them. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

A work grave, serious, and even respectable for its poetry, in the reign of Edward the sixth, at length in a cultivated age has contracted the air of an absolute *travestie*. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 177.

To TRA'VESTY.* *v. a.* To turn into burlesque and ridicule.

One would imagine, that John Dennis, or some hero of the Dunciad, had been here attempting to *travesty* this description of the restoration of Eurydice to life. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

TRA'ULISM.* *n. s.* [*traulizo*, Lat. from the Gr. to stutter.] A stammering repetition of syllables.

As for *æ æ æ*, &c. I know not what other censure to pass on them, but that they are childish and ridiculous *traulisms*. *Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tut.* (1680,) p. 132.

TRAUMA'TICK. *adj.* [τραυματικὸς.] Vulnerary; useful to wounds.

I deterged and disposed the ulcer to incarn, and to do so I put the patient into a *traumatick* decoction. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

TRAUMA'TICKS.* *n. s.* Vulneraries; medicines good to heal wounds. *Chambers.*

TRAY.† *n. s.* [*traeg*, Su. Goth. *trua*, Lat. Serenius.] A shallow wooden vessel.

Sift it into a *tray*, or bole of wood. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

No more her care shall fill the hollow *tray*,
To fat the guzzling hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*

TRA'YTRIP.† *n. s.* A play, I know not of what kind. Dr. Johnson. — Some game at tables or draughts. Tyrwhitt. From *trey*, or *trea*, three. Written also *trea-trip*. See the Notes on Shakspeare.

I shall play my freedom at *traytrip*, and become thy bond slave. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

TREA'CHER.† }
TREA'CHETOUR. } *n. s.* [*tricheur*, Fr.] A traitor; one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance. Not in use.
TREA'CHOUR. }

Good Claudius with him battle fought,
In which the king was by a *treachetour*
Disguised slain. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Where may that *treachour* then be found,
Or by what means may I his footing tract? *Spenser, F. Q.*

Play not two parts,
Treacher and coward both. *Beaum. and Fl. Bloody Brother.*

TRE'ACHEROUS. *adj.* [from *treachery.*] Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying.

He bad the lion to be remitted
Unto his seat, and those same *treacherous* vile
Be punished for their presumptuous guile. *Spenser.*

Desire in rapture gaz'd awhile,
And saw the *treacherous* goddess smile. *Swift.*

TRE'ACHEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *treacherous.*] Faithlessly; perfidiously; by treason; by dishonest stratagem.

Then gan Carausius tyrannize anew,
And him Alectus *treacherously* slew,
And took on him the robe of emperor. *Spenser.*

Thou hast slain
The flower of Europe for his chivalry,
And *treacherously* hast thou vanquish'd him. *Shakspeare.*

Let others freeze with angling reeds,
Or *treacherously* poor fish beset,
With strangling snare, or winding net. *Donne.*

I treated, trusted you, and thought you mine;
When, in requital of my best endeavours,
You *treacherously* practis'd to undo me,
Seduc'd my only child, and stole her. *Otway.*

They bid him strike, to appease the ghost
Of his poor father *treacherously* lost. *Dryden, Juv.*

TRE'ACHEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *treacherous.*] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness.

TRE'ACHERY.† *n. s.* [*tricherie*, French; from *triegen*, Germ. to deceive, to betray. See TRICK.] Perfidy; breach of faith.

And Joram said to Ahaziah, there is *treachery*, O Ahaziah. *2 Kings*, ix. 23.

I am justly kill'd with mine own *treachery*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

TRE'ACLE.† *n. s.* [*triacle*, Fr. *triackle*, Dutch; *theriaca*, Latin; *triacle*, old Engl.]

1. A medicine made up of many ingredients.

The physician that has observed the medicinal virtues of *treacle*, without knowing the nature of each of the sixty odd ingredients, may cure many patients with it. *Boyle.*

Treacle water has much of an acid in it. *Floyer.*

2. Melasses; the spume of sugar.

Any sovereign remedy was at this time [in the 13th century] called treacle. Venice treacle is still in some repute. The sirop of the sugar-bakers, now called *treacle*, cannot have been known so early. *Ellis, Spec. of Eng. Poetry*, i. 89.

To TREAD.† *v. n.* pret. *trod*, *trode*; part. pass. *trodden*. [*trudan*, Gothick; tredan, Saxon; *treden*, Dutch; from *troed*, Armor. and Welsh, the foot, according to Serenius.]

1. To set the foot.

He ne'er drinks,
But Timon's silver *treads* upon his lip. *Shakspeare.*

Those which perfume the air most, being trodden upon and crushed, are burnet, wild thyme, and water mint; therefore set whole alleys of them, to have the pleasure when you walk or *tread*. *Bacon, Essays.*

They knew not his statutes, nor walked in his ways, nor *trode* in the paths of discipline. *Baruch*, iv. 13.

Those dropping gums
Ask riddance, if we mean to *tread* with ease. *Milton, P. L.*

Where'er you *tread* the blushing flow'rs shall rise. *Pope.*

2. To trample; to set the feet in scorn or malice.

Thou
Must, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along our street, or else
Triumphantly *tread* on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Thou shalt *tread* upon their high places. *Deut.* xxxiii. 29.

3. To walk with form or state.

When he walks, he moves like an engine,
And the ground shrinks before his *treading*. *Shakspeare.*

Ye that stately *tread* or lowly creep. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To copulate as birds.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws;
When turtles *tread*. *Shakspeare.*

What distance between the *treading* or coupling, and the laying of the egg? *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

They bill, they *tread*, Alcyone compress'd,
Seven days sits brooding on her floating nest. *Dryden.*

To TREAD. *v. a.*

1. To walk on; to feel under the foot.

Would I had never *trod* this English earth,
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it! *Shakspeare.*

He dy'd obedient to severest law;
Forbid to *tread* the promis'd land he saw. *Prior.*

2. To press under the foot.

Tread the snuff out on the floor to prevent stinking. *Swift.*

3. To beat; to track.

Full of briars is this working world.
— They are but burs: if we walk not in the *trodden* paths, our very petticoats will catch them. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

4. To walk on in a formal or stately manner.

Methought she *trod* the ground with greater grace. *Dryden.*

5. To crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred.

Through thy name will we *tread* them under that rise against us. *Psal.* xliv. 5.

Why was I rais'd the meteor of the world,
Hung in the skies, and blazing as I travell'd,
'Till all my fires were spent; and then cast downward
To be *trod* out by Cæsar? *Dryden, All for Love.*

6. To put in action by the feet.

They *tread* their wine-presses and suffer thirst. *Job*, xxiv.

7. To love as the male bird the female.

He feather'd her and *trod* her. *Dryden, Fab.*

TREAD. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Footing; step with the foot.

If the streets were pav'd with thine eyes,
Her feet were much too dainty for such *tread*. *Shakspeare.*

The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For want of *tread*, are undistinguishable. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.*

High above the ground
Their march was, and the passive air upbore
Their nimble *tread*. *Milton, P. L.*

The dancer on the rope, with doubtful *tread*,
Gets wherewithal to clothe and buy him bread. *Dryden.*

How wert thou wont to walk with cautious *tread*,
A dish of tea, like milk-pail, on thy head! *Swift.*

2. Way; track; path.

Cromwell is the king's secretary; further,
Stands in the gap and *tread* for more preferment. *Shakspeare.*

3. The cock's part in the egg.

TRE'ADER. *n. s.* [from *tread.*] He who treads.

The *treaders* shall tread out no wine in their presses. *Isa.* xvi. 10.

TRE'ADLE. *n. s.* [from *tread.*]

1. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion.

The farther the fore-end of the *treadle* reaches out beyond the fore-side of the lathe, the greater will the sweep of the fore-end of the *treadle* be, and consequently the more revolutions is made at one tread. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

2. The sperm of the cock.

Whether it is not made out of the garm, or *treadle* of the egg, seemeth of lesser doubt. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

At each end of the egg is a *treadle*, formerly thought to be the cock's sperm. *Derham.*

TREAGUE.* *n. s.* [*treuga*, Germ. *triggwo*, Goth.] A truce. Obsolete.

Which to confirme, and fast to bind their league,
After their weary sweat and bloody toile,
She them besought, during their quiet *treague*
Into her lodging to repaire a while,
To rest themselves, and grace to reconcile. *Spenser, F. Q.*

TRE'ASON. *n. s.* [*trahison*, French.] An offence committed against the dignity and majesty of the

commonwealth: it is divided into high *treason* and petit *treason*. High *treason* is an offence against the security of the commonwealth, or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or deed; as to compass or imagine *treason*, or the death of the prince, or the queen consort, or his son and heir-apparent; or to deflower the king's wife, or his eldest daughter unmarried, or his eldest son's wife; or levy war against the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by aiding them; or to counterfeit the king's great seal, privy seal, or money; or knowingly to bring false money into this realm counterfeited like the money of England, and to utter the same; or to kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of the one bench, or of the other; justices in eyre, justices of assize, justices of oyer and terminer, when in their place and doing their duty; or forging the king's seal manual, or privy signet; or diminishing or impairing the current money: and, in such *treason*, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king: and it is called *treason* paramount. Petit *treason* is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband, a secular or religious man his prelate: this *treason* gives forfeiture to every lord within his own fee: both *treasons* are capital. *Cowel.*

He made the overture of thy *treasons* to us. *Shakspeare.*

Man disobeying,
Disloyal breaks his fealty, and sins
Against the high supremacy of heaven:
To expiate his *treason* hath nought left. *Milton, P. L.*

This being a *treason* against God, by a commerce with his enemy. *Holyday.*

Athaliah cried, *Treason, treason.* *2 Kings*, xi. 14.

TRE'ASONABLE. } *adj.* [from *treason.*] Having the TRE'ASONOUS. } nature or guilt of treason. *Treasonous* is out of use.

Him by proofs as clear as founts in July
I know to be corrupt and *treasonous*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Against the undivulg'd pretence I fight
Of *treasonous* malice. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Most men's heads had been intoxicated with imaginations of plots, and *treasonable* practices. *Clarendon.*

Were it a draught for Juno when she banquets,
I wou'd not taste thy *treasonous* offer. *Milton, Comus.*

A credit to run ten millions in debt without parliamentary security is dangerous, illegal, and perhaps *treasonable*. *Swift.*

TRE'ASONABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *treasonable.*] State or quality of being treasonable. *Ash.*

TRE'ASONABLY.* *adv.* [from *treasonable.*] In a treasonable manner; with a treasonable view.

TRE'ASURE. *n. s.* [*tresor*, Fr. *thesaurus*, Latin.] Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated.

An inventory, importing
The several parcels of his plate, his *treasure*,
Rich stuffs. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

He used his laws as well for collecting of *treasure*, as for correcting of manners. *Bacon.*

Gold is *treasure* as well as silver, because not decaying, and never sinking much in value. *Locke.*

To TRE'ASURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hoard; to reposit; to lay up.

After thy hardness and impenitent heart thou *treasurest* up unto thyself wrath against the day of wrath. *Rom.* ii. 5.

Practical principles are *treasured* up in man's mind, that, like the candle of the Lord in the heart of every man, discovers what he is to do, and what to avoid. *South.*

No, my remembrance *treasures* honest thoughts,
And holds not things like thee; I scorn thy friendship. *Rowe.*

Some thought it mounted to the lunar sphere,
Since all things lost on earth are *treasur'd* there. *Pope.*

TRE'ASURER. *n. s.* [from *treasure*; *tresorier*, Fr.] One who has care of money; one who has charge of treasure.

This is my *treasurer*, let him speak
That I have reserv'd nothing. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Before the invention of laws, private affections in supreme rulers made their own fancies both their *treasurers* and hangmen, weighing in this balance good and evil. *Ralegh.*

TRE'ASURERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *treasurer.*] Office or dignity of treasurer.

He preferred a base fellow, who was a suitor for the *treasurership*, before the most worthy. *Hakewill.*

TRE'ASUREHOUSE. *n. s.* [*treasure* and *house.*] Place where hoarded riches are kept.

Let there be any grief or disease incident to the soul of men, for which there is not in this *treasurehouse* a present comfortable remedy to be found. *Hooker.*

Thou silver *treasurehouse*,
Tell me once more, what title dost thou bear? *Shakspeare.*

Gather together into your spirit, and its *treasurehouse*, the memory, not only all the promises of God, but also the former senses of the divine favours. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

TRE'ASURESS.* *n. s.* [from *treasurer.*] She who has charge of treasure.

Do they not call the virgin Marie the queen of heaven, the gate of paradise, the *treasuress* of grace? *Dering on the Hebr.* (1576,) ch. 5.

You, Lady Muse, whom Jove the counsellor
Begot of Memory, wisdom's *treasuress*,
To your divining tongue is given a power
Of uttering secrets large and limitless. *Davies.*

TRE'ASURY. *n. s.* [from *treasure*; *tresorerie*, Fr.]

1. A place in which riches are accumulated.

And yet I know not how conceit may rob
The *treasury* of life, when life itself
Yields to the theft. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Ulysses' goods. A very *treasurie*
Of brass, and gold, and steele of curious frame. *Chapman.*

He had a purpose to furnish a fair case in that university with choice collections from all parts, like that famous *treasury* of knowledge at Oxford. *Wotton.*

The state of the *treasury* the king best knows. *Temple.*

Physicians, by *treasuries* of just observations, grow to skill in the art of healing. *Watts.*

2. It is used by Shakspeare for *treasure*.

And make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the ouzy bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck and sumless *treasuries*. *Shakspeare.*

Thy sumptuous buildings
Have cost a mass of publick *treasury*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

To TREAT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr. *tracto*, Lat.]

1. To negotiate; to settle.

To *treat* the peace, a hundred senators
Shall be commissioned. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. [*tracto*, Lat.] To discourse on.

3. To use in any manner, good or bad.

He *treated* his prisoner with great harshness. *Spectator.*

Since living virtue is with envy curs'd,
And the best men are *treated* like the worst;
Do thou, just goddess, call our merits forth,
And give each deed th' exact, intrinsick worth. *Pope.*

4. To handle; to manage; to carry on.

Zeuxis and Polygnotus *treated* their subjects in their pictures, as Homer did in his poetry. *Dryden.*

5. To entertain without expence to the guest.

To TREAT. *v. n.* [*traiter*, Fr. ꞇꞃahꞇian, Sax.]

1. To discourse; to make discussions.

Of love they *treat* till the evening star appear'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Absence, what the poets call death in love, has given occasion to beautiful complaints in those authors who have *treated* of this passion in verse. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To practise negotiation.

The king *treated* with them. 2 *Mac.* xiii. 22.

3. To come to terms of accommodation

You, Master Dean, frequent the great,
Inform us, will the emperor *treat*? *Swift.*

4. To make gratuitous entertainments.

If we do not please, at least we *treat.* *Prior.*

TREAT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An entertainment given.

This is the ceremony of my fate;
A parting *treat*, and I'm to die in state. *Dryden.*

He pretends a great concern for his country, and insight into matters: now such professions, when recommended by a *treat*, dispose an audience to hear reason. *Collier.*

What tender maid but must a victim fall
For one man's *treat*, but for another's ball? *Pope.*

2. Something given at an entertainment.

Dry figs and grapes, and wrinkled dates were set,
In canisters t' enlarge the little *treat.* *Dryden.*
The king of gods revolving in his mind
Lycaon's guilt and his inhuman *treat.* *Dryden.*

TRE'ATABLE.† *adj.* [*traitable*, Fr.] Moderate; not violent; tractable.

A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world with a kind of *treatable* dissolution, than be suddenly cut off in a moment, rather to be taken than snatched away. *Hooker.*

All these things with a solid and *treatable* smoothness to paint out and describe. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

God had furnished him with excellent endowments of nature, a *treatable* disposition, a strong memory, and a ready invention. *Parr, Life of Abp. Usher*, p. 2.

We should be of a gentle, yielding, and *treatable* temper. *Scott, Christ. Life*, P. i. ch. 3.

The heats or the colds of seasons are less *treatable* than with us. *Temple.*

TRE'ATABLY.* *adv.* [from *treatable.*] Not with violence; moderately.

In the meanwhile there will be always some skilful persons, which can teach a way how to grind *treatably* the church with jaws that shall scarce move, and yet devour in the end more than they that come ravening with open mouth, as if they would worry the whole in an instant. *Hooker, Eccl. Pol.* v. § 79.

TRE'ATER.* *n. s.* [from *treat.*]

1. One who discourses.

Speeches better becoming a senate of Venice, where the *treaters* are perpetual princes. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 432.

2. One who gives an entertainment.

TRE'ATISE. *n. s.* [*tractatus*, Lat.] Discourse; written tractate.

The time has been my fell of hair
Wou'd at a dismal *treatise* rouse, and stir
As life were in't. *Shakspeare.*

Besides the rules given in this *treatise* to make a perfect judgement of good pictures, there is required a long conversation with the best pieces. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

TRE'ATISER.* *n. s.* One who writes a treatise. Not in use.

I tremble to speak it in the language of this black-mouthed *treatiser.* *Featley, Dippers Dipt*, (1645,) p. 69.

TRE'ATMENT.† *n. s.* [*traitment*, French.]

1. Usage; manner of using good or bad.

I speak this with an eye to those cruel *treatments*, which men of all sides are apt to give the characters of those who do not agree with them. *Addison, Spect.* No. 243.

2. Entertainment.

Scarce an humour or character which they have not used; all comes wasted to us: and were they to entertain this age, they could not now make out of such decayed fortunes plenteous *treatment.* *Dryden.*

Accept such *treatment* as a swain affords. *Pope.*

TRE'ATY.† *n. s.* [*traité*, Fr.]

1. Negotiation; act of treating.

She began a *treaty* to procure
And stablish terms betwixt both their requests. *Spenser.*
He cast by *treaty* and by trains
Her to persuade. *Spenser.*

2. A compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs.

A peace was concluded, being rather a bargain than a *treaty.* *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Echion then
Lets fall the guiltless weapon from his hand,
And with the rest a peaceful *treaty* makes. *Addison, Ov.*

3. [For *entreaty.*] Supplication; petition; solicitation.

I must
To the young man send humble *treaties*, dog,
And palter in the shift of lowness. *Shakspeare.*

4. Treatise. Obsolete. The Scotch have *tretie* in this sense. See Jamieson.

In the first part of this *treaty* of obedience of subjects to their princes. *Homily against Rebellion*, P. ii.

TRE'BLE. *adj.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplus*, *triplex*, Lat.]

1. Threefold; triple.

Some I see,
That twofold balls and *treble* sceptres carry. *Shakspeare.*
Who can
His head's huge doors unlock, whose jaws with great
And dreadful teeth in *treble* ranks are set. *Sandys.*
All his malice serv'd but to bring forth
Infinite goodness, grace, and mercy shewn
On man by him seduc'd; but on himself
Treble confusion, wrath, and vengeance pour'd. *Milton, P. L.*
A lofty tow'r, and strong on ev'ry side
With *treble* walls. *Dryden, Æn.*
The pious Trojan then his jav'lin sent,
The shield gave way; through *treble* plates it went
Of solid brass. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Sharp of sound. A musical term.

The sharper or quicker percussion of air causeth the more *treble* sound, and the lower or heavier the bass sound. *Bacon.*

To TRE'BLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *triplico*, Lat. *tripler*, Fr.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much.

She conceiv'd, and *trebling* the due time,
Brought forth this monstrous mass. *Spenser.*
I would not be ambitious in my wish,
To wish myself much better; yet for you,
I would be *trebled* twenty times myself,
A thousand times more fair. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
Aquarius shines with feebler rays,
Four years he *trebles*, and doubles six score days. *Creech.*

To TRE'BLE.† *v. n.* To become threefold.

Whoever annually runs out, as the debt doubles and *trebles* upon him, so doth his inability to pay it. *Swift.*

Now I see your father's honours
Trebling upon you. *Beaum. and Fl. Nob. Gentleman.*

TRE'BLE.† *n. s.* [the chorister or boy who usually carried the *thurible* or incense-pot, in the devotions of the church of Rome, was called *puer thuribularis*; and I have heard it a happy conjecture of a most ingenious friend, that a *treble* voice in musick was owing to the small and shrill tone of the *thuribular* or incense-boy: as the said boy, carrying a little tinkling bell in one hand, might possibly give the name of *treble*, to the least bell. Cowel, in V. TURRIBULUM.] The highest or acutest part in musick; the smallest of a ring of bells; a sharp sound.

The *treble* cutteth the air so sharp, as it returneth too swift to make the sound equal; and therefore a mean or tenor is the sweetest. *Bacon.*

The lute still trembles underneath thy nail:
At thy well-sharpen'd thumb from shore to shore,
The *trebles* squeak for fear, the basses roar. *Dryden.*

TRE'BLENESS. *n. s.* [from *treble.*] The state of being treble.

The just proportion of the air percussed towards the baseness or *trebleness* of tones, is a great secret in sounds. *Bacon.*

TRE'BLY. *adv.* [from *treble.*] Thrice told; in threefold number or quantity.

His javelin sent,
The shield gave way; through treble plates it went
Of solid brass, of linnen *trebly* roll'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

The seed being so necessary for the maintenance of the several species, it is in some doubly and *trebly* defended. *Ray.*

TREE.† *n. s.* [*triu*, M. Goth. *trie*, Icelandick; *tree*, Danish.]

1. A large vegetable, rising with one woody stem, to a considerable height.

Trees and shrubs, of our native growth in England, are distinguished by Ray. 1. Such as have their flowers disjointed and remote from the fruit; and these are, 1. Nuciferous ones; as, the walnut tree, the hazel-nut tree, the beech, the chesnut, and the common oak. 2. Coniferous ones; of this kind are the Scotch firs, male and female; the pine, the common alder tree, and the birch tree. 3. Bacciferous, as, the juniper and yew trees. 4. Lanigerous ones; as, the black, white, and trembling poplar, willows, and osiers of all kinds. 5. Such as bear their seeds, having an imperfect flower, in leafy membranes; as, the horse-bean. 6. Such as have their fruits and flowers contiguous; of these some are pomiferous; as, apples and pears: and some bacciferous; as, the sorb or service tree, the white or hawthorn, the wild rose, sweet briar, currants, the great bilbery bush, honey-suckle, ivy. Pruniferous ones, whose fruit is pretty large and soft, with a stone in the middle; as, the blackthorn or sloe tree, the black and white bullace tree, the black cherry, &c. Bacciferous ones; as, the strawberry tree in the west of Ireland, misletoe, water elder, large laurel, the viburnum or way-fairing tree, the dog-berry tree, the sea black thorn, the berry bearing elder, the privet bar-berry, common elder, the holy, the buckthorn, the berry-bearing heath, the bramble, and spindle tree or prickwood. Such as have their fruit dry when ripe; as, the bladder nut tree, the box tree, the common elm and ash, the maple, the gaule or sweet willow, common heath, broom, dyers' wood, furze or gorse, the lime tree, &c. *Miller.*

Sometime we see a cloud that's dragonish,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With *trees* upon't, that nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Who can bid the *tree* unfix his earth-bound root. *Shakspeare.*

It is pleasant to look upon a *tree* in summer covered with green leaves, decked with blossoms, or laden with fruit, and casting a pleasant shade: but to consider how this *tree* sprang from a little seed, how nature shaped and fed it till it came to this greatness, is a more rational pleasure. *Burnet.*

Trees shoot up in one great stem, and at a good distance from the earth, spread into branches: thus gooseberries are shrubs, and oaks are *trees*. *Locke.*

2. Wood, simply. See TREEN.

Not only vessels of gold and silver, but also of *tree* and of erthe. *Wicliffe, 2 Tim.* ii.

Some [vessels] ben of *tre.* *Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prol.*

3. Any thing branched out.

Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,
By *trees* of pedigrees, or fame or merit:
Though plodding heralds through each branch may trace
Old captains and dictators of their race. *Dryden.*

TREE *germander. n. s.* A plant.

TREE *of life. n. s.* [*lignum vitæ*, Latin.] An evergreen: the wood is esteemed by turners. *Miller.*

TREE *primrose. n. s.* A plant.

TREEN. old plur. of *tree.*

Well run greenhood, got between
Under the sand-bag he was seen;
Lowting low like a for'ster green,
He knows his tackle and his *treen.* *B. Jonson.*

TREEN.† *adj.* [Sax. treoƿen.] Wooden; made of wood. *Treen ware* is still a phrase among country people.

Sir Thomas Rookesby, being controlled for first suffering himself to be served in *treen* cups, answered, These homely cups pay truly for that they contain: I had rather drink out of treen and pay gold and silver, than drink out of gold and silver, and make wooden payments. *Camden, Rem.*

Give it a horn spoon, and a *treen* dish. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

TRE'FOIL. *n. s.* [*trifolium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Hope, by the ancients, was drawn in the form of a sweet and beautiful child, standing upon tiptoes, and a *trefoil*, or three-leaved grass in her hand. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Some sow *trefoil* or rye-grass with their clover. *Mortimer.*

TRE'ILLAGE. *n. s.* [French.] A contexture of pales to support espalliers, making a distinct inclosure of any part of a garden. *Trevoux.*

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: makers of flower-gardens are epigrammatists and sonneteers, contrivers of bowers, grottos, *treillages*, and cascades, are romance writers. *Spectator.*

TRE'LLIS.† *n. s.* [French.] Is a structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux.*

Low, without glass, wooden *trellizes.* *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 120.

Gardens full of orange and cypress trees, fountains, and *trellis* work covered with vines. *Gray, Lett. to West.*

TRE'LLISED.* *adj.* [from the noun.] Having trellises.

The windows are large, *trellized*, and neatly carved. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 211.

To TRE'MBLE. *v. n.* [*trembler*, Fr. *tremo*, Lat.]

1. To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder.

My compassionate heart
Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, whereat it *trembles* by surmise. *Shakspeare.*

God's name
And power thou *tremblest* at. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Shew your slaves how cholerick you are,
And make your bondmen *tremble.* *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Frighted Turnus *trembled* as he spoke. *Dryden, Æn.*

He shook the sacred honours of his head,
With terror *trembl'd* heav'n's subsiding hill,
And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distil. *Dryden.*

Ye powers, revenge your violated altars,
That they who with unhallow'd hands approach
May *tremble.* *Rowe.*

2. To quiver; to totter.

Sinai's grey top shall *tremble.* *Milton, P. L.*

We cannot imagine a mass of water to have stood upon the middle of the earth like one great drop, or a *trembling* jelly, and all the places about it dry. *Burnet.*

3. To quaver; to shake as a sound.

Winds makes a noise unequally, and sometimes when vehement *tremble* at the height of their blast. *Bacon.*

Tre'mbler.* *n. s.* [from *tremble.*] One who trembles.
Those base submissions that the covetous mammonist, or cowardly *trembler*, drudges under. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 479.

Tre'mbling.* *n. s.* [from *tremble.*] Tremour.
When he heard the king, he fell into such a *trembling* that he could hardly speak. *Clarendon.*

Tre'mblingly. *adv.* [from *trembling.*] So as to shake or quiver.
Tremblingly she stood
And on the sudden dropt. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
Say what the use, were finer opticks given,
To inspect a mite, not comprehend the heaven:
Or touch, if *tremblingly* alive all o'er,
To smart and agonize at every pore? *Pope.*

Treme'ndous. *adj.* [*tremendus*, Latin.] Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible.
There stands an altar where the priest celebrates some mysteries sacred and *tremendous*. *Tatler.*
In that portal shou'd the chief appear,
Each hand *tremendous* with a brazen spear. *Pope, Odyss.*

Treme'ndously.* *adv.* [from *tremendous.*] Horribly; dreadfully.

Treme'ndousness.* *n. s.* State or quality of being tremendous. *Scott.*

Tre'mour. *n. s.* [*tremor*, Lat.]
1. The state of trembling.
He fell into an universal *tremour* of all his joints, that when going his legs trembled under him. *Harvey.*
By its styptick and stimulating quality it affects the nerves, occasioning *tremours*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
2. Quivering or vibratory motion.
These stars do not twinkle when viewed through telescopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which pass through divers parts of the aperture tremble each of them apart, and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary *tremours*, fall at one and the same time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

Tre'mulous. *adj.* [*tremulus*, Lat.]
1. Trembling; fearful.
The tender *tremulous* Christian is easily distracted and amazed by them. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*
2. Quivering; vibratory.
He owned to have some kind of little discomposure in the choice of things perfectly indifferent; for where there was nothing to determine him, the balance, by hanging even, became *tremulous*. *Fell.*
Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated, impresses a swift *tremulous* motion in the lips, tongue or palate, which breath passing smooth does not. *Holder.*
As thus th' effulgence *tremulous* I drink,
The lambent light'nings shoot across th. sky. *Thomson.*

Tre'mulously.* *adv.* [from *tremulous.*] With trepidation.

Tre'mulousness. *n. s.* [from *tremulous.*] The state of quivering.

Tren. *n. s.* A fish spear. *Ainsworth.*

To **TRENCH.** *v. a.* [*trancher*, Fr.]
1. To cut.
Safe in a ditch he bides,
With twenty *trenched* gashes on his head. *Shakspeare.*
This weak impress of love is as a figure
Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat
Dissolves to water, and doth lose his form. *Shakspeare.*
2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches.
Trench the ground, and make it ready for the Spring. *Evelyn.*
First draw thy faulchion, and on ev'ry side
Trench the black earth a cubit long and wide. *Pope.*
The *trenching* plough or coulter is useful in pasture-ground, to cut out the sides of trenches or drains. *Mortimer.*
3. To fortify by earth thrown up.
Pioneers with spades and pickax arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp to *trench* a field. *Milton, P. L.*

To **Trench.*** *v. n.* To encroach.
We are said to have *trenched* upon the liberty of subjects and propriety of goods. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 430.
Discourse, that does not *trench*
On compliment. *Beaum. and Fl. Coronation.*
A contrary opinion *trenches* upon the honour and justice of our merciful God. *Walton, Life of Hooker.*
The chancellor replied, that his resolution became him, and was worthy of his wisdom and honesty; and that if he found him inclined to do any thing that would *trench* upon either, he was so much his friend, that he would put him in mind of his obligations to both. *Ld. Clarendon, Life*, &c. i. 251.

Trench. *n. s.* [*tranche*, Fr.]
1. A pit or ditch.
On that coast build,
And with a *trench* enclose the fruitful field. *Dryden, Æn.*
When you have got your water up to the highest part of the land, make a small *trench* to carry some of the water in, keeping it always upon a level. *Mortimer, Husb.*
2. Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.
The citizens of Corioli have issued forth
And given to Lartius and to Marcius battle:
I saw our party to the *trenches* driven,
And then I came away. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
William carries on the *trench*,
Till both the town and castle yield. *Prior.*

Tre'nchand.† } **Tre'nchant.** } *adj.* [*trenchant*, French.] Cutting; sharp.
He fiercely took his *trenchand* blade in hand,
With which he struck so furious and so fell,
That nothing seem'd the puissance could withstand. *Spenser.*
Against a vanquish'd foe, their swords
Were sharp and *trenchant*, not their words. *Hudibras.*

Tre'ncher. *n. s.* [from *trench*; *trenchoir*, Fr.]
1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table.
No more
I'll scrape *trencher*, nor wash dish. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
My estate deserves an heir more rais'd,
Than one which holds a *trencher*. *Shakspeare, Timon.*
When we find our dogs, we set the dish or *trencher* on the ground. *More, Antid. against Atheism.*
Their homely fare dispatch'd; the hungry band
Invade their *trenchers* next, and soon devour. *Dryden.*
Many a child may have the idea of a square *trencher*, or round plate, before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*
2. The table.
How often hast thou,
Fed from my *trencher*, kneel'd down at the board,
When I have feasted? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
3. Food; pleasures of the table.
It could be no ordinary declension of nature that could bring some men, after an ingenuous education, to place their *summum bonum* upon their *trenchers*, and their utmost felicity in wine. *South.*

Tre'ncherfly. *n. s.* [*trencher* and *fly.*] One that haunts tables; a parasite.
He found all people came to him promiscuously, and he tried which of them were friends, and which only *trencherflies* and spungers. *L'Estrange.*

Tre'ncherfriend.* *n. s.* [*trencher* and *friend.*] A parasite; a trenchermate.
You fools of fortune, *trencherfriends*, time's flies. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Tre'ncherman. *n. s.* [*trencher* and *man.*]
1. A cook. Obsolete.
Palladius assured him, that he had already been more fed to his liking than he could be by the skilfullest *trenchermen* of Media. *Sidney.*
2. A feeder; an eater.
You had musty victuals, and he hath holp to eat it: he's a very valiant *trencherman*; he hath an excellent stomach. *Shakspeare.*

TRE'NCHERMATE. *n. s.* [*trencher* and *mate.*] A table companion; a parasite.

Because that judicious learning of the ancient sages doth not in this case serve the turn, these *trenchermates* frame to themselves a way more pleasant; a new method they have of turning things that are serious into mockery, an art of contradiction by way of scorn. *Hooker.*

To TREND.† *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. It seems a corruption of *tend.* Dr. Johnson. — The word, Mr. Mason says, is merely *nautical:* but this may be doubted, notwithstanding his citation from Hawkesworth's Nautical Terms: "To *trend,* to run off in a certain direction."

We now found the coast to *trend* very much to the west. *Cook and King's Voyage.*

On one side, the vast range of the Pyrenees *trend* away till lost in remoteness. *Young, Trav.* (1792,) p. 34.

TRE'NDING.* *n. s.* A particular direction.

The scouts to several parts divide their way,
To learn the natives' names, their towns explore,
The coasts and *trendings* of the crooked shore. *Dryden.*

TRE'NDLE. *n. s.* [trendel, Sax.] Any thing turned round. Now improperly written *trundle.*

TRE'NTALS.† *n. s.* [*trente,* Fr.]

Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of masses, to the tale of thirty, said on the same account, according to a certain order instituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Their diriges, their *trentals,* and their shrifts. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

TREPA'N.† *n. s.* [*trepan,* Fr. from τρυπάω, Gr. to pierce.]

1. An instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the skull.
2. A snare; a stratagem by which any one is ensnared. [Of this signification Skinner assigns for the reason, that some English ships in queen Elizabeth's reign being invited, with great shew of friendship, into *Trapani,* a part of Sicily, were there detained. Dr. Johnson. — I trust, I have shewn under *To* TRAPAN the true etymology of this word.]

But what a thoughtless animal is man,
How very active in his own *trepan?* *Roscommon.*

Can there be any thing of friendship in snares, hooks, and *trepans?* *South.*

During the commotion of the blood and spirits, in which passion consists, whatsoever is offered to the imagination in favour of it, tends only to deceive the reason: it is indeed a real *trepan* upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances instead of arguments. *South.*

To TREPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun; *trepaner,* Fr.]

1. To perforate with the trepan.

A putrid matter flowed forth her nostrils, of the same smell with that in *trepanning* the bone. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Few recovered of those that were *trepanned.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. To catch; to ensnare.

They *trepann'd* the state, and fac'd it down
With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras.*

TREPHI'NE. *n. s.* A small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand.

I shewed a trepan and *trephine,* and gave them liberty to try both upon a skull. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

TREPIDA'TION. *n. s.* [*trepidatio,* Lat.]

1. The state of trembling, or quivering.

The bow tortureth the string continually, and holdeth it in a continual *trepidation.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

All objects of the senses which are very offensive, cause the spirits to retire; upon which the parts, in some degree, are destitute; and so there is induced in them a *trepidation* and horror. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Moving o' the earth brings harms and fears,
Men reckon what it did and meant;
But *trepidation* of the spheres,
Though greater far, is innocent. *Donne.*

They pass the planets seven, and pass the fix'd,
And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
The *trepidation* talk'd, and that first mov'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. State of terrour.

Because the whole kingdom stood in a zealous *trepidation* of the absence of such a prince, I have been the more desirous to research the several passages of the journey. *Wotton.*

His first action of note was in the battle of Lepanto; where the success of that great day, in such *trepidation* of the state, made every man meritorious. *Wotton.*

To TRE'SPASS. *v. n.* [*trespasser,* Fr.]

1. To transgress; to offend.

If they shall confess their trespass which they *trespassed* against me, I will remember my covenant. *Lev.* xxvi. 43.

They not only contradict the general design and particular expresses of the gospel, but *trespass* against all logick. *Norris.*

2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground.

Their morals and œconomy,
Most perfectly they made agree:
Each virtue kept its proper bound,
Nor *trespass'd* on the other's ground. *Prior.*

TRE'SPASS. *n. s.* [*trespas,* Fr.]

1. Transgression; offence.

Your purpos'd low correction
Is such, as basest, and the meanest wretches,
For pilferings, and most common *trespass,*
Are punish'd with. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Will God incense his ire
For such a petty *trespass?* *Milton.*

2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE'SPASSER.† *n. s.* [from *trespass.*]

1. An offender; a transgressor.

Forgive my trespasses, O God, as I forgive my *trespassers.* *Quarles, Judg. and Mer. Revengeful Man.*

The court had power to correct the *trespasser* with stripes. *L. Addison, State of the Jews,* p. 203.

2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

If I come upon another's ground without his licence, or the licence of the law, I am a *trespasser,* for which the owner may have an action of trespass against me. *Walton.*

TRESS.† *n. s.* [*tresse,* Fr. a twist; *treccia,* Ital.] A lock; a curl of hair; a gathering of hair. Dr. Johnson gives *tresses* only, observing that it is without a singular; but it is not so.

Her yelowe hair was broided in a *tresse.* *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

Hung be the heavens with black, yield day to night!
Comets, importing change of times and states
Brandish your crystal *tresses* in the sky. *Shakspeare.*

Her swelling breast
Naked met his, under the flowing gold
Of her loose *tresses* hid. *Milton.*

Adam had wove
Of choicest flow'rs a garland to adorn
Her *tresses,* and her rural labours crown. *Milton.*

Fair *tresses* man's imperial race ensnare,
And beauty draws us with a single hair. *Pope.*

Then cease, bright nymph! to mourn the ravish'd hair,
Which adds new glory to the shining sphere!
Not all the *tresses* that fair hair can boast
Shall draw such envy as the lock you lost. *Pope.*

TRE'SSED.† *adj.* [from *tress.*] Knotted; curled; having the hair in a tress; having tresses.

He, plung'd in pain, his *tressed* locks doth tear. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Golden *tressed,* like Apollo. *Fletcher, Faithf. Shepherdess.*

TRE'SSEL.* See TRESTLE.

TRE'SSURE.* *n. s.* In heraldry, a kind of border.

The arms are a lion with a border, or *tressure,* adorned with flower-de-luces. *Warton, H. E. P.* ii. 262.

TRE'STLE.† *n. s.* [*tresteau*, Fr. In some parts of the north called *trest*; in other parts of England, *tressel*.] The frame of a table; a movable form by which any thing is supported; a three-legged stool.

Citron tables stand
On ivory *tressels*. *May, Lucan*, B. 10.

This is not for an unbuttoned fellow to discuss in the garret at his *trestle*. *Milton, Colasterion.*

TRET. *n. s.* [Probably from *tritus*, Lat.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity. *Bailey.*

TRE'THINGS. *n. s.* [*trethingi*, low Latin, from *trethu*, Welsh, to tax.] Taxes; imposts.

TRE'VET. *n. s.* [þριƿeꝺ, Saxon; *trepied*, Fr.] Any thing that stands on three legs: as, a stool.

TREY. *n. s.* [*tres*, Lat. *trois*, Fr.] A three at cards.

White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.
—— Honey, milk, and sugar; there is three.
—— Nay then, two *treys*; metheglin, wort, and malmsey.
Shakspeare, Love's Labour Lost.

TRI'ABLE, *adj.* [from *try*.]

1. Possible to be experimented; capable of trial.

For the more easy understanding of the experiments *triable* by our engine, I insinuated that notion, by which all of them will prove explicable. *Boyle.*

2. Such as may be judicially examined.

No one should be admitted to a bishop's chancellorship without good knowledge in the civil and canon laws, since divers causes *triable* in the spiritual court are of weight. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'AD.† *n. s.* [*trias*, Lat. *triade*, Fr.] Three united.

This is the famous Platonical *triad*.
More, Song of the Soul, (1647,) Pref.

Ahad, Æon, Psyche, the Platonical *triad*.
More, Song &c. p. 350.

TRI'AL.† *n. s.* [from *try*; *trial*, old French; "preuve par temoins ou autrement; jugement rendu sur enquête et preuves. Les Anglois se servent encore de ce mot, qui leur a été transmis par Guillaume le Batârd." Lacombe.]

1. Test; examination.

With *trial* fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaste the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he start,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shakspeare.*

2. Experiment; act of examining by experience.

I leave him to your gracious acceptance,
Whose *trial* shall better publish his commendation.
Shakspeare.

Skilful gardeners make *trial* of the seeds by putting them into water gently boiled; and if good, they will sprout within half an hour. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

There is a mixed kind of evidence relating both to the senses and understanding, depending upon our own observation and repeated *trials* of the issues and events of actions or things, called experience. *Wilkins.*

3. Experience; experimental knowledge.

Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings. *Heb.* xi. 36.

4. Judicial examination.

Trial is used in law for the examination of all causes, civil or criminal, according to the laws of our realm: the *trial* is the issue, which is tried upon the inditement, not the inditement itself. *Cowel.*

He hath resisted law,
And therefore law shall scorn him further *trial*
Than the severity of publick power. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

A canon of the Jews required, in all suits and judicial *trials* betwixt rich and poor, that either each should stand, or both should sit. *Kettlewell.*

They shall come upon their *trial*, have all their actions strictly examined. *Nelson.*

5. Temptation; test of virtue.

Lest our *trial*, when least sought,
May find us both perhaps far less prepar'd,
The willinger I go. *Milton, P. L.*

No such company as then thou saw'st
Intended thee; for *trial* only brought,
To see how thou could'st judge of fit and meet. *Milton.*

Every station is exposed to some *trials*, either temptations that provoke our appetites, or disquiet our fears. *Rogers.*

6. State of being tried.

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love.
—— It is to be all made of sighs and tears;
It is to be made all of faith and service,
All humbleness, all patience and impatience;
All purity, all *trial*, all observance. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

TRIA'LITY.* *n. s.* Three united; state of being three.

Of pluralities,
Of *tryalities*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 195.

There may be found very many dispensations of *triality* of benefices. *Wharton on Burnet's Hist. of the Ref.* p. 66.

TRI'ANGLE. *n. s.* [*triangle*, Fr. *triangulum*, Lat.] A figure of three angles.

The three angles of a *triangle* are equal to two right ones.
Locke.

TRI'ANGLED.* *adj.* [from the noun.] Having three angles. *Bullokar, and Cockeram.*

TRIA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*triangularis*, Lat.] Having three angles.

The frame thereof seem'd partly circular,
And part *triangular*; O work divine!
These two the first and last proportions are. *Spenser.*

Though a round figure be most capacious for the honey, and convenient for the bee; yet did she not chuse that, because there must have been *triangular* spaces left void. *Ray.*

TRIA'NGULARLY.* *adv.* [from *triangular*.] After the form of a triangle.

A portico formed circularly, a plain cut *triangularly*.
Harris, Herm. B. i. ch. 11.

TRIA'RIAN.* *adj.* [*triarii*, Lat. old soldiers, placed as a reserve.] Occupying the third post or place. Not in use.

Let our week days lead up the van,
Let the brave second and *triarian* band
Firm against all impression stand:
The first we may defeated see;
The virtue and the force of these are sure of victory.
Cowley, Ode on the Rest. of K. Ch. II.

TRIBE.† *n. s.* [*tribus*, Lat. from *trev*, British; *b* and *v* being labials of promiscuous use in the ancient British words; *trev* from *tir ef*, his lands, is supposed by Mr. Rowland to be Celtick, and used before the Romans had any thing to do with the British government. This notion will not be much recommended, when it is told, that he derives *centuriæ* from *trev*, supposing it to be the same with our *centrev*, importing a hundred *trevs* or *tribes*. Dr. Johnson. — The word is from the Gr. τριτὺς, or τριτὺς, a third part, by changing the *t* into *b*; whence the Lat. *tribus*, which originally meant a third part of the people. Thes. Gr. and Morin.]

1. A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristick.

I ha' been writing all this night unto all the *tribes*
And centuries for their voices, to help Catiline
In his election. *B. Jonson.*

If the heads of the *tribes* can be taken off, and the misled multitude will see their error, such extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank
Your *tribes*, and water from th' ambrosial fount. *Milton.*

Teach straggling mountaineers, for publick good,
To rank in *tribes*, and quit the savage wood,
Houses to build. *Tate.*

I congratulate my country upon the increase of this happy *tribe* of men, since, by the present parliament, the race of freeholders is spreading into the remotest corners. *Addison.*

2. It is often used in contempt.

Folly and vice are easy to describe,
The common subjects of our scribbling *tribe*. *Roscommon.*

To TRIBE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divide into tribes or classes.

Our fowl, fish, and quadrupeds, are well *tribed* by Mr. Willughby and Mr. Ray. *Bp. Nicolson, Engl. Hist. Lib.* (ed. 1696,) p. 19.

TRI'BLET or TRI'BOULET. *n. s.* A goldsmith's tool for making rings. *Ainsworth.*

TRIBULA'TION. *n. s.* [*tribulation*, Fr.] Persecution; distress; vexation; disturbance of life.

Tribulation being present causeth sorrow, and being imminent breedeth fear. *Hooker.*

The just shall dwell,
And after all their *tribulations* long,
See golden days, fruitful of golden deeds. *Milto*
Death becomes
His final remedy; and after life
Try'd in sharp *tribulation*, and refin'd
By faith and faithful works. *Milton, P. L.*

Our church taught us to pray, that God would, not only in all time of our *tribulation*, but in all time of our wealth, deliver us. *Atterbury.*

TRIBU'NAL. *n. s.* [*tribunal*, Latin and French.]

1. The seat of a judge.

I' th' market place, on a *tribunal* silver'd,
Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold
Were publickly enthron'd. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
He sees the room
Where the whole nation does for justice come,
Under whose large roof flourishes the gown,
And judges grave on high *tribunals* frown. *Waller.*

There is a necessity of standing at his *tribunal*, who is infinitely wise and just. *Grew, Cosmol.*

He, who for our sakes stood before an earthly *tribunal*, might therefore be constituted judge of the whole world. *Nelson.*

2. A court of justice.

Summoning arch-angels to proclaim
Thy dread *tribunal*. *Milton, P. L.*

TRI'BUNE. *n. s.* [*tribun*, *tribunus*, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome chosen by the people.

These are the *tribunes* of the people,
The tongues o' the common mouth: I do despise them. *Shakspeare.*

2. The commander of a Roman legion.

TRI'BUNESHIP.* *n. s.* The office of a tribune.

What am I the wiser for knowing that Trajan was in the fifth year of his *tribuneship*, when he entertained the people with such a horse-race or bull-baiting? *Addison on Medals.*

TRIBUNI'TIAL. } *adj.* [*tribunitius*, Lat.] Suiting a
TRIBUNI'TIOUS. } tribune; relating to a tribune.

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a *tribunitious* manner; for that is to clamour counsels, not to inform. *Bacon.*

Oh happy ages of our ancestors,
Beneath the kings and *tribunitial* powers
One jail did all their criminals restrain. *Dryden, Juv.*

TRI'BUTARY. *adj.* [*tributaire*, Fr. *tributarius*, Lat.]

1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgement of submission to a master.

Thenceforth this land was *tributary* made
T' ambitious Rome, and did their rule obey,
Till Arthur all that reckoning did defray:
Yet oft the Briton kings against them strongly sway'd. *Spenser.*

Whilst Malvern, king of hills, fair Severn overlooks,
Attended on in state with *tributary* brooks. *Drayton.*

The two great empires of the world I know;
And since the earth none larger does afford,
This Charles is some poor *tributary* lord. *Dryden.*
Around his throne the sea-born brothers stood,
That swell with *tributary* urns his flood. *Pope.*

2. Subject; subordinate.

These he, to grace his *tributary* gods,
By course commits to several government,
And gives them leave to wear their saphire crowns,
And wield their little tridents. *Milton, Comus.*
O'er Judah's king ten thousand tyrants reign,
Legions of lust, and various powers of ill
Insult the master's *tributary* will. *Prior.*

3. Paid in tribute.

Nor flattery tunes these *tributary* lays. *Concannen.*

TRI'BUTARY. *n. s.* [from *tribute*.] One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgement of subjection.

All the people therein shall be *tributaries* unto thee, and serve thee. *Deut.* xx. 11.

The Irish lords did only promise to become *tributaries* to king Henry the second: and such as only pay tribute are not properly subjects, but sovereigns. *Davies.*

TRI'BUTE. *n. s.* [*tribut*, Fr. *tributum*, Lat.] Payment made in acknowledgement; subjection.

They that received *tribute* money said, Doth not your master pay *tribute?* *St. Matt.* xvii. 2.
She receives
As *tribute* warmth and light. *Milton, P. L.*
To acknowledge this was all he did exact;
Small *tribute*, where the will to pay was act. *Dryden.*

To TRI'BUTE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay as tribute.

An amorous trifler, that spendeth his forenoons on his glass and barber, his afternoons with paint or lust, *tributing* most precious moments to the scepter of a fan! *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* (1654,) p. 302.

TRICE.† *n. s.* [I believe this word comes from *trait*, Fr. corrupted by pronunciation. Dr. Johnson. — I should rather suppose from *thrice*, that is, while one can count three: "All sodenly, as who saith *treis*." Gower, Conf. Am. B. i.] A short time; an instant; a stroke.

If they get never so great spoil at any time, the same they waste in a *trice*, as naturally delighting in spoil, though it do themselves no good. *Spenser.*

Just in the nick the cook knock'd thrice,
And all the waiters in a *trice*
His summons did obey:
Each serving man with dish in hand,
March'd boldly up like our train'd band,
Presented, and away. *Suckling.*
He could raise scruples dark and nice,
And after solve them in a *trice*. *Hudibras.*
So when the war had rais'd a storm,
I've seen a snake in human form,
All stain'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghill in a *trice*. *Swift.*

It seems incredible at first, that all the blood in our bodies should circulate in a *trice*, in a very few minutes; but it would be more surprising if we knew the short periods of the great circulation of water. *Bentley, Serm.*

A man shall make his fortune in a *trice*,
If bless'd with pliant, though but slender sense,
Feign'd modesty, and real impudence. *Young.*

TRICHO'TOMY.† *n. s.* [τριχοτομέω, Gr.] Division into three parts.

The chiefest divisions of things are made by a *trichotomie*. *Hartlib, Tr. of Comenius*, (1642,) p. 51.

Some disturb the order of nature by dichotomies, *trichotomies*, sevens, twelves: let the subject with the design you have in view determine the number of parts into which you divide it. *Watts.*

TRICK.† *n. s.* [*triche*, old Fr. *treck*, Dutch; from *triegen*, Germ. to deceive. Wachter, and Serenius.]

1. A sly fraud.

Sir Thomas Moor said, that a *trick* of law had no less power than the wheel of fortune, to lift men up, or cast them down. *Ralegh.*

A bantering droll took a journey to Delphos, to try if he could put a *trick* upon Apollo. *L'Estrange.*

Such a one thinks to find some shelter in my friendship, and I betray him: he comes to me for counsel, and I shew him a *trick.* *South.*

He swore by Styx,
Whate'er she would desire to grant;
But wise Ardelia knew his *tricks.* *Swift.*

2. A dexterous artifice.

Gather the lowest and leaving the top,
Shall teach thee a *trick* for to double thy crop. *Tusser.*

And now, as oft in some distemper'd state,
On one nice *trick* depends the general fate. *Pope.*

3. A vicious practice.

Suspicion shall be stuck full of eyes:
For treason is but trusted like a fox,
Who ne'er so tame, so cherish'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild *trick* of his ancestors. *Shakspeare.*

I entertain you with somewhat more worthy than the stale exploded *trick* of fulsome panegyricks. *Dryden.*

Some friends to vice pretend,
That I the *tricks* of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden.*

4. A juggle; an antick; any thing done to cheat jocosely, or to divert.

A reverend prelate stopp'd his coach and six,
To laugh a little at our Andrew's *tricks.* *Prior.*

5. An unexpected effect.

So fellest foes who broke their sleep,
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some *trick* not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

6. A practice; a manner; a habit. We still say, he has a *trick* of winking with his eyes, of speaking loud, &c. Steevens.

I spoke it but according to the *trick:* if you'll hang me, you may. *Shakspeare.*

The *trick* of that voice I well remember. *Shakspeare.*

Behold,
Although the print be little, the whole matter
And copy of the father; eye, nose, lip,
The *trick* of's frown, his forehead. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

7. A number of cards laid regularly up in play: as, a *trick* of cards.

8. A plait or knot of hair. [*trica*, low Lat. See the second meaning of *To* Trick.]

I prefer that kind of tire:—it stirs me more than all your court-curls, or your spangles, or your *tricks:* I affect not these high gable-ends, these Tuscan tops. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

To Trick.† *v. a.* [*tricher*, Fr. *triegen*, Germ.]

1. To cheat; to impose on; to defraud.

Fortune—is pleas'd to *trick* or tromp mankind. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

It is impossible that the whole world should thus conspire to cheat themselves, to put a delusion on mankind, and *trick* themselves into belief. *Stephens, Serm.*

2. To dress; to decorate; to adorn; properly to knot. [*trica*, in low Latin, signifies *a knot of hair; treccia*, Italian: hence *trace.* Matt. Westmonasteriensis says of Godiva of Coventry, that she rode *tricas capitis & crines dissolvens.*]

And *trick* them up in knotted curls anew. *Drayton.*

They turned the imposture upon the king, and gave out, that to defeat the true inheritor he had *tricked* up a boy in the likeness of Edward Plantagenet. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Horridly *trickt*
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,
Bak'd and impasted with the parching fires. *Shakspeare.*

This pillar is but a medley, or a mass of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kind by stealth; and though the most richly *tricked*, yet the poorest in this, that he is a borrower of all his beauty. *Wotton on Architecture.*

Their heads are *trickt* with tassels and flowers. *Sandys.*

Woeful shepherds, weep no more,
For Lycidas, your sorrow, is not dead:
Sunk, though he be, beneath the wat'ry floor;
So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,
And *tricks* his beams, and with new-spangled ore,
Flames in the forehead of the morning sky. *Milton, Lycidas.*

Not *trick'd* and frounc'd, as she was wont
With the Attick boy to hunt. *Milton, L'All.*

A daw that had a mind to be sparkish, *tricked* himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. *L'Estrange.*

Love is an airy good, opinion makes,
That *tricks* and dresses up the gawdy dream. *Dryden.*

People lavish it profusely in *tricking* up their children in fine cloaths, and yet starve their minds. *Locke.*

3. To perform with a light touch; though it may here mean *to dress.* Dr. Johnson.—Dr. Johnson alludes to the passage from Pope. But to *trick* is an old word for delineate or draw, properly only with pen and ink. [*trycka*, Swed.] It is a term of heraldry; as, to *trick* arms.

They are blazon'd there; there they are *tricked*, they and their pedigrees. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Come, the colours and the ground prepare:
Dip in the rainbow, *trick* her off in air,
Chuse a firm cloud before it fall, and in it
Catch ere she change the Cynthia of this minute. *Pope.*

To Trick. *v. n.* To live by fraud.

Thus they jog on, still *tricking*, never thriving,
And murdering plays, which still they call reviving. *Dryden.*

Tri'cker. *n. s.* [this is often writte *trigger;* I know not which is right.] The catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.

Pulling aside the *tricker* we observed, that the force of the spring of the lock was not sensibly abated by the absence of the air. *Boyle.*

As a goose
In death contracts his talons close;
So did the knight, and with one claw
The *tricker* of his pistol draw. *Hudibras.*

Tri'ckery.* *n. s.* [from *trick.*] Act of dressing up; artifice.

You taught us to set a just value upon the eccentricities of impetuous and untutored genius, by giving us an opportunity to compare them with the *trickeries* of cold and systematic refinement. *Dr. Parr.*

Tri'cking. *n. s.* [from *trick.*] Dress; ornament.

Get us properties and *tricking* for our fairies. *Shakspeare.*

Tri'ckish. *adj.* [from *trick.*] Knavishly artful; fraudulently cunning; mischievously subtle.

All he says is in a loose, slippery, and *trickish* way of reasoning. *Atterbury to Pope.*

To TRI'CKLE.† *v. n.* [Of this word I find no etymology that seems well authorized or probable. Dr. Johnson.—Scottish, *trigle.* "Serenius derives the Engl. word from Icel. *trekt*, a funnel, infundibulum. Adhering to the same line of deduction, I would prefer Icel. *tregill*, alveolus; for tears, trickling down, form as it were a small trough or furrow in the cheek, or fall as water in a narrow channel." Dr. Jamieson, in V. *To* Trigle. Serenius, however, notices also *trill*, to which it may be referred, from *trilla*, Swed. to roll, written also *tillra. Tillra* is applied to tears, in the sense of trickle down. See Widegren's Swedish Lexicon.] To fall in drops; to rill in a slender stream.

He, prick'd with pride,
Forth spurred fast; adown his courser's side
The red blood *trickling*, stain'd the way. *Spenser*

Fast beside there *trickled* softly down
A gentle stream, whose murmuring wave did play
Amongst the pumy stones, and made a sound
To lull him soft asleep that by it lay. *Spenser.*

Some noises help sleep; as, the blowing of the wind, and *trickling* of water, as moving in the spirits a gentle attention, which stilleth the discursive motion.* *Bacon.*

He wakened by the *trickling* of his blood. *Wiseman.*

Beneath his ear the fast'ned arrow stood,
And from the wound appear'd the *trickling* blood. *Dryden.*

He lay stretch'd along, his eyes fixt upward,
And ever and anon a silent tear
Stole down, and *trickled* from his hoary beard. *Dryden.*

The emblems of honour wrought on the front in the brittle materials above mentioned, *trickled* away under the first impressions of the heat. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly stands,
Tuning his voice and balancing his hands:
How fluent nonsense *trickles* from his tongue!
How sweet the periods, neither said nor sung. *Pope.*

They empty heads console with empty sound.
No more, alas! the voice of fame they hear,
The balm of dulness *trickling* in their ear. *Pope, Dunciad.*

TRI'CKMENT.* *n. s.* [from *trick.*] Decoration.

No tomb shall hold thee;
But these two arms; no *trickments* but my tears
Over thy hearse. *Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.*

TRI'CKSTER.* *n. s.* [from *trick.*] One who practises tricks.

Another of these *tricksters* wrote and published a piece entitled The Assembly Man. *Robinson, Transl. of Claude,* ii. 99.

TRI'CKSY.† *adj.* [from *trick.*] Pretty; dainty; neat; brisk; lively; merry. See Sherwood and Cotgrave in V. NETTELET. Still used in some parts of the north.

Make them go *tricksie*, gallaunt, and cleene.
Old Interl. of the Disobedient Child.

The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that stand in better place,
Garnish'd like him, that for a *tricksy* word
Defy the matter. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

All this service have I done since I went.
—— My *tricksy* spirit! *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Tricksey tales of speaking Cornish daws.
Marston, Scourge of Vill. B. 2. Pr.

TRI'CKTRACK.* *n. s.* [French, *trictrac.* See TRICK-TACK.] A game at tables.

Loitering in sloth and idleness, cross-legged like so many taylors, the Turk wastes almost his whole time, lolling on these cushions or sophas, smoaking tobacco, and drinking coffee or sherbet, without either diversion or amusement, but playing with shells, or at *trick-track*, or the goose.
Memoirs of P. H. Bruce, p. 65.

TRICO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*tricorpus*, Lat.] Having three bodies.

TRIDE. *adj.* [among hunters; *tride*, French.] Short and ready. *Bailey.*

TRI'DENT. *n. s.* [*trident*, Fr. *tridens*, Latin.] A three forked sceptre of Neptune.

His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his *trident.* *Shakspeare.*

Can'st thou with fisgigs pierce him to the quick?
Or in his skull thy barbed *trident* stick? *Sandys on Job.*

He gives them leave to wear their saphire crowns,
And wield their little *tridents.* *Milton, Comus.*

Several find a mystery in every tooth of Neptune's *trident.*
Addison on Anc. Medals.

TRI'DENT.† } TRIDE'NTED. } *adj.* Having three teeth.

Neptune —
Held his *tridented* mace upon the south:
The winds were whist, the billows danc'd no more.
Quarles, Hist. of Jonah, (1620,) § 6.

TRI'DING. *n. s.* [ꞇꞃiðinᵹa, Saxon; rather *trithing.*] The third part of a county or shire. This division is only used in Yorkshire, where it is corrupted into *riding.*

TRI'DUAN. *adj.* [from *triduum*, Lat.]

1. Lasting three days.
2. Happening every third day.

TRIE'NNIAL.† *adj.* [*triennis*, Lat. *triennal*, Fr.]

1. Lasting three years.

I passed the bill for *triennial* parliaments. *King Charles.*

Richard the third, though he came in by blood, yet the short time of his *triennial* reign he was without any, and proved one of my best lawgivers. *Howell, Engl. Tears.*

2. Happening every third year.

To the bishop for procurations, on account of his *triennial* visitation, three shillings and eight pence.
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 8.

TRI'ER. *n. s.* [from *try.*]

1. One who tries experimentally.

The ingenious *triers* of the German experiment found, that their glass vessel was lighter when the air had been drawn out than before by an ounce and very near a third. *Boyle.*

2. One who examines judicially.

Courts of justice are bound to take notice of acts of parliament, and whether they are truly pleaded or not; and therefore they are the *triers* of them. *Hale.*

There should be certain *triers* or examiners appointed by the state to inspect the genius of every particular boy.
Spectator.

3. Test; one who brings to the test.

You were used
To say, extremity was the *trier* of spirits;
That common chances common men could bear. *Shakspeare.*

TRIETE'RICAL.* *adj.* [*trietericus*, Latin.] Triennial; kept every third year.

The *trieterical* sports, I mean the orgia, that is the mysteries of Bacchus. *Gregory, Notes on Script.* (ed. 1684,) p. 107.

To TRI'FALLOW. *v. a.* [*tres*, Latin, and ꝼealᵹa, Saxon, a harrow.] To plow land the third time before sowing. *Bailey.*

The beginning of August is the time of *trifallowing*, or last plowing, before they sow their wheat. *Mortimer.*

TRI'FID. *adj.* [among botanists.] Cut or divided into three parts. *Bailey.*

TRIFI'STULARY. *adj.* [*tres* and *fistula*, Lat.] Having three pipes.

Many of that species whose *trifistulary* bill or cranny we have beheld. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To TRI'FLE. *v. n.* [*tryfelen*, Dutch.]

1. To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity; to talk with folly.

When they say that we ought to abrogate such popish ceremonies as are unprofitable, or else might have other more profitable in their stead, they *trifle* and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth us, unless they mean that we ought to abrogate all popish ceremonies. *Hooker.*

2. To mock; to play the fool.

Do not believe,
That, from the sense of all civility,
I thus would play and *trifle* with your reverence. *Shakspeare.*

3. To indulge light amusement; as, he *trifled* all his time.

Whatever raises a levity of mind, a *trifling* spirit, renders the soul incapable of seeing, apprehending, and relishing the doctrines of piety. *Law.*

4. To be of no importance.

'Tis hard for every *trifling* debt of two shillings to be driven to law. *Spenser.*

To TRI'FLE. *v. a.* To make of no importance. Not in use.

Threescore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful and things strange; but this sore night
Hath *trifled* former knowings. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Tri'fle. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A thing of no moment.

The instruments of darkness tell us truths;
Win us with honest *trifles*, to betray us
In deep consequence. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Old Chaucer doth of Topas tell,
Mad Rabelais of Pantagruel,
A later third of Dowsabell,
With such poor *trifles* playing:
Others the like have labour'd at,
Some of this thing, and some of that,
And many of they know not what,
But that they must be saying. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

The infinitely greatest confessed good is neglected, to satisfy the successive uneasiness of our desires pursuing *trifles*. *Locke.*

Brunetta's wise in actions great, and rare,
But scorns on *trifles* to bestow her care:
Thus every hour Brunetta is to blame,
Because the occasion is beneath her aim.
Think nought a *trifle*, though it small appear;
Small sands the mountain, moments make the year;
And *trifles* life. Your care to *trifles* give,
Or you may die, before you truly live. *Young.*

Tri'fler. *n. s.* [*trifelaar*, Dutch.] One who acts with levity; one that talks with folly.

A man cannot tell whether Apelles or Albert Durer were the more *triflers*, whereof the one would make a personage by geometrical proportions, the other by taking the best parts out of divers faces to make one excellent. *Bacon.*

Shall I, who can enchant the boist'rous deep,
Bid Boreas halt, make hills and forests move,
Shall I be baffled by this *trifler*, love? *Granville.*

As much as systematical learning is decried by some vain *triflers* of the age, it is the happiest way to furnish the mind with knowledge. *Watts.*

Triflers not even in trifles can excel;
'Tis solid bodies only polish well. *Young.*

Tri'fling. *adj.* [from *trifle.*] Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight.

To a soul supported with an assurance of the divine favour, the honours or afflictions of this life will be equally *trifling* and contemptible. *Rogers, Serm.*

Tri'flingly. *adv.* [from *trifling.*] Without weight; without dignity; without importance.

Those who are carried away with the spontaneous current of their own thoughts, must never humour their minds in being thus *triflingly* busy. *Locke.*

Tri'flingness.* *n. s.* [from *trifling.*] Lightness; emptiness; vanity.

The *triflingness* and petulancy of this scruple I have represented upon its own proper principles. *Bp. Parker, Rehears. Transpr.* p. 39.

Trifo'liate. *adj.* [*tres* and *folium*, Latin.] Having three leaves.

Trifoliate cytisus restrained its boughs
For humble sheep to crop, and goats to brouze. *Harte.*

Tri'foly.* *n. s.* [*trifolium*, Lat.] Sweet trefoil. *Mason.*

She was crowned with a chaplet of *trifoly*. *B. Jonson, Coron. Entertainm.*

Trifo'rm. *adj.* [*triformis*, Latin.] Having a triple shape.

The moon her monthly round
Still ending, still renewing through mid heaven,
With borrow'd light her countenance *triform*
Hence fills, and empties, to enlighten the earth. *Milton, P. L.*

To **TRIG.*** *v. a.* [perhaps from ꞇꞃiᵹ, Sax. alveus.] To fill; to stuff. This is still a northern verb; and *trig* is also there used as an adjective for *full*.

By how much the more a man's skin is full *treg'd* with flesh, blood, and natural spirits. *More, Myst. of Godliness,* (1660,) p. 105.

To **Trig.*** *v. a.* [*trega*, Goth. tardare. Serenius. See Trigger.] To stop a wheel; to catch a wheel so as to prevent it from going backward or forward. *Bailey.*

Trig.* *adj.*

1. Full. See *To* Trig.
2. Trim; neat. [perhaps from *To trick*, to dress.] Used in some parts of the north, and in Scotland.

Tri'gamy.* *n. s.* [τρεῖς and γάμος, Gr.] State of being married three times; state of having three husbands or wives at one time.

They marry oft-times at nine or twelve years of age; the laity twice, ecclesiasticks but once; *trigamy* to all is hateful. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 158.

Tri'gger.† *n. s.* [derived by Junius from *trigue*, Fr. from *intricare*, Latin. See Tricker. Dr. Johnson. — Perhaps from *trega*, Goth. tardare, to which Serenius refers *to trig; tregr*, Icel. remissus.]

1. A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground.
2. The catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun.

The pulling the *trigger* of the gun with which the murder is committed, has no natural connection with those ideas that make up the complex one, murder. *Locke.*

Trigi'ntals. *n. s.* [from *triginta*, Latin, *thirty.*]

Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of masses to the tale of thirty, instituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe.*

Tri'glyph.† *n. s.* [τρεῖς and γλυφή, Gr. *triglyphe*, Fr.] In architecture. A member of the frize of the Dorick order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations. *Harris.*

The Dorick order has now and then a sober garnishment of lions' heads in the cornice, and of *triglyphs* and metopes always in the frize. *Wotton.*

TRI'GON.† *n. s.* [τρίγωνον, Gr. *trigon*, Fr.] A triangle. A term in astrology.

The astronomers tell of a watery *trigon*. *Harington, Br. View of the Ch.* p. 20.

The ordinary height of a man ninety-six digits, the ancient Egyptians estimated to be equal to that mystical cubit among them stiled passus Ibidis, or the *trigon* that the Ibis makes at every step, consisting of three latera, each thirty-two digits. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Tri'gonal. *adj.* [from *trigon.*] Triangular; having three corners.

A spar of a yellow hue shot into numerous *trigonal* pointed shoots of various sizes, found growing to one side of a perpendicular fissure of a stratum of free-stone. *Woodward.*

Trigonome'trical. *adj.* [from *trigonometry.*] Pertaining to trigonometry.

Trigonome'trically.* *adv.* [from *trigonometrical.*] According to the rules of trigonometry.

In the years 1741 and 1742, Mr. J. Renshaw, my agent, went round the coast of England, and surveyed it *trigonometrically*. *Whiston, Mem.* p. 400.

TRIGONO'METRY. *n. s.* [τρίγωνος and μέτρον, Gr.] The art of measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any triangle sought, and this is plain or spherical. *Harris.*

On a discovery of Pythagoras all *trigonometry*, and consequently all navigation, is founded. *Guardian.*

Trila'teral. *adj.* [*trilateral*, Fr. *tres* and *latus*, Lat.] Having three sides.

Trili'teral.* *adj.* [*tres* and *litera*, Lat.] Consisting of three letters.

This name is *triliteral:* — it consists of three letters, thau, beth, and he; all which are here symbolical.
Biblioth. Bibl. i. 237.

TRILL.✝ *n. s.* [*trillo*, Ital. from *drilla*, Su. Goth. to utter quavering, *tralla*, to sing. See Serenius.] Quaver; tremulousness of musick.

I have often pitied in a winter night a vocal musician, and have attributed many of his *trills* and quavers to the coldness of the weather. *Tatler*, No. 222.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage,
In songs and airs express their martial fire,
Combat in *trills*, and in a fugue expire. *Addison.*

To TRILL.✝ *v. a.* [*drilla*, *tralla*, Su. Goth. See the noun.]

1. To utter quavering.

Through the soft silence of the listening night
The sober-suited songstress *trills* her lay. *Thomson.*

2. To shake. Obsolete.

What hast thou to do, and if I lose my cote?
I will *trill* the bones while I have one grote.
Old Morality of Lusty Juventus.

To TRILL.✝ *v. n.* [*trilla*, Swed. See *To* TRICKLE.]

1. To trickle; to fall in drops or slender streams.

His salt teares *trilled* adoun as rain. *Chaucer, Pri. Tale.*
Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief? —
Aye, she took 'em; read 'em in my presence;
And now and then an ample tear *trill'd* down
Her delicate cheek. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. To play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

Am I call'd upon the grave debate,
To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet. *Dryden.*

TRI'LLION. *n. s.* [A word invented by Locke.] A million of millions of millions; a million twice multiplied by a million.

TRILU'MINAR. } *adj.* [*triluminaris*, Lat.] Having
TRILU'MINOUS. } three lights. *Dict.*

TRIM.✝ *adj.* [ʒetrymmed, Saxon, completed; trýman, trýmian, to prepare, to dispose or set out.] Nice; smug; dressed up. It is used with slight contempt.

T'one paine in cottage doth take,
When t'other *trim* bowers do make. *Tusser, Husbandry.*
A *trim* exploit, a manly enterprize,
To conjure tears up in a poor maid's eyes
With your derision. *Shakspeare, Mids. Night's Dream.*
Here will be *trim* piping and whining,
Like so many pigs in a storm. *Beaum. and Fl. Loy. Subject.*

The Dorick order is the greatest, preserving, in comparison of those that follow, a more masculine aspect, and [a] little *trimmer* than the Tuscan that went before, save a sober garnishment now and then of lions' heads in the cornice, and of triglyphs and metopes always in the frize.
Wotton on Architecture.

Dost thou not blush to live so like a beast,
So *trim*, so dissolute, so loosely drest. *Dryden, Pers.*

TRIM.✝ *n. s.*

1. Dress; geer; ornaments. It is now a word of slight contempt.

They come like sacrifices in their *trim*,
And to the fire-ey'd maid of smoky war,
All hot, and bleeding, will we offer them. *Shakspeare.*
Forget
Your laboursome and dainty *trims*, wherein
You made great Juno angry. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*
The goodly London in her gallant *trim*,
The phœnix daughter of the vanquish'd old,
Like a rich bride does to the ocean swim,
And on her shadow rides in floating gold. *Dryden.*

2. Trimming.

The gold, that was laid upon the *trim* of vests, was in perfect lustre. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 143.

To TRIM.✝ *v. a.* [trýman, Saxon, to prepare.]

1. To fit out.

Malicious censurers ever,
As rav'nous fishes do a vessel follow
That is new *trimm'd*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

2. To dress; to decorate.

Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was *trimm'd* in madam Julia's gown. *Shakspeare.*

Pennyroyal and orpin they use in the country to *trim* their houses, binding it with a lath against a wall. *Bacon.*

Two arts attend architecture, like her principal gentlewomen, to dress and *trim* her, picture and sculpture. *Wotton.*

The victim ox that was for altars prest,
Trimm'd with white ribbons and with garlands drest,
Sunk of himself. *Dryden, Georg.*

3. To shave; to clip.

Mephibosheth had neither dressed his feet, nor *trimmed* his beard. 2 *Sam.* xix. 24.
Clip and *trim* those tender strings like a beard. *Brown.*
The barber may *trim* religion as he pleases. *Howell.*
Trim off the small superfluous branches. *Mortimer.*

4. To make neat; to adjust.

I found her *trimming* up the diadem
On her dead mistress. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
Go, sirrah, to my cell, as you look
To have my pardon, *trim* it handsomely. *Shakspeare.*
Yet are the men more loose than they!
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rubb'd, and *trimm'd*,
More sleek, more soft, and slacker limb'd. *B. Jonson.*
To blast the living, gave the dead their due,
And wreaths, herself had tainted, *trimm'd* anew. *Tickell.*

When workmen fit a piece into other work, they say they *trim* in a piece. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

Each muse in Leo's golden days
Starts from her trance, and *trims* her wither'd bays. *Pope.*
O'er globes, and sceptres, now, on thrones it swells,
Now *trims* the midnight lamp in college cells. *Young.*

5. To balance a vessel.

Sir Roger put his coachman to *trim* the boat. *Spectator.*

6. To lose in fluctuating between two parties.

He who would hear what every fool could say,
Would never fix his thoughts, but *trim* his time away.
Dryden.

7. It has often *up* emphatical.

He gave you all the duties of a man,
Trimm'd up your praises with a princely tongue,
Spoke your deservings like chronicle. *Shakspeare.*

To TRIM. *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties.

If such by *trimming* and time-serving, which are but two words for the same thing, betray the church by nauseating her pious orders, this will produce confusion. *South.*

For men to pretend that their will obeys that law, while all besides their will serves the faction: what is this but a gross, fulsome juggling with their duty, and a kind of *trimming* it between God and the devil? *South.*

TRI'METER.* *adj.* [τρίμετρος, Gr. *trimetre*, Fr.] Consisting of three poetical measures, forming an iambick of six feet.

Though the iambick verse consists of six feet, yet it is called *trimeter*, two feet being joined together in scanning.
Roscommon.

Trimeter iambic rythms were in frequent use at the beginning of the twelfth century.
Tyrwhitt on the Versif. of Chaucer.

TRI'MLY. *adv.* [from *trim*.] Nicely; neatly.

Her yellow golden hair
Was *trimly* woven, and in tresses wrought. *Spenser.*

The mother, if of the household of our lady, will have her son cunning and bold, in making him to live *trimly*. *Ascham.*

TRI'MMER. *n. s.* [from *trim.*]

1. One who changes sides to balance parties; a turncoat.

The same bat taken after by a weazel begged for mercy: No, says the weazel, no mercy to a mouse: Well, says t'other, but you may see by my wings that I am a bird; and so the bat 'scaped in both by playing the *trimmer*. *L'Estrange.*

To confound his hated coin,
All parties and religions join,
Whigs, tories, *trimmers*. *Swift.*

2. A piece of wood inserted.

Before they pin up the frame of ground-plates, they must fit in the summer and the girders, and all the joists and the *trimmers* for the stair-case. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

TRI'MMING. *n. s.* [from *trim.*] Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

Judgement without vivacity of imagination is too heavy, and like a dress without fancy; and the last without the first is too gay, and but all *trimming*. *Garth, Pref. to Ovid.*

TRI'MNESS.† *n. s.* [from *trim.*] Neatness; petty elegance of dress. *Sherwood.*

TRI'NAL. *adj.* [*trinus*, Lat.] Threefold.

Like many an angel's voice,
Singing before the Eternal Majesty,
In their *trinal* triplicity on high. *Spenser.*

That far-beaming blaze of majesty,
Wherewith he wont at heaven's high council-table
To sit the midst of *trinal* unity,
He laid aside. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

TRI'NDLE.* *n. s.* See TRUNDLE.

TRINE. *n. s.* [*trine*, Fr. *trinus*, Lat.] An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign.

To the other five,
Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, square, and *trine*, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton, P. L.*

Now frequent *trines* the happier lights among,
And high-rais'd Jove from his dark prison freed,
Those weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will gloriously the new-laid works succeed. *Dryden.*

From Aries right-ways draw a line, to end
In the same round, and let that line subtend
An equal triangle; now since the lines
Must three times touch the round, and meet three signs,
Where'er they meet in angles those are *trines*. *Creech.*

TRINE.* *adj.* [*trinus*, Lat.] Threefold; thrice repeated.

In other parts, *trine* immersion most commonly prevailed, as it does in the Greek church to this very day. *Wheatly on the Comm. P. ch. 7. § 3.*

To **TRINE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a trine aspect.

This advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be outridden, though outrun;
By fortune he was now to Venus *trin'd*,
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd. *Dryden.*

TRINITA'RIAN.* *n. s.* [from *Trinity.*]

1. A believer of the Trinity.

They make a difference between nominal and real *trinitarians*. *Swift.*

2. One of a monastick order, instituted in honour of the Trinity. The order came into England about the middle of the fourteenth century.

TRI'NITY. *n. s.* [*trinitas*, Lat. *trinité*, Fr.] The incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead.

Touching the picture of the *Trinity*, I hold it blasphemous and utterly unlawful. *Peacham.*

In my whole essay there is not any thing like an objection against the *Trinity*. *Locke.*

TRI'NKET.† *n. s.* [This Skinner derives somewhat harshly from *trinquet*, Fr. *trinchetto*, Ital. a *topsail*. I rather imagine it corrupted from *tricket*, some petty finery or decoration. Dr. Johnson. — Perhaps from the low Lat. *trinquetum*, a game at tables, as tricktrack, draughts, or chess; whence *trinquet* or *trinket* might be applied to one of the marks or figures used in the game, and thence to any toy.]

1. Toys; ornaments of dress; superfluities of decoration.

Beauty and use can so well agree together, that of all the *trinkets* wherewith they are attired, there is not one but serves to some necessary purpose. *Sidney.*

They throng who should buy first, as if my *trinkets* had been hallowed. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Let her but have three wrinkles in her face,
Soon will you hear the sawcy steward say,
Pack up with all your *trinkets* and away. *Dryden, Juv.*

She was not hung about with toys and *trinkets*, tweezer-cases, pocket-glasses. *Arbuthnot.*

How Johnny wheedled, threaten'd, fawn'd,
Till Phillis all her *trinkets* pawn'd. *Swift.*

2. Things of no great value; tackle; tools.

What husbandlie husbands except they be fooles,
But handsom have storehouse for *trinkets* and tooles. *Tusser.*

Go with all your servants and *trinkets* about you. *L'Estrange.*

To **TRI'NKET.*** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To give trinkets.

By their tricks and *trinketting* between party and party, and their intriguing it with courtiers and court-ladies, they had upon the matter set the whole court together by the ears. *South, Serm. vi. 114.*

TRINO'MIAL.* } **TRINO'MINAL.** } *adj.* [*tres* and *nomen*, Lat.] In mathematicks, consisting of three parts or monomes.

TRI'O.* *n. s.* [*terzetto*, Ital.] A piece of musick of three principal or reciting parts. *Mus. Dict.*

TRIO'BOLAR.† } **TRIO'BOLARY.** } *adj.* [*triobolaris*, Lat.] Vile; mean; worthless.

Any *triobulary* pasquiller, any stercquilinous rascal. *Howell, Lett. ii. 48.*

Turn your libel into verse, and then it may pass current amongst the balladmongers for a *triobular* ballad. *Cheyne.*

To **TRIP.** *v. a.* [*treper*, Fr. *trippen*, Dutch.]

1. To supplant; to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion.

He conjunct
Tripp'd me behind. *Shakspeare.*

Be you contented,
To have a son set your decrees at naught,
To *trip* the course of law, and blunt the sword
That guards the peace and safety of your person. *Shakspeare.*

2. To strike from under the body.

I *tript* up thy heels and beat thee. *Shakspeare.*

The words of Hobbes's defence *trip* up the heels of his cause; I had once resolved. To resolve presupposeth deliberation, but what deliberation can there be of that which is inevitably determined by causes without ourselves. *Bramhall.*

3. To catch; to detect.

These women
Can *trip* me, if I err; who, with wet cheeks,
Were present when she finish'd. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

To **TRIP.** *v. n.*

1. To fall by losing the hold of the feet.

2. To fail; to err; to be deficient.

Saint Jerome, who pardons not over-easily his adversaries, if any where they chance to *trip*, presseth him as thereby making all sorts of men God's enemies. *Hooker.*

Virgil is so exact in every word, that none can be changed but for a worse: he pretends sometimes to *trip*, but it is to make you think him in danger when most secure. *Dryden.*

Many having used their utmost diligence to secure a retention of the things committed to the memory, cannot certainly know where it will *trip* and fail them. *South.*

Will shines in mixed company, making his real ignorance appear a seeming one: our club has caught him *tripping*, at which times they never spare him. *Addison, Spect.*

Several writers of uncommon erudition would expose my ignorance, if they caught me *tripping* in a matter of so great moment. *Addison, Spect.*

3. To stumble; to titubate.

I may have the idea of a man's drinking till his tongue *trips*, yet not know that it is called drunkenness. *Locke.*

4. To run lightly.

In silence sad,
Trip we after the night's shade. *Shakspeare.*

The old saying is, the third pays for all: the triplex, sir, is a good *tripping* measure. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn dash
Blends all together; then distinctly *trips*
From this to that; then quick returning skips
And snatches this again, and pauses there. *Crashaw.*

On old Lycæus or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in twilight ranks,
Though Erymanth your loss deplore,
A better soil shall give you thanks. *Milton, Arcades.*

She bounded by, and *tripp'd* so light
They had not time to take a steady sight. *Dryden.*

Stay, nymph, he cry'd, I follow not a foe;
Thus from the lion *trips* the trembling doe. *Dryden.*

Well thou dost to hide from common sight
Thy close intrigues, too bad to bear the light:
Nor doubt I, but the silver-footed dame
Tripping from sea on such an errand came. *Dryden.*

He'll make a pretty figure in a triumph,
And serve to *trip* before the victor's chariot. *Addison.*

The lower plaits of the drapery in antique figures in sculpture and painting, seem to have gathered the wind when the person is in a posture of *tripping* forward. *Addison.*

In Britain's isles, as Heylin notes,
The ladies *trip* in petticoats. *Prior.*

They gave me instructions how to slide down and *trip* up the steepest slopes. *Pope.*

5. To take a short voyage.

TRIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?
Or will not else thy craft so quickly grow,
That thine own *trip* shall be thine overthrow? *Shakspeare.*

He stript for wrestling, smears his limbs with oil,
And watches with a *trip* his foe to foil. *Dryden, Georg.*

It was a noble time when *trips* and Cornish hugs could make a man immortal. *Addison on Medals.*

2. A stumble by which the foothold is lost.

3. A failure; a mistake.

He saw his way, but in so swift a pace,
To chuse the ground might be to lose the race:
They then, who of each *trip* th' advantage take,
Find but those faults which they want wit to make. *Dryden.*

Each seeming *trip*, and each digressive start,
Displays their case the more, and deep-plann'd art. *Harte.*

4. A short voyage or journey.

I took a *trip* to London on the death of the queen. *Pope.*

TRIP.* *n. s.* [*thyrpa*, Icel. caterva.] A flock or herd of goats. Bullokar, and Cockeram. A *trip* of sheep, i. e. few sheep: Norfolk. Ray. A small flock of sheep has the same name in some parts of the north.

TRI'PARTITE. *adj.* [*tripartite*, Fr. *tripartitus*, Latin.] Divided into three parts; having three correspondent copies; relating to three parties.

Our indentures *tripartite* are drawn. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

TRIPARTI'TION.* *n. s.* [from *tripartite.*] A division into three parts. *Ash.*

TRIPE. *n. s.* [*tripe*, Fr. *trippa*, Italian and Spanish.]

1. The intestines; the guts.

How say you to a fat *tripe* finely broil'd?
—— I like it well. *Shakspeare.*

In private draw your poultry, clean your *tripe*. *King.*

2. It is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRI'PEDAL. *adj.* [*tres* and *pes*, Lat.] Having three feet.

TRIPE'RSONAL.* *adj.* [*tres*, Lat. and *personal.*] Consisting of three persons.

Thou, that sittest in light and glory unapproachable, Parent of angels and men! Next, thee I implore, omnipotent king, Redeemer of the lost remnant whose nature thou didst assume, ineffable and everlasting love! And thou, the third subsistence of divine infinitude, illumining Spirit, the joy and solace of created things! one *tripersonal* Godhead! look upon this thy poor and almost spent and expiring church. *Milton, Of Ref. in Engl. B. 2.*

TRIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [τρεῖς and πέταλον.] Having a flower consisting of three leaves.

TRI'PHTHONG. *n. s.* [*triphthongue*, Fr. τρεῖς and φθογγή, Gr.] A coalition of three vowels to form one sound: as, *eau; eye.*

TRI'PLE. *adj.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplex*, *triplus*, Lat.]

1. Threefold; consisting of three conjoined.

See in him
The *triple* pillar of the world transform'd
Into a strumpet's stool. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

O night and shades,
How are ye join'd with hell in *triple* knot,
Against the unarmed weakness of one virgin,
Alone and helpless! *Milton, Comus.*

Thrice happy pair! so near ally'd
In royal blood and virtue too:
Now love has you together ty'd,
May none this *triple* knot undo. *Waller.*

By thy *triple* shape as thou art seen
In heav'n, earth, hell, grant this. *Dryden.*

Strong Alcides, after he had slain
The *triple* Geryon, drove from conquer'd Spain
His captive herds. *Dryden, Æn.*

Out bounc'd the mastiff of the *triple* head;
Away the hare with double swiftness fled. *Swift.*

2. Treble; three times repeated.

We have taken this as a moderate measure betwixt the highest and lowest; but if we had taken only a *triple* proportion, it would have been sufficient. *Burnet.*

If then the atheist can have no imagination of more senses than five, why doth he suppose that a body is capable of more? If we had double or *triple* as many, there might be the same suspicion for a greater number without end. *Bentley.*

To TRI'PLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many.

To what purpose should words serve, when nature hath more to declare than groans and strong cries; more than streams of bloody sweat; more than his doubled and *tripled* prayers can express? *Hooker.*

If these halfpence should gain admittance, in no long space of time his limited quantity would be *tripled* upon us. *Swift.*

2. To make threefold.

Time, action, place, are so preserv'd by thee,
That e'en Corneille might with envy see
Th' alliance of his *tripled* unity. *Dryden.*

Tri'plet. *n. s.* [from *triple.*]

1. Three of a kind.
There sit C—nts, D—ks, and Harrison,
How they swagger from their garrison;
Such a *triplet* could you tell
Where to find on this side hell. *Swift.*

2. Three verses rhyming together: as,
Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestick march and energy divine. *Pope.*
Some wretched lines from this neglected hand
May find my Hero on the foreign strand,
Warm'd with new fires, and pleas'd with new command. *Prior.*
I frequently make use of *triplet* rhymes, because they bound the sense, making the last verse of the *triplet* a pindarick. *Dryden.*

Tri'plicate. *adj.* [from *triplex*, Lat.] Made thrice as much.

Triplicate ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes to each other; which ought to be distinguished from triple. *Harris.*
All the parts, in height, length, and breadth, bear a duplicate or *triplicate* proportion one to another. *Grew.*

Triplica'tion. *n. s.* [from *triplicate.*] The act of trebling or adding three together.
Since the margin of the visible horizon in the heavenly globe is parallel with that in the earthly, accounted but one hundred and twenty miles diameter; sense must needs measure the azimuths, or verticle circles, by *triplication* of the same diameter of one hundred and twenty. *Glanville.*

Tripli'city. *n. s.* [*triplicité*, Fr. from *triplex*, Latin.] Trebleness; state of being threefold.
It was a dangerous *triplicity* to a monarchy, to have the arms of a foreigner, the discontents of subjects, and the title of a pretender to meet. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*
Affect not duplicities nor *triplicities*, nor any certain number of parts in your division of things. *Watts, Logick.*

Tri'pmadam. *n. s.* An herb.
Tripmadam is used in salads. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Tri'pod.† *n. s.* [*tripus*, Lat. "Sedebat Martinus in sellula rusticana, ut est in usibus servulorum, quas nos rustici Galli *tripetias*, vos scholastici, aut certè tu qui de Græcia venis, *tripodas* nuncupatis." Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2. p. 289. ed. Elz.] A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles.
Two *tripods* cast in antick mould,
With two great talents of the finest gold. *Dryden, Æn.*

Tri'poly. *n. s.* [I suppose from the place whence it is brought.] A sharp cutting sand.
In polishing glass with putty, or *tripoly*, it is not to be imagined that those substances can by grating and fretting the glass bring all its least particles to an accurate polish. *Newton.*

Tri'pos. *n. s.* A tripod. See Tripod.
Welcome all that lead or follow,
To the oracle of Apollo;
Here he speaks out of his pottle,
Or the *tripos*, his tower bottle. *B. Jonson.*
Craz'd fool, who would'st be thought an oracle,
Come down from off the *tripos*, and speak plain. *Dryden.*

Tri'pper. *n. s.* [from *trip.*] One who trips.

Tri'pping. *adj.* [from *trip.*] Quick; nimble.
The clear sun of the fresh wave largely drew,
As after thirst; which made their flowing shrink
From standing lake, to *tripping* ebb; that stole
With soft foot tow'rds the deep. *Milton, P. L.*

Tri'pping. *n. s.* [from *trip.*] Light dance.
Back, shepherds, back, enough your play,
Here be without duck or nod,
Other *trippings* to be trod,
Of lighter toes. *Milton, Comus.*

Tri'ppingly. *adv.* [from *tripping.*] With agility; with swift motion.
This ditty after me
Sing, and dance it *trippingly*. *Shakspeare.*
Speak the speech *trippingly* on the tongue; but if you mouth it as many of our players do, I had as lieve the town-crier had spoke my lines. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Tri'ptote. *n. s.* [*triptoton*, Lat.] A noun used but in three cases. *Clarke.*

Tripu'diary. *adj.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Performed by dancing.
Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success when he continued the *tripudiary* augurations. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To **TRIPU'DIATE.*** *v. n.* [*tripudio*, Latin.] To dance. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

Tripudia'tion. *n. s.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Act of dancing.

Trire'me. *n. s.* [*triremis*, Lat.] A galley with three benches of oars on a side.

TRISA'GION.* *n. s.* [old French; τρεῖς and ἅγιος, Gr.] A particular kind of hymn.
Hereto agrees the seraphical hymn, called the *trisagion*, Holy, holy, holy, &c. that used to be sung in all churches throughout the Christian world. *Bp. Bull, Work*, iii. 968.

Trise'ction. *n. s.* [*tres* and *sectio*, Lat.] Division into three equal parts: the trisection of an angle is one of the desiderata of geometry.

TRIST.* *adj.* [*tristis*, Latin.] Sad; gloomy. Old Cornish *trist*, sad; *tristyans*, sorrow.
Amaz'd, asham'd, disgrac'd, sad, silent, *trist*,
Alone he would all day in darkness sit. *Fairfax.*

Tri'stful. *adj.* [*tristis*, Latin.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy; sorrowful. A bad word.
Heaven's face doth glow
With *tristful* visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,
Is thoughtsick at the act. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To **Tristi'tiate.*** *v. a.* [from *tristitia*, Latin.] To make sad or sorrowful. Not used.
Nor is there any, whom calamity doth so much *tristitiate* as that he never sees the flashes of some warming joy. *Feltham, Res.*

Trisu'lc. *n. s.* [*trisulcus*, Latin.] A thing of three points.
Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's *trisulc*, to burn, discuss, and terebrate. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Trisu'lcate.* *adj.* [from *trisulc.*] Having three points or forks.
Sons of him,
That hurls the bolt *trisulcate*.
Old Ballad of St. George for England.

Trisylla'bical. *adj.* [*trisyllabe*, Fr. from *trisyllable.*] Consisting of three syllables.

TRISY'LLABLE. *n. s.* [*trisyllaba*, Lat.] A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE.† *adj.* [*tritus*, Latin.] Worn out; stale; common; not new.
We pass not our days in the *trite* road of affairs affording no novity. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 25.
I here leave that old, *trite*, common argument.
South, Serm. iv. 384.
She gives her tongue no moment's rest,
In phrases batter'd, stale, and *trite*,
Which modern ladies call polite. *Swift.*
These duties cannot but appear of infinite concern when we reflect how uncertain our time is: this may be thought so *trite* and obvious a reflection, that none can want to be reminded of it. *Rogers, Serm.*

TRI'TELY.* *adv.* [from *trite.*] In a trite or common way.

TRI'TENESS.† *n. s.* [from *trite.*] Staleness; commonness.

The scarcity of sermons, which, while they preach the Gospel to the poor, disgust not the fastidious ear of modern elegance by *triteness* or vulgarity, has long been a subject of regret and of complaint. *Wrangham, Serm. Pref.* p. vii.

TRI'THEISM.† *n. s.* [*tritheisme*, Fr. τρεῖς and Θεός, Gr.] The opinion which holds three distinct gods.

Dr. Sherlock is certainly clear from the charge of *tritheism.* *Bp. Bull, Works*, iii. 832.

TRI'THEIST.* *n. s.* [from *tritheism.*] One who maintains tritheism.

I will lay together the several theses which he hath undertaken to defend against both Arians and Socinians on one hand, as also against Sabellians and *tritheists* on the other. *Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull*, p. 304.

TRITHEI'STICK.* *adj.* Relating to tritheism.

Reprinting exploded *tritheistick* notions. *South, Serm.* vol. iii. Ded.

TRI'THING.* *n. s.* [ꞇꞃıðınᵹa, Sax. whence *triding*, *riding*; which see.] The trithing contains three or four hundreds, or the third part of a shire or province. Cowel. It is now retained only in Yorkshire, in its three *ridings*.

TRI'TICAL.* *adj.* [from *tritus*, Latin.] Trite; common; worn out.

He appears from a *tritical* philosophy to have carried his uncommon credulity, and a peculiar propensity to the marvellous, into our British, Roman, and Dano-Saxon archæology. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, Pref.

TRI'TICALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *tritical.*] Triteness.

Where there is not a *triticalness* or mediocrity in the thought, it can never be sunk into the genuine and perfect bathos by the most elaborate low expression. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Martin. Scribl.*

TRI'TURABLE. *adj.* [*triturable*, Fr. from *triturate.*] Possible to be pounded or comminuted.

It is not only *triturable* and reducible to powder by contrition, but will not subsist in a violent fire. *Brown.*

To TRI'TURATE.* *v. a.* [*trituro*, Latin.] To thresh; to pound. Not used. *Cockeram.*

TRITURA'TION. *n. s.* [*trituration*, Fr. *trituro*, Lat.] Reduction of any substances to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground: it is also called levigation.

He affirmeth, that a pumice stone powdered is lighter than one entire; that abatement can hardly be avoided in *trituration.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TRI'VANT.* *n. s.* A truant. See TRUANT.

Thou art a trifler, a *trivant*, thou art an idle fellow. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* Pref. p. 10.

TRI'VET. *n. s.* [See TREVET.] Any thing supported by three feet.

The best at horse-race he ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd in housewiferies,
Of all kind fitting; and withal a *trivet*, that enclos'd
Twenty-two measures. *Chapman, Iliad.*

The *trivet* table of a foot was lame,
A blot which prudent Baucis overcame,
Who thrusts beneath the limping leg a sherd. *Dryden.*

TRI'VIAL. *adj.* [*trivial*, Fr. *trivialis*, Lat.]

1. Vile; worthless; vulgar; such as may be picked up in the highway.

Be subjects great, and worth a poet's voice,
For men of sense despise a *trivial* choice. *Roscommon.*

2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconsiderable. This use is more frequent, though less just.

This argues conscience in your grace,
But the respects thereof are nice and *trivial*,
All circumstances well considered. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

This way of measuring felicities was so natural to him, that it would occur even in the most *trivial* instances. *Fell.*

See yon mad fools, who, for some *trivial* right,
For love, or for mistaken honour, fight. *Dryden.*

Were they only some slight and *trivial* indiscretions, to which the example of the world exposed us, it might perhaps not much concern our religion. *Rogers.*

In ev'ry work regard the writer's end;
And if the means be just, the conduct true,
Applause, in spite of *trivial* faults, is due. *Pope.*

The ancient poets are like many modern ladies: let an action be never so *trivial* in itself, they always make it appear of the utmost importance. *Pope.*

TRI'VIALLY.† *adv.* [from *trivial.*]

1. Commonly; vulgarly.

Money is not the sinews of war, as is *trivially* said, where the sinews of men's arms, in effeminate people, fail. *Bacon.*

2. Lightly; inconsiderably.

The presence of a beautiful woman of honour, to minds which are not *trivially* disposed, displays an alacrity which is not to be communicated by any other object. *Tatler*, No. 207.

TRI'VIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *trivial.*]

1. Commonness; vulgarity.
2. Lightness; unimportance.

TRI'UMPH.† *n. s.* [*triumphus*, Lat. *triomphe*, Fr.]

1. Pomp with which a victory is publickly celebrated.

Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghil, which shall be thy grave;
And there cut off thy most ungracious head,
Which I will bear in *triumph* to the king. *Shakspeare.*

In ancient times the *triumphs* of the generals from victory, and the great donatives upon disbanding the armies, were things able to enflame all men's courage. *Bacon.*

2. State of being victorious.

Sublime with expectation when to see
In *triumph* issuing forth their glorious chief. *Milton, P. L.*

Hercules from Spain,
Arriv'd in *triumph*, from Geryon slain. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. Victory; conquest.

Eros has
Packt cards with Cæsar, and false play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's *triumph*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Each order bright
Sung *triumph*, and him sung victorious king. *Milton, P. L.*

If fools admire, or whining coxcombs toast,
The vain coquets the trifling *triumphs* boast. *Logic.*

4. Joy for success.

Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Show; exhibition of masks; stately procession. Obsolete.

The one [side of the palace] for feasts and *triumphs*, and the other for dwelling. *Bacon, Ess.* 45.

The *triumph* consisted of fifteen lovers, and as many Cupids. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

Knights and barons bold,
In weeds of peace, high *triumphs* hold. *Milton, L'All.*

6. A conquering card now called *trump*. See TRUMP.

To TRI'UMPH. *v. n.* [*triumpho*, Latin; *triompher*, Fr. This word is always accented in prose on the first syllable, but in poetry sometimes on the last.]

1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory.

The *triumphing* of the wicked is short, and the joy of the hypocrite is but for a moment. *Job*, xx. 5.

Your victory, alas! begets my fears;
Can you not then *triumph* without my tears? *Dryden.*

2. To obtain victory.

This great commander sought many times to persuade Solyman to forbear to use his forces any farther against the Christians, over whom he had sufficiently *triumphed*, and turn them upon the Persians. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Then all this earthy grossness quit,
Attir'd with stars, we shall for ever sit,
Triumphing over death, and chance, and thee, O Time. *Milton, Ode.*

There fix thy faith and *triumph* o'er the world;
For who can help, or who can save besides? *Rowe.*

While blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on thy rosy cheeks confest,
Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right
To *triumph* o'er this destin'd breast. *Prior.*

3. To insult upon an advantage gained.

How ill beseeming is it in thy sex
To *triumph*, like an Amazonian trull! *Shakspeare.*

Sorrow on all the pack of you,
That *triumph* thus upon my misery. *Shakspeare.*

Our grand foe,
Who now *triumphs*, and in the excess of joy
Sole reigning, holds. *Milton, P. L.*

To TRI'UMPH.* *v. a.* To triumph over; to subdue.

We that, within these fourscore years, were born
Free, equal lords of the *triumphed* world. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

TRIU'MPHAL. *adj.* [*triomphal*, Fr. *triumphalis*, Lat. from *triumph.*] Used in celebrating victory.

He left only *triumphal* garments to the general. *Bacon.*

Ye — so near heaven's door,
Triumphal with *triumphal* act have met. *Milton, P. L.*

Steel could the works of mortal pride confound,
And hew *triumphal* arches to the ground. *Pope.*

Lest we should for honour take
The drunken quarrel of a rake;
Or think it seated in a scar,
Or on a proud *triumphal* car. *Swift.*

TRIU'MPHAL. *n. s.* [*triumphalia*, Lat. triumphal ornaments.] A token of victory. Not in use.

He to his crew that sat consulting brought
(Joyless *triumphals* of his hop'd success,)
Ruin, and desperation, and dismay. *Milton, P. R.*

TRIU'MPHANT. *adj.* [*triumphans*, Latin; *triomphant*, French.]

1. Celebrating a victory.

Captives bound to a *triumphant* car. *Shakspeare.*

It was drawn as a *triumphant* chariot, which at the same time both follows and triumphs. *South, Serm.*

2. Rejoicing as for victory.

Think you, but that I know our state secure,
I would be so *triumphant* as I am? *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Off with the traitor's head;
And now to London with *triumphant* march,
There to be crowned. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Successful beyond hope, to lead ye forth
Triumphant out of this infernal pit. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Victorious; graced with conquest.

As in the militant church men are excommunicate, not so much for their offence, as for their obstinacy; so shall it be in the church *triumphant*: the kingdom of heaven shall be barred against men, not so much for their sin committed, as for their lying therein without repentance. *Perkins.*

He speedily through all the hierarchies
Intends to pass *triumphant*, and give laws. *Milton, P. L.*

Athena, war's *triumphant* maid,
The happy son will, as the father, aid. *Pope, Odyss.*

TRIU'MPHANTLY. *adv.* [from *triumphant.*]

1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory.

Victory with little loss doth play
Upon the dancing banners of the French;
Who are at hand *triumphantly* display'd. *Shakspeare.*

Herself in person went to seek the sacred cross,
Whereon our Saviour dy'd; which found, as it was sought,
From Salem unto Rome *triumphantly* she brought. *Drayton.*

Through armed ranks *triumphantly* she drives,
And with one glance commands ten thousand lives. *Granville.*

2. Victoriously; with success.

Thou must, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along our street; or else
Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

3. With insolent exultation.

A mighty governing lye goes round the world, and has almost banished truth out of it; and so reigning *triumphantly* in its stead, is the source of most of those confusions that plague the universe. *South, Serm.*

TRIU'MPHER. *n. s.* [from *triumph.*] One who triumphs.

These words become your lips, as they pass through them,
And enter in our ears, like great *triumphers*,
In their applauding gates. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

August was dedicated to Augustus by the senate, because in the same month he was the first time created consul, and thrice *triumpher* in Rome. *Peacham on Drawing.*

TRIU'MVIRATE. } *n. s.* [*triumviratus* or *triumviri*, Lat.]
TRIU'MVIRI. } A coalition or concurrence of three men.

Lepidus of the *triumvirate*
Should be depos'd. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The *triumviri*, the three corner cap of society. *Shakspeare.*

During that *triumvirate* of kings, Henry the eighth of England, Francis the first of France, and Charles the fifth emperor of Germany, none of the three could win a palm of ground but the other two would balance it. *Bacon, Ess.*

With these the Piercies them confederate,
And, as three heads, conjoin in one intent,
And instituting a *triumvirate*,
Do part the land in triple government. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

From distant regions fortune sends
An odd *triumvirate* of friends. *Swift.*

TRI'UNE. *adj.* [*tres* and *unus*, Lat.] At once three and one.

We read in Scripture of a *triune* Deity, of God made flesh in the womb of a virgin, and crucified by the Jews. *Burnet.*

To TROAT. *v. a.* [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting time. *Dict.*

TRO'CAR.* *n. s.* [*trocar* corrupted from *trois quart*, French.] A chirurgical instrument.

The handle of the *trocar* is of wood, the canula of silver, and the perforator of steel. *Sharp, Surgery.*

TROCHA'ICAL.† } *adj.* [*trochaïque*, Fr. *trochaicus*,
TROCHA'ICK. } Lat.] Consisting of trochees.

More of that true harmony, which will best support a poem, will result from a variety of pauses, and from an intermixture of those different feet, iambic and *trochaic* particularly, into which our language naturally falls, than from the uniformity of similar terminations. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

TROCHA'ICK.* *n. s.* A trochaical verse.

The supplicating song is highly pathetic and poetical, especially when he conjures the powers below in beautiful *trochaics*;
"By the hero's armed shades,
"Glittering through the gloomy glades;
"By the youths that died for love,
"Wandering in the myrtle grove." *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

TROCHA'NTERS. *n. s.* [τροχαντῆρες, Gr.] Two processes of the thigh-bone, called *rotator major* and *minor*, in which the tendons of many muscles terminate. *Dict.*

TRO'CHEE. *n. s.* [*trochæus*, Lat. *trochée*, French; τροχαῖος, Gr.] A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

TRO'CHIL.* } *n. s.* [*trochilus*, Latin.]
TRO'CHILUS. }

1. A small sea-bird, said to get its meat out of the crocodile's mouth.

The crocodile — opens his chaps to let the *trochil* in to pick his teeth, which gives it the usual feeding. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 364.

2. A name sometimes given to the wren.

TROCHI'LICK.* *adj.* [from *trochilicks.*] Having power to draw out, or turn round.

I am advertised that there is one, which, by art *trochilick*, will draw all English surnames of the best families out of the pit of poetry; as Boucher from Busyris, Percy from Perseus, &c. *Camden, Rem.*

TROCHI'LICKS. *n. s.* [τροχίλιον, τροχὸς Gr. a wheel.] The science of rotatory motion.

There succeeded new inventions and horologies, composed by *trochilicks*, or the artifice of wheels, whereof some are kept in motion by weight, others without. *Brown.*

It is requisite that we rightly understand some principles in *trochilicks*, or the art of wheel instruments; as chiefly the relation betwixt the parts of a wheel and those of a balance, the several proportions in the semidiameter of a wheel being answerable to the sides of a balance. *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

TRO'CHINGS. *n. s.* The branches on a deer's head. *Ainsworth.*

TRO'CHISCH. *n. s.* [τροχίσκος, Gr. *trochisque*, French; *trochiscus*, Lat.] A kind of tablet or lozenge.

The *trochisks* of vipers, so much magnified, and the flesh of snakes some ways condited and corrected. *Bacon.*

TRO'CHITE.* *n. s.* [*trochite*, Fr. from τροχὸς, Gr. a wheel.] A kind of figured fossil stone.

Near Levinz in Westmoreland, I met with a stone which ran almost across the river Kent, made of several millions of *trochites*, pretty regularly cemented into one mass. *Bp. Nicolson, Lett. to Lhwyd*, (1693.)

TROD.
TRO'DDEN. } participle passive of *tread.*

Jerusalem shall be *trodden* down of the Gentiles. *St. Luke*, xxi.

Thou, infernal serpent, shalt not long
Rule in the clouds; like an autumnal star,
Or light'ning, thou shalt fall from heav'n *trod* down
Under his feet. *Milton, P. R.*

Ev'n the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom,
And *trodden* weeds send out a rich perfume. *Addison.*

TRODE, the preterite of *tread.*

They *trode* the grapes and made merry. *Judges*, ix. 27.

TRODE. *n. s.* [from *trode*, pret. of *tread.*] Footing.

The *trode* is not so tickle. *Spenser.*

They never set foot on that same *trode*,
But baulke their right way, and strain abroad. *Spenser.*

TRO'GLODYTE.† *n. s.* [τρωγλοδύτης.] One who inhabits caves of the earth.

These savages, gazing awhile upon them, flew away at last into their caves, for they were *troglodites*, and had no dwelling but in the hollows of the rocks. *Howell, Instr. For. Trav.* (1642,) p. 135.

Procure me a *troglodyte*-footman, who can catch a roe at his full speed. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To TROLL.† *v. a.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch; perhaps from *trochlea*, Lat. a thing to turn round.]

1. To move circularly; to drive about.

Then doth she *trowle* to me the bowle,
Even as a mault worm should;
And saith, sweet heart, I took my part
Of this joly good ale and old.
Ballad in Gamm. Gurton's Needle, (1551.)

With the phant'sies of hey troll,
Troll about the bridal bowl,
And divide the broad-bread cake,
Round about the bride's stake. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

Forbidden dice to *trowle.*
Fanshaw, Poems, (ed. 1676,) p. 306.

2. To move volubly.

Bred only and completed to the taste
Of lustful appetence, to sing, to dance,
To tress, and *troll* the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To utter volubly. [perhaps from *tralla*, Su. Goth. to sing.]

Will you *troll* the catch
You taught me but while-ere? *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

If he read this with patience, I'll *troll* ballads.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

4. To draw on. [*trôler*, French, to lead, to draw.] This meaning is overpassed by Dr. Johnson and other lexicographers.

He *trowls* and baits him with a nobler prey.
Hammond, Works, iv. 614.

The hope he is fed withal *trowls* him on.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. i.

To TROLL.† *v. n.*

1. To go round; to be moved circularly.

Nappy ale in a browne bowle,
Which did about the board merrily *trowle.*
Old Ballad of the King and Miller of Mansfield.

2. To roll; to run round.

How pleasant on the banks of Styx,
To *troll* it in a coach and six. *Swift.*

3. To fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom, which I suppose gives occasion to the term. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the Fr. *trôler*, to draw, to drag, which may be applied to the manner of managing the bait.

Nor drain I ponds the golden carp to take,
Nor *trowle* for pikes, dispeoplers of the lake. *Gay.*

TRO'LLOP.† *n. s.* [A low word, I know not whence derived. Dr. Johnson. — It seems allied to the Teut. *draeligh*, idle, slothful, careless, from *draelen*, whence our *drawl.*] A slattern, a woman loosely dressed.

The remembrance of his old conversation among the viraginian *trollops.* *Milton, Apol. for Smect.* § 6.

TROLLOPE'E.* *n. s.* [from *trollop.*] A kind of loose dress for women, not now in use.

There goes Mrs. Roundabout; I mean the fat lady in the lutestring *trollopee.* *Goldsmith, Ess.* 15.

TRO'LMYDAMES.† *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the meaning. Dr. Johnson. — From *trou-madame*, Fr. the game of nine-holes. Warburton.

A fellow I have known to go about with *trolmydames*: I knew him once a servant of the prince. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

TRO'NAGE. *n. s.* Money paid for weighing.

TROOP.† *n. s.* [*troupe*, Fr. *troppa*, Italian; *troope*, Dutch; *trop*, Swedish; *troppa*, low Latin. Dr. Johnson. — Morin refers the Fr. *troupe* to the Lat. *truba*, Gr. τύρβη, confusion; by transposition *truba*, *trupa*, *troupe.* The Icel. *thyrpa*, a troop, and the Welsh *torf*, the same, which Serenius notices, are in favour of this etymology.]

1. A company; a number of people collected together.

That which should accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, *troops* of friends,
I must not look to have. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Saw you not a blessed *troop*
Invite me to a banquet, whose bright faces
Cast thousand beams upon me like the sun? *Shakspeare.*

As the mind, by putting together the repeated ideas of unity, makes the collective mode of any number, as a score, or a gross; so by putting together several particular substances, it makes collective ideas of substances, as a *troop*, an army. *Locke.*

2. A body of soldiers.

Æneas seeks his absent foe,
And sends his slaughter'd *troops* to shades below. *Dryden.*

3. A small body of cavalry.

To TROOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To march in a body.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men,
But rather shew a while like fearful war. *Shakspeare.*

They anon
With hundreds, and with thousands, *trooping* came,
Attended. *Milton, P. L.*

Armies at the call of trumpet
Troop to their standard. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To march in haste.

Yonder shines Aurora's harbinger,
At whose approach ghosts, wandering here and there,
Troop home to churchyards. *Shakspeare.*
The dry streets flow'd with men,
That *troop'd* up to the king's capacious court. *Chapman.*

3. To march in company.

I do invest you jointly with my power,
Pre-eminence, and all the large effects
That *troop* with majesty. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

TROO'PER. *n. s.* [from *troop.*] A horse soldier. A trooper fights only on horseback; a dragoon marches on horseback, but fights either as a horseman or footman.

Custom makes us think well of any thing: what can be more indecent than for any to wear boots but *troopers* and travellers? yet not many years since it was all the fashion. *Grew.*

TROPE. *n. s.* [τρόπος, Gr. *trope,* Fr. *tropus,* Lat.] A change of a word from its original signification; as, the clouds *foretel* rain, for *foreshew.*

For rhetorick he could not ope
His mouth, but out there flew a *trope.* *Hudibras.*
If this licence be included in a single word, it admits of *tropes;* if in a sentence, of figures. *Dryden.*

TRO'PHIED. *adj.* [from *trophy.*] Adorned with trophies.

Some greedy minion or imperious wife,
The *trophy'd* arches, story'd halls invade,
And haunt their slumbers in the pompous shade. *Pope.*

TRO'PHY. *n. s.* [*tropæum, trophæum,* Lat.] Something shewn or treasured up in proof of victory.

What *trophy* then shall I most fit devise,
In which I may record the memory
Of my love's conquest, peerless beauty's prize
Adorn'd with honour, love, and chastity? *Spenser.*
To have borne
His bruised helmet and his bended sword
Before him through the city, he forbids;
Giving all *trophy,* signal, and ostent,
Quite from himself to God. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
There lie thy bones,
Till we with *trophies* do adorn thy tomb. *Shakspeare.*
Twice will I not review the morning's rise,
Till I have torn that *trophy* from thy back,
And split thy heart for wearing it. *Shakspeare.*
In ancient times the *trophies* erected upon the place of the victory, the triumphs of the generals upon their return, the great donatives upon the disbanding of the armies, were things able to enflame all men's courage. *Bacon, Essays.*
Around the posts hung helmets, darts, and spears,
And captive chariots, axes, shields, and bars,
And broken beaks of ships, the *trophies* of their wars. *Dryden.*
The tomb with manly arms and *trophies* grace,
To shew posterity Elpenor was. *Pope, Odyss.*
Set up each senseless wretch for nature's boast,
On whom praise shines, as *trophies* on a post. *Young.*

TRO'PICAL. *adj.* [from *trope.*]

1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning.

A strict and literal acceptation of a loose and *tropical* expression was a second ground. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
The words are *tropical* or figurative, and import an hyperbole, which is a way of expressing things beyond what really and naturally they are in themselves. *South.*
The foundation of all parables is, some analogy or similitude between the *tropical* or allusive part of the parable, and the thing intended by it. *South.*

2. [from *tropick.*] Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick.

The pine-apple is one of the *tropical* fruits. *Salmon.*

TRO'PICALLY.* *adv.* [from *tropical.*] Figuratively.

The mouse-trap! marry, how? *tropically.* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
This sentence must be taken *tropically.* *Abp. Usher, Answ. to the Jes.* p. 38.

TRO'PICK. *n. s.* [*tropique,* Fr. *tropicus,* Lat.] The line at which the sun turns back, of which the north has the tropick of Cancer, and the south the tropick of Capricorn.

Under the *tropick* is our language spoke,
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*
Since on ev'ry sea, on ev'ry coast,
Your men have been distress'd, your navy tost,
Seven times the sun has either *tropick* view'd,
The winter banish'd, and the spring renew'd. *Dryden.*

TRO'PIST.* *n. s.* [from *trope;* Fr. *tropiste.*] One who deals in tropes: a name also given to a sect which pretended to explain the Scriptures altogether by tropes and figures.

TROPOLO'GICAL.† *adj.* [*tropologique,* Fr. τρόπος and λόγος, Gr.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

Tropological, allegorical expositions. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 676.
What should be the true moral or *tropological* reason of salt being used in all sacrifices. *Biblioth. Bibl.* iii. 44.

TROPO'LOGY. *n. s.* [τρόπος and λόγος, Gr.] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning.

Not attaining the deuterology and second intention of words, they omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or *tropologies,* and are not persuaded beyond their literalities. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TRO'SSERS. *n. s.* [*trousses,* Fr.] Breeches; hose. See TROUSE.

You rode like a kern of Ireland; your French hose off, and in your strait *trossers.* *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

To TROT.† *v. n.* [*trotter,* Fr. *trotten,* Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — Wachter, with Verelius, derives it from the Su. Goth. *trotta,* fatigare; Lye and Serenius, from the Icel. *tritta,* Sueth. *tratta,* cursitare, brevibus et citatis passibus ire; frequentat. à *traeda,* ire.]

1. To move with a high jolting pace.

Poor Tom, that hath made him proud of heart, to ride on a bay *trotting* horse, over four-inch'd bridges, to course his own shadow for a traitor. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Whom doth time *trot* withal?
— He *trots* hard with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage, and the day it is solemniz'd: if the interim be but a sevennight, time's pace is so hard that it seems the length of seven years. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*
Take a gentle *trotting* horse, and come up and see your old friends. *Dennis.*

2. To walk fast; or, to travel on foot: in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.

TROT.† *n. s.* [*trot,* Fr. Germ. Dutch; from the verb.]

1. The jolting high pace of a horse.

His honesty is not
So loose or easy, that a ruffling wind
Can blow away, or glittering look it blind:
Who rides his sure and even *trot,*
While the world now rides by, now lags behind. *Herbert.*
Here lieth one who did most truly prove,
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his destiny, never to rot
While he might still jog on and keep his *trot.* *Milton, Ep. on Hobson.*
The virtuoso's saddle will amble when the world is upon the hardest *trot.* *Dryden.*

2. An old woman in contempt. [I know not whence derived. Dr. Johnson. — From the German *trot,* mulier, anus, saga. "Ab initio fuisse videtur nomen *omnibus fœminis* commune. Verel. in Ind.

DROS, *qwinna*, fœmina, mulier. Posteà *fœminis decrepitis* tantùm adhæsit. Indè Anglis *trot*, vetula. Tandem à *vetulis* venit ad *sagas*, quia vulgus de vetulis plerumque malè sentit. Indè *trotte*, *drutte*, *drude*, saga, striga, venefica. Nisi fortè sit à *druis*." Wachter, in V. TROT. See also Keysler, Antiq. Sept. p. 503. In our old language the word is *trat*.]

Give him gold enough, and marry him to an old *trot* with ne'er a tooth in her head: why, nothing comes amiss, so money comes withal. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

How now, bold-face, cries an old *trot*; sirrah, we eat our own hens, and what you eat you steal. *L'Estrange.*

TROTH. *n. s.* [*trouth*, old English; ꞇreoð, Saxon.]

1. Belief; faith; fidelity.

Saint Withold met the night-mare,
Bid her alight and her *troth* plight. *Shakspeare.*

Stephen assails the realm, obtains the crown,
Such tumults raising as torment them both:
Th' afflicted state, divided in their *troth*
And partial faith, most miserable grown,
Endures the while. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

2. Truth; verity.

In *troth*, thou'rt able to instruct grey hairs,
And teach the wily African deceit. *Addison, Cato.*

TRO'THLESS. *adj.* [from *troth*.] Faithless; treacherous.

Thrall to the faithless waves and *trothless* sky." *Fairfax.*

To TRO'THPLIGHT.* *v. a.* [*troth* and *plight*.] To affiance; to betroth.

Megara and Hercules were sent for: the king made them to *troth-plyte* each other, with great joy of both parties. *Destr. of Troy*, B. 2. p. 258.

This, your son-in-law,
Is *trothplight* to your daughter. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

TRO'THPLIGHT.* *n. s.* The act of plighting troth; the act of betrothing.

As rank as any flax-wench that puts to
Before her *trothplight*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

TRO'TTER.† *n. s.* [from *trot*.]

1. One that walks a jolting pace; one that runs up and down. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*

2. A sheep's foot.

The chief of your fayre
Might stand now by potters,
And suche as sell *trotters*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 167.

TROUBADOUR.* *n. s.* [old French, "Troubadours, *poëtes Provençaux*, au-delà de la Loire, qui, pour quelques médiocres chansons d'une assoupissante monotonie, et quelques autres petits pièces, ont trouvé des chantres pour les célébrer, tandis que les *trouveres François*, versés dans tous les genres de la litterature, ont à peine été connus." Roquefort. *Troubadour* and *trouveur* or *trouvere* signify the same; an inventor, or, as we formerly called a poet, a maker; from *trouver*, to invent; the *trouveurs* of Normandy and Britany are represented as persons of higher attainments than their contemporaries the *troubadours*; the latter only of which is the name familiar to us.] An early poet of Provence.

About the beginning of the eleventh century, and for a century or two after, flourished the tribe of *troubadours*, or Provençal poets. *Harris, Philol. Inq.*

The *troubadours* of Provence are supposed to have led the way to the poets of Italy, France, and Spain. *Bp. Percy, Ess. on the Anc. Eng. Minstrels.*

Boccacio copied many of his best tales from the *troubadours*. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 462.

To TRO'UBLE.† *v. a.* [*troubler*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.— Mr. H. Tooke calls *trouble* the past participle of the Sax. ꞇꞃibulan, tundere, conterere, pinsere, to bruise, to pound, to vex. The Latin *tribulare* is the same word, differing only by a different infinitive termination; *tribulan*, *tribulare*. Div. of Purl. i. 247.— The German *tribulieren* is also used in the sense of the Sax. ꞇꞃibulan, and, figuratively, of to vex. All perhaps, Fr. Sax. and German, are to be referred to the Lat. *turbo*, to disturb; whence the Germ. *truben*, by transposition, the same; *trube*, Norm. Fr. trouble; *towrbled*, old Engl. for *troubled*, Gloss. to Wicliffe; and in our ancient vocabulary, the Prompt. Parv. *sturbler* and *sturbling* are found for a *troubler* and a *troubling*.]

1. To disturb; to perplex.

An hour before the worshipp'd sun
Pear'd through the golden window of the east,
A *troubled* mind drew me to walk abroad. *Shakspeare.*

But think not here to *trouble* holy rest. *Milton, P. L.*

Never *trouble* yourself about those faults which age will cure. *Locke on Education.*

2. To afflict; to grieve.

It would not *trouble* me to be slain for thee, but much it torments me to be slain by thee. *Sidney.*

They pertinaciously maintain, that afflictions are no real evils, and therefore a wise man ought not to be *troubled* at them. *Tillotson.*

Though it is in vain to be *troubled* for that which I cannot chuse, yet I cannot chuse but be afflicted. *Tillotson.*

3. To distress; to make uneasy.

He had credit enough with his master to provide for his own interest, and *troubled* not himself for that of others. *Clarendon.*

Be not dismay'd nor *troubled* at these tidings. *Milton, P. L.*

He was sore *troubled* in mind, and much distressed. 1 *Mac.*

4. To busy; to engage overmuch.

Martha, thou art careful, and *troubled* about many things. *St. Luke*, x. 41

5. To give occasion of labour to. A word of civility or slight regard.

I will not *trouble* myself to prove that all terms are not definable, from that progress *in infinitum* which it will lead us into. *Locke.*

6. To tease; to vex.

The boy so *troubles* me;
'Tis past enduring. *Shakspeare.*

7. To disorder; to put into agitation or commotion.

A woman mov'd is like a fountain *troubled*;
Muddy, ill seeming, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shakspeare.*

An angel went down into the pool and *troubled* the water; whosoever first after the *troubling* stepped in was made whole. *St. John*, v. 4.

God looking forth will *trouble* all his host. *Milton, P. L.*

Hear how she the ear employs;
Their office is the *troubled* air to take. *Davies.*

Seas are *troubled* when they do revoke
Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Davies.*

It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom, that *troubles* and defiles the water. *South.*

The best law in our days is that which continues our judges during their good behaviour, without leaving them to the mercy of such who might, by an undue influence, *trouble* and pervert the course of justice. *Addison, Guardian.*

Thy force alone their fury can restrain,
And smooth the waves, or swell the *troubl'd* main. *Dryden.*

8. [In low language.] To sue for a debt.

TRO'UBLE. *n. s.* [*trouble*, French.]

1. Disturbance; perplexity.

They all his host derided, while they stood
A while in *trouble*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Affliction; calamity.

Double, double, toil and *trouble*,
Fire burn and cauldron bubble. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. Molestation; obstruction; inconvenience.

Take to thee from among the cherubim
Thy choice of flaming warriours, lest the fiend
Or some new *trouble* raise. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Uneasiness; vexation.

I have dream'd
Of much offence and *trouble*, which my mind
Knew never till this irksome night. *Milton, P. L.*

Tro'uble-state. *n. s.* [*trouble* and *state.*] Disturber of a community; publick makebate.

Those fair baits these *trouble-states* still use,
Pretence of common good, the king's ill course,
Must be cast forth. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

Tro'ubler. *n. s.* [from *trouble.*] Disturber; confounder.

Unhappy falls that hard necessity,
Quoth he, the *troubler* of my happy peace,
And vowed foe of my felicity. *Spenser.*
Heavens hurl down their indignation
On thee, thou *troubler* of the poor world's peace. *Shakspeare.*

The best temper of minds desireth good name and true honour; the lighter, popularity and applause; the more depraved, subjection and tyranny; as is seen in great conquerors and *troublers* of the world, and more in arch-hereticks. *Bacon.*

He knowing well that nation must decline,
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin,
Our nation's solid virtue did oppose
To the rich *troublers* of the world's repose. *Waller.*

The sword justly drawn by us can scarce safely be sheathed, till the power of the great *troubler* of our peace be pared, as to be under no apprehensions for the future. *Atterbury.*

Tro'ublesome. *adj.* [from *trouble.*]

1. Vexatious; uneasy; afflictive.

Heaven knows
By what bye-paths and indirect crooked ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well
How *troublesome* it sat upon my head:
To thee it shall descend with better quiet. *Shakspeare.*

He must be very wise that can forbear being troubled at things very *troublesome.* *Tillotson.*

2. Full of molestation.

Though our passage through this world be rough and *troublesome*, yet the trouble will be but short, and the rest and contentment at the end will be an ample recompence. *Atterbury.*

3. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome.

My mother will never be *troublesome* to me. *Pope.*

4. Full of teasing business.

All this could not make us accuse her, though it made us almost pine away for spight, to lose any of our time in so *troublesome* an idleness. *Sidney.*

5. Slightly harassing.

They eas'd the putting off
These *troublesome* disguises which we wear. *Milton, P. L.*
Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being so *troublesome* a bedfellow? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

6. Unseasonably engaging; improperly importuning.

She of late is lightened of her womb,
That her to see should be but *troublesome.* *Spenser.*

7. Importunate; teasing.

Two or three *troublesome* old nurses never let me have a quiet night's rest with knocking me up. *Arbuthnot.*

Tro'ublesomely. *adv.* [from *troublesome.*] Vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately.

Though men will not be so *troublesomely* critical as to correct others in the use of words; yet, where truth is concerned, it can be no fault to desire their explication. *Locke.*

Tro'ublesomeness. *n. s.* [from *troublesome.*]

1. Vexatiousness; uneasiness.

The lord treasurer complained of the *troublesomeness* of the place, for that the exchequer was so empty: the chancellor answered, Be of good cheer, for now you shall see the bottom of your business at the first. *Bacon.*

2. Importunity; unseasonableness.

Tro'ublous. *adj.* [from *trouble.*] Tumultuous; confused; disordered; put into commotion. An elegant word, but disused.

He along would fly
Upon the streaming rivers, sport to find;
And oft would dare to tempt the *troublous* wind. *Spenser.*
Soon as they this mock king did espy,
Their *troublous* strife they stinted by and by. *Spenser.*
No other noise, nor people's *troublous* cries,
As still are wont t' annoy the walled town,
Might there be heard. *Spenser.*
As a tall ship tossed in *troublous* seas,
Whom raging winds threaten to make the prey
Of the rough rocks. *Spenser.*
Then, masters, look to see a *troublous* world. *Shakspeare.*
Only one supply
In four years *troublous* and expensive reign. *Daniel.*

Tro'ver. † *n. s.* [*trouver*, French.] In the common law, is an action which a man hath against one that having found any of his goods refuseth to deliver them upon demand. *Cowel.*

Bring my action of conversion
And *trover* for my goods. *Hudibras*, iii. iii.

Trough. *n. s.* [ꞇꞃoᵹ, ꞇꞃoh, Saxon; *troch*, Dutch; *trou*, Danish; *traug*, Icelandick; *truogo*, Italian.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.

The bloody boar
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his *trough*
In your embowel'd bosoms. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

They had no ships but big *troughs*, which they call canoes. *Abbot, Descr. of the World.*

Where there is a good quick fall of rain-water, lay a half *trough* of stone, of a good length, three foot deep, with one end upon the high ground, the other upon the low; cover the *trough* with brakes a good thickness, and cast sand upon the top of the brakes, the lower end of the *trough* will run like a spring of water. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Some log, perhaps, upon the water swam,
An useless drift, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, first a floating *trough* became,
And cross some rivulet passage did begin. *Dryden.*

That also is accounted virgin quicksilver, which, having no need to pass the fire, is separated by water first in a sieve, and afterwards in a long *trough*. *Brown, Trav.*

The water dissolves the particles of salt mixed in the stone, and is conveyed by long *troughs* and canals from the mines to Hall, where it is received in vast cisterns, and boiled off. *Addison.*

To **Troul.** See *To* **Troll.**

To **Trounce.** † *v. a.* [derived by Skinner from *tronc* or *tronçon*, French, a club. Dr. Johnson. — This is an old word in our language, and used for *beat* or *discomfit*, long before Butler's time, from whose Hudibras Dr. Johnson's earliest example is taken.] To punish by an indictment or information; to punish severely.

The Lord *trounced* Sisera, and all his chariots. *Mathewe's Transl. of the Bible*, (1537,) *Judg.* v. 15.

Trounce him, gaol him, and bring him upon his knees. *South, Serm.* vi. 52.

More probable, and like to hold
Than hand, or seal, or breaking gold;
For which so many, that renounc'd
Their plighted contracts, have been trounc'd. *Hudibras.*

If you talk of peaching, I'll peach first: I'll *trounce* you for offering to corrupt my honesty. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Trouse. † } *n. s.* [*trousse*, Fr. *trius*, Irish: "Their
Tro'users. } breeches like the *Irish trooze* have hose and stockings sewed together." Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 297. Roquefort calls the French *trousse*, "culotte ou haut-dechausse en usage au xv^e siecle."]

Breeches; long breeches; pantaloons. See also Trossers.

The leather quilted jack serves under his shirt of mail, and to cover his *trouse* on horseback. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The unsightliness and pain in the leg may be helped by wearing a laced stocking; a laced *trouse* will do as much for the thigh. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Several of the morris-dancers, represented upon the print of my window, have such hose or strait *trowsers.* *Tollet, Note on Shaksp. Hen. V.*

Trout.† *n. s.* [truht, Saxon; *trocta, truta, trutta,* Latin.]

1. A delicate spotted fish inhabiting brooks and quick streams.

The pond will keep *trout* and salmon in their seasonable plight, but not in their reddish grain. *Carew.*

Worse than the anarchy at sea,
Where fishes on each other prey;
Where ev'ry *trout* can make as high rants
O'er his inferiours as our tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A familiar phrase for an honest, or perhaps for a silly fellow. [" The *trout* is in some kind a foolish fish, and an emblem of one who loves to be flattered; for when he is once in his hold, you may take him with your hands by tickling, rubbing, or clawing him under the belly." Swan, Speculum Mundi, ch. 8. § 1. So Beaum. and Fl. " Leave off your *tickling* of young heirs like *trouts.*"]

Here comes the *trout* that must be caught with tickling. *Shakspeare.*

To Trow.† *v. n.* [*tro,* Su. Goth. *trawan,* M. Goth.]

1. To think; to imagine; to conceive. A word now disused, and rarely used even in ancient writers but in familiar language.

What handsomeness, *trow* you, can be observed in that speech, which is made one knows not to whom? *Sidney.*

Live, and alleagaunce owe
To him, that gives thee life and liberty;
And henceforth by this daie's ensample *trow,*
That hasty wroth and heedlesse hazardry
Doe breede repentance late and lasting infamy. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Is there any reasonable man, *trow* you, but will judge it meeter that our ceremonies of Christian religion should be Popish than Turkish or Heathenish? *Hooker.*

To-morrow next
We will for Ireland; and 'tis time, I *trow.* *Shakspeare.*

O rueful day! rueful indeed, I *trow.* *Gay.*

2. To believe.

Lend less than thou owest,
Learn more than thou *trowest.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Trow. *interject.* [for *I trow,* or *trow you.*] An exclamation of enquiry.

Well, if you be not turned Turk, there is no more sailing by the star.
—What means the fool, *trow?* *Shakspeare.*

Tro'wel. *n. s.* [*truelle,* Fr. *trulla,* Lat.]

1. A *trowel* is a tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks; with which also they cut the bricks to such lengths as they have occasion, and also stop the joints. *Moxon.*

This was dext'rous at his *trowel,*
That was bred to kill a cow well. *Swift.*

2. It is used for any coarse instrument.

How shall I answer you?
—As wit and fortune will.
—Or as the destinies decree.
—Well said, that was laid on with a *trowel.* *Shakspeare.*

The most accurate engravings or embossments seem such rude, bungling, deformed works, as if they had been done with a mattock, or a *trowel.* *Wilkins.*

To Trowl.* See *To* Troll.

Tro'wsers.* See Trouse.

Troy. } *n. s.* [from *Troies,* Fr.] A kind of
Troy-weight. } weight by which gold and bread are weighed, consisting of these denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains.

The English physicians make use of *troyweight* after the following manner:

Grains				
20	Scruple			
60	3	Drachm		
480	24	8	Ounce	
5760	288	96	12	Pound.

The Romans left their ounce in Britain, now our averdupois ounce, for our *troy* ounce we had elsewhere. *Arbuthnot.*

TRU'ANT.† *n. s.* [*truand,* old Fr. *trewant,* Dutch, a vagabond. An old word in our language; written also *truand, trewan,* and *trivant.* See Trivant. " *Truand,* he that loitereth, wandering abroad, or lurking in corners." Barret, Alv. 1580. " No better than rogues and *trewans,* men of base qualitie and as low courage." Sir G. Buck, Hist. of K. Rich. III, 1646, p. 57.] An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the *truant* is, in schools, to stay from school without leave.

There ben *truantes* in such a wise,
That lacken heart; when best were
They speken of love, and right for fere
They waxen dombe, and dare not telle.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.

For my part, I may speak it to my shame,
I have a *truant* been to chivalry. *Shakspeare.*

Though myself have been an idle *truant,*
Omitting the sweet benefit of time,
To clothe mine age with angel-like perfection;
Yet hath Sir Protheus made fair advantage of his days.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

Providence would only initiate mankind into the knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to our industry, that we might not live like idle loiterers and *truants.* *More.*

Our ships are laden with the Trojan store,
And you like *truants* come too late ashore. *Dryden, Æn.*

Tru'ant. *adj.* Idle; wandering from business; lazy; loitering.

What keeps you from Wertemberg?
—A *truant* disposition, good my lord. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

He made a blushing cital of himself,
And chid his *truant* youth with such a grace,
As if he master'd there a double spirit,
Of teaching, and of learning instantly. *Shakspeare.*

Where thou seest a single sheep remain
In shades aloof, or couch'd upon the plain,
Or late to lag behind with *truant* pace,
Revenge the crime. *Dryden.*

To Tru'ant.† *v. n.* [*truander,* to beg about a country, Fr. *truwanten,* old Germ.] To idle at a distance from duty; to loiter; to be lazy.

'Tis double wrong to *truant* with your bed,
And let her read it in thy looks at board. *Shakspeare.*

Thou art not, like *truanting* boys, to trifle away any of that time, which is too little to get thy lesson.
Henshaw, Daily Thoughts, (1651,) p. 134.

You have *truanted* so long about Charing-Cross, that you have forgot all your Latin.
Bp. Parker, Repr. of Rehears. Transpr. p. 209.

Tru'antly.* *adj.* [from *truant.*] Like a truant.

The spirit of a man is *truantly* and trifling.
Bp. Taylor, Serm. Ded. to Ld. Carbery.

TRU'ANTSHIP. *n. s.* [*truandise*, old Fr. from *truant*; *truandise* in Chaucer is beggary.] Idleness; negligence; neglect of study or business.

The master should not chide with him if the child have done his diligence, and used no *truantship*. *Ascham.*

TRUBS. *n. s.* [*tuber*, Latin.] A sort of herb. *Ainsworth.*

TRU'BTAIL.† *n. s.* [*trubbig*, Swed. obtuse, and *tail*. Serenius.] A short squat woman. *Ainsworth.*

TRUCE.† *n. s.* [*treuga*, Germ. *tregua*, Span. and Ital. from the M. Goth. *triggwo*, pactum, foedus. Serenius.]

1. A temporary peace; a cessation of hostilities.

Leagues and *truces* made between superstitious persons, and such as serve God aright. *Hooker.*

They pray in vain to have sin pardoned, which seek not also to prevent sin by prayer, even every particular sin, by prayer against all sin, except men can name some transgression wherewith we ought to have *truce*. *Hooker.*

All this utter'd
With gentle breath, calm look, knees humbly bent,
Could not make *truce* with the unruly spleen
Of Tybalt, deaf to peace. *Shakspeare.*

This token serveth for a flag of *truce*
Betwixt ourselves, and all our followers. *Shakspeare.*

Men shall be lovers of their own selves, without natural affection, *truce* breakers. 2 *Tim.* iii. 3.

Lest the *truce* with treason should be mixt,
'Tis my concern to have the tree betwixt. *Dryden.*

Shadwel till death true dulness would maintain;
And in his father's right, and realm's defence,
Ne'er wou'd have peace with wit, nor *truce* with sense. *Dryden.*

2. Cessation; intermission; short quiet.

There he may find
Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The irksome hours. *Milton, P. L.*

Sicknesses, which in the latter years of his life gave him but short and seldom *truce*. *Fell.*

TRU'CHMAN, or TRU'DGEMAN.✱ *n. s.* [Ταργύμενος, δραγύμενος, in the later Greek writers, signifieth an interpreter; derived from *thirgem*, Hebrew, to interpret, or expound out of one language into another; whence *thargum*, or *targum*; which see. Bedwell, Mohammedis Impost. 1615, p. 105.] An interpreter.

The Arabian *trudgman*, interpreting certain Arabick terms used by historians. *Bedwell, Mohamm. Impost.*

Soft, sir, I am *truchman*, and do flourish before this monsieur. *B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.*

Truchman or interpreter between the English and the Welshmen. *Blount, Anc. Ten.* p. 17.

TRUCIDA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *trucido*, Lat.] The act of killing. *Cockeram.*

To **TRUCK.†** *v. n.* [*troquer*, French; *truccare*, Italian; *trocar*, Spanish; deduced by Salmasius from τρώγειν, Gr. to get money. Our word is old. "To *trukkyn* or change." Prompt. Parv.] To traffick by exchange; to give one commodity for another.

Despotism itself is obliged to *truck* and huckster. *Burke, Sp. on Concil. with America.*

To **TRUCK.** *v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange.

The Indians *truck* gold for glasses. *L'Estrange.*

Go, miser! go; for lucre sell thy soul,
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole;
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
See, what a vast estate he left his son! *Dryden.*

I see nothing left us, but to *truck* and barter our goods like the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*

TRUCK.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Exchange; traffick by exchange.

It is no less requisite to maintain a *truck* in moral offices, than in the common business of commerce. *L'Estrange.*

Love is covetous; I must have all of you: heart for heart is an equal *truck*. *Dryden.*

2. [τροχὸς, Gr.] Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon. Ainsworth. A kind of carriage, with low wheels, for any heavy weights.

TRU'CKER.✱ *n. s.* [from *truck*.] One who trafficks by exchange.

Of all the courses which man in such a case can take, this of capitulating, and as it were making terms, with the devil, is the most senseless and dangerous; no man having ever yet driven a saving bargain with this great *trucker* for souls, by exchanging guilts, or bartering one sin for another. *South, Serm.* vi. 336.

TRU'CKAGE.✱ *n. s.* [from *truck*.] The practice of trafficking by exchange.

Without the *truckage* of perishing coin. *Milton, Of Ref. in Engl.* B. 2.

To **TRU'CKLE.** *v. n.* [This word is, I believe, derived from *trucklebed*, which is always under another bed.] To be in a state of subjection or inferiority; to yield; to creep.

Shall our nation be in bondage thus
Unto a land that *truckles* under us? *Cleaveland.*

For which so many a legal cuckold
Has been run down in courts and *truckled*. *Hudibras.*

Men may be stiff and obstinate upon a wrong ground, and ply and *truckle* too upon as false a foundation. *L'Estrange.*

Religion itself is forced to *truckle* to worldly policy. *Norris.*

His zeal was not to lash our crimes,
But discontent against the times:
For had we made him timely offers,
To raise his post or fill his coffers,
Perhaps he might have *truckled* down,
Like other brethren of his gown. *Swift.*

They were subdued and insulted by Alexander's captains, and continued under several revolutions, a small *truckling* state, of no name till they fell under the Romans. *Swift.*

TRU'CKLEBED, or TRU'NDLEBED.† *n. s.* [properly *troclebed*; from *trochlea*, Latin, or τροχὸς, Gr.] A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing bed and *trucklebed*. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

When I was in Cambridge, and lay in a *trundlebed* under my tutor. *Return from Parnassus,* (1606.)

If he that is in battle slain
Be in the bed of honour lain;
He that is beaten may be said
To lie in honour's *trucklebed*. *Hudibras.*

TRU'CULENCE.† }
TRU'CULENCY. } *n. s.* [*truculentia*, Lat.]

1. Savageness of manners.

He loves not tyranny: — the *truculency* of the subject, who transacts this, he approves not. *Waterhouse on Fortescu,* (1663,) p. 184.

2. Terribleness of aspect.

TRU'CULENT.† *adj.* [*truculentus*, Lat.]

1. Savage; barbarous.

A barbarous Scythia, where the savage and *truculent* inhabitants transfer themselves from place to place in waggons, as they can find pasture, and live upon milk, and flesh roasted in the sun at the pomels of their saddles. *Ray.*

2. Terrible of aspect.

The trembling boy his brethren's hands,
Their *truculent* aspects, and servile bands,
Beheld. *Sandys, Christ's Passion,* (1640,) p. 14.

3. Destructive; cruel.

Pestilential seminaries, according to their grossness or subtilty, cause more or less trucidant plagues, some of such malignity, that they enecate in two hours. *Harvey on the Plague.*

To TRUDGE.† *v. n.* [*truggiolare*, Italian. It is of the same origin as *tread*. See *To* TREAD.] To travel laboriously; to jog on; to march heavily on.

No man is secure, but night-walking heralds,
That *trudge* between the king and mistress Shore. *Shakspeare.*

No sooner was he fit to *trudge*,
But both made ready to dislodge. *Hudibras.*

Away they *trudged* together, and about midnight got to their journey's end. *L'Estrange.*

Once a poor rogue, 'tis true, I trod the street,
And *trudg'd* to Rome upon my naked feet:
Gold is the greatest god. *Dryden, Juv.*

He that will know the truth, must leave the beaten track, which none but servile minds *trudge* continually in. *Locke.*

TRUE.† *adj.* [ꞇꞃeoꞃa, ꞇꞃꞅꞃa, Saxon; *trewe*, Germ. from the M. Goth. *trawan*, Icel. *trua*, confidere, fidere, credere. Serenius.]

1. Not false; not erroneous; agreeing with fact, or with the nature of things.

Of those he chose the falsest two,
And fittest for to forge *true* seeming lies. *Spenser.*

Teeth hadst thou in thy head when thou wast born,
And if the rest be *true* which I have heard,
Thou cam'st into the world with thy legs forward. *Shakspeare.*

Hesperian fables *true*,
If *true*, here only. *Milton, P. L.*

What you said had not been *true*,
If spoke by any else but you. *Cowley.*

2. Not false; agreeing with our own thoughts.

3. Pure from the crime of falsehood; veracious.

A *true* witness delivereth souls. *Prov.* xiv. 25.

Master, we know that thou art *true*, and teachest the way of God in truth. *St. Matt.* xxii. 16.

4. Genuine; real; not counterfeit.

The darkness is past, and the *true* light now shineth. *1 John*, ii. 8.

Among unequals what society
Can sort? What harmony or *true* delight? *Milton, P. L.*

Unbind the charms that in slight fables lie,
And teach that truth is *truest* poesy. *Cowley.*

Religion, as it is the most valuable thing in the world, so it gives the *truest* value to them who promote the practice of it by their example and authority. *Atterbury.*

5. Faithful; not perfidious; steady.

My revenge is now at Milford, would I had wings to follow it! come and be *true*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

So young and so untender?
—— So young my lord, and *true*.
—— Let it be so; thy truth then be thy dower. *Shakspeare.*

Do not see
My fair rose wither; yet look up; behold,
That you in pity may dissolve to dew,
And wash him fresh again with *true* love tears. *Shakspeare.*

I'll rather die
Deserted, than oblige thee with a fact
Pernicious to thy peace, chiefly assur'd
Remarkably so late of thy so *true*,
So faithful, love unequal'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The first great work
Is, that yourself may to yourself be *true*. *Roscommon.*

When this fire is kindled, both sides inflame it: all regard of merit is lost in persons employed, and these only chosen that are *true* to the party. *Temple.*

Smil'd Venus, to behold her own *true* knight
Obtain the conquest, though he lost the fight. *Dryden.*

True to the king her principles are found;
Oh that her practice were but half so sound!
Stedfast in various turns of state she stood,
And seal'd her vow'd affection with her blood. *Dryden.*

The *truest* hearts for Voiture heav'd with sighs;
Voiture was wept by all the brightest eyes.
True to his charge the bard preserv'd her long
In honour's limits, such the pow'r of song. *Pope.*

6. Honest; not fraudulent.

The thieves have bound the *true* man: now could thou and I rob the thieves and go merrily to London, it would be argument for a week. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

If king Edward be as *true* and just,
As I am subtle, false, and treacherous,
This day should Clarence closely be mew'd up. *Shakspeare.*

7. Exact; conformable to a rule.

If all those great painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it, they had made things more regularly *true*, but withal very unpleasing. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

He drew
A circle regularly *true*. *Prior.*

Tickell's first book does not want its merit; but I was disappointed in my expectation of a translation nicely *true* to the original; whereas in those parts where the greatest exactness seems to be demanded, he has been the least careful. *Arbuthnot.*

8. Rightful.

They seize the sceptre;
Then lose it to a stranger, that the *true*
Anointed King Messiah might be born
Barr'd of his right. *Milton, P. L.*

TRU'EBORN. *adj.* [*true* and *born*.] Having a right by birth to any title.

Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,
Though banish'd, yet a *trueborn* Englishman. *Shakspeare.*

Let him that is a *trueborn* gentleman,
And stands upon the honour of his birth,
From off this briar pluck a white rose with me. *Shakspeare.*

TRU'EBRED. *adj.* [*true* and *bred*.] Of a right breed.

Two of them I know to be as *truebred* cowards as ever turned back. *Shakspeare.*

Bauble do you call him? he's a substantial *truebred* beast, bravely forehanded. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

TRUEHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*true* and *heart*.] Honest; faithful.

I have known no honester or *truerhearted* man: fare thee well. *Shakspeare.*

TRU'ELOVE.† *n. s.*

1. An herb.

One-berrie, or herbe *truelove*, at the very top whereof cometh forth four leaves, directly set one against another, in manner of a Burgunnion cross, or a true love knot; for which cause among the ancients it hath been called herbe *truelove*. *Gerarde, Herbal*, (1597,) p. 328.

2. A sweetheart.

Should my *truelove* less than woman be,
She were scarce any thing. *Donne, Poems*, p. 52.

TRU'ELOVEKNOT. } *n. s.* [*true*, *love*, and *knot*.]
TRU'ELOVERSKNOT. } Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

I'll carve your name on barks of trees
With *trueloveknots*, and flourishes,
That shall infuse eternal spring. *Hudibras.*

TRU'ENESS. *n. s.* [from *true*.] Sincerity; faithfulness.

The even carriage between two factions proceedeth not always of moderation, but of a *trueness* to a man's self, with end to make use of both. *Bacon, Essays.*

TRU'EPENNY. *n. s.* [*true* and *penny*.] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.

Say'st thou so? art thou there, *truepenny*?
Come on. *Shakspeare.*

TRU'FFLE. *n. s.* [*trufle*, *truffe*, French.] A subterraneous mushroom.

In Italy, the usual method for the finding of *truffles*, or subterraneous mushrooms, called by the Italians tartufali, and in Latin tubera terræ, is by tying a cord to the hind leg of a pig, and driving him, observing where he begins to root. *Ray.*

Trug. *n. s.* A hod for mortar.

Tru'ism.* *n. s.* [from *true.*] A self-evident and undeniable truth.

Truism occurs in Swift's Remarks on the Rights of the Christian Church, and in Bishop Berkeley's Alciphron.
Pegge, Anecd. of the Eng. Lang. 2d ed. p. 37.

Trull.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson cites the Ital. *trulla*, after Lye, who assigns to it the meaning of "mulier sordida." But as our word at first had what Dr. Johnson calls a neutral sense, viz. that of girl or wench, it probably may be descended from the Teut. *drollen*, gesticulari, facetum et lætum se exhibere.]

1. A girl; a lass; a wench. Obsolete.

Among the rest of all the route
A passing proper lasse,
A white-hair'd *trull* of twenty years,
Or neere about there was:
In stature passing all the rest,
A gallant girl for hewe;
To be compar'd with townish nymphs,
So fair she was to viewe. *Turbervile.*
Be thy mirth scene;
Heard to each swaine, scene to each *trull.*
Wootton, in Engl. Helicon, (1600.)
Where Lady Love doth vant with garish grace,
Her daintie damsels, gallant girles, and gay,
Inticing *trulles*, &c. *Mir. for Mag.* (1610,) p. 214.

2. A low whore; a vagrant strumpet.

I'm sure, I scar'd the dauphin and his *trull.* *Shakspeare.*
A *trull* who sits
By the town wall, and for her living knits. *Dryden.*
So Mævius, when he drain'd his skull,
To celebrate some suburb *trull;*
His similies in order set,
And ev'ry crambo he cou'd get;
Before he could his poem close,
The lovely nymph had lost her nose. *Swift.*

Tru'ly. *adv.* [from *true.*]

1. According to truth; not falsely; faithfully; honestly.

They thought they might do it, not only willingly, because they loved him; and *truly*, because such indeed was the mind of the people; but safely, because she who ruled the king was agreed thereto. *Sidney.*
No untruth can avail the patron long; for things most *truly* are most behoovefully spoken. *Hooker.*

2. Really; without fallacy.

Wisdom alone is *truly* fair. *Milton.*
Such as are efficaciously called, justified, and sanctified, while they live, are *truly* holy, and when they die, are perfectly holy. *Pearson.*

3. Exactly; justly.

Right reason is nothing else but the mind of man judging of things *truly*, and as they are in themselves. *South.*

4. Indeed: a slight affirmation, almost expletive.

I have not undertaken it out of any wanton pleasure in mine own pen; nor *truly* without often pondering with myself beforehand what censures I might incur. *Wotton.*

TRUMP.† *n. s.* [*trompe*, Dutch, and old Fr. *tromba*, Italian. Serenius considers the word as formed from the sound.]

1. A trumpet; an instrument of warlike musick.

Whilst any *trump* did sound, or drum struck up,
His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field. *Shakspeare.*
Yet first to those ychain'd in sleep,
The wakeful *trump* of doom must thunder through the deep.
Milton, Ode Nativ.
I heard
The neighing coursers and the soldiers cry,
And sounding *trumps* that seem'd to tear the sky. *Dryden.*

Beneath this tomb an infant lies,
To earth whose body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But not more innocent.
When the archangel's *trump* shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
What crowds shall wish their lives below
Had been as short as thine. *Wesley.*

2. [Corrupted from *triumph*: Latimer, in a Christmas sermon, exhibited a game at cards, and made the ace of hearts *triumph.* Fox. The Swedish *trumpf* is also the winning card.] A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game.

Him Basto follow'd, but his fate more hard,
Gain'd but one *trump* and one plebeian card. *Pope.*
Now her heart with pleasure jumps,
She scarce remembers what is *trumps.* *Swift.*

3. An old game at cards.

What, Diccon? come near, ye be no straunger:
We be fast set at *trump*, man, hard by the fire;
Thou shalt set on the king, if thou come a little nyer.
Com. of Gamm. Gurton's Needle, (1551.)

4. *To put to* or *upon the* Trumps. To put to the last expedient.

We are now *put upon* our last *trump;* the fox is earth'd, but I shall send my two terriers in after him. *Dryden.*

To **Trump.†** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To win with a trump card.

2. To impose upon. [*tromper*, Fr. to cheat.]

Fortune —
When she is pleas'd to trick or *tromp* mankind.
B. Jonson, New Inn.
He who has sunk so far below himself, as to have debased the governing faculties of his soul, and given up his assent to an imperious domineering error, is fit for nothing but to be *trumped* and trampled upon, to be led by the nose.
South, Serm. iv. 362.

3. To obtrude; to force; to obtrude fallaciously.

There is a sort of odd ill-natured men, whom neither hopes nor fears, frowns nor favours, can prevail upon to have any of the cast, beggarly, forlorn nieces or kinswomen of any lord or grandee, spiritual or temporal, *trumped* upon them.
South, Serm. vi. 108.
Authors have been *trumped* upon us, interpolated and corrupted. *Leslie, Short Meth. with the Deists.*

4. *To* **Trump** *up.* [from *tromper*, Fr. to cheat.] To devise; to forge.

If this book had been *trumped up*, every one would have said upon its first appearance, we never heard of it before.
Young on Idolatr. Corrupt. i. 61.

To **Trump.*** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To blow a trumpet.

And the fifthe aungel *trumpide.* *Wicliffe, Rev.* ix. 1.

2. To play a trump card; to interpose as with a trump card; to be an impediment.

The envy of some powerfull corrival *trumps* in thy way, and holds thee off from thine already swallowed honour.
Bp. Hall, Seasonable Serm. p. 31.
For all their setting their cards, and playing their games to their own advantages of getting much for themselves and friends, there was one knave in the pack would cosen their designs, and *trump* in their way, if he might not share with them in their winning. *Sir A. Weldon, Court of K. James,* p. 53.

Tru'mpery. *n. s.* [*tromperie*, French, a cheat.]

1. Something fallaciously splendid; something of less value than it seems.

The *trumpery* in my house bring hither,
For state to catch these thieves. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

2. Falsehood; empty talk.

Breaking into parts the story of the creation, and delivering it over in a mystical sense, wrapping it up mixed with other their own *trumpery*, they have sought to obscure the truth thereof. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

3. Something of no value; trifles.

Embrios and idiots, eremits and friars,
White, black, and grey, with all their trumpery. *Milton, P. L.*

Another cavity of the head was stuffed with billetdoux, pricked dances, and other *trumpery* of the same nature. *Addison.*

* TRU'MPET. *n. s.* [*trompette*, Fr. and Dutch.]

1. An instrument of martial musick sounded by the breath.

What's the business?
That such a hideous *trumpet* calls to parley
The sleepers of the house. *Shakspeare.*

If any man of quality will maintain upon Edmund earl of Gloster, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear by the third sound of the *trumpet*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

As disperst souldiers at the *trumpet*'s call,
Haste to their colours all. *Cowley.*

He blew
His *trumpet*, heard in Oreb since perhaps
When God descended, and perhaps once more
To sound at general doom. The angelick blast
Filled all the regions. *Milton, P. L.*

The last loud *trumpet*'s wonderous sound
Shall through the rending tombs rebound,
And wake the nations under ground. *Roscommon.*

Things of deep sense we may in prose unfold,
But they move more in lofty numbers told;
By the loud *trumpet* which our courage aids,
We learn that sound, as well as sense, persuades. *Waller.*

The *trumpet*'s loud clangor
Excites us to arms,
With shrill notes of anger,
And mortal alarms. *Dryden.*

Every man is the maker of his own fortune, and must be in some measure the *trumpet* of his fame. *Tatler.*

Let the loud *trumpet* sound,
Till the roofs all around
The shrill echoes rebound. *Pope.*

2. In military style, a trumpeter.

He wisely desired, that a *trumpet* might be first sent for a pass. *Clarendon.*

Among our forefathers, the enemy, when there was a king in the field, demanded by a *trumpet* in what part he resided, that they might avoid firing upon the royal pavilion. *Addison.*

3. One who celebrates; one who praises.

Glorious followers, who make themselves as *trumpets* of the commendation of those they follow, taint business for want of secrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

That great politician was pleased to have the greatest wit of those times in his interests, and to be the *trumpet* of his praises. *Dryden.*

To TRU'MPET. *v. a.* [*trompetter*, Fr. from the noun.] To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim.

That I did love the Moor to live with him,
My downright violence to form my fortunes
May *trumpet* to the world. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Why so tart a favour
To *trumpet* such good tidings? *Shakspeare.*

They went with sound of trumpet, for they did nothing but publish and *trumpet* all the reproaches they could devise against the Irish. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

TRU'MPETER. *n. s.* [from *trumpet*.]

1. One who sounds a trumpet.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling tabourines. *Shakspeare.*

As they returned, a herald and *trumpeter* from the Scots overtook them. *Hayward.*

Their men lie securely intrench'd in a cloud,
And a *trumpeter* hornet to battle sounds loud. *Dryden.*

An army of *trumpeters* would give as great a strength as this confederacy of tongue warriors, who, like those military musicians, content themselves with animating their friends to battle. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces.

Where there is an opinion to be created of virtue or greatness, these men are good *trumpeters*. *Bacon, Ess.*

How came so many thousands to fight, and die in the same rebellion? why were they deceived into it by those spiritual *trumpeters*, who followed them with continual alarms of damnation if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, in that which those impostors called the cause of God. *South.*

3. [*scolopex.*] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

TRU'MPET-FLOWER. *n. s.* [*bignonia.*] A tubulous flower. *Miller.*

TRU'MPET-TONGUED. *adj.* [*trumpet* and *tongue.*] Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet.

This Duncan's virtues
Will plead, like angels, *trumpet-tongu'd* against
The deep damnation of his taking off. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

TRU'MPLIKE. *adj.* Resembling a trumpet.

A breast of brasse, a voyce
Infract and *trumplike*. *Chapman.*

To TRU'NCATE. † *v. a.* [*trunco*, Lat.] To maim; to lop; to cut short. *Truncated* is an heraldick word applied to trees.

These feathers are neither gradually lessened towards their extremities, nor rounded; which are the usual terminations of the feathers in most birds; but they appear as if cut off transversely towards their ends with scissars. This is a mode of termination, which, in the language of Natural History, is called *truncated*. *Dr. Shaw, Museum Leverianum.*

TRUNCA'TION. † *n. s.* [from *truncate.*] The act of lopping or maiming.

Decreeing judgment of death or *truncation* of members. *Prynne, Huntley's Breviate, &c.* (1637,) p. 48.

Some pieces delineating singular inhumanities in tortures; the living *truncation* of the Turks, &c. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 204.

TRU'NCHEON. *n. s.* [*tronçon*, Fr.]

1. A short staff; a club; a cudgel.

With his *truncheon* he so rudely stroke
Cymocles twice, that twice him forc'd his foot revoke. *Spenser.*

Set limb to limb, and thou art far the lesser;
Thy hand is but a finger to my fist;
Thy leg is a stick compared with this *truncheon*. *Shakspeare.*

The English slew divers of them with plummets of lead tied to a *truncheon* or staff by a cord. *Hayward.*

One with a broken *truncheon* deals his blows. *Dryden.*

2. A staff of command.

The hand of Mars
Beckon'd with fiery *truncheon* my retire. *Shakspeare.*

No ceremony that to great ones 'longs,
The marshal's *truncheon*, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one half so good a grace,
As mercy does. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

To TRU'NCHEON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a truncheon.

Captain, thou abominable cheater! If captains were of my mind, they would *truncheon* you out of taking their names upon you before you earn'd them. *Shakspeare.*

TRUNCHEONE'ER. *n. s.* [from *truncheon.*] One armed with a truncheon.

I mist the meteor once, and hit that woman, who cried out, clubs! when I might see from far some forty *truncheoneers* draw to her succour. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

To TRU'NDLE. *v. n.* [*trondeler*, Picard French; ꞇꞃenꝺl, a bowl, Saxon.] To roll; to bowl along.

In the four first it is heaved up by several spondees intermixed with proper breathing places, and at last *trundles* down in a continued line of dactyls. *Addison, Spect.*

To TRU'NDLE. * *v. a.* To bowl; to roll.

Like to the golden tripod it did pass,
From this to this, till 't came to whose it was;
Cæsar to Gallus *trundled* it, and he
To Maro. *Lovelace, Luc. Posth.* (1659,) p. 82.

Tru'ndle.† *n. s.* [ꞇꞃenbl, Saxon; and *trendyl*, old Engl. trochlea, Prompt. Parv. afterwards *trindel*, or *trindle*.] Any round rolling thing.

Whether they have not removed all images, candelsticks, *trindels* or rolles of wax. *Abp. Cranmer's Articles of Visitation.*

Tru'ndlebed.* See Trucklebed.

Tru'ndle-tail.† *n. s.* Round-tail; a kind of dog.

Dunghill dogs, *trindle-tails*. *The Boke of Huntyng.*

Avaunt you curs!
Hound or spaniel, brach or lym,
Or bobtail tike, or *trundle-tail*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

TRUNK. *n. s.* [*truncus*, Lat. *tronc*, Fr.]

1. The body of a tree.

He was
The ivy, which had hid my princely *trunk*,
And suckt my verdure out on't. *Shakspeare.*

About the mossy *trunk* I wound me soon;
For high from ground the branches would require
Thy utmost reach. *Milton, P. L.*

Creeping 'twixt 'em all, the mantling vine
Does round their *trunks* her purple clusters twine. *Dryden.*

Some of the largest trees have seeds no bigger than some diminutive plants, and yet every seed is a perfect plant with a *trunk*, branches, and leaves, inclosed in a shell. *Bentley.*

2. The body without the limbs of an animal.

The charm and venom which they drunk,
Their blood with secret filth infected hath,
Being diffused through the senseless *trunk*. *Spenser.*

Thou bring'st me happiness and peace, son John;
But health, alack, with youthful wings is flown
From this bare, wither'd *trunk*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

3. The main body of any thing.

The large *trunks* of the veins discharge the refluent blood into the next adjacent *trunk*, and so on to the heart. *Ray.*

4. [*tronc*, French.] A chest for clothes; sometimes a small chest commonly lined with paper.

Neither press, coffer, chest, *trunk*, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places. *Shakspeare.*

Some odd fantastick lord would fain
Carry in *trunks*, and all my drudgery do. *Dryden.*

Where a young man learned to dance, there happened to stand an old *trunk* in the room, the idea of which had so mixed itself with the turns of all his dances, that, though he could dance excellently well, yet it was only whilst that *trunk* was there; nor could he perform well in any other place, unless that, or some such other *trunk*, had its due position in the room. *Locke.*

Your poem sunk,
And sent in quires to line a *trunk*:
If still you be dispos'd to rhyme,
Go try your hand a second time. *Swift.*

5. The proboscis of an elephant, or other animal.

Leviathan, that at his gills
Draws in, and at his *trunk* spouts out a sea. *Milton, P. L.*

When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear
His *trunk*, and castles justled in the air,
My sword thy way to victory had shown. *Dryden.*

6. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown.

In rolls of parchment *trunks*, the mouth being laid to the one end and the ear to the other, the sound is heard much farther than in the open air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

In a shooting *trunk*, the longer it is to a certain limit, the swifter and more forcibly the air drives the pellet. *Ray.*

To **Trunk.** *v. a.* [*trunco*, Lat.] To truncate; to maim; to lop. Obsolete.

Large streams of blood out of the *trunked* stock
Forth gush'd, like water streams from riven rock. *Spenser.*

Tru'nked. *adj.* [from *trunk*.] Having a trunk.

She is thick set with strong and well *trunked* trees. *Howell.*

Trunk-hose. *n. s.* [*trunk* and *hose*.] Large breeches formerly worn.

The short *trunk-hose* shall show thy foot and knee
Licentious, and to common eye-sight free;
And with a bolder stride, and looser air,
Mingled with men, a man thou must appear. *Prior.*

Tru'nnions. *n. s.* [*trognons*, Fr.] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage. *Bailey.*

Tru'sion. *n. s.* [*trudo*, Lat.] The act of thrusting or pushing.

By attraction we do not understand drawing, pumping, sucking, which is really pulsion and *trusion*. *Bentley.*

TRUSS. *n. s.* [*trousse*, Fr.]

1. A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing.

A hernia would succeed, and the patient be put to the trouble of wearing a *truss*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Bundle; any thing thrust close together.

All as a poor pedler he did wend,
Bearing a *truss* of trifles at his back,
As belles and babies, and glasses in his packe. *Spenser.*

The rebels first won the plain at the hill's foot by assault, and then the even ground on the top, by carrying up great *trusses* of hay before them, to dead their shot. *Carew.*

An ass was wishing for a mouthful of fresh grass to knap upon, in exchange for a heartless *truss* of straw. *L'Estrange.*

The fair one devoured a *truss* of sallet, and drunk a full bottle to her share. *Addison, Spect.*

3. Trouse; breeches. Obsolete.

To **Truss.** *v. a.* [*trousser*, Fr.] To pack up close together.

What in most English writers useth to be loose and untight, in this author, is well grounded, finely framed, and strongly *trussed* up together. *Spenser.*

Some of them send the Scriptures before, *truss* up bag and baggage, make themselves in a readiness, that they may fly from city to city. *Hooker.*

You might have *trussed* him and all his apparel into an eelskin. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

TRUST. *n. s.* [*traust*, Runick.]

1. Confidence; reliance on another.

What a fool is honesty! and *trust*, his sworn brother, a very simple gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

My misfortunes may be of use to credulous maids, never to put too much *trust* in deceitful men. *Swift.*

2. Charge received in confidence.

Expect no more from servants than is just,
Reward them well if they observe their *trust*. *Denham.*

In my wretched case 'twill be more just
Not to have promis'd, than deceive your *trust*. *Dryden.*

Those servants may be called to an account who have broken their *trust*. *Davenant.*

3. Confident opinion of any event.

His *trust* was with the Eternal to be deemed
Equal in strength. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Credit given without examination.

Most take things upon *trust*, and misemploy their assent by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates of others. *Locke.*

5. Credit on promise of payment.

Ev'n such is time, who takes on *trust*
Our youth, our joys, our all we have,
And pays us but with age and dust. *Ralegh.*

6. Something committed to one's faith.

They cannot see all with their own eyes; they must commit many great *trusts* to their ministers. *Bacon.*

Thou the sooner
Temptation found'st, or over potent charms,
To violate the sacred *trust* of silence
Deposited within thee. *Milton, S. A.*

Our taking of a *trust* doth not engage us to disobey our Lord, or do any evil thing. *Kettlewell.*

7. Deposit; something committed to charge, of which an account must be given.

Although the advantages one man possesseth more than another, may be called his property with respect to other men, yet with respect to God they are only a *trust*. *Swift.*

8. Confidence in supposed honesty.

Behold, I commit my daughter unto thee of special *trust;* wherefore do not entreat her evil. *Tob.* x. 12.

9. State of him to whom something is entrusted.

I serve him truly, that will put me in *trust.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Being transplanted out of his cold barren diocese he was left in that great *trust* with the king. *Clarendon.*

To TRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place confidence in; to confide in.

I'd be torn in pieces ere I'd *trust* a woman
With wind. *B. Jonson.*

2. To believe; to credit.

Give me your hand: *trust* me you look well. *Shakspeare.*

3. To admit in confidence to the power over any thing.

When you lie down, with a short prayer commit yourself into the hands of your faithful Creator; and when you have done, *trust* him with yourself as you must do when you are dying. *Bp. Taylor.*

4. To commit with confidence.

Give me good fame, ye pow'rs, and make me just,
This much the rogue to publick ears will *trust:*
In private then: — When wilt thou, mighty Jove,
My wealthy uncle from this world remove? *Dryden.*
Whom with your power and fortune, Sir, you *trust,*
Now to suspect is vain. *Dryden.*

5. To venture confidently.

Fool'd by thee to *trust* thee from my side. *Milton, P. L.*

6. To sell upon credit.

To TRUST. *v. n.*

1. To be confident of something future.

I *trust* to come unto you, and speak face to face. 2 *John.*
From this grave, this dust,
My God shall raise me up I *trust.* *Ralegh.*
Whom I *trusted* to be my friend, all I had was in his power, and by God's blessing I was never deceived in my trust. *Fell.*

2. To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt.

The isles shall wait upon me, and on mine arm shall they *trust.* *Isa.* li. 5.
The Lord is a buckler to all that *trust* in him. 2 *Sam.* xxii.
Sin never shall hurt them more who rightly *trust*
In this his satisfaction. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To be credulous; to be won to confidence.

Well you may fear too far
—— Safer than *trust* too far. *Shakspeare.*

4. To expect.

The simplicity of the goat shews us what an honest man is to *trust* to that keeps a knave company. *L'Estrange.*

TRUSTE'E. *n. s.* [from *trust.*]

1. One entrusted with any thing.

Having made choice of such a confessor that you may *trust* your soul with, sincerely open your heart to him, and look upon him only as he is a *trustee* from God, commissioned by him as his ministerial deputy, to hear, judge, and absolve you. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to a Penitent.*

2. One to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.

You are not the *trustees* of the publick liberty: and if you have not right to petition in a crowd, much less to intermeddle in the management of affairs. *Dryden.*

TRU'STER. *n. s.* [from *trust.*] One who trusts.

Nor shall you do mine ear that violence,
To make it *truster* of your own report
Against yourself. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

TRU'STILY.* *adv.* [from *trusty.*] Honestly; faithfully; with fidelity.

He did *tristily* in the name of Jesu. *Wicliffe, Acts,* ix. 29.
Thus having her restored *trustily*
As he had vow'd, some small continuance
He there did make. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. iii. 19.

TRU'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *trust.*] Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness.

If the good qualities which lie dispersed among other creatures, innocence in a sheep, *trustiness* in a dog, are singly so commendable, how excellent is the mind, which ennobles them into virtues! *Grew, Cosmol.*

TRU'STLESS.† *adj.* [from *trust.*] Unfaithful; unconstant; not to be trusted. A word elegant, but out of use, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Spenser. But I doubt its being obsolete.

I beheld this fickle *trustless* state,
Of vain world's glory, flirting to and fro. *Spenser.*
The *trustless* wings of false desire. *Shakspeare, Ven. and Ad.*
Some clime aloft by *trustlesse* treacherie. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 204.

TRU'STY. *adj.* [from *trust.*]

1. Honest; faithful; true; fit to be trusted.

This dastard, at the battle of Poictiers,
Before we met, or that a stroke was given,
Like to a *trusty* squire, did run away. *Shakspeare.*
This *trusty* servant
Shall pass between us. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
He removeth away the speech of the *trusty,* and taketh away the understanding of the aged. *Job,* xii. 26.
Guyomar his *trusty* slave has sent. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*
These prodigious treasures, which flowed in to him, he buried under ground by the hands of his most *trusty* slaves. *Addison.*

2. Strong; stout; such as will not fail.

When he saw no power might prevail,
His *trusty* sword he called to his aid. *Spenser.*
The neighing steeds are to the chariot ty'd,
The *trusty* weapon sits on ev'ry side. *Dryden, Æn.*

TRUTH.† *n. s.* [ꞇꞃeopðe, Sax. veracitas, fides data, foedus; *triggwo,* M. Goth. pactum, foedus; *trugth,* Cimbr. fides; *trigd,* Icel. fidelitas. Hence we find in our old language *trougthe* for *truth,* as in Huloet's Dict. Junius, Wachter, and Serenius, have referred these substantives to the verbs *trawan,* M. Goth. *tro,* Su. Goth. *trua,* Icel. ꞇꞃeopian, Sax. to trust; to believe. After them, at a long interval, Mr. Horne Tooke appears, deducing *truth* from *trawan* or ꞇꞃeopian; saying that "it is the third person singular of the indicative *trow,* and was formerly written *troweth, trowth, trouth,* and *troth;* and means (aliquid, any thing, something,) that which one *troweth,* i. e. thinketh, or firmly believeth." Div. of Purl. ii. 408. — *Truth,* so defined by Mr. Tooke, seems to accord with what a "corrupt politician" of old is made to say of it in a celebrated Discourse by Warburton: "You tell me, says he, [meaning Pilate,] of *truth;* a word in the mouth of every sectary, *who all agree to give that name to their own opinions!*" Mr. Tooke's opinions are therefore tendered in some paradoxical assertions respecting *truth;* which lead, however, only to wretched conclusions, and cause us to execrate etymology employed in aid of the most reprehensible purposes. Nor can we much admire the complacent irony, with which a puny follower of Mr. Tooke has informed us, that Dr. Johnson has defined "*truth* as the contrary to falsehood, with seven or eight other explanations equally good!" The critick should have better explained either moral or physical truth by qualities and circumstances, before he heedlessly pronounced what he had so idly "trowed or thought."]

1. The contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to things.

All *truths* are equal, *veritas non recipit magis ac minus.* *Wilkins.*

That men are pubescent at the year of twice seven is accounted a punctual *truth.* *Brown.*

Persuasive words, impregn'd
With reason to her seeming and with *truth.* *Milton, P. L.*

This clue leads them through the mizmaze of opinions and authors to *truth* and certainty. *Locke.*

2. Conformity of words to thoughts.

Shall *truth* fail to keep her word? *Milton.*

Truth is the joining or separating of signs, as the things signified agree or disagree. *Locke.*

3. Purity from falsehood.

So young and true.
—— Let it be so, thy *truth* then be thy dower. *Shakspeare.*

4. Right opinion.

But, self-devoted from the prime of youth
To life sequester'd, and ascetic *truth*,
With fasting mortified, worn out with tears,
And bent beneath the load of seventy years. *Harte.*

5. Fidelity; constancy.

I'll follow this good man, and go with you;
And, having sworn *truth*, ever will be true. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

The thoughts of past pleasure and *truth*,
The best of all blessings below. *Song.*

6. Honesty; virtue.

The money I tender for him in the court;
If this will not suffice, it must appear,
That malice bears down *truth.* *Shakspeare.*

7. It is used sometimes by way of concession.

She said, *Truth*, Lord: yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall. *St. Matth.* xv. 27.

8. Exactness; conformity to rule.

Ploughs to go true, depend much upon the *truth* of the iron work. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

9. Reality; real state of things.

It being against the *truth* of Christ's natural body, to be at one time in more places than one. *Rubr. End of Communion Off. Comm. Prayer.*

There are innumerable *truths* with which we are wholly unacquainted. *Beattie.*

10. *Of a* TRUTH, or *in* TRUTH. In reality.

Of a truth, Lord, the kings of Assyria have destroyed the nations. *2 Kings*, xix. 17.

In truth, what should any prayer, framed to the minister's hand, require, but only so to be read as behoveth? *Hooker.*

TRU'THFUL.* *adj.* [*truth* and *full.*] Full of truth.

Hail, trewe, *trouthfull*, and tretable!
Hymn to the Virgin Mary, Warton, Hist. E. P. i. 314.

I profess to be as accurate as I can, and as *truthful* as the character of my records will allow. *Berington, Abeill, Pref.* p. 16.

TRU'THLESS.* *adj.* [*truth* and *less.*] Wanting truth; faithless; wanting reality.

A battle so bloodless seemed as *truthless.* *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 274.

What shall I call her? *truthless* woman. *Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.*

Like *truthless* dreams, so are my joys expir'd. *Le Prince d'Amour, Coll. of Poems*, (1660,) p. 132.

TRUTINA'TION. *n. s.* [*trutina*, Latin.] The act of weighing; examination by the scale.

Men may mistake if they distinguish not the sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of the scale or decision of *trutination.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To TRY. *v. a.* [*trier*, French.]

1. To examine; to make experiment of.

Some among you have beheld me fighting,
Come *try* upon yourselves what you have seen me. *Shakspeare.*

He cannot be a perfect man,
Not being *tried* and tutor'd in the world. *Shakspeare.*

The shot the ear *try* words, and the mouth taste meat? *Job*, xii. 11.

Licentious,

2. To experience; to assay; to have knowledge or experience of.

Thou know'st only good; but evil hast not *try'd.* *Milton.*

Some to far Oaxis shall be sold,
Or *try* the Libyan heat, or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*

With me the rocks of Scylla you have *try'd*,
Th' inhuman Cyclops, and his den defy'd;
What greater ills hereafter can you bear? *Dryden.*

3. To examine as a judge.

4. To bring before a judicial tribunal.

5. To bring to a decision, with *out* emphatical.

Nicanor, hearing of their courageousness to fight for their country, durst not *try* the matter by the sword. *2 Mac.* xiv.

I'll *try* it *out*, and give no quarter. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

6. To act on as a test.

The fire sev'n times *tried* this;
Sev'n times *tried* that judgement is,
Which did never chuse amiss. *Shakspeare.*

Sure he who first the passage *try'd*
In harden'd oak his heart did hide,
And ribs of iron arm'd his side. *Dryden.*

7. To bring as to a test.

The *trying* of your faith worketh patience. *James*, i. 3.

They open to themselves at length the way
Up hither, under long obedience *try'd.* *Milton, P. L.*

8. To essay; to attempt.

Let us *try* adventurous work. *Milton, P. L.*

9. To purify; to refine.

After life
Try'd in sharp tribulation, and refin'd
By faith and faithful works. *Milton, P. L.*

10. To use as means.

To ease her cares the force of sleep she *tries*,
Still wakes her mind, though slumbers seal her eyes. *Swift.*

To TRY. *v. n.* To endeavour; to attempt; to make essay.

He first deceas'd, she for a little *try'd*
To live without him, lik'd it not, and dy'd. *Wotton.*

Up and *try.* *Woolaston.*

TUB. *n. s.* [*tobbe*, *tubbe*, Dutch.]

1. A large open vessel of wood.

In the East Indies, if you set a *tub* of water open in a room where cloves are kept, it will be drawn dry in twenty-four hours. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

[They] fetch their precepts from the Cynick *tub.* *Milton, Comus.*

Skilful coopers hoop their *tubs*
With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs. *Hudibras.*

2. A state of salivation; so called, because the patient was formerly sweated in a tub.

Season the slaves
For *tubs* and baths, bring down the rose-cheek'd youth
To the *tub*-fast, and the diet. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

TUBE. *n. s.* [*tube*, Fr. *tubus*, Latin.] A pipe; siphon; a long hollow body.

There bellowing engines with their fiery *tubes*
Dispers'd ethereal forms, and down they fell. *Roscommon.*

A spot like which astronomer
Through his glaz'd optick *tube* yet never saw. *Milton, P. L.*

This bears up part of it out at the surface of the earth, the rest through the *tubes* and vessels of the vegetables thereon. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

TU'BERCLE. *n. s.* [*tubercule*, Fr. from *tuberculum*, Latin.] A small swelling or excrescence on the body; a pimple.

By what degrees the *tubercles* arise,
How slow, or quick, they ripen into size. *Sewell.*

A consumption of the lungs, without an ulceration, arrives through a schirrosity, or a crude *tubercle.* *Harvey.*

TU'BEROSE. *n. s.* A flower.

The stalks of *tuberose* run up four feet high, more or less; the common way of planting them is in pots in March, in good earth. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Eternal spring, with smiling verdure here,
Warms the mild air, and crowns the youthful year,
The *tuberose* ever breathes, and violets blow. *Garth.*

TU'BEROUS. *adj.* [*tubereux*, Fr. from *tuber*, Latin.] Having prominent knots or excrescences.

Parts of *tuberous* hæmatitæ shew several varieties in the crusts, striature, and constitution of the body. *Woodward.*

TU'BULAR. *adj.* [from *tubulus*, Latin.] Resembling a pipe or trunk; consisting of a pipe; long and hollow; fistular.

He hath a *tubular* or pipe-like snout, resembling that of the hippocampus or horse-fish. *Grew, Mus.*

TU'BULATED. } *adj.* [from *tubulus*, Lat.] Fistular;
TU'BULOUS. } longitudinally hollow.

The teeth of vipers are *tubulated* for the conveyance of the poison into the wound they make; but their hollowness doth not reach to the top of the tooth. *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

TU'BULE. *n. s.* [*tubulus*, Lat.] A small pipe, or fistular body.

As the ludus Helmontii, and the other nodules, have in them sea-shells that were incorporated with them during the time of their formation at the deluge, so these stones had then incorporated with them testaceous *tubules* related to the siphunculi or rather the vermiculi marini. *Woodward on Fossils.*

TUCH.✻ *n. s.* A kind of marble. See the fifth sense of TOUCH.

Several parts of it were as bright and splendent as *tuch*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 143.

TUCK.† *n. s.* [*tweca*, Welsh, a knife; *estoc*, French; *stocco*, Italian.]

1. A long narrow sword.

If he by chance escape your venom'd *tuck*,
Our purpose may hold there. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The Batavians running in upon them, with their long *tucks*, thrusting at the face, had made good riddance of them. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 2.

These being prim'd, with force he labour'd
To free his sword from retentive scabbard;
And after many a painful pluck,
From rusty durance he bail'd *tuck*. *Hudibras.*

2. A kind of net. [Blekingo-Goth. *tacker*, triplex rete piscatorium. Serenius.]

The *tuck* is narrower meashed, and therefore scarce lawful with a long bunt in the midst. *Carew.*

3. A kind of fold. [from the verb].

4. A sort of pull; a kind of lugging. [*tucken*, Teut. to strike.]

If he was dull, nothing was given to him but salted drink, or salt put in college beer, with *tucks* to boot. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 46.

To TUCK. *v. a.* [from *tucken*, German, to press. Skinner.]

1. To gather into a narrower compass; to crush together; to hinder from spreading.

She *tucked* up her vestments, like a Spartan virgin, and marched directly forwards to the utmost summit of the promontory. *Addison.*

The sex, at the same time they are letting down their stays, are *tucking* up their petticoats, which grow shorter and shorter every day. *Addison, Guardian.*

The following age of females first *tucked* up their garments to the elbows, and exposed their arms to the air. *Addison.*

Dick adept! *tuck* back thy hair,
And I will pour into thy ear. *Prior.*

2. To inclose, by tucking clothes round.

Make his bed after different fashions, that he may not feel every little change, who is not to have his maid always to lay all things in print and *tuck* him in warm. *Locke on Education.*

To TUCK. *v. n.* To contract. A bad word.

An ulcer discharging a nasty thin ichor, the edges *tuck* in, and growing skinned and hard, give it the name of a callous ulcer. *Sharp, Surgery.*

TU'CKER. *n. s.* A small piece of linen that shades the breast of women.

A female ornament by some called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen or muslin, used to run in a small kind of ruffle round the uppermost verge of the stays. *Addison, Guardian.*

TU'CKET, or *Tu'cet.*✻ *n. s.* [*tocchetti*, Ital. minced meat, collops, &c. Florio; *tucetum*, low Lat. "jus crassum, in quo bubula caro conditur." Du Cange.]

1. A steak; a collop.

Neither will the pulse and leeks, Lavinian sausages, and the Cisalpine *tucets* or gobbets of condited bull's flesh, minister such delicate spirits to the thinking man. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1653,) p. 212.

2. [*toccata*, Ital.] A kind of flourish or prelude on a trumpet.

(A *tucket* sounds:)——
Your husband is at hand, I hear his trumpet. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

TU'CKETSONANCE.† *n. s.* The sound of the tucket.

Let the trumpets sound,
The *tucketsonance* and the note to mount. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

TU'EL. *n. s.* [*tuyeau*, French.] The anus. *Skinner.*

TU'ESDAY.† *n. s.* [tuesdæg, Saxon; tu, tip, Saxon, is Mars. Some refer it to *Tuisco*, a Saxon deity, to whom it has been thought that this day was dedicated. See Verstegan, ch. 1.] The third day of the week.

TUFTA'FFATY. *n. s.* [from *tufted* and *taffaty*.] A villous kind of silk.

His clothes were strange, though coarse, and black, though bare:
Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet: but it was now, so much ground was seen,
Become *tufftaffaty*. *Donne.*

TUFT.† *n. s.* [*tuffe*, old French, "touffe, houppe, couronne, &c." Roquefort. But see Lye, ed. Manning, Sax. ðuþe, "germen, frons, inde forsan nostra *tuft*."]

1. A number of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together.

Upon sweet brier, a fine *tuft* or brush of moss of divers colours, you shall ever find full of white worms. *Bacon.*

It is notorious for its goatish smell, and *tufts* not unlike the beard of that animal. *More against Atheism.*

A *tuft* of daisies on a flowery lea. *Dryden.*

Near a living stream their mansion place
Edg'd round with moss and *tufts* of matted grass. *Dryden.*

The male among birds often appears in a crest, comb, a *tuft* of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a pinnacle on the top of the head. *Addison, Spect.*

2. A cluster; a plump.

Going a little aside into the wood, where many times before she delighted to walk, her eyes were saluted with a *tuft* of trees so close set together, as with the shade the moon gave through it, it might breed a fearful kind of devotion to look upon it. *Sidney.*

My house is at the *tuft* of olives hard by. *Shakspeare.*

An island lie
Girt with th' unmeasur'd sea; and is so nie,
That in the midst I saw the smoke arise,
Through *tufts* of trees. *Chapman.*

With high woods the hills were crown'd;
With *tufts* the valleys, and each fountain side,
With borders long the rivers. *Milton, P. L.*

Under a *tuft* of shade, that on a green
Stood whisp'ring soft, by a fresh fountain side
They sat them down. *Milton, P. L.*

To TUFT.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To separate into tufts, or little clusters. This seems to be the meaning. But it is not noticed in Dr. Johnson's or other dictionaries.

The labouring hunter *tufts* the thicke unbarbed grounds,
Where harbor'd is the hart. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

2. To adorn with a tuft. In use at least a century before Thomson's time. *Sherwood.*

Sit beneath the shade
Of solemn oaks, that *tuft* the swelling mounts,
Thrown graceful round. *Thomson, Spring.*

TU'FTED.† *adj.* [from *tuft.*] Growing in tufts or clusters.

There does a sable cloud
Turn forth her silver lining on the night,
And cast a gleam over this *tufted* grove. *Milton, Comus.*

Towers and battlements it sees,
Bosom'd high in *tufted* trees,
Where perhaps some beauty lies
The cynosure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton, L'All.*

Light and useless are the *tufted* feathers upon the cane; every wind can play with it, and abuse it. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* 14.

'Midst the desert fruitful fields arise,
That crown'd with *tufted* trees and springing corn,
Like verdant isles the sable waste adorn. *Pope.*

TU'FTY.†. *adj.* [from *tuft.*] Adorned with tufts; growing in tufts.

The Sylvans that about the neighbouring woods did dwell,
Both in the *tufty* frith and in the mossy fell. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 17.

Where *tufty* daisies nod at every gale. *Browne, Brit. Past.* B. 1. S. 5.

Let me strip thee of thy *tufty* coat,
Spread thy ambrosial stores. *Thomson, Summer.*

To TUG. *v. a.* [tiȝan, teoȝan, Saxon.]

1. To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion; to draw.

No more *tug* one another thus, nor moil yourselves; receive
Prise equal; conquests crown ye both: the lists to others leave. *Chapman, Iliad.*

These two massy pillars
With horrible confusion to and fro
He *tugg'd,* he shook, till down they came, and drew
Upon the heads of all that sat beneath,
The whole roof after them, with burst of thunder. *Milton, S. A.*

Take pains the genuine meaning to explore,
There sweat, there strain, *tug* the laborious oar. *Roscommon.*

2. To pull; to pluck.

Priest, beware thy beard;
I mean to *tug* it, and to cuff you soundly. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

There leaving him to his repose
Secured from the pursuit of foes,
And wanting nothing but a song,
And a well tun'd theorbo hung
Upon a bough, to ease the pain
His *tugg'd* ears suffer'd, with a strain. *Hudibras.*

To TUG. *v. n.*

1. To pull; to draw.

The meaner sort will *tug* lustily at one oar. *Sandys.*

There is *tugging* and pulling this way and that way. *More.*

Thus galley-slaves *tug* willing at their oar,
Content to work in prospect of the shore;
But would not work at all, if not constrain'd before. *Dryden.*

We have been *tugging* a great while against the stream, and have almost weathered our point; a stretch or two more will do the work; but if instead of that we slacken our arms, and drop our oars, we shall be hurried back to the place from whence we set out. *Addison on the War.*

2. To labour; to contend; to struggle.

Cast your good counsels
Upon his passion; let myself and fortune
Tug for the time to come. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

His face is black and full of blood,
His hands abroad display'd, as one that graspt
And *tugg'd* for life. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

They long wrestled and strenuously *tugg'd* for their liberty, with a no less magnanimous than constant pertinacy. *Howel.*

Go now, with some daring drug
Bait thy disease, and while they *tug,*
Thou to maintain the cruel strife,
Spend the dear treasure of thy life. *Crashaw.*

TUG. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmost effort.

Downward by the feet he drew
The trembling dastard: at the *tug* he falls,
Vast ruins come along, rent from the smoking walls. *Dryden.*

TU'GGER.† *n. s.* [from *tug.*] One that tugs or pulls hard. *Sherwood.*

TU'GGINGLY.* *adv.* [from *To tug.*] With difficulty. *Bailey.*

TUI'TION.† *n. s.* [*tuition,* old French; *tuitio,* from *tueor,* Lat.] Guardianship; superintendent care; care of a guardian or tutor.

A folly for a man of wisdom to put himself under the *tuition* of a beast. *Sidney.*

They forcibly endeavour to cast the churches, under my care and *tuition,* into the moulds they have fashioned to their designs. *King Charles.*

If government depends upon religion, this shews the pestilential design of those that attempt to disjoin the civil and ecclesiastical interests, setting the latter wholly out of the *tuition* of the former. *South, Serm.*

When so much true life is put into them, freely talk with them about what most delights them, that they may perceive that those under whose *tuition* they are, are not enemies to their satisfaction. *Locke.*

TU'LIP. *n. s.* [*tulipe,* Fr. *tulipa,* Lat.] A flower.

The properties of a good *tulip* are, 1. It should have a tall stem. 2. The flower should consist of six leaves, three within, and three without, the former being larger than the latter. 3. Their bottom should be proportioned to their top; their upper part should be rounded off, and not terminate in a point. 4. The leaves when opened should neither turn inward nor bend outward, but rather stand erect; the flower should be of a middling size, neither over large nor too small. 5. The stripes should be small and regular, arising quite from the bottom of the flower. The chives should not be yellow, but of a brown colour. They are generally divided into three classes, viz. præcoces, or early flowers; medias, or middling flowers; and serotines, or late flowers. The early blowing *tulips* are not near so fair, nor rise half so high as the late ones, but are chiefly valued for appearing so early in the spring. *Miller.*

The *tulip* opens with the rising, and shuts with the setting sun. *Hakewill.*

Why *tulips* of one colour produce some of another, and running thro' all, still escape a blue. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TU'LIPTREE.† *n. s.* A tree. Dr. Johnson.—It grows in North America, and was called *tulipifera,* because the shape of its flowers in some degree resemble a tulip. *Mason.*

The *tuliptree,* that bears its flowers aloft. *Anonymous.*

To TU'MBLE.† *v. n.* [*tomber,* Fr. *tommelen,* Dutch; *tombolare,* Ital. tumbian, Saxon; *tumla,* Swedish; *tummeln,* Germ. Wachter refers the word to the old Germ. *dumen,* vertere, circumagere.]

1. To fall; to come suddenly and violently to the ground.

Though the treasure
Of nature's germins *tumble* all together,
Answer me. *Shakspeare.*

To stand or walk, to rise or *tumble,*
As matter and as motion jumble. *Prior.*

Sisyphus lifts his stone up the hill; which carried to the top, it immediately *tumbles* to the bottom. *Addison.*

2. To fall in great quantities tumultuously.

When riches come by the course of inheritance and testaments, they come *tumbling* upon a man. *Bacon.*

3. To roll about.

I saw at the bottom of one tree a gentleman bound with many garters hand and foot, so as well he might *tumble* and toss. *Sidney.*

Glo'ster stumbled, and in falling struck me
Into the *tumbling* billows of the main. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

4. To play tricks by various librations of the body.

Reform our sense, and teach the men t'obey;
They'll leave their *tumbling*, if you lead the way. *Rowe.*

To Tu'mble. *v. a.*

1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination.

When it came to the ears of Maximilian, and *tumbling* it over and over in his thoughts, that he should at one blow be defeated of the marriage of his daughter and his own, he lost all patience. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

A man by *tumbling* his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new fermentation, which works them into a finer body. *Collier on Pride.*

They *tumbled* all their little quivers o'er,
To chuse propitious shafts. *Prior.*

2. To throw by chance or violence.

The mind often sets itself on work in search of some hidden ideas; though sometimes they are rouzed and *tumbled* out of their dark cells into open day-light by some turbulent passions. *Locke.*

3. To throw down.

Wilt thou, still be hammering treachery,
To *tumble* down thy husband and thyself,
From top of honour to disgrace's feet? *Shakspeare.*
King Lycurgus, while he fought in vain,
His friends to free, was *tumbled* on the plain. *Dryden.*

If a greater force than his holds him fast, or *tumbles* him down, he is no longer free. *Locke.*

Tu'mble. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A fall.

A country-fellow got an unlucky *tumble* from a tree: why, says a passenger, I could have taught you a way to climb, and never hurt yourself with a fall. *L'Estrange.*

Tu'mbler.† *n. s.* [from *tumble.*]

1. One who shews postures by various contortions of body, or feats of activity.

What strange agility and activeness do common *tumblers* and dancers on the rope attain to by exercise? *Wilkins.*

Nic. bounced up with a spring equal to that of the nimblest *tumblers* or rope-dancers. *Arbuthnot.*

Never by *tumbler* thro' the hoops was shown,
Such skill in passing all, and touching none. *Pope.*

2. A large drinking glass.

3. A particular species of pigeon.

4. A sort of dog.

The *tumbler* and lurcher ought to be reckoned by themselves. *Swan, Spec. Mundi, ch. 9. § 1.*

Tu'mbrel.† *n. s.* [*tumerel*, old Fr. *tombereau*, modern.] A dungcart.

Twifallow once ended, get *tumbrel* and man,
And compass that fallow as soon as ye can. *Tusser.*
My corps is in a *tumbril* laid, among
The filth and ordure, and inclos'd with dung;
That cart arrest, and raise a common cry,
For sacred hunger of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

What shall I do with this beastly *tumbril?* go lie down and sleep, you sot. *Congreve.*

He sometimes rode in an open *tumbril.* *Tatler.*

Tumefa'ction. *n. s.* [*tumefactio*, Lat.] Swelling.

The common signs and effects of weak fibres, are paleness, a weak pulse, *tumefactions* in the whole body. *Arbuthnot.*

To TU'MEFY. *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Lat.] To swell; to make to swell.

I applied three small caustics triangular about the *tumified* joint. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

A consumption actually begun is when some parts of the lungs are knotted and *tumefied.* *Blackmore.*

A fleshy excrescence, exceeding hard and *tumefied*, supposed to demand extirpation. *Sharp, Surgery.*

Tu'mid. *adj.* [*tumidus*, Lat.]

1. Swelling; puffed up.

2. Protuberant; raised above the level.

So high as heav'd the *tumid* hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sublime.

Though such expressions may seem *tumid* and aspiring; yet cannot I scruple to use seeming hyperboles in mentioning felicities, which make the highest hyperboles but seeming ones. *Boyle.*

Tu'morous. *adj.* [from *tumour.*]

1. Swelling; protuberant.

Who ever saw any cypress or pine, small below and above, and *tumorous* in the middle, unless some diseased plant? *Wotton.*

2. Fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent.

According to their subject, these stiles vary; for that which is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, becomes vast and *tumorous*, speaking of petty and inferior things. *B. Jonson.*

His limbs were rather sturdy than dainty, sublime and almost *tumorous* in his looks and gestures. *Wotton.*

TU'MOUR.† *n. s.* [*tumor*, Lat.]

1. A morbid swelling.

Tumour is a disease, in which the parts recede from their natural state by an undue encrease of their bigness. *Wiseman.*

Having dissected this swelling vice, and seen what it is that feeds the *tumour*, if the disease be founded in pride, the abating that is the most natural remedy. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The formation of knots and *tumours* in any part of the body, external or internal, that degenerate at length into an ulcer, arises from this, that some parts of the blood becoming by their size or figure disproportioned to the small winding channels of the glands, cannot freely slip through. *Blackmore.*

2. A swell or rise of water.

One *tumour* drown'd another, billows strove
To outswell ambition, water air outdrove.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

3. Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur; swelling mien; unsubstantial greatness.

His stile was rich in phrase, but seldom in bold metaphors; and so far from the *tumour*, that it rather wants a little elevation. *Wotton.*

It is not the power of *tumour* and bold looks upon the passions of the multitude. *L'Estrange.*

Tu'moured.* *adj.* [from *tumour.*] Distended; swollen; puffed up.

You shall see a man look like the four winds in painting, as if he would blow away the enemy; and yet, at the very first onset, suffer fear and trembling to dress themselves in his face apparently! And commonly where is least heart, there is most tongue. And lightly if we note such an one, he seldom unbuttons his *tumored* breast, but when he finds none to oppose the bigness of his looks and tongue! *Junius, Sin Stigm.* (1639.) p. 50.

Tump.* *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *umbo*, Latin.] The knoll of a hill. *Ainsworth.*

To Tump.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] Among gardeners, to fence trees about with earth.

To Tu'mulate. *v. n.* [*tumulo*, Lat.] To swell. This seems to be the sense here, but I suspect the word to be wrong.

Urinous spirits, or volatile alkalies, are such enemies to acid, that as soon as they are put together, they *tumulate* and grow hot, and continue to fight till they have disarmed or mortified each other. *Boyle.*

TU'MULOSE. *adj.* [*tumulosus*, Latin.] Full of hills. *Bailey.*

TUMULO'SITY. *n. s.* [*tumulus*, Latin.]* Hilliness. *Bailey.*

TU'MULT. *n. s.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumultus*, Lat.]

1. A promiscuous commotion in a multitude.

A *tumult* is improved into a rebellion, and a government overturned by it. *L'Estrange.*

With ireful taunts each other they oppose,
Till in loud *tumult* all the Greeks arose. *Pope.*

2. A multitude put into wild commotion.

3. A stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion.

What stir is this? what *tumults* in the heav'ns?
Whence cometh this alarum and this noise? *Shakspeare.*

Tumult and confusion all embroil'd. *Milton, P. L.*

This piece of poetry, what can be nobler than the idea it gives us of the Supreme Being thus raising a *tumult* among the elements, and recovering them out of their confusion; thus troubling and becalming nature? *Addison, Spect.*

To TU'MULT.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a tumult; to be in wild commotion.

They who attended them without, *tumulting* at the death of their masters, were beaten back. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 6.

Why do the Gentiles *tumult*, and the nations
Muse a vain thing? *Milton, Ps.*

TU'MULTER.* *n. s.* [from *tumult*.] One who makes a tumult; a rioter.

The governour found it a work so difficult to appease them, that once in a mutiny he was left for dead among many slain; and though afterwards he severely punished the *tumulters*, was fain at length to seek a dismission from his charge. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 2.

TUMU'LTUARILY.† *adv.* [from *tumultuary*.] In a tumultuary manner.

Divers thousands of the Jews *tumultuarily* resisted. *Sandys, Chr. Passion, Notes*, (1640,) p. 95.

TUMU'LTUARINESS. *n. s.* [from *tumultuary*.] Turbulence; inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

The *tumultuariness* of the people, or the factiousness of presbyters, gave occasion to invent new models. *King Charles.*

TUMU'LTUARY. *adj.* [*tumultuaire*, Fr. from *tumult*.]

1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused.

Perkin had learned, that people under command used to consult, and after to march in order, and rebels contrariwise; and observing their orderly, and not *tumultuary* arming, doubted the worst. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

My followers were at that time no way proportionable to hazard a *tumultuary* conflict. *King Charles.*

Is it likely that the divided atoms should keep the same ranks in such a variety of *tumultuary* agitations in that liquid medium? *Glanville, Scepsis.*

2. Restless; put into irregular commotion.

Men who live without religion, live always in a *tumultuary* and restless state. *Atterbury.*

To TUMU'LTUATE.† *v. n.* [*tumultuor*, Lat.] To make a tumult; to rage.

Like an opposed torrent, it *tumultuates*, grows higher and higher. *South, Serm.* viii. 198.

These being mere productions and improvements of matter, are they that *tumultuate* within our breast; and, being disposed to excess, excite us to rebel against all the rules of goodness, &c. *Ld. North, Light, &c.* (1682,) p. 124.

TUMULTUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *tumultuate*.] Irregular and confused agitation.

That in the sound the contiguous air receives many strokes from the particles of the liquor, seems probable by the sudden and eager *tumultuation* of its parts. *Boyle.*

TUMU'LTUOUS. *adj.* [from *tumult*; *tumultueux*, Fr.]

1. Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes.

Many civil broils, and *tumultuous* rebellions, they fairly overcame, by reason of the continual presence of their king, whose only person oftentimes contains the unruly people from a thousand evil occasions. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly agitated.

The strong rebuff of some *tumultuous* cloud
—— hurry'd him aloft. *Milton, P. L.*

His dire attempt, which nigh the birth
Now rolling, boils in his *tumultuous* breast,
And like a devilish engine back recoils
Upon himself. *Milton, P. L.*

The vital blood, that had forsook my heart,
Returns again in such *tumultuous* tides,
It quite o'ercomes me. *Addison, Cato.*

3. Turbulent; violent.

Nought rests for me in this *tumultuous* strife,
But to make open proclamation. *Shakspeare.*

Furiously running in upon him with *tumultuous* speech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of sables. *Knolles.*

4. Full of tumults.

The winds began to speak louder, and as in a *tumultuous* kingdom, to think themselves fittest instruments of commandment. *Sidney.*

TUMU'LTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tumultuous*.] By act of the multitude; with confusion and violence.

It was done by edict, not *tumultuously*; the sword was not put into the people's hand. *Bacon, Holy War.*

TUMU'LTUOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *tumultuous*.] State of being tumultuous.

Keep down this boiling and *tumultuousness* of the soul. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 814.

TUN.† *n. s.* [tunne, Saxon; *tonne*, Dutch; *tonne*, *tonneau*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — It is the past participle of the Sax. tynan, to inclose; though now usually applied to an *inclosure* for fluids. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 203. — Others deduce it from the Lat. *tina*, or *tyna*, a large wooden cask for holding wines; which Varro uses. But Mr. Tooke, very unjustly I conceive, pretends that this Latin word is from the Saxon.]

1. A large cask.

As when a spark
Lights on a heap of powder, laid
Fit for the *tun*, some magazine to store
Against a rumour'd war. *Milton, P. L.*

2. The measure of four hogsheads.

3. Any large quantity proverbially.

I have ever follow'd thee with hate,
Drawn *tuns* of blood out of thy country's breast. *Shakspeare.*

4. A drunkard: in burlesque.

Here's a *tun* of midnight-work to come,
Og from a treason-tavern rolling home. *Dryden.*

5. The weight of two thousand pounds.

6. A cubick space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.

So fenced about with rocks and lets, that without knowledge of the passages, a boat of ten *tuns* cannot be brought into the haven. *Heylin.*

7. Dryden has used it for a perimetrical measure, I believe without precedent or propriety.

A *tun* about was every pillar there;
A polish'd mirrour shone not half so clear. *Dryden.*

To TUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into casks; to barrel.

If in the must, or wort, while it worketh, before it be *tunned*, the burrage stay a time, and be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*

The same fermented juice degenerating into vinegar, yields an acid and corroding spirit. The same juice *tunned* up, arms itself with tartar. *Boyle.*

TU'NABLE. *adj.* [from *tune*.] Harmonious; musical.

A cry more *tunable*
Was never halloo'd to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Shakspeare.*

Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to walk,
Smooth on the tongue discours'd, pleasing to th' ear,
And *tunable* as sylvan pipe or song. *Milton, P. R.*

All *tunable* sounds, whereof human voice is one, are made by a regular vibration of the sonorous body, and undulation of the air, proportionable to the acuteness or gravity of the tone. *Holder.*

Several lines in Virgil are not altogether *tunable* to a modern ear. *Garth, Pref. to Ovid.*

TU'NABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *tunable.*] Harmony; melodiousness. *Sherwood.*

TU'NABLY.† *adv.* [from *tunable.*] Harmoniously; melodiously.

He cannot wel fly,
Nor synge *tunably.* *Skelton, Poems,* p. 229.

TU'N-DISH.† *n. s.* [from *tun* and *dish.*] A tunnel.

Filling a bottle with a *tun-dish.* *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

TUNE. *n. s.* [*toon*, Dut. *ton*, Swed. *tuono*, Ital. *tone*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.]

1. A diversity of notes put together. *Locke.*

Came he to sing a raven's note,
Whose dismal *tune* bereft my vital pow'rs. *Shakspeare.*

Tunes and airs have in themselves some affinity with the affections; as merry *tunes*, doleful *tunes*, solemn *tunes*, *tunes* inclining men's minds to pity, warlike *tunes*; so that *tunes* have a predisposition to the motion of the spirits. *Bacon.*

Keep unsteady nature to her law,
And the low world in measur'd motion draw
After the heavenly *tune*, which none can hear
Of human mould with gross unpurged ear. *Milton, Arcades.*

That sweet song you sung one starry night,
The *tune* I still retain, but not the words. *Dryden.*

The disposition in the fiddle to play *tunes.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Sound; note.

Such a noise arose
As the shrouds make at sea in a stiff tempest,
As loud, and to as many *tunes.* *Shakspeare.*

3. Harmony; order; concert of parts.

A continual parliament I thought would but keep the commonweal in *tune*, by preserving laws in their due execution and vigour. *King Charles.*

4. State of giving the due sounds; as, the fiddle is in *tune*, or out of *tune*.

5. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper; proper humour.

A child will learn three times as much when he is in *tune*, as he will with double the time and pains, when he goes awkwardly, or is dragged unwillingly to it. *Locke.*

6. State of any thing with respect to order.

Distressed Lear, in his better *tune*, remembers what we are come about. *Shakspeare.*

To TUNE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced.

Their golden harps they took,
Harps ever *tun'd*, that glitter'd by their side. *Milton, P. L.*

Tune your harps,
Ye angels, to that sound; and thou, my heart,
Make room to entertain thy flowing joy. *Dryden.*

2. To sing harmoniously.

Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praise. *Milton, P. L.*

Rouze up, ye Thebans; *tune* your Io Pæans;
Your king returns, the Argians are o'ercome. *Dryden.*

Leave such to *tune* their own dull rhymes, and know
What's roundly smooth, and languishingly slow. *Pope.*

3. To put into order, so as to produce the proper effect.

Especially he hath incurred the everlasting displeasure of the king, who had even *tuned* his bounty to sing happiness to him. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

To TUNE. *v. n.*

1. To form one sound to another.

The winds were hush'd, no leaf so small
At all was seen to stir;
Whilst *tuning* to the waters fall,
The small birds sang to her. *Drayton, Cynthia.*

2. To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TU'NEFUL. *adj.* [*tune* and *full.*] Musical; harmonious.

He saw a pleasant grove,
With chant of *tuneful* birds resounding love. *Milton, P. R.*

Earth smiles with flow'rs renewing, laughs the sky,
And birds to lays of love their *tuneful* notes apply. *Dryden.*

For thy own glory sing our sov'reign's praise,
God of verses and of days!
Let all thy *tuneful* sons adorn
Their lasting works with William's name. *Prior.*

Poets themselves must fall, like those they sung,
Deaf the prais'd ear, and mute the *tuneful* tongue. *Pope.*

TU'NELESS. *adj.* [from *tune.*] Unharmonious; unmusical.

When in hand my *tuneless* harp I take,
Then do I more augment my foes despight. *Spenser.*

Swallow, what dost thou
With thy *tuneless* serenade? *Cowley.*

TU'NER. *n. s.* [from *tune.*] One who tunes.

The pox of such antick, lisping, affected phantasies, these new *tuners* of accents. *Shakspeare.*

TU'NICK.† *n. s.* [tunece, Sax. *tunique*, Fr. *tunica*, Lat.]

1. Part of the Roman dress.

The *tunicks* of the Romans, which answer to our waistcoats, were without ornaments, and with very short sleeves. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Natural covering; integument; tunicle.

Lohocks and syrups abate and demulce the hoarseness of a cough, by mollifying the ruggedness of the intern *tunick* of the gullet. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Their fruit is locked up all winter in their gems, and well fenced with neat and close *tunicks.* *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

The dropsy of the *tunica vaginalis* is owing to a preternatural discharge of that water continually separating on the internal surface of the *tunick.* *Sharp.*

TU'NICLE.† *n. s.* [from *tunick.*]

1. Natural cover; integument.

The humours and *tunicles* are purely transparent, to let in the light and colour unsoiled. *Ray.*

One single grain of wheat, barley, or rye, shall contain four or five distinct plants under one common *tunicle*; a very convincing argument of the providence of God. *Bentley.*

2. Formerly a kind of cope worn by the officiating clergy. Obsolete.

She is florishingly decked — with many kyndes of ornamentes, as copes, corporasses, chesibles, *tunicles.* *Bale on the Rev.* P. ii. (1550.)

Tunicles Durand describes to have been a silk sky-coloured coat made in the shape of a cope. *Wheatly on the Comm. Pr.* ch. 2. § 4.

TU'NING.* *n. s.* [from *tune.*] Act of singing or playing in concert; act or method of putting into tune.

All organs of sweet stop,
All sounds on fret by string or golden wire
Temper'd soft *tunings.* *Milton, P. L.*

TU'NNAGE. *n. s.* [from *tun.*]

1. Content of a vessel measured by the tun.

The consideration of the riches of the ancients leads to that of their trade, and to inquire into the bulk and *tunnage* of their shipping. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Tax laid by a tun; as, to levy *tunnage* and poundage.

TU'NNEL.† *n. s.* [tænel, Saxon.]

1. The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smoke.

It was a vault ybuilt for great dispence,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long *tunnel* thence
The smoak forth threw. *Spenser.*

The water being rarified, and by rarification resolved into wind, will force up the smoke, which otherwise might linger in the *tunnel*, and oftentimes reverse. *Wotton on Architecture.*

2. A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels.

For the help of the hearing, make an instrument like a *tunnel*, the narrow part of the bigness of the hole of the ear, and the broader end much larger. *Bacon.*

3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point, and so resembling a funnel or tunnel.

To TU'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form like a tunnel.

The Phalænæ tribe inhabit the *tunnelled*, convolved leaves. *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

2. To catch in a net.

3. This word is used by Derham for to make net-work; to reticulate.

Some birds not only weave the fibrous parts of vegetables, and curiously *tunnel* them into nests, but artificially suspend them on the twigs of trees. *Derham.*

TU'NNY. *n. s.* [*tonnen*, Ital. *thynnus*, Lat.] A sea-fish.

Some fish are boiled and preserved fresh in vinegar, as *tunny* and turbot. *Carew.*

TUP. *n. s.* [I know not of what original.] A ram. This word is yet used in Staffordshire, and in other provinces.

To TUP. *v. n.* To but like a ram.

To TUP.* *v. a.* To cover as a ram.

TU'RBAN.† TU'RBAND. TU'RBANT. *n. s.* [Turkish, *dulbant* or *tulbant*: hence the old Engl. *tulibant*, and *tulipant*; the former in Puttenham's Art of Poesie, the latter repeatedly in Sir T. Herbert's Travels.] The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.

Gates of monarchs
Arch'd are so high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious *turbands* on, without
Good-morrow to the sun. *Shakspeare.*

His hat was in the form of a *turban*, not so huge as the Turkish *turbans*. *Bacon.*

From utmost Indian isle, Taprobane,
Dusk faces with white silken *turbants* wreath'd. *Milton, P. R.*

I see the Turk nodding with his *turbant*. *Howell.*

Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded *turbants* finest Holland bear. *Dryden.*

TU'RBANED.† *adj.* [from *turban*; Sir T. Herbert, *tulipanted*.] Wearing a turban; dressed with a turban.

A *turban'd* Turk
That beat a Venetian, and traduc'd the state,
I took by the throat. *Shakspeare.*

The better sort, to vary from the vulgar, are *tulipanted*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 368.

No crescent here displays its baneful horns,
No *turban'd* host the voice of truth reproves. *Shenstone, Eleg.* 14.

TU'RBARY.† *n. s.* [*turbaria*, low Lat. from *turf*.]

1. The right of digging turf. *Skinner.*

2. The place where turfs are digged. *Cowel.*

TU'RBID. *adj.* [*turbidus*, Latin.] Thick; muddy; not clear.

Though lees make the liquid *turbid*, yet they refine the spirits. *Bacon.*

The brazen instruments of death discharge
Horrible flames, and *turbid* streaming clouds
Of smoke sulphureous, intermix'd with these
Large globous irons fly. *Philips.*

The ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh, and limpid, become thick and *turbid*, as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

TU'RBIDLY.* *adv.* [from *turbid*.] Haughtily; proudly: a latinism.

A person of small merit is anxiously jealous of imputations on his honour, because he knows his title is weak; one of great merit *turbidly* resents them, because he knows his title is strong. *Young, Estim. of Hum. Life.*

TU'RBIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *turbid*.] Muddiness; thickness.

TU'RBINATED.† *adj.* [*turbinatus*, Lat.]

1. Twisted; spiral; passing from narrower to wider.

Let mechanism here produce a spiral and *turbinated* motion of the whole moved body without an external director. *Bentley.*

2. Whirling as a body that turns round its own axis.

The oval figure of Mercury might be caused by the velocity of its *turbinated* or diurnal motion. *Hist. R. S.* iii. 391.

3. Among botanists, plants are called *turbinated*, as some parts of them resemble or are of a conical figure. *Dict.*

TURBINA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *turbinated*.] The act of spinning like a top. *Cockeram.*

TU'RBITH. *n. s.* [*turpethus*, Latin.] Yellow mercury precipitate.

I sent him twelve grains of *turbith* mineral, and purged it off with a bitter draught. I repeated the *turbith* once in three days; and the ulcers shell'd soon off. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

TU'RBOT. *n. s.* [*turbot*, French and Dutch; *rhombus*, Lat.] A delicate fish.

Some fish are preserved fresh in vinegar, as *turbot*. *Carew.*

Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, the salmon, the *turbot*. *Peacham.*

Nor oysters of the Lucrine lake
My sober appetite would wish,
Nor *turbot*. *Dryden.*

TU'RBULENCE. TU'RBULENCY. *n. s.* [*turbulence*, Fr. *turbulentia*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; confusion.

I have dream'd
Of bloody *turbulence*; and this whole night
Hath nothing been but forms of slaughter. *Shakspeare.*

Oft-times noxious where they light
On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,
Like *turbulencies* in the affairs of men,
Over whose heads they roar, and seem to point:
They oft foresignify and threaten ill. *Milton, P. R.*

2. Disorder of passions.

I come to calm thy *turbulence* of mind,
If reason will resume her sov'reign sway. *Dryden.*

3. Tumultuousness; tendency to confusion.

You think this *turbulence* of blood,
From stagnating preserves the flood,
Which thus fermenting by degrees,
Exalts the spirits, sinks the lees. *Swift.*

TU'RBULENT. *adj.* [*turbulentus*, Lat.]

1. Raising agitation; producing commotion.

From the clear milky juice allaying
Thirst, and refresh'd; nor envy'd them the grape,
Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation.

Calm region once,
And full of peace; now tost, and *turbulent*! *Milton, P. L.*

3. Tumultuous; violent.

What wondrous sort of death has heav'n design'd
For so untam'd, so *turbulent* a mind? *Dryden.*

Nor need we tell what anxious cares attend
The *turbulent* mirth of wine, nor all the kinds
Of maladies that lead to death's grim cave,
Wrought by intemperance. *Dryden.*

Men of ambitious and *turbulent* spirits, that were dissatisfied with privacy, were allowed to engage in matters of state. *Bentley.*

TU'RBULENTLY.† *adv.* [from *turbulent.*] Tumultuously; violently. *Sherwood.*

TU'RCISM. *n. s.* [*Turcismus*, low, Lat.] The religion of the Turks.

Methinks I am at Mecca, and hear a piece of *Turcism* preached to me by one of Mahomet's priests. *Dr. Maine.*

He is condemned immediately, as preferring *Turcism* to Christianity. *Atterbury.*

TU'RCOIS. See TURKOIS.

TURD. *n. s.* [τuɲδ, Sax.] Excrement.

TURF.† *n. s.* [τuɲꝼ, Saxon; *torf*, Dutch and Swedish; ab antiquiss. Goth. *torfa*, effodere. Serenius.] A clod covered with grass; a part of the surface of the ground.

Where was this lane?
Close by the battle, ditch'd, and wall'd with *turf.* *Shakspeare.*

Turf and peats are cheap fuels, and last long. *Bacon.*

They left me weary on a grassy *turf.* *Milton, Comus.*

Each place some monument of thee should bear;
I with green *turfs* would grateful altars raise. *Dryden.*

Their bucklers ring around,
Their trampling turns the *turf*, and shakes the solid ground. *Dryden, Æn.*

The ambassador every morning religiously saluted a *turf* of earth dug out of his own native soil, to remind him that all the day he was to think of his country. *Addison.*

His flock daily crops
Their verdant dinner from the mossy *turf*,
Sufficient. *Philips.*

Yet shall thy grave with rising flowers be drest,
And the green *turf* lie lightly on thy breast. *Pope.*

To TURF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with turfs.

The face of the bank next the sea is *turfed.* *Mortimer.*

TU'RFINESS. *n. s.* [from *turf.*] The state of abounding with turfs.

TU'RFY.† *adj.* [from *turf.*] Full of turfs; covered with turf; built of turf.

Thy *turfy* mountains, where live nibbling sheep. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

A crimson stream the *turfy* altar stains. *Vernon. Ov. Met.* 8.

TU'RGENT.† *adj.* [*turgent*, Fr. *turgens*, Lat.]

1. Swelling; protuberant; tumid.

Where humours are *turgent*, it is necessary not only to purge them, but also to strengthen the infested parts. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The clusters clear,
White o'er the *turgent* film the living dew. *Thomson.*

2. Pompous; tumid.

Recompensed with *turgent* titles. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. Pref.* p. 54.

TURGE'SCENCE.† } *n. s.* [*turgescens*, Lat.]
TURGE'SCENCY. }

1. The act of swelling; the state of being swollen.

The instant *turgescence* is not to be taken off, but by medicines of higher natures. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The *turgescency* of the seminary vessels. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 117.

2. Empty magnificence.

TU'RGID. *adj.* [*turgidus*, Lat.]

1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before.

A bladder, moderately filled with air, and strongly tied, held near the fire, grew *turgid* and hard; and brought nearer, suddenly broke with a vehement noise. *Boyle.*

The spirits embroil'd with the malignity, and drowned in the blood *turgid* and tumified by the febrile fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey on Consump.*

Disburthen thou thy sapless wood
Of its rich progeny; the *turgid* fruit
Abounds with mellow liquor. *Philips.*

Those channels *turgid* with th' obstructed tide
Stretch their small holes and make their meshes wide. *Blackmore.*

2. Pompous; tumid; fastuous; vainly magnificent.

Some have a violent and *turgid* manner of talking and thinking; whatsoever they judge of is with a tincture of this vanity. *Watts, Logick.*

TURGI'DITY.† *n. s.* [from *turgid.*]

1. State of being swollen.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, slowness of speech, vertigos, weakness, wateriness, and *turgidity* of the eyes. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Pompousness; empty magnificence.

A simple, clear, harmonious style; which, taken as a model, may be followed without leading the noviciate either into *turgidity* or obscurity. *Cumberland, Mem.* ii. 262.

TU'RGIDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *turgid.*] Pompousness.

The *turgidness* of a young scribbler might please his magnificent spirit, always upon the stilts. *Warburton to Hurd*, Lett. 96.

TU'RKEY. *n. s.* [*gallina turcica*, Lat.] A large domestick fowl supposed to be brought from Turkey.

Here he comes, swelling like a *turkey*-cock. *Shakspeare.*

The *turkey*-cock hath swelling gills, the hen less. *Bacon.*

So speeds the wily fox,
Who lately filch'd the *turkey's* callow care. *Gay.*

TU'RKOIS. *n. s.* [*turquoise*, French, from *Turky.*] A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones, now discovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles.

Those bony bodies found among copper-ores are tinged with green or blue: the *turcois* stone, as it is commonly stiled by lapidaries, is part of a bone so tinged. *Woodward.*

TU'RKSCAP. *n. s.* [*martagen.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

TURM. *n. s.* [*turma*, Lat.] A troop. Not in use.

Legions and cohorts, *turms* of horse and wings. *Milton, P. R.*

TU'RMERICK. *n. s.* [*turmerica*, Lat.] An Indian root which makes a yellow dye.

TURMO'IL. *n. s.* [derived by Skinner from *tremouille*, French, a mill-hopper; more probably derived from *moil*, to labour.] Trouble; disturbance; harassing uneasiness; tumultuous molestation. Little in use.

He seeks, with torment and *turmoil*,
To force me live, and will not let me die. *Spenser.*

There I'll rest, as after much *turmoil*
A blessed soul doth in elysium. *Shakspeare.*

Blinded greatness ever in *turmoil*,
Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*

Happy when I, from this *turmoil* set free,
That peaceful and divine assembly see. *Denham.*

To TURMO'IL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harass with commotion.

That is not fault of will in those godly fathers, but the troublous occasions wherewith that wretched realm hath continually been *turmoiled.* *Spenser.*

It is her fatal misfortune above all other countries, to be miserably tossed and *turmoiled* with these storms of affliction. *Spenser.*

Haughty Juno, who with endless broil
Did earth, and heav'n, and Jove himself *turmoil*,
At length aton'd, her friendly pow'r shall join. *Dryden.*

2. To weary; to keep in unquietness.

Having newly left those grammatick shallows, where they stuck unreasonably to learn a few words, on the sudden are transported to be tost and *turmoiled* with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy. *Milton.*

To TURN. *v. a.* [τuɲnan, Sax. *tourner*, Fr. from *torno*, Latin.]

1. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move round; to revolve.

She would have made Hercules *turn* the spit; yea, and have cleft his club to make the fire too. *Shakspeare.*

He *turn'd* me about with his finger and thumb, as one would set up a top. *Shakspeare.*

Here's a knocking, indeed: if a man were porter of hell-gate, he should have old *turning* the key. *Shakspeare.*

They in numbers that compute
Days, months, and years, towards his all-chearing lamp
Turn swift their various motions, or are *turn'd*
By his magnetic beam. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To put the upperside downwards; to shift with regard to the sides.

When the hen has laid her eggs so that she can cover them, what care does she take in *turning* them frequently, that all parts may partake of the vital warmth! *Addison.*

3. To change with respect to position.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or *turn* the sway
Of battle. *Milton, P. L.*

He bid his angels *turn* ascanse the poles. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To change the state of the balance.

You weigh equally, a feather will *turn* the scale. *Shakspeare.*

If I survive, shall Troy the less prevail,
A single soul's too light to *turn* the scale. *Dryden.*

5. To bring the inside out.

He call'd me sot;
And told me I had *turn'd* the wrong side out. *Shakspeare.*

The vast abyss
Up from the bottom *turn'd* by furious winds. *Milton, P. L.*

6. To change as to the posture of the body, or direction of the look.

Apollo, angry at the sight, from top of Ilion cride;
Turne head, ye well-rod peeres of Troy. *Chapman.*

His gentle dumb expression *turn'd* at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton, P. L.*

The rage of thirst and hunger now supprest,
The monarch *turns* him to his royal guest. *Pope, Odyss.*

7. To form on a lathe by moving round. [*torno*, Lat.]

As the placing one foot of a pair of compasses on a plane, and moving about the other foot, describes a circle with the moving point; so any substance, pitched steddy on two points, as on an axis, and moved about, also describes a circle concentric to the axis: and an edge-tool set steddy to that part of the outside of the substance, will in a circumvolution of that substance, cut off all the parts that lie farther off the axis, and make the outside also concentric to the axis. This is the whole sum of *turning*. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

The whole lathe is made strong, because the matter it *turns* being metal, is heavier than wood, and with forcible coming about, would, if the lathe were slight, make it tremble, and so spoil the work. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

8. To form; to shape.

His whole person is finely *turned*, and speaks him a man of quality. *Tatler.*

What nervous arms he boasts, how firm his tread,
His limbs how *turn'd*, how broad his shoulders spread! *Pope.*

9. To change; to transform; to metamorphose; to transmute.

My throat of war be *turn'd*
To the virgin's voice that babies lulls asleep. *Shakspeare.*

This mock of his
Hath *turn'd* his balls to gunstones. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Turn the council of Ahitophel into foolishness. 2 *Sam.* xv.

Impatience *turns* an ague into a fever, a fever to the plague, fear into despair, anger into rage, loss into madness, and sorrow to amazement. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

O goodness! that shall evil *turn* to good. *Milton, P. L.*

Of sooty coal the empirick alchemist
Can *turn*, or holds it possible to *turn*,
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold. *Milton.*

10. To make of another colour.

The choler of a hog *turned* syrup of violets green. *Floyer.*

11. To change; to alter.

Disdain not me although I be not fair:
Doth beauty keep which never sun can burn,
Nor storms do *turn*? *Sidney.*

Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world
Could *turn* so much the constitution
Of any constant man. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

12. To make a reverse of fortune.

Fortune confounds the wise,
And when they least expect it, *turns* the dice. *Dryden.*

13. To translate.

The bard whom pilfer'd pastorals renown;
Who *turns* a Persian tale for half-a-crown,
Just writes to make his barrenness appear. *Pope.*

14. To change to another opinion, or party, worse or better; to convert; to pervert.

Turn ye not unto idols, nor make to yourselves molten gods. *Lev.* xix. 4.

15. To change with regard to inclination or temper.

Turn thee unto me, and have mercy upon me. *Ps.* xxv.

16. To alter from one effect or purpose to another.

That unreadiness which they find in us, they *turn* it to the soothing up themselves in that accursed fancy. *Hooker.*

When a storm of sad mischance beats upon our spirits, *turn* it into advantage, to serve religion or prudence. *Bp. Taylor.*

God will make these evils the occasion of a greater good, by *turning* them to advantage in this world, or increase of our happiness in the next. *Tillotson.*

17. To betake.

Sheep, and great cattle, it seems indifferent which of these two were most *turned* to. *Temple.*

18. To transfer.

These came to David to Hebron, to *turn* the kingdom of Saul to him. 1 *Chron.* xii. 23.

19. To fall upon by some change.

The destruction of Demetrius, son to Philip II. of Macedon, *turned* upon the father, who died of repentance. *Bacon.*

20. To make to nauseate.

The report, and much more the sight of a luxurious feeder, would *turn* his stomach. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

This beastly line quite *turns* my stomach. *Pope.*

21. To make giddy.

Eastern priests in giddy circles run,
And *turn* their heads to imitate the sun. *Pope.*

22. To infatuate; to make mad: applied to the head or brain.

My aking head can scarce support the pain,
This cursed love will surely *turn* my brain:
Feel how it shoots. *Transl. of Theocrit.*

There is not a more melancholy object than a man who has his head *turned* with religious enthusiasm. *Addison.*

Alas! she raves; her brain, I fear, is *turn'd*. *Rowe.*

23. To change direction to, or from any point.

The sun
Was bid *turn* reins from the equinoctial road. *Milton, P. L.*

A man, though he *turns* his eyes towards an object, yet he may chuse whether he will curiously survey it. *Locke.*

Unless he *turns* his thoughts that way, he will no more have distinct ideas of the operations of his mind, than he will have of a clock, who will not *turn* his eyes to it. *Locke.*

They *turn* away their eyes from a beautiful prospect. *Addison.*

24. To direct by a change to a certain purpose or propension.

My thoughts are *turn'd* on peace.
Already have our quarrels fill'd the world
With widows and with orphans. *Addison, Cato.*

This *turns* the busiest spirits from the old notions of honour and liberty to the thoughts of traffick. *Addison.*

His natural magnanimity *turn'd* all his thoughts upon something more valuable than he had in view. *Addison.*

He *turn'd* his parts rather to books and conversation, than to politicks. *Prior.*

He is still to spring from one of a poetical disposition, from whom he might inherit a soul *turn'd* to poetry. *Pope.*

25. To double in.

Thus a wise taylor is not pinching,
But *turns* at every seam an inch in. *Swift.*

26. To revolve; to agitate in the mind.

Turn these ideas about in your mind, and take a view of them on all sides. *Watts.*

27. To bend from a perpendicular edge; to blunt.

Quick wits are more quick to enter speedily, than able to pierce far; like sharp tools, whose edges be very soon *turn'd.* *Ascham.*

28. To drive by violence; to expel: with *out*, or *out of*.

Rather *turn* this day *out of* the week;
This day of shame. *Shakspeare.*

They *turn'd* weak people and children unable for service *out of* the city. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

He now was grown deform'd, and poor,
And fit to be *turn'd out of* door. *Hudibras.*

If I had taken to the church, I should have had more sense than to have *turn'd* myself *out of* my benefice by writing libels on my parishioners. *Dryden, Pref. to Fab.*

'Twould be hard to imagine that God would *turn* him *out of* paradise, to till the ground, and at the same time advance him to a throne. *Locke.*

A great man in a peasant's house, finding his wife handsome, *turn'd* the good man *out of* his dwelling. *Addison.*

29. To apply by a change of use.

They all the sacred mysteries of heaven
To their own vile advantages shall *turn.* *Milton, P. L.*

When the passage is open, land will be *turned* most to great cattle; when shut, to sheep. *Temple.*

30. To reverse; to repeal.

God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee. *Deut.* xxx.

31. To keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick.

These are certain commodities, and yield the readiest money of any that are *turn'd* in this kingdom, as they never fail of a price abroad. *Temple.*

A man must guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and *turn* the penny. *Collier of Popularity.*

32. To adapt the mind.

However improper he might have been for studies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well *turn'd* for trade. *Addison.*

33. To put towards another.

I will send my fear before thee, and make all thine enemies *turn* their backs unto thee. *Exod.* xxiii. 27.

34. To retort; to throw back.

Luther's conscience, by his instigations, *turns* these very reasonings upon him. *Atterbury.*

35. *To* TURN *away*. To dismiss from service; to discard.

She did nothing but turn up and down, as she had hoped to *turn away* the fancy that master'd her, and hid her face as if she could have hidden herself from her own fancies. *Sidney.*

Yet you will be hanged for being so long absent, or be *turn'd away.* *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

She *turn'd away* one servant for putting too much oil in her sallad. *Arbuthnot.*

36. *To* TURN *away*. To avert.

A third part of prayer is deprecation; that is, when we pray to God to *turn away* some evil from us. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

37. *To* TURN *back*. To return to the hand from which it was received.

We *turn* not *back* the silks upon the merchant,
When we have spoil'd them. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

38. *To* TURN *off*. To dismiss contemptuously.

Having brought our treasure,
Then take we down his load, and *turn* him *off*,
Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears. *Shakspeare.*

The murmurer is *turn'd off* to the company of those doleful creatures that inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He *turn'd off* his former wife to make room for this marriage. *Addison.*

39. *To* TURN *off*. To give over; to resign.

The most adverse chances are like the ploughing and breaking the ground, in order to a more plentiful harvest. And yet we are not so wholly *turned off* to that reversion, as to have no supplies for the present; for besides the comfort of so certain an expectation in another life, we have promises also for this. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

40. *To* TURN *off*. To deflect; to divert.

The institution of sports was intended by all governments to *turn off* the thoughts of the people from busying themselves in matters of state. *Addison, Freeholder.*

41. *To be* TURNED *of*. To advance to an age beyond. An odd ungrammatical phrase.

Narcissus now his sixteenth year began,
Just *turn'd of* boy, and on the verge of man. *Addison, Ovid's Met.*

When *turned of* forty, they determined to retire to the country. *Addison.*

Irus, though now *turned of* fifty, has not appeared in the world since five-and-twenty. *Addison.*

42. *To* TURN *over*. To transfer.

Excusing himself, and *turning over* the fault to fortune; then let it be your ill fortune too. *Sidney.*

43. *To* TURN *over*. To refer.

After he had saluted Solyman, and was about to declare the cause of his coming, he was *turned over* to the Bassa's. *Knolles.*

'Tis well the debt no payment does demand,
You *turn* me *over* to another hand. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

44. *To* TURN *over*. To examine one leaf of a book after another.

Some conceive they have no more to do than to *turn over* a concordance. *Swift, Miscell.*

45. *To* TURN *over*. To throw off the ladder.

Criminals condemn'd to suffer
Are blinded first, and then *turn'd over.* *Butler.*

46. *To* TURN *to*. To have recourse to.

He, that has once acquired a prudential habit, doth not, in his business, *turn to* these rules. *Grew.*

Helvicus's tables may be *turn'd to* on all occasions. *Locke.*

To TURN.† *v. n.*

1. To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion.

Such a light and mettl'd dance
Saw you never;
And by lead-men for the nonce,
That *turn* round like grindlestones. *B. Jonson.*

The gate on golden hinges *turning.* *Milton, P. L.*

The cause of the imagination that things *turn* round, is, for that the spirits themselves *turn*, being compressed by the vapour of the wine; for every liquid body, upon compression, *turneth*, as we see in water; and it is all one to the sight, whether the visual spirits move, or the object moveth, or the medium moveth. And we see that long turning round breedeth the same imagination. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To shew regard or anger, by directing the look towards any thing.

Pompey *turned* upon him and bade him be quiet. *Bacon.*

The understanding *turns* inwards on itself, and reflects on its own operations. *Locke.*

Turn, mighty monarch, *turn*, this way;
Do not refuse to hear. *Dryden.*

3. To move the body round.

Nature wrought so, that seeing me, she *turn'd.* *Milton, P. L.*

He said, and *turning* short with speedy pace,
Casts back a scornful glance, and quits the place. *Dryden.*

4. To move from its place.

The ancle-bone is apt to *turn* out on either side, by reason of relaxation of the tendons upon the least walking. *Wiseman.*

5. To change posture.

If one with ten thousand dice, should throw five thousand sises once or twice, we might say he did it by chance: but if, with almost an infinite number he should, without failing, throw the same sises, we should certainly conclude he did it by art, or that these dice could *turn* upon no other side. *Cheyne.*

6. To have a tendency or direction.

His cares all *turn* upon Astyanax,
Whom he has lodg'd within the citadel. *A. Philips.*

7. To move the face to another quarter.

The night seems doubled with the fear she brings.
The morning, as mistaken, *turns* about,
And all her early fires again go out. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

8. To depart from the way; to deviate.

My lords *turn* in, into your servant's house. *Gen.* xix. 2.

Virgil, suppose in describing the fury of his heroe in a battle, when endeavouring to raise our concernment to the highest pitch, *turns* short on the sudden into some similitude, which diverts attention from the main subject. *Dryden.*

9. To alter; to be changed; to be transformed.

In some springs of water if you put wood, it will *turn* into the nature of stone. *Bacon.*

Your bodies may at last *turn* all to spirit. *Milton, P. L.*

A storm of sad mischance will *turn* into something that is good, if we list to make it so. *Bp. Taylor.*

This suspicion *turned* to jealousy, and jealousy to rage; then she disdains and threatens, and again is humble. *Dryden.*

For this I suffer'd Phœbus' steeds to stray,
And the mad ruler to misguide the day,
When the wide earth to heaps of ashes *turn'd*,
And heav'n itself the wand'ring chariot burn'd. *Pope.*

Rather than let a good fire be wanting, enliven it with the butter that happens to *turn* to oil. *Swift.*

10. To become by a change.

Cygnets from grey *turn* white; hawks from brown *turn* more white. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, will *turn* into a mouldy substance. *Boyle.*

They *turn* viragos too; the wrestler's toil
They try. *Dryden, Juv.*

In this disease, the gall will *turn* of a blackish colour, and the blood verge towards a pitchy consistence. *Arbuthnot.*

11. To change sides.

I *turn'd*, and try'd each corner of my bed,
To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost. *Dryden.*

As a man in a fever *turns* often, although without any hope of ease, so men in the extremest misery fly to the first appearance of relief, though never so vain. *Swift, Intellig.*

12. To change the mind, conduct, or determination.

Turn from thy fierce wrath. *Exod.* xxxii. 12.

Turn you at my reproof, behold I will pour out my spirit upon you. *Prov.* i. 23.

He will relent, and *turn* from his displeasure. *Milton, P. L.*

13. To change to acid. Used of milk.

Has friendship such a faint and milky heart,
It *turns* in less than two nights? *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Asses' milk *turneth* not so easily as cows. *Bacon.*

14. To be brought eventually.

Let their vanity be flattered with things that will do them good; and let their pride set them on work on something which may *turn* to their advantage. *Locke on Education.*

Christianity directs our actions so as every thing we do may *turn* to account at the great day. *Addison, Spect.*

Socrates meeting Alcibiades going to his devotions, and observing his eyes fixed with great seriousness, tells him that he had reason to be thoughtful, since a man might bring down evils by his prayers, and the things which the gods send him at his request might *turn* to his destruction. *Addison.*

For want of due improvement, these useful inventions have not *turned* to any great account. *Baker, Reflect. on Learning.*

15. To depend on, as the chief point.

The question *turns* upon this point; when the presbyterians shall have got their share of employments, whether they ought not, by their own principles, to use the utmost of their power to reduce the whole kingdom to an uniformity. *Swift.*

Conditions of peace certainly *turn* upon events of war. *Swift.*

The first platform of the poem, which reduces into one important action all the particulars upon which it *turns*. *Pope.*

16. To grow giddy.

I'll look no more,
Lest my brain *turn*, and the deficient sight
Topple down headlong. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

17. To have an unexpected consequence or tendency.

If we repent seriously, submit contentedly, and serve him faithfully, afflictions shall *turn* to our advantage. *Wake.*

18. To return; to recoil.

His foul esteem
Sticks no dishonour on our front, but *turns*
Foul on himself. *Milton, P. L.*

19. To be directed to, or from any point; as, the needle *turns* to the pole.

20. To change attention or practice.

Forthwith from dance to sweet repast they *turn*. *Milton, P. L.*

21. *To* TURN *away*. To deviate from any course.

When the righteous *turneth away* from his righteousness, and committeth iniquity,—shall he live?—When the wicked man *turneth away* from his wickedness that he hath committed, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive. *Ezek.* xviii. 24. 27.

22. *To* TURN *off*. To divert one's course.

The peaceful banks which profound silence keep,
The little boat securely passes by,
But where with noise the waters creep,
Turn off with care, for treacherous rocks are near. *Norris.*

This word, through all the variety of its applications, commonly preserves that idea of *change* which is included in its primary meaning, all gyration, and all deflection being change of place; a few of its uses imply direction or tendency, but direction or tendency is always the cause and consequence of change of place.

TURN.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of turning; gyration.

2. Meander; winding way.

Fear misled the youngest from his way;
But Nisus hit the *turns*. *Dryden.*

3. Winding or flexuous course.

After a turbulent and noisy course among the rocks, the Teverne falls into the valley, and after many *turns* and windings glides peaceably into the Tiber. *Addison.*

4. A walk to and fro.

My good and gracious lord of Canterbury:
Come, you and I must walk a *turn* together. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing but the open air will do me good, I'll take a *turn* in your garden. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Upon a bridge somewhat broader than the space a man takes up in walking, laid over a precipice, desire some eminent philosopher to take a *turn* or two upon it. *Collier.*

5. Change; vicissitude; alteration.

An admirable facility musick hath to express and represent to the mind, more inwardly than any other sensible mean, the very standing, rising, and falling; the very steps and inflections every way; the *turns* and varieties of all passions whereunto the mind is subject. *Hooker.*

Oh, world, thy slippery *turns!* friends now fast sworn,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakspeare.*

The state of Christendom might by this have a *turn*. *Bacon.*

This *turn* hath made amends! thou hast fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous. *Milton, P. L.*

This *turn*'s too quick to be without design;
I'll sound the bottom of 't ere I believe. *Dryden.*

Too well the *turns* of mortal chance I know,
And hate relentless of my heavenly foe. *Pope, Odyss.*

An English gentleman should be well versed in the history of England, that he may observe the several *turns* of state, and how produced. *Locke.*

6. Successive course.

The King with great nobleness and bounty, which virtues had their *turns* in his nature, restored Edward Stafford. *Bacon.*

7. Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or first appearance.

While this flux prevails, the sweats are much diminished; while the matter that fed them takes another *turn*, and is excluded by the glands of the intestines. *Blackmore.*

The Athenians were offered liberty, but the wise *turn* they thought to give the matter, was a sacrifice of the author. *Swift.*

8. Chance; hap.
Every one has a fair turn to be as great as he pleases. *Collier.*

9. Occasion; incidental opportunity.
An old dog, falling from his speed, was loaden at every *turn* with blows and reproaches. *L'Estrange.*

10. Time at which, by successive vicissitudes, any thing is to be had or done.
Myself would be glad to take some breath, and desire that some of you would take your *turn* to speak. *Bacon.*
His *turn* will come to laugh at you again. *Denham.*
The spiteful stars have shed their venom down,
And now the peaceful planets take their *turn*. *Dryden.*
Though they held the power of the civil sword unlawful, whilst they were to be governed by it, yet they esteemed it very lawful when it came to their *turn* to govern. *Atterbury.*
A saline constitution of the fluids is acid, alkaline, or muriatic: of these in their *turns*. *Arbuthnot.*
The nymph will have her *turn* to be
The tutor, and the pupil, he. *Swift.*

11. Actions of kindness or malice.
Lend this virgin aid,
Thanks are half lost when good *turns* are delay'd. *Fairfax.*
Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill *turns*. *L'Estrange.*
Shrewd *turns* strike deeper than ill words. *South.*

12. Reigning inclination.
This is not to be accomplished but by introducing religion to be the *turn* and fashion of the age. *Swift.*

13. A step off the ladder at the gallows.
They, by their skill in palmistry,
Will quickly read his destiny;
And make him glad to read his lesson,
Or take a *turn* for it at the session. *Butler.*

14. Convenience; use; purpose; exigence.
Diogenes' dish did never serve his master for more *turns*, notwithstanding that he made it his dish, cup, cap, measure, and water-pot, than a mantle doth an Irishman. *Spenser on Ireland.*
They never found occasion for their *tourn*,
But almost starv'd did much lament and mourn. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*
His going I could frame to serve my *turn*;
Save him from danger, do him love and honour. *Shakspeare.*
My daughter Catharine is not for your *turn*. *Shakspeare.*
To perform this murder was elect;
A base companion, few or none could miss,
Who first did serve their *turn*, and now serves his. *Daniel.*
They tried their old friends of the city, who had served their *turns* so often, and set them to get a petition. *Clarendon.*
Neither will this shift serve the *turn*. *Wilkins.*
This philosophy may pass with the most sensual, while they pretend to be reasonable; but whenever they have a mind to be otherwise, to drink or to sleep, will serve the *turn*. *Temple, Miscell.*

15. The form; cast; shape; manner.
Our young men take up some cry'd up English poet, without knowing wherein his thoughts are improper to his subject, or his expressions unworthy of his thoughts, or the *turn* of both is unharmonious. *Dryden.*
Seldom any thing raises wonder in me, which does not give my thought a *turn* that makes my heart the better. *Addison.*
Female virtues are of a domestick *turn*. The family is the proper province for private women to shine in. *Addison.*
An agreeable *turn* appears in her sentiments upon the most ordinary affairs of life. *Addison.*
Wit doth not consist so much in advancing things new, as in giving things known an agreeable *turn*. *Addison, Spect.*
Before I made this remark, I wondered to see the Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, so often mention the *turn* of his neck and arms. *Addison.*
A young man of a sprightly *turn* in conversation, had an inordinate desire of appearing fashionable. *Spectator.*
Books give the same *turn* to our thoughts and reasoning, that good company does to our conversation. *Swift, Miscell.*
The very *turn* of voice, the good pronunciation, and the alluring manner which some teachers have attained, will engage the attention. *Watts.*
They who are conscious of their guilt, and apprehensive that the justice of the nation should take notice of their theft and rapine, will try to give all things a false *turn*, and to fill every place with false suggestions. *Davenant.*
The first coin being made of brass, gave the denomination to money among the Romans, and the whole *turn* of their expressions is derived from it. *Arbuthnot.*

16. The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence.
The *turn* of words, in which Ovid excels all poets, are sometimes a fault or sometimes a beauty, as they are used properly or improperly. *Dryden.*
The three first stanzas are rendered word for word with the original, not only with the same elegance, but the same short *turn* of expression peculiar to the sapphick ode. *Addison.*

17. New position of things; as, something troublesome happens at every *turn*.

18. The court of the sheriff; of old called also the sheriff's moot. Minsheu. See TOURN.

19. *By* TURNS. One after another; alternately.
They feel *by turns* the bitter change
Of fierce extremes; extremes by change more fierce. *Milton, P. L.*
The challenge to Dametas shall belong
Menalcas shall sustain his under-song;
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring;
By turns the tuneful muses love to sing. *Dryden, Virg.*
By turns put on the suppliant, and the lord;
Threaten'd this moment, and the next implor'd. *Prior.*

TU'RNBENCH. *n. s.* [*turn* and *bench*.] A term of turners.
Small work in metal is turned in an iron lathe called a *turnbench*, which they screw in a vice, and having fitted their work upon a small iron axle, with a drill barrel, fitted upon a square shank, at the end of the axis, next the left-hand, they with a drill-bow, and drill-string, carry it about. *Moxon.*

TU'RNCOAT. *n. s.* [*turn* and *coat*.] One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade.
Courtesy itself must turn to disdain, if you come in her presence—Then is courtesy a *turncoat*. *Shakspeare.*

TU'RNER. *n. s.* [from *turn*.] One whose trade is to turn in a lathe.
Nor box, nor limes, without their use are made,
Smooth-grain'd and proper for the *turner*'s trade. *Dryden.*
Some *turners*, to shew their dexterity in turning, turn long and slender pieces of ivory, as small as an hay-stalk. *Moxon.*

TU'RNERY.* *n. s.* [from *turner*.] The art of fashioning hard bodies into a round or oval form in a lathe; the articles so turned.

TU'RNING.† *n. s.* [from *turn*.]

1. Flexure; winding; meander.
I ran with headlong haste
Through paths and *turnings* often trod by day. *Milton, Comus.*

2. Deviation from the way.
Behold the divers *turnings*, and windings, by which men wander and go astray. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza*, p. 11.
The *turning* away of the simple shall slay him. *Prov.*

TU'RNINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *turning*.] Quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge.
So nature formed him, to all *turningness* of sleights; that though no man had less goodness, no man could better find the places whence arguments might grow of goodness. *Sidney.*

TU'RNIP.† *n. s.* [næpe, Sax. *napus*, Lat. Those who write our word *turnep* are therefore warranted.] A white esculent root.

The flower consists of four leaves, which are placed in form of a cross; out of the flower cup rises the pointal, which afterward turns to a pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and are

full of roundish seeds: a carneous and tuberous root. *Miller.*

November is drawn with bunches of parsnips and *turnips* in his right hand. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The goddess rose amid the inmost round,
With wither'd *turnip*-tops her temples crown'd. *Gay.*

Turnips hide their swelling heads below. *Gay, Past.*

TU'RNPIKE.† *n. s.* [*turn* and *pike*, or *pique.*]

1. A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering.

I move upon my axle, like a *turnpike.*
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

2. Any gate by which the way is obstructed.

The gates are shut, and the *turnpikes* locked. *Arbuthnot.*

TU'RNSICK. *adj.* [*turn* and *sick.*] Vertiginous; giddy.

If a man see another turn swiftly and long; or if he look upon wheels that turn, himself waxeth *turnsick.* *Bacon.*

TU'RNSOL.† *n. s.* [*heliotropium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Her chaplet of heliotropium or *turnsole.*
B. Jonson, Coron. Ent.

TU'RNSPIT. *n. s.* [*turn* and *spit.*] He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. It is now used of a dog that turns the spit.

I give you joy of the report
That he's to have a place at court;
Yes, and a place he will grow rich in,
A *turnspit* in the royal kitchen. *Swift, Miscell.*

TU'RNSTILE. *n. s.* [*turn* and *stile.*] A kind of turnpike in a footpath.

A *turnstile* is more certain
Than, in events of war, dame Fortune. *Hudibras.*

Twirling *turnstiles* interrupt the way,
The thwarting passenger shall force them round. *Gay.*

TU'RPENTINE. *n. s.* [*turpentina*, Ital. *terebinthina*, Lat.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

As the *turpentine* tree I stretched out my branches.
Ecclus. xxiv. 16.

Vertgrease grinded with *turpentine*, put into a pot, and as you use it warm it. *Peacham on Drawing.*

TU'RPITUDE. *n. s.* [*turpitude*, Fr. *turpitudo*, from *turpis*, Lat.] Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness; badness.

How would'st thou have paid
My better service, when my *turpitude*
Thou thus dost crown with gold? *Shakspeare.*

Decency imports a certain measure of one thing to another; the preservation of which is properly that rule by which every thing ought to act; and consequently the violation of it implies a *turpitude* or indecency. *South.*

TU'RQUOISE. *n. s.* See TURKOIS.

One shewed me a ring he had of your daughter for a monkey.—Out upon her! it was my *turquoise*, I had it when I was a bachelor. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

TU'RREL.* *n. s.* A tool used by coopers. *Sherwood.*

TU'RRET. *n. s.* [*turris*, Lat.] A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower.

Discourse I pr'y thee, on this *turret's* top. *Shakspeare.*

All things well ordered, he withdrew with speed
Up to a *turret* high, two ports between,
That so he might be near at every need,
And overlook the lands and furrows green. *Fairfax.*

Make Windsor hills in lofty numbers rise,
And lift her *turrets* nearer to the skies. *Pope.*

TU'RRETED. *adj.* [from *turret.*] Formed like a tower; rising like a tower.

Take a *turreted* lamp of tin, in the form of a square; the height of the turret being thrice as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp standeth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

TU'RTLE.† } *n. s.* [ꞇuꞃꞇle, Saxon; *tortorelle*, Fr.
TU'RTLEDOVE. } *tortorella*, Ital. *turtur*, Lat.]

1. A species of dove.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws,
And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks:
When *turtles* tread. *Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.*

We'll teach him to know *turtles* from jays. *Shakspeare.*

Take me an heifer and a *turtledove.* *Gen.* xv. 9.

Galen proposed the blood of *turtles* dropt warm from their wings. *Wiseman.*

2. A *turtle* is the name also of the sea-tortoise.

Lyttelton, in his Dialogues of the Dead, has introduced Darteneuf, in a pleasant discourse between him and Apicius, bitterly lamenting his ill fortune, in having lived before *turtle*-feasts were known in England. "Alas," says he, "how imperfect is human felicity! I lived in an age when the pleasure of eating was thought to be carried to its highest perfection in England and France. And yet a *turtle*-feast is a novelty to me!" *Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

TURVES.* The old plural of *turf.*

The Greek historian sets her [Boadicea] in the field on a high heap of *turves*, in a loose-bodied gown declaiming, a spear in her hand. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 2.

TU'SCAN.* *adj.* [from *Tuscany.*] Denoting one of the orders of architecture.

The *Tuscan* is of all the rudest pillar, and its principal character simplicity. *Wotton on Architecture.*

TUSH.† *interj.* [Of this word I can find no credible etymology. Dr. Johnson.— From *tyst*, Su. Goth. be silent, hold your peace. Serenius.] An expression of contempt.

Tush, say they, how should God perceive it: is there knowledge in the Most High? *Ps.* lxxiii.

Sir Thomas Moor found fault with his lady's continual chiding; saying, the consideration of the time, for it was lent, should restrain her. *Tush, tush*, my lord, said she, look, here is one step to heaven-ward, shewing him a friar's girdle. I fear me, quoth Sir Thomas, this one step will not bring you up a step higher. *Camden, Rem.*

Tush, never tell me, I take it much unkindly
That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse,
As if the strings were thine, should know of this. *Shakspeare.*

TUSK. *n. s.* [ꞇux, ꞇuxaꞅ, Sax. *tosken*, old Frisick.] The long teeth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth.

Some creatures have over-long, or out-growing teeth, called fangs, or *tusks;* as boars and pikes. *Bacon.*

The boar depended upon his *tusks.* *L'Estrange.*

As two boars,
With rising bristles, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverse breasts with *tusks* oblique they wound. *Dryden.*

A monstrous boar
Whetting his *tusks*, and churning hideous foam. *Smith.*

To TUSK.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gnash the teeth, as a boar.

Nay, now you puff, *tusk*, and draw up your chin.
B. Jonson, Epigr. 107.

TU'SKED. } *adj.* [from *tusk.*] Furnished with tusks.
TU'SKY. }

Into the naked woods he goes,
And seeks the *tusky* boar to rear. *Dryden.*

Of those beasts no one was horned and *tusked* too: the superfluous blood not sufficing to feed both. *Grew.*

TU'SSLE.* *n. s.* [from *touse.*] A struggle: as, we had a *tussle* for it. Grose. A vulgar expression.

TU'SSUCK. *n. s.* [diminutive of *tuz.*] A tuft of grass or twigs.

The first is remarkable for the several *tussucks* or bunches of thorns, wherewith it is armed round. *Grew.*

TUT.† *interj.* [This seems to be the same with *tush.* Dr. Johnson. — The Welsh language, however, has *twtt, twtti,* the word used when we make light of a thing, as tush, tut; *twt,* a puff.] A particle noting contempt.

Tut, tut! grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle. *Shakspeare.*

Tut, tut! here's a mannerly forbearance. *Shakspeare.*

TU'TANAG. *n. s.* The Chinese name for spelter, which we erroneously apply to the metal of which canisters are made, that are brought over with the tea from China; it being a coarse pewter made with the lead carried from England and tin got in the kingdom of Quintang. *Woodward.*

TU'TELAGE.† } *n. s.* [*tutele, tutelage,* Fr. *tutela,* Lat.]
TU'TELE. } Guardianship; state of being under guardian.

The *tutelage* whereof, as those past worlds did please,
Some to Minerva gave, and some to Hercules. *Drayton.*

If one in the possession of lands die, and leave a minor to succeed to him, his *tutelage* belongeth to the king. *Drummond.*

He accoupled the ambassage with an article in the nature of a request, that the French king might, according unto his right of seigniory or *tutelage,* dispose of the marriage of the young duchess of Britany. *Bacon.*

He was to have the *tutele* and ward of his children. *Howell, Lett.* i. ii. 15.

TU'TELAR.† } *adj.* [*tutelaire,* Fr. Cotgrave; from
TU'TELARY. } *tutela,* Lat.] Having the charge or guardianship of any person or thing; protecting; defensive; guardian.

According to the traditions of the magicians the *tutelary* spirits will not remove at common appellations, but at the proper names of things, whereunto they are protectors. *Brown.*

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, that gives indolence of body, with an equality of mind; the best guardian of youth and support of old age: the precept of reason, as well as religion, and physician of the soul as well as the body; the *tutelar* goddess of health, and universal medicine of life. *Temple.*

These *tutelar* genii who presided over the several people committed to their charge, were watchful over them. *Dryden.*

But you, O Grecian chiefs, reward my care,
Sure I may plead a little to your grace:
Enter'd the town; I then unbarr'd the gates,
When I remov'd the *tutelary* fates. *Dryden.*

Ye *tutelar* gods who guard this royal fabrick. *Rowe.*

TU'TOR. *n. s.* [*tutor,* Lat. *tuteur,* Fr.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher or instructor.

When I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast,
The *tutor* and the feeder of my riots;
Till then I banish thee on pain of death. *Shakspeare.*

When nobles are the tailors' *tutors;*
No hereticks burnt but wenches suiters. *Shakspeare.*

A primitive Christian, that coming to a friend to teach him a psalm, began, I said I will look to my ways, that I offend not with my tongue; upon which he stopt his *tutor,* saying, This is enough if I learn it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

His body thus adorn'd, he next design'd
With lib'ral arts to cultivate his mind:
He sought a *tutor* of his own accord,
And study'd lessons he before abhorr'd. *Dryden.*

No science is so speedily learned by the noblest genius without a *tutor.* *Watts.*

To TU'TOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct; to teach; to document.

This boy is forest born,
And hath been *tutor'd* in the rudiments
Of many desperate studies by his uncle. *Shakspeare.*

He cannot be a perfect man,
Not being tried and *tutor'd* in the world. *Shakspeare.*

The cock has his spurs, and he strikes his feet inward with singular strength and order; yet he does not this by any syllogistical method, but is merely *tutored* by instinct. *Hale.*

2. To treat with superiority or severity.

I hardly yet have learn'd
T' insinuate, flatter, bow, and bend my knee:
Give sorrow leave a while to *tutor* me
To this submission. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

I take a review of my little boys mounted upon hobby-horses, and of little girls *tutoring* their babies. *Addison.*

TU'TORAGE. *n. s.* [from *tutor.*] The authority or solemnity of a tutor.

Children care not for the company of their parents or *tutors,* and men will care less for theirs, who would make them children by usurping a *tutorage.* *Gov. of the Tongue.*

TU'TORESS.† } *n. s.* [*tuteresse, tutrice,* old French;
TU'TRIX. } from *tutor.*] Directress; instructress; governess.

That most honoured *tutress*'s pupils.
Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 11.

A prattling nurse is a better *tutrix* to her foster-child.
Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tut. p. 48.

And what still more his stagg'ring virtue try'd,
His mother, *tut'ress* of that virtue, dy'd. *Harte.*

TU'TORSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *tutor.*] Office of a tutor.

He that should grant a *tutorship,* restraining his grant to some one certain thing or cause, should do but idly, because tutors are given for personal defence generally, and not for managing a few particular things or causes.
Hooker, Eccl. Pol. v. § 80.

TU'TSAN.† *n. s.* [*tutsan,* Fr. *androsæmum,* Latin.] Parkleaves, a plant.

The healing *tutsan* then, and plantan for a sore.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

TU'TTY.† *n. s.* [*tutia,* low Lat. *tuthie,* Fr.] A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace.

Near it stood a phial of rosewater and powder of *tutty.*
Tatler, No. 266.

TUZ.† *n. s.* [I know not whether it is not a word merely of cant. Dr. Johnson. — Perhaps not so; but from *tuss* or *tussy,* an old word for a wreath or tuft: "A girdle of flowers, and *tussies* of all fruits, intertyed and following together." Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, ed. 1633. p. 49. And this same *tuss* from the French *tasse,* a tuft.] A lock or tuft of hair.

With odorous oil thy head and hair are sleek;
And then thou kemp'st the *tuzzes* on thy cheek;
Of these thy barbers take a costly care. *Dryden.*

TWAIN. *adj.* [ꞇpeȝen, Saxon.] Two. An old word, not now used but ludicrously.

'Tis not the tryal of a woman's war,
The bitter clamour of two eager tongues,
Can arbitrate this cause betwixt us *twain.* *Shakspeare.*

Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in *twain,*
Too intricate t' unloose. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Of my condition take no care;
It fits not; thou and I long since are *twain.* *Milton, S. A.*

When old winter split the rocks in *twain;*
He strip'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth. *Dryden.*

The trembling widow, and her daughters *twain,*
This woeful cackling cry with horror heard. *Dryden.*

To TWANG. *v. n.* [A word formed from the sound.] To sound with a quick sharp noise.

A thousand *twanging* instruments
Will hum about mine ears. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

His quiver o'er his shoulders Phœbus threw,
His bow *twang'd*, and his arrows rattled as they flew. *Dryden.*

With her thundering voice she menac'd high;
And every accent *twang'd* with smarting sorrow. *Dryden.*

The *twanging* bows
Send showers of shafts, that on their barbed points
Alternate ruin bear. *Philips.*

Sounds the tough horn and *twangs* the quiv'ring string. *Pope.*

To TWANG. *v. a.* To make to sound sharply.

A swaggering accent sharply *twang'd* off, gives manhood approbation. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

TWANG. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp quick sound.

They by the sound and *twang* of nose,
If all be sound within, disclose. *Hudibras.*

So swells each wind-pipe; ass intones to ass,
Harmonic *twang* of leather, horn and brass. *Pope.*

2. An affected modulation of the voice.

If he be but a person in vogue with the multitude, he can make popular, rambling, incoherent stuff, seasoned with *twang* and tautology, pass for high rhetorick. *South.*

He has such a *twang* in his discourse, and ungraceful way of speaking through his nose, that one can hardly understand him. *Arbuthnot.*

TWANG.* *interj.* A word marking a quick action, accompanied with a sharp sound. Little used, and little deserving to be used.

There's one, the best in all my quiver,
Twang! thro' his very heart and liver. *Prior.*

To TWA'NGLE.† *v. n.* [from *twang.*] To make a sharp quick sound.

Sometimes a thousand *twangling* instruments
Will hum about my ears. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

She did call me rascal fidler,
And *twangling* jack, with twenty such vile terms.
Shakspeare, Tam. of a Shrew.

To TWANK. *v. n.* [corrupted from *twang.*] To make to sound.

A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with *twanking* of a brass kettle. *Addison.*

'TWAS. Contracted from *it was.*

If he asks who bid thee, say *'twas* I. *Dryden.*

To TWA'TTLE.† *v. n.* [schwatzen, German.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter.

The apostle Paul finds fault with a certain sort of women who were prattlers, which would go from house to house, *twattling*, and babbling out frothy speech that was good for nothing. *Whately, Redempt. of Time,* (1634,) p. 15.

It is not for every *twattling* gossip to undertake.
L'Estrange.

To TWA'TTLE.* *v. a.* To pat, to make much of, as horses, cows, dogs. North. *Grose.*

TWA'TTLING.* *n. s.* [from *twattle.*] Act of prating; idle chatter.

When one talks toys or trifles, and speaks shadows or gawds that yield no profit; such *twattling* cuts out the heart of good time. *Whately, Red. of Time,* p. 15.

TWAY.† [*twai*, Goth.] For TWAIN.

Guyon's angry blade so fierce did play
On th' other's helmet, which as Titan shone,
That quite it clove his plumed crest in *tway.* *Spenser.*

TWA'YBLADE. *n. s.* [*Ophris*, Lat.] A polypetalous flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, of which the five upper ones are so disposed, as to represent in some measure an helmet, the under one being headed and shaped like a man. *Miller.*

To TWEAG.† } *v. a.* [It is written *tweag* by
To TWEAK. } Skinner, but *tweak* by other writers. Dr. Johnson. — *Tweak* is correct; as the word is doubtless from the Sax. twiccan, twiccian, to twitch, vellere, carpere.] To pinch; to squeeze betwixt the fingers.

Who calls me villain, breaks my pate across,
Tweaks me by the nose. *Shakspeare.*

To rouse him from lethargick dump,
He *tweak'd* his nose. *Butler.*

Look in their face, they *tweak'd* your nose. *Swift.*

TWEAGUE.† } *n. s.* [Not from the verb, as Dr. John-
TWEAK. } son derives it; but from the Saxon tweogan, to hesitate, to doubt. The Swed. *tuekan*, as Lye observes, is also hesitation, from *tucka*, to doubt.] Perplexity; ludicrous distress. A low word.

This put the old fellow in a rare *tweague.* *Arbuthnot.*

To TWE'EDLE. *v. a.* [I know not whence derived.] To handle lightly. Used of awkward fiddling.

A fidler brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had *tweedled* into the service. *Addison.*

TWE'EZERS.† *n. s.* [*etuy*, French. Dr. Johnson. — Formerly, nearer to the etymon, *tweese*: as, "a surgeon's *tweese*, or box of instruments." Sherwood.] Nippers, or small pincers to pluck off hairs.

There hero's wits are kept in pond'rous vases,
And beaus in snuff-boxes and *tweezer-cases.* *Pope.*

TWELFTH. *adj.* [twelfta, Saxon.] Second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

He found Elisha plowing with twelve yoke of oxen, and he with the *twelfth.* *1 Kings,* xix. 9.

Supposing, according to the standard, five shillings were to weigh an ounce, wanting about sixteen grains, whereof one *twelfth* were copper, and eleven *twelfths* silver, it is plain here the quantity of silver gives the value. *Locke.*

TWE'LFTHTIDE. *n. s.* The twelfth day after Christmas.

Plough-munday, next after that *twelfthtide*,
Bids out with the plough. *Tusser, Husbandry.*

TWELVE.† *adj.* [M. Goth. *twalib*, or *twalif*; Sax. twelf, twelf; à *twa*, duo, et antiq. *laib*, residuum; à *lefwa*, relinquere; (duo scil. digiti supra decem numeratos residui.) Serenius.] Two and ten; twice six.

Thou hast beat me out *twelve* several times.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that
Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all,
From *twelve* to twenty. *Shakspeare.*

What man talk'd with you yesternight
Out at your window betwixt *twelve* and one? *Shakspeare.*

On his left hand *twelve* reverend owls did fly:
So Romulus, 'tis sung, by Tyber's brook,
Presage of sway from twice six vultures took. *Dryden.*

TWE'LVEMONTH.† *n. s.* [Sax. twelf-monð.] A year, as consisting of twelve months.

I shall laugh at this a *twelvemonth* hence. *Shakspeare.*

This year or *twelvemonth*, by reason that the moon's months are shorter than those of the sun, is about eleven days shorter than the sun's year. *Holder.*

Taking the shoots of the past-spring, and pegging them down in very rich earth perfectly consumed, watering them upon all occasions, by this time *twelvemonth* they will be ready to remove. *Evelyn.*

In the space of about a *twelvemonth* I have run out of a whole thousand pound upon her. *Addison.*

Not twice a *twelvemonth* you appear in print. *Pope.*

TWE'LVEPENCE. *n. s.* [*twelve* and *pence.*] A shilling.

TWE'LVEPENNY. *adj.* [*twelve* and *penny.*] Sold for a shilling.

I would wish no other revenge, from this rhyming judge of the *twelvepenny* gallery. *Dryden.*

TWE'LVESCORE. *n. s.* [*twelve* and *score.*] Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty.

Twelvescore viragos of the Spartan race. *Dryden.*

TWE'NTIETH. *adj.* [ꞇpenꞇeoᵹoða, Saxon.] Twice tenth; ordinal of twenty.

This year,
The *twentieth* from the firing the capitol,
As fatal too to Rome, by all predictions. *B. Jonson.*

Why was not I the *twentieth* by descent
From a long restive race of droning kings? *Dryden.*

This crown now must be raised, and coined one *twentieth* lighter; which is nothing but changing the denomination, calling that a crown now, which yesterday was but a part, viz. nineteen *twentieths.* *Locke.*

TWE'NTY.† *adj.* [M. Goth. *twaimtig;* Saxon ꞇpenꞇiᵹ; à Goth. *twa, twenne,* et Icel. *tugr,* denarius numerus. Serenius.]

1. Twice ten.

Hammond seldom did eat or drink more than once in *twenty*-four hours, and some fruit towards night. *Fell.*

At least nineteen in *twenty* of these perplexing words might be changed into easy ones. *Swift.*

2. A proverbial or indefinite number.

Maximilian, upon *twenty* respects, could not have been the man. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

TWI'BIL.† *n. s.* [Sax. ꞇpẏbill, bipennis, securis.] A kind of halberd: formerly, a mattock. *Pr. Parv.*

She learn'd the churlish axe and *twybill* to prepare. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 18.

TWICE. *adv.* [ꞇpiᵹiꞅ, Saxon; *twees,* Dutch.]

1. Two times.

Upon his crest he struck him so,
That *twice* he reeled, ready *twice* to fall. *Spenser.*

He *twice* essay'd to cast his son in gold;
Twice from his hands he dropp'd the forming mould. *Dryden.*

2. Doubly.

A little sum you mourn, while most have met
With *twice* the loss, and by as vile a cheat. *Dryden.*

3. It is often used in composition.

Life is tedious as a *twice*-told tale,
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man. *Shakspeare.*

Twice-born Bacchus burst the thundrer's thigh,
And all the gods that wander thro' the sky. *Creech.*

Extol the strength of a *twice*-conquer'd race. *Dryden.*

To TWIDLE. *v. a.* [This is commonly written *tweedle.*] To touch lightly. A low word.

With my fingers upon the stupe, I pressed close upon it, and *twidled* it in, first one side, then the other. *Wiseman.*

TWI'FOLD.* *adj.* Twofold. Obsolete.

Her *twyfold* teme, of which two blacke as pitch,
And two were browne, yet each to each unlich,
Did softly swim away. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. v. 28.

TWIG. *n. s.* [ꞇpiᵹ, ꞇpiᵹᵹa, Saxon; *twyg,* Dutch.] A small shoot of a branch; a switch tough and long.

The Britons had boats made of willow *twigs,* covered on the outside with hides, and so had the Venetians. *Ralegh.*

They chose the fig-tree, such as spreads her arms,
Branching so broad and long, that in the ground
The bended *twigs* take root. *Milton, P. L.*

Can'st thou with a weak angle strike the whale,
His huge jaw with a *twig* or bulrush bore? *Sandys.*

If they cut the *twigs* at evening, a plentiful and pleasant juice comes out. *More.*

From parent bough
A cyon meetly sever: after force
A way into the crabstock's close wrought grain
By wedges, and within the living wound
Inclose the foster *twig,* around which spread
The binding clay. *Philips.*

TWI'GGEN. *adj.* [from *twig.*] Made of twigs; wicker.

I'll beat the knave into a *twiggen* bottle. *Shakspeare.*

The sides and rim sewed together after the manner of *twiggen* work. *Grew.*

TWI'GGY.† *adj.* [from *twig.*] Full of twigs.

Though they grow the slowest of all the *twiggy* trees, yet do they recompense it by the larger crop. *Evelyn.*

TWI'LIGHT.† *n. s.* [*tweelicht,* Dutch; ꞇpeoneleohꞇ, Saxon; from ꞇpeo, ꞇpeon, dubium, and *light.* Serenius.]

1. The dubious or faint light before sunrise, and after sunset; obscure light.

Her *twilights* were more clear than our mid-day. *Donne.*

Suspicions amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by *twilight.* Certainly they are to be well guarded. *Bacon.*

2. Uncertain view.

A faint weak love of virtue, and of good,
Reflects from her on them, which understood
Her worth; and though she have shut in all day,
The *twilight* of her memory doth stay. *Donne.*

He that saw hell in's melancholy dream,
And in the *twilight* of his fancy's theme,
Scar'd from his sins, repented in a fright,
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd proselyte. *Cleaveland.*

Ambrosial night, with clouds exhal'd
From that high mount of God, whence light and shade
Spring both, the face of brightest heav'n had chang'd
To grateful *twilight.* *Milton, P. L.*

When the sun was down,
They just arriv'd by *twilight* at a town. *Dryden.*

In the greatest part of our concernment he has afforded us only the *twilight* of probability, suitable to our state of mediocrity. *Locke.*

TWI'LIGHT. *adj.*

1. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obscure; deeply shaded.

When the sun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me goddess bring
To arched walks of *twilight* groves. *Milton, Il Pens.*

O'er the *twilight* groves, and dusky caves,
Long sounding aisles, and intermingled graves,
Black Melancholy sits, and round her throws
A death-like silence, and a dread repose. *Pope.*

2. Seen or done by twilight.

On old Lycæus or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in *twilight* ranks. *Milton, Arcades.*

To TWILL.* *v. a.* [In Scotland *tweel,* or *tweddle;* which Dr. Jamieson derives from Sax. ꞇpæbe, twofold, or ꞇpa and bæl, part.] To weave; to quilt. In the north of England a *quilt* is still called a *twilt;* in other places, *twilled* cloth is no uncommon expression; which means where the woof and warp are not observed alternately to cross each other; but appear like cords closely twisted together.

TWILL.* *n. s.* A quill; a spool; a quill to wind yarn on. North. *Ray, and Grose.*

TWIN. *n. s.* [ꞇpinn, Saxon; *tweelingh,* Dutch.]

1. Children born at the same birth. It is therefore seldom used in the singular; though sometimes it is used for one of twins.

In this mystery of ill opinions, here's the *twin*-brother of thy letter; but let thine inherit first, for mine never shall. *Shakspeare.*

In bestowing
He was most princely: ever witness for him
Those *twins* of learning Ipswich and Oxford. *Shakspeare.*

If that moment of the time of birth be of such moment, whence proceedeth the great difference of the constitutions of *twins*, which, though together born, have strange and contrary fortunes? *Drummond.*

The divided dam
Runs to the summons of her hungry lamb;
But when the *twin* cries halves, she quits the first. *Cleaveland.*

No weight of birth did on one side prevail,
Two *twins* less even lie in Nature's scale. *Cowley.*

They came *twins* from the womb, and still they live
As if they would go *twins* too to the grave. *Otway.*

Fair Leda's *twins*, in time to stars decreed,
One fought on foot, one curb'd the fiery steed. *Dryden.*

Had there been the same likeness in all men, as sometimes in *twins*, it would have given occasion to confusion. *Grew.*

2. Gemini, the sign of the zodiack.

This, when the sun retires,
First shines, and spreads black night with feeble fires,
Then parts the *twins* and crab. *Creech.*

When now no more, th' alternate *twins* are fir'd.
Short is the doubtful empire of the night. *Thomson.*

To TWIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be born at the same birth.

He that is approv'd in this offence,
Though he had *twinn'd* with me both at a birth,
Shall lose me. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

2. To bring two at once.

Ewes yearly by *twinning* rich masters do make. *Tusser.*

3. To be paired; to be suited.

O how inscrutable! his equity
Twins with his power. *Sandys, Job.*

To TWIN.* } *v. n.* To part; to go asunder. Obsolete.
To TWINE. }

Now draweth cutte, ere that ye forther *twinne:*
He which that hath the shortest shal beginne.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

But yet the knight, wise, wary, not unkind,
Drew forth his sword, and from her careless *twin'd.* *Fairfax.*

To TWIN.* *v. a.* To divide into two parts; to separate. Obsolete.

There shall no death me fro my ladie *twinne.*
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. iv. 1197.

TWIN-BORN.† *adj.* [*twin* and *born.*] Born at the same birth.

Our sins lay on the king; he must bear all.
O hard condition, and *twin-born* with greatness! *Shakspeare.*
Latona's *twin-born* progeny. *Milton, Sonn.* 12.

To TWINE.† *v. a.* [ꞇpinan, Sax. duplicate; *tweynen*, *twijnen*, Dutch; *twynna*, Swed. *tuinder*, Dan. *tuinna*, Icel.]

1. To twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or substance out of two or more.

Thou shalt make an hanging of blue, and fine *twined* linen, wrought with needlework. *Exod.* xxvi. 36.

2. To unite itself.

Lumps of sugar lose themselves, and *twine*
Their subtle essence with the soul of wine. *Crashaw.*

To TWINE. *v. n.*

1. To convolve itself; to wrap itself closely about.

Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*,
The victor cry'd, the glorious prize is mine! *Pope.*

2. To unite by interposition of parts.

Friends now fast sworn, who *twine* in love
Unseparable, shall, within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakspeare.*

3. To wind; to make flexures.

As rivers, though they bend and *twine*,
Still to the sea their course incline:

Or as philosophers who find
Some fav'rite system to their mind,
In ev'ry point to make it fit,
Will force all nature to submit. *Swift.*

The deer rustles thro' the *twining* brake. *Thomson.*

4. To turn round.

O friends!
Some one abides within here, that commends
The place to us, and breathes a voice divine:
As she some web wrought, or her spindles *twine*,
She cherisht with her song. *Chapman.*

TWINE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A twisted thread.

Not any damsel, which her vaunteth most
In skilful knitting of soft silken *twine.* *Spenser.*

A pointed sword hung threatening o'er his head,
Sustain'd but by a slender *twine* of thread. *Dryden.*

2. Twist; convolution.

Nor all the gods beside
Longer dare abide,
Not Typhon huge ending in snaky *twine.* *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

Welcome, joy and feast; —
Braid your locks with rosy *twine*,
Dropping odours, dropping wine. *Milton, Comus.*

3. Embrace; act of convolving itself round.

Everlasting hate
The vine to ivy bears, but with am'rous *twine*
Clasps the tall elm. *Philips.*

To TWINGE. *v. a.* [*zwingen*, German; *twinge*, Dan.]

1. To torment with sudden and short pain.

The gnat charg'd into the nostrils of the lion, and there *twing'd* him till he made him tear himself, and so master'd him. *L'Estrange.*

2. To pinch; to tweak.

When a man is past his sense,
There's no way to reduce him thence,
But *twinging* him by th' ears and nose,
Or laying on of heavy blows. *Hudibras.*

TWINGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Short sudden sharp pain.

The wickedness of this old villain startles me, and gives me a *twinge* for my own sin, though far short of his. *Dryden.*

2. A tweak; a pinch.

How can you fawn upon a master that gives you so many blows and *twinges* by the ears? *L'Estrange.*

TWINK. *n. s.* [See TWINKLE.] The motion of an eye; a moment. Not in use.

She hung about my neck, and kiss on kiss
She vied so fast, protesting oath on oath,
That in a *twink* she won me to her love. *Shakspeare.*

To TWI'NKLE. *v. n.* [ꞇpinclian, Saxon.]

1. To sparkle; to flash irregularly; to shine with intermitted light; to shine faintly; to quiver.

At first I did adore a *twinkling* star,
But now I worship a celestial sun. *Shakspeare.*

As plays the sun upon the glassy streams,
Twinkling another counterfeited beam,
So seems this gorgeous beauty. *Shakspeare.*

Some their forked tails stretch forth on high,
And tear the *twinkling* stars from trembling sky. *Fairfax.*

God comprises all the goods we value in the creatures, as the sun doth the light that *twinkles* in the stars. *Boyle.*

The star of love,
That *twinkles* you to fair Almeyda's bed. *Dryden.*

Think you your new French proselytes are come
To starve abroad, because they starv'd at home?
Your benefices *twinkled* from afar. *Dryden.*

So weak your charms, that like a winter's night,
Twinkling with stars, they freeze me while they light. *Dryden.*

These stars do not *twinkle* when viewed through telescopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which pass through divers parts of the aperture, tremble each of them apart; and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary

tremors, fall at one and the same time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

2. To open and shut the eye by turns.

The owl fell a moping and *twinkling.* *L'Estrange.*

3. To play irregularly.

His eyes will *twinkle,* and his tongue will roll,
As though he beckon'd, and call'd back his soul. *Donne.*

TWI'NKLE. }
TWI'NKLING. } *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sparkling intermitting light.

2. A motion of the eye.

Suddenly, with *twinkle* of her eye,
The damsel broke his misintended dart. *Spenser.*
I come, I come; the least *twinkle* had brought me to thee. *Dryden, Don. Sebast.*

3. A short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

Money can thy wants at will supply,
Shields, steeds, and arms, and all things for thee meet,
It can pourvey in *twinkling* of an eye. *Spenser.*

These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting than a rainbow; when the actor gilds them no longer with his reflection, they vanish in a *twinkling.* *Dryden.*

The action, passion, and manners of so many persons in a picture, are to be discerned in the *twinkling* of an eye, if the sight could travel over so many different objects all at once. *Dryden.*

TWI'NLING. *n. s.* [diminutive of *twin.*] A twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at a birth.

Twinlings increase bring. *Tusser, Husb.*

TWI'NNED.* *part. adj.*

1. Born at the same birth.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

2. Like as twins; paired.

The *twinn'd* stones upon the number'd beach. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

3. United. *Twinn'd* is undoubtedly Milton's word in his own edition, which Dr. Johnson placed, with hesitation indeed, under the verb *twine.*

Since thy original lapse, true liberty
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells
Twinn'd, and from her hath no dividual being. *Milton, P. L.*

TWI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *twin.*] A breeder of twins.

Ewes yeerely by twinning rich maisters do make,
The lambe of such *twinners* for breeders go take. *Tusser.*

TWI'NTER.* *n. s.* [*two* and *winter;* Sax. tpy-pintp, duos annos natus.] A beast of two winters old. North. *Grose.*

To TWIRE.* *v. n.* [perhaps the old word for *twitter.* Mr. Waldron and Mr. Gifford, in notes on Ben Jonson's Sad Shepherd, consider the word as meaning "to leer affectedly, to glance at obliquely, or surreptitiously, at intervals, &c." The latter also notices "to simper," as a meaning assigned to it: which is very probable. But they offer no etymology, to shew that *peep,* or *leer,* or *glance,* has any thing to do with *twire.* To *twitter* is from the Germ. *zittern,* to tremble. Let us therefore see how it applies to *twire.*]

1. To flutter; to take short flights with great agitation of the wings. This is clearly the primary meaning. In the following example, the word has been mistaken by Tyrwhitt, Steevens, Mason, and others, for "to sing or murmur with a gentle sound."

If thilke birde, skipping out of her straite cage, seeth the agreeable shadowes of the wodes, she defouleth with her fete here mete ishad, and seketh on morning only the wode, and *twireth* desiring the wode with her swete voice. *Chaucer, Boeth.* B. 3. metr. 2.

2. To be moved with quick vibrations; to quiver; to twinkle.

When sparkling stars *twire* not, thou gild'st the even. *Shakspeare, Sonn.* 28.

3. To be in a kind of flutter; to be moved to smile or laugh; to twitter.

I saw the wench that *twir'd* and twinkled at thee. *Beaum. and Fl. Women Pleas'd.*

If I was rich, I could *twire* and loll with the best of them. *Sir R. Steele, Conscious Lovers.*

4. To make flexures or windings.

The sun — with fervent eye looks through the *twyring* glades. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

To TWIRL. *v. a.* [from *whirl.*] To turn round; to move by a quick rotation.

Wool and raw silk by moisture incorporate with other thread; especially if there be a little wreathing, as appeareth by the twisting and *twirling* about of spindles. *Bacon.*

Dextrous damsels *twirl* the sprinkling mop. *Gay.*

See ruddy maids,
Some taught with dextrous hand to *twirl* the wheel. *Dodsley.*

To TWIRL. *v. n.* To revolve with a quick motion.

TWIRL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Rotation; circular motion.

2. Twist; convolution.

The *twirl* on this is different from that of the others; this being an heterostropha, the *twirls* turning from the right-hand to the left. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To TWIST. *v. a.* [ʒetpiʃan, Saxon; *twisten,* Dutch.]

1. To form by complication; to form by convolution.

Do but despair,
And if thou want'st a cord, the smallest thread
That ever spider *twisted* from her womb,
Will strangle thee. *Shakspeare.*

To reprove discontent, the ancients feigned, that in hell stood a man *twisting* a rope of hay; and still he *twisted* on, suffering an ass to eat up all that was finished. *Bp. Taylor.*

Would Clotho wash her hands in milk,
And *twist* our thread with gold and silk;
Would she in friendship, peace, and plenty,
Spin out our years to four times twenty,
And should we both in this condition
Have conquer'd love, and worse ambition,
Else these two passions by the way
May chance to shew us scurvy play. *Prior.*

The task were harder to secure my own
Against the pow'r of those already known;
For well you *twist* the secret chains that bind
With gentle force the captivated mind. *Lyttleton.*

2. To contort; to writhe.

Either double it into a pyramidical, or *twist* it into a serpentine form. *Pope.*

3. To wreath; to wind; to encircle by something round about.

There are pillars of smoke *twisted* about with wreaths of flame. *Burnet, Theory.*

4. To form; to weave.

If thou dost love fair Hero, cherish it,
And thou shalt have her: was't not to this end
That thou began'st to *twist* so fine a story? *Shakspeare.*

5. To unite by intertexture of parts.

All know how prodigal
Of thy great soul thou art, longing to *twist*
Bays with that ivy, which so early kist
Thy youthful temples. *Waller.*

6. To unite; to insinuate.

When avarice *twists* itself, not only with the practice of men, but the doctrines of the church; when ecclesiasticks dispute for money, the mischief seems fatal. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

To TWIST. *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved.

In an ileus, commonly called the *twisting* of the guts, is a circumvolution or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Deep in her breast he plung'd the shining sword:
The Inachians view the slain with vast surprise,
Her *twisting* volumes, and her rolling eyes. *Pope.*

TWIST.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together.

Minerva nurs'd him
Within a *twist* of twining osiers laid. *Addison.*

2. A single string of a cord.

Winding a thin string about the work hazards its breaking, by the fretting of the several *twists* against one another. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

3. A cord; a string.

Through these labyrinths, not my grov'ling wit,
But thy silk *twist*, let down from heav'n to me,
Did both conduct and teach me, how by it
To climb to thee. *Herbert.*

About his chin the *twist*
He ty'd, and soon the strangl'd soul dismiss'd. *Dryden.*

4. Contortion; writhe.

Not the least turn or *twist* in the fibres of any one animal, which does not render them more proper for that particular animal's way of life than any other cast or texture. *Addison.*

5.* The manner of twisting.

Jack shrunk at first sight of it; he found fault with the length, the thickness, and the *twist*. *Arbuthnot.*

6. [*twist*, Teut.] A twig; a branch. Obsolete.

Nor bough, nor branch, the Saracens therefore,
Nor *twist*, nor twig, cut from that sacred spring. *Fairfax.*

TWI'STER. *n. s.* [from *twist*.]

1. One who twists; a ropemaker.
2. The instrument of twisting. To this word I have annexed some remarkable lines, which explain *twist* in all its senses.

When a *twister* a-twisting will twist him a twist,
For the twisting of his twist he three twines doth intwist;
But if one of the twines of the twist do untwist,
The twine that untwisteth untwisteth the twist.
Untwirling the twine that untwisteth between,
He twirls with his *twister* the two in a twine;
Then twice having twisted the twines of the twine,
He twitcheth the twine he had twined in twain.
The twain that in twining before in the twine,
As twins were intwisted, he now doth untwine,
'Twixt the twain intertwisting a twine more between,
He, twirling his *twister*, makes a twist of the twine. *Wallis.*

To TWIT.† *v. a.* [M. Goth. *idweitjan*; Sax. ebpitan; Smolando-Goth. *twia* vel *twita*, idem; ab antiquiss. Suio-Goth. *vita*, vitii aliquem notare. Serenius. Hence to *wite*, which see. Spenser has once used *twight*, for the sake of his rhyme, in the sense of *twit*, F. Q. v. vi. 12.] To sneer; to flout; to reproach.

When approaching the stormy stowers
We mought with our shoulders bear off the sharp showers,
And sooth to saine, nought seemeth sike strife,
That shepherds so *twiten* each other's life. *Spenser.*

When I protest true loyalty to her,
She *twits* me with my falsehood to my friend. *Shakspeare.*

Æsop minds men of their errors without *twitting* them for what's amiss. *L'Estrange.*

This these scoffers *twitted* the Christians with. *Tillotson.*

Galen bled his patients, till by fainting they could bear no longer; for which he was *twitted* in his own time. *Baker.*

To TWITCH.† *v. a.* [τpiccian, Saxon.] To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to snatch; to pluck with a hasty motion.

So *twiching* were the pangs that he assaid,
And he so sore with ruthful rage distraught,
To think upon the wretch that him betraid.
Mir. for Mag. p. 449.

He rose, and *twitch'd* his mantle blue,
To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new. *Milton, Lycidas.*

Twitch'd by the sleeve, he mouths it more and more. *Dryden.*

With a furious leap
She sprung from bed, disturbed in her mind,
And fear'd at every step a *twitching* spright behind. *Dryden.*

Thrice they *twitch'd* the diamond in her ear. *Pope.*

TWITCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick pull; a sudden vellication.

But Hudibras gave him a *twitch*
As quick as lightning in the breech. *Hudibras.*

The lion gave one hearty *twitch*, and got his feet out of the trap, but left his claws behind. *L'Estrange.*

2. A contraction of the fibres.

Other confederate pairs
Contract the fibres, and the *twitch* produce,
Which gently pushes on the grateful food
To the wide stomach by its hollow road. *Blackmore.*

Mighty physical their fear is
For soon as noise of combat near is,
Their heart, descending to their breeches,
Must give their stomachs cruel *twitches*. *Prior.*

A fit of the stone is the cure, from the inflammation and pain occasioning convulsive *twitches*. *Sharp.*

TWI'TCHGRASS. *n. s.* A plant.

Twitchgrass is a weed that keeps some land loose, hollow, and draws away the virtue of the ground. *Mortimer.*

To TWI'TTER.† *v. n.* [*zittern*, Germ. to tremble.]

1. To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise.

This must be done;
Swallows *twitter* on the chimney-tops. *Dryden.*

They *twitter* chearful, till the vernal months
Invite them back. *Thomson.*

2. To be suddenly moved with any inclination; to be agitated by expectation or suspence. A low word.

My heart *twitters*; I am all in a twitter. *Ray, N. C. Words.*

A widow, which had a *twittering* toward a second husband, took a gossiping companion to manage the job. *L'Estrange.*

3. To burst into a smile or laugh; to simper.

O the young handsome wenches, how they *twitter'd*!
Beaum. and Fl. Loy. Subject.

How the fool bridles! how she *twitters* at him!
Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim.

TWI'TTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any motion or disorder of passion; such as a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting.

The ancient errant knights
Won all their ladies hearts in fights,
And cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into amorous *twitters*. *Hudibras.*

The moon was in a heavy *twitter*, that her clothes never fitted her. *L'Estrange.*

2. An upbraider.

TWI'TTINGLY.* *adv.* [from *To twit*.] With reproach; so as to upbraid.

Sir Thomas More's lady, being sick of daughters, prayed importunately for a boy, and nothing but a boy would serve; whereupon she had a boy, which, as Sir Thomas wittily and *twittingly* told her, would be a boy, so long as he lived!
Junius, Sin Stigm. (1639,) p. 661.

TWITTLETWA'TTLE. *n. s.* [a ludicrous reduplication of *twattle*.] Tattle; gabble. A vile word.

Insipid *twittletwattles*, frothy jests, and jingling witticisms, inure us to a misunderstanding of things. *L'Estrange.*

'TWIXT. A contraction of betwixt.

Twilight, short arbiter '*twixt* day and night. *Milton, P. L.*

TWO. *adj.* [*twai*, Gothick; τpu, Saxon.]

1. One and one.

Between *two* hawks, which flies the higher pitch;
Between *two* dogs, which hath the deeper mouth;
Between *two* blades, which bears the better temper;
Between *two* horses, which doth bear him best;
Between *two* girls, which hath the merriest eye,
I have some shallow spirit of judgement. *Shakspeare.*

Three words it will three times report, and then the *two* latter for some times. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Fifteen chambers were to lodge us, *two* and *two* together. *Bacon.*

They lie
By *two* and *two* across the common way. *Dryden.*

2. It is used in composition.

Next to the raven's age, the Pylian king
Was longest liv'd of any *two*-legg'd thing. *Dryden.*

A rational animal better described man's essence, than a *two*-legged animal, with broad nails, and without feathers. *Locke.*

The *two*-shap'd Ericthonius had his birth
Without a mother, from the teeming earth. *Addison.*

Her register was a *two*-leaved book of record, one page containing the names of her living, and the other of her deceased members. *Ayliffe.*

TWO'EDGED. *adj.* [*two* and *edge.*] Having an edge on either side.

Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A *two-edged* weapon from her shining case. *Pope.*

TWO'FOLD. *adj.* [*two* and *fold.*] Double; two of the same kind; or two different things coexisting.

Through mirksom air her ready way she makes,
Her *twofold* team, of which two black as pitch,
And two were brown, yet each to each unlike,
Did softly swim away. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Our prayer against sudden death importeth a *twofold* desire, that death when it cometh may give us some convenient respite, or if that be denied us of God, yet we may have wisdom to provide always before-hand. *Hooker.*

O thou! the earthly author of my blood,
Whose youthful spirit in me regenerate,
Doth now with *twofold* vigour lift me up,
To reach at victory above my head,
Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy blessings steel my lance's point. *Shakspeare.*

Our *twofold* seas wash either side. *Dryden.*

Time and place taken for distinguishable portions of space and duration, have each of them a *twofold* acceptation. *Locke.*

Ewes, that erst brought forth but single lambs,
Now dropp'd their *twofold* burdens. *Prior.*

Holiness may be taken in a *twofold* sense; for that external holiness, which belongs to persons or things, offered to God; or for those internal graces which sanctify our natures. *Atterbury.*

TWO'FOLD. *adv.* Doubly.

A proselyte you make *twofold* more the child of hell than yourselves. *St. Matt.* xxiii. 15.

TWO'HANDED.† *adj.* [*two* and *hand.*]

1. That employs both hands.

With huge *two-handed* sway,
Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,
Wide wasting. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Large; bulky.

If little, then she's life and soul all o'er;
An Amazon, the large *twohanded* whore. *Dryden.*

TWO'PENCE. *n. s.* A small coin, valued at twice a penny.

You all shew like gilt *twopences* to me. *Shakspeare.*

TWO'TONGUED.* *adj.* [*two* and *tongue.*] Double-tongued; deceitful.

I hate the *two-tongu'd* hypocrite. *Sandys, Ps.* p. 35.

To TYE. *v. a.* To bind. See TIE.

TYE. *n. s.* See TIE. A knot; a bond or obligation.

Lay your
Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with a most indissoluble *tye*
For ever knit. *Shakspeare.*

I have no *tye* upon you to be true,
But that which loosen'd yours, my love to you. *Dryden.*

Honour's a sacred *tye*, the law of kings,
The noble mind's distinguishing perfection,
That aids and strengthens virtue where it meets her,
And imitates her actions where she is not;
It ought not to be sported with. *Addison.*

Lend me aid, I now conjure thee, lend,
By the soft *tye* and sacred name of friend. *Pope.*

TY'ER.* *n. s.* [from *tye* or *tie.*] One who unites; one who joins.

Hymen, the *tyer* of hearts already ty'd. *P. Fletcher, Hymn.*

TY'GER. *n. s.* See TIGER.

TYHE'E.* See TEHEE. In some old dictionaries it is *tyhee* or *tihee.*

TYKE. *n. s.* *Tyke* in Scottish still denotes a dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog, and from thence perhaps comes *teague.* But see TIKE.

Base *tyke*, call'st thou me host? now,
By this hand, I swear I scorn the term. *Shakspeare.*

TY'MBAL. *n. s.* [*tymbal*, French.] A kind of kettle-drum.

Yet gracious charity! indulgent guest!
Were not thy power exerted in my breast;
My speeches would send up unheeded pray'r:
The scorn of life would be but wild despair:
A *tymbal*'s sound were better than my voice,
My faith were form, my eloquence were noise. *Prior.*

TY'MPAN.* *n. s.* [*tympanum* Lat. *tympan*, Fr.]

1. A drum; a timbrel. *Cotgrave, and Ainsworth.*

2. A frame belonging to the printing-press, covered with parchment, on which the sheets are laid to be printed. *Cotgrave, and Chambers.*

3. The pannel of a pillar or door.

TYMPANI'TES.† *n. s.* [τυμπανίτης, Gr.] That particular sort of dropsy that swells the belly up like a drum, and is often cured by tapping.

Tympanites, which we call the drum,
A wind. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

To TY'MPANIZE.* *v. n.* [from *tympan.*] To act the part of a drummer. *Coles.*

To TY'MPANIZE.* *v. a.* To stretch as the skin over the body of a drum.

If this be not to be sawn asunder as Esay, stoned as Jeremy, made a drum or *tympanized*, as other saints of God were. *Oley, Life of G. Herbert*, (ed. 1671,) M. 2. b.

TY'MPANUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] A drum; a part of the ear, so called from its resemblance to a drum.

The three little bones in meatu auditorio, by firming the *tympanum*, are a great help to the hearing. *Wiseman.*

TY'MPANY. *n. s.* [from *tympanum*, Lat.] A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum; the wind dropsy.

Hope, the Christian grace, must be proportioned and attemperate to the promise: if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and *tympany* of hope. *Hammond.*

He does not shew us Rome great suddenly,
As if the empire were a *tympany*,
But gives it natural growth, tells how and why
The little body grew so large and high. *Suckling.*

Others that affect
A lofty stile, swell to a *tympany*. *Roscommon.*

Pride is no more than an unnatural *tympany*, that rises in a bubble, and spends itself in a blast. *L'Estrange.*

Nor let thy mountain-belly make pretence
Of likeness; thine's a *tympany* of sense.
A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ,
But sure thou'rt but a kilderkin of wit. *Dryden.*

The air is so rarified in this kind of dropsical tumour, as makes it hard and tight like a drum, and from thence it is called a *tympany*. *Arbuthnot.*

TY'NY. *adj.* Small. See TINY.

He that has a little *tyny* wit,
Must make content with his fortunes fit. *Shakspeare.*

TYPE.† *n. s.* [*type*, Fr. *typus*, Lat. τύπος, Gr.]

1. Emblem; mark of something.

Clean renouncing
The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings,
Short bolster'd breeches, and those *types* of travel,
And understanding again the honest men. *Shakspeare.*

Thy emblem, gracious queen, the British rose,
Type of sweet rule, and gentle majesty. *Prior.*

2. That by which something future is prefigured.

Informing them by *types*
And shadows of that destin'd seed to bruise
The serpent, by what means he shall achieve
Mankind's deliverance. *Milton, P. L.*

The Apostle shews the Christian religion to be in truth and substance what the Jewish was only in *type* and shadow. *Tillotson.*

3. A stamp; a mark. Not in use.*

Thy father bears the *type* of King of Naples,
Yet not so wealthy as an English yeoman. *Shakspeare.*

What good is cover'd with the face of heaven
To be discover'd, that can do me good?
— Th' advancement of your children, gentle lady,
— Up to some scaffold, there to lose their heads;
— No, to the dignity and height of fortune,
The high imperial *type* of this earth's glory. *Shakspeare.*

Which, though in their mean *types* small matter doth appeare,
Yet both of good account are reck'ned in the shiere. *Drayton.*

4. A printing letter.

This is the style and language of the first printers, as every body knows, who has been at all conversant with old books. Faust and Scheffer, the inventors, set the example in their first works from Mentz; by advertising the publick at the end of each, that they were not drawn or written by a pen, (as all books had been before,) but made by a new art and invention of printing or stamping them by characters or *types* of metal set in forms. *Middleton on the Orig. of Printing,* (1735,) p. 16.

To TYPE. *v. a.* To prefigure.

He ratified ceremonial and positive laws, in respect of their spiritual use and signification, and by fulfilling all things *typed* and prefigured by them. *White.*

TY'PICK. } *adj.* [*typique*, Fr. *typicus*, Latin.] Emblematical; figurative of something else.
TY'PICAL. }

The Levitical priesthood was only *typical* of the Christian; which is so much more holy and honourable than that, as the institution of Christ is more excellent than that of Moses. *Atterbury.*

Hence that many coursers ran,
Hand-in-hand, a goodly train,
To bless the great Eliza's reign;
And in the *typic* glory show
What fuller bliss Maria shall bestow. *Prior.*

TY'PICALLY. *adv.* [from *typical.*] In a typical manner.

This excellent communicativeness of the divine nature is *typically* represented and mysteriously exemplified by the Porphyrian scale of being. *Norris.*

TY'PICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *typical.*] The state of being typical.

To TY'PIFY. *v. a.* [from *type.*] To figure; to shew in emblem.

The resurrection of Christ hath the power of a pattern to us, and is so *typified* in baptism, as an engagement to rise to newness of life. *Hammond.*

Our Saviour was *typified* indeed by the goat that was slain; at the effusion of whose blood, not only the hard hearts of his enemies relented, but the stony rocks and vail of the temple were shattered. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TY'POCOSMY.* *n. s.* [τυπος and κοσμος, Gr.] A representation of the world.

[He] should haply find it to be a *typocosmy*. *Camden, Rem. Surnames.*

Some books of *typocosmy* are nothing but a mass of words of all arts, to give men countenance, that those, which use the terms, might be thought to understand the art. *Bacon, Adv. of Learn.* B. 2.

TYPO'GRAPHER.† *n. s.* [τύπος and γράφω, Gr.] A printer.

There is a very ancient edition of this work without date, place, or *typographer*. *Warton, Hist. E. P. Addit.* ii. 189.

TYPOGRA'PHICAL.† } *adj.* [from *typography.*]
TYPOGRA'PHICK. }

1. Emblematical; figurative.
2. Belonging to the printer's art.

It was printed in the infancy of the *typographic* art. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 218.

Our translator's sermons, six in number, are more to be valued for their type than their doctrine, and at present are of little more use than to fill the catalogue of the *typographical* antiquary. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 430.

TYPOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *typographical.*]

1. Emblematically; figuratively.
2. After the manner of printers.

TYPO'GRAPHY.† *n. s.* [*typographie*, Fr. *typographia*, Latin.]

1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation.

Those diminutive and pamphlet treatises daily published amongst us, are pieces containing rather *typography* than verity. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. The art of printing.

The overplus of the money collected for the maintenance and repair of the schools is to be employed in setting up and maintaining a learned *typography*. *Blackstone.*

TY'RAN.* *n. s.* [*tyran*, Fr. *tyrannus*, Lat.] A tyrant. Not now in use.

Lordly love is such a *tyranne* fell. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Oct.*

He is the *tyran*-pike, our hearts the fry. *Donne, Poems*, p. 40.

TY'RANNESS.† *n. s.* [from *tyran*; Fr. *tyranne.*] A she tyrant.

They were, by law of that proud *tyranness*,
Provok'd with wrath and envy's false surmise. *Spenser.*

The *tyranness* doth joy to see
The huge massacres which her eyes do make. *Spenser.*

Though thou to me
(Whilst I was in thy power) didst shew thyself
A most insulting *tyranness*, I to thee
May prove a gentle mistress. *Beaum. and Fl. Prophetess.*

TYRA'NNICAL. } *adj.* [*tyrannus*, Lat. *tyrannique*, Fr.
TYRA'NNICK. } τυραννικὸς, Gr.] Suiting a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; despotick; imperious.

Charge him home that he affects
Tyrannic power. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all season'd office, and to wind
Yourself into a power *tyrannical*. *Shakspeare.*

Domitian had been *tyrannical*; and in his time many noble houses were overthrown by false accusations. *Bacon.*

Subdue and quell, o'er all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud *tyrannick* power. *Milton, P. R.*

If the spirit of a subject be rebellious, in a prince it will be *tyrannical* and intolerable. *Bp. Taylor.*

She hath recourse
To tears and prayers, again she feels the smart
Of a fresh wound from the *tyrannick* dart. *Denham.*

Our sects a more *tyrannick* power assume,
And would for scorpions change the rods of Rome. *Roscommon.*

And by the nobles, by his commons curst,
The oppressor rul'd *tyrannick* where he durst;
Stretch'd o'er the poor and church his iron rod,
And treats alike his vassals and his God. *Pope.*

TYRA'NNICALLY.† *adv.* [from *tyrannical.*] In manner of a tyrant.

Tarquin — having governed *tyrannically*, and taken from the senate all authority, was become odious to the senate, nobility, and people. *Ralegh, Arts of Emp.* ch. 26.

Tyrannically proud, insulting, deceitful. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 578.

TYRA'NNICIDE.† *n. s.* [*tyrannus* and *cædo*, Latin.]

1. The act of killing a tyrant.

It was in the most patient period of Roman servitude, that themes of *tyrannicide* made the ordinary exercise of boys at school. *Burke.*

2. One who kills a tyrant.

A band of *tyrannicides*. *Moore, Journ.* i. 216.

TY'RANNING.* *part. adj.* [from *tyran.*] Acting the part of a tyrant.

Love, that with thy cruel darts
Dost conquer greatest conquerors on ground,—
What glorie or what guerdon hast thou found
In feeble ladies *tyranning* so sore? *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. vii. 1.

To TY'RANNIZE. *v. n.* [*tyranniser*, Fr. from *tyrant*.] To play the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiousness.

Then gan Carausius *tirannize* anew,
And gainst the Romans bent their proper power,
And so Alectus treacherously slew,
And took on him the robe of Emperor. *Spenser.*

While we trust in the mercy of God thro' Christ Jesus, fear will not be able to *tyrannise* over us. *Hooker.*

I made thee miserable,
What time I threw the people's suffrages
On him, that thus doth *tyrannize* o'er me. *Shakspeare.*

A crew, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to *tyrannize*. *Milton, P. L.*

Beauty had crown'd you, and you must have been
The whole world's mistress, other than a queen;
All had been rivals, and you might have spar'd,
Or kill'd and *tyranniz'd* without a guard. *Waller.*

He does violence to his own faculties, *tyrannises* over his own mind, and usurps the prerogative that belongs to truth alone, which is to command by its own authority. *Locke.*

To TY'RANNIZE.* *v. a.* To subject or compel by tyranny.

Boisterous edicts *tyrannizing* the blessed ordinance of marriage into the quality of a most unnatural and unchristianly yoke. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* B. 2. ch. 20.

TY'RANNOUS. *adj.* [from *tyranny*.] Tyrannical; despotick; arbitrary; severe; cruel; imperious. Not in use.

It is strange to see the unmanlike cruelty of mankind, who, not content with their *tyrannous* ambition, to have brought the others virtuous patience under them, think their masterhood nothing without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*

Lately grown into a loathing and detestation of the unjust and *tyrannous* rule of Harold, an usurper. *Spenser.*

Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father,
And, like the *tyrannous* breathing of the north,
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is *tyrannous*
To use it like a giant. *Shakspeare.*

Fear you his *tyrannous* passion more, alas!
Than the queen's life? *Shakspeare.*

Subjection to his empire *tyrannous*. *Milton, P. L.*

After the death of this *tyrannous* and ambitious king, these writings came abroad. *Temple.*

TY'RANNOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *tyrannous*.] Arbitrarily; despotically; severely; cruelly.

By force of that commission, he in manye places most *tyrannously* expelled them. *Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot.* P. I.

They have most *tirannously* slayne the children.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 159. b.

There being both together in the floud
They at each other *tyrannously* flew. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. ii. 13.

TY'RANNY. *n. s.* [*tyrannis*, Latin; τυραννὶς, Greek; *tyrannie*, French.]

1. Absolute monarchy imperiously administered.

Our grand foe,
Who now triumphs, and, in the excess of joy,
Sole reigning holds the *tyranny* of heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

The cities fell often under *tyrannies*, which spring naturally out of popular governments. *Temple.*

2. Unresisted and cruel power.

Boundless intemperance
In nature is a *tyranny*; it hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shakspeare.*

3. Cruel government; rigorous command.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great *tyranny* lay thou thy basis sure,
For goodness dares not check thee. *Shakspeare.*

Suspicions dispose kings to *tyranny*, and husbands to jealousy. *Bacon.*

God in judgement just,
Subjects him from without to violent lords;
Who oft as undeservedly inthral
His outward freedom; *tyranny* must be. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Severity; rigour; inclemency.

The *tyranny* o' the open night's too rough
For nature to endure. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

TY'RANT.† *n. s.* [τύραννος, Gr. *tyrannus*, Latin. Rowland contends that this word, with the correspondent Greek and Latin, is derived from *tir*, Welch and Erse, land, and *rhanner*, Welch, to share, *q. d. tirhanner*, a sharer or divider of land among his vassals. Dr. Johnson. — But see Lye's Sax. Dict. edit. Manning, Tıр, Tẏр. "Cimbr. item *Tir*, *Tiir*, *Tyr*, nomen Odini vel principis saltem Asarum, i. e. divorum septentrionalium, Odini filiorum. Mars, Mercurius. Item, metonymicè, quivis dux princeps, dominus, imperator: et inde forsan Græcorum τύραννος."]

1. An absolute monarch governing imperiously.

2. A cruel despotick and severe master; an oppressor.

Love to a yielding heart is a king, but to a resisting is a *tyrant*. *Sidney.*

I would not be the villain that thou think'st,
For the whole space that's in the *tyrant*'s grasp,
And the rich east to boot. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Dissembling courtesy! how fine this *tyrant*
Can tickle where she wounds! *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

The house of woe, and dungeon of our *tyrant*.
Milton, P. L.

Consider those grand agents and lieutenants of the devil, by whom he scourges and plagues the world under him, to wit, *tyrants*; and was there ever any *tyrant* who was not also false and perfidious! *South.*

Thou meant'st to kill a *tyrant*, not a king. *Dryden.*

When *tyrant* custom had not shackl'd man,
But free to follow nature was the mode. *Thomson.*

TYRE. *n. s.* [properly *tire*.] See TIRE.

I have seen her beset and bedecked all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about the *tyre* of her head.
Hakewill.

To TYRE.* *v. n.* To prey upon. See *To* TIRE.

TY'RO. *n. s.* [properly *tiro*, as in the Latin.] One yet not master of his art; one in his rudiments.

There stands a structure on a rising hill,
Where *tyros* take their freedom out to kill. *Garth, Disp.*

TYTHE.* *n. s.* A tenth part. See TITHE.

TY'THING.* *n. s.* A company of ten; a district; a tenth part. See TITHING.

V.

V Has two powers, expressed in modern English by two characters, *V* consonant and *U* vowel, which ought to be considered as two letters; but as they were long confounded while the two uses were annexed to one form, the old custom still continues to be followed.

U, the vowel, has two sounds; one clear, expressed at other times by *eu*, as *obtuse*; the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *obtund*.

V, the consonant, has a sound nearly approaching to those of *b* and *f*. With *b* it is by the Spaniards and Gascons always confounded, and in the Runick alphabet is expressed by the same character with *f*, distinguished only by a diacritical point. Its sound in English is uniform. It is never mute.

V. A numeral letter, denoting five.

VA'CANCY. *n. s.* [from *vacant*.]

1. Empty space; vacuity.

> How is't
> That thus you bend your eye on *vacancy*,
> And with th' incorporal air do hold discourse?
> *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. Chasm; space unfilled.

The reader finds a wide *vacancy*, and knows not how to transport his thoughts to the next particular, for want of some connecting idea. *Watts, Logick.*

3. [*vacance*, Fr.] State of a post or employment when it is unsupplied.

They were content to bribe them with the nomination of some bishops, and disposal of the revenues of some churches during the *vacancies*. *Leslie.*

In the *vacancy* of a bishop, the guardian of the spiritualities was summoned to parliament in the bishop's room. *Ayliffe.*

4. [*vacances*, Fr.] Time of leisure; relaxation; intermission; time unengaged.

> If, sometimes, each other's eyes we meet,
> Those little *vacancies* from toil are sweet. *Dryden.*

The daily intervals of time and *vacancies* from necessary labour, together with the one day in seven in the Christian world, allow sufficient time. *Watts.*

5. Listlessness; emptiness of thought.

When alone, or in company, they sit still without doing any thing, I like it worse; for all dispositions to idleness or *vacancy*, even before they are habits, are dangerous. *Wotton.*

VA'CANT. *adj.* [*vacant*, Fr. *vacans*, Lat.]

1. Empty; unfilled; void.

Why should the air so impetuously rush into the cavity of the receiver, if there were before no *vacant* room to receive it? *Boyle.*

A better race to bring into their *vacant* room. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Free; unencumbered; uncrouded.

Religion is the interest of all; but philosophy of those only that are at leisure, and *vacant* from the affairs of the world. *More, Div. Dialog.*

A very little part of our life is so *vacant* from uneasinesses, as to leave us free to the attraction of remoter good. *Locke.*

3. Not filled by an incumbent, or possessor.

Lest the fiend invade *vacant* possession. *Milton, P. L.*

Others when they allowed the throne *vacant*, thought the succession should immediately go to the next heir. *Swift.*

4. Being at leisure; disengaged.

They which have the government, scatter the army abroad, and place them in villages to take their victuals of them, at such *vacant* times as they lie not in camp. *Spenser.*

Sir John Berkley was the more *vacant* for that service, by the reduction of Barnstaple. *Clarendon.*

Besides those portions of time which the necessities of nature and of civil life extorted from him, there was not a minute of the day which he left *vacant*. *Fell.*

The memory relieves the mind in her *vacant* moments, and prevents any chasms of thought, by ideas of what is past. *Addison.*

5. Thoughtless; [illegible]pty of thought; not busy.

> The [illegible]hed slave,
> Who with a body [illegible] and *vacant* mind,
> Gets him to rest, [illegible]d with distressful bread. *Shakspeare.*

The duke [illegible]ant and *vacant* face, proceeding from a singular [illegible] his temper. *Wotton, D. of Bucks.*

To VA'CATE. *v. a.* [*vaco*, Lat.]

1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority.

That after-act *vacating* the authority of the precedent, tells the world that some remorse touched even Strafford's most implacable enemies. *King Charles.*

The necessity of observing the Jewish Sabbath was *vacated* by the apostolical institution of the Lord's day. *Nelson.*

2. To make vacant; to quit possession of: as, he *vacated* the throne.

3. To defeat; to put an end to.

> He *vacates* my revenge;
> For while he trusts me, 'twere so base a part
> To fawn, and yet betray. *Dryden.*

VACA'TION. *n. s.* [*vacation*, Fr. *vacatio*, Lat.]

1. Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments; recess of courts or senates.

Vacation is all that time which passes between term and term, at London. *Cowel.*

As these clerks want not their full task of labour during the open term, so there is for them whereupon to be occupied in the *vacation* only. *Bacon, Off. of Alienat.*

2. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity.

Benefit of peace, quiet, and *vacation* for piety, have rendered it necessary in every Christian commonwealth, by laws to secure propriety. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

VA'CCARY. *n. s.* [*vacca*, Lat.] A cow-house; a cow-pasture. *Bailey.*

To VA'CCINATE.* *v. a.* [from *vacca*, Lat. a cow.] To inoculate with vaccine matter. *Entick.*

VACCINA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *vaccinate.*] The act of inserting vaccine matter; inoculation for the cow-pox. *James, and Entick.*

VA'CCINE.* *adj.* [from *vacca*, Lat.] Of or belonging to a cow. *H. Tooke.*

VA'CILLANCY. *n. s.* [*vacillans*, from *vacillo*, Lat. *vacillant*, Fr.] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. Not much in use.

I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though some does, as that *vacillancy* in human souls, and such mutations as are found in corporeal matter. *More, Div. Dialog.*

To VA'CILLATE.* *v. n.* [*vacillo*, Lat.] To waver; to be inconstant. *Cockeram.*

VACILLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*vacillatio*, from *vacillo*, Lat. *vacillation*, Fr.] The act or state of reeling or staggering.

By your variety and *vacillation*, you lost the acceptible time of the first grace. *Bacon, Charge in the Star-Ch. against W. Talbot.*

The muscles keep the body upright, and prevent its falling, by readily assisting against every *vacillation*. *Derham.*

To VA'CUATE.* *v. a.* [*vacuo*, Latin.] To make void.

Such an unhappy force there is in a mistaken zeal, that it dissolves the closest bonds, violates all obligations, and like the Pharisees' Corban, under the pretence of an extraordinary service to God, *vacuates* all duty to man. *Secular Priest Exposed*, (1703,) p. 27.

VACUA'TION. *n. s.* [*vacuus*, Lat.] The act of emptying. *Dict.*

VA'CUIST. *n. s.* [from *vacuum.*] A philosopher that holds a *vacuum*: opposed to a *plenist*.

Those spaces, which the *vacuists* would have to be empty, because they are manifestly devoid of air, the plenists do not prove replenished with subtle matter. *Boyle.*

VACU'ITY. *n. s.* [*vacuitas*, from *vacuus*, Lat. *vacuité*, Fr.]

1. Emptiness; state of being unfilled.

Hunger is such a state of *vacuity*, as to require a fresh supply of aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Space unfilled; space unoccupied.

In filling up *vacuities*, turning out shadows and ceremonies, by explicit prescription of substantial duties, which those shadows did obscurely represent. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

He, that seat soon failing, meets
A vast *vacuity*. *Milton, P. L.*

Body and space are quite different things, and a *vacuity* is interspersed among the particles of matter. *Bentley.*

God, who alone can answer all our longings, and fill every *vacuity* of our soul, should entirely possess our heart. *Rogers.*

Redeeming still at night these *vacuities* of the day. *Fell.*

3. Inanity; want of reality.

The soul is seen, like other things, in the mirror of its effects: but if they'll run behind the glass to catch at it, their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptiness. *Glanville.*

VA'CUOUS. *adj.* [*vacuus*, Lat. *vacuë*, Fr.] Empty; unfilled.

Boundless the deep, because I AM who fill
Infinitude: nor *vacuous* the space. *Milton, P. L.*

VA'CUOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *vacuous.*] State of being empty.

Nothing nauseates the mind so soon, as an emptiness of thoughts, bespoken and fitted for her entertainment; since in that *vacuousness* the winds and vapours of tediousness and displicence arise, and fume out of our imagination into our spirits. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 352.

VA'CUUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] Space unoccupied by matter.

Our enquiries about *vacuum*, or space and atoms, will shew us some good practical lessons. *Watts.*

To VADE.† *v. n.* [*vado*, Lat.] To vanish; to pass away. A word useful in poetry, but not received. Yet it was in use before Spenser employed it, to whom Dr. Johnson refers; and was common in prose.

Thy sun shall no more go down, and thy moone shall not *vade*, because the Lord shall be thy everlasting light. *Stapleton, Fortr. of the Faith*, (1565,) fol. 56.

Their vapour *vaded*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Her power, disperst through all the world, did *vade*,
To shew that all in th' end to nought shall fade. *Spenser, Ruins of Rome.*

Be ever gloried here thy sovereign name,
That thou may'st smile on all which thou hast made;
Whose frown alone can shake this earthly frame,
And at whose touch the hills in smoak shall *vade*. *Wotton.*

VA'GABOND. *adj.* [*vagabundus*, low Latin; *vagabond*, Fr.]

1. Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home.

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death;
Vagabond exile: yet I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

A *vagabond* debtor may be cited in whatever place or jurisdiction he is found. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. Wandering; vagrant.

This common body,
Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the stream,
Goes to, and back, lacqueying the varying tide. *Shakspeare.*
Their prayers by envious winds
Blown *vagabond* or frustrate. *Milton.*

VA'GABOND. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A vagrant; a wanderer, commonly in a sense of reproach.

We call those people wanderers and *vagabonds*, that have no dwelling place. *Ralegh, Hist of the World.*

Reduc'd, like Hannibal, to seek relief
From court to court, and wander up and down
A *vagabond* in Afric. *Addison, Cato.*

2. One that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.

Vagabond is a person without a home. *Watts.*

VA'GABONDRY.* *n. s.* [from *vagabond.*] Beggary; knavery. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To VAGA'RY.* *v. n.* [*vaguer*, old Fr.] To wander; to gad; to range; to roam; to remove often from place to place. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

VAGA'RY.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A wandering.

The people called Phœnices gave themselves to long *vagaries*, and continuall viages by sea. *Rich, Transl. of Herodot.* (1584.)

2. A wild freak; a capricious frolick.

They chang'd their minds,
Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell,
As they wou'd dance. *Milton, P. L.*

Would your son engage in some frolick, or take a *vagary*, were it not better he should do it with, than without your knowledge? *Locke on Education.*

VA'GIENT.* *adj.* [*vagiens*, Lat.] Crying like a child. Not in use.

The cradle of the Cretan Jove,
And guardians of his *vagient* infancy.
More, Song of the Soul, (1647,) iii. iv. 42.

VAGINOPE'NNOUS. *adj.* [*vagina* and *penna*, Latin.] Sheathwinged; having the wings covered with hard cases.

VA'GOUS. *adj.* [*vagus*, Lat. *vague*, Fr.] Wandering; unsettled. Not in use.

Such as were born and begot of a single woman, through a *vagous* lust, were called Sporii. *Ayliffe.*

VA'GRANCY.† *n. s.* [from *vagrant*.] A state of wandering; unsettled condition.

Moses did not lose his affection towards his countrymen because he was by one of them threatened away into banishment and *vagrancy*. *Barrow*, vol. iii. S. 5.

VA'GRANT.† *adj.* [*vagarant*, old Fr. wandering. Kelham. And so in old Engl. "The people remained in the woods and mountains, *vagarant* and dispersed like the wild beasts." Puttenham, Arte of Engl. Poesie, B. 1. ch. 3.] Wandering; unsettled; vagabond; unfixed in place.

Do not oppose popular mistakes and [illegible] of *vagrant* and fictitious stories. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

Take good heed what men will think and say;
That beauteous Emma *vagrant* courses took,
Her father's house and civil life forsook. *Prior.*

Her lips no living bard, I weet,
May say how red, how round, how sweet,
Old Homer only could indite
Their *vagrant* grace, and soft delight:
They stand recorded in his book,
When Helen smil'd, and Hebe spoke. *Prior.*

VA'GRANT. *n. s.* A sturdy beggar; wanderer; vagabond; man unsettled in habitation. In an ill sense.

Vagrants and outlaws shall offend thy view,
Train'd to assault, and disciplin'd to kill. *Prior.*

You'll not the progress of your atoms stay,
Nor to collect the *vagrants* find a way. *Blackmore.*

To relieve the helpless poor; to make sturdy *vagrants* relieve themselves; to hinder idle hands from being mischievous, are things of evident use. *Atterbury.*

Ye *vagrants* of the sky,
To right or left, unheeded take your way. *Pope.*

VAGUE. *adj.* [*vague*, Fr. *vagus*, Lat.]

1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond.

Gray encouraged his men to set upon the *vague* villains, good neither to live peaceably, nor to fight. *Hayward.*

2. Unfixed; unsettled; undetermined; indefinite.

The perception of being, or not being, belongs no more to these *vague* ideas, signified by the terms, whatsoever [illegible] thing, than it does to any other ideas. *Locke.*

VAIL.† *n. s.* [*voile*, French. This word is now frequently written *veil*, from *velum*, Latin; and the verb *veil*, from the verb *velo*; but the old orthography commonly derived it, I believe rightly, from the French. Dr. Johnson.— The old orthography inclined to the Latin word *velum*. "They [the nuns] were *veiled*." Stapleton, Fortr. of the Faith, 1565. fol. 116. "A *vele*, that wimpled was full low." Spenser, F. Q. i. i. 4.]

1. A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed.

While they supposed to lie hid in their secret sins, they were scattered under a dark *vail* of forgetfulness. *Wisdom.*

2. A part of female dress, by which the face and part of the shape is concealed.

3. Money given to servants. It is commonly used in the plural. See VALE.

To VAIL. *v. a.* To cover. See *To* VEIL.

To VAIL.† *v. a.* [*avaler le bonnet*, French. Addison writes it *veil*, ignorantly. Dr. Johnson. — The etymology appears in the Fr. phrase *à mont et à val*, from top to bottom, from *mountain* to *valley*. Douce, Illustr. of Shaks. i. 240. The word is sometimes written *vale*.]

1. To let fall; to suffer to descend.

They stiffly refused to *vail* their bonnets, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by seafarers. *Carew.*

The virgin 'gan her beavoir *vale*,
And thank'd him first, and thus began her tale. *Fairfax.*

2. To let fall in token of respect.

Certain of the Turks' gallies, which would not *vail* their top-sails, the Venetians fiercely assailed. *Knolles, Hist.*

Before my princely state let your poor greatness fall,
And *vail* your tops to me, the sovereign of you all. *Drayton.*

They had not the ceremony of *veiling* the bonnet in salutations; for, in medals, they still have it on their heads. *Addison.*

3. To fall; to let sink in fear, or for any other interest.

That furious Scot,
'Gan *vail* his stomach, and did grace the shame
Of those that turn'd their backs. *Shakspeare.*

His jollity is down, *vailed* to the ground, sir.
Beaum. and Fl. Wife for a Month

To VAIL.† *v. n.* To yield; to give place; to shew respect by yielding. In this sense, the modern writers have ignorantly written *veil*, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the example from South. *Vale* or *vail*, the ancient spelling, should therefore be exemplified.

That any petty hill upon the English side
Should dare, not (with a crouch) to *vale* unto their pride.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 12

It is fit that both should *vails* to the inevitable danger of those mischievous inconveniences.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 4. C. 9.

Thy convenience must *vail* to thy neighbour's necessity; and thy very necessities must yield to thy neighbour's extremity. *South.*

VA'ILER.* *n. s.* [from *To vail*.] One who shews respect by yielding. Obsolete.

He is [illegible] imagination:—when he goes, he looks [illegible] finds not a good store of *vailers*, he comes [illegible]. *Overbury, Charact.* (1627,) E. 5. b.

VAIN.† *adj.* [*vain*, old Fr. *vanus*, Lat.]

1. Fruitless; ineffectual.

[illegible] Let no man speak again
To alter this; for counsel is but *vain*. *Shakspeare.*

Vain is the force of man,
To crush the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden.*

2. Empty; unreal; shadowy.

Before the passage horrid Hydra stands,
Gorgons, Geryon with his triple frame,
And *vain* chimera, vomits empty flame. *Dryden, Æn.*

Unmov'd his eyes, and wet his beard appears;
And shedding *vain*, but seeming real tears. *Dryden.*

3. Meanly proud; proud of petty things: with *of* before the cause of vanity.

No folly like *vain-glory*; nor any thing more ridiculous than for a *vain* man to be still boasting of himself. *L'Estrange.*

He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly *vain*,
Sought godlike worship from a servile train. *Dryden.*

The minstrels play'd on ev'ry side,
Vain of their art, and for the mastery vy'd. *Dryden.*

To be *vain* is rather a mark of humility than pride. *Vain* men delight in telling what honours have been done them, what great company they have kept, and the like; by which they plainly confess, that these honours were more than their due, and such as their friends would not believe, if they had not been told: whereas a man truly proud, thinks the honours below his merit, and scorns to boast. *Swift.*

Ah friend! to dazzle let the *vain* design;
To raise the thought, and touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*

Here learn the great unreal wants to feign,
Unpleasing truths here mortify the *vain*. *Savage.*

Ye *vain!* desist from your erroneous strife;
Be wise, and quit the false sublime of life;
The true ambition there alone resides,
Where justice vindicates, and wisdom guides. *Young.*

4. Shewy; ostentatious.

Load some *vain* church with old theatrick state. *Pope.*

5. Idle; worthless; unimportant.

Both all things *vain*, and all who in *vain* things
Built their fond hopes of glory, or lasting fame,
Or happiness. *Milton, P. L.*

He heard a grave philosopher maintain,
That all the actions of our life were *vain*,
Which with our sense of pleasure not conspir'd. *Denham.*

To your *vain* answer will you have recourse,
And tell 'tis ingenite active force. *Blackmore.*

6. False; not true.

'Tis holy sport, to be a little *vain*,
When the sweet breath of flattery conquers strife.
Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

7. *In* VAIN. To no purpose; to no end; ineffectually; without effect.

He tempts *in vain*. *Milton.*

Providence and nature never did any thing *in vain*. *L'Estrange.*

Strong Halys stands *in vain*; weak Phlegys flies. *Dryden.*

The philosophers of old did *in vain* enquire whether *summum bonum* consisted in riches, bodily delights, virtue, or contemplation. *Locke.*

If we hope for what we are not likely to possess, we act and think *in vain*, and make life a greater dream and shadow than it really is. *Addison, Spect.*

If from this discourse one honest man shall receive satisfaction, I shall think that I have not written nor lived *in vain*. *West on the Resurrection.*

VAINGLO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*vanus* and *gloriosus*, Latin.] Boasting without performances; proud in disproportion to desert.

Vain-glorious man, when fluttering wind does blow,
In his light wings is lifted up to sky. *Spenser.*

Strength to glory aspires
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton, P. R.*

This his arrogant and *vain-glorious* expression witnesseth. *Hale.*

VAINGLO'RIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *vainglorious*.] With vain-glory; with empty pride.

Heretofore in the pursuance of fame and foreign dominion, [it] spent itself *vaingloriously* abroad.
Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

It doth not *vain-gloriously* boast.
Fuller, Moderat. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 99.

VAINGLO'RY. *n. s.* [*vana gloria*, Latin.] Pride above merit; empty pride; pride in little things.

He had nothing of *vain-glory*, but yet kept state and majesty to the height; being sensible, that majesty maketh the people bow, but *vain-glory* boweth to them. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Expose every blast of *vain-glory*, every idle thought, to be chastened by the rod of spiritual discipline. *Taylor.*

This extraordinary person, out of his natural aversion to *vain-glory*, wrote several pieces, which he did not assume the honour of. *Addison.*

A monarch's sword, when mad *vain-glory* draws;
Not Waller's wreath can hide the nation's scar. *Pope.*

VA'INLY. *adv.* [from *vain*.]

1. Without effect; to no purpose; in vain.

Our cannons malice *vainly* shall be spent
Against th' invulnerable clouds of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

In weak complaints you *vainly* waste your breath;
They are not tears that can revenge his death. *Dryden.*

2. Proudly; arrogantly.

Humility teaches us to think neither *vainly* nor vauntingly of ourselves. *Delany.*

3. Idly; foolishly.

Nor *vainly* hope to be invulnerable. *Milton, P. L.*

If Lentulus be ambitious, he shall be *vainly* credulous; presuming his advancement to be decreed by the Sybilline oracles. *Grew, Cosmol.*

VA'INNESS.† *n. s.* [from *vain*.] The state of being vain; pride; falsehood; emptiness.

I hate ingratitude more in a man,
Than lying, *vainness*, babbling. *Shakspeare.*

To descend to those extreme anxieties, and foolish cavils, of grammarians, is able to break a wit in pieces; being a work of manifold misery and *vainness* to be "elementarii senes." *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

VAIR.* *n. s.* [*vair*, Fr. *scriveus*, Lat.] In heraldry, a kind of fur, or doubling, consisting of divers little pieces, argent and azure, resembling a bell-glass. *Chambers.*

VAIR, or VA'IRY.† *adj.* Charged or chequered with vair; variegated with argent and azure colours, in heraldry, when the term is *vairy proper*; and with other colours, when it is *vair* or *vairy composed*.

VA'IVODE. *n. s.* [*waiwod*, a governor, Sclavonian.] A prince of the Dacian provinces.

He desired nothing more than to have confirmed his authority in the minds of the vulgar, by the present and ready attendance of the *vayvod*. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

VA'LANCE.† *n. s.* [from *Valencia*, whence the use of them came. Skinner, and Dr. Johnson. — The word should therefore be written *valence*; as, indeed, anciently it was; it was also not confined to the ornaments of a bed: "Before him he had his two great crosses of silver, — his cardinall's hat, and a gentleman carrying his *valence* (otherwise called his cloak-bag), which was made of fine scarlet, altogether embroidered very richly with gold, having in it a cloake." Cavendish, Life of Card. Wolsey. "Like gold *valence*, let some curls hang dangling, &c." Fanshaw, Tr. of Past. Fido.] The fringes or drapery hanging round the tester and stead of a bed.

My house
Is richly furnished with plate and gold;
Valance of Venice, gold in needlework. *Shakspeare.*

Thrust the *valance* of the bed, that it may be full in sight. *Swift.*

To VA'LANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with drapery. Not in use.

Old friend, why thy face is *valanc'd* since I saw thee last; com'st thou to beard me? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

VALE.† *n. s.* [*val*, Fr. *vallis*, Lat.]

1. A low ground; a valley; a place between two hills. *Vale* is a poetical word. Dr. Johnson. — A wide open space between hills is called a *vale*. If it be of smaller dimensions, we call it a *valley*. But when this space is contracted to a chasm, we call it a *glen*. Gilpin.

In Ida *vale:* who knows not Ida *vale?*
An hundred shepherds woned. *Spenser.*
Met in the *vale* of Arde. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
Anchises, in a flow'ry *vale,*
Review'd his muster'd race, and took the tale. *Dryden.*
In those fair *vales* by nature form'd to please,
Where Guadalquiver serpentines with ease. *Harte.*

2. [From *avail,* profit; or *vale,* farewell. If from *avail,* it must be written *vail,* as Dryden writes. If from *vale,* which I think is right, it must be *vale.* Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson is here unquestionably mistaken. The true spelling is *vail,* and the word is a mere abridgement of *avail,* which was the ancient English term, signifying not merely money given to servants, but any casual emoluments belonging to any office or station. See Ames's Hist. of Printing, edit. Herbert, under T. Rider, who was beadle of the company of Stationers, and in 1587 resigned his office, when J. Wolfe was chosen to do the duty, and "to have xl^s. with the *availes,* &c." Malone.] Money given to servants.

Since our knights and senators account
To what their sordid, begging *vails* amount;
Judge what a wretched share the poor attends,
Whose whole subsistence on those alms depends. *Dryden.*
His revenue, besides *vales,* amounted to thirty pounds. *Swift.*

VALEDI'CTION.† *n. s.* [*valedico,* Lat.] A farewell.
A *valediction* forbidding to weep. *Donne.*
Letters were read, together with a form of *valediction* and farewell. *Hales, Lett. Syn. of Dort,* p. 80.

VALEDI'CTORY.† *adj.* [from *valedico,* Lat.] Bidding farewell.
The shore was thronged with crowds of people, that followed him to the water's edge, — studious to pay to their popular chief governor every *valedictory* honour that their zeal and attention could devise. *Cumberland, Mem.*

VA'LENTINE.† *n. s.*
1. A sweetheart, chosen on Valentine's day.
Now all nature seem'd in love,
And birds had drawn their *valentines.* *Wotton.*
A choosing of persuasions, as country men choose *valentines,* that which they chance to meet with first after their coming abroad. *Hammond, Works,* i. 210.

2. A letter sent by one young person to another on Valentine's day; a *billet doux.* This is also a Scottish meaning of the word, according to Dr. Jamieson, who, however, considers the English word as confined to persons. But he is mistaken. Dr. Johnson indeed here overpasses it: but it is old English, and common to this day.
Many allurements there are; nods, jests, winks, — tokens, favours, symbols, letters, *valentines,* &c. For which cause, belike, Godfridus would not have women learn to write! *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 493.

VALE'RIAN.† *n. s.* [*valeriana,* Latin; *valerian,* Fr.] A plant.
Valerian then he crops, and purposely doth stamp,
T' apply unto the place, that's haled with the cramp.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

VA'LET. *n. s.* [*valet,* French.] A waiting servant. See VARLET.
Giving cast-clothes to be worn by *valets,* has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addison.*

VALETUDINA'RIAN. } *adj.* [*valetudinaire,* Fr. *valetudo,*
VALETU'DINARY. } Lat.] Weakly; sickly; infirm of health.
Physic, by purging noxious humours, prevents sickness in the healthy, or recourse thereof in the *valetudinary.* *Browne.*
Shifting from the warmer vallies, to the colder hills, or from the hills to the vales, is a great benefit to the *valetudinarian,* feeble part of mankind. *Derham.*
Some patients have been liable to this symptom, and reduced by it to a *valetudinary* and very unequal state of health. *Blackmore.*
Cold of winter, by stopping the pores of perspiration, keeps the warmth more within; whereby there is a greater quantity of spirits generated in healthful animals, for the case is quite otherwise in *valetudinary* ones. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

VALETUDINA'RIAN.* *n. s.* One who is weakly, sickly, or infirm of health.
Many *valetudinarians,* many sickly persons, that scarce ever in their lives knew what health was, have yet outlived and trod upon the graves of those who have enjoyed it in the greatest perfection. *Bp. Bull, Works,* ii. 734.
A pale, sickly, spindle-legged generation of *valetudinarians.* *Tatler,* No. 148.
Crassus is an old lethargick *valetudinarian.* *Guardian,* No. 102.
Valetudinarians must live where they can command and scold. *Swift.*

VA'LIANCE.† } *n. s.* [from *valiant; vaillance,* Fr.]
VA'LIANCY. } Valour; personal puissance; fierceness; bravery. Not in use.
With stiff force he shook his mortal lance,
To let him weet his doughty *valiaunce.* *Spenser, F. Q.*
And by the aid of Norman *valiancie*
To quell the force of forren enemie. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 587.

VA'LIANT. *adj.* [*vaillant,* Fr.] Stout; personally puissant; brave. We say a *valiant* man; a *valiant* action.
Only be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's battles. 1 *Sam.* xviii. 17.
Hale, a very *valiant* fencer, undertook to teach that science in a book, and was laughed at. *Walton.*
The church of Antioch might meet at that time to celebrate the memory of such a *valiant* combat and martyr of Christ. *Nelson.*

VA'LIANT.* *n. s.* A valiant person. Not in use.
Four battles against the Philistines, wherein four *valiants* of David slay four giants. 2 *Sam.* xxi. *Contents of the Chapter.*

VA'LIANTLY. *adv.* [from *valiant.*] Stoutly; with personal strength; with personal bravery.
Farewel, kind lord; fight *valiantly* to-day:
Thou art fram'd of the firm truth of valour. *Shakspeare.*
It was the duty of a good soldier *valiantly* to withstand his enemies, and not to be troubled with any evil hap. *Knolles.*

VA'LIANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *valiant.*] Valour; personal bravery; puissance; fierceness; stoutness.
Thy *valiantness* was mine; thou suck'dst it from me. *Shakspeare.*
Shew not thy *valiantness* in wine. *Ecclus.* xxxi. 25.
Achimetes having won the top of the walls, by the *valiantness* of the defendants was forced to retire. *Knolles.*

VA'LID. *adj.* [*valide,* French; *validus,* Lat.]
1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent.
Perhaps more *valid* arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and worse our foes. *Milton, P. L.*
2. Having intellectual force; prevalent; weighty; conclusive.
A difference in their sentiments as to particular questions, is no *valid* argument against the general truth believed by them, but rather a clearer and more solid proof of it. *Stephens.*

VALI'DITY. *n. s.* [*validité,* Fr. from *valid.*]
1. Force to convince; certainty.
You are persuaded of the *validity* of that famous verse,
'Tis expectation makes a blessing dear. *Pope.*
2. Value. A sense not used.
To thee, and thine,
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom;
No less in space, *validity,* and pleasure,
Than that conferr'd on Generill. *Shakspeare.*

VALLA'NCY. *n. s.* [from *valance.*] A large wig that shades the face.

But you, loud Sirs, who through your curls look big,
Criticks in plume and white *vallancy* wig. *Dryden.*

VALLA'TION.* *n. s.* [*vallatus*, Latin.] An intrenchment.

The *vallation* south-west of Dorchester in this county, called Dyke-hills, consisting of two ridges or borders with an intermediate trench, although so near a Roman town and road, is not Roman, but I imagine Saxon or Danish. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 70.

VA'LLATORY.* *adj.* [*vallatus*, Latin.] Enclosing as by measure. Not in use.

Mention is made in Ezekiel of a measuring reed of six cubits: — with such differences of reeds, *vallatory*, sagittary, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Judea. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 82.

VA'LLEY. *n. s.* [*vallée*, Fr. *vallis*, Lat.] A low ground; a hollow between hills.

Vallies are the intervals betwixt mountains. *Woodward.*

Live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleasure prove,
That hills and *vallies* yield. *Ralegh.*

Sweet interchange of hill and *valley*. *Milton.*

I have been ready to freeze on the top of a hill; and in an hour's time after, have suffered as great inconvenience from the heat of the *valley*. *Brown, Travels.*

VA'LLISE.* *n. s.* [*valleys*, Dutch; *valise*, French.] A portmanteau; a wallet.

I promise
To keep my master's privities lock'd up
In the *vallies* of my trust, lock'd close for ever.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

*VA'LLUM.** *n. s.* [Latin.] A trench; a fence; a wall.

Another *vallum* between the two seas more southward, and of a much greater length. *Temple, Intr. Hist. of Engl.* p. 39.

The *vallum* or ridged bank, seemingly a vicinal way, if not a rampart, crossing the Ikenild-street within two miles of Euelme and near Nuffield, is called Grimesditch. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 55.

VA'LOROUS. *adj.* [from *valour*.] Brave; stout; valiant.

The famous warriors of the antique world
Us'd trophies to erect in stately wise,
In which they would the records have enroll'd,
Of their great deeds and *valorous* emprise. *Spenser.*

Captain Jamy is a marvellous *valorous* gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

VA'LOROUSLY.† *adv.* [from *valorous*.] In a brave manner.

I'll pay it as *valorously* as I may. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

VA'LOUR. *n. s.* [*valeur*, Fr. *valor*, Lat. Ainsworth.] Personal bravery; strength; prowess; puissance, stoutness.

That I may pour the spirits in thine ear,
And chastise, with the *valour* of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Here I contest
As hotly and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy *valour*. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

When *valour* preys on reason,
It eats the sword it fights with. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

An innate *valour* appeared in him, when he put himself upon the soldier's defence, as he received the mortal stab. *Howell.*

For contemplation he, and *valour* form'd;
For softness she, and sweet attractive grace. *Milton, P. L.*

Such were these giants; men of high renown!
For, in those days, might only shall be admir'd,
And *valour*, and heroic virtue, call'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Valour gives awe, and promises protection to those who want heart or strength to defend themselves. This makes the authority of men among women; and that of a master-buck in a numerous herd. *Temple, Miscel.*

VA'LUABLE.† *adj.* [*valable*, Fr. from *value*.]

1. Precious; being of great price.

Remote countries cannot convey their commodities by land to those places, where on account of their rarity they are desired and become *valuable*. *Robertson.*

2. Worthy; deserving regard.

A just account of that *valuable* person, whose remains lie before us. *Atterbury.*

The value of several circumstances in story, lessens very much by distance of time; though some minute circumstances are very *valuable*. *Swift.*

VA'LUABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *valuable*.] Preciousness; worth. *Johnson, in V. Preciousness.*

VALUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *value*.]

1. The act of setting a value; appraisement.

Humility in man consists not in denying any gift that is in him, but in a just *valuation* of it, rather thinking too meanly than too highly. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Value set upon any thing.

No reason I, since of your lives you set
So slight a *valuation*, should reserve
My crack'd one to more care. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Take out of men's minds false *valuations*, and it would leave the minds of a number of men, poor shrunken things. *Bacon.*

The writers expressed not the *valuation* of the denarius, without regard to its present *valuation*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

VA'LUATOR. *n. s.* [from *value*.] An appraiser; one who sets upon any thing its price. A word which I have found no where else.

What *valuators* will the bishops make use of? *Swift.*

VA'LUE. *n. s.* [*value*, Fr. *valor*, Latin.]

1. Price; worth.

Ye are physicians of no *value*. *Job*, xiii.

Learn to live for your own sake, and the service of God; and let nothing in the world be of any *value* with you, but that which you can turn into a service to God, and a means of your future happiness. *Law.*

2. High rate.

Cæsar is well acquainted with your virtues,
And therefore sets this *value* on your life:
Let him but know the price of Cato's friendship,
And name your terms. *Addison.*

3. Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought.

He sent him money; it was with this obliging testimony, that his design was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures, because they were above any price. *Dryden.*

To VA'LUE. *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To rate at a certain price.

When the country grows better inhabited, the tithes and other obventions will be more augmented, and better *valued*. *Spenser.*

A mind *valuing* his reputation at the due price, will repute all dishonest gain much inferior thereunto. *Carew, Survey.*

God alone *values* right the good. *Milton.*

2. To rate highly; to have in high esteem.

Some of the finest treatises in dialogue, many very *valued* pieces of French, Italian, and English, appear. *Addison.*

He *values* himself upon the compassion with which he relieved the afflicted. *Atterbury.*

To him your orchard's early fruits are due,
A pleasing off'ring, when 'tis made by you;
He *values* these. *Pope.*

3. To appraise; to estimate.

If he be poorer than thy estimation, the priest shall *value* him. *Lev.* xxvii. 8.

4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to.

The peace between the French and us not *values*
The cost that did conclude it. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

5. To take account of.

If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock than with; for the mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon.*

6. To reckon at, with respect to number or power.

> This queen is valued thirty thousand strong:
> Her faction will be full as strong as ours. *Shakspeare.*

7. To consider with respect to importance; to hold important.

> The king must take it ill,
> So slightly *valued* in his messenger. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Neither of them *valued* their promises, according to rules of honour or integrity. *Clarendon.*

8. To compare with respect to price or excellence.

It cannot be *valued* with the gold of ophir. *Job*, xxviii. 16.

9. To raise to estimation. This is a sense not now in use.

She ordered all things, resisting the wisdom of the wisest, by making the possessor thereof miserable; *valuing* the folly of the most foolish, by making the success prosperous. *Sidney.*

Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies of the crown. *Temple.*

Vanity, or a desire of *valuing* ourselves by shewing others' faults. *Temple.*

VA'LUELESS. *adj.* [from *value.*] Being of no value.

> A counterfeit
> Resembling majesty; which, touch'd and tried,
> Proves *valueless.* *Shakspeare, K. John.*

VA'LUER. *n. s.* [from *value.*] One that values.

Hammond was no *valuer* of trifles. *Fell.*

VALVE. *n. s.* [*valva*, Latin.]

1. A folding door.

> Swift through the *valves* the visionary fair
> Repass'd. *Pope, Odyss.*
> Opening their *valves*, self-mov'd on either side,
> The adamantine doors expanded wide:
> When death commands they close, when death commands divide. *Harte.*

2. Any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel.

This air, by the opening of the *valve*, and forcing up of the sucker, may be driven out. *Boyle.*

3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regress.

The arteries, with a contractile force, drive the blood still forward; it being hindered from going backward by the *valves* of the heart. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

VA'LVULE. *n. s.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A small valve.

VAMP.† *n. s.* [*avampies*, old Span. See *To* VAMP.] The upper leather of a shoe, according to Ainsworth; a sock, according to Coles.

To VAMP.† *v. a.* [This is supposed probably enough by Skinner to be derived from *avant*, Fr. *before*; and to mean laying on a new outside. Dr. Johnson.—Much more probably from the ancient Spanish word *avampies*, "la parte de la polayna ó botin que cubre el empeyne del pie; tibialium extremitas super pedis verticem decidens." Dict. Leng. Castell. Acad.] To piece an old thing with some new part.

> You wish
> To *vamp* a body with a dangerous physick,
> That's sure of death without. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
> Dare your *vamping* valour, goodman cobler,
> Clap a new sole to the kingdom? *Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.*

This opinion hath been *vamped* up by Cardan. *Bentley.*

I had never much hopes of your *vampt* play. *Swift.*

VA'MPER. *n. s.* [from *vamp.*] One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

To VA'MPER.* *v. n.* To vapour or swagger. North. *Grose.*

n. s. [*vampur*, German, bloodsucker.] demon, said to delight in sucking and to animate the bodies of dead persons, which, when dug up, are said to be found florid and full of blood. Of these imaginary beings many stories are told in Hungary. Ricaut, in his State of the Greek and Armenian Churches, (1679,) gives a curious account of this superstitious persuasion, p. 278. et seq.

> Can Russia, can the Hungarian *vampire*,
> With whom call in the Swedes and empire;
> Can four such powers, who one assail,
> Deserve our praise should they prevail? *Mallet, Zephyr or The Stratagem.*

2. A kind of bat.

This is the bat to which Linnæus assigned the title of *vampyre*, on the supposition of its being the species of which so many extraordinary accounts have been given, relative to its power of sucking the blood both of men and cattle. *Dr. Shaw.*

VAN. *n. s.* [from *avant*, French.]

1. The front of an army; the first line.

> Before each *van* prick forth the airy knights. *Milton, P. L.*
> The foe he had survey'd,
> Arrang'd, as t' him they did appear,
> With *van*, main battle, wings and rear. *Hudibras.*
> *Van* to *van* the foremost squadrons meet,
> The midmost battles hast'ning up behind. *Dryden.*

2. [*van*, Fr. *vannus*, Latin.] Any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised; a fan.

The other token of their ignorance of the sea was an oar, they call it a corn-*van*. *Broome on the Odyss.*

3. A wing with which the air is beaten.

> His sail-broad *vans*
> He spreads for flight, and in the surging smoke
> Up-lifted, spurns the ground. *Milton, P. L.*
> A fiery globe
> Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh,
> Who on their plumy *vans* receiv'd him soft
> From his uneasy station, and upbore,
> As on a floating couch, through the blithe air. *Milton, P. R.*
> His disabled wing unstrung:
> He wheel'd in air, and stretch'd his *vans* in vain;
> His *vans* no longer could his flight sustain. *Dryden.*

The *vans* are broad on one side, and narrower on the other; both which minister to the progressive motion of the bird. *Derham.*

To VAN. *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Latin; *vanner*, French.] To fan; to winnow. Not in use.

The corn, which in *vanning* lieth lowest, is the best. *Bacon.*

VA'NCOURIER.† *n. s.* [*avantcourier*, French.] A harbinger; a precursor.

Fearful sights, and great signs, as the *van-carriers* and out-guard to that more terrible desolation which was to follow them. *Spencer on Prod.* (1665,) p. 67.

VA'NDALICK.* *adj.* [from the *Vandals*, a fierce and rude people descended from the Goths.] Barbarous; resembling the character of the Vandals.

From what hath past, such divines might be apt to charge this holy man, so meek of spirit, with enthusiasm, with a brutal spite to reason, and with more than *Vandalic* rage against human learning. *Warburton, Doct. of Grace*, p. 300.

VA'NDALISM.* *n. s.* The rude and barbarous state or character of the Vandals.

I regard all the conquests of France as so many epochas, and stages, in the career of a new *vandalism* and darkness, which are preparing to involve all human society. *Ld. Auckland, Consid.* P. ii. p. 23.

VANE. *n. s.* [*vaene*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

> A man she wou'd spell backward;
> If tall, a lance ill-headed;
> If speaking, why a *vane* blown with all winds. *Shakspeare.*

VA'NGUARD. *n. s.* [*avant garde*, French.] The front, or first line of the army.

The king's *vant-guard* maintained fight against the whole power of the enemies. *Bacon.*

The martial Idomen, who bravely stood before
In *vant-guard* of his troops, and marcht, for strength a savage bore. *Chapman.*

Vanguard to right and left the front unfold. *Milton, P. L.*

VANI'LLA. *n. s.* [*vanille*, French.] A plant. The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate. *Miller.*

When mixed with *vanillios*, or spices, chocolate acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatick oils. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To VA'NISH. *v. n.* [*vanesco*, Latin; *evanouir*, Fr.]

1. To lose perceptible existence.

High honour is not only gotten and born by pain and danger, but must be nursed by the like, or else *vanisheth* as soon as it appears to the world. *Sidney.*

2. To pass away from the sight; to disappear.

Whither are they *vanish'd*?
— Into the air; and what seem'd corporal
Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakspeare.*

Now I have taken heart, thou *vanishest*. *Shakspeare.*

He cut the cleaving sky,
And in a moment *vanish'd* from her eye. *Pope, Odyss.*

3. To pass away; to be lost.

All these delights will *vanish*. *Milton.*

That spirit of religion and seriousness, by which we had distinguished ourselves, *vanished* all at once, and a spirit of infidelity and prophaneness started up. *Atterbury.*

VA'NISHED.* *part. adj.* [from *vanish*.] Having no perceptible existence.

Fancy brings the *vanish'd* piles to view,
And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope.*

VA'NITY. *n. s.* [*vanitas*, Lat. *vanité*, Fr.]

1. Emptiness; uncertainty; inanity.

Vanity of *vanities*, all is *vanity*. *Eccl.* i. 2.

2. Fruitless desire; fruitless endeavour.

Vanity possesseth many, who are desirous to know the certainty of things to come. *Sidney.*

Thy pride,
And wandering *vanity*, when least was safe,
Rejected my forewarning. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Trifling labour.

To use long discourse against those things which are both against Scripture and reason, might rightly be judged a *vanity* in the answerer, not much inferior to that of the inventor. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

4. Falsehood; untruth.

Here I may well shew the *vanity* of that which is reported in the story of Walsingham. *Sir J. Davies.*

5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit, idle shew; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.

Were it not strange if God should have made such store of glorious creatures on earth, and leave them all to be consumed in secular *vanity*, allowing none but the baser sort to be employed in his own service. *Hooker.*

I must
Bestow upon the eyes of this young couple
Some *vanity* of mine art. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Cast not her serious wit on idle things;
Make her free will slave to *vanity*. *Davies.*

Sin, with *vanity*, had fill'd the works of men. *Milton.*

The eldest equal the youngest in the *vanity* of their dress; and no other reason can be given of it, but that they equal, if not surpass them, in the *vanity* of their desires. *South.*

Think not when woman's transient breath is fled,
That all her *vanities* at once are dead;
Succeeding *vanities* she still regards,
And though she plays no more, o'erlooks the cards. *Pope.*

6. Ostentation; arrogance.

The ground-work thereof is true, however they, through *vanity*, whilst they would not seem to be ignorant, do thereupon build many forged histories of their own antiquity. *Spenser.*

Whether it were out of the same *vanity*, which possessed all those learned philosophers and poets, that Plato also published, not under the right authors' names, those things which he had read in the Scriptures; or fearing the severity of the Areopagite, and the example of his master Socrates, I cannot judge. *Ralegh, History of the World.*

7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon slight grounds; pride operating on small occasions.

Can you add guilt to *vanity*, and take
A pride to hear the conquests which you make. *Dryden.*

'Tis an old maxim in the schools,
That *vanity*'s the food of fools;
Yet now and then your men of wit
Will condescend to take a bit. *Swift, Miscel.*

The corruption of the world indulges women in great *vanity*, and mankind seem to consider them in no other view, than as so many painted idols, that are to allure and gratify their passions. *Law.*

To VA'NQUISH. *v. a.* [*vaincre*, French.]

1. To conquer; to overcome; to subdue.

Wer't not a shame, that, whilst you live at jar,
The fearful French, whom you late *vanquished*,
Should make a start o'er seas, and *vanquish* you? *Shakspeare.*

They subdued and *vanquished* the rebels in all encounters. *Clarendon.*

The gods the victor, Cato the *vanquish'd* chose:
But you have done what Cato could not do.
To chuse the *vanquish'd*, and restore him too. *Dryden.*

2. To confute.

This bold assertion has been fully *vanquished* in a late reply to the bishop of Meaux's treatise. *F. Atterbury.*

VA'NQUISHABLE.* *adj.* [from *vanquish*.] Conquerable; that may be overcome.

That great giant was only *vanquishable* by the knights of the Wells. *Gayton, on D. Quix.* p. 87.

VA'NQUISHER. *n. s.* [from *vanquish*.] Conqueror; subduer.

He would pawn his fortunes
To hopeless restitution, so he might
Be call'd your *vanquisher*. *Shakspeare.*

I shall rise victorious, and subdue
My *vanquisher*; spoil'd of his vaunted spoil. *Milton, P. L.*

Troy's *vanquisher*, and great Achilles' son. *A. Philips.*

VA'NTAGE. *n. s.* [from *advantage*.]

1. Gain; profit.

What great *vantage* do we get by the trade of a pastor? *Sidney.*

2. Superiority; state in which one had better means of action than another.

With the *vantage* of mine own excuse,
Hath he excepted most against my love. *Shakspeare.*

He had them at *vantage*, being tired and harassed with a long march. *Bacon.*

3. Opportunity; convenience.

Be assur'd, Madam, 'twill be done,
With his next *vantage*. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

To VA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from *advantage*.] To profit. Not in use.

We yet of present peril be afraid;
For needless fear did never *vantage* none. *Spenser.*

VANTAGE-GROUND.* *n. s.* Superiority; state in which one has better means of action than another.

Let him expect a battle, and know that he is to combat a prepared enemy, who has prevented him, and comes to fight him upon the *vantage-ground*. *South, Serm.* vi. 266.

VA'NTBRACE. } *n. s.* [*avant bras*, Fr.] Armour for
VA'NTBRASS. } the arm.

I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my *vantbrace* put this wither'd brawn. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Put on
Vantbrace, and greves, and gauntlet. *Milton, S. A.*

VA'PID. *adj.* [*vapidus*, Latin.] Dead; having the spirit evaporated; spiritless; mawkish; flat.

Thy wines let feed a-while
On the fat refuse; lest too soon disjoined,
From spritely it to sharp or *vapid* change. *Philips.*

The effects of a *vapid* and viscous constitution of blood, are stagnation, acrimony, and putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'PIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *vapid.*] The state of being spiritless or mawkish; mawkishness.

To VA'PORATE.* *v. n.* [from *vapour.*] To emit vapours. *Cockeram.*

VA'PORATION.† *n. s.* [*vaporation*, Fr. *vaporatio*, Lat. from *vapour.*] The act of escaping in vapours.

By conflagration and congelation, according to certain respects; by *vaporation* and evaporation; by sublimation. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 438.

VA'PORER. *n. s.* [from *vapour.*] A boaster; a braggart.

This shews these *vaporers*, to what scorn they expose themselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

VA'PORINGLY.* *adv.* [from *To vapour.*] In a bullying or bragging manner.

VA'PORISH. *adj.* [from *vapour.*]

1. Vaporous; full of vapours.

It proceeded from the nature of the *vapourish* place. *Sandys.*

2. Spleneticк; peevish; humoursome.

Pallas grew *vap'rish* once and odd,
She would not do the least right thing. *Pope.*

VA'POROUS. *adj.* [*vaporeux*, Fr. from *vapour.*]

1. Full of vapours or exhalations; fumy.

The *vaporous* night approaches. *Shakspeare.*

This shifting our abode from the warmer and more *vaporous* air of the vallies, to the colder and more subtile air of the hills, is a great benefit to the valetudinarian part. *Derham.*

2. Windy; flatulent.

If the mother eat much beans, or such *vaporous* food, it endangereth the child to become lunatick. *Bacon.*

Some more subtile corporeal element, may so equally bear against the parts of a little *vaporous* moisture, as to form it into round drops. *More against Atheism.*

The food which is most *vaporous* and perspirable, is the most easily digested. *Arbuthnot.*

A little tube, jetting out from the extremity of an artery, may carry off these *vaporous* steams of the blood. *Cheyne.*

VA'POROUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *vaporous.*] State or quality of being vaporous.

The warmth and *vaporousness* of the air. *Hist. R. S.* iii. 416.

VA'PORY.* *adj.* [from *vapour.*]

1. Vaporous; abounding with vapours.

Congregated clouds,
And all the *vapory* turbulence of heaven,
Involve the face of things. *Thomson, Winter.*

2. Peevish; humoursome.

Their only labour was to kill the time;
And labour dire it is, and weary woe!
They sit, they loll, turn o'er some idle rhyme;
Then rising sudden, to the glass they go,
Or saunter forth with tottering step and slow;
This soon too rude an exercise they find:
Strait on the couch again their limbs they throw,
Where hours on hours they sighing lie reclin'd,
And court the *vapoury* god soft-breathing in the wind. *Thomson, Castle of Indolence*, i. 72.

VA'POUR. *n. s.* [*vapeur*, Fr. *vapor*, Latin.]

1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air.

Jove a dreadful storm call'd forth
Against our navy; cover'd shore and all
With gloomy *vapours*. *Chapman.*

Vapour, and mist, and exhalation hot. *Milton, P. L.*

When first the sun too pow'rful beams displays,
It draws up *vapours* which obscure its rays:
But ev'n those clouds at last adorn its way,
Reflect new glories, and augment the day. *Pope.*

2. Fume; steam.

The morning is the best, because the imagination is not clouded by the *vapours* of meat. *Dryden.*

In distilling hot spirits, if the head of the still be taken off, the vapour which ascends out of the still will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the *vapour* from the candle to the still. *Newton, Opt.*

For the imposthume, the *vapour* of vinegar, and any thing which creates a cough, are proper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. Wind; flatulence.

In the Thessalian witches, and the meetings of witches that have been recorded, great wonders they tell, of carrying in the air, transforming themselves into other bodies. These fables are the effects of imagination: for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the *vapours*, and send them to the head extremely. *Bacon.*

4. Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal.

If his sorrow bring forth amendment, he hath the grace of hope, though it be clouded over with a melancholy *vapour*, that it be not discernible even to himself. *Hammond.*

5. [In the plural.] Diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; spleen.

To this we must ascribe the spleen, so frequent in studious men, as well as the *vapours* to which the other sex are so often subject. *Addison, Spect.*

To VA'POUR. *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Latin.]

1. To pass in a vapour or fume; to fly off in evaporations.

When thou from this world wilt go,
The whole world *vapours* in thy breath. *Donne.*

2. To emit fumes.

Swift running waters *vapour* not so much as standing waters. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. To bully; to brag.

Not true, quoth he? Howe'er you *vapour*,
I can what I affirm make appear. *Hudibras.*

These are all the mighty powers
You vainly boast to cry down ours;
And what in real value's wanting,
Supply with *vapouring* and ranting. *Hudibras.*

That I might not be *vapour'd* down by insignificant testimonies, I used the name of your society to annihilate all such arguments. *Glanville.*

Be you to us but kind;
Let Dutchmen *vapour*, Spaniards curse,
No sorrow we shall find. *Ld. Dorset, Song.*

To VA'POUR. *v. a.* To effuse, or scatter in fumes or vapour.

Break off this last lamenting kiss,
Which sucks two souls, and *vapours* both away. *Donne.*

He'd laugh to see one throw his heart away,
Another sighing *vapour* forth his soul,
A third to melt himself in tears. *B. Jonson.*

Opium loseth some of its poisonous quality, if *vapoured* out, and mingled with spirit of wine. *Bacon.*

It must be holpen by somewhat which may fix the silver, never to be restored, or *vapoured* away, when incorporated into such a mass of gold. *Bacon.*

VA'POURED.* *adj.* [from *vapour.*]

1. Moist.

From mine eyes
[illegible] down stilled here and there. *Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.*

2. Splenetick; peevish.

The want of method pray excuse,
Allowing for a *vapour'd* Muse. *Green, Poem of the Spleen.*

VARE.* *n. s.* [*vara*, Spanish.] A wand or staff of justice. *Malone.*

He [the Spaniard] is wonderfully obedient to government; for the proudest don of Spain, when he is pacing upon his ginnet in the street, if an alguazil (a serjeant) shew him his *vare*, that is, a little white staff he carrieth as a badge of his office, my don will presently off his horse, and yield himself his prisoner. *Howell, Lett.* i. iii. 32.

His hand a *vare* of justice did uphold.
Dryden, Abs. and Achitophel, P. I.

VA'RIABLE. *adj.* [*variable*, Fr. *variabilis*, Latin.] Changeable; mutable; inconstant.

O swear not by th' inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb;
Lest that thy love prove likewise *variable*. *Shakspeare.*
Haply countries different,
With *variable* objects, shall expel
This something settled matter in his heart. *Shakspeare.*

By the lively image of other creatures, did those ancients represent the *variable* passions of mortals; as by serpents were signified deceivers. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

His heart I know how *variable*, and vain,
Self-left. *Milton, P. L.*

VA'RIABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *variable*.]

1. Changeableness; mutability.

Every good gift, and every perfect gift, is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no *variableness*, neither shadow of turning. *James*, i. 17.

You are not solicitous about the *variableness* of the weather, or the change of seasons. *Addison.*

2. Levity; inconstancy.

Censurers subject themselves to the charge of *variableness* in judgment. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

VA'RIABLY. *adv.* [from *variable*.] Changeably; mutably, inconstantly; uncertainly.

VA'RIANCE. *n. s.* [from *vary*.] Discord; disagreement; dissension.

I am come to set a man at *variance* against his father. *Matth.*

A cause of law, by violent course,
Was, from a *variance*, now a war become. *Daniel.*

Set not any one doctrine of the Gospel at *variance* with others, which are all admirably consistent. *Spratt.*

She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen:
While a kind glance at her pursuer flies,
How much at *variance* are her feet and eyes? *Pope.*

If the learned would not sometimes submit to the ignorant; the old to the weaknesses of the young; there would be nothing but everlasting *variance* in the world. *Swift.*

Many bleed,
By shameful *variance* betwixt man and man. *Thomson.*

Who are they that set the first and second articles at *variance* with each other, when for fourteen centuries, and more, they have agreed most amicably together. *Waterland.*

To VA'RIATE.✱ *v. a.* [*variatus*, Latin.] To change; to alter.

What was the cause of their multiplied, *variated* complotments against her; like the monsters in Africk, every day almost a new conspiracy? *Dean King, Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 1608, p. 33.

This artificial change is but a fixation of nature's inconstancy, helping its *variating* infirmities. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 43.

VARIA'TION. *n. s.* [*variatio*, Latin; *variation*, Fr.]

1. Change; mutation; difference from itself.

After much *variation* of opinions, the prisoner was acquitted of treason, but by most voices found guilty of felony. *Hayward.*

The operation of agents will easily admit of intention and remission, but the essences of things are conceived not capable of any such *variation*. *Locke.*

The fame of our writers is confined to these two islands, and it is hard it should be limited in time as much as place, by the perpetual *variations* of our speech. *Swift.*

There is but one common matter, which is diversified by accidents, and the same numerical quantity, by *variations* of texture, may constitute successively all kinds of body. *Bentley.*

2. Difference; change from one to another.

In some other places are more females born than males; which, upon this *variation* of proportion, I recommend to the curious. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

Each sea had its peculiar shells, and the same *variation* of soils; this tract affording such a terrestrial matter as is proper for the formation of one sort of shell-fish; that of another. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

3. Successive change.

Sir Walter Blunt,
Stain'd with the *variation* of each soil
Betwixt that Holmedon and this seat of ours. *Shakspeare.*

4. [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns.

The rules of grammar, and useful examples of the *variation* of words, and the peculiar form of speech, are often appointed to be repeated. *Watts on the Mind.*

5. Change in natural phenomenons.

The duke ran a long course of calm prosperity, without any visible eclipse or wane in himself, amidst divers *variations* in others. *Wotton, Life of Buckingham.*

6. Deviation.

He observed the *variation* of our English from the original, and made an intire translation of the whole for his private use. *Fell.*

If we admit a *variation* from the state of his creation, that *variation* must be necessarily after an eternal duration, and therefore within the compass of time. *Hale.*

I may seem sometimes to have varied from his sense; but the greatest *variations* may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryden.*

7. *Variation of the compass*; deviation of the magnetick needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.

VA'RICOUS. *adj.* [*varicosus*, Latin.] Diseased with dilatation.

There are instances of one vein only being *varicous*, which may be destroyed by tying it above and below the dilatation. *Sharpe.*

To VA'RIEGATE. *v. a.* [*variegatus*, school Latin.] To diversify; to stain with different colours.

The shells are filled with a white spar, which *variegates* and adds to the beauty of the stone. *Woodward on Fossils.*

They had fountains of *variegated* marble in their rooms. *Arbuthnot.*

Ladies like *variegated* tulips show;
'Tis to the changes half the charms we owe:
Such happy spots the nice admirers take,
Fine by defect, and delicately weak. *Pope.*

VARIEGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *variegate*.] Diversity of colours.

Plant your choice tulips in natural earth, somewhat impoverished with very fine sand; else they will soon lose their *variegations*. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

VARI'ETY. *n. s.* [*varieté*, Fr. *varietas*, Latin.]

1. Change; succession of one thing to another; intermixture of one thing with another.

All sorts are here that all th' earth yields;
Variety without end. *Milton, P. L.*

Variety is nothing else but a continued novelty. *South.*

If the sun's light consisted of but one sort of rays, there would be but one colour in the whole world, nor would it be possible to produce any new colour by reflections or refractions; and by consequence that the *variety* of colours depends upon the composition of light. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. One thing of many by which *variety* is made. In this sense it has a plural.

The inclosed warmth, which the earth hath in itself, stirred up by the heat of the sun, assisteth nature in the speedier procreation of those *varieties*, which the earth bringeth forth. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

3. Difference; dissimilitude.

There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men, with relation to the different impressions they receive from different objects of charity. *F. Atterbury.*

4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state.

It were a great vanity to reject those reasons drawn from the nature of things, or to go about to answer those reasons by suppositions of a *variety* in things, from what they now appear. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

5. Many and different kinds.

He now only wants more time to do that *variety* of good which his soul thirsts after. *Law.*

VARI'OLOUS.* *adj.* [from *variolæ*, Lat. small pustules.] Relating to the disease called the small-pox.

VA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*varius*, Latin.]

1. Different; several; manifold.

Then were they known to men by *various* names,
And *various* idols, through the heathen world. *Milton.*

2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike itself.

The names of mixed modes want standards in nature, whereby to adjust their signification; therefore they are very *various* and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. Unlike each other.

He in derision sets
Upon their tongues a *various* spirit,
To rase quite out their native language. *Milton.*

So many and so *various* laws are given. *Milton.*

Vast crowds of vanquish'd nations march along,
Various in arms, in habit, and in tongue. *Dryden.*

Various of temper, as of face or frame,
Each individual: his great end the same. *Pope.*

4. Variegated; diversified.

Herbs sudden flower'd,
Opening their *various* colours. *Milton.*

VA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *various.*] In a various manner.

Having been *variously* tossed by fortune, directed his course to a safe harbour. *Bacon.*

Various objects from the sense,
Variously representing. *Milton.*

Those various squadrons, *variously* design'd,
Each vessel freighted with a several load;
Each squadron waiting for a several wind;
All find but one, to burn them in the road. *Dryden.*

Different aliments, while they repair the fluids and solids, act *variously* upon them according to their different natures. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'RIX. *n. s.* [Lat. *varice*, Fr.] A dilatation of the vein.

In ulcers of the legs, accompanied with *varices* or dilatations of the veins, the *varix* can only be assisted by the bandage. *Sharpe.*

VA'RLET.† *n. s.* [*varlet*, old French, now *valet*. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Horne Tooke believes *varlet* and *valet* to be the same word as *harlot*; the aspirate only changed to *v*, and the *r* by effeminate and slovenly speech suppressed in the latter. Div. of Purl. ii. 149. — But *varlet* or *valet* is, in its original meaning, a word implying neither servitude nor disgrace. The old French word signifies a *youth*, as well as a *groom*, or *yeoman*; and accordingly Cotgrave says, "in old time it was a more honourable title; for all *young gentlemen*, until they came to be eighteen years of age, were termed so; besides those that waited in the king's chamber, and who were for the most part *gentlemen*, [who] had no other title than of '*valets* de chambre,' until that Francis the first, perceiving such as attended him to be no better than 'roturiers,' [plebeians, or low persons,] brought in above them another sort, and caused them to be stiled '*gentilhommes* de la chambre;' presently after which the title of *valet* grew into disesteem, and is at the length become opposite unto that of *gentilhomme*." Menage, among various opinions as to the etymology, notices "*valad*, Hebr. qui signifie *enfant*;" but inclines to Du Cange's derivation of the word from *vassalletus*, low Lat. dimin. of *vassallus*. Thus Hickes refers it to the Icel. *vesill*, imbellis, q. d. *vaselette*, dimin. à *vassal*; to which Serenius subscribes.]

1. A page or knight's follower; any servant or attendant. [Pages, *varlets*, ou damoiseaux; noms quelquefois communs aux *ecuyers*. De St. Palaye, Mem. p. 599.]

They spyde
A *varlet* running towards hastily: —
Behind his back he bore a brasen shield;
Right well beseemed it
To be the shield of some redoubted knight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Such lords ill example do give,
Where *varlets* and drabs so may live. *Tusser, Husbandry.*

'Tis service of danger. — Why, you were best get one o' the *varlets* of the city, a serjeant: I'll appoint you one, if you please. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

2. A term of reproach; as in some parts of the north a vile person is still called a *varlet*; a scoundrel. This word has deviated from its original meaning, as *fur* in Latin.

I am the veriest *varlet* that ever chew'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Where did'st thou leave these *varlets*? *Shakspeare.*

Thou, *varlet*, dost thy master's gains devour;
Thou milk'st his ewes, and often twice an hour. *Dryden.*

When the Roman legions were in a disposition to mutiny, an impudent *varlet*, who was a private centinel, resolved to try the power of his eloquence. *Addison.*

VA'RLETRY. *n. s.* [from *varlet.*] Rabble; croud; populace.

Shall they hoist me up,
And shew me to the shouting *varletry*
Of cens'ring Rome? *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

VA'RNISH.† *n. s.* [*vernis*, Fr. *vernix*, Lat. Accordingly Chaucer, and our old lexicographers, write it *vernish*. Prompt. Parv. and Barret.]

1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine.

We'll put on those shall praise your excellence,
And set a double *varnish* on the fame. *Shakspeare.*

The fame of Cicero had not borne her age so well, if it had not been joined with some vanity. Like unto *varnish*, that makes cielings not only shine, but last. *Bacon.*

This the blue *varnish*, that the green endears,
The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years. *Pope.*

2. Cover; palliation.

To **VA'RNISH.** *v. a.* [*vernisser*, *vernir*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To cover with something shining.

O vanity!
To set a pearl in steel so meanly *varnished*. *Sidney.*

Clamber not you up to the casements,
Nor thrust your head into the publick street,
To gaze on christian fools with *varnish'd* faces. *Shakspeare.*

2. To cover; to conceal or decorate with something ornamental.

Specious deeds on earth, which glory excites;
Or close ambition *varnish'd* o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

Young people are used to *varnish* o'er their non-performance and forbearance of good actions by a pretence unto humility. *Fell.*

His manly heart was still above
Dissembled hate, or *varnish'd* love. *Dryden.*

Men espouse the well-endowed opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments to make good their beauty, or *varnish* over and cover their deformity. *Locke.*

3. To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetorick.

They *varnish* all their errors, and secure
The ills they act, and all the world endure. *Denham.*

Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd
To clear the guilty, and to *varnish* crimes. *Addison.*

Speak the plain truth, and *varnish* not your crimes. *Philips.*

VA'RNISHER. *n. s.* [from *varnish.*]

1. One whose trade is to varnish.

An oil obtained of common oil, may probably be of good use to surgeons and *varnishers*. *Boyle.*

2. A disguiser; an adorner.

Modest dulness lurks in thought's disguise;
Thou *varnisher* of fools, and cheat of all the wise. *Pope.*

VA'RVELS.† *n. s.* [*vervelles*, Fr.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. *Dict.* Rather *vervels*, or *vervails*. See VERVELS.

To VA'RY. *v. a.* [*varior*, Lat. *varier*, Fr.]

1. To change; to make unlike itself.

Let your ceaseless change
Vary to our great Maker still new praise. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To change to something else.

Gods that never change their state,
Vary oft their love and hate. *Waller.*

The master's hand, which to the life can trace
The airs, the lines, the features of the face;
May, with a free and bolder stroke, express
A *vary'd* posture, or a flatt'ring dress. *Denham.*

We are to *vary* the customs, according to the time and country where the scene of action lies. *Dryden.*

He *varies* ev'ry shape with ease,
And tries all forms that may Pomona please. *Pope.*

3. To make of different kinds.

God hath divided the genius of men according to the different affairs of the world; and *varied* their inclinations, according to the variety of actions to be performed. *Brown.*

4. To diversify; to variegate.

God hath here
Vary'd his bounty so with new delights. *Milton, P. L.*

To VA'RY. *v. n.*

1. To be changeable; to appear in different forms.

Darkling stands
The *varying* shore o' th' world. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

2. To be unlike each other.

Those who made laws, had their minds polished above the vulgar: and yet unaccountably the public constitutions of nations *vary*. *Collier on Pride.*

3. To alter; to become unlike itself.

He had a strange interchanging of large and unexpected pardons, with several executions; which could not be imputed to any inconstancy, but to a principle he had set unto himself, that he would *vary* and try both ways in turn. *Bacon.*

So *varied* he, and of his tortuous train
Curl'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton, P. L.*

That each from other differs, first confess;
Next, that he *varies* from himself no less. *Pope.*

4. To deviate; to depart.

The crime consists in violating the law, and *varying* from the right rule of reason. *Locke.*

5. To succeed each other.

While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breast, and *vary* in her face. *Addison, Cato.*

6. To disagree; to [illegible].

In judgement of her [illegible] they *vary*,
And *vary* thus in judge[illegible] her [illegible]
For some her chair up to [illegible] do carry,
Some sink it down into the stomach's heat. *Davies.*

7. To shift colours.

Will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smit with her *varying* plumage, spare the dove?
Admires the jay the insect's gilded wings?
Or hears the hawk when Philomela sings? *Pope.*

VA'RY. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Change; alteration. Not in use.

Such smiling rogues as these soothe every passion;
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks,
With every gale and *vary* of their masters.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

VA'SCULAR. *adj.* [*vasculum*, Lat.] Consisting of vessels; full of vessels.

Nutrition of the solids is performed by the circulating liquid in the smallest *vascular* solids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

VASCULA'RITY.* *n. s.* [from *vascular.*] State or quality of being vascular.

As a further proof of the *vascularity* of the teeth, nodes sometimes form on them. *Outlines of Anat.* p. 12.

VASCULI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*vasculum* and *fero*, Latin.] Such plants as have, besides the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed, sometimes divided into cells; and these have always a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform. *Quincy.*

VASE. *n. s.* [*vase*, Fr. *vasa*, Lat.]

1. A vessel; generally a vessel rather for show than use.

The toilet stands unveil'd,
Each silver *vase* in mystick order laid. *Pope.*

2. It is used for a solid piece of ornamental marble.

VA'SSAL.† *n. s.* [*vassal*, French; *vassallo*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — A diminutive of *vassus*, low Lat. a dependant, according to Wachter, which he refers to the Welsh *gwas*, a servant. Serenius notices other derivations less probable than this. See also Du Cange, in V. VASSUS.]

1. One who holds of a superior lord.

Every petty prince, *vassal* to the emperor, can coin what money he pleaseth. *Swift, View of Ireland.*

The *vassals* are invited to bring in their complaints to the viceroy, who imprisons and chastises their masters. *Addison.*

2. A subject; a dependant.

She cannot content the lord with performance of his discipline, that hath at her side a *vassal*, whom Satan hath made his vicegerent, to cross whatsoever the faithful should do. *Hooker.*

Such as they thought fit for labour, they received as *vassals*; but imparted not the benefit of laws, but every one made his will a law unto his own *vassal*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The common people were free subjects to the king, not slaves and *vassals* to their pretended lords. *Davies.*

The mind hath not reason to remember, that passions ought to be her *vassals*, not her masters. *Ralegh.*

Vassals of his anger, when the scourge
Inexorable, and the torturing hour
Calls us to penance. *Milton, P. L.*

As all his *vassals* eagerly desir'd;
With mind averse, he rather underwent
His people's will, than gave his own consent. *Dryden.*

He subjugated a king, and called him his *vassal*. *Baker.*

3. A servant; one who acts by the will of another.

I am his fortune's *vassal*, and I send him
The greatness he has got. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

4. A slave; a low wretch.

Thou swear'st thy Gods in vain,
O *vassal*! miscreant! *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To VA'SSAL.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To subject; to enslave; to exercise command over.

Love, anger, sorrow, and the like, are but for a time, and then over; but this [Fear] is perpetual; a disease of a life long, which every day slaves a man to whatever ill he meets with. It *vassals* him to the world, to beasts, and men; and, like a surly tyrant, enforces whatever it proposes.
Feltham, Res. i. 71.

Thou couldst not make my mind go less, nor pare
With all their swords one virtue from my soul:
How am I *vassall'd* then? Make such thy slaves
As do not keep their goodness past their graves.
Beaum. and Fl. Four Pl. in One.

Some proud hill, whose stately eminence
Vassals the fruitful vale's circumference.
Browne, Brit. Past. B. 1. S. 4.

VA'SSALAGE. *n. s.* [*vasselage*, Fr. from *vassal*.] The state of a vassal; tenure at will; servitude; slavery; dependance.

He renounc'd the *vassalage*
Of Rome again. *Spenser.*
All my pow'rs do their bestowing lose,
Like *vassalage* at unawares encountring
The eye of majesty. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*
They would have brought the Achæans from the condition of followers and dependents unto meer *vassalage*. *Ralegh.*
Let us not then pursue,
By force impossible, by leave obtain'd
Unacceptable, though in heav'n our state
Of splendid *vassalage*. *Milton, P. L.*
Curs'd *vassalage*,
First idoliz'd till love's hot fire be o'er;
Then slaves to those who courted us before. *Dryden.*

VAST. *adj.* [*vaste*, Fr. *vastus*, Lat.]

1. Large; great.

What the parliament meant to attempt with those *vast* numbers of men, every day levied. *Clarendon.*
That is an ample and capacious mind, which takes in *vast* and sublime ideas without pain. *Watts.*
His open stores,
Though *vast*, were little to his ampler heart. *Thomson.*

2. Viciously great; enormously extensive or capacious.

The vicious language is *vast*, and gaping, swelling, and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain, and pointedness. *B. Jonson.*
So bore the ship aloft her fiery bound,
About whom rusht the billowes, blacke and *vast*. *Chapman.*
They view'd the *vast* unmeasurable abyss. *Milton, P. L.*
Others with *vast* Typhœan rage more fell,
Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air
In whirlwind, hell scarce holds the wild uproar. *Milton, P. L.*

VAST. *n. s.* [*vastum*, Lat.] An empty waste.

They shook hands, as over a *vast*; and embraced, as from the ends of opposed winds. *Shakspeare.*
Through the *vast* of heaven it sounded. *Milton, P. L.*
The wat'ry *vast*,
Secure of storms, your royal brother past. *Pope.*

VASTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*vastatio*, from *vasto*, Latin.] Waste; depopulation.

The miseries of war, and the *vastations* that follow upon it, may be a good preparative to us for setting a true value upon the benefit of peace. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 56.
Fill'd with *vastation*, ruins, snares, and fears. *Sandys, Jerem.* p. 7.
We deduce it from the root denoting *vastation* or destruction. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.
This wild-fire made the saddest *vastations*, in the many fatal outrages which these eager contentions occasion. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

VASTI'DITY. *n. s.* [*vastitas*, Lat. from *vasty*.] Wideness; immensity. A barbarous word.

Perpetual durance,
Through all the world's *vastidity*. *Shakspeare.*

VA'STLY. *adv.* [from *vast*.] Greatly; to a great degree.

Holland's resolving upon its own defence, without our share in the war, would leave us to enjoy the trade of the world, and thereby grow *vastly* both in strength and treasures. *Temple.*
They may, and do *vastly* differ in their manners, institutions, customs; but yet all of them agree in having some deity to worship. *Wilkins.*
It is *vastly* the concern of government, and of themselves, too, whether they be morally good or bad. *South.*

VA'STNESS. *n. s.* [from *vast*.] Immensity; enormous greatness.

She by the rocks compell'd to stay behind,
Is by the *vastness* of her bulk confin'd. *Waller.*
Behemoth, biggest born of earth, upheav'd
His *vastness*. *Milton, P. L.*
When I compare this little performance with the *vastness* of my subject, methinks I have brought but a cockleshell of water from the ocean. *Glanville.*

Ariosto observed not moderation in the *vastness* of his draught. *Dryden.*
Hence we may discover the cause of the *vastness* of the ocean. *Bentley.*

VA'STY. *adj.* [from *vast*.] Large; enormously great.

I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep. *Shakspeare.*

VAT. *n. s.* [*vat*, Dutch; *fæt*, Saxon.] A vessel in which liquors are kept in the immature state.

Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyen,
In thy *vats* our cares be drown'd. *Shakspeare.*
Let him produce his *vats* and tubs in opposition to heaps of arms and standards. *Addison.*
Wouldst thou thy *vats* with gen'rous juice should froth,
Respect thy orchats. *Philips.*

VA'TICIDE. *n. s.* [*vates* and *cædo*, Lat.] A murderer of prophets.

The caitiff *vaticide* conceiv'd a prayer. *Pope.*

VATI'CINAL.* *adj.* [*vaticinans*, Latin.] Containing predictions.

He has left *vaticinal* rhymes, in which he predicted the union of Scotland with England. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* i. 77.

To VATI'CINATE.† *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, Latin.] To prophesy; to practise prediction.

The most admired of all prophane prophets, whose predictions have been so much cried up, did *vaticinate* here. *Howel.*
The phenomena of nature are alike visible to all: but all have not alike learned the connexion of natural things, or understand what they signify, or know how to *vaticinate* by them. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 253.

VATICINA'TION.* *n. s.* [*vaticination*, old French; *vaticinatio*, Latin.] Prediction; prophecy.

Unless we dare ascribe to the tyrant a spirit of *vaticination*, we cannot acquit the author of the letters of so manifest a cheat. *Bentley, Diss. upon Phalaris*, § 4.
He that foretells the motions of the planets, or the effects of medicines, or the result of chemical or mechanical experiments, may be said to do it by natural *vaticination*. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 253.

VA'VASOUR. *n. s.* [*vavasseur*, Fr.] One who himself holding of a superior lord, has others holding under him.

Names have been taken of civil honours, as king, knight, valvasor, or *vavasor*, squire. *Camden.*

VA'UDEVIL. *n. s.* [*vaudeville*, Fr.] A song common among the vulgar, and sung about the streets, Trevoux. A ballad; a trivial strain.

VAULT. *n. s.* [*voulte*, Fr. *volta*, Ital. *voluta*, low Latin.]

1. A continued arch.

O, you are men of stone:
Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so
That heaven's *vault* should crack. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
The word signifies an orb or sphere. And this shews us both the form of the Mosaical abyss, which was included within this *vault*; and the form of the habitable earth, which was the outward surface of this *vault*, or the cover of the abyss. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. A cellar.

Creep into the kill-hole.
He will seek there: neither press, well, *vault*, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of. *Shakspeare.*
The wine of life is drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this *vault* to brag of. *Shakspeare.*
Whether your fruitful fancy lies
To banish rats that haunt our *vault*. *Swift.*

3. A cave; a cavern.

The silent *vaults* of death, unknown to light,
And hell itself, lie naked to his sight. *Sandys.*

4. A repository for the dead.

Shall I not be stifled in the *vault*,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in? *Shakspeare.*

To VAULT. *v. a.* [*volter*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To arch; to shape to a vault.

> Hath nature given them eyes
> To see this *vaulted* arch, and the rich cope
> Of sea and land, which can distinguish 'twixt
> The fiery orbs above, and the twinn'd stones
> Upon th' humbl'd beach. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

2. To cover with an arch.

> Over-head the dismal hiss
> Of fiery darts in flaming vollies flew;
> And flying *vaulted* either host with fire. *Milton, P. L.*

To VAULT. *v. n.* [*voltiger*, Fr. *volteggiare*, Ital.]

1. To leap; to jump.

> *Vaulting* ambition, which o'erleaps itself,
> And falls on th' other. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
> The pretty *vaulting* sea refus'd to drown me,
> Knowing that thou would'st have me drown'd on shore. *Shakspeare.*
> He is *vaulting* variable ramps
> In your despite, upon your purse. *Shakspeare.*

If I could win a lady by *vaulting* into my saddle with my armour on, I should quickly leap into a wife. *Shakspeare.*

> Leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree. *Dryden.*

If a man should leap a garret, or *vault* down the monument, would he leave the memory of a hero behind him? *Collier on Duelling.*

Lucan *vaulted* upon Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addison.*

2. To play the tumbler, or posture-master.

VAULT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.

VA'ULTAGE. *n. s.* [from *vault.*] Arched cellar. Not in use.

> He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,
> That caves and womby *vaultages* of France
> Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock
> In second accent to his ordnance. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

VA'ULTED. *adj.* [from *vault.*] Arched; concave.

> Restore the lock! she cries, and all around
> Restore the lock! the *vaulted* roofs rebound. *Pope.*

VA'ULTER.† *n. s.* [from *vault.*] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

> They would leap to reach 'em,
> And leap aloft too. — Such are light enough:
> I am no *vaulter.* *Beaum. and Fl. Wife for a Month.*

VA'ULTY. *adj.* [from *vault.*] Arched; concave. A bad word.

> I will kiss thy detestable bones,
> And put my eye-balls in thy *vaulty* brows,
> And ring these fingers with thy houshold worms. *Shakspeare.*
> I'll say that is not the lark, whose notes do beat
> The *vaulty* heav'ns so high above our heads. *Shakspeare.*

To VAUNT. *v. a.* [*vanter*, Fr.] To boast; to display with ostentation.

> Not that [illegible] champion
> Whom famous poets [illegible] much doth *vaunt*;
> And hath for twelve huge [illegible]urs high extoll'd,
> So many furies and sharp fits did haunt. *Spenser.*
> Not any damsel which her *vaunteth* most,
> In skilful knitting of soft silken twine. *Spenser.*
> My vanquisher spoil'd of his *vaunted* spoil. *Milton, P. L.*

To VAUNT. *v. n.*

1. To play the braggart; to talk with ostentation; to make vain show; to boast.

> You say, you are a better soldier;
> Let it appear so; make your *vaunting* true. *Shakspeare.*

The illusions of magick were put down, and their *vaunting* in wisdom reproved with disgrace. *Wisdom*, xvii. 7.

> So spake the apostate angel, though in pain;
> *Vaunting* aloud, but rack'd with deep despair. *Milton, P. L.*

Pride, which prompts a man to *vaunt* and overvalue what he is, does incline him to disvalue what he has. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. I scarcely know in what sense Dryden has used this word, unless it be miswritten for *vaults.*

> 'Tis he: I feel him now in ev'ry part;
> Like a new world he *vaunts* about my heart. *Dryden.*

VAUNT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Brag; boast; vain ostentation.

Sir John Perrot bent his course not to that point, but rather quite contrary, in scorn, and in vain *vaunt* of his own counsels. *Spenser.*

> Him I seduc'd
> With other promises and other *vaunts.* *Milton, P. L.*
> Such *vaunts* as his who can with patience read,
> Who thus describes his hero when he's dead?
> In heat of action slain, he scorns to fall,
> But still maintains the war, and fights at all. *Granville.*

VAUNT. *n. s.* [from *avant*, Fr.] The first part. Not used.

> Our play
> Leaps o'er the *vaunt* and firstlings. *Shakspeare.*

VAUNT-COURIER.* *n. s.* [*avant courier*, Fr.] A precursor. See VANCOURIER.

> You sulphurous and thought-executing fires,
> *Vaunt-couriers* to oak-cleaving thunderbolts,
> Singe my white head! *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

VA'UNTER. *n. s.* [*vanteur*, Fr. from *vaunt.*] Boaster; braggart; man given to vain ostentation.

> Some feign
> To menage steeds, as did this *vaunter*; but in vain. *Spenser.*
> Tongue-valiant hero; *vaunter* of thy might;
> In threats the foremost, but the lag in fight. *Dryden.*

VA'UNTFUL. *adj.* [*vaunt* and *full.*] Boastful; ostentatious.

> Whiles all the heavens on lower creatures smil'd,
> Young Clarion, with *vauntful* lustihed,
> After his guise did cast abroad to fare. *Spenser.*

VA'UNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *vaunting.*] Boastfully; ostentatiously.

> I heard thee say, and *vauntingly* thou spak'st it,
> That thou wert cause of noble Gloster's death. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

VA'UNTMURE. *n. s.* [*avant mur*, Fr.] A false wall; a work raised before the main wall.

With another engine named the warwolfe, he pierced with one stone, and cut, as even as a thread, two *vauntmures.* *Camden, Rem.*

This warlike captain, daily attempting the *vanmure*, in the end by force obtained the same; and so possessed of the place, desperately kept it till greater help came running in, who, with wonderful expedition, clapt up a strong covering betwixt the wall and the *vanmure.* *Knolles.*

VA'WARD. *n. s.* [*van* and *ward.*] Fore part. Obsolete.

> Since we have the *vaward* of the day,
> My love shall hear the musick of my hounds. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*
> Marcius,
> Their bands i' the *vaward* are the Antiates
> Of their best trust. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

U'BEROUS.* *adj.* [*uber*, Lat.] Fruitful; copious; abundant.

Here the women give suck, the *uberous* dug being stretched over their naked shoulder. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 17.

[illegible] the ground be for the most part barren, yet the soil is [illegible] it hinders not that her womb is *uberous.* *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 314.

Sion, [illegible] us all, is barren, and her *uberous* breasts are dry. *Quarles, Judg. and Mercy, Sion.*

U'BERTY.† *n. s.* [*uberté*, old French; *ubertas*, Lat.] Abundance; fruitfulness.

They enjoy that natural *uberty*, and fruitfulness, which, without labouring toil, doth in such plenteous abundance furnish them with all necessary things. *Florio, Transl. of Montaigne*, (1613,) p. 104.

Ubica'tion. } *n. s.* [from *ubi*, Lat.] Local relation;
Ubi'ety. } whereness. A scholastick term.

Relations, ubications, duration, the vulgar philosophy admits to be something; and yet to enquire in what place they are, were gross. *Glanville.*

Ubi'quitary. *adj.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Existing every where.

For wealth and an *ubiquitary* commerce, none can exceed her. *Howell.*

Ubi'quitary.† *n. s.* [from *ubique*, Lat.]

1. One that exists every where.

How far wide is Aquinas, which saith, by the same reason that an angel might be in two places, he might be in as many as you will? See now, either Xavier is every where, or else the carcass of a friar is more subtle than the nature of an angel. To conclude, either Aquinas is false, or the papists *ubiquitaries*. *Hall.*

There is a nymph of a most curious and elaborate strain, light, all motion, an *ubiquitary*, she is every where, Phantaste! *B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.*

2. One who asserts the corporal ubiquity of Christ.

A parity of dignity — really communicated to the humanity in itself, as the *ubiquitaries* contend and plead for. *Bp. Richardson, on the O. Test.* (1655,) p. 251.

It may serve to guard us from diverse errors: such as that of the German *ubiquitaries*, who say that our Lord, according to his human nature, corporally doth exist every where. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 31.

Ubi'quity. *n. s.* [from *ubique*, Lat.] Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places.

In the one there is attributed to God death, whereof divine nature is not capable; in the other *ubiquity* unto man, which human nature admitteth not. *Hooker.*

Pem she hight,
A solemn wight,
As you should meet,
In any street,
In that *ubiquity*. *B. Jonson.*

Could they think that to be infinite and immense, the *ubiquity* of which they could thrust into a corner of their closet. *South.*

U'DDER. *n. s.* [uder, Saxon; *uder*, Dutch; *uber*, Lat.] The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.

A lioness, with *udders* all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground. *Shakspeare.*
Sithence the cow
Produc'd an ampler store of milk; the she-goat,
Not without pain, dragg'd her distended *udder.* *Prior.*

U'ddered. *adj.* [from *udder.*] Furnished with udders.

Marian soft could stroke the *udder'd* cow. *Gay.*

Veal.† *n. s.* [*veel*, a calf, *veeler*, *vesler*, to bring forth a calf, old French; *vitellus*, Lat.]

1. A calf. This is the primary sense, but overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

A Scotch runt without horns, or else with very short horns, scarce exceeding a south-country *veal* in height. *Ray, Coll. of Engl. Words*, (ed. 1691,) p. 133.

2. The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

Would'st thou with mighty beef augment thy meal,
Seek Leadenhall; St. James's sends thee *veal*. *Gay.*

Veck.* *n. s.* [*vecchia*, Ital. *vetula*, Latin.] An old woman. Obsolete.

A rimpled *vecke* farre ronne in age. *Chaucer, Rom. R.* 4495.

Ve'ction. } *n. s.* [*vectio*, *vectito*, Lat.] The act
Vectita'tion. } of carrying, or being carried.

Enervated lords are softly lolling in their chariots; a species of *vectitation* seldom used amongst the antients. *Arbuthnot, and Pope.*

Ve'cture. *n. s.* [*vectura*, Lat.] Carriage.

There are but three things which one nation selleth unto another; the commodity as nature yieldeth it; the manufacture; and the *vecture*, or carriage. *Bacon, Essays.*

To VEER.† *v. n.* [*virer*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Germ. *wirgen*, in gyrum vertere; Suath. *wira*, circumvolvere; ab antiquiss. *gyr*, *hwra*, in gyrum agitare. Serenius.] To turn about.

Nigh river's mouth, where wind
Veers oft, as oft he steers and shifts her sail. *Milton, P. L.*
If a wild uncertainty prevail,
And turn your *veering* heart with ev'ry gale;
You lose the fruit of all your former care,
For the sad prospect of a just despair. *Roscommon.*
I have no taste of the noisy praise
Of giddy crouds, as changeable as winds;
Servants to change, and blowing with the tide
Of swol'n success; but *veering* with its ebb. *Dryden.*
A-head the master pilot steers,
And as he leads, the following navy *veers*. *Dryden.*
The wind *veered* about to north-west. *Derham.*

To Veer. *v. a.*

1. To let out.

As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and *veer* out all sail; so to take it in and contract it, is of no less praise when the argument doth ask it. *B. Jonson.*

2. To turn; to change.

I see the haven nigh at hand,
To which I mean my weary course to bend;
Veer the main-sheet, and bear up with the land. *Spenser.*

Sailing farther, it *veers* its lilly to the west, and regardeth that quarter, wherein the land is nearer or greater. *Brown.*

Vee'ring.* *n. s.* [from *To veer.*] Act of turning or changing.

It is a double misfortune to a nation given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and *veerings* of the people. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Vegetabi'lity. *n. s.* [from *vegetable.*] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation.

The coagulating spirits of salts, and lapidifical juice of the sea, entering the parts of the plant, overcomes its *vegetability*, and converts it unto a lapideous substance. *Brown.*

VE'GETABLE. *n. s.* [*vegetabilis*, school Lat. *vegetable*, Fr.] Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants.

Vegetables are organized bodies, consisting of various parts, containing vessels furnished with different juices, and taking in nourishment from without, usually by means of a root fixed to the earth, or to some other body, as in the generality of plants; sometimes by means of pores distributed over the whole surface, as in sub-marine plants. *Hill, Materia Medica.*

Let brutes and *vegetables* that cannot drink,
So far as drought and nature urges, think. *Waller.*

There are several kinds of creatures in the world, and degrees of dignity amongst them; some being more excellent than others, animate more than inanimate, sensitives more than *vegetables*, and men more than brutes. *Wilkins.*

In *vegetables* it is the shape, and in bodies, not propagated by seed, it is the colour, we most fix on. *Locke.*

Other animated substances are called *vegetables*, which have within themselves the principle of another sort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves, flowers and fruit, such as we see in plants, herbs, trees. *Watts.*

Ve'getable. *adj.* [*vegetabilis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to a plant.

The *vegetable* world, each plant and tree,
From the fair cellar on the craggy brow,
To creeping moss. *Prior.*

Both mechanisms are equally curious, from one uniform juice to extract all the variety of *vegetable* juices; or from such variety of food to make a fluid very near uniform to the blood of an animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Having the nature of plants.

Amidst them stood the tree of life,
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
Of *vegetable* gold. *Milton, P. L.*

That vegetative terrestrial hath been ever the standing fund, out of which is derived the matter of all animal and *vegetable* bodies. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

VE'GETAL.✱ *adj.* [*vegetal*, Fr.] Having power to cause growth. Obsolete.

Necessary concomitants of this *vegetal* faculty are life, and his privation, death. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 21.

VE'GETAL.✱ *n. s.* A vegetable.

Your minerals, *vegetals*, and animals. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

Bounteous nature here —
Enriches and augments with *vegetals*,
With creatures sensitive, with rationals.
Fanshaw, Tr. of Past. Fido.

To VE'GETATE. *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Latin.] To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation.

Rain-water may be endued with some *vegetating* or prolifick virtue, derived from some saline or oleose particles. *Ray.*

As long as the seeds remained lodged in a natural soil, they would soon *vegetate*, and send forth a new set of trees. *Woodward.*

See dying vegetables life sustain;
See life dissolving *vegetate* again. *Pope, Essay on Man.*

VEGETA'TION.† *n. s.* [*vegetation*, Fr. from *vegeto*, Lat.]

1. The power of producing the growth of plants.

The exterior surface consisted of a terrestrial matter proper for the nourishment of plants, being little entangled with mere mineral matter, that was unfit for *vegetation*. *Woodward.*

The sun, deep-darting to the dark retreat
Of *vegetation*, sets the steaming power
At large. *Thomson, Spring.*

Love warbles through the vocal groves,
And *vegetation* paints the plain. *Anonymous.*

2. The power of growth without sensation.

Plants, though beneath the excellency of creatures endued with sense, yet exceed them in the faculty of *vegetation* and of fertility. *Hooker.*

These pulsations I attribute to a plastick nature, or vital principle, as the *vegetation* of plants must also be. *Ray.*

VE'GETATIVE. *adj.* [*vegetatif*, Fr. from *vegetate*.]

1. Having the quality of growing without life.

Creatures *vegetative* and growing, have their seeds in themselves. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

2. Having the power to produce growth in plants.

The nature of plants doth consist in having a *vegetative* soul, by which they receive nourishment and growth, and are enabled to multiply their kind. *Wilkins.*

Homer makes deities of the *vegetative* faculties, and virtues of the field. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

VE'GETATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *vegetative*.] The quality of producing growth.

VE'GETE.† *adj.* [*vegetus*, Latin.] Vigorous; active; spritely.

He had lived a healthful and *vegete* age till his last sickness. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, ch. 4. § 1.

The soul was *vegete*, quick and lively; full of the innocence and spriteliness of youth. *South.*

The faculties in age must be less *vegete* and nimble than in youth. *Wallis.*

VE'GETIVE.† *adj.* [from *vegeto*, Lat.]

1. Vegetable; having the nature of plants.

Nor rent off, but cut off ripe bean with a knife,
For hindering stalke of hir *vegetive* life. *Tusser.*

2. Capable of growth; growing.

The light of heaven — quickens all kind of seeds; it makes them *vegetive*, and blossom, and fructify. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 96.

Man -
First *vegetive*, then feels, and reasons last.
Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.

VE'GETIVE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A vegetable.

Hence *vegetives* receive their fragrant birth,
And clothe the naked bosom of the earth. *Sandys.*

The tree still panted in th' unfinish'd part,
Not wholly *vegetive*; and heav'd her heart. *Dryden.*

VE'GETOUS.✱ *adj.* [*vegetus*, Lat.] Lively; spritely; vegete.

If she be fair, young, and *vegetous*, no sweet-meats ever drew more flies. *B. Jonson, Epicoene.*

VE'HEMENCE. }
VE'HEMENCY. } *n. s.* [*vehementia*, Latin.]

1. Violence; force.

Universal hubbub wild,
Of stunning sounds and voices all confus'd,
Assaults his ear with loudest *vehemence*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Ardour; mental violence; fervour.

Think ye are men; deem it not impossible for you to err: sift impartially your own hearts, whether it be force of reason, or *vehemency* of affection, which hath bred, and still doth feed these opinions in you. *Hooker.*

The best persuasions
Fail not to use; and with what *vehemency*
Th' occasion shall instruct you. *Shakspeare, Hen, VIII.*

Would it apply well to the *vehemence* of your affection, that I should win what you would enjoy? *Shakspeare.*

The extremity of the condition produced some earnestness and *vehemency* of expression more than ordinary. *Clarendon.*

This pure cause would kindle my rapt spirits
To such a flame of sacred *vehemence*,
That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathize. *Milton, Comus.*

He hurries on his action with variety of events, and ends it in less compass than two months. This *vehemence* of his is most suitable to my temper. *Dryden.*

Marcus is over-warm; his fond complaints
Have so much earnestness and passion in them,
I hear him with a secret kind of horror,
And tremble at his *vehemence* of temper. *Addison, Cato.*

VE'HEMENT. *adj.* [*vehement*, Fr. *vehemens*, Latin.]

1. Violent; forcible.

A strong imagination hath more force upon light and subtile motions, than upon motions *vehement* or ponderous. *Bacon.*

Gold will endure a *vehement* fire for a long time, without any change. *Grew.*

2. Ardent; eager; fervent.

By their *vehement* instigation,
In this just suit come I to move your grace. *Shakspeare.*

I find
In all things else delight indeed; but such,
As us'd or not, works in the mind no change,
Nor *vehement* desire. *Milton, P. L.*

VE'HEMENTLY. *adv.* [from *vehement*.]

1. Forcibly.

2. Pathetically; urgently.

The Christian religion inculcates kindness more *vehemently*, and forbids malice and hatred more strictly than any religion did before. *Tillotson.*

VE'HICLE. *n. s.* [*vehiculum*, Latin.]

1. That in which any thing is carried.

Evil spirits might very properly appear in *vehicles* of flame, to terrify and surprize. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. That part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable.

That the meat descends by one passage; the drink, or moistening *vehicle*, by another, is a popular tenet. *Brown.*

3. That by means of which any thing is conveyed.

The gaiety of a diverting word, serves as a *vehicle* to convey the force and meaning of a thing. *L'Estrange.*

VEHI'CULAR.✱ *adj.* [*vehiculum*, Lat.] Belonging to a vehicle. *Coles, Dict.* 1685.

VEIL. *n. s.* [*velum*, Latin.]

1. A cover to conceal the face.

To feed his fiery lustful eye,
He snatch'd the *veil* that hung her face before. *Spenser.*

The Paphian queen from that fierce battle borne,
With gored hand, and *veil* so rudely torn,
Like terror did among the immortals breed. *Waller.*

The famous painter cou'd allow no place
For private sorrow in a prince's face:
Yet, that his piece might not exceed belief,
He cast a *veil* upon supposed grief. *Waller.*

As *veils* transparent cover, but not hide,
Such metaphors appear when right apply'd,
When through the phrase we plainly see the sense,
Truth with such obvious meanings will dispense. *Granville.*

She accepts the hero, and the dame
Wraps in her *veil*, and frees from sense of shame. *Pope.*

2. A cover; a disguise.

I will pluck the borrow'd *veil* of modesty from the so seeming Mrs. Page; divulge Page himself for a secure and wilful Acteon. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

Knock on my heart; for thou hast skill to find
If it sound solid, or be fill'd with wind;
And thro' the *veil* of words thou view'st the naked mind. *Dryden.*

The ill-natured man exposes those failings in human nature, which the other would cast a *veil* over. *Addison.*

To VEIL. *v. a.* [*velo*, Latin.]

1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face.

Her face was *veil'd*; yet to my fancied sight,
Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person shin'd. *Milton, Sonn.*

It became the Jewish fashion when they went to pray, to *veil* their heads and faces. *Boyle.*

2. To cover; to invest.

I descry,
From yonder blazing cloud that *veils* the hill,
One of the heavenly host. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To hide; to conceal.

Of darkness visible so much be lent,
As half to shew, half *veil* the deep intent. *Pope.*

VEIN. *n. s.* [*veine*, Fr. *vena*, Latin.]

1. The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it, till at last they all form three large veins; the *cava descendens*, which brings the blood back from all the parts above the heart; the *cava ascendens*, which brings the blood from all the parts below the heart; and the *porta*, which carries the blood to the liver. The coats of the veins are the same with those of the arteries, only the muscular coat is as thin in all the veins, as it is in the capillary arteries; the pressure of the blood against the sides of the veins being less than that against the sides of the arteries. In the veins there is no pulse, because the blood is thrown into them with a continued stream, and because it moves from a narrow channel to a wider. The capillary veins unite with one another, as the capillary arteries. In all the veins perpendicular to the horizon, excepting those of the uterus and of the porta, are small membranes or valves; like so many half thimbles stuck to the side of the veins, with their mouths towards the heart. In the motion of the blood towards the heart, they are pressed close to the side of the veins; but if blood should fall back, it must fill the valves; and they being distended, stop up the channel, so that no blood can repass them. *Quincy.*

When I did first impart my love to you,
I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my *veins*; I was a gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

Horror chill
Ran through his *veins*, and all his joints relax'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Hollow; cavity.

Found where casual fire
Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale,
Down to the *veins* of earth. *Milton, P. L.*

Let the glass of the prisms be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plane, and well polished, without those numberless waves or curls, which usually arise from sandholes. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Course of metal in the mine.

There is a *vein* for the silver. *Job*, xxviii. 1.

Part hidden veins digg'd up, nor hath this earth
Entrails unlike, of [illegible]l and stone. *Milton, P. L.*

It is in men as in soils, where sometimes there is a *vein* of gold which the owner knows not of. *Swift, Thoughts.*

4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius.

Invoke the muses and improve my *vein*. *Waller.*

We ought to attempt no more than what is in the compass of our genius, and according to our *vein*. *Dryden.*

5. Favourable moment; time when any inclination is predominant.

Artizans have not only their growths and perfections, but likewise their *veins* and times. *Wotton, Architecture.*

6. Humour; temper.

I put your grace in mind
Of what you promis'd me.
I am not in the giving *vein* to-day. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Certainly he that hath a satirical *vein*, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need to be afraid of others. *Bacon.*

They among themselves in pleasant *vein*
Stood scoffing. *Milton, P. L.*

Speak'st thou in earnest or in jesting *vein*? *Dryden.*

The currier struck the usurer upon the right *vein*. *L'Estrange.*

7. Continued disposition.

The *vein* I have had of running into speculations of this kind, upon a greater scene of trade, have cost me this present service. *Temple.*

8. Current; continued production.

He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

9. Strain; quality.

My usual *vein*. *Oldham.*

10. Streak; variegation: as, the *veins* of the marble.

VE'INED. } *adj.* [*veineux*, Fr. from *vein*.]
VE'INY. }

1. Full of veins.

2. Streaked; variegated.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs, and many of them are very finely *veined*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Effulgent, hence the *veiny* marble shines. *Thomson.*

VELI'FEROUS.* *adj.* [*velifer*, from *velum* and *fero*, Lat.] Carrying sails.

Veliferous chariots. *Evelyn, Navig. and Comm.* p. 53.

VELITA'TION.* *n. s.* [*velitatio*, Lat.] A skirmish; a light contest; a dispute. *Bullokar.*

Let him but read those Pharsalian fields fought of late in France for their religion, their massacres, wherein by their own relations in 24 years I know not how many millions have been consumed, and he shall find ours to have been but *velitations* to theirs. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 679.

VELLE'ITY. *n. s.* [*velléité*, Fr. *velleitas*, from *velle*, Latin.]

Velleity is the school term used to signify the lowest degree of desire. *Locke.*

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it; but it is that which is called by the schools an imperfect *velleity*, and imports no more than an idle, unoperative complacency in, and desire of the end, without any consideration of the means. *South.*

To VE'LLICATE. *v. a.* [*vellico*, Latin.] To twitch; to pluck; to act by stimulation.

Those smells are all strong, and do pull and *vellicate* the sense. *Bacon.*

Convulsions arising from something *vellicating* a nerve in its extremity, are not very dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

VELLICA'TION. *n. s.* [*vellicatio*, Latin.] Twitching; stimulation.

All purges have a kind of twitching and *vellication*, besides the griping, which cometh of wind. *Bacon.*

There must be a particular motion and *vellication* imprest upon the nerves, else the sensation of heat will not be produced. *Watts on the Mind.*

VE'LLUM.† *n. s.* [*velin*, Fr. *velamen*, Latin; rather *vitulinum*, low Latin.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer; a fine kind of parchment.

Like a child that some faire booke doth find,
With gilded leaves or colour'd *velume* playes.
Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

The skull was very thin, yielding to the least pressure of my finger, as a piece of *vellum*. *Wiseman.*

VE'LLET, and VE'LLUTE.* See VELVET.

VELO'CITY. *n. s.* [*velocité*, Fr. *velocitas*, Lat.] Speed; swiftness; quick motion.

Had the *velocities* of the several planets been greater or less than they are now, at the same distances from the sun; or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power, been greater or less than they are now, with the same *velocities*: they would not have revolved in concentric circles, but moved in hyperbolas, or parabolas, or in ellipses very eccentric. *Bentley, Sermons.*

VE'LVET.† *n. s.* [*velous, velours*, Fr. the same; *velouté*, made of velvet; *veluto*, Ital. "a stuff of silk called velvet;" *velutare*, "to make soft or woolly, to work velvet-wise," Florio; *vellutum*, low Lat. *villus* from *vellus*, Lat. Our old word appears to have been written *vellet*, and *vellute*. "His *vellet* head began to shoot out." Spenser, Shep. Cal. May. "Charges of coaches, *vellute* gowns," &c. B. Jonson, Magn. Lady. And also *velure*, which see.] Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

Clad in white *velvet* all their troop they led,
With each an oaken chaplet on his head. *Dryden.*

The different ranging the superficial parts of bodies, as of *velvet*, watered silk, we think probably is nothing but the different refraction of their insensible parts. *Locke.*

VE'LVET. *adj.*

1. Made of velvet.

This was moulded on a porringer,
A *velvet* dish. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

2. Soft; delicate.

Through the *velvet* leaves the wind,
All unseen, 'gan passage find. *Shakspeare.*

Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament
As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much. Then being alone,
Left and abandon'd of his *velvet* friends;
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The flux of company. *Shakspeare.*

Such blessings nature pours,
O'er-stockt mankind enjoy but half her stores;
In distant wilds, by human eyes unseen,
She rears her flow'rs, and spreads her *velvet* green. *Young.*

To VE'LVET. *v. n.* To paint velvet.

Verditure, ground with a weak gum-arabick water, is the palest green that is, but good to *velvet* upon black in any drapery. *Peacham on Drawing.*

VELVETE'EN.* *n. s.* [from *velvet*; Ital. *velutino*, "slender, coarse velvet," Florio.] A kind of stuff, made in imitation of velvet.

VE'LURE. *n. s.* [*velours*, Fr.] Velvet. An old word.

His horse with one girt, six times pieced, and a woman's crupper of *velure*, pieced with packthread. *Shakspeare.*

VE'NAL. *adj.* [*venal*, Fr. *venalis*, Latin.]

1. Mercenary; prostitute.

This verse be thine, my friend, nor thou refuse
This, from no *venal* or ungrateful muse. *Pope.*

2. [from *vein*.] Contained in the veins. A technical word.

It is unreasonable to affirm, that the cool *venal* blood should be heated so high in the interval of two pulses. *Ray.*

VENA'LITY. *n. s.* [*venalité*, Fr. from *venal*.] Mercenariness; prostitution.

VE'NARY.* *adj.* [*venarium*, low Lat.] Relating to hunting. See an example of the word under *venatical*.

VENA'TICAL.† } *adj.* [*venaticus*, Latin.] Used in
VENA'TICK. } hunting.

There be three for *venary* or *venatical* pleasure, in England, viz. a forest, a chase, and a park. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 16.

VENA'TION. *n. s.* [*venatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of hunting.

The manner of their *venation* we shall find to be otherways than by sawing away of trees. *Brown.*

To VEND. *v. a.* [*vendre*, Fr. *vendo*, Lat.] To sell; to offer to sale.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which not having the occasion he expected to *vend* and make use of, lay by him. *Boyle.*

VENDE'E. *n. s.* [from *vend*.] One to whom any thing is sold.

If a vicar sows his glebe, or if he sells his corn, and the *vendee* cuts it, he must pay the tithes to the parson. *Ayliffe.*

VE'NDER. *n. s.* [*vendeur*, Fr. from *vend*.] A seller.

Where the consumption of commodity is, the *venders* seat themselves. *Graunt.*

Those make the most noise who have the least to sell, which is very observable in the *venders* of card-matches. *Addison.*

VE'NDIBLE. *adj.* [*vendibilis*, Latin.] Saleable; marketable.

Silence only is commendable
In a neat's tongue dried, and a maid not *vendible*. *Shakspeare.*

This so profitable and *vendible* a merchandize, riseth not to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities. *Carew.*

The ignorant mine-man, aiming only at the obtaining a quantity of such a metal as may be *vendible* under such a determinate name, has neither the design nor skill to make nice separations of the heterogeneous bodies. *Boyle.*

VE'NDIBLE.* *n. s.* Any thing offered to sale.

The prices of all *vendibles* for the body of man and horse were stuck up in public places. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 300.

VE'NDIBLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *vendible*.] The state of being saleable. *Sherwood.*

VE'NDIBLY.† *adv.* [from *vendible*.] In a saleable manner. *Sherwood.*

VENDITA'TION.† *n. s.* [*venditatio*, from *vendito*, Lat.] Boastful display.

Some, by a cunning protestation against all reading, and false *venditation* of their own naturals, think to divert the sagacity of their readers from themselves, and cool the scent of their own fox-like thefts; when yet they are so rank as a man may find whole pages together usurped from one author. *B. Jonson.*

He that is full of grace and good works, affects not to make shew of it to the world; but rests sweetly in the secret testimony of a good conscience, and the silent applause of God's Spirit witnessing with his own; whiles contrarily the *venditation* of our own worth, or parts, or merits, argues a miserable indigence in them all. *Bp. Hall, Occas. Medit.* § 30.

VENDI'TION. *n. s.* [*vendition*, Fr. *venditio*, Latin.] Sale; the act of selling.

To VENE'ER. *v. a.* [among cabinet-makers.] To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby several thin slices of fine woods of different sorts are fastened or glued on a ground of some common wood. *Bailey.*

VE'NEFICE. *n. s.* [*veneficium*, Lat.] The practice of poisoning.

VENEFI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *veneficium*, Latin.] Acting by poison; bewitching.

The magical virtues of misselto, and conceived efficacy unto *veneficial* intentions, seemeth a Pagan relique derived from the antient Druides. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

VENEFI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.] By poison or witchcraft.

Lest witches should draw or prick their names therein, and *veneficiously* mischief their persons, they broke the shell. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

VE'NEMOUS. *adj.* [from *venin*, Fr.] Poisonous; Commonly, though not better, *venomous*.

The barbarians saw the *venemous* beast hang on his hand. *Acts*, xxviii. 4.

To VENENATE. v. a. [veneno, Latin.] To poison; to infect with poison.

These miasms entering the body, are not so energick, as to venenate the entire mass of blood in an instant. *Harvey.*

VENE'NATE.* part. adj. Infected with poison.

By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the venenate parts are carried off. *Woodward on Fossils.*

VENENA'TION. n. s. [from venenate.] Poison; venom.

This venenation shoots from the eye; and this way a basilisk may impoison. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

VENE'NE. } adj. [veneneux, Fr. from venenum, Lat.]
VENE'NOSE. } Poisonous; venomous.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth, to disincarcerate venene bodies, or to attract or evacuate them hence. *Harvey.*

Malphigi, in his treatise of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, demonstrates that all such tumours, where any insects are found, are raised up by some venenose liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed upon the leaves. *Ray.*

VENERABI'LITY.* n. s. [from venerable.] State or quality of being venerable.

According to the excellency and venerability of their prototypes. *More, Ant. against Idolatry, ch. 8.*

VE'NERABLE. adj. [venerable, Fr. venerabilis, Lat.] To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.

As by the ministry of saints, it pleased God there to shew some rare effect of his power; or in regard of death, which those saints have suffered for the testimony of Jesus Christ, did thereby make the places where they died venerable. *Hooker.*

To make the passage easy, safe, and plain,
That leads us to this venerable wall. *Fairfax.*

Ye lamps of heaven he said, and lifted high
His hands, now free. Thou venerable sky!
Inviolable pow'rs, ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adjured. *Dryden, Æn.*

VE'NERABLENESS.* n. s. [from venerable.] State or quality of being venerable.

The innocence of infancy, the venerableness of old age. *South, Serm. xi. 108.*

A little bell, though cracked and without a clapper, has remained there for ages, guarded only by the venerableness of the place. *Dr. Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

VE'NERABLY. adv. [from venerable.] In a manner that excites reverence.

The Palatine, proud Rome's imperial seat,
An awful pile! stands venerably great.
Thither the kingdoms and the nations come. *Addison.*

To VE'NERATE. v. a. [venerer, Fr. veneror, Lat.] To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe.

When baseness is exalted, do not bate
The place its honour for the person's sake:
The shrine is that which thou dost venerate,
And not the beast that bears it on its back. *Herbert.*

The lords and ladies here approaching paid
Their homage, with a low obeisance made:
And seem'd to venerate the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

A good clergyman must love and venerate the gospel that he teaches, and prefer it to all other learning. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

Ev'n the peasant dares these rights to scan,
And learn to venerate himself as man. *Goldsmith.*

VENERA'TION. n. s. [veneration, Fr. veneratio, Lat.] Reverend regard; awful respect.

Theology is the comprehension of all other knowledge, directed to its true end, i. e. the honour and veneration of the Creator, and the happiness of mankind. *Locke.*

We find a secret awe and veneration for one who moves above us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue. *Addison.*

VE'NERATOR.† n. s. [from venerate.] Reverencer.

Those times were high venerators of vowed virginity. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 123.*

Part hidden state of things, as they now appear, involve a relation unto an eternal existence, the arguments must be convincing to those great priests and venerators of nature. *Hale.*

VENE'REAL. adj. [venereus, Latin.]

1. Relating to love.

These are no venereal signs;
Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand. *Shakspeare.*

Then swol'n with pride, into the snare I fell,
Of fair fallacious looks, venereal trains,
Soften'd with pleasure and voluptuous life. *Milton, S. A.*

They are averse to venereal pleasure. *Addison.*

Venereal distempers confirmed by frequent relapses, where the transient satisfaction is overbalanced by a sad variety of tragical sufferings that attend it, often produce a downright consumption of the lungs. *Blackmore.*

2. Consisting of copper, called venus by chemists.

Blue vitriol, how venereal and unsophisticated soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour. *Boyle.*

VENE'REAN.* adj. [from venery.] Venereal. Not now in use.

Others fall in love with light wives; I do not mean venerean lightness, but in reference to portion. *Howell, Lett. i. vi. 60.*

VENE'REOUS. adj. [from venery.] Libidinous; lustful.

The male is lesser than the female, and very venereous. *Derham.*

VE'NEROUS.* adj. [from venery.] Venereous. Obsolete.

A remedy for venerous passions. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 563.*

VE'NERY. n. s. [venerie, from vener, Fr.]

1. The sport of hunting.

To the woods she goes to serve her turn,
And seek her spouse, that from her still does fly,
And follows other game and venery. *Spenser.*

Describing beasts of venery and fishes, he hath sparingly inserted the vulgar conditions thereof. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The Norman demolished many churches and chapels in New Forest, to make it fitter for his pleasure and venery. *Howell.*

2. [from Venus.] The pleasures of the bed.

Contentment, without the pleasure of lawful venery, is continence; of unlawful, chastity. *Grew, Cosmol.*

VE'NEY.† } n. s. [venez, French.] A bout; a turn at
VE'NEW. } fencing; a thrust; a hit.

I bruis'd my shin with playing at sword and dagger, three veneys for a dish of stewed prunes. *Shakspeare.*

A sweet touch, a quick venew of wit. *Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.*

A perfect fencer — will tell aforehand in which button he will give the venew. *Harington, Br. View of the Ch. (1653,) p. 118.*

VENESE'CTION. n. s. [vena and sectio, Latin.] Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

If the inflammation be sudden, after evacuation by lenient purgatives, or a clyster and venesection, have recourse to anodynes. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To VENGE.† v. a. [venger, Fr.] To avenge; to punish.

Grete laude and prayse is in wylde beastes lackynge reason, that they wyll forgyve and not venge themselfe upon other weyker beastes that knowlegeth theyr feblenes. *Bp. Fisher, Ps. p. 19.*

Plight your honourable faiths to me,
With swift pursuit to venge this wrong of mine. *Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.*

You are above,
You justices, that these our nether crimes
So speedily can venge. *Shakspeare.*

VE'NGEABLE.† adj. [from venge.] Revengeful; malicious.

She was not vengeable, ne cruel. *Bp. Fisher, Serm.*

[They] be vengeable fellows; they have almost marred all duke Maurice's men. *Ascham, Lett.*

A thrillant dart he threw,
Headed with ire, and vengeable despite. *Spenser.*

VE'NGEANCE. n. s. [vengeance, French.]

Punishment; penal retribution; avengement.

The right conceit which they had, that to perjury vengeance is due, was not without good effect as touching their lives, who feared the wilful violation of oaths. *Hooker.*

All the stor'd *vengeances* of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
The souls of all that I had murder'd
Came to my tent, and every one did threat
To-morrow's *vengeance* on the head of Richard. *Shakspeare.*
Let me see thy *vengeance* on them. *Jer.* xi. 20.
Resolutions of future reforming do not always satisfy thy justice, nor prevent thy *vengeance* for former miscarriages. *King Charles.*
Till the day
Appear of respiration to the just,
And *vengeance* to the wicked. *Milton, P. L.*
Jove's and Latona's son his wrath express'd,
In *vengeance* of his violated priest. *Dryden.*
The chorus interceded with heaven for the innocent, and implored its *vengeance* on the criminal. *Addison, Spect.*
Round him a croud of threatning furies stands,
With instruments of *vengeance* in their hands. *Harte.*

2. It is used in familiar language. *To do with a vengeance*, is *to do with vehemence.* This phrase was formerly solemn and dignified; *what a vengeance*, emphatically *what?*
When the same king adventured to murmur, the pope could threaten to teach him his duty with a *vengeance*. *Ralegh.*
Asmodeus — with a *vengeance* sent
From Media post to Egypt, there fast bound. *Milton, P. L.*
But what a *vengeance* makes thee fly
From me too, as thine enemy? *Hudibras.*

VE'NGEFUL. *adj.* [from *vengeance* and *full.*] Vindictive; revengeful; retributive.
Doubt not but God
Hath wiselier arm'd his *vengeful* ire. *Milton, P. L.*
Dissembling for her sake his rising cares,
And with wise silence pond'ring *vengeful* wars. *Prior.*

VE'NGEMENT.✻ *n. s.* [*vengement*, old Fr.] Avengement; penal retribution.
Witnesse thereof he shewed his head there left,
And wretched life forlorne for *vengement* of his theft. *Spenser, F. Q.*

VE'NGER.✻ *n. s.* [from *venge.*] An avenger; one who punishes. *Prompt. Parv.*
Him booteth not resist, nor succour call,
His bleeding hart is in the *venger*'s hand,
Who streight him rent in thousand peeces small. *Spenser, F. Q.*

VE'NIABLE. } VE'NIAL. } *adj.* [*veniel*, Fr. from *venia*, Lat.]

1. Pardonable; susceptible of pardon; excusable.
If they do nothing 'tis a *venial* slip. *Shakspeare.*
More *veniable* is a dependence upon potable gold, whereof Paracelsus, who died himself at forty-seven, gloried that he could make other men immortal. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
What horror will invade the mind,
When the strict judge, who would be kind,
Shall have few *venial* faults to find? *Roscommon.*
While good men are employed in extirpating mortal sins, I should rally the world out of indecencies and *venial* transgressions. *Addison.*

2. Permitted; allowed.
No more of talk where God, or angel-guest,
With man, as with his friend, familiar us'd
To sit indulgent, and with him partake
Rural repast; permitting him the while
Venial discourse unblam'd. *Milton, P. L.*

VE'NIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *venial.*] State of being excusable.

VE'NISON. *n. s.* [*venaison*, French.] Game; beast of chase; the flesh of deer. Chapman writes it as it is spoken, *venzon.*
Shall we kill us *venison*?
And yet it irks me, the poor dappled fools
Shou'd have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakspeare.*
We have a hot *venison* pasty to dinner. *Shakspeare.*
To our *venzon*'s store
We added wine, till we could wish no more. *Chapman.*

In the records of Ireland, no mention is made of any park, though there be vert and *venison* within this land. *Davies, Hist. of Ireland.*
He for the feast prepar'd,
In equal portions with the *ven'son* shar'd. *Dryden.*

VE'NOM. *n. s.* [*venin*, French.] Poison.
Your eyes, which hitherto have borne in them
The fatal balls of murthering basilisks:
The *venom* of such looks we fairly hope
Have lost their quality. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
Beware of yonder dog;
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites,
His *venom* tooth will rankle to the death. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
Like some tall tree, the monster of the wood,
O'ershading all that under him would grow,
He sheds his *venom* on the plants below. *Dryden.*

To VE'NOM.† *v. a.* To infect with venom; to poison; to envenom.
Others their hooks and baits in poison steep: —
The fish their life and death together drink,
And dead pollute the seas with *venom'd* stink. *P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl.* iv. 17.
This marble *venom'd* seat,
Smear'd with gums of glutinous heat. *Milton, Comus.*

VE'NOMOUS. *adj.* [from *venom.*]

1. Poisonous.
Thy tears are salter than a younger man's,
And *venomous* to thy eyes. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. Malignant; mischievous.
A posterity not unlike their majority of mischievous progenitors; a *venomous* and destructive progeny. *Brown.*
This falsity was broached by Cochleus, a *venomous* writer; one careless of truth or falsehood. *Addison.*

VE'NOMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *venomous.*] Poisonously; mischievously; malignantly.
His unkindness,
That strip'd her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties. These things sting him
So *venomously*, that burning shame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
His praise of foes is *venomously* nice;
So touch'd, it turns a virtue to a vice. *Dryden.*

VE'NOMOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *venomous.*] Poisonousness; malignity.

VENT.† *n. s.* [*fente*, French.]

1. A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle; passage at which any thing is let out.
On her breast
There is a *vent* of blood, and something blown;
The like is on her arm. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
They at once their reeds
Put forth, and to a narrow *vent* apply'd
With nicest touch. *Milton, P. L.*
Have near the bung-hole a little *vent*-hole stopped with a spile. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*
Scarce any countries that are much annoyed with earthquakes, that have not one of these fiery *vents*, disgorging that fire, whereby it gains an exit. *Woodward.*
To draw any drink, be not at the trouble of opening a *vent*; or if you take out the vent, stay not to put it in. *Swift.*
Full o'er their heads the swelling bag he rent,
And all the furies issued at the *vent*. *Pope.*

2. Passage out of secrecy to publick notice.
It failed by late setting-out, and some contrariety of weather, whereby the particular design took *vent* beforehand. *Wotton.*

3. The act of opening.
The farmer's cades mature,
Now call for *vent*; his lands exhaust, permit
T' indulge a while. *Philips.*

4. Emission; passage.
The smother'd fondness burns within him;
When most it swells and labours for a *vent*,
The sense of honour, and desire of fame,
Drive the big passion back into his heart. *Addison, Cato.*

5. Discharge; means of discharge.

Had, like grief, been dew'd in tears,
Without the *vent* of words. *Milton.*

Land-floods are a great improvement of land, where a *vent* can be had. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

6. [*vente*, Fr. *venditio*, Lat.] Sale.

For the mart, it was alleged that the *vent* for English clothes would hereby be open in all times of war. *Hayward.*

By this war there is no *vent* for any commodity but of wool. *Temple, Miscellany.*

He drew off a thousand copies of a treatise, which not one in threescore can understand, can hardly exceed the *vent* of that number. *Pope, Letters.*

7. [*venta*, Spanish.] An inn; a baiting place. Not in use.

He perceived an inn near unto the high-way: — forthwith, as soon as he espied the *vent*, he feigned to himself that it was a castle with four turrets. *Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix.* P. i. ch. 2.

To VENT.† *v. a.* [*venter*, Fr. from the noun; *sventare*, Italian.]

1. To let out at a small aperture; to give a vent or opening to.

But the brave mayd would not disarmed be,
But only *vented* up her umbriere,
And so did let her goodly visage to appere. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To let out; to give way to.

Hunger broke stone walls; that the gods sent not
Corn for the rich men only: with these shreds
They *vented* their complainings. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

When men are young, and have little else to do, they might *vent* the overflowings of their fancy that way. *Denham.*

Lab'ring still, with endless discontent,
The queen of heav'n did thus her fury *vent*. *Dryden.*

3. To utter; to report.

Had it been *vented* and imposed in some of the most learned ages, it might then, with some pretence of reason, have been said to be the invention of some crafty statesman. *Stephens.*

4. To emit; to pour out.

Revoke thy doom,
Or whilst I can *vent* clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou dost evil. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

5. To publish.

Their sectators did greatly enrich their inventions, by *venting* the stolen treasures of divine letters, altered by profane additions, and disguised by poetical conversions. *Ralegh.*

6. To sell; to let go to sale.

This profitable merchandise not rising to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities, they impute to the owners not *venting* and venturing the same. *Carew.*

Therefore did those nations *vent* such spice, sweet gums and pearls, as their own countries yielded. *Ralegh.*

To VENT.† *v. n.* To snuff: as, he *venteth* into the air.

Seest how brag yon bullocke bears? —
See how he *venteth* into the wind. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.*

VE'NTAGE.* *n. s.* [from *vent.*] A small hole. Not in use.

Govern these *ventages* with your fingers and thumb, give it [the pipe] breath with your mouth. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

VE'NTAIL.† *n. s.* [*ventaille*, old Fr.] That part of the helmet made to lift up; the breathing part of the helmet.

Eftsoones they gan their wrothfull hands to hold,
And *ventails* reare, each other to behold. *Spenser, F. Q.*

As white as snow upon the Alpine clift
The virgin shone in silver arms array'd;
Her *ventail* up so high, that he descry'd
Her goodly visage and her beauty's pride. *Fairfax, Tass.* vi. 26.

VENTA'NNA. *n. s.* [Spanish.] A window.

What after pass'd
Was far from the *ventanna*, where I sate;
But you were near, and can the truth relate. *Dryden.*

VE'NTER. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breast, and abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three *venters*.

2. Womb; mother.

A. has issue *B.* a son, and *C.* a daughter, by one *venter*; and *D.* a son by another *venter*. If *B.* purchases in fee, and dies without issue, it shall descend to the sister, and not to the brother of the half blood. *Hale.*

VE'NTER.* *n. s.* [from *To vent.*] One who utters, reports, or publishes.

What do these superfluities signify, but that the *venter* of them doth little skill the use of speech, or the rule of conversation, but meaneth to prate any thing without judgement or wit. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 15.

VE'NTIDUCT. *n. s.* [*ventus* and *ductus*, Lat.] A passage for the wind.

Having been informed of divers *ventiducts*, I wish I had had the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice of these organs. *Boyle.*

To VE'NTILATE.† *v. a.* [*ventilo*, Lat. *ventiller*, old Fr.]

1. To fan with wind.

In close, low, and dirty alleys, the air is penned up, and obstructed from being *ventilated* by the winds. *Harvey.*

Miners, by perflations with large bellows, letting down tubes, and sinking new shafts, give free passage to the air, which *ventilates* and cools the mines. *Woodward.*

2. To winnow; to fan. *Cockeram.*

3. To examine; to discuss.

Nor is the right of the party, nor the judicial process in right of that party so far perempted; but that the same may be begun again, and *ventillated* de novo. *Ayliffe.*

The second Review of the Annotations, as also the Exposition on the Book of Psalms, — *ventillated* between him and his dear friend the reverend and most learned doctor Sanderson. *Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 1.

VENTILA'TION.† *n. s.* [*ventilatio*, Latin; from *ventilate.*]

1. The act of fanning; the state of being fanned.

The soil, worn with too frequent culture, must lie fallow, till it has recruited its exhausted salts, and again enriched itself by the *ventilations* of the air. *Addison.*

2. Vent; utterance. Not in use.

To his secretary Doctor Mason, whom he let lie in a pallet near him, for natural *ventilation* of his thoughts, he would break out into bitter eruptions. *Wotton, D. of Buckingham.*

3. Refrigeration.

Procure the blood a free course, *ventilation* and transpiration by suitable and ecphractic purges. *Harvey.*

4. Examination; discussion.

Nor doth the victor commonly permit any *ventilation* of his dictates; for when the body is a slave, why should the reason be free? *Abp. Sancroft, Modern Pol.* § 5.

VE'NTILATOR. *n. s.* [from *ventilate.*] An instrument contrived by Dr. Hale to supply close places with fresh air.

VENTO'SITY.* *n. s.* [*ventosité*, Fr. from *ventosus*, Lat.] Windiness. *Cotgrave, and Bullokar.*

Without *ventosity* or popularity. *Bacon to Sir R. Cecil, Suppl. to Cab.* p. 49.

The quality of knowledge, which, be it in quantity more or less, if it be taken without the due corrective thereof, hath in it some nature of venom or malignity, and some effects of that venom, which is *ventosity* or swelling. *Bacon, Adv. of Learn.* B. i.

If there be any danger of *ventosity*, as there may very well be in such persons as are of a melancholy constitution, then you shall use decoctions. *Ferrand on Melanch.* p. 267.

VE'NTRAL.* *adj.* [from *venter.*] Belonging to the belly.

It is said, that the young of the viper, when terrified, will run down the throat of the parent, and seek shelter in its belly, in the same manner as the young of the opossum retire into the *ventral* pouch of the old one. *Chambers.*

VE'NTRICLE. *n. s.* [*ventricule*, Fr. *ventriculus*, Lat.]

1. The stomach.

Whether I will or not, while I live, my heart beats, and my *ventricle* digests what is in it. *Hale.*

2. Any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart.

Know'st thou how blood, which to the heart doth flow,
Doth from one *ventricle* to the other go? *Donne.*

The heart being a muscular part, the sides are composed of two orders of fibres running spirally from base to top, contrarily one to the other; and so being drawn or contracted, constringe the *ventricles*, and strongly force out the blood. *Ray.*

The mixture of blood and chyle, after its circulation through the lungs, being brought back into the left *ventricle* of the heart, is drove again by the heart into the aorta, through the whole arterial system. *Arbuthnot.*

VENTRI'LOQUISM.* } *n. s.* [*ventriloque*, Fr. *ventriloquus*, Lat. *venter* and *loquor*,
VENTRI'LOQUY. } Lat. *Ventriloquy* is in the old vocabularies of Cockeram and Bullokar.] The act of speaking inwardly, so that the sound *seems* to issue from the *belly*; the art of forming speech, by drawing the air into the lungs, so that the voice, proceeding out of the thorax, to a by-stander seems to come from some distance, or in any direction. *Chambers.*

Some faint traces of the art or faculty of *ventriloquism* are to be found in the writings of the ancients. *Chambers.*

VENTRI'LOQUIST.† *n. s.* [*ventriloque*, Fr. *ventriloquus*, Lat.] One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

It appears from Plutarch, Suidas, (in V. Εγγαστριμυθος,) and Josephus, that those who were anciently called *ventriloquists*, had afterwards the name of *pythonesses*.—It seems that the factitious voice, produced by a *ventriloquist*, does not (as the etymology of the word imports) proceed from the belly, but is formed in the inner parts of the mouth and throat. *Chambers.*

VENTRI'LOQUOUS.* *adj.* [*ventriloque*, French; *ventriloquus*, Latin.] Emitting sound as a ventriloquist.

Whether the bleating or humming of cock-snipes in breeding time is *ventriloquous*, or proceeds from the motion of their wings, I cannot say. *White's Selborne*, p. 99.

VE'NTURE. *n. s.* [*avanture*, Fr.]

1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger.

When he reads
Thy personal *venture* in the rebel's fight,
His wonders and his praises do contend
Which should be thine or his. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live so as if absolutely there were none; but when he dies to find himself confuted in the flames, this must be the height of woe and disappointment, and a bitter conviction of an irrational *venture*, and absurd choice. *South.*

I, in this *venture*, double gains pursue,
And laid out all my stock to purchase you. *Dryden.*

When infinite happiness is put in one scale, against infinite misery in the other; if the worst that comes to the pious man, if he mistakes, be the best that the wicked can attain to, if he be in the right, who can, without madness, run the *venture*? *Locke.*

2. Chance; hap.

The king resolved with all speed to assail the rebels, and yet with that providence and surety, as should leave little to *venture* or fortune. *Bacon.*

3. The thing put to hazard; a stake.

My *ventures* are not in one bottom trusted,
Nor to one place. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

On such a full sea are we now a-float:
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our *ventures*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Thrice happy you, that look as from the shore,
And have no *venture* in the wreck to see. *Daniel.*

4. *At a* VENTURE. At hazard; without much consideration; without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

You have made but an estimate of those lands *at a venture*, so as it should be hard to build any certainty of charge upon it. *Spenser.*

A bargain *at a venture* made,
Between two partners in a trade. *Hudibras.*

A covetous and an envious man joined in a petition to Jupiter, who ordered Apollo to tell them that their desire should be granted *at a venture*. *L'Estrange.*

Here was no scampering away *at a venture*, without fear or wit. *L'Estrange.*

If Ahab be designed for death, though a soldier in the enemy's army draws a bow *at a venture*, yet the sure unerring directions of Providence shall carry it in a direct course to his heart. *South.*

To VE'NTURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dare.

A man were better rise in his suit; for he that would have *ventured* at first to have lost the suitor, will not in the conclusion lose both the suitor and his own former favour. *Bacon.*

Origen mentioning their being cast out of Jerusalem, *ventures* to assure them that they would never be re-established, since they had committed that horrid crime against the Saviour of the world. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

2. To run a hazard.

Nor is indeed that man less mad than these,
Who freights a ship to *venture* on the seas,
With one frail interposing plank to save
From certain death, roll'd on by every wave. *Dryden.*

I am so overjoy'd, I can scarce believe I am at liberty; like a bird that has often beaten her wing in vain against her cage, dare hardly *venture* out, though she see it open. *Dryden.*

3. *To* VE'NTURE *at.* } To engage in; or make
To VE'NTURE *on* or *upon.* } attempts without any security of success, upon mere hope.

That slander is found a truth now; and held for certain,
The king will *venture at* it. *Shakspeare.*

It were a matter of great profit, save that it is too conjectural to *venture upon*, if one could discern what corn, herbs, or fruits are like to be in plenty and scarcity, by some signs in the beginning of the year. *Bacon.*

I never yet the tragic strain essay'd,
Deterr'd by that inimitable maid:
And when I *venture at* the comic stile,
Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toil. *Waller.*

Though they had ideas enough to distinguish gold from a stone, yet they but timorously *ventured on* such terms as aurietas and saxietas. *Locke.*

Turco-Papismus I would desire him to read, before he *ventures at* capping of characters. *Atterbury.*

To VE'NTURE.† *v. a.*

1. To expose to hazard.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight;
By vent'ring both, I oft found both. *Shakspeare.*

2. To put or send on a venture.

The fish ventured for France, they pack in staunch hogsheads, so as to keep them in their pickle. *Carew.*

3. To trust; to rely on. Not proper. *Hurd.*

A man would be well enough pleased to buy silks of one, whom he would not *venture* to feel his pulse. *Addison, Spect.* No. 21.

VE'NTURER.† *n. s.* [from *venture.*] One who ventures.

Injury in extortioners, rashnesse in *venturers*, treachery in traitors. *Higgins, Epist. Ded. Mir. for Mag.* (1610.)
Remember, you're all *venturers*, and in this play
How many twelve-pences ye have 'stow'd this day.
Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lov. Prol.

Ve'nturesome. *adj.* [from *venture.*] Bold; daring.

Ve'nturesomely. *adv.* In a bold or daring manner.

Ve'nturing.* *n. s.* [from *venture.*] The act of putting to hazard; the act of running risk.
Wise *venturing* is the most commendable part of human prudence. *Ld. Halifax.*

Ve'nturous. *adj.* [from *venture.*] Daring, bold, fearless; ready to run hazards.
Charles was guided by mean men, who would make it their master-piece of favour to give *venturous* counsels, which no great or wise man would. *Bacon.*
He paus'd not, but with *vent'rous* arm
He pluck'd, he tasted. *Milton, P. L.*
Columbus having led the way, was seconded by Americus Vespusius, an old *venturous* Florentine. *Heylin.*
The *venturous* humour of our mariners costs this island many brave lives every year. *Temple.*
Savage pirates seek through seas unknown,
The lives of others, *vent'rous* of their own. *Pope.*

Ve'nturously. *adv.* [from *venturous.*] Daringly; fearlessly; boldly.
Siege was laid to the fort by the Lord Gray, then deputy, with a smaller number than those were within the fort; *venturously* indeed; but haste was made to attack them before the rebels came in to them. *Bacon.*

Ve'nturousness. *n. s.* [from *venturous.*] Boldness; willingness to hazard.
Her coming into a place where the walls and cielings were whited over, much offended her sight, and made her repent her *venturousness*. *Boyle on Colours.*

Ve'nue.* *n. s.* [*visne*, old Fr. *vicinium*, Lat.]
1. [In law.] A neighbouring place.
Twelve of the assise ought to be of the same *venue* where the demand is made. *Cowel.*
2. A thrust; a hit. [See Veney.]

Ve'nus.* *n. s.* [Latin.] One of the planets.
Yet you, the murderer, look as bright, as clear,
As yonder *Venus* in her glimmering sphere.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

Ve'nus' *basin.*† [*diusacus major*, Lat.]
Ve'nus' *comb.* [*pecten Veneris*, Lat.]
Ve'nus' *hair.* [*adiantum.*]
Ve'nus' *looking-glass.*
Ve'nus' *navel-wort.*
} *n. s.* Plants.

Botanists show a very particular regard to the fair sex; — as we may well conclude from so many names they give to plants; ladies' fingers, ladies' traces, ladies' linen, *Venus' glass*, *Venus' basin*, &c. *Stukeley, Palæograph. Sacra*, p. 25.

Venu'st.* *adj.* [*venuste*, old Fr. *venustus*, Latin.] Beautiful; amiable. The word is in Cockeram's old vocabulary, but not now in use. It is employed by a Scottish writer. See Jamieson.
As the infancy of Rome was *venust*, so was its manhood notably strenuous. *Waterhouse on Fort.* (1663,) p. 187.

Vera'cious.† *adj.* [*verax*, Latin.] Observant of truth.
The Spirit is most perfectly and absolutely *veracious*.
Barrow, vol. ii. S. 34.

Vera'city.† *n. s.* [*verax*, Latin.]
1. Moral truth; honesty of report. Dr. Johnson. — In strict propriety *veracity* is applicable only to *persons*, and signifies not physical but moral truth. *Campbell.*
What can we say? Even that, which the man in Terence said to a person whose *veracity* he suspected. *Bryant on Troy.*
2. Physical truth; consistency of report with fact. Less proper.
When they submitted to the most ignominious and cruel deaths, rather than retract their testimony, there was no reason to doubt the *veracity* of those facts which they related. *Addison.*

Vera'nda.* *n. s.* A word adopted from the East, where it means the covering of a house extended beyond the main pile of building, and forming, by a sloping roof, external passages; a kind of open portico.

VERB.† *n. s.* [*verbe*, Fr. *verbum*, Lat.]
1. A part of speech signifying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, passion. And withal some disposition or intention of the mind relating thereto, as of affirming, denying, interrogating, commanding. *Clarke, Lat. Gram.*
Men usually talk of a noun and a *verb*. *Shakspeare.*
2. A word. Not in use.
That so it might appear, that the assistance of the Spirit promised to the church, was not a vain thing, or a mere *verb*. *South*, vol. ix. S. 5.

Ve'rbal. *adj.* [*verbal*, Fr. *verbalis*, Lat.]
1. Spoken, not written.
2. Oral; uttered by mouth.
Made she no *verbal* quest? ——
—— Yes; once or twice she heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart. *Shakspeare.*
3. Consisting in mere words.
If young African for fame,
His wasted country freed from Punick rage,
The deed becomes unprais'd, the man at least;
And loses, though but *verbal*, his reward. *Milton, P. R.*
Being at first out of the way to science, in the progress of their inquiries they must lose themselves, and the truth, in a *verbal* labyrinth. *Glanville.*
It was such a denial or confession of him as would appear in preaching: but this is managed in words and *verbal* profession. *South.*
4. Verbose; full of words. Out of use.
I'm sorry
You put me to forget a lady's manners,
By being so *verbal*. *Shakspeare.*
5. Minutely exact in words.
Neglect the rules each *verbal* critick lays,
For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope.*
6. Literal; having word answering to word.
Whosoever offers at *verbal* translation, shall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost his own language abroad, and brought home no other instead of it. *Denham.*
The *verbal* copier is incumber'd with so many difficulties at once, that he can never disentangle himself from all. *Dryden.*
7. [*verbal*, Fr. in grammar.] A *verbal* noun is a noun derived from a verb.

Verba'lity. *n. s.* [from *verbal.*] Mere words; bare literal expression.
Sometimes he will seem to be charmed with words of holy Scripture, and to fly from the letter and dead *verbality*, who must only start at the life and animated materials thereof. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To **Ve'rbalize.*** *v. a.* [from *verbal.*] To make a verb; to turn into a verb.
Nouns, for brevity, are sometimes *verbalized*: as, to complete, to contrary, to experience.
Instruct. for Oral. (1682,) p. 31.

Ve'rbally. *adv.* [from *verbal.*]
1. In words; orally.
The manner of our denying the deity of Christ here prohibited, was by words and oral expressions *verbally* to deny it. *South, Serm.*
2. Word for word.

'Tis almost impossible to translate *verbally*, and well, at the same time. *Dryden.*

VERBATIM. adv. [Latin.] Word for word.

Think not, although in writing I preferr'd
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,
That therefore I have forg'd, or am not able
Verbatim to rehearse the method of my pen. *Shakspeare.*

See the transcripts of both charters *verbatim* in Mat. Paris.* *Hale.*

To VE'RBERATE.† *v. a.* [*verbero*, Lat.] To beat; to strike.

The sound that both by sea and land outflies,
Rebounds again, and *verberates* the skies.
Mir. for Mag. p. 16.

Bosom-quarrels that *verberate* and wound his soul.
Abp. Sancroft, Mod. Pol. § 1.

VERBERA'TION. *n. s.* [*verberation*, Fr. from *verberate.*] Blows; beating.

Riding or walking against great winds is a great exercise, the effects of which are redness and inflammation; all the effects of a soft press or *verberation.* *Arbuthnot.*

*VE'RBIAGE.** *n. s.* [French.] Verbosity; much empty writing or discourse.

I thought what I read of it *verbiage;* but, upon Mr. Harris's recommendation, I will read a play.
Johnson, in Boswell's Life, (1778.)

He never dealt in the *verbiage* of ordinary writers.
Hurd, Life of Warburton.

A loose flimsy kind of smooth *verbiage*, which ought never to come into the world, without being first hot-pressed, and on wove paper. *Mason on Ch. Musick*, p. 180.

VERBO'SE. *adj.* [*verbosus*, Lat.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words.

They ought to be brief, and not too *verbose* in their way of speaking; and to propound the matter of their argument in a mild and gentle manner. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Let envy
Ill-judging and *verbose*, from Lethe's lake,
Draw tuns unmeasurable. *Prior.*

VERBO'SITY. *n. s.* [*verbosité*, Fr. from *verbose.*] Exuberance of words; much empty talk.

He draweth out the thread of his *verbosity*
Finer than the staple of his argument. *Shakspeare.*

To give an hint more of the *verbosities* of this philosophy, a short view of a definition or two will be sufficient evidence.
Glanville.

Homer is guilty of *verbosity*, and of a tedious prolix manner of speaking: he is the greatest talker of all antiquity.
Broome.

VE'RDANCY.* *n. s.* [from *verdant.*] Greenness. Norris somewhere uses it in his Miscellanies.

VE'RDANT. *adj.* [*verdoiant*, Fr. *viridans*, Lat.] Green. This word is so lately naturalized, that Skinner could find it only in a dictionary.

Each odorous bushy shrub
Fenc'd up the *verdant* wall. *Milton, P. L.*

VE'RDERER.† *n. s.* [*verdier*, Fr. *viridarius*, low Lat.] An officer in the forest.

A forest hath peculiar officers, as foresters, *verderers*, &c.
Howell, Lett. iv. 16.

VE'RDICT.† *n. s.* [*verdict*, old French, Lacombe; *verum dictum*, Latin.]

1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge.

Before the jury go together, 'tis all to nothing what the *verdict* shall be. *Spenser.*

They have a longing desire to overcome, and to have the *verdict* pass for them, be it right or wrong. *Kettlewell.*

2. Declaration; decision; judgement; opinion.

Deceived greatly they are, who think that all they whose names are cited amongst the favourers of this cause, are on any such *verdict* agreed. *Hooker.*

These were enormities condemned by the most natural *verdict* of common humanity; and so very gross and foul, that no man could pretend ignorance avoided. *South.*

A very likely matter, indeed, that the emperor should ask the Arians whether they would be tried by the *verdict* of those who had before condemned the Arians by name. *Waterland.*

VE'RDIGRISE. *n. s.* The rust of brass, which in time being consumed and eaten with tallow, turneth into green; in Latin *ærugo;* in French *vert de gris*, or the hoary green. *Peacham.*

Brass turned into green, is called *verdigrise.* *Bacon.*

VE'RDITER. *n. s.* Chalk made green.

Verditure ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the faintest and palest green. *Peacham.*

VE'RDURE. *n. s.* [*verdure*, French.] Green; green colour.

Its *verdure* clad
Her universal face with pleasant green. *Milton, P. L.*

Let twisted olive bind those laurels fast,
Whose *verdure* must for ever last. *Prior.*

VE'RDUROUS.† *adj.* [from *verdure.*] Green; covered with green; decked with green.

The scentful camomile, the *verdurous* costmary.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 15.

Higher than their tops
The *verd'rous* wall of paradise up-sprung;
Which to our general sire gave prospect large. *Milton, P. L.*

There the lowing herds chew *verd'rous* pasture. *Philips.*

VE'RECUND.† } *adj.* [*verecond*, old French; *verecundus*, Lat.] Modest; bashful.
VERECU'NDIOUS. } *Dict.*

Your brow proclaimeth much fidelity; a certain *verecundious* generosity graceth your eyes. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 156.

VERECU'NDITY.* *n. s.* [*verecundia*, Lat.] Bashfulness; modesty; blushing. *Lemon.*

VERGE. *n. s.* [*verge*, Fr. *virga*, Lat.]

1. A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority. The mace of a dean.

Suppose him now a dean compleat,
Devoutly lolling in his seat;
The silver *verge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side. *Swift.*

2. [*vergo*, Lat.] The brink; the edge; the utmost border.

Would the inclusive *verge*
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red hot steel to sear me to the brain. *Shakspeare.*

I say, and will in battle prove,
Or here, or elsewhere, to the furthest *verge*,
That ever was survey'd by English eye. *Shakspeare.*

You are old,
Nature in you stands on the very *verge*
Of her confine. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Serve they as a flowery *verge* to bind
The fluid skirts of that same watry cloud,
Lest it again dissolve and show'r the earth? *Milton, P. L.*

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a soul, that, like an ample shield,
Can take in all, and *verge* enough for more. *Dryden.*

Every thing great, within the *verge* of nature, or out of it, has a proper part assigned it in this poem. *Addison.*

Then let him chuse a damsel young and fair,
To bless his age, and bring a worthy heir,
To sooth his care, and, free from noise and strife,
Conduct him gently to the *verge* of life. *Pope.*

3. In law.

Verge is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's houshold, and of the coroner of the king's house, and which seems to have been 12 miles round. *Verge* hath also another signification, and

is used for a stick, or rod, whereby one is admitted tenant, and, holding it in his hand, sweareth fealty to the lord of the manor; who, for that reason, is called tenant by the *verge*. *Cowel.*

Fear not; whom we raise,
We will make fast within a hallow'd *verge*. *Shakespeare.*

To VERGE. *v. n.* [*vergo*, Latin.] To tend; to bend downwards.

They serve indifferently for vowels in respect of the aperture, and for consonants in respect of the pene-appulse; and so much the more *verging* either way, according to the respective occasions. *Holder.*

The nearer I find myself *verging* to that period of life which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I prop myself upon those few supports that are left. *Swift.*

Such are indicated, when the juices of a human body *verge* to putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

Man,
Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;
Touches some wheel, or *verges* to some goal;
'Tis but a part we see, and not the whole. *Pope.*

VE'RGER.† *n. s.* [*verger*, old Fr. "bedeau d'eglise," Lacombe; from *verge.*] He that carries the mace before the dean.

I can tip the *verger* with half a crown, and get into the best seat. *Farquhar.*

VERI'DICAL. *adj.* [*veridicus*, Latin.] Telling truth. *Dict.*

VE'RIFIABLE.* *adj.* [from *verify.*] That may be verified; that may be confirmed by incontestable [illegible]nce.

[illegible] is by a very easy, but yet certain and true analogy, is [illegible] to the eye of the soul, the conscience, and the in[illegible] [illegible]rifiable upon it, in every one of the alleged particulars. *South, Serm.* iii. 60.

VERIFI[illegible] *n. s.* [from *verify.*] Confirmation by arg[illegible] or evidence.

Record your desires, and present yourself to God by general acts of [illegible] understanding, and by habitual remembrances of yo[illegible]er vigorousness, and by *verification* of the same gr[illegible] than proper exercises. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, ch. 4. § 1.

[illegible]*ification* of this we will mention a phenomenon of our [illegible]. *Boyle.*

[illegible]IFIER. *n. s.* [from *verify.*] One who assures a thing to be true.

To VE'RIFY. *v. a.* [*verefier*, Fr.] To justify against charge of falsehood; to confirm; to prove true.

What seemeth to have been uttered concerning sermons, and their efficacy or necessity, in regard of divine matter, must consequently be *verified* in sundry other kinds of teaching, if the matter be the same in all. *Hooker.*

This is *verified* by a number of examples, that whatsoever is gained by an abusive treaty, ought to be restored. *Bacon.*

So shalt thou best fulfil, best *verify*
The prophets old, who sung thy endless reign. *Milton, P. R.*

So spake this oracle, then *verified*,
When Jesus, son of Mary, second Eve,
Saw Satan fall. *Milton, P. L.*

Though you may mistake a year;
Though your prognosticks run too fast,
They must be *verify'd* at last. *Swift.*

Spain shall have three kings; which is now wonderfully *verified;* for besides the king of Portugal, there are now two rivals for Spain. *Swift.*

VE'RILY. *adv.* [from *very.*]

1. In truth; certainly.

Verily 'tis better to be lowly born,
Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ring grief. *Shakspeare.*

2. With great confidence.

It was *verily* thought, that had it not been for four great disfavourers of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded. *Bacon.*

By repealing the sacramental test, we are *verily* persuaded the consequence will be an entire alteration of religion among us. *Swift on the Sacramental Test.*

VERISI'MILAR. } *adj.* [*verisimilis*, Lat.] Probable;
VERISI'MILOUS. } likely.

Many erroneous doctrines of Pontificians are, in our days, wholly supported by *verisimilous* and probable reasons. *White.*

VERISIMI'LITUDE. } *n. s.* [*verisimilitudo*, Lat.] Proba-
VERISIMI'LITY. } bility; likelihood; resemblance of truth.

Touching the *verisimility* or probable truth of this relation, several reasons seem to overthrow it. *Brown.*

A noble nation, upon whom if not such verities, at least such *verisimilities* of fortitude were placed. *Brown.*

Verisimilitude and opinion are an easy purchase; but true knowledge is dear and difficult. Like a point, it requires an acuteness to its discovery: while *verisimilitude*, like the expanded superficies, is obvious, sensible, and affords a large and easy field for loose enquiry. *Glanville.*

The plot, the wit, the characters, the passions, are exalted as high as the imagination of the poet can carry them, with proportion to *verisimility*. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

Though Horace gives permission to painters and poets to dare every thing, yet he encourages neither to make things out of nature and *verisimility*. *Dryden.*

VE'RITABLE. *adj.* [*veritable*, Fr.] True; agreeable to fact.

Indeed! is't true?
—— Most *veritable;* therefore look to't well. *Shakspeare.*

The presage of the year succeeding made from insects in oak-apples, is I doubt too indistinct, nor *veritable* from event. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

VE'RITABLY. *adv.* [from *veritable.*] In a true manner.

VE'RITY. *n. s.* [*verité*, Fr. *veritas*, Lat.]

1. Truth; consonance to the reality of things.

If any refuse to believe us disputing for the *verity* of religion established, let them believe God himself thus miraculously working for it. *Hooker.*

I saw their weapons drawn; there was a noise;
That's *verity*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

The precipitancy of disputation, and the stir and noise of passions that usually attend it, must needs be prejudicial to *verity;* its calm insinuations can no more be heard in such a bustle, than a whistle among a croud of sailors in a storm. *Glanville.*

It is a proposition of eternal *verity*, that none can govern while he is despised. We may as well imagine that there may be a king without majesty, a supreme without sovereignty. *South.*

2. A true assertion; a true tenet.

And that age, which my grey hairs make seem more than it is, hath not diminished in me the power to protect an undeniable *verity*. *Sidney.*

Wherefore should any man think, but that reading itself is one of the ordinary means, whereby it pleaseth God, of his gracious goodness, to instil that celestial *verity*, which being but so received, is nevertheless effectual to save souls. *Hooker.*

If there come truth from them,
Why by the *verities* on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakspeare.*

Must virtue be preserved by a lie?
Virtue and truth do ever best agree;
By this it seems to be a *verity*,
Since the effects so good and virtuous be. *Davies.*

3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VE'RJUICE. *n. s.* [*verjus*, Fr.] Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples. It is vulgarly pronounced *varges*.

Hang a dog upon a crab-tree, and he'll never love *verjuice*. *L'Estrange.*

The barley-pudding comes in place;
Then bids fall on; himself, for saving charges,
A peel'd slic'd onion eats, and tipples *verjuice*. *Dryden.*

The native *verjuice* of the crab, deriv'd
Through th' infix'd graff, a grateful mixture forms
Of tart and sweet. *Philips.*

VE'RMEIL.* See VERMIL.

VERMICE'LLI. *n. s.* [Italian.] A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.

With oysters, eggs, and *vermicelli*,
She let him almost burst his belly. *Prior.*

VERMI'CULAR. *adj.* [*vermiculus*, Lat.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body.

By the *vermicular* motion of the intestines, the grosser parts are derived downwards, while the finer are squeez'd into the narrow orifices of the lacteal vessels. *Cheyne.*

To VERMI'CULATE. *v. a.* [*vermiculé*, Fr. *vermiculatus*, Latin.] To inlay; to work in chequer work, or pieces of divers colours. *Bailey.*

VERMICULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *vermiculate*.] Continuation of motion from one part to another.

My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation; my guts by the motion of *vermiculation*. *Hale.*

VE'RMICULE. *n. s.* [*vermiculus*, *vermis*, Latin.] A little grub, worm.

I saw the shining oak-ball ichneumon strike its terebra into an oak-apple, to lay its eggs therein: and hence are many *vermicules* seen towards the outside of these apples. *Derham.*

VERMI'CULOUS. *adj.* [*vermiculosus*, Lat.] Full of grubs; resembling grubs.

VE'RMIFORM. *adj.* [*vermiforme*, Fr. *vermis* and *formo*, Latin.] Having the shape of a worm.

VE'RMIFUGE. *n. s.* [from *vermis* and *fugo*, Lat.] Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VE'RMIL.†
VERMI'LION. } *n. s.* [*vermeil*, *vermillon*, Fr.]
VE'RMILY.

1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant.

2. Factitious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed with mercury. This is the usual though not primitive signification.

The same she temper'd with fine mercury,
And virgin wex that never yet was seald,
And mingled them with perfect *vermily*,
That like a lively sanguine it seem'd to the eye.
Spenser, F. Q.

The imperfect metals are subject to rust, except mercury, which is made into *vermillion* by solution or calcination.
Bacon.

The fairest and most principal red is *vermillion*, called in Latin *minium*. It is a poison, and found where great store of quicksilver is. *Peacham.*

3. Any beautiful red colour.

How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,
And the pure snow with goodly *vermil* stain,
Like crimson dy'd in gra[illegible] *Spenser.*

There grew a goodly tre[illegible] him fair beside,
Loaden with fruit and apples rosie red,
As they in pure *vermillion* had been dy'd,
Whereof great virtues over all were read. *Spenser.*

What need a *vermeil*-tinctur'd lip for that,
Love-darting eyes, and tresses like the morn? *Milton, Comus.*

Simple colours are strong and sensible, though they are clear as *vermillion*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

To VERMI'LION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die red.*

A sprightly red *vermilions* all her face,
And her eyes languish with unusual grace. *Granville.*

VE'RMIN. *n. s.* [*vermin*, Fr. *vermis*, Latin.]

1. Any noxious animal. Used commonly for small creatures.

What is your study? ——
— How to prevent the fiend, and to kill *vermin*. *Shakspeare.*

The head of a wolf, dried and hanged up in a dove-house, will scare away *vermin*, such as weazels and polecats. *Bacon.*

An idle person only lives to spend his time, and eat the fruits of the earth, like a *vermin* or a wolf. *Taylor.*

A weazle taken in a trap, was charg'd with misdemeanors, and the poor *vermin* stood much upon her innocence.
L'Estrange.

Great injuries these *vermin*, mice and rats, do in the field.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

He that has so little wit
To nourish *vermin*, may be bit. *Swift.*

2. It is used in contempt of human beings.

The stars determine
You are my prisoners, base *vermin*. *Hudibras.*

To VE'RMINATE.† *v. n.* [from *vermin*.] To breed vermin.

The seed of the serpent, and its *verminating* principle.
Biblioth. Bibl. i. 152.

VERMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *verminate*.] Generation of vermin.

Redi discarding anomalous generation, tried experiments relating to the *vermination* of serpents and flesh. *Derham.*

VE'RMINOUS. *adj.* [from *vermin*.] Tending to vermin; disposed to breed vermin.

A wasting of children's flesh depends upon some obstruction of the entrails, or *verminous* disposition of the body. *Harvey.*

VERMI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Latin.] Producing worms.

Hereby they confound the generation of *vermiparous* animals with oviparous. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

VERNA'CULAR. *adj.* [*vernaculus*, Latin.] Native; of one's own country.

London weekly bills number deep in consumptions; the sa[illegible] likewise proving inseparable accidents to most other dise[illegible] which instances do evidently bring a consumption und[illegible] notion of a *vernacular* disease to England. [illegible]

The histories of all our former wars are transmit[illegible] in our *vernacular* idiom. I do not find in any of o[illegible]cles, that Edward the third ever reconnoiter'd the en[illegible]ugh he often discovered the posture of the French, an[illegible] often vanquished them. *Addison.*

VERNA'CULOUS.* *adj.* [*vernaculus*, Lat.]

1. Vernacular. Obsolete.

Beside their *vernaculous* and mother tongue.
Sir T. Brown, [illegible] p. 130.

2. Scoffing: a Latinism. Not in use.

Men, subject to the petulancy of every *vernaculou*[illegible]
B. Jonson, [illegible]

VE'RNAL. *adj.* [*vernus*, Latin.] Belonging t[illegible] spring.

With the year
Seasons return; but not to me returns,
Or sight of *vernal* bloom, or summer's rose. *Milton, P. L.*

VE'RNANT.† *adj.* [*vernans*, Lat.] Flourishing as in the spring.

Vernant flowers appeare
To clad the soile with mantell newe.
Turbervile's Poems, (1570,) p. 110.

Else had the spring
Perpetual smil'd on earth, with *vernant* flow'rs,
Equal in days and nights. *Milton, P. L.*

To VE'RNATE.* *v. n.* [*verno*, Lat.] To be vernant; to become young again. *Cockeram.*

VERNI'LITY. *n. s.* [*verna*, Latin.] Servile carriage; the submissive fawning behaviour of a slave.
Bailey.

VE'RSABLE.* *adj.* [*versabilis*, Lat.] That may be turned. *Cockeram.*

VERSABI'LITY. } *n. s.* [*versabilis*, Lat.] Aptness to
VE'RSABLENESS. } be turned or wound any way.
Dict.

VE'RSAL. *adj.* [A cant word for *universal*.] Total; whole.

Some for brevity,
Have cast the *versal* world's nativity *Hudibras.*

VE'RSATILE. *adj.* [*versatilis*, Latin.]

1. That may be turned round.

> Th' advent'rous pilot in a single year
> Learn'd his state cock-boat dext'rously to steer;
> *Versatile*, and sharp-piercing like a screw,
> Made good th' old passage, and still forc'd a new. *Harte.*

2. Changeable; variable.

> One colour to us standing in one place, hath a contrary aspect in another; as in those *versatile* representations in the neck of a dove, and folds of scarlet. *Glanville.*

3. Easily applied to a new task.

VE'RSATILENESS. † } **VERSATI'LITY.** } *n. s.* [from *versatile.*] The quality of being versatile.

> Nothing can more fully demonstrate the extent and *versatility* of these two original geniuses. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

VERSE. *n. s.* [*vers*, Fr. *versus*, Latin.]

1. A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of syllables.

> Thou hast by moonlight at her window sung,
> With feigning voice, *verses* of feigning love. *Shakspeare.*

2. [*verset*, Fr.] A section or paragraph of a book.

> Thus far the questions proceed upon the construction of the first earth; in the following *verses* they proceed upon the demolition of that earth. *Burnet.*

3. Poetry; lays; metrical language.

> *Verse* embalms virtue: and tombs and thrones of rhymes
> Preserve frail transitory fame as much
> As spice doth body from air's corrupt touch. *Donne.*
> If envious eyes their hurtful rays have cast,
> More powerful *verse* shall free thee from the blast. *Dryden.*
> Whilst she did her various pow'r dispose;
> Virtue was taught in *verse*, and Athens' glory rose. *Prior.*
> You compose
> In splay-foot *verse*, or hobbling prose. *Prior.*

4. A piece of poetry.

> This *verse*, my friend, be thine. *Pope.*

To VERSE. † *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tell in verse; to relate poetically.

> In the shape of Corin sat all day,
> Playing on pipes of corn, and *versing* love
> To amorous Phillida. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.*
> And Mat mote praise what Topaz *verseth.* *Prior.*

To be VE'RSED. *v. n.* [*versor*, Latin.] To be skilled in; to be acquainted with.

> She might be ignorant of their nations, who was not *versed* in their names, as not being present at the general survey of animals, when Adam assigned unto every one a name concordant unto its nature. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
> This *vers'd* in death, th' infernal knight relates,
> And then for proof fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden.*

VE'RSEMAN. *n. s.* [*verse* and *man.*] A poet; a writer in verse. In ludicrous language.

> The god of us *versemen*, you know, child, the sun. *Prior.*
> From limbs of this great Hercules are fram'd
> Whole groupes of pigmies, who are *versemen* nam'd. *Harte.*

VE'RSER. * *n. s.* [from *verse.*] A maker of verses; a mere versifier.

> Though she have a better *verser* got,
> Or poet in the court-account, than I. *B. Jonson, Forest,* § 12.
> He [B. Jonson] thought not Bartas a poet, but a *verser*, because he wrote no fiction. *Drummond, Conv. of B. Jonson.*

VE'RSICLE. † *n. s.* [*versiculus*, Latin.] A little verse.

> The lapwing
> The *versicles* shall sing. *Skelton, Poems,* 227.
> A sort of office or service to Saint Edmund, consisting of an antiphone, *versicle*, response, and collect, is introduced. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 56.

VE'RSICOLOUR. * } **VE'RSICOLOURED.** } *adj.* [*versicolor*, Lat.] Having various colours; changeable in colour.

> Gardens, full of exotick, *versicolour*, diversely varied, sweet-smelling flowers. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 282.
> Chains, girdles, rings, *versicolour* ribands. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 478.

VERSIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*versification*, Fr. from *versify.*] The art or practice of making verses.

> Donne alone had your talent, but was not happy to arrive at your *versification.* *Dryden.*
> Some object to his *versification*; which is in poetry, what colouring is in painting, a beautiful ornament. But if the proportions are just, though the colours should happen to be rough, the piece may be of inestimable value. *Granville.*

VE'RSIFICATOR. } **VE'RSIFIER.** } *n. s.* [*versificateur*, Fr. *versificator*, Latin.] A versifier; a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.

> Statius, the best *versificator* next Virgil, knew not how to design after him. *Dryden.*
> In Job and the Psalms we shall find more sublime ideas, more elevated language, than in any of the heathen *versifiers* of Greece or Rome. *Watts on the Mind.*

To VE'RSIFY. *v. n.* [*versifier*, Fr. *versificor*, Latin.] To make verses.

> You would wonder to hear how soon even children will begin to *versify.* *Sidney.*
> To follow rather the Goths in rhyming, than the Greeks in true *versifying*, were even to eat acorns with swine, when we may freely eat wheat bread among men. *Ascham.*
> I'll *versify* in spite, and do my best
> To make as much waste paper as the rest. *Dryden.*

To VE'RSIFY. † *v. a.* To relate in verse; to represent in verse.

> Unintermix'd with fictious fantasies,
> I'll *versify* the truth, not poetize. *Daniel*
> Shall I tell you whom I love?
> Hearken then a while to me;
> And if such a woman move
> As I now shall *versifie*;
> Be assur'd, 'tis her, or none,
> That I love, and love alone. *Browne, Brit. Past.* B. 2. S. 2.

VE'RSION. *n. s.* [*version*, Fr. *versio*, Latin.]

1. Change; transformation.

> Springs, the antients thought to be made by the *version* of air into water. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Change of direction.

> Comets are rather gazed upon, than wisely observed in their effects; that is, what kind of comet, for magnitude, colour, *version* of the beams, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon.*

3. Translation.

> This exact propriety of Virgil I particularly regarded; but must confess, that I have not been able to make him appear wholly like himself. For where the original is close, no *version* can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*
> It will be as easy, nay much easier, to invent some pretence or other against the reading, *version*, or construction. *Waterland.*

4. The act of translating.

VERST. * *n. s.* [Russian.] About three quarters of an English mile. *Bailey.*

> From Colmogro to Usting are five hundred *versts* of little miles. *Milton, Brief Hist. of Moscovia.*

VERT. † *n. s.* [*vert*, French.]

1. *Vert*, in the laws of the forest, signifies every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf, within the forest, that may cover and hide a deer. *Cowel.*

> I find no mention in all the records of Ireland, of a park or free warren, notwithstanding the great plenty of *vert* and venison. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. In heraldry, the colour green.

VE'RTEBRAL. *adj.* [from *vertebræ*, Latin.] Relating to the joints of the spine.

> The carotid, *vertebral*, and splenick arteries are not only variously contorted, but here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*

VE'RTEBRE. *n. s.* [*vertebre*, Fr. *vertebra*, Latin.] A joint of the back.

> The several *vertebres* are so elegantly compacted together, that they are as strong as if they were but one bone. *Ray.*

VE'RTEX. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. Zenith; the point over head.

These keep the *vertex*; but betwixt the bear
And shining zodiack, where the planets err,
A thousand figur'd constellations roll. *Creech.*

2. A top of a hill; the top of any thing.

Mountains especially abound with different species of vegetables; every *vertex* or eminence affording new kinds. *Derham.*

VE'RTICAL. *adj.* [*vertical*, Fr. from *vertex*.]

1. Placed in the zenith.

'Tis raging noon; and *vertical* the sun
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays. *Thomson.*

2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

From these laws, all the rules of bodies ascending or descending in *vertical* lines may be deduced. *Cheyne.*

VERTICA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *vertical*.] The state of being in the zenith.

Unto them the sun is vertical twice a-year; making two distinct summers in the different points of the *verticality*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

VE'RTICALLY. *adv.* [from *vertical*.] In the zenith.

Although it be not vertical unto any part of Asia, yet it *vertically* passeth over Peru and Brasilia. *Brown.*

VE'RTICALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *vertical*.] The state of being vertical. *Ash.*

VERTICI'LLATE. *adj.* [from *verticillum*, Latin.]

Verticillate plants are such as have their flowers intermixt with small leaves growing in a kind of whirls about the joints of a stalk, as pennyroyal, horehound, &c. *Quincy.*

VERTI'CITY. *n. s.* [from *vertex*.] The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation.

Those stars do not peculiarly glance on us, but carry a common regard unto all countries, unto whom their *verticity* is also common. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

We believe the *verticity* of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old. *Glanville.*

Whether they be globules, or whether they have a *verticity* about their own centers, that produce the idea of whiteness in us, the more particles of light are reflected from a body, the whiter does the body appear. *Locke.*

VE'RTICLE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *verticulum*.] An axis; a hinge.

Now grows our nation to its zenith: Fame is no friend to continuance; the *verticle* is near, when admiration from abroad, and luxury at home, threaten our change. *Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning*, (1653,) p. 51.

VERTI'GINOUS.† *adj.* [*virtiginosus*, Latin.]

1. Turning round; rotatory.

This *vertiginous* motion gives day and night successively over the whole earth, and makes it habitable all around. *Bentley.*

2. Giddy.

Inconstant they are in all their actions, *vertiginous*, restless, unapt to resolve of any business. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 185.

I was sicke before of a *vertiginous* giddiness and irresolution. *Donne, Devot.* p. 193.

These extinguish candles, make the workmen faint and *vertiginous*; and, when very great, suffocates and kills them. *Woodward.*

VERTI'GINOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *vertiginous*.] Unsteadiness.

He that commits sacrilege, is marked for a *vertiginousness* and changeable fortune. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1653,) p. 282.

VERTI'GO. *n. s.* [Latin.] A giddiness; a sense of turning in the head.

Vertigo is the appearance of visible objects that are without motion, as if they turned round, attended with a fear of falling, and a dimness of sight. *Quincy.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, *vertigos*, tremblings. *Arbuthnot.*

That old *vertigo* in his head,
Will never leave him till he's dead. *Swift.*

VE'RVAIN. } *n. s.* [*verveine*, Fr. *verbena*, Latin.] A
VE'RVINE. } plant.

She night-shade strows to work him ill,
Therewith the *vervain*, and her dill,
That hindreth witches of their will. *Drayton.*

Some scatt'ring pot-herbs here and there he found,
Which cultivated with his daily care,
And bruis'd with *vervain*, were his frugal fare. *Dryden.*

VE'RVAIN *mallow.* *n. s.* A plant. It hath the whole habit of the mallow or althæa; but differs from it in having its leaves deeply divided. *Miller.*

VE'RVELS.† *n. s.* [*vervelle*, Fr.] Labels tied to a hawk.

Free beauteous slave, thy happy feet
In silver fetters *vervails* meet.
Lovelace, Luc. Posth. The Falcon, p. 21.

VE'RY. *adj.* [*veray*, or *vrai*, French; whence *veray* in ancient English. It has its degrees *verier* and *veriest*.]

1. True; real.

Why do I pity him,
That with his *very* heart despiseth me? *Shakspeare.*

In *very* deed, as the Lord liveth. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 34.

O that in *very* deed we might behold it. *Dryden and Lee.*

2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; complete; perfect; mere.

Those who had drunk of Circe's cup, were turned into *very* beasts. *Davies.*

There, where *very* desolation dwells,
By grots and caverns shagg'd with horrid shades,
She may pass on. *Milton, Comus.*

3. To note things emphatically, or eminently.

'Tis an ill office for a gentleman;
Especially against his *very* friend. *Shakspeare.*

Was not my love
The *verier* wag o' the two? *Shakspeare.*

We can contain ourselves,
Were he the *veriest* antick in the world. *Shakspeare.*

In a seeing age, the *very* knowledge of former times passes but for ignorance in a better dress. *South.*

The pictures of our great grandmothers in queen Elizabeth's time, are clothed down to the *very* wrists, and up to the *very* chin. *Addison, Guardian.*

4. Same, emphatically.

Women are as roses, whose fair flower,
Being once display'd, doth fall that *very* hour. *Shakspeare.*

The cocks beat the partridge, which she laid to heart; but finding these *very* cocks cutting one another, she comforted herself. *L'Estrange.*

So catholick a grace is charity, that whatever time is the special opportunity of any other Christian grace, that *very* time is also the special opportunity of charity. *Sprat.*

VE'RY. *adv.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree.

The Greek orator was so *very* famous for this, that his antagonist reading over the oration which had procured his banishment, asked them, If they were so much affected by the bare reading of it, how much more they would have been alarmed, had they heard him? *Addison.*

That bold challenge was thought *very* strange. *Leslie.*

To VE'SICATE. *v. a.* [*vesica*, Lat.] To blister.

Celsus proposes, that in all these internal wounds, the external parts be *vesicated*, to make more powerful revulsion from within. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

I saw the cuticular *vesicated*, and shining with a burning heat. *Wiseman.*

VESICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *vesicate*.] Blistering; separation of the cuticle.

I applied some vinegar prepared with litharge, defending the *vesication* with pledgets. *Wiseman.*

VESI'CATORY.† *n. s.* [*vesicatorium*, technical Latin.] A blistering medicine. *Bullokar.*

VE'SICLE. *n. s.* [*vesicula*, Latin.] A small cuticle, filled or inflated.

Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, but in a *vesicle*, or little bladder. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The lungs are made up of such air-pipes and *vesicles* interwoven with blood-vessels, to purify, ferment, or supply the sanguineous mass with nitro-aerial particles. *Ray.*

VESI'CULAR. *adj.* [from *vesicula*, Lat.] Hollow; full of small interstices.

A muscle is a bundle of *vesicular* threads, or of solid filaments, involved in one common membrane. *Cheyne.*

VESPER. *n. s.* [Latin.] The evening star; the evening.

These signs are black *Vesper*'s pageants. *Shakspeare.*

VE'SPERS. *n. s.* [without the singular, from *vesperus*, Latin.] The evening service of the Romish church.

VE'SPERTINE.† *adj.* [*vespertinus*, Latin.] Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening.

The stars, their matutine and *vespertine* motions, rise and fall. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 127.

VE'SSEL.† *n. s.* [*vaisselle*, Fr. *vas*, Lat.]

1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put.

For Banquo's issue have I fill'd my mind;
Put rancours in the *vessel* of my peace,
Only for them. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

If you have two *vessels* to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, there still remains one *vessel* empty. *Burnet.*

2. The containing parts of an animal body.

Of these elements are constituted the smallest fibres; of those fibres the *vessels*; of those *vessels* the organs of the body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Another cause of a wasting ulcer in the lungs, is, the disruption of a *vessel*, whence the blood issues into the cavities and interstices of the lungs, and is thence expectorated by a cough. *Blackmore.*

3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water. [*vaisseau*, Fr. *phaselus*, Lat.]

The sons and nephews of Noah, who peopled the isles, had *vessels* to transport themselves. *Ralegh, Ess.*

The Phœnicians first invented open *vessels*, and the Egyptians ships with decks. *Heylin.*

The *vessel* is represented as stranded. The figure before it seems to lift it off the shallows. *Addison on Medals.*

From storms of rage, and dangerous rocks of pride,
Let thy strong hand this little *vessel* guide;
It was thy hand that made it: through the tide
Impetuous of this life, let thy command
Direct my course, and bring me safe to land. *Prior.*

Now secure the painted *vessel* glides;
The sun-beams trembling on the floating tide. *Pope.*

4. Any capacity; any thing containing.

I have my fill
Of knowledge, what this *vessel* can contain. *Milton.*

5. Half a quarter of a sheet of paper. [perhaps from the Latin *fasciculus*, or *fasciola*, quasi *vassuola*. Lemon.]

6. [In theology.] One relating to God's household.

If the rigid doctrines be found apt to cool all those men's love of God, who have not the confidence to believe themselves of the number of the few chosen *vessels*, and to beget security and presumption in others who have conquered these difficulties. *Hammond.*

To VE'SSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a vessel; to barrel.

Take earth, and *vessel* it; and in that set the seed. *Bacon.*

VE'SSETS. *n. s.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk. *Bailey.*

VE'SSICNON. *n. s.* [among horsemen.] A windgall, or soft swelling on the inside and outside of a horse's hoof. *Dict.*

VEST. *n. s.* [*vestis*, Latin.] An outer garment.

Over his lucid arms
A military *vest* of purple flow'd. *Milton, P. L.*

When the queen in royal habit's drest,
Old mystick emblems grace th' imperial *vest*. *Smith.*

To VEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress; to deck; to enrobe.

The verdant fields with those of heav'n may vie,
With ether *vested*, and a purple sky. *Dryden.*

Light! Nature's resplendent robe;
Without whose *vesting* beauty all were wrapt
In gloom. *Thomson.*

2. To dress in a long garment.

Just Simeon, and prophetic Anna,—spake,
Before the altar and the *vested* priest. *Milton, P. R.*

3. To make possessor of; to invest with: it has *with* before the thing possessed.

To settle men's consciences, 'tis necessary that they know the person, who by right is *vested with* power over them. *Locke.*

Had I been *vested with* the monarch's power,
Thou must have sigh'd, unlucky youth! in vain. *Prior.*

4. To place in possession: with *in* before the possessor.

The militia their commissioners positively required to be entirely *vested in* the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Empire and dominion was *vested in* him, for the good and behoof of others. *Locke.*

VE'STAL. *n. s.* [*vestalis*, Lat.] A virgin consecrated to *Vesta*; a pure virgin.

Women are not
In their best fortunes strong; but want will perjure
The ne'er-touch'd *vestal*. *Shakspeare.*

How happy is the blameless *vestal*'s lot?
The world forgetting, by the world forgot. *Pope.*

VE'STAL. *adj.* [*vestalis*, Latin.] Denoting pure virginity.

Her *vestal* livery is but sick and green,
And none but fools do wear it. *Shakspeare.*

VE'STIBULE.† *n. s.* [*vestibulum*, Latin.] The porch or first entrance of a house.

Looking upon knowledge to pass into the mansions of the mind through language, they were careful not to offend in the *vestibule*. *Harris, Philolog. Inq.*

That part of the Odyssey, in which Ulysses's descent into hell, and the *vestibule* of Erebus, are described. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* ii. 84.

To VE'STIGATE.* *v. a.* [*vestigo*, Lat.] To trace. Obsolete. It is in the old vocabulary of Cockeram. We now say *investigate*.

VE'STIGE. *n. s.* [*vestigium*, Latin.] Footstep; mark left behind in passing.

The truth passes so slightly through men's imaginations, that they must use great subtilty to track its *vestiges*. *Harvey.*

VE'STMENT. *n. s.* [*vestimentum*, Latin.] Garment; part of dress.

Were it not better that the love which men bear unto God, should make the least things that are employed in his service amiable, than that their over-scrupulous dislike of so mean a thing as a *vestment*, should from the very service of God withdraw their hearts and affections. *Hooker.*

Heaven then would seem thy image, and reflect
Those sable *vestments*, and that bright aspect. *Waller.*

The sculptors could not give *vestments* suitable to the quality of the persons represented. *Dryden.*

VE'STRY.† *n. s.* [*vestiaire*, Fr. *vestiarium*, Lat. *vestiary*, old Eng. Pr. Parv.]

1. A room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are reposited.

He said unto him that was over the *vestry*, Bring forth vestments. *2 Kings*, x. 22.

Bold Amycus, from the robb'd *vestry* brings
The chalices of heav'n; and holy things
Of precious weight. *Dryden.*

2. A parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry.

They create new senators, *vestry* elders, without any commandment of the word. *White.*

The common-council are chosen every year, so many for every parish, by the *vestry*, and common convention of the people of that parish. *Clarendon.*

Go with me where paltry constables will not summon us to *vestries*. *Blount to Pope.*

VE'STURE. *n. s.* [*vesture*, old Fr. *vestura*, Italian.]

1. Garment; robe.

Her breasts half hid, and half were laid to show;
Her envious *vesture* greedy sight repelling. *Fairfax.*
What, weep you when you but behold
Our Cæsar's *vesture* wounded. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*
To bear my lady's train, lest the base earth
Should from her *vesture* chance to steal a kiss. *Shakspeare.*
Here ruddy brass, and gold refulgent blaz'd;
There polish'd chests embroider'd *vestures* grac'd. *Pope.*

2. Dress; habit; external form.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
But this muddy *vesture* of decay
Doth grosly close us in, we cannot hear it. *Shakspeare.*

Rocks, precipices, and gulfs, apparel'd with a *vesture* of plants, would resemble mountains and vallies. *Bentley.*

VETCH. *n. s.* [*vicia*, Latin.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower, producing a legume.

Where *vetches*, pulse, and tares have stood,
And stalks of lupines grew. *Dryden.*

An ervum is a sort of *vetch*, or small pea. *Arbuthnot.*

VE'TCHY. *adj.* [from *vetch.*] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches; consisting of vetch or pease-straw.

If to my cottage thou wilt resort,
There may'st thou ligge in a *vetchy* bed,
Till fairer fortune shew forth his head. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

VE'TERAN. *n. s.* [*veteranus*, Latin.] An old soldier; a man long practised in any thing.

The Arians, for the credit of their faction, took the eldest, the best experienced, the most wary, and the longest practised *veterans* they had amongst them. *Hooker.*

If king Charles II. had made war upon France, he might have conquered it by the many *veterans*, which had been inured to service in the civil wars. *Addison.*

Ensigns that pierc'd the foe's remotest lines,
The hardy *veteran* with tears resigns. *Addison.*

We were forced to uncover, or be regarded as *veterans* in the beau monde. *Addison.*

VE'TERAN. *adj.* Long practised in war; long experienced.

There was a mighty strong army of land-forces, to the number of fifty thousand *veteran* soldiers. *Bacon.*

The British youth shall hail thy wise command;
Thy temper'd ardour, and thy *veteran* skill. *Thomson.*

VETERINA'RIAN. *n. s.* [*veterinarius*, Lat.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle.

That a horse has no gall, is not only swallowed by common farriers, but also received by good *veterinarians*, and some who have laudably discoursed upon horses. *Brown.*

VE'TERINARY.* *adj.* [*veterinarius*, Lat.] Pertaining to farriery, and to science in the diseases of cattle.

VETU'ST.* *adj.* [*vetustus*, Lat.] Old; ancient. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

To VEX.† *v. a.* [*vexo*, Latin.]

1. To plague; to torment; to harass.

Do you think
The king will suffer but the little finger
Of this man to be *vex'd*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Do poor Tom some charity, whom the foul fiend *vexes*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

When she pressed him daily, so that his soul was *vexed* unto death, he told her all his heart. *Judges*, xvi. 16.

Still may the dog the wand'ring troops constrain
Of airy ghosts, and *vex* the guilty train. *Dryden.*
You are the cause of all my care:
Your eyes ten thousand dangers dart;
Ten thousand torments *vex* my heart;
I love, and I despair. *Prior.*

2. To disturb; to disquiet.

Alack, 'tis he; why, he was met even now,
As mad as the *vext* sea; singing aloud. *Shakspeare.*
Winds — rush'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the *vex'd* wilderness. *Milton, P. R.*
Rang'd on the banks beneath our equal oars,
White curl the waves, and the *vex'd* ocean roars. *Pope.*

3. To trouble with slight provocations.

4. To stretch as by hooks.

Some English wool, *vex'd* in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of spungy softness made. *Dryden, Ann. Mir.*

To VEX.† *v. n.* To fret; to be on tenters; to be uneasy.

Ulysses gave good care, and fed
And drunke his wine, and *vext*, and ravished
His food for mere vexation. *Chapman.*

We *vex*, and complain, and betray a mighty impotence of nature; we set no bounds to our grief. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 195.

VEXA'TION. *n. s.* [from *vex.*]

1. The act of troubling.

O that husband,
My supreme crown of grief, and those repeated *vexations* of it! *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

2. The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow.

Vexation almost stops my breath,
That sunder'd friends greet in the hour of death. *Shakspeare.*

Passions too violent, instead of heightening our pleasures, afford us nothing but *vexation* and pain. *Temple.*

3. The cause of trouble or uneasiness.

Your children were *vexation* to your youth;
But mine shall be a comfort to your age. *Shakspeare.*

4. An act of harassing by law.

Albeit the party grieved thereby, may have some reason to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it an unjust *vexation*. *Bacon.*

5. A slight teasing trouble.

VEXA'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *vexation.*]

1. Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble.

Consider him maintaining his usurped title, by continual *vexatious* wars against the kings of Judah. *South.*

Vexatious thought still found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;
Haunted my nights, and terrify'd my days;
Stalk'd through my gardens, and pursu'd my ways;
Nor shut from artful bow'r, nor lost in winding maze. *Prior.*

2. Full of trouble; full of uneasiness.

He leads a *vexatious* life, who in his noblest actions is so gored with scruples, that he dares not make a step without the authority of another. *Digby.*

3. Teasing; slightly troublesome.

VEXA'TIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *vexatious.*] Troublesomely; uneasily.

As to our neighbour and rival, France, I shall formally prove it, that her subjects pay more than England, on a computation of the wealth of both parties; that her taxes are more *vexatiously* collected. *Burke, Obs. on the State of the Nation*, (1769.)

VEXA'TIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *vexatious.*] Troublesomeness; uneasiness.

VE'XER.† *n. s.* [from *vex.*] One who vexes. *Huloet.*

VE'XINGLY.* *adv.* [from *To vex.*] So as to vex, plague, or disturb.

It is the same poverty which makes men speak or write smuttily, that forces them to talk *vexingly*. *Tatler*, No. 269.

U'GLILY. *adv.* [from *ugly.*] Filthily; with deformity; in such a manner as to raise dislike.

U'GLINESS. *n. s.* [from *ugly.*]

1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty.

All that else seem'd fair and fresh in sight,
Was turned now to dreadful *ugliness.* *Spenser.*

She takes her topicks from the advantages of old age and *ugliness.* *Dryden.*

2. Turpitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity.

Their dull ribaldry cannot but be very nauseous and offensive to any one, who does not, for the sake of the sin itself, pardon the *ugliness* of its circumstances. *South.*

U'GLY.† *adj.* [This word was anciently written *ougly*; whence Mr. Dyer ingeniously deduces it from *ouphlike*; that is, like an *ouph*, *elf*, or *goblin.* In Saxon oᵹa is terrour; and in Gothick *ogan* is to fear. Dr. Johnson. — The word, no doubt, is from the Goth. *ogan*, to fear; *oga*, Icel. the same; whence *ugg*, *uggir*, horrour, fear; and thus, in old English, "*uggyll*, *uggly*, horribilis." Prompt. Parv. We had anciently also the verb "*ugglyn*, horreo." Ibid.] Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beautiful; hateful.

If Cassio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me *ugly.* *Shakspeare.*

O, I have pass'd a miserable night,
So full of *ugly* sights, of ghastly dreams. *Shakspeare.*

To the end that they, desiring food, might, for the *ugly* sight of the beasts sent among them, loath even that which they must needs desire. *Wisd.* xvi. 3.

Was this the cottage, and the safe abode
Thou told'st me of? What grim aspects are these,
These *ugly*-headed monsters? *Milton, Comus.*

VI'AGE.* See VOYAGE.

VI'AL. *n. s.* [φιαλη, Gr.] A small bottle.

You Gods! look down
And from your sacred *vials* pour your grace
Upon my daughter's head. *Shakspeare.*

Take thou this *vial*, being then in bed,
And this distilled liquor drink thou off. *Shakspeare.*

Another lamp burnt in an old marble sepulchre belonging to some of the antient Romans, inclosed in a glass *vial.* *Wilkins.*

I placed a thin *vial*, well stopped up, within the smoke of the vapour, but nothing followed. *Addison.*

Chemical waters, that are each transparent, when separate, ferment into a thick troubled liquor, when mixed in the same *vial.* *Addison.*

To VI'AL. *v. a.* To enclose in a vial.

This she with precious *vial'd* liquors heals;
For which the shepherds at their festivals
Carol her goodness loud in rustick lays. *Milton, Comus.*

VI'AND. *n. s.* [*viande*, Fr. *vivanda*, Ital.] Food; meat dressed.

The belly only like a gulf remain'd,
I' th' midst of the body idle and unactive,
Still cupboarding the *viand.* *Shakspeare.*

No matter, since
They've left their *viands* behind, for we have stomachs.
Wilt please you taste of what is here? *Shakspeare.*

These are not fruits forbidden; no interdict
Defends the touching of these *viands* pure;
Their taste no knowledge works, at least of evil. *Milton, P. L.*

From some sorts of food less pleasant to the taste, persons in health, and in no necessity of using such *viands*, had better to abstain. *Ray.*

The tables in fair order spread;
Viands of various kinds allure the taste,
Of choicest sort and savour; rich repast! *Pope.*

VI'ARY.* *adj.* [*viarius*, Lat.] Happening in ways or roads. Not in use.

In beasts, in birds, in dreams, and all *viary* omens, they are only conjectural interpretations of dim-eyed man; full of doubt, full of deceit. *Feltham, Res.* i. 96.

VIA'TICUM.† *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. Provision for a journey.

And sith thy pilgrimage is almost past,
Thou need'st the lesse *viaticum* for it. *Davies, Wit's Pilgrim.* sign. S. 4. b.

2. The last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.

It is rather a spiritual medicine, a good *viaticum*, a standing sacrament, for the relief, the assurance, the safe conduct, of departing souls. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 313.

To VI'BRATE.* *v. a.* [*vibro*, Lat.]

1. To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion.

2. To make to quiver.

Breath vocalized, that is, *vibrated* or undulated, may differently affect the lips, and impress a swift tremulous motion, which breath passing smooth doth not. *Holder.*

To VI'BRATE. *v. n.*

1. To play up and down, or to and fro.

The air, compressed by the fall and weight of the quicksilver, would repel it a little upwards, and make it *vibrate* a little up and down. *Boyle.*

Do not all fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit light, and shine? And is not this emission performed by the *vibrating* motions of their parts? *Newton.*

2. To quiver.

The whisper that to greatness still too near,
Perhaps, yet *vibrates* on his sovereign's ear. *Pope.*

VIBRA'TION. *n. s.* [*vibro*, Lat.] The act of moving, or state of being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns; the act of quivering.

It sparkled like the coal upon the altar, with the fervours of piety, the heats of devotion, and the sallies and *vibrations* of an harmless activity. *South.*

Do not the rays of light, in falling upon the bottom of the eye, excite *vibrations* in the tunica retina? Which *vibrations* being propagated along the solid fibres of the optick nerves into the brain, cause the sense of seeing. *Newton.*

Mild *vibrations* soothe the parted soul,
New to the dawning of celestial day. *Thomson.*

VI'BRATIVE.* *adj.* [from *vibrate.*] That vibrates.

Heat is only an accident of light, occasioned by the rays putting a fine, subtile, ethereal medium, which pervades all bodies, into a *vibrative* motion, which gives us that sensation. *Newton.*

VIBRA'TIUNCLE.* *n. s.*

Sensory vibrations, by being often repeated, beget in the medullary substance of the brain, a disposition to *diminutive vibrations*, which may be also called *vibratiuncles* and miniatures corresponding to themselves respectively. *Chambers.*

The pulse would continue to beat, the lungs to play, the animal secretions to be carried on, the *vibratiuncles* to traverse to and fro. *Search, Freewill, &c.* (1763,) p. 177.

VI'BRATORY.* *adj.* [from *vibrate.*] Vibrating; causing to vibrate.

Suppose that to this oil or water were added a certain quantity of a specifick salt, which had a power of putting the nervous papillæ of the tongue into a gentle *vibratory* motion; as suppose sugar dissolved into it. The smoothness of the oil, and the *vibratory* power of the salt, cause the sense we call sweetness. *Burke on the Subl. and Beaut.* P. iv. § 21.

VI'CAR. *n. s.* [*vicarius*, Lat.]

1. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice.

Procure the *vicar*
To stay for me at church, 'twixt twelve and one,
To give our hearts united ceremony. *Shakspeare.*

Yours is the prize;
The *vicar* my defeat, and all the village see. *Dryden.*
A landed youth, whom his mother would never suffer to look into a book for fear of spoiling his eyes, upon hearing the clergy decried, what a contempt must he entertain, not only for his *vicar* at home, but for the whole order. *Swift.*

2. One who performs the functions of another; a substitute.
An archbishop may not only excommunicate and interdict his suffragans, but his *vicar*-general may do the same. *Ayliffe.*

VI'CARAGE. *n. s.* [from *vicar.*] The benefice of a vicar.
This gentleman lived in his *vicarage* to a good old age, and having never deserted his flock, died vicar of Bray. *Swift.*

VICA'RIAL.* *adj.* [from *vicar.*]

1. Belonging to a vicar.
Wood is in some countries a rectorial, and in some a *vicarial* tithe. *Blackstone.*

2. [*vicarius*, Lat.] Vicarious.
All derived and *vicarial* power shall be done away, as no further necessary. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* ii. *Pref.* xxix.
That delegated *vicarial* sceptre of righteousness.
West on the Resurrection, p. 275.

VICA'RIATE.* *n. s.* [from *vicarious.*] Delegated office or power.
Shall we think that pretended spiritual dignity to be of God, (or, as it calleth itself, the *vicariate* of Christ,) who said his kingdom was not of this world, and whose successors gloried in poverty and martyrdom; whereas this [the church of Rome] aboundeth in riches and exterior power above any thing now extant in the Christian world?
Ld. North, Light, &c. (1682,) p. 22.

VICA'RIATE.* *adj.* Having a delegated power as vicar.
We thought it convenient that you should be held up by the *vicariate* authority of our see. *Barrow, Works*, i. 261.

VICA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*vicarius*, Latin.] Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another.
The soul in the body is but a subordinate efficient, and *vicarious* and instrumental in the hands of the Almighty, being but his substitute in this regiment of the body. *Hale.*
What can be more unnatural, than for a man to rebel against the *vicarious* power of God in his soul? *Norris.*

VICA'RIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *vicarious.*] In the place of another.
They, who do not love religion, hate it. The rebels to God perfectly abhor the author of their being. They hate him "with all their heart, with all their mind, with all their soul, and with all their strength." He never presents himself to their thoughts, but to menace and alarm them. They cannot strike the sun out of heaven, but they are able to raise a smouldering smoke that obscures him from their own eyes. Not being able to revenge themselves on God, they have a delight in *vicariously* defacing, degrading, torturing, and tearing in pieces, his image in man.
Burke, Lett. on a Regicide Peace.

VI'CARSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *vicar.*] The office of a vicar.
The see of Jerusalem was the mother of all churches, wherein St. Peter himself did at first reside, exercising his *vicarship*. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*
There is in my choir one Mr. Lamb; he hath at present but half a *vicarship*. *Swift to Pope.*

VICE.† *n. s.* [*vitium*, Lat.]

1. The course of action opposite to virtue; depravity of manners; inordinate life.
No spirit more gross to love
Vice for itself. *Milton, P. L.*
The foundation of error will lie in wrong measures of probability; as the foundation of *vice* in wrong measures of good. *Locke.*

2. A fault; an offence. It is generally used for an habitual fault, not for a single enormity.
No *vice*, so simple, but assumes
Some mark of virtue on its outward parts. *Shakspeare.*
Yet my poor country
Shall have more *vices* than it had before;
More suffer by him that shall succeed. *Shakspeare.*
Where the excess and defect do make *vices*, or such things as ought not to be, there the mediocrity must denote something that ought to be, and consequently must be a virtue. *Wilkins.*
Ungovern'd appetite, a brutish *vice*. *Milton, P. L.*
I cannot blame him for inveighing so sharply against the *vices* of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*
Proud views and vain desires in our worldly employments, are as truly *vices* and corruptions, as hypocrisy in prayer, or vanity in alms. *Law.*

3. Faulty or noxious excess.
Or, when the latent *vice* is cur'd by fire,
Redundant humours by the pores expire. *Dryden, Georg.* i.

4. The fool of the old shows and moralities.
I'll be with you again
In a trice, like to the old *vice*,
Your need to sustain;
Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath,
Cries, ah, ha! to the devil. *Shakspeare.*
His face made of brass, like a *vice* in a game. *Tusser.*
I remember of old the fool, that made the all sport in the play, was called the *vice*.
Bp. Hall, Serm. before K. James, (in 1624,) p. 7.

5. [*vijs*, Dutch; from *vijzen*, to screw up.] A kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen.
He found that marbles taught him percussion; bottle-screws the *vice*; whirligigs, the axis in peritrochio.
Arbuthnot, and Pope.

6. Gripe; grasp.
If I but fist him once; if he come but within my *vice*.
Shakspeare.

7. [*vice*, Latin.] It is used in composition for one, *qui vicem gerit*, who performs, in his stead, the office of a superiour, or who has the second rank in command: as, a *viceroy*, *vicechancellor*.

To VICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw by a kind of violence.
With all confidence he swears,
As he had seen't or been an instrument
To *vice* you to't, that you have touch'd his queen
Forbiddenly. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

VICEA'DMIRAL. *n. s.* [*vice* and *admiral.*]

1. The second commander of a fleet.
The foremost of the fleet was the admiral: the rearadmiral was Cara Mahometes, an arch-pirate. The *viceadmiral*, in the middle of the fleet with a great squadron of gallies, struck sail directly. *Knolles.*

2. A naval officer of the second rank.

VICEA'DMIRALTY. *n. s.* [from *viceadmiral.*] The office of a viceadmiral.
The *viceadmiralty* is exercised by Mr. Trevanion. *Carew.*

VICEA'GENT. *n. s.* [*vice* and *agent.*] One who acts in the place of another.
A vassal Satan hath made his *viceagent*, to cross whatever the faithful ought to do. *Hooker.*

VICECHA'NCELLOR.† *n. s.* [*vicecancellarius*, Latin.] The second magistrate of the universities.
The dean, for asserting the rights of his majesty and university in his station of *vicechancellor*, being made a prisoner; he undertook the entire management of all affairs.
Fell, Life of Hammond.

VI'CED. *adj.* [from *vice.*] Vitious; corrupt. Not used.

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some high-*vic'd* city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shakspeare.*

VICEGE'RENCY. *n. s.* [from *vicegerent.*] The office of a vicegerent; lieutenancy; deputed power.

The authority of conscience stands founded upon its *vicegerency* and deputation under God. *South.*

VICEGE'RENT. *n. s.* [*vicem gerens,* Lat.] A lieutenant; one who is intrusted with the power of the superiour, by whom he is deputed.

All precepts concerning kings are comprehended in these; remember thou art a man; remember thou art God's *vicegerent.* *Bacon.*

Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God; in unshaken duty to his *vicegerent;* in hearty obedience to his church. *Sprat.*

Great father of the gods, when for our crimes
Thou send'st some heavy judgement on the times;
Some tyrant king, the terrour of his age,
The type and true *vicegerent* of thy rage,
Thus punish. *Dryden.*

VICEGE'RENT. *adj.* [*vicegerens,* Latin.] Having a delegated power; acting by substitution.

Whom send I to judge thee? Whom but thee,
Vicegerent son! To thee I have transferr'd
All judgement, whether in heaven, or earth, or hell. *Milton, P. L.*

VI'CENARY. *adj.* [*vicenarius,* Latin.] Belonging to twenty. *Bailey.*

VI'CEROY. *n. s.* [*viceroi,* French.] He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.

Shall I, for lucre of the rest unvanquish'd,
Detract so much from that prerogative,
As to be call'd but *viceroy* of the whole? *Shakspeare.*

Mendoza, *viceroy* of Peru, was wont to say, that the government of Peru was the best place the king of Spain gave, save that it was somewhat too near Madrid. *Bacon.*

We are so far from having a king, that even the *viceroy* is generally absent four fifths of his time. *Swift.*

VICERO'YALTY. *n. s.* [from *viceroy.*] Dignity of a viceroy.

These parts furnish out *viceroyalties* for the grandees; but in war are incumbrances to the kingdom. *Addison.*

VI'CEROYSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *viceroy.*] Office of a viceroy.

The Saracen caliph commanded in Egypt; under whom, two great lords fell out about the sultanie or *viceroyship* of that land. *Fuller, Holy War,* p. 89.

VI'CETY. *n. s.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning or original: a *nice* thing is now called in vulgar language, *point vice,* from the French *point devise,* or *point de vice;* whence the barbarous word *vicety* may be derived.] Nicety; exactness. A word not used.

Here is to the fruit of Pem,
Grafted upon Stub his stem;
With the peakish nicety,
And old Sherewood's *vicety.* *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

VI'CINAGE.† *n. s.* [*vicinia,* Latin; *voisinage,* French; as our word was formerly written, and also *voicinage,* as well as *vicinage.*] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.

Erzirum is a town of great strength, and by reason of its *voicinage* to the Persian dominions usually made the place of rendezvous, when the Turks have any design against that empire. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 283.

Worcester and Gloucester [bishopricks] had been united, by reason of their *voicinage.* *Burnet, Hist. of the Ref.* P. ii. B. 1.

A city came to be built in the *voisinage* of this holy place. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 415.

In many places the patrons endowed the churches, but built not the edifice; leaving that to be done by the priest out of the oblations and contributions of the Christians of the *vicinage.* *Wharton and Stanhope, Def. of Plur.* p. 83.

VICI'NAL.† } *adj.* [*vicinus,* Latin.] Near; neighbouring.
VICI'NE. }

Opening other *vicine* passages might obliterate any track; as the making of one hole in the yielding mud, defaces the print of another near it. *Glanville.*

The vallum or ridged bank, seemingly a *vicinal* way, if not a rampart. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington,* p. 55.

VICI'NITY. *n. s.* [*vicinus,* Latin.]

1. Nearness; state of being near.

The position of things is such, that there is a *vicinity* between agents and patients, that the one incessantly invades the other. *Hale.*

The abundance and *vicinity* of country seats. *Swift.*

2. Neighbourhood.

Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the *vicinity* of the sun. *Bentley.*

He shall find out and recall the wandering particles home, and fix them in their old *vicinity.* *Rogers.*

VI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *vice.*] See VITIOUS. Devoted to vice. Not addicted to virtue.

He heard this heavy curse,
Servants of servants, on his *vicious* race. *Milton, P. L.*

VI'CIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *vicious.*] Corruptly; sinfully.

Perversity of will, immoral and sinful enormities, walk with Adraste and Nemesis at their backs, pursue us into judgement, and leave us *viciously* miserable. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 18.

VI'CIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *vicious.*] Corruptness. See VITIOUSNESS.

VICI'SSITUDE. *n. s.* [*vicissitudo,* Latin.]

1. Regular change; return of the same things in the same succession.

It makes through heaven
Grateful *vicissitude,* like day and night. *Milton, P. L.*

The rays of light are alternately disposed to be reflected or refracted for many *vicissitudes.* *Newton.*

This succession of things upon the earth, is the result of the *vicissitude* of seasons, and is as constant as is the cause of that *vicissitude,* the sun's declination. *Woodward.*

2. Revolution; change.

During the course of the war, did the *vicissitudes* of good and bad fortune affect us with humility or thankfulness. *Atterbury.*

Verse sweetens toil, however rude the sound.
All at her work the village maiden sings;
Nor as she turns the giddy wheel around,
Revolves the sad *vicissitude* of things. *Giffard.*

VICISSITU'DINARY.* *adj.* [*vicissitudo, vicissitudinis,* Lat.] Regularly changing.

We say, the elements of man are misery and happiness, as though he had an equal proportion of both; and the days of man *vicissitudinary,* as though he had as many good days as ill. *Donne, Devot.* p. 313.

VICO'NTIEL. *adj.* In law *viconticl* rents are certain farms, for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what profit he can of them. *Vicontiel* writs are such writs as are triable in the county court, before the sheriff. *Bailey.*

VI'CTIM. *n. s.* [*victima,* Latin.]

1. A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice.

All that were authors of so black a deed,
Be sacrific'd as *victims* to his ghost. *Denham.*

And on the *victim* pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*

Clitumnus' waves, for triumphs after war,
The *victim* ox, and snowy sheep prepare. *Addison.*

2. Something destroyed.

Behold where age's wretched *victim* lies;
See his head trembling, and his half-clos'd eyes. *Prior.*

To VI'CTIMATE.* *v. a.* [*victimo*, Latin.] To sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice. Not in use. *Bullokar, and Cockeram.*

VI'CTOR. *n. s.* [*victor*, Latin.]

1. Conqueror; vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in any contest. *Victor* is seldom used with a genitive; we say the *conqueror of kingdoms*, not the *victor of kingdoms*; and never but with regard to some single action or person: as we never say, Cæsar was in general *a great victor*, but that he was *victor at Pharsalia.* We rarely say Alexander was *victor of Darius*, though we say he was *victor at Arbela*; but we never say he was *victor of Persia*.

This strange race more strange conceits did yield;
Who *victor* seem'd, was to his ruin brought;
Who seem'd o'erthrown, was mistress of the field. *Sidney.*

Some time the flood prevails, and then the wind,
Both tugging to be *victors*, breast to breast,
Yet neither conqueror, nor conquered. *Shakspeare.*

Although the *victor*, we submit to Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

Say where and when
Their fight; what stroke shall bruise the *victor*'s heel. *Milton, P. L.*

Our Hebrew songs and harps in Babylon,
That pleas'd so well our *victors*' ear, declare,
That rather Greece from us these arts deriv'd. *Milton, P. R.*

Their hearts at last the vanquish'd re-assume,
And now the *victors* fall. *Denham.*

In love the *victors* from the vanquish'd fly;
They fly that wound, and they pursue that die. *Waller.*

Fortune's unjust; she ruins oft the brave,
And him who should be *victor*, makes the slave. *Dryden.*

Lose not a thought on me, I'm out of danger;
Heaven will not leave me in the *victor*'s hand. *Addison.*

2. Pope has used this word in a manner perhaps unauthorized.

There, *victor* of his health, his fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends. *Pope.*

VI'CTORESS.* *n. s.* [from *victor*.] A female that conquers.

But when the *victoresse* arrived there,
Where late she left the pensife Scudamore
With her own trusty squire, both full of feare,
Neither of them she found. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. xii. 44.

VICTO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*victorieux*, French.]

1. Conquering; having obtained conquest; superiour in contest.

Victory doth more often fall by errour of the vanquished, than by the valour of the *victorious*. *Hayward.*

The Son returned *victorious* with his saints. *Milton, P. L.*

That happy sun, said he, will rise again,
Who twice *victorious* did our navy see:
And I alone must view him rise in vain,
Without one ray of all his star for me. *Dryden.*

2. Producing conquest.

Sudden these honours shall be snatch'd away,
And curs'd for ever this *victorious* day. *Pope.*

3. Betokening conquest.

Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths;
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments. *Shakspeare.*

VICTO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *victorious*.] With conquest; successfully; triumphantly.

That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, *victoriously* through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

VICTO'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *victorious*.] The state or quality of being victorious.

VI'CTORY. *n. s.* [*victoria*, Lat.] Conquest; success in contest; triumph.

At his nurse's tears
He whin'd and roar'd away your *victory*,
That pages blush'd at him. *Shakspeare.*

Then to the heaven of heavens he shall ascend
With *victory*, triumphing o'er his foes. *Milton, P. L.*

Obedience is a complicated act of virtue, and many graces are exercised in one act of obedience. It is an act of humility, of mortification and self-denial, of charity to God, of care of the publick, of order and charity to ourselves. It is a great instance of a *victory* over the most refractory passions. *Bp. Taylor.*

VI'CTRESS.† } *n. s.* [from *victor*; Lat. *victrix*.] A
VI'CTRICE. } female that conquers. Not used.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
And she shall be sole *victress*; Cæsar's Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

To have her captiv'd spirit freed from flesh,
And on her innocence a garment fresh,
And white as that, put on: and in her hand
With boughs of palm, a crowned *victrice* stand. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

VI'CTUAL. } *n. s.* [*victuailles*, Fr. *vittovaglia*, Ital.]
VI'CTUALS. } Provision of food; stores for the support of life; meat; sustenance. Chapman has written it as it is colloquially pronounced.

A huge great flagon full I bore,
And in a good large knapsacke, *victles* store. *Chapman.*

He landed in these islands, to furnish himself with *victuals* and fresh water. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

You had musty *victuals*, and he hath holp to eat it: he hath an excellent stomach. *Shakspeare.*

He was not able to keep that place three days for lack of *victual*. *Knolles.*

They, unprovided of tackling and *victual*, are forced to sea by a storm. *King Charles.*

To VI'CTUAL.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To store with provision for food.

Talbot, farewell;
I must go *victual* Orleans forthwith. *Shakspeare.*

The children of Israel were numbered, and were all present, [in the margin, were *victualled*.] *1 Kings*, xx. 27.

VI'CTUALLER. *n. s.* [from *victuals*.]

1. One who provides victuals.

They planted their artillery against the haven, to impeach supply of victuals; yet the English *victuallers* surceased not to bring all things necessary. *Hayward.*

Their conquest half is to the *victualler* due. *King.*

2. One who keeps a house of entertainment.

VIDE'LICET. adv. [Latin.] To wit; that is. This word is generally written *viz.*

VI'DUAL.* *adj.* [*viduus*, Lat.] Belonging to the state of a widow.

The only pattern of all chastity, virginal, conjugal, and *vidual*. *Parth. Sacra*, (1633,) p. 80.

VIDU'ITY.† *n. s.* [from *viduus*, Lat.] Widowhood.

The married woman is under the careful provision of an husband: in that estate four hands work for her; in her *viduity* but two. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

To VIE.† *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is very uncertain. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius refers it to the Germ. *wagen*, to dare.] To stake; to wager; to expose to hazard; to show or practise in competition. The word is borrowed from an old term at cards.

S. Let us play at *primero*. *A.* What shall we play for? *S.* One shilling stake, and three rest. — I *vye* it; will you hold it? *Florio, Sec. Fr.* (1591.)

What need then we *vie* calumnies, like women? *Chapman, Il.*

Nature wants stuff
To *vie* strange forms with fancy. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

She hung about my neck; and kiss on kiss
She *vied* so fast, protesting oath on oath,
That in a twink she won me to her love. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

Here's a trick *vied* and revied.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.
They *vie* power and expence with those that are too high.
L'Estrange.
You *vie* happiness in a thousand easy and sweet diversions.
Evelyn.

To VIE. *v. n.* To contest; to contend; to strive for superiority.

In a trading nation, the younger sons may be placed in such a way of life as may enable them to *vie* with the best of their family. *Addison.*

The wool, when shaded with Ancona's dye,
May with the proudest Tyrian purple *vie.* *Addison.*
Now voices over voices rise;
While each to be the loudest *vies.* *Swift.*

To VIEW. *v. a.* [*veu*, Fr. from *veoir*, or *voir*.]

1. To survey; to look on by way of examination.

Go, and *view* the country. *Jos.* vii. 2.

The Almighty Father bent down his eye,
His own works and their works at once to *view.* *Milton, P. L.*
View not this spire, by measures giv'n,
To buildings rais'd by common hands. *Prior.*
Whene'er we *view* some well-proportion'd dome;
No single parts unequally surprize;
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*

2. To see; to perceive by the eye.

They here with eyes aghast
View'd first their lamentable lot. *Milton, P. L.*
No more I hear, no more I *view*,
The phantom flies me, as unkind as you. *Pope.*

VIEW. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Prospect.

You should tread a course
Pretty, and full of *view*; yea, haply, near
The residence of Posthumus. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Vast and indefinite *views*, which drown all apprehensions of the uttermost objects, are condemned by good authors. *Wotton.*

The walls of Pluto's palace are in *view.* *Dryden.*

Cato wide *views* through mountains to the plain,
You'll wish your hill, or shelter'd hill again. *Pope.*

2. Sight; power of beholding.

I go, to take for ever from your *view*,
Both the lov'd object, and the hated too. *Dryden.*

These things duly weigh'd, will give us a clear *view* into the state of human liberty. *Locke.*

Instruct me other joys to prize,
With other beauties charm my partial eyes;
Full in my *view* set all the bright abode,
And make my soul quit Abelard for God. *Pope.*

3. Intellectual sight; mental ken.

Some safer resolution I've in *view.* *Milton.*

4. Act of seeing.

Th' unexpected sound
Of dogs and men, his wakeful ear does wound;
Rouz'd with the noise, he scarce believes his ear,
Willing to think the illusions of his fear
Had given this false alarm; but straight his *view*
Confirms that more than all he fears is true. *Denham.*

5. Sight; eye.

Objects near our *view* are thought greater than those of a larger size, that are more remote. *Locke.*

6. Survey; examination by the eye.

Time never will renew,
While we too far the pleasing path pursue,
Surveying nature with too nice a *view.* *Dryden.*

7. Intellectual survey.

If the mind has made this inference by finding out the intermediate ideas, and taking a *view* of the connection of them, it has proceeded rationally. *Locke.*

8. Space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of sight.

The fame through all the neighb'ring nations flew,
When now the Trojan navy was in *view.* *Dryden.*

9. Appearance; show.

In that accomplish'd mind,
Helpt by the night, new graces find;
Which, by the splendour of her *view*,
Dazzled before we never knew. *Waller.*

10. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind.

To give a right *view* of this mistaken part of liberty, would any one be a changeling, because he is less determined by wise considerations than a wise man? *Locke.*

11. Prospect of interest.

No man sets himself about any thing, but upon some *view* or other, which serves him for a reason. *Locke.*

12. Intention; design.

He who sojourns in a foreign country, refers what he sees to the state of things at home; with that *view* he makes all his reflections. *Atterbury.*

With a *view* to commerce, in returning from his expedition against the Parthians, he passed through Egypt. *Arbuthnot.*

Fisher, the jesuit, in the year 1626, seconded the cardinal in the same plea, and upon the same *views.* *Waterland.*

VIE'WER.† *n. s.* [from *view.*] One who views.

The astrologers, the star-gazers, [in the margin, *viewers* of the heavens.] *Isaiah*, xlvii. 13.

You are as fair, as if the morning bare ye;
Imagination never made a sweeter:
Can it be possible this frame should suffer,
And, built on slight affections, fright the *viewer?*
Beaum. and Fl. Cust. of the Country.

VIE'WLESS. *adj.* [from *view.*] Unseen; not discernible by the sight.

To be imprison'd in the *viewless* winds,
And blown with restless violence about
The pendant world. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*
Each stair mysteriously was meant, nor stood
There always, but drawn up to heav'n sometimes
Viewless. *Milton, P. L.*
Swift through the valves the visionary fair
Repass'd, and *viewless* mix'd with common air. *Pope.*
Light-bounding from the earth, at once they rise;
Their feet half *viewless* quiver in the skies. *Pope.*

VIE'WLY.* *adj.* [from *view.*] Sightly; striking to the view. Used in some parts of the north.

VIGESIMA'TION. *n. s.* [*vigesimus*, Latin.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Bailey.*

VI'GIL. *n. s.* [*vigilia*, Lat.]

1. Watch; devotions performed in the customary hours of rest.

So they in heaven their odes and *vigils* tun'd. *Milton, P. L.*
Shrines! where their *vigils* pale-ey'd virgins keep,
And pitying saints, whose statues learn to weep. *Pope.*

2. A fast kept before a holiday.

He that outlives this day, and sees old age,
Will yearly on the *vigil* feast his neighbours,
And say to-morrow is St. Crispian. *Shakspeare.*
And that, which on the Baptist's *vigil* sends
To nymphs and swains the vision of their friends. *Harte.*

3. Service used on the night before a holiday.

No altar is to be consecrated without reliques, which placed before the church door, the *vigils* are to be celebrated that night before them. *Stillingfleet.*

The rivals call my muse another way,
To sing their *vigils* for the ensuing day. *Dryden.*

4. Watch; forbearance of sleep.

Though Venus and her son should spare
Her rebel heart, and never teach her care;
Yet Hymen may perforce her *vigils* keep,
And for another's joy suspend her sleep. *Waller.*

Nothing wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the card-table, and those cutting passions which attend them. *Addison.*

VI'GILANCE. } *n. s.* [*vigilance*, Fr. *vigilantia*, Lat.]
VI'GILANCY. }

1. Forbearance of sleep.

Ulysses yielded unseasonably to sleep, and the strong passion for his country should have given him *vigilance.* *Broome.*

2. Watchfulness; circumspection; incessant care.

Shall Henry's conquest, Bedford's *vigilance*,
Your deeds of war, and all our counsel die? *Shakspeare.*

In this their military care, there were few remarkable occasions under the duke, saving his continual *vigilancy*, and voluntary hazard of his person. *Wotton.*

Of these the *vigilance*
I dread; and to elude, thus wrapp'd in mist
Of midnight vapour, glide obscure. *Milton, P. L.*

We are enabled to subdue all other creatures; and use for our behoof the strength of the ox, the sagacity and *vigilancy* of the dog. *Ray.*

3. Guard; watch.

No post is free, no place,
That guard and most unusual *vigilance*
Does not attend my taking. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

In at this gate none pass
The *vigilance* here plac'd, but such as come
Well known from heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

VI'GILANT. *adj.* [*vigilans*, Latin.] Watchful; circumspect; diligent; attentive.

They have many prayers, but every of them very short, as if they were darts thrown out with a kind of sudden quickness; lest that *vigilant* and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, should be wasted or dulled through continuance. *Hooker.*

Take your places, and be *vigilant:*
If any noise or soldier you perceive,
Let us have knowledge. *Shakspeare.*

The treasurer, as he was *vigilant* in such cases, had notice of the clerk's expiration so soon, that he procured the king to send a message to the master of the rolls. *Clarendon.*

VI'GILANTLY. *adv.* [from *vigilant.*] Watchfully; attentively; circumspectly.

Thus in peace, either of the kings so *vigilantly* observed every motion of the others, as if they had lived upon the alarm. *Hayward.*

VIGNE'TTE. * *n. s.* [French.] A picture of leaves and flowers; a kind of flourish of leaves and flowers. Cotgrave writes our word *vignet*.

VI'GOROUS.† *adj.* [*vigerous*, old French: *vigoureux*, mod. from *vigour.*] Forcible; not weakened; full of strength and life.

Fam'd for his valour young;
At sea successful, *vigorous* and strong? *Waller.*

Their appetite is not dull'd by being gratified, but returns always fresh and *vigorous*. *Atterbury.*

Though the beginnings of confederacies have been always *vigorous* and successful, their progress has been generally feeble, and event unfortunate. *Davenant.*

VI'GOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *vigour.*] With force; forcibly; without weakness.

The prince had two giant ships;
With his one so *vigorously* he press'd,
And flew so home, they could not rise again. *Dryden.*

If the fire burns bright and *vigorously*, it is no matter by what means it was at first kindled. *South.*

That prince, whose cause you espouse so *vigorously*, is the principal in the war, and you but a second. *Swift.*

VI'GOROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *vigour.*] Force; strength.

He hath given excellent sufferance and *vigorousness* to the sufferers, arming them with strange courage, heroical fortitude, invincible resolution, and glorious patience. *Bp. Taylor.*

VI'GOUR.† *n. s.* [*vigour*, old French; *vigor*, Lat.]

1. Force; strength.

My comeliness [in the margin, *vigour*] was turned in me into corruption, and I retained no strength. *Dan.* x. 8.

Shame to be overcome,
Wou'd utmost *vigour* raise, and rais'd unite. *Milton, P. L.*

Pernicious fire that wither'd all their strength,
And of their wonted *vigour* left them drain'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The mind and spirit remains
Invincible, and *vigour* soon returns. *Milton, P. L.*

No deep within her gulf can hold
Immortal *vigour*. *Milton. P. L.*

The *vigour* of this arm was never vain:
Witness these heaps of slaughter. *Dryden.*

2. Mental force; intellectual ability.

3. Energy; efficacy.

In the fruitful earth
His beams, unactive else, their *vigour* find. *Milton, P. L.*

How does Cartesius all his sinews strain,
The earth's attractive *vigour* to explain? *Blackmore.*

VILE. *adj.* [*vil*, Fr. *vilis*, Latin.]

1. Base; mean; worthless; sordid; despicable.

Our case were miserable, if that wherewith we most endeavour to please God, were in his sight so *vile* and despicable as men's disdainful speech would make it. *Hooker.*

I disdaining scorn'd, and craved death,
Rather than I would be so *vile* esteem'd. *Shakspeare.*

He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so *vile*,
This day shall gentle his condition. *Shakspeare.*

O ye Pegasian nymphs, that hating *viler* things,
Delight in lofty hills, and in delicious springs. *Drayton.*

The inhabitants account gold but as a *vile* thing. *Abbot.*

That sinful creature man elected is,
And in our place the heavens possess he must;
Vile man, begot of clay, and born of dust. *Fairfax.*

A spontaneous production is against matter of fact; a thing without example, not only in man, but the *vilest* of weeds. *Bentley.*

2. Morally impure; wicked.

Restor'd by thee, *vile* as I am, to place
Of new acceptance. *Milton, P. L.*

VILD.† } *adj.* [from *vile*, whence *revile*. Dr. Johnson. — *Vild* or *vilde* (which Dr. Johnson writes *viled*,) was the old spelling and pronunciation of *vile*; and is still used in some of our provinces.] Vile; wicked.
VI'LED. }

Till ye have rooted all the relickes out of that *vilde* race. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The vassal of his pleasures *vilde*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

A *vild* preposterous course. *Whipping of the Satyre*, (1601.)

He granted life to all except to one, who had used *vil'd* speeches against king Edward. *Hayward.*

VI'LELY. *adv.* [from *vile.*] Basely; meanly; shamefully.

The Volscians *vilely* yielded the town. *Shakspeare.*

How can I
Forget my Hector, treated with dishonour,
Depriv'd of funeral rites, and *vilely* dragg'd,
A bloody corse, about the walls of Troy. *A. Philips.*

VI'LENESS. *n. s.* [from *vile.*]

1. Baseness; meanness; despicableness.

His *vileness* us shall never awe:
But here our sports shall be:
Such as the golden world first saw,
Most innocent and free. *Drayton.*

Reflect on the essential *vileness* of matter, and its impotence to conserve its own being. *Creech.*

Considering the *vileness* of the clay, I wondered that no tribune of that age durst ever venture to ask the potter, what dost thou make? *Swift.*

2. Moral or intellectual baseness.

Then, *vileness* of mankind!
Could none, alas! repeat me good or great,
Wash my pale body, or bewail my fate? *Prior.*

VILIFICA'TION.* *n. s.* [*vilifico*, Lat.] The act of vilifying.

They have mingled their own fooleries with it; such as the transmigration of human souls into brutes; *vilification* of marriage, and the like. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 83.

VI'LIFIER. *n. s.* [from *vilify.*] One that vilifies.

To VI'LIFY. *v. a.* [from *vile.*]

1. To debase; to degrade; to make vile.

Their Maker's image
Forsook them, when themselves they *vilify'd*
To serve ungovern'd appetite, and took
His image whom they serv'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To defame; to make contemptible.

Tomalin could not abide,
To hear his sovereign *vilify'd*. *Drayton.*

The displeasure of their prince, those may expect, who would put in practice all methods to *vilify* his person. *Addison.*

Many passions dispose us to depress and *vilify* the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind. *Addison.*

To VI'LIPEND.* *v. a.* [*vilipendo*, Lat. *vilipender*, Fr.] To have in no esteem; to treat with slight or contempt.

If it be to the scorning and *vilipending* of a man, it may be called the sin of the men of Succoth, who slighted Gideon. *Bp. Andrews on the Decalogue*, p. 508.

They'll *vilipend* thy sacred word, and scoff it. *Quarles, Hist. of Jonah*, (1620,) I. i. b.

When hypocrites, or sly crafty knaves, are exalted to promotion; and the good are *vilipended* or neglected; that comes to pass not by the election of princes, but through the deceit and fraudulent tricks of others. *Transl. of Boccalini*, (1626,) p. 227.

VI'LITY.* *n. s.* [*vilitas*, Lat.] Baseness; vileness. *Bullokar, and Cockeram.*

The comedians wore these [socks] to represent the *vility* of the persons they represented; as debauched young sparks, old crazy misers, pimps, parasites, strumpets, and the rest of that gang. *Kennet, Rom. Antiq.* P. ii. B. 5. ch. 6.

VILL. *n. s.* [*ville*, Fr. *villa*, Latin.] A village; a small collection of houses. Little in use.

This book gives an account of the manurable lands in every manor, town, or *vill.* *Hale.*

VI'LLA. *n. s.* [*villa*, Latin.] A country seat.

The antient Romans lay the foundations of their *villas* and palaces within the very borders of the sea. *Addison.*

At six hours distance from Bizantium's walls,
Where Bosphorus into the Euxine falls,
In a gay district, call'd th' Elysian vale,
A furnish'd *villa* stands, propos'd for sale. *Harte.*

All vast possessions; just the same the case,
Whether you call them *villa*, park, or chace. *Pope.*

VI'LLAGE. *n. s.* [*village*, French.] A small collection of houses in the country, less than a town.

Beggars, with roaring voices, from low farms,
Or pelting *villages*, sheep-cotes, and mills,
Enforce their charity. *Shakspeare.*

The early *village* cock
Hath twice done salutation to the morn. *Shakspeare.*

You have many enemies, that know not
Why they are so; but, like the *village* curs,
Bark when their fellows do. *Shakspeare.*

The country *villages* were burnt down to the ground. *Knolles.*

Those *village*-words give us a mean idea of the thing. *Dryden.*

Seam'd o'er with wounds which his own sabre gave,
In the vile habit of a *village* slave. *Pope.*

VI'LLAGER. *n. s.* [from *village.*] An inhabitant of the village.

Brutus had rather be a *villager*,
Than to repute himself a son of Rome
Under such hard conditions. *Shakspeare.*

Whence once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick dust,
I shall appear some harmless *villager*,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country geer. *Milton, Comus.*

If there are conveniencies of life, which common use reaches not, it is not reason to reject them, because every *villager* doth not know them. *Locke.*

VI'LLAGERY. *n. s.* [from *village.*] District of villages.

Robin Goodfellow, are you not he,
That fright the maidens of the *villagery*? *Shakspeare, M. N. Dr.*

VI'LLAIN.† *n. s.* [*villanus*, low Lat. *villain*, old French. " Depuis le xii. siècle jusqu' au xvi., ce mot ne présentoit rien d' infame, quoiqu' il fût employé pour *vilis:* il servoit à désigner l'ordre du tiers-etat; il signifioit paysan, habitant de la campagne, laboureur, fermier et cultivateur; homme du peuple, marchand, roturier, qui n'est pas noble d'état ou des mœurs." Roquefort.]

1. One who held by a base tenure; a servant.

The Irish inhabiting the lands fully conquered, being in condition of slaves and *villains*, did render a greater revenue, than if they had been made the king's free subjects. *Davies.*

A trusty *villain*, Sir; that very oft,
When I am dull with care and melancholy,
Lightens my humour with his merry jests. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

2. A wicked wretch.

We were prevented by a dozen armed knights, or rather *villains*, who, using this time of their extreme feebleness, all together set upon them. *Sidney.*

O *villain!* *villain!* his very opinion in the letter. Abhorred *villain!* unnatural, detested, brutish *villain!* *Shakspeare.*

What in the world,
That names me traitor, *villain*-like he lies. *Shakspeare.*

He was stabbed to the heart by the hand of a *villain*, upon the mere impious pretence of his being odious to the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Calm thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix;
Of crooked counsels, and dark politicks. *Pope.*

VI'LLAINOUS.* See VILLANOUS.

VI'LLAINY.* See VILLANY.

VI'LLANAGE. *n. s.* [from *villain.*]

1. The state of a villain; base servitude.

They exercise most bitter tyranny,
Upon the parts brought into their bondage:
No wretchedness is like to sinful *villanage.* *Spenser.*

Upon every such surrender and grant there was but one freeholder, which was the lord himself; all the rest were but tenants in *villanage*, and were not fit to be sworn in juries. *Davies.*

2. Baseness; infamy.

If in thy smoke it ends, their glories shine;
But infamy and *villanage* are thine. *Dryden.*

To VI'LLANIZE. *v. a.* [from *villain.*] To debase; to degrade; to defame.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name
Could never *villanize* his father's fame;
But, as the first, the last of all the line,
Would, like the sun, ev'n in descending shine. *Dryden.*

These are the fools, whose stolidity can baffle all arguments; whose glory is in their shame, in the debasing and *villanizing* of mankind to the condition of beasts. *Bentley.*

VI'LLANIZER.* *n. s.* [from *villanize.*] One who degrades, debases, or defames.

Renouncers of God, blasphemers of his only-begotten Son, *villanizers* of his saints, and scorners of his service. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel.* (ed. 1605,) P. 3. b.

VI'LLANOUS.† *adj.* [from *villain.*]

1. Base; vile; wicked.

There is nothing but roguery to be found in *villainous* man. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. I.

All manner of *villanous* and flagitious actions. *Hallywell, Melampr.* p. 80.

2. Sorry: in a familiar sense.

Thou art my son; I have partly thy mother's word, partly my own opinion; but chiefly a *villainous* trick of thine eye doth warrant me. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is used by Shakspeare to exaggerate any thing detestable.

We shall lose our time,
And all be turn'd to barnacles or apes,
With foreheads *villainous* low. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

VI'LLANOUSLY. *adv.* [from *villanous.*] Wickedly; basely.

The wandering Numidian falsified his faith, and *villanously* slew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himself. *Knolles.*

VI'LLANOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *villanous.*] Baseness; wickedness.

VI'LLANY.† *n. s.* [from *villain*; *villonie*, old French. It is more usual to write *villainy*, and *villainous*; though anciently the words wanted the second *i*. "He never yet no *vilanie* ne sayde," &c. Chaucer. As long as we follow the French word in *villain*, it seems proper to observe the same form in words descended from it.]

1. Wickedness; baseness; depravity; gross atrociousness.

Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For *villainy* is not without such rheum:
And he, long traded in it, makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakspeare.*

He is the prince's jester; and the commendation is not in his wit, but in his *villainy*. *Shakspeare.*

2. A wicked action; a crime. In this sense it has a plural.

No *villainy*, or flagitious action was ever yet committed; but a lie was first or last the principal engine to effect it. *South.*

Such *villainies* rous'd Horace into wrath;
And 'tis more noble to pursue his path,
Than an old tale. *Dryden.*

VILLA'TICK.† *adj.* [*villaticus*, Lat.] Belonging to villages.

The perched roosts,
And nests in order rang'd,
Of tame *villatick* fowl. *Milton, S. A.*

He consulted with her, how I might be most advantageously dressed for my first appearance, and most expeditiously disencumbered from my *villatick* bashfulness.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 147.

VI'LLI. *n. s.* [Latin.] In anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in botany small hairs like the grain of plush or shag, with which, as a kind of excrescence, some trees do abound. *Quincy.*

VI'LLOUS. *adj.* [*villosus*, Latin.] Shaggy; rough; furry.

The liquor of the stomach, which with fasting grows sharp, and the quick sensation of the inward *villous* coat of the stomach, seem to be the cause of the sense of hunger.
Arbuthnot.

VI'MINAL.* *adj.* [*viminal*, Fr. Cotgrave; *viminalis*, Lat.] Applied to trees producing twigs fit to bind with. *Cockeram.*

VIMI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*vimineus*, Lat.] Made of twigs.

As in the hive's *vimineous* dome,
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her studious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and carry. *Prior.*

VINA'CEOUS.* *adj.* [*vinaceus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to wine and grapes.

The general colour of the bird is brown, changing to *vinaceous* red on the breast. *White, Journ.* p. 146.

VI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *vinco*, Lat.] Conquerable; superable.

He, not *vincible* in spirit, and well assured that shortness of provision would in a short time draw the seditious to shorter limits, drew his sword. *Hayward.*

Because 'twas absolutely in my power to have attended more heedfully, there was liberty in the principle, the mistake which influenced the action was *vincible*. *Norris.*

VI'NCIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *vincible*.] Liableness to be overcome. *Dict.*

VI'NCTURE. *n. s.* [*vinctura*, Lat.] A binding. *Bailey.*

VINDE'MIAL. *adj.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Belonging to a vintage.

To VINDE'MIATE. *v. n.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] To gather the vintage.

Now *vindemiate*, and take your bees towards the expiration of this month. *Evelyn.*

VINDEMIA'TION. *n. s.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Grape-gathering. *Bailey.*

To VI'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*vindico*, Lat.]

1. To justify; to support; to maintain.

Where the respondent denies any proposition, the opponent must directly *vindicate* and confirm that proposition; *i. e.* he must make that proposition the conclusion of his next syllogism. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

2. To revenge; to avenge.

We ought to have added, how far an holy war is to be pursued: whether to enforce a new belief, and to *vindicate* or punish infidelity? *Bacon.*

Man is not more inclinable to obey God than man; but God is more powerful to exact subjection, and to *vindicate* rebellion. *Pearson on the Creed.*

The more numerous the offenders are, the more his justice is concerned to *vindicate* the affront. *Tillotson.*

Assemble ours and all the Theban race,
To *vindicate* on Athens thy disgrace. *Dryden.*

3. To assert; to claim with efficacy.

Never any touch'd upon this way, which our poet justly has *vindicated* to himself. *Dryden, Pref. to Ovid.*

The beauty of this town, without a fleet,
From all the world shall *vindicate* her trade. *Dryden.*

4. To clear; to protect from censure.

God's ways of dealing with us, are by proposition of terrors and promises. To these is added the authority of the commander, *vindicated* from our neglect by the interposition of the greatest signs and wonders in the hands of his prophets, and of his son. *Hammond.*

I may assert eternal providence,
And *vindicate* the ways of God to man. *Milton, P. L.*

VINDICA'TION. *n. s.* [*vindication*, Fr. from *vindicate*.] Defence; assertion; justification.

This is no *vindication* of her conduct. She still acts a mean part, and, through fear, becomes an accomplice, in endeavouring to betray the Greeks. *Broome.*

VI'NDICATIVE.† *adj.* [from *vindicate*; Fr. *vindicatif*. The word should be accented on the first syllable, though Shakspeare places it on the second, and Dr. Johnson has so marked it. See Nares, Elem. of Orthoepy, pp. 189. 371.] Revengeful; given to revenge.

He, in heat of action,
Is more *vindicative* than jealous love. *Shakspeare.*

Publick revenges are for the most part fortunate; but in private revenges it is not so. *Vindicative* persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischievous, so end they unfortunate. *Bacon.*

The fruits of adusted choler, and the evaporations of a *vindicative* spirit. *Howell.*

Do not too many believe no zeal to be spiritual, but what is censorious or *vindicative*? Whereas no zeal is spiritual, that is not also charitable. *Sprat, Serm.*

Distinguish betwixt a passion purely *vindicative*, and those counsels where Divine justice avenges the innocent.
L'Estrange.

VI'NDICATOR. *n. s.* [from *vindicate*.] One who vindicates; an assertor.

He treats tyranny, and the vices attending it, with the utmost rigour; and consequently a noble soul is better pleas'd with a jealous *vindicator* of Roman liberty, than with a temporizing poet. *Dryden.*

VI'NDICATORY. *adj.* [from *vindicator*.]

1. Punitory; performing the office of vengeance.

The afflictions of Job were no *vindicatory* punishments to take vengeance of his sins, but probatory chastisements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall, Answ. to Hobbes.*

2. Defensory; justificatory.

VINDI'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *vindicta*, Lat.] Given to revenge; revengeful.

I am *vindictive* enough to repel force by force. *Dryden.*

Augustus was of a nature too *vindictive*, to have contented himself with so small a revenge. *Dryden.*

Suits are not reparative, but *vindictive*, when they are commenced against insolvent persons. *Kettlewell.*

VINDI'CTIVELY.* *adv.* [from *vindictive.*] Revengefully. *Bailey.*

Revengingly [is] with vengeance, *vindictively*. *Johnson, in V. Revengingly.*

VINDI'CTIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *vindictive.*] A revengeful temper. *Bailey, and Scott.*

VINE. *n. s.* [*vinea*, Latin.] The plant that bears the grape.

The flower consists of many leaves placed in a regular order, and expanding in form of a rose: the ovary, which is situated in the bottom of the flower, becomes a round fruit, full of juice, and contains many small stones in each. The tree is climbing, sending forth claspers at the joints, by which it fastens itself to what plant stands near it, and the fruit is produced in bunches. The species are, 1. The wild vine, commonly called the claret grape. 2. The July grape. 3. The Corinth grape, vulgarly called the currant grape. 4. The parsley leav'd grape. 5. The miller's grape. This is called the Burgundy in England: the leaves of this sort are very much powdered with white in the spring, from whence it had the name of miller's grape. 6. Is what is called in Burgundy Pineau, and at Orleans, Auverna: it makes very good wine. 7. The white chasselas, or royal muscadine: it is a large white grape; the juice is very rich. 8. The black chasselas, or black muscadine; the juice is very rich. 9. The red chasselas, or red muscadine. 10. The burlake grape. 11. The white muscat, or white Frontiniac. 12. The red Frontiniac. 13. The black Frontiniac. 14. The damask grape. 15. The white sweet water. 16. The black sweet water. 17. The white muscadine. 18. The raisin grape. 19. The Greek grape. 20. The pearl grape. 21. The St. Peter's grape, or hesperian. 22. The malmsey grape. 23. The malmsey muscadine. 24. The red Hamburgh grape. 25. The black Hamburgh, or warmer grape. 26. The Switzerland grape. 27. The white muscat, or Frontiniac of Alexandria; called also the Jerusalem muscat and gross muscat. 28. The red muscat, or Frontiniac of Alexandria. 29. The white melie grape. 30. The white morillon. 31. The Alicant grape. 32. The white Auvernat. 33. The grey Auvernat. 34. The raisin muscat. The late duke of Tuscany, who was very curious in collecting all the sorts of Italian and Greek grapes into his vineyards, was possessed of upwards of three hundred several varieties. *Miller.*

The *vine*-prop elm, the poplar never dry. *Spenser, F. Q.*

In her days every man shall eat in safety,
Under his own *vine*, what he plants. *Shakspeare.*

The captain left of the poor to be *vine*-dressers. 2 *Kings*, xxv.

Depending *vines* the shelving cavern screen,
With purple clusters blushing through the green. *Pope.*

VI'NED.* *adj.* [from *vine.*] Having leaves like those of the vine.

Other licentious inventions of wreathed, and *vined*, and figured columns, our author himself condemneth. *Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.*

VI'NEFRETTER. *n. s.* [from *vine* and *fret.*] A worm that eats vine leaves.

VI'NEGAR. *n. s.* [*vinaigre*, Fr.]

1. Wine grown sour; eager wine.

Vinegar is made by setting the vessel of wine against the hot sun; and therefore *vinegar* will not burn, much of the finer parts being exhaled. *Bacon.*

Heav'n's blest beam turns *vinegar* more sour. *Pope.*

2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour.

Some laugh like parrots at a bag-piper,
And others of such *vinegar* aspect,
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile. *Shakspeare.*

VI'NER.* *n. s.* [from *vine.*] An orderer or trimmer of vines. Obsolete. *Huloet.*

VI'NEYARD. *n. s.* [pınȝeapꝺ, Sax.] A ground planted with vines.

Let us not live in France; let us quit all,
And give our *vineyards* to a barbarous people. *Shakspeare.*

Though some had so surfeited in the *vineyards*, and with the wines, that they had been left behind, the generosity of the Spaniards sent them all home again. *Clarendon.*

VI'NNEWED.† *adj.* [from ꝼynıȝean, Sax. to decay. See FENOWED.] Mouldy; musty. It is, in our old lexicography, written *vinewed* and *vinowed.* *Huloet, Barret, and Sherwood.*

Being long kept, they grow hore and *vinewed.* *Newton, Herbal to the Bible*, (1587.)

VI'NNEWEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *vinnewed.*] State of being vinnewed.

Hoariness or *vinewedness*, such as is on bread or meat long kept. *Barret, in V. Hoarie, Alv.* (1580.)

VI'NNY.† *adj.* [ꝼınıe, Saxon. Serenius. From ꝼynıȝean. See VINNEWED.] Mouldy. Ainsworth. Mr. Malone has observed, that, in Dorsetshire, they call cheese, that is become mouldy, *vinny* cheese. The expression is common in several counties.

VI'NOLENCY.* *n. s.* [*vinolentia*, Lat.] Drunkenness. *Cockeram.*

VI'NOLENT.* *adj.* [*vinolentus*, Lat.] Given to wine.

In woman *vinolent* is no defence. *Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prol.*

VINO'SITY.* *n. s.* [*vinosus*, Lat.] State or quality of being vinous. *Scott.*

VI'NOUS.† *adj.* [*vinosus*, Lat. *vineux*, Fr.] Having the qualities of wine; consisting of wine.

The motion of the oily drops may be in part due to some partial solution made by the *vinous* spirit. *Boyle.*

Water will imbibe
The small remains of spirit, and acquire
A *vinous* flavour. *Philips.*

VI'NTAGE.† *n. s.* [*vendange*, old Fr. *vindemia*, Lat. from the Gr. οἶνος, and τέμνω.] The produce of the vine for the year; the time in which grapes are gathered.

The best wines are in the driest *vintages.* *Bacon.*

Our first success in war make Bacchus crown,
And half the *vintage* of the year our own. *Waller.*

VI'NTAGER. *n. s.* [from *vintage.*] One who gathers the vintage. *Ainsworth.*

VI'NTNER.† *n. s.* [*vinetier*, old French, from *vinum*, Latin.] One who sells wine.

The *vintner* may draw what religion he pleases. *Howell.*

The *vintner*, by mixing poison with his wines, destroys more lives than any malignant disease. *Swift.*

VI'NTRY. *n. s.* The place where wine is sold. *Ainsworth.*

VI'NY.* *adj.* [from *vine.*]

1. Belonging to vines; producing grapes. *Prompt. Parv.*

2. Abounding in vines.

The *viny* Rhene. *P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl.* ii. 13.
On Baiæ's *viny* coast. *Thomson, Liberty*, P. i.

VI'OL. *n. s.* [*violle*, Fr. *viola*, Ital.] A stringed instrument of musick.

My tongue's use is to me no more,
Than an unstringed *viol*, or a harp. *Shakspeare.*

To strain a string, stop it with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and *viols*. *Bacon.*

The trembling lute some touch, some strain the *viol* best. *Drayton.*

Loud o'er the rest Cremona's trump doth sound;
Me softer airs befit, and softer strings
Of lute, or *viol* still, more apt for mournful things. *Milton, Ode.*

VI'OLABLE. *adj.* [from *violabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be violated or hurt.

VIOLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *viola*, Latin.] Resembling violets.

To VI'OLATE. *v. a.* [*viola*, Latin.]

1. To injure; to hurt.

I question thy bold entrance,
Employ'd to *violate* the sleep of those
Whose dwelling God hath planted here in bliss. *Milton, P. L.*

Kindness for man, and pity for his fate,
May mix with bliss, and yet not *violate*. *Dryden.*

Cease
To know what known will *violate* thy peace. *Pope.*

2. To infringe; to break any thing venerable.

Some of *violated* vows
'Twixt the souls of friend and friend. *Shakspeare.*

Those offences which are by their special qualities breaches of supernatural laws, do also, for that they are generally evil, *violate* in general that principle of reason, which willeth universally to fly from evil. *Hooker.*

Those reasonings which, by *violating* common sense, tend to subvert every principle of rational belief, to sap the foundations of truth and science, and to leave the mind exposed to all the horrors of scepticism. *Beattie.*

3. To injure by irreverence.

I would *violate* my own arm rather than a church. *Brown.*
Forbid to *violate* the sacred fruit. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To ravish; to deflower.

The Sabine's *violated* charms
Obscur'd the glory of his rising arms. *Prior.*

VIOLA'TION. *n. s.* [*violatio*, Lat.]

1. Infringement or injury of something sacred or venerable.

Their right conceit, that to perjury vengeance is due, was not without good effect, as touching the course of their lives, who feared the wilful *violation* of oaths. *Hooker.*

Men, who had no other guide but their reason, considered the *violation* of an oath to be a great crime. *Addison.*

2. Rape; the act of deflowering.

If your pure maidens fall into the hand
Of hot and forcing *violation*. *Shakspeare.*

VI'OLATOR. *n. s.* [*violator*, Lat.]

1. One who injures or infringes something sacred.

May such places, built for divine worship, derive a blessing upon the head of the builders, as lasting as the curse that never fails to rest upon the sacrilegious *violators* of them. *South.*

2. A ravisher.

Angelo is an adulterous thief,
An hypocrite, a virgin *violator*. *Shakspeare.*

How does she subject herself to the *violator's* upbraidings and insults! *Richardson, Clarissa.*

VI'OLENCE. *n. s.* [*violentia*, Latin.]

1. Force; strength applied to any purpose.

To be imprison'd in the viewless wind,
And blown with restless *violence* about. *Shakspeare.*

All the elements
At least had gone to wreck, disturb'd and torn
With *violence* of this conflict. *Milton, P. L.*

2. An attack; an assault; a murder.

A noise did scare me from the tomb;
And she, too desperate, would not go with me:
But, as it seems, did *violence* on herself. *Shakspeare.*

3. Outrage; unjust force.

Griev'd at his heart, when looking down he saw
The whole earth fill'd with *violence*; and all flesh
Corrupting each their way. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence.

That seal
You ask for with such *violence*, the king
With his own hand gave me. *Shakspeare.*

5. Injury; infringement.

We cannot, without offering *violence* to all records, divine and human, deny an universal deluge. *Burnet.*

6. Forcible defloration.

To VI'OLENCE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To assault; to injure.

Then surely love hath none, nor beauty any,
Nor nature *violenced* in both these. *B. Jonson, Dev. an Ass.*

A kind of constraining and *violencing* of the spirit. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 486.

2. To bring by violence.

Like our late misnamed high court of justice, to which the loyal and the noble, the honest and the brave, were *violenced* by ambition and malice. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 64.

VI'OLENT. *adj.* [*violentus*, Lat.]

1. Forcible; acting with strength.

A *violent* cross wind blows. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Produced or continued by force.

The posture we find them in, according to his doctrine, must be look'd upon as unnatural and *violent*; and no *violent* state can be perpetual. *Burnet.*

3. Not natural, but brought by force.

Conqueror death discovers them scarce men;
Violent or shameful death their due reward. *Milton.*

4. Assailant; acting by force.

Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphry's life. *Shakspeare.*
A foe subtile or *violent*. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Unseasonably vehement.

We might be reckoned fierce and *violent*, to tear away that, which, if our mouths did condemn, our consciences would storm and repine thereat. *Hooker.*

6. Extorted; not voluntary.

How soon unsay
Vows made in pain, as *violent* and void! *Milton, P. L.*

VI'OLENT.* *n. s.* An assailant.

Did the covetous extortioner observe that he is involved in the same sentence, remember that such *violents* shall not take heaven, but hell, by force. *Dec. of Chr. Piety*, p. 53.

To VI'OLENT.* *v. n.* To become violent; to act with violence.

Why tell you me of moderation?
The grief is fine, full, perfect, that I taste,
And *violenteth* in a sense as strong
As that which causeth it. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

To VI'OLENT.* *v. a.* To urge with violence. Neither this, nor the neuter verb, is now in use.

His former adversaries *violented* any thing against him. *Fuller, Worthies in Anglesea.*

VI'OLENTLY. *adv.* [from *violent*.] With force; forcibly; vehemently.

Temperately proceed to what you would
Thus *violently* redress. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Flame burneth more *violently* towards the sides, than in the midst. *Bacon.*

Antient privileges must not, without great necessities, be revoked, nor forfeitures be exacted *violently*, nor penal laws urged rigorously. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

VI'OLET. *n. s.* [*violette*, Fr. *viola*, Lat.] A flower.

It hath a polypetalous anomalous flower, somewhat resembling the papilionaceous flower; for its two upper petals represent the standard, the two side ones, the wings; but the lower one, which ends

in a tail, resembles the iris. Out of the empalement arises the pointal, which becomes a three-cornered fruit opening into three parts, and full of roundish seeds. There are nine species. *Miller.*

When daisies pied, and *violets* blue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakspeare.*

Sweet echo, sweetest nymph that liv'st unseen,
By slow Meander's margent green,
And in the *violet*-embroider'd vale. *Milton, Comus.*

It alters not our simple idea, whether we think that blue be in the *violet* itself, or in our mind only; and only the power of producing it by the texture of its parts, to be in the *violet* itself. *Locke.*

VI'OLIN. *n. s.* [*violon*, Fr. from *viol.*] A fiddle; a stringed instrument of musick.

Praise with timbrels, organs, flutes;
Praise with *violins*, and lutes. *Sandys.*

Sharp *violins* proclaim
Their jealous pangs, and desperation,
For the fair disdainful dame. *Dryden.*

VI'OLINIST.* *n. s.* [from *violin.*] A player on the violin.

Davys Mell, the famous *violinist* and clock-maker. *Aubrey, Miscell.* p. 98.

VI'OLIST. *n. s.* [from *viol.*] A player on the viol.

VIOLONCE'LLO.† *n. s.* [Italian.] A kind of bass violin.

VI'PER. *n. s.* [*vipera*, Lat.]

1. A serpent of that species which brings its young alive, of which many are poisonous.

A *viper* came out of the heat, and fastened on his hand. *Acts*, xxviii. 3.

He'll gall of asps with thirsty lips suck in;
The *viper's* deadly teeth shall pierce his skin. *Sandys.*

Viper-catchers have a remedy, in which they place such great confidence, as to be no more afraid of the bite of a *viper*, than of a common puncture. This is no other than axungia viperina, presently rubbed into the wound. *Derham.*

2. Any thing mischievous.

Where is this *viper*,
That would depopulate the city, and
Be every man himself? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

VI'PERINE. *adj.* [*viperinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a viper.

VI'PEROUS. *adj.* [*vipereus*, Lat. from *viper.*] Having the qualities of a viper.

My tender years can tell,
Civil dissention is a *viperous* worm,
That gnaws the bowels of the commonwealth. *Shakspeare.*

We are peremptory to dispatch
This *viperous* traitor. *Shakspeare.*

Some *viperous* critick may bereave
The opinion of thy worth for some defect. *Daniel, Musoph.*

VIPER'S *bugloss. n. s.* [*echium*, Lat.] A plant.

Each flower is succeeded by four seeds, which are in form of a viper's head. *Miller.*

VIPER'S *grass.*† *n. s.* [*scorzonera*, Lat.] A plant.

Vipergrass, — medicinal and excellent against the palpitation of the heart; — besides a very sweet and pleasant sallet. *Evelyn.*

VIRAGI'NIAN.* *adj.* [from *virago.*] Of or belonging to impudent women.

The remembrance of his old conversation among the *viraginian* trollops. *Milton, Apol. for Smect.* § 6.

VIRA'GO. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A female warriour; a woman with the qualities of a man.

Melpomene is represented like a *virago* or manly lady, with a majestick and grave countenance. *Peacham.*

To arms! to arms! the fierce *virago* cries,
And swift as lightning to the combat flies. *Pope.*

2. It is commonly used in detestation for an impudent turbulent woman.

VIRE.* *n. s.* [*vire*, Fr. "the arrow called a quarrel, used only for the cross-bow." Cotgrave.] An arrow. Obsolete.

As a *vire*,
Which flieth out of a mighty bowe,
Away he fledde for a throwe. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 2.

VI'RELAY. *n. s.* [*virelay, virelai*, French.] A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes, and short verses, with stops. *Dict. L'Acad.*

The mournful muse in mirth now list ne mask,
As she was wont in youngth and summer days;
But if thou algate lust light *virelays*,
And looser songs of love to undersong. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

The band of flutes began to play,
To which a lady sung a *virelay*:
And still at ev'ry close she would repeat
The burden of the song, the daisy is so sweet. *Dryden.*

VI'RENT. *adj.* [*virens*, Lat.] Green; not faded.

In these, yet fresh and *virent*, they carve out the figures of men and women. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

VI'RGATE.* *n. s.* [*virgata*, low Latin.] A yard-land.

With regard to smaller and detached parcels of land occupied in this parish, I have discovered that lady Elisabeth Montacute, wife of sir William de Montacute, afterwards married to Thomas lord Furnivall, possessed one *virgate*, about the year 1330. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 45.

VIRGE.† *n. s.* [*virga*, Lat. better *verge*, from *verge*, Fr.] A wand. See VERGE.

He has his whistle, —
And *virge* to interpret, tipt with silver. *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

VI'RGER.* See VERGER.

VI'RGIN. *n. s.* [*vierge*, Fr. *virgo*, Lat.]

1. A maid; a woman unacquainted with men.

This aspect of mine hath fear'd the valiant;
The best regarded *virgins* of our clime
Have lov'd it too. *Shakspeare.*

Senseless bauble!
Art thou a fœdary for this act, and look'st
So *virgin*-like without? *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

The damsel was very fair, and a *virgin*. *Gen.* xxiv. 16.

Angelo is an adulterous thief,
An hypocrite, a *virgin* violator. *Shakspeare.*

Much less can that have any place,
At which a *virgin* hides her face. *Cowley.*

2. A woman not a mother. Unusual.

Likest to Ceres in her prime,
Yet *virgin* of Proserpina from Jove. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Any thing untouched or unmingled; any thing pure: as, *virgin-honey.*

Tapers of white wax, commonly called *virgin*-wax, burn with less smoke than common yellow wax. *Boyle.*

I have found *virgin*-earth in the peat-marshes of Cheshire. *Woodward.*

Below the upper was a deep bed of sand only, which I weighed, together with the *virgin*-mould. *Derham.*

4. The sign of the zodiack in which the sun is in August.

Thence down amain by Leo and the *Virgin*. *Milton, P. L.*

VI'RGIN. *adj.* Befitting a virgin; suitable to a virgin; maidenly.

Can you blame her then, being a maid, yet rosed over with the *virgin* crimson of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a naked blind boy. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

What says the silver with her *virgin* hue? *Shakspeare.*

With ease a brother o'ercame
The formal decencies of *virgin*-shame. *Cowley.*

As I look upon you all to be so many great blessings of a married state; so I leave it to your choice, either to do as I have done, or to aspire after higher degrees of perfection in a *virgin* state of life. *Law.*

To VI'RGIN. *v. n.* [A cant word.] To play the virgin.

A kiss
Long as my exile, sweet as my revenge!
I carried from thee, my dear; and my true lip
Hath *virgin'd* it e'er since. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

VI'RGINAL. *adj.* [from *virgin.*] Maiden; maidenly; pertaining to a virgin.

On the earth more fair was never seen,
Of chastity and honour *virginal.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

Tears *virginal*
Shall be to me even as the dew to fire;
And beauty, that the tyrant oft reclaims,
Shall to my flaming wrath be oil and flax. *Shakspeare.*

Purity is a special part of this superstructure, restraining of all desires of the flesh within the known limits of conjugal or *virginal* chastity. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

VI'RGINAL. *n. s.* [more usually *virginals.*] A musical instrument so called, because commonly used by young ladies.

The musician hath produced two means of straining strings. The one is stopping them with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and viols; the other is the shortness of the string, as in harps and *virginals.* *Bacon.*

To VI'RGINAL. *v. n.* To pat; to strike as on the virginal. A cant word.

Still *virginalling* upon thy palm. *Shakspeare.*

VIRGI'NITY. *n. s.* [*virginitas*, Latin.] Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man.

You do impeach your modesty too much,
To trust the opportunity of night,
And the ill counsel of a desart place,
With the rich worth of your *virginity.* *Shakspeare.*

Natural *virginity* of itself is not a state more acceptable to God; but that which is chosen in order to the conveniencies of religion, and separation from worldly incumbrances. *Bp. Taylor.*

*VI'RGO.** *n. s.* [Latin.] The sixth sign in the zodiack; the Virgin: which see.

Virgo hath twenty-six stars. *Moxon.*

VIRI'DITY.* *n. s.* [*viriditas*, Lat.] Greenness. *Cockeram.*

This deification of their trees for their age and perennial *viridity*, says Diodorus, might spring from the manifold use which they afforded. *Evelyn*, B. iv. § 13.

VI'RILE.† *adj.* [*virilis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to man; not puerile; not feminine.

If there be any charm to overcome man and all his *virile* virtues, 'tis woman that does effect it. *Feltham, Disc. on St. Luke*, xiv. 20.

2. Procreative.

The knot which debilitated, and enfeebled, his *virile* inclinations. *Ricaut, State of the Greek Church*, p. 314.

VIRI'LITY. *n. s.* [*virilité*, French; *virilitas*, Latin; from *virile.*]

1. Manhood; character of man.

The lady made generous advances to the borders of *virility.* *Rambler.*

2. Power of procreation.

The great climacterical was past, before they begat children, or gave any testimony of their *virility*; for none begat children before the age of sixty-five. *Brown.*

VIRMI'LION. *n. s.* [Properly *vermilion.*] A red colour.

Ægle, the fairest Nais of the flood,
With a *virmilion* dye his temples stain'd. *Roscommon.*

*VIRTU'.** *n. s.* [Italian. "As this people [the Romans] was of so military a turn, they generally gave fortitude the name of *Virtus*, or *the Virtue*, by way of excellence; just as the same nation, now they are so debased and effeminated, call the love of the softer arts, *Vertù.*" Spence, Polymet. Dial. x.] A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities. See VIRTUOSO.

Let his holiness's taste of *virtù* be ever so bad, pray get somebody to present you to him before you leave Rome. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

This celebrated naturalist shines chiefly in his own profession; and he seems to be most happily employed, when he is learnedly debating on tautological echoes, subterraneous snails, undescribed thunderbolts, cosmetic clay, the altitude of giants, &c. These are the reveries of *vertu.* *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, Pref.

VI'RTUAL. *adj.* [*virtuel*, Fr. from *virtue.*] Having the efficacy without the sensible or material part.

Metalline waters have *virtual* cold in them. Put therefore wood into smith's water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon.*

Heat and cold have a *virtual* transition, without communication of substance. *Bacon.*

Love not the heavenly spirits? And how their love
Express they? by looks only? or, do they mix
Irradiance? *virtual*, or immediate touch? *Milton, P. L.*

Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his *virtual* power, and warm'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Neither an actual or *virtual* intention of the mind, but only that which may be gathered from the outward acts. *Stillingfleet.*

VIRTUA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *virtual.*] Efficacy.

In one grain of corn there lieth dormant a *virtuality* of many other, and from thence sometimes proceed an hundred ears. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

VI'RTUALLY. *adv.* [from *virtual.*] In effect, though not materially.

They are *virtually* contained in other words still continued. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Such is our constitution, that the bulk of the people *virtually* give their approbation to every thing they are bound to obey. *Addison.*

To VI'RTUATE. *v. a.* [from *virtue.*] To make efficacious. Not used.

Potable gold should be endued with a capacity of being assimilated to the innate heat, and radical moisture; or at least *virtuated* with a power of generating the said essentials. *Harvey.*

VI'RTUE. *n. s.* [*virtus*, Lat.]

1. Moral goodness: opposed to *vice.*

Either I'm mistaken, or there is *virtue* in that Falstaff. *Shakspeare.*

If there's a power above us,
And that there is, all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he must delight in *virtue*,
And that which he delights in must be happy. *Addison.*

Virtue only makes our bliss below. *Pope.*

The character of prince Henry is improved by Shakspeare; and through the veil of his vices and irregularities, we see a dawn of greatness and virtue. *Shakspeare illustrated.*

2. A particular moral excellence.

In Belmont is a lady,
And she is fair, and, fairer than that word,
Of wond'rous *virtues.* *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Remember all his *virtues*,
And shew mankind that goodness is your care. *Addison.*

3. Medicinal quality.

All blest secrets,
All you unpublish'd *virtues* of the earth,
Be aidant and remediate. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains; and that without *virtue* from those that feed in the vallies. *Bacon.*

4. Medicinal efficacy.

An essay writer must practice the chymical method, and give the *virtue* of a full draught in a few drops. *Addison.*

5. Efficacy; power. Before *virtue* is used sometimes *by* and sometimes *in*; by *in virtue* is meant *in consequence* of the *virtue*.

If neither words, nor herbs will do, I'll try stones; for there's a *virtue* in them. *L'Estrange.*

Where there is a full purpose to please God, there, what a man can do, shall, *by virtue* thereof, be accepted. *South.*

They are not sure, *by virtue* of syllogism, that the conclusion certainly follows from the premises. *Locke.*

This they shall attain, partly *in virtue* of the promise made by God; and partly *in virtue* of piety. *Atterbury.*

He used to travel through Greece, *by virtue* of this fable, which procured him reception in all the towns. *Addison.*

6. Acting power.

Jesus knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned him about. *St Mark*, v. 30.

7. Secret agency; efficacy, without visible or material action.

She moves the body, which she doth possess;
Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue's* touch. *Davies.*

8. Bravery; valour.

Trust to thy single *virtue*; for thy soldiers
Took their discharge. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The conquest of Palestine, with singular *virtue* they performed, and held that kingdom some few generations. *Ralegh.*

9. Excellence; that which gives excellence.

In the Greek poets, as also in Plautus, the œconomy of poems is better observed than in Terence; who thought the sole grace and *virtue* of their fable, the sticking in of sentences, as ours do the forcing in of jests. *B. Jonson.*

10. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

Thrones, dominations, princedoms, *virtues*, powers. *Milton.*

A winged *virtue* through th' etherial sky,
From orb to orb unwearied dost thou fly. *Tickell.*

VI'RTUELESS. *adj.* [from *virtue*.]

1. Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.

2. Not having efficacy; without operating qualities.

All second causes, together with nature herself, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, *virtueless*, and dead. *Ralegh.*

Virtueless she wisht all herbs and charms,
Wherewith false men increase their patients harms. *Fairfax.*

Some would make those glorious creatures *virtueless*. *Hakewill.*

VIRTUO'SO. *n. s.* [Italian.] A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, or architecture.

Methinks those generous *virtuosi* dwell in a higher region than other mortals. *Glanville.*

Virtuoso, the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts, and is a critick in them. And amongst our French painters, the word *vertueux* is understood in the same signification. *Dryden.*

This building was beheld with admiration by the *virtuosi* of that time. *Tatler.*

Showers of rain are now met with in every water-work; and the *virtuosos* of France covered a little vault with artificial snow. *Addison.*

VIRTUO'SOSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *virtuoso*.] The pursuits of a virtuoso; the character of a virtuoso.

Let us view philosophy like mere *virtuosoship* in its usual career. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

If any thing further employ his attention; it is perhaps a little *virtuosoship*. *Bp. Hurd.*

VI'RTUOUS. *adj.* [from *virtue*.]

1. Morally good: applied to persons and practices.

If his occasion were not *virtuous*,
I should not urge it half so faithfully. *Shakspeare.*

Virtuous and holy, be thou conqueror. *Shakspeare.*

What she wills to do or say,
Is wisest, *virtuousest*, discreetest, best. *Milton, P. L.*

Favour'd of heaven, who finds
One *virtuous* rarely found,
That in domestick good combines:
Happy that house! his way to peace is smooth. *Milton, S. A.*

Since there is that necessity of it for God's service, and all *virtuous* ends, it cannot in its own nature be a thing offensive and unlawful to us. *Kettlewell.*

2. [Applied to women.] Chaste.

Mistress Ford, the modest wife, the *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband. *Shakspeare.*

3. Done in consequence of moral goodness.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to *virtuous* acts inflames the mind. *Dryden.*

Consider how often, how powerfully you are called to a *virtuous* life, and what great and glorious things God has done for you, and to make you in love with every thing that can promote his glory. *Law.*

4. Efficacious; powerful.

Before her gates, hill-wolves and lions lay;
Which, with her *virtuous* drugs, so tame she made,
That wolf, nor lion, would one man invade. *Chapman.*

With one *virtuous* touch, the arch-chemick sun,
Produces, with terrestrial humour mix'd,
Here in the dark, so many precious things. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Having wonderful or eminent properties.

Out of his hand,
That *virtuous* steel he rudely snatch'd away. *Spenser.*

Lifting up his *virtuous* staff on high,
He smote the sea, which calmed was with speed. *Spenser.*

That own'd the *virtuous* ring and glass. *Milton, Il Pens.*

6. Having medicinal qualities.

Some observe that there is a *virtuous* bezoar, and another without virtue; the *virtuous* is taken from the beast that feedeth where there are theriacal herbs; and that without virtue, from those that feed where no such herbs are. *Bacon.*

The ladies sought around
For *virtuous* herbs, which, gather'd from the ground,
They squeez'd the juice; and cooling ointment made. *Dryden.*

VI'RTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *virtuous*.] In a virtuous manner; according to the rules of virtue.

The gods are my witnesses, I desire to do *virtuously*. *Sidney.*

In sum, they taught the world no less *virtuously* how to die, than they had done before how to live. *Hooker.*

They that mean *virtuously*, and yet do so,
The devil their virtue tempts not, they tempt heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

Not from gray hairs authority doth flow,
Nor from bald heads, nor from a wrinkled brow;
But our past life, when *virtuously* spent,
Must to our age those happy fruits present. *Denham.*

The coffeeman has a little daughter four years old, who has been *virtuously* educated. *Addison.*

VI'RTUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *virtuous*.] The state or character of being virtuous.

Many other adventures are intermeddled; as the love of Britomert, and *virtuousness* of Belphœbe; and the lasciviousness of Helenora. *Spenser.*

VI'RULENCE. } *n. s.* [from *virulent*.] Mental poison;
VI'RULENCY. } malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterness.

Disputes in religion are managed with *virulency* and bitterness. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Men by unworthy malice and impotent *virulence* had highly disobliged him. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

It instils into their minds the utmost *virulence*, instead of that charity which is the perfection and ornament of religion. *Addison.*

The whigs might easily have maintained a majority among the clergy, if they had not too much encouraged intemperance of speech, and *virulence* of pen, in the most prostitute of their party. *Swift.*

VI'RULENT. *adj.* [*virulent*, French; *virulentus*, Latin.]

1. Poisonous; venomous.
2. Poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

VI'RULENTED.* *adj.* [from *virulent*.] Filled with poison.

Certain spirits *virulented* from the inward humour, darted on the object, convey a venom where they point and fix. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 56.

VI'RULENTLY. *adv.* [from *virulent*.] Malignantly; with bitterness.

VIS-A-VIS.* *n. s.* [French.] A carriage, which holds only two persons, who sit face to face, and not side by side, as in a coach or chariot. *Lemon.*

VI'SAGE. *n. s.* [*visage*, Fr. *visaggio*, Italian.] Face; countenance; look. It is now rarely used but with some ideas of dislike or horrour.

Phebe doth behold
Her silver *visage* in the watery glass,
Decking with liquid pearl the bladed grass. *Shakspeare.*

When she shall hear this of thee, with her nails
She'll flea thy wolfish *visage*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Whereto serves mercy,
But to confront the *visage* of offence. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

With hostile frown,
And *visage* all inflam'd, first thus began. *Milton, P. L.*

By the rout, that made the hideous roar,
His goary *visage* down the stream was sent;
Down the swift Hebrus to the Lesbian shore. *Milton, Lycidas.*

Love and beauty still that *visage* grace;
Death cannot fright 'em from their wonted place. *Waller.*

VI'SAGED.* *adj.* [from *visage*.] Having a face or visage.

The one, *visaged* like a lion, to express power, high authority, and indignation. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

The fourfold-*visag'd* Four,
Distinct with eyes. *Milton, P. L.*

VI'SCERAL.* *adj.* [from *viscera*, Lat. the bowels.] Feeling; tender.

Love is of all other the inmost and most *visceral* affection; and therefore called by the Apostle, "Bowels of love." *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions*, ch. 11.

To VI'SCERATE. *v. a.* [*viscera*, Latin.] To embowel; to exenterate.

VI'SCID. *adj.* [*viscidus*, Latin.] Glutinous; tenacious.

VISCI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *viscid*.]

1. Glutinousness; tenacity; ropiness.

This motion in some human creatures may be weak, in respect to the *viscidity* of what is taken, so as not to be able to propel it. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Glutinous concretion.

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the *viscidities* by their stypticity. *Floyer.*

VISCO'SITY. *n. s.* [*viscosité*, Fr. from *viscous*.]

1. Glutinousness; tenacity.

The air being mixed with the animal fluids, determines their condition as to rarity, density, *viscosity*, tenuity. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A glutinous substance.

A tenuous emanation, or continued effluvium, after some distance, retracteth unto itself, as is observable in drops of syrups, and seminal *viscosities*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

VI'SCOUNT.† *n. s.* [*vicecomes*, Lat.]

Viscount signifies as much as sheriff; between which two words there is no other difference, but that the one comes from our conquerors the Normans, and the other from our ancestors the Saxons. *Viscount* also signifies a degree of nobility next to an earl, which is an old name of office, but a new one of dignity, never heard of amongst us, till Henry VI. his days. *Cowel.*

This rich marble doth inter
The honour'd wife of Winchester,
A *viscount*'s daughter, an earl's heir. *Milton, Ep. M. of Winchester.*

VISCOU'NTESS.† *n. s.* [from *viscount*. *Viscount* and *viscountess* are pronounced *vicount* and *vicountess*. The word is indifferently accented on the first and second syllables.] The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order.

To make my dainty charge a *vicountess*. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

Why, what can the *viscountess* mean? *Gray, Long Story.*

VI'SCOUNTSHIP.* } *n. s.* [from *viscount*.] The quality
VI'SCOUNTY. } and office of a viscount.

A creation passed, of late, of a *vicecountship* of Maidenhead. *Ld. Keeper Williams, Lett.* (1622,) *Cab.* p. 79.

VI'SCOUS. *adj.* [*visqueux*, Fr. *viscosus*, Lat.] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious.

The cause of the scouring virtue of nitre is, that it hath a subtle spirit, which severeth and divideth any thing that is foul and *viscous*. *Bacon.*

Holly is of so *viscous* a juice as they make bird-lime of the bark. *Bacon.*

VISIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*visibilité*, Fr. from *visible*.]

1. The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye.

The colours of outward objects brought into a darkened room, do much depend for their *visibility*, upon the dimness of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle.*

2. State of being apparent, or openly discoverable; conspicuousness.

They produced this as an instance against the perpetual *visibility* of the church, and he brings it to prove that it ceased to be a true church. *Stillingfleet.*

In these, the *visibility* and example of our virtues will chiefly consist. *Rogers, Serm.*

VI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*visible*, Fr. *visibilis*, Lat.]

1. Perceptible by the eye.

On this mount he appeared; under this tree
Stood *visible*; and I ——
Here with him at this fountain talk'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Each thought was *visible*, that roll'd within,
As through a crystal case the figur'd hours are seen. *Dryden.*

A long series of ancestors shews the native lustre with great advantage; but if he degenerate from his line, the least spot is *visible* on ermine. *Dryden.*

What's true beauty, but fair Virtue's face,
Virtue made *visible* in outward grace? *Young.*

2. Discovered to the eye.

If that the heavens do not their *visible* spirits
Send quickly down to tame the vile offences,
Humanity must perforce prey on itself,
Like monsters of the deep. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. Apparent; open; conspicuous.

The factions at court were greater, or more *visible* than before. *Clarendon.*

VI'SIBLE. *n. s.* Perceptibility by the eye.

Visibles work upon a looking-glass, which is like the pupil of the eye; and audibles upon the places of echo, which resemble the cavern of the ear. *Bacon.*

VI'SIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *visible*.] State or quality of being visible.

VI'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *visible*.] In a manner perceptible by the eye.

The day being *visibly* governed by the sun, is a little longer than the revolution of the equator; so much as is occasioned by the advance of the sun in his annual contrary motion along the ecliptick. *Holder.*

By the head we make known more visibly our supplications, our threatenings: enough to see the face, and to understand the mind at half a word. *Dryden.*

VI'SION.† *n. s.* [*vision*, Fr. *visio*, Lat.]

1. Sight; the faculty of seeing.

Anatomists, when they have taken off from the bottom of the eye that outward and most thick coat called the dura mater, can then see through the thinner coats, the pictures of objects lively painted thereon. And these pictures, propagated by motion along the fibres of the optick nerves into the brain, are the cause of *vision*. *Newton, Opt.*

These theorems being admitted into opticks, there would be scope enough of handling that science voluminously, after a new manner; not only by teaching those things which tend to the perfection of *vision*, but also by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by refractions. *Newton, Opt.*

2. The act of seeing.

Vision in the next life is the perfecting of faith in this; or faith here is turned into *vision* there, as hope into enjoying. *Hammond, Pract. Catechism.*

3. A supernatural appearance; a spectre; a phantom.

The day seems long, but night is odious;
No sleep, but dreams; no dreams, but *visions* strange. *Sidney.*
Last night the very gods shew'd me a *vision*. *Shakspeare.*
God's mother deigned to appear to me;
And, in a *vision*, full of majesty,
Will'd me to leave my base vocation. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
Him God vouchsaf'd,
To call by *vision*, from his father's house,
Into a land which he will shew him. *Milton, P. L.*

4. A dream; something shewn in a dream. A dream happens to a sleeping, a vision may happen to a waking man. A dream is supposed natural, a vision miraculous; but they are confounded.

His dream returns; his friend appears again:
The murd'rer's come; now help, or I am slain!
'Twas but a *vision* still, and *visions* are but vain. *Dryden.*

The idea of any thing in our mind, no more proves the existence of that thing, than the *visions* of a dream make a true history. *Locke.*

5. Any appearance; any thing which is the object of sight.

These, [colours,] when the clouds distil the rosy shower,
Shine out distinct adown the watery bow,
While o'er our heads the dewy *vision* bends
Delightful, melting in the fields beneath. *Thomson on Sir I. Newton.*

VI'SIONAL.* *adj.* [from *vision*.] Pertaining to a vision.

It remains to be considered, whether the want of that single circumstance be sufficient to make us think it was not a vision, &c. So much in favour of the *visional* construction. *Waterland, Script. Vind.* P. iii. p. 78.

VI'SIONARY. *adj.* [*visionnaire*, Fr. from *vision*.]

1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination.

No more these scenes my meditation aid,
Or lull to rest the *visionary* maid. *Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.*

2. Imaginary; not real; seen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsly bray'd;
The hunter close pursu'd the *visionary* maid. *Dryden.*

If you have any skill in dreams, let me know whether I have the same place in the real heart, that I had in the *visionary* one. *Addison.*

Our victories only led us to further *visionary* prospects; advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which success had wrought the nation up to. *Swift.*

VI'SIONARY.† } **VI'SIONIST.** } *n. s.* [*visionnaire*, Fr.] One whose imagination is disturbed.

The crazy fancies of every idle *visionist*. *Spencer, Van. of Vulg. Proph.* (1665,) p. 33.

This account exceeded all the Noctambuli or *visionaries* I have met with. *Turner.*

The lovely *visionary* gave him perpetual uneasiness. *Female Quixote.*

To **VI'SIT.** *v. a.* [*visiter*, Fr. *visito*, Lat.]

1. To go to see.

You must go *visit* the lady that lies in. — I visit her with my prayers; but I cannot go thither. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Virgins *visited* by angel pow'rs. *Pope.*

2. [In scriptural language.] To send good or evil judicially.

When God *visiteth*, what shall I answer him? *Job*, xxxi. 14.
Thou shalt be *visited* of the Lord with thunder. *Isa.* xxix. 6.
God *visit* thee in good things. *Judith*, xiii. 20.

That venerable body is in little concern after what manner their mortal enemies intend to treat them, whenever God shall *visit* us with so fatal an event. *Swift.*

3. To salute with a present.

Samson *visited* his wife with a kid. *Judges*, xv. 1.

4. To come to a survey, with judicial authority.

The bishop ought to *visit* his diocese every year in person. *Ayliffe.*

To **VI'SIT.** *v. n.* To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other.

Whilst she was under her mother she was forced to be genteel, to live in ceremony, to sit up late at nights, to be in the folly of every fashion, and always *visiting* on Sundays. *Law.*

VI'SIT. *n. s.* [*visite*, Fr. from the verb.] The act of going to see another.

In a designed or accidental *visit*, let some one take a book, which may be agreeable, and read in it. *Watts.*

If this woman would make fewer *visits*, or not be always talkative, they would neither of them find it half so hard to be affected with religion. *Law.*

VI'SITABLE. *adj.* [from *visit*.] Liable to be visited.

All hospitals built since the reformation, are *visitable* by the king or lord chancellor. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

VI'SITANT. *n. s.* [from *visit*.] One who goes to see another.

He alone
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way,
Not unperceiv'd of Adam, who to Eve,
While the great *visitant* approach'd, thus spake. *Milton, P. L.*

One visit begins an acquaintance; and when the *visitant* comes again, he is no more a stranger. *South.*

Edward the first, who had been a *visitant* in Spain, upon action in the holy land, fixed both our pounds by the measures of the East. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Griev'd that a *visitant* so long should wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate,
Instant he flew. *Pope, Odyssey.*
Acquainted with the world, and quite well bred,
Drusa receives her *visitants* in bed. *Young.*

VISITA'TION. *n. s.* [*visito*, Lat.]

1. The act of visiting.

He comes not
Like to his father's greatness; his approach,
So out of circumstance and sudden, tells us,
'Tis not a *visitation* fram'd, but forc'd
By need and accident. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*
What would you with the princess? ——
—— Nothing but peace and gentle *visitation*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Object of visits.

O flowers,
My early *visitation*, and my last. *Milton, P. L.*

3. [*visitation*, Fr.] Judicial visit or perambulation.

Your grace, in your metropolitical *visitation*, hath begun a good work in taking this into your religious consideration; and you have endeavoured a reformation. *White.*

The bishop ought to visit his diocese every year in person, unless he omits the same because he would not burthen his churches; and then ought to send his archdeacon, which was the original of the archdeacon's *visitation*. *Ayliffe.*

4. Judicial evil sent by God; state of suffering judicial evil.

That which thou dost not understand when thou readest, thou shalt understand in the day of thy *visitation*. For many

secrets of religion are not perceived till they be felt, and are not felt but in the day of a great calamity. *Bp. Taylor.*

5. Communication of divine love.

The most comfortable *visitations* God hath sent men from above, have taken especially the times of prayer as their most natural opportunities. *Hooker.*

VISITATO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *visitor.*] Belonging to a judicial visitor.

Some will have it, that an archdeacon does of common right execute this *visitatorial* power in his archdeaconry: but others say that an archdeacon has a *visitatorial* power only of common right *per modum simplicis scrutinii*, as being bishop's vicar. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

VI'SITER. } *n. s.* [from *visit.*]
VI'SITOR. }

1. One who comes to see another.

Here's ado to lock up honesty and honour from the access of gentle *visitors.* *Shakspeare.*

You see this confluence, this great flood of *visitors.* *Shakspeare.*

Consumptives of this degree entertain their *visiters* with strange rambling discourses of their intent of going here and there. *Harvey.*

I have a large house, yet I should hardly prevail to find one *visitor*, if I were not able to hire him with a bottle of wine. *Swift to Gay.*

2. [*visiteur*, Fr.] An occasional judge; one who regulates the disorders of any society.

The *visiters* expelled the orthodox; they, without scruple or shame, possessed themselves of their colleges. *Walton.*

To him you must your sickly state refer;
Your charter claims him as your *visiter.* *Garth.*

Whatever abuses have crept into the universities, might be reformed by strict injunctions to the *visitors* and heads of houses *Swift, Proj. for the Adv. of Religion.*

VI'SITING.* *n. s.* [from *visit.*] Visitation; act of visiting.

Compunctious *visitings* of nature. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

VI'SIVE.† *adj.* [*visif*, Fr. *visus*, Latin.] Formed in the act of seeing; belonging to the power of seeing.

This happens when the axis of the *visive* cones, diffused from the object, fall not upon the same plane; but that which is conveyed into one eye is more depressed or elevated than that which enters the other. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Christ might suspend the actings of their *visive* faculty in reference to himself, while he conveyed himself in the mean time away. *South, Serm.* vii. 17.

VI'SNOMY. *n. s.* [corrupted from *physiognomy.*] Face; countenance. Not in use.

Twelve gods do sit around in royal state,
And Jove in midst with awful majesty,
To judge the strife between them stirred late:
Each of the gods by his like *visnomy*
Eath to be known; but Jove above them all,
By his great looks and power imperial. *Spenser, Muiopot.*

VI'SOR.† *n. s.* [This word is variously written, *visard, visar, visor, vizard, vizor.* I prefer *visor*, as nearest the Latin *visus*, and concurring with *visage*, a kindred word; *visiere*, French.]

1. A mask used to disfigure and disguise. See VIZARD.

I fear, indeed, the weakness of my government before, made you think such a mask would be grateful unto me; and my weaker government, since, makes you pull off the *visor.* *Sidney.*

This loutish clown is such that you never saw so ill-favoured a *visar;* his behaviour such, that he is beyond the degree of ridiculous. *Sidney.*

By which deceit doth mask in *visor* fair,
And cast her colours dyed deep in grain,
To seem like truth, whose shape she well can fain. *Spenser.*

But that thy face is, *visor*-like, unchanging,
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,
I wou'd essay, proud queen, to make thee blush. *Shakspeare.*

One *visor* remains,
And that is Claudio; I know him by his bearing. *Shakspeare.*

Swarms of knaves the *visor* quite disgrace,
And hide secure behind a naked face. *Young.*

2. A movable part in the front of a helmet, and placed above the beaver in order to protect the upper part of the face; and being perforated with many holes, afforded the wearer an opportunity of *discerning* objects: and thence its name. *Douce.*

Which on his helmet martelled so hard,
That made him low incline his lofty crest,
And bowld his batter'd *visour* to his brest. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The Cyclops, a people of Sicily, remarkable for cruelty, might perhaps in their wars use a head-piece, or *vizor.* *Broome on the Odyss.*

VI'SORED. *adj.* [from *visor.*] Masked.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver!
Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With *visor'd* falshood and base forgery? *Milton, Comus.*

VI'STA. *n. s.* [Italian.] View; prospect through an avenue.

In St. Peter's, when a man stands under the dome, if he looks upwards, he is astonished at the spacious hollow of the cupola, that makes one of the beautifulest *vistas* that the eye can pass through. *Addison on Italy.*

The finish'd garden to the view
Its *vistas* opens, and its alleys green. *Thomson, Spring.*

VI'SUAL. *adj.* [*visuel*, French.] Used in sight; exercising the power of sight; instrumental to sight.

An eye thrust forth so as it hangs a pretty distance by the *visual* nerve, hath been without any power of sight; and yet, after being replaced, recovered sight. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Nor thinke my hurt offends me; for my sire
Can soone repose in it the *visual* fire. *Chapman.*

The air,
No where so clear, sharpen'd his *visual* ray
To objects distant far. *Milton, P. L.*

Then purg'd with euphrasy and rue
The *visual* nerve; for he had much to see. *Milton, P. L.*

VI'TAL. *adj.* [*vitalis*, Latin.]

1. Contributing to life; necessary to life.

His heart, broken with unkindness and affliction, stretched so far beyond his limits with this excess of comfort, as it was able no longer to keep safe his *vital* spirits. *Sidney.*

All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair;
The sun's mild lustre warms the *vital* air. *Pope.*

2. Relating to life.

Let not Bardolph's *vital* thread be cut
With edge of penny cord, and vile reproach. *Shakspeare.*

On the rock a scanty measure place
Of *vital* flax, and turn the wheel a-pace. *Dryden.*

3. Containing life.

Spirits that live throughout;
Vital in every part; not as frail man,
In entrails, heart, or head, liver or reins,
Cannot but by annihilating die. *Milton, P. L.*

On the watry calm,
His brooding wings the spirit of God outspreads;
And *vital* virtue infus'd, and *vital* warmth
Throughout the fluid mass. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Being the seat of life.

The dart flew on, and pierc'd a *vital* part. *Pope.*

5. So disposed as to live. Little used, and rather Latin than English.

Pythagoras and Hippocrates not only affirm the birth of the seventh month to be *vital*, that of the eighth mortal; but the progression thereto to be measured by rule. *Brown.*

6. Essential; chiefly necessary.

Know grief's *vital* part
Consists in nature, not in art. *Bp. Corbet.*

VITA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *vital.*] Power of subsisting in life.

Whether that motion, *vitality*, and operation were by incubation, or how else, the manner is only known to God. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

For the security of species produced only by seed, providence hath endued all seed with a lasting *vitality*, that if by any accident it happen not to germinate the first year, it will continue its fecundity twenty or thirty years. *Ray.*

VI'TALLY. *adv.* [from *vital.*] In such a manner as to give life.

The organical structure of human bodies, whereby they are fitted to live and move, and be *vitally* informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise, powerful, and beneficent Maker. *Bentley.*

VI'TALS. *n. s.* [Without the singular.] Parts essential to life.

By fits my swelling grief appears,
In rising sighs, and falling tears,
That show too well the warm desires,
The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my inmost *vitals* prey,
And melt my very soul away. *Philips.*

VI'TELLARY. *n. s.* [from *vitellus*, Latin.] The place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white.

A greater difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is, how the sperm of the cock attaineth into every egg; since the *vitellary*, or place of the yolk, is very high. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To VI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*vitio*, Latin.] To deprave; to spoil; to make less pure.

The sun in his garden gives him the purity of visible objects, and of true nature, before she was *vitiated* by luxury. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

The organs of speech are managed by so many muscles, that speech is not easily destroyed, though often somewhat *vitiated* as to some particular letters. *Holder.*

Spirits encountering foul bodies, and exciting a fermentation of those *vitiated* humours, precipitate into putrid fevers. *Harvey.*

This undistinguishing complaisance will *vitiate* the taste of the readers, and misguide many of them in their judgements, where to approve and where to censure. *Garth.*

A transposition of the order of the sacramental words, in some men's opinion, *vitiates* baptism. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

VITIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *vitiate.*] Depravation; corruption.

The foresaid extenuation of the body is imputed to the blood's *vitiation*, by malign putrid vapours smoking throughout the vessels. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To VITILI'TIGATE. *v. n.* [*vitiosus* and *litigo*, Lat.] To contend in law litigiously and cavillously.

VITILITIGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *vitilitigate.*] Contention; cavillation.

I'll force you by right ratiocination,
To leave your *vitilitigation*. *Hudibras.*

VITIO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *vitiosus*, Lat.] Depravity; corruption.

He charges it wholly upon the corruption, perverseness, and *vitiosity* of man's will, as the only cause that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came cloathed with, unsuccessful. *South.*

VI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*vicieux*, Fr. *vitiosus*, Latin.]

1. Corrupt; wicked; opposite to virtuous. It is rather applied to habitual faults than criminal actions. It is used of persons and practices.

Make known
It is no *vitious* blot, murder, or foulness
That hath depriv'd me of your grace. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Wit's what the *vitious* fear, the virtuous shun;
By fools 'tis hated, and by knaves undone. *Pope.*

No troops abroad are so ill disciplined as the English; which cannot well be otherwise, while the common soldiers have before their eyes the *vitious* example of their leaders. *Swift.*

2. Corrupt; having physical ill qualities.

When *vitious* language contends to be high, it is full of rock, mountain, and pointedness. *B. Jonson.*

Here from the *vicious* air and sickly skies,
A plague did on the dumb creation rise. *Dryden.*

VI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *vitious.*] Not virtuously; corruptly.

VI'TIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *vitious.*]

1. Corruptness; state of being vitious.

When we in our *vitiousness* grow hard,
The wise gods seel our eyes. *Shakspeare.*

What makes a governor justly despised is *vitiousness* and ill morals. Virtue must tip the preacher's tongue, and the ruler's sceptre, with authority. *South.*

2. Depravation; state of being vitiated.

The historian imputeth this mistake to the *viciousness* of the copy. *Wharton on Burnet's Hist. of the Ref.* p. 25.

VI'TREOUS. *adj.* [*vitré*, Fr. *vitreus*, Lat.] Glassy; consisting of glass; resembling glass.

The hole answers to the pupil of the eye; the crystalline humour to the lenticular glass; the dark room to the cavity containing the *vitreous* humour, and the white paper to the retina. *Ray on the Creation.*

When the phlegm is too viscous, or separates into too great a quantity, it brings the blood into a morbid state: this viscous phlegm seems to be the *vitreous* pituite of the antients. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

VI'TREOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *vitreous.*] Resemblance of glass.

VITRI'FICABLE. *adj.* [from *vitrificate.*] Convertible into glass.

To VITRI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*vitrum* and *facio*, Lat.] To change into glass.

We have metals *vitrificated*, and other materials, besides those of which you make glass. *Bacon.*

VITRIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*vitrification*, Fr. from *vitrificate.*] Production of glass; act of changing, or state of being changed into glass.

For *vitrification* likewise, what metals will endure it? Also because *vitrification* is accounted a kind of death of metals, what *vitrification* will admit of turning back again, and what not? *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

If the heat be more fierce, it maketh the grosser part itself run and melt; as in the making of ordinary glass; and in the *vitrification* of earth in the inner parts of furnaces; and in the *vitrification* of brick and metals. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Upon the knowledge of the different ways of making minerals and metals capable of *vitrification*, depends the art of making counterfeit or fictitious gems. *Boyle on Colours.*

To VI'TRIFY. *v. a.* [*vitrifier*, Fr. *vitrum* and *facio*, Lat.] To change into glass.

Metals will vitrify; and perhaps some portion of the glass of metal *vitrified*, mixed in the pot of ordinary glass metal, will make the whole mass more tough. *Bacon.*

Iron-slag, *vitrified*, has in it cortices incompassing one another, like those in agats. *Woodward.*

To VI'TRIFY. *v. n.* To become glass; to be changed into glass.

Chymists make vessels of animal substances calcined, which will not *vitrify* in the fire; for all earth which hath any salt or oil in it will turn to glass. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

VI'TRIOL. *n. s.* [*vitriol*, Fr. *vitriolum*, Latin.]

Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the fossil acid salt. *Woodward.*

I rubbed it with the *vitriol*-stone. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

VI'TRIOLATE. } *adj.* [*vitriolé*, Fr. from *vitriolum*,
VI'TRIOLATED. } Lat.] Impregnated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol.

Iron may be dissolved by any tart salt, or *vitriolated* water. *Bacon.*

The water having dissolved the imperfectly calcined body, the *vitriolate* corpuscles swimming in the liquor, by their occursions constituted little masses of vitriol, which gave the water they impregnated a fair *vitriolate* colour. *Boyle.*

VITRIO'LICK. } *adj.* [*vitriolique*, Fr. from *vitriolum*,
VI'TRIOLOUS. } Lat.] Resembling vitriol; containing vitriol.

Copperose of Mars, by some called salt of steel, made by the spirits of vitriol or sulphur, will, after ablution, be attracted by the loadstone: and therefore whether those shooting salts partake but little of steel, and be not rather the *vitriolous* spirits fixed unto salt by the effluvium or odour of steel, is not without good question. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mix'd with a smatch of a *vitriolick*. *Grew, Mus.*

By over-fermentation or long-keeping, wine becomes sharp as in hock, like the *vitriolick* acidity. *Floyer.*

VI'TULINE. *adj.* [*vitulinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal. *Bailey.*

VITU'PERABLE.✝ *adj.* [*vituperable*, old Fr. *vituperabilis*, Lat.] Blameworthy. *Cockeram.*

To VITU'PERATE.✝ *v. a.* [*vituperer*, Fr. *vitupero*, Latin.] To blame; to censure. *Bullokar, and Cockeram.*

VITUPERA'TION.✝ *n. s.* [*vituperation*, Fr. *vituperatio*, Latin.] Blame; censure.

When a man becomes untractable, and inaccessible, by fierceness and pride; then *vituperation* comes upon him, and privation of honour follows him. *Donne, Hist. of the Sept.* (1633,) p. 155.

Such a writing ought to be clean, and free from any cavil or *vituperation* of rasure. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

VITU'PERATIVE.* *adj.* [from *vituperate.*] Belonging to blame; containing censure.

The *vituperative* partition will easily be replenished with a most choice collection, [of arguments,] entirely of the growth and manufacture of the present age. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scribl.*

The torrents of female eloquence, especially in the *vituperative* way, stun all opposition. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

VITUPE'RIOUS.* *adj.* [*vituperium*, Lat.] Disgraceful. Not in use.

He is intituled with a *vituperious* and vile name. *Shelton, Transl. of D. Quix.* P. iv. ch. 6.

VIVA'CIOUS.✝ *adj.* [*vivax*, Latin.]

1. Long-lived.

Though we should allow them their perpetual calm and equability of heat, they will never be able to prove, that therefore men would be so *vivacious* as they would have us believe. *Bentley.*

2. Spritely; gay; active; lively.

People of a *vivacious* temper. *Howell, Instr. For. Trav.* (1642,) p. 170.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS. } VIVA'CITY. } *n. s.* [*vivacité*, Fr. from *vivacious.*]

1. Liveliness; spriteliness.

He had a great *vivacity* in his countenance. *Dryden.*

2. Longevity; length of life.

Fables are raised concerning the *vivacity* of deer; for neither are their gestation nor increment such as may afford an argument of long life. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. Power of living.

They are esteemed very hot in operation, and will, in a convenient air, survive some days the loss of their heads and hearts; so vigorous is their *vivacity*. *Boyle.*

VI'VARY.✝ *n. s.* [*vivarium*, Latin.] A place of land or water, where living creatures are kept. In law, it signifies most commonly a park, warren, fish-pond, or piscary. *Cowel.*

That cage and *vivary*
Of fowls, and beasts. *Donne, Poems*, p. 294.

VIVE.✝ *adj.* [*vif*, Fr. *vivus*, Lat.] Lively; forcible; pressing.

By a *vive* and forcible perswasion, he mov'd him to a war upon Flanders. *Bacon.*

Sylvester gives it this true and *vive* description. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 4.

VI'VELY.* *adv.* [from *vive.*] In a lively manner; strongly; forcibly.

Where statues and Jove's acts were *vively* limn'd. *Marston, Trag. of Sophonisba.*

I see a thing *vively* presented on the stage, that the glass of custom (which is comedy) is so held up to me by the poet, as I can therein view the daily examples of men's lives, and images of truth. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

VI'VENCY. *n. s.* [*vivo*, Latin.] Manner of supporting or continuing life or vegetation.

Although not in a distinct and indisputable way of *vivency*, or answering in all points the property of plants, yet in inferior and descending constitutions, they are determined by semina lities. *Brown, Vulg. Err*

VI'VES. *n. s.* A distemper among horses.

Vives is much like the strangles; and the chief difference is, that for the most part the strangles happen to colts and young horses while they are at grass, by feeding with their heads downwards, by which means the swelling inclines more to the jaws; but the *vives* happens to horses at any age and time, and is more particularly seated in the glands and kernels under the ears. *Farrier's Dict.*

VI'VID. *adj.* [*vividus*, Latin.]

1. Lively; quick; striking.

The liquor retaining its former *vivid* colour, was grown clear again. *Boyle.*

To make these experiments the more manifest, such bodies ought to be chosen as have the fullest and most *vivid* colours, and two of those bodies compared together. *Newton.*

Ah! what avail his glossy varying dyes?
The *vivid* green his shining plumes unfold,
His painted wings, and breast that flames with gold? *Pope.*

2. Spritely; active.

Body is a fit workhouse for sprightly, *vivid* faculties to exercise and exert themselves in. *South.*

Where the genius is bright, and the imagination *vivid*, the power of memory may lose its improvement. *Watts.*

VI'VIDLY. *adv.* [from *vivid.*] With life; with quickness; with strength.

In the moon we can with excellent telescopes discern many hills and vallies, whereof some are more and some less *vividly* illustrated; and others have a fainter, others a deeper shade. *Boyle on Colours.*

Sensitive objects affect a man, in the state of this present life, much more warmly and *vividly* than those which affect only his nobler part, his mind. *South.*

VI'VIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *vivid.*] Life; vigour; quickness.

VIVI'FICAL. *adj.* [*vivificus*, Latin.] Giving life. *Bailey.*

To VIVI'FICATE.✝ *v. a.* [*vivifico*, Latin.]

1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.

God *vivificates* and animates the whole world. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 30.

2. To recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential properties. A chymical term.

VIVIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*vivification*, Fr. from *vivificate.*] The act of giving life.

If that motion be in a certain order, there followeth *vivification* and figuration. *Bacon.*

VIVI'FICATIVE.* *adj.* [from *vivificate.*] Able to animate.

That lower *vivificative* principle of his soul did grow so strong, and did so vigorously and with such exultant sympathy and joy actuate his vehicle. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 42.

VIVI'FICK. *adj.* [*vivifique*, Fr. *vivificus*, Lat.] Giving life; making alive.

Without the sun's salutary and *vivifick* beams, all motion would cease, and nothing be left but darkness and death. *Ray.*

To VI'VIFY. *v. a.* [*vivifier*, Fr. *vivus* and *facio*, Lat.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life.

It hath been observed by the antients, that there is a worm that breedeth in old snow, of a reddish colour, and dull of motion; which would shew, that snow hath in it a secret warmth, else it could hardly *vivify*. *Bacon.*

Sitting on eggs doth *vivify*, not nourish. *Bacon.*

Gut-worms, as soon as *vivified*, creep into the stomach for nutriment. * *Harvey on Consumptions.*

VIVI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*vivus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing the young alive: opposed to *oviparous*.

When we perceive that batts have teats, it is not unreasonable to infer, they give suck; but whereas no other flying animals have these parts, we cannot from them infer a *viviparous* exclusion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Their species might continue, though they had been *viviparous*; yet it would have brought their individuals to very small numbers. *More against Atheism.*

If birds had been *viviparous*, the burthen of their womb had been so great and heavy, that their wings would have failed them. *Ray on the Creation.*

VI'XEN.† *n. s.* [*Vixen*, or "*fixen*, is the name of a she-fox, otherwise and more anciently *foxin*. It is in reproach applied to a woman whose nature and condition is thereby compared to the she-fox." Verstegan, ch. 10. Dr. Johnson.—*Vixen* is a fox's cub, without regard to sex; and the word is applied to a snarling, quarrelsome man, as well as woman; as the example from Barrow, now added, shows. Serenius carries the word to the Goth. *vigan*, or *wigan*, to fight.] A froward, quarrelsome person.

O! when she's angry, she's keen and shrewd;
She was a *vixen*, when she went to school;
And though she be but little, she is fierce. *Shakspeare.*

The best friends of mankind, those who most heartily wish the peace and prosperity of the world, and most earnestly to the best of their power strive to promote them, have all the disturbances and disasters happening charged upon them by those fiery *vixens*, who, in pursuance of their base designs, or gratification of their wild passions, really do themselves embroil things. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 17.

See a pack of spaniels, called lovers, in a hot pursuit of a two-legg'd *vixen*, who only flies the whole loud pack, to be singled out by one. *Wycherley.*

VI'XENLY.* *adj.* [from *vixen*.] Having the qualities or manner of a vixen.

It was not a confirmation of him, it was only (which in such a *vixenly* Pope was a great favor,) a forbearance to quarrel with the Bishop, as not duly ordained. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

VIZ. *adv.* [This word is *videlicet*, written with a contraction.] To wit; that is. A barbarous form of an unnecessary word.

That which so oft by sundry writers,
Has been apply'd to almost all fighters,
More justly may be ascrib'd to this,
Than any other warrior, *viz.*
None ever acted both parts bolder,
Both of a chieftain and a soldier. *Hudibras.*

The chief of all signs which the Almighty endued man with, is human voice, and the several modifications thereof by the organs of speech, *viz.* the letters of the alphabet, formed by the several motions of the mouth. *Holder.*

Let this be done relatively, *viz.* one thing greater or stronger, casting the rest behind, and rendering it less sensible by its opposition. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

VI'ZARD. *n. s.* [*visiere*, Fr. See VISOR.] A mask used for disguise.

Let the suits of the maskers be graceful, and such as become the person when the *vizards* are off. *Bacon.*

Æschylus
Brought *vizards* in a civiler disguise. *Roscommon.*

A lie is like a *vizard*, that may cover the face indeed, but can never become it. *South.*

Ye shall know them by their fruits, not by their well or ill living; for they put on the *vizard* of seeming sanctity. *Atterbury.*

He mistook it for a very whimsical sort of mask, but upon a nearer view he found, that she held her *vizard* in her hand. *Addison.*

To VI'ZARD.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mask.

Degree being *vizarded*,
The unworthiest shews as fairly in the mask. *Shakspeare.*

Have you recovered your voice to rail at me?—No, *vizarded* impudence. I am neither player nor masquer. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

VI'ZIER. *n. s.* [properly *wazir*.] The prime minister of the Turkish empire.

He made him *vizier*, which is the chief of all the bassas. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

This grand *vizier* presuming to invest
The chief imperial city of the west;
With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise,
His treasure, tents and cannon left a prize. *Waller.*

U'LANS.* *n. s.* A certain description of militia among the modern Tartars. *James.*

U'LCER. *n. s.* [*ulcere*, Fr. *ulcus*, Latin.] A sore of continuance; not a new wound.

Thou answer'st, she is fair;
Pour'st in the open *ulcer* of my heart
Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice! *Shakspeare.*

My *ulcers* swell,
Corrupt and smell. * *Sandys, Paraphr.*

Intestine stone and *ulcer*, colick pangs. * *Milton, P. L.*

While he was dressing that opening, other abscesses were raised, and from the several apostemations sinuous *ulcers* were made. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To U'LCERATE. *v. n.* To turn to an ulcer.

To U'LCERATE. *v. a.* [*ulcerer*, Fr. *ulcero*, Latin.] To disease with sores.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part *ulcerated*; others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey.*

An acrid and purulent matter mixeth with the blood, in such as have their lungs *ulcerated*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ULCERA'TION. *n. s.* [*ulceration*, Fr. *ulceratio*, from *ulcero*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking into ulcers.
2. Ulcer; sore.

The effects of mercury on *ulcerations* are manifest. *Arbuthnot.*

U'LCERED.† *adj.* [*ulceré*, Fr. from *ulcer*.] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

Breathings, hard drawn, their *ulcer'd* palates tear. *May, Lucan*, (1627,) B. 4.

Æsculapius went about with a dog and a she-goat; the first for licking *ulcered* wounds, and the goat's milk for the diseases of the stomach. *Temple.*

U'LCEROUS. *adj.* [*ulcerosus*, Latin.] Afflicted with old sores.

Strangely visited people,
All swoln and *ulc'rous*, he cures. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

An *ulcerous* disposition of the lungs, and an ulcer of the lungs, may be appositely termed causes of a pulmonique consumption. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

U'LCEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ulcerous*.] The state of being ulcerous.

ULI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*uliginosus*, Lat.] Slimy; muddy.

The *uliginous* lacteous matter taken notice of in the coral fishings upon the coast of Italy, was only a collection of the corallin particles. *Woodward.*

U'LLAGE.* *n. s.* [*uligo*, Lat. ooziness.] The quantity of fluid which a cask wants of being full, in consequence of the oozing of the liquor. *Malone.*

ULTE'RIOR.* *adj.* [*ulterior*, Latin.]

1. Lying on the further side; situate on the other side.
2. Further.

The *ulterior* accomplishment of that part of scripture, which once promised God's people, that kings should be its nursing fathers. *Boyle, St. of Holy Scrip.* 211.

U'LTIMATE. *adj.* [*ultimus*, Latin.] Intended in the last resort; being the last in the train of consequences.

I would be at the worst; worst is my port,
My harbour, and my *ultimate* repose. *Milton.*

Many actions apt to procure fame, are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness. *Addison.*

The *ultimate* allotment of God to men, is really a consequence of their own voluntary choice, in doing good or evil. *Rogers, Serm.*

U'LTIMATELY. *adv.* [from *ultimate.*] In the last consequence.

Charity is more extensive than either of the two other graces, which center *ultimately* in ourselves; for we believe, and we hope for our own sakes: but love, which is a more disinterested principle, carries us out of ourselves, into desires and endeavours of promoting the interests of other beings. *Atterbury.*

Trust in our own powers, *ultimately* terminates in the friendship of other men, which these advantages assure to us. *Rogers.*

ULTIMA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *ultimate.*] The last offer; the last concession; the last condition.

Lord Bolingbroke was likewise authorized to know the real *ultimation* of France upon the general plan of peace. *Swift, Hist. of the Four last Years of Q. Anne.*

ULTIMA'TUM.* *n. s.* Ultimation: a modern term.

U'LTIME.* *adj.* [*ultime*, Fr. *ultimus*, Lat.] Ultimate. Obsolete.

Whereby the true and *ultime* operations of heat are not attained. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.* No. 99.

ULTI'MITY. *n. s.* [*ultimus*, Latin.] The last stage; the last consequence. A word very convenient, but not in use.

Alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, is the *ultimity* of that process. *Bacon.*

U'LTION.* *n. s.* [*ultion*, old Fr. *ultio*, Lat.] Revenge. Not in use.

To forgive our enemies is a charming way of revenge;—and to do good for evil, a soft and melting *ultion*; a method taught from heaven to keep all smooth upon earth. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 12.

ULTRAMARI'NE. *n. s.* [*ultra* and *marinus*, Lat.] One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

Others, notwithstanding they are brown, cease not to be soft and faint, as the blue of *ultramarine*. *Dryden.*

ULTRAMARI'NE.† *adj.* Being beyond the sea; foreign. *Ainsworth.*

The loss of the *ultramarine* colonies lightened the expences of France. *Burke on the St. of the Nat.* (1769.)

ULTRAMO'NTANE. *adj.* [*ultramontain*, Fr. *ultra montanus*, Latin.] Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMO'NTANE.* *n. s.* A foreigner. See TRAMONTANE.

He is an *ultramontane*, of which sort there have been none [popes] these fifty years. *Bacon, Obs. on a Libel*, (1592.)

ULTRAMU'NDANE. *adj.* [*ultra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Being beyond the world.

ULTRO'NEOUS.† *adj.* [*ultroneus*, Lat.] Spontaneous; voluntary.

To U'LULATE.* *v. n.* [*ululo*, Latin.] To howl; to scream. Not now in use. *Cockeram.*

Troops of jackalls for prey violated the graves, by tearing out the dead; all the while *ululating* in offensive noises. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 113.

U'MBEL.† *n. s.* [*umbelle*, Fr. *umbella*, Latin.] In botany, the extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone. *Dict.*

The *umbell*, for the most part, had but two spokes of flowers. *Ray, Rem.* p. 260.

U'MBELLATED. *adj.* In botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels. *Dict.*

UMBELLI'FEROUS.† *adj.* [*umbel* and *fero*, Lat.] In botany, being a plant that bears many flowers, growing upon many footstalks, proceeding from the same centre; and chiefly appropriated to such plants whose flowers are composed of five leaves, as fennel and parsnip. *Dict.*

I observed, creeping upon the ground, a small *umbelliferous* plant. *Ray, Rem.* p. 260.

U'MBER.† *n. s.* [from the ancient *Umbria*, or *Ombria*, in Italy; whence the earth which produces the colour was first obtained.]

1. *Umber* is a sad colour; which grind with gum-water, and lighten it with a little ceruse, and a shive of saffron. *Peacham.*

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of *umber* smirch my face. *Shakspeare.*

Umbre is very sensible and earthy; there is nothing but pure black which can dispute with it. *Dryden.*

The *umbres*, ochres, and minerals found in the fissures, are much finer than those found in the strata. *Woodward.*

2. A fish. [*umbre*, Fr. *thymallus*, Latin.]

The *umber* and grayling differ as the herring and pilcher do: but though they may do so in other nations, those in England differ nothing but in their names. *Walton, Angler.*

To U'MBER.† *v. a.* To colour with umber; to shade; to darken. Mr. Malone, on the following passage from Shakspeare, has observed, that *umber* was used in the stage-exhibitions of the poet's time; and cites, from a manuscript play in his possession, a direction to "*umber* the face." He might have found the same expression in Beaumont and Fletcher. Dr. Johnson has considered the word only as an adjective.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
Fire answers fire; and through their paly flames
Each battle sees the other's *umber'd* face. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

I remember him;
All the whole cast on's face, though it were *umber'd*,
And mask'd with patches. *Beaum. and Fl. Wild Goose Chase.*

UMBI'LICAL. *adj.* [*umbilicale*, Fr. from *umbilicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the navel.

Birds are nourished by *umbilical* veins, and the navel is manifest a day or two after exclusion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

In a calf, the *umbilical* vessels terminate in certain bodies divided into a multitude of carneous papillæ, received into so many sockets of the cotyledons growing on the womb. *Ray.*

UMBI'LICK.* *n. s.* [*umbilicus*, Lat.] The navel; the centre. Not in use. *Bullokar.*

The alcoran further tells you what and where hell is, and what is paradise. Hell is the *umbilick* of the world, circled with a thick wall of adamant, &c. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 329.

U'MBLES. *n. s.* [*umbles*, French.] A deer's entrails. *Dict.*

U'MBO. *n. s.* [Latin.] The pointed boss, or prominent part of a buckler.

Thy words together ty'd in small hanks,
Close as the Macedonian phalanx;
Or like the *umbo* of the Romans,
Which fiercest foes could break by no means. *Swift.*

U'MBRAGE.† *n. s.* [*ombrage*, Fr.]

1. Shade; skreen of trees.

The *umbrage* or shade keeps them from growth. *Huloet.*

The trunk of the tree resembles an arched circumference, affording *umbrage* and refreshment to some hundred men:—I measured and found it to be two hundred and nine paces. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 115.*

O, might I here
In solitude live savage; in some glade
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable
To star, or sun-light, spread their *umbrage* broad,
And brown as evening! *Milton, P. L.*

Men swelt'ring run
To grots and caves, and the cool *umbrage* seek
Of woven arborets. *Philips.*

2. Shadow; appearance.

The rest are *umbrages* quickly dispelled; the astrologer subjects liberty to the motions of heaven. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

The opinion carries no shew of truth nor *umbrage* of reason of its side. *Woodward.*

Such a removal of the metal out of one part of the mass, and collecting of it in another, has misled some, and given *umbrage* to an opinion, that there is a growth of metal in ore exposed to the air. *Woodward on Fossils.*

3. Resentment; offence; suspicion of injury. [*umbrage*, old Fr. "soupçonneux, suspect, triste, de mauvaise humeur." Roq.]

Although he went on with the war, yet it should be but with his sword in his hand, to bend the stiffness of the other party to accept of peace: and so the king should take no *umbrage* of his arming and prosecution. *Bacon.*

UMBRA'GEOUS.† *adj.* [*ombragieux*, Fr.]

1. Shady; yielding shade.

Umbrageous grots and caves of cool recess. *Milton, P. L.*

Walk daily in a pleasant, airy, and *umbrageous* garden. *Harvey.*

The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard,
Beneath th' *umbrageous* multitude of leaves. *Thomson.*

2. Obscure; not to be perceived. Obsolete.

The present constitution of the court is very *ombragious*. *Wotton, Rem. p. 430.*

UMBRA'GEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *umbrageous*.] Shadiness.

The exceeding *umbrageousness* of this tree, he compareth to the dark and shadowed life of man; through which the sun of justice being not able to pierce, we have all remained in the shadow of death, till it pleased Christ to climb the tree of the cross, for our enlightening and redemption. *Raleigh.*

U'MBRATED.* *adj.* [*umbratus*, Latin.] Shadowed. Bullokar. Not in use. But we employ *adumbrate*.

UMBRA'TICAL.* } UMBRA'TICK. } *adj.* [*umbraticus*, Lat.]

1. Shadowy; typical.

By virtue of our Saviour's most true and perfect sacrifice, those *umbratick* representations, instituted of old by God, did obtain their substance, validity, and effect. *Barrow, vol. ii. S. 27.*

2. Within doors; keeping at home.

I can see whole volumes dispatched by the *umbratical* doctors on all sides: but draw these forth into the just lists; let them appear sub dio, and they are changed with the place, like bodies bred in the shade; they cannot suffer the sun or a shower, nor bear the open air. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

UMBRA'TILE.† *adj.* [*umbratilis*, Latin.] Unsubstantial; unreal. Mr. Mason observes, that Dr. Johnson's definition and accent of this word are wrong: the former is, "being in the shade," which Mr. Mason changes into "passing like a shadow," with an example from Evelyn; the latter is on the second syllable, which, however harsh, appears to have been so pronounced in our old poetry; and therefore Mr. Mason might have been less dogmatical as to the accent on the first.

Shadows have their figure, motion,
And their *umbrátil* action from the real
Posture and motion of the body's act. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

This life, that we live disjoined from God, is but a shadow and *umbratil* imitation of that. *More, Song of the Soul, Notes, p. 337.*

Natural hieroglyphicks of our fugitive, *umbratile*, anxious, and transitory life. *Evelyn, B. iv. § 13.*

UMBRA'TIOUS.* *adj.* [*umbrage*, old Fr. See the third sense of UMBRAGE.] Captious; suspicious; disposed to take umbrage. Not in use.

He [Essex] had to wrestle with a queen's declining or rather with her very setting age; which, besides other respects, is commonly even of itself the more *umbratious* and apprehensive, as for the most part all horizons are charged with certain vapours towards their evening. *Wotton, Rem. p. 167.*

U'MBREL.† } UMBRE'LLA. } UMBRE'LLO. } *n. s.* [from *umbra*, Latin.] A skreen used in hot countries to keep off the sun, and in others to bear off the rain.

They wore masks with spectacles in them to keep away the dust from their faces, and each of them besides bore their *umbrels*. *Shelton, Transl. of D. Quix. P. i. ch. 8.*

I can carry your *umbrella*, and fan your ladyship. *Dryden.*

I had given directions for an engine of several legs, that could contract or open itself like the top of an *umbrello*. *Tatler, No. 116.*

It served him for a night-cap when he went to bed, and for an *umbrello* in rainy weather! *Swift.*

Good housewives
Defended by th' *umbrella's* oily shed,
Safe through the wet on clinking pattens tread. *Gay.*

UMBRIE'RE.† *n. s.* [from *umbrare*, Lat.] The visor of a helmet. See VISOR.

But the brave mayd would not disarmed be,
But only vented up her *umbriere*,
And so did let her goodly visage to appeare. *Spenser, F. Q.*

UMBRO'SITY. *n. s.* [*umbrosus*, Lat.] Shadiness; exclusion of light.

Oiled paper becometh more transparent, and admits the visible rays with much less *umbrosity*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

U'MPIRAGE.† *n. s.* [from *umpire*.] Arbitration; friendly decision of a controversy.

If my *umpirage* may stand, I award an eternal silence to both parts. *Bp. Hall, Lett. to H. Cholmley.*

St. Augustine's *umpirage* and full determination of this whole question. *Bp. Morton, Disch. (1635,) p. 144.*

U'MPIRE.† *n. s.* [This word Minsheu, with great applause from Skinner, derives from *un pere*, Fr. a *father*. Dr. Johnson.—There can be no doubt that Minsheu, and those who follow him, are here mistaken. The etymon is the Latin *impar*, as I have observed under our old word *impier*. To this Latin word *umpire* has indeed been long referred. "An *umpire*—one who is chosen by two, four, or any *even* number of arbitrators (on their being equally divided on their award) to give his casting vote: it is a variation of *impar* for odd." Cleland, Voc. 156. My learned friend, archdeacon Churton, has observed to me, that in the Oxf. Reg. Cur. Cancell. from 1434 to 1469, the expression "*impar* electus est inter, &c." occurs, fol. 172.; where *impar* undoubtedly means *umpire*.] An arbitrator; one who, as a common friend, decides

disputes. It is by Browne taken simply for a judge in a sense not usual.

Give me some present counsel; or, behold,
'Twixt my extremes and me, this bloody knife
Shall play the *umpire;* arbitrating that,
Which the commission of thy years and art
Could to no issue of true honour bring. *Shakspeare.*

Just death, kind *umpire* of men's miseries,
With sweet enlargement doth dismiss me hence. *Shakspeare.*

And made the echo *umpire* of my straines. *Browne.*

The learned Sennertus, in that book, takes not upon him to play the advocate for the chymists, but the *umpire* betwixt them and the peripateticks. *Boyle.*

The vast distance that sin had put between the offending creature, and the offended Creator, required the help of some great *umpire* and intercessor, to open him a new way of access to God; and this Christ did for us as mediator. *South.*

The jealous sects, that dare not trust their cause
So far from their own will as from the laws,
You for their *umpire* and their synod take. *Dryden.*

Among those persons going to law was utterly a fault, being ordinarily on such accounts, as were too light for the hearing of courts and *umpires.* *Kettlewell.*

To U'MPIRE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decide as an umpire; to arbitrate; to settle.

No king of Spain, nor bishop of Rome, shall *umpire*, nor promote, any beneficiary or feodatory king, as they designed to do. *Bacon, Obs. on a Libel in* 1592.

Let another free and general council be called to *umpire* the controversy between the church of England and the council of Trent. *Bp. Stratford, Ref. Vindic.* ch. 2.

Judges [are] appointed to *umpire* the matter in contest between them. *South, Serm.* vi. 60.

Let an indifferent man *umpire* the matter, which of the two states have most of real happiness and satisfaction in it; whether all the fictitious pleasures of sin can compensate for the acute tortures and gripings of mind. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 361.

UN.† A Saxon privative or negative particle answering to *in* of the Latins, and *α* of the Greeks, *on*, Dutch. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs. All the instances of this kind of composition cannot therefore be inserted; but I have collected a number sufficient, perhaps more than sufficient, to explain it.

The examples, however, though numerous, might have easily been made more; for almost every adjective has a substantive and an adverb adhering to it, as *unfaithful, unfaithfulness, unfaithfully.* *Un* is prefixed to adjectives with their derivatives, as *unapt, unaptness, unaptly;* and to passive participles, as *hurt, unhurt; favoured, unfavoured:* it is prefixed likewise to participial adjectives, as *pleasing, unpleasing*, but rarely in the verbal sense expressing action; we cannot say the dart flew *unwounding*, though we say the man escaped *unwounded. In* and *un* may be thus distinguished. To words merely English we prefix *un*, as *unfit;* to words borrowed in the positive sense, but made negative by ourselves, we prefix *un*, as *generous, ungenerous.* When we borrow both words we retain the Latin or French *in*, as *elegant, inelegant; politick, impolitick.* Before substantives, if they have the English termination *ness*, as *unfitness, ungraciousness*, it is proper to prefix *un;* if they have the Latin or French terminations in *tude, ice*, or *ence*, and for the most part if they end in *ty*, the negative *in* is put before them, as *unapt, unaptness, inaptitude; unjust, injustice; imprudence; unfaithful, unfaithfulness, infidelity.* Dr. Johnson. — It is true, as Mr. Mason has observed, that one uniform effect is not always created by *un* prefixed; it does not always imply negation. Some of Mr. Mason's additional examples deserve notice; and some are also now supplied, which Dr. Johnson and himself might, perhaps without impropriety, have selected. There is scarcely a reader, I dare say, who could not offer many more.

UNABA'SHED. *adj.* [from *abashed.*] Not shamed; not confused by modesty.

Earless on high, stood *unabash'd* Defoe,
And Tutchin flagrant from the scourge below. *Pope.*

UNABA'TED.* *adj.* [from *abated.*] Undiminished.

Behold a princess — playing here the slave,
To keep her husband's greatness *unabated.*
Beaum. and Fl. Four Pl. in One.

UNABI'LITY.* } *n. s.* [from *ability* and *ableness.*] Want
UNA'BLENESS. } of ability.

What can be imputed but their sloth or *unability?*
Milton, Areopagitica.

Shall the confession of our *unableness* to do what we ought, excuse us at all, if we do not that which we are able?
Hales, Rem. p. 106.

UNA'BLE. *adj.* [from *able.*]

1. Not having ability. With *to* before a verb, and *for* before a noun.

The Amalekites set on them, supposing that they had been weary, and *unable to* resist. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Zeal mov'd thee:
To please thy gods thou didst it; gods *unable*
To acquit themselves, and prosecute their foes. *Milton, S. A.*

The prince *unable to* conceal his pain,
Gaz'd on the fair,
And sigh'd, and look'd, and sigh'd again. *Dryden.*

I intended to put it in practice, though far *unable for* the attempt of such a poem. *Dryden.*

Man, under the disadvantages of a weak and fallen nature, was *unable* even *to* form an idea of happiness worthy his reasonable ambition. *Rogers.*

2. Weak; impotent.

A love that makes breath poor, and speech *unable;*
Beyond all manner of so much I love you. *Shakspeare.*

UNABO'LISHABLE.* *adj.* [from *abolishable.*] That may not be abolished.

That law proved to be moral, and *unabolishable*, for many reasons. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* ii. 1.

UNABO'LISHED. *adj.* [from *abolished.*] Not repealed; remaining in force.

The number of needless laws *unabolished*, doth weaken the force of them that are necessary. *Hooker.*

UNACCE'NTED.* *adj.* [from *accented.*] Having no accent; not accented.

It being enough to make a syllable long, if it be accented; and short if it be *unaccented.* *Harris, Philolog. Inq.*

UNACCE'PTABLE. *adj.* [from *acceptable.*] Not pleasing; not such as is well received.

The marquis at that time was very *unacceptable* to his countrymen. *Clarendon.*

'Tis as indecent as *unacceptable*, and all men are willing to slink out of such company, the sober for the hazards, and jovial for the unpleasantness. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Every method for deterring others from the like practices for the future, must be *unacceptable* and displeasing to the friends of the guilty. *Addison, Freeholder.*

If he shrinks from an *unacceptable* duty, there is a secret reserve of infidelity at the bottom *Rogers, Serm.*

UNACCE'PTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *unacceptable.*] State of not pleasing.

This alteration arises from the *unacceptableness* of the subject I am upon. *Collier on Pride.*

UNACCE'PTED. *adj.* [from *accepted.*] Not accepted.

By turns put on the suppliant, and the Lord
Offer'd again the *unaccepted* wreath,
And choice of happy love, or instant death. *Prior.*

UNACCE'SSIBLE.* *adj.* [from *accessible.*] That may not be approached.

The island of Sarke being every way so *unaccessible*, as it might be held against the great Turk. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 258.

To them an unpenetrable rock, an *unaccessible* desart. *Herbert, Country Pars.* ch. 34.

UNACCE'SSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *accessibleness.*] State of not being to be attained or approached.

Many excellent things are in nature, which, by reason of the remoteness from us, and *unaccessibleness* to them, are not within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

UNACCO'MMODATED. *adj.* [from *accommodated.*] Unfurnished with external convenience.

Unaccommodated man is no more than such a poor, bare, forked animal as thou art. *Shakspeare.*

UNACCO'MPANIED. *adj.* [from *accompanied.*] Not attended.

Seldom one accident, prosperous or adverse, cometh *unaccompanied* with the like. *Hayward.*

UNACCO'MPLISHED.† *adj.* [from *accomplished.*]

1. Unfinished; incomplete.

Beware of death, thou canst not die unperjur'd,
And leave an *unaccomplish'd* love behind.
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*
The gods, dismay'd at his approach, withdrew,
Nor durst their *unaccomplish'd* crime pursue. *Dryden.*

2. Not accomplished; not elegant.

Still *unaccomplish'd* may the maid be thought,
Who gracefully to dance was never taught. *Congreve, Ovid.*

UNACCO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *accountable.*]

1. Not explicable; not to be solved by reason; not reducible to rule.

I shall note difficulties, which are not usually observed, though *unaccountable*. *Glanville.*

The folly is so *unaccountable*, that enemies pass upon us for friends. *L'Estrange.*

There has been an *unaccountable* disposition of late, to fetch the fashion from the French. *Addison.*

What is yet more *unaccountable*, would he complain of their resisting his omnipotence. *Rogers, Serm.*

The Chinese are an *unaccountable* people, strangely compounded of knowledge and ignorance. *Bacon, Refl. on Learning.*

The manner whereby the soul and body are united, and how they are distinguished, is wholly *unaccountable* to us. *Swift.*

2. Not subject; not controlled.

UNACCO'UNTABLY. *adv.* Strangely.

The boy proved to be the son of the merchant, whose heart had so *unaccountably* melted at the sight of him. *Addison.*

UNA'CCURATE. *adj.* [from *accurate.*] Not exact.

Gallileo using an *unaccurate* way, defined the air to be in weight to water but as one to four hundred. *Boyle.*

UNA'CCURATENESS. *n. s.* [from *unaccurate.*] Want of exactness. For this and *unaccurate* are commonly used *inaccurate* and *inaccuracy*.

It may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as against the *unaccurateness* and unconcludingness of the analytical experiments vulgarly to be relied on. *Boyle.*

UNACCU'STOMED. *adj.* [from *accustomed.*]

1. Not used; not habituated: with *to*.

I was chastised as a bullock *unaccustomed to* the yoke. *Jer.* xxxi.

The necessity of air to the most of animals *unaccustomed to* the want of it, may best be judged of by the following experiments. *Boyle.*

2. New; not usual.

I'll send one to Mantua,
Where that same banish'd runagate doth live,
Shall give him such an *unaccustom'd* dram,
That he shall soon keep Tibalt company. *Shakspeare.*
Their pristine worth
The Britons recollect, and gladly change
Sweet native home, for *unaccustom'd* air. *Philips.*

An old word ought never to be fixed to an *unaccustomed* idea, without just and evident necessity. *Watts, Logick.*

UNACKNO'WLEDGED. *adj.* [from *acknowledge.*] Not owned.

The fear of what was to come from an unknown, at least an *unacknowledged* successor to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity. *Clarendon.*

UNACQUA'INTANCE. *n. s.* [from *acquaintance.*] Want of familiarity; want of knowledge: followed by *with.*

The first is an utter *unacquaintance with* his master's designs, in these words; the servant knoweth not what his master doth. *South.*

UNACQUA'INTED. *adj.* [from *acquainted.*]

1. Not known; unusual; not familiarly known.

She greatly grew amazed at the sight,
And th' *unacquainted* light began to fear. *Spenser.*

2. Not having familiar knowledge: followed by *with.*

Festus, an infidel, a Roman, one whose ears were *unacquainted with* such matter, heard him, but could not reach unto that whereof he spake. *Hooker.*

Where else
Shall I inform my *unacquainted* feet
In the blind mazes of this tangled world? *Milton, Comus.*
Art thou a courtier,
Or I a king? My ears are *unacquainted*
With such bold truths, especially from thee. *Denham.*
Youth, that *with* joys had *unacquainted* been,
Envy'd grey hairs, that once good days had seen. *Dryden.*

Let us live like those who expect to die, and then we shall find that we fear'd death only because we were *unacquainted with* it. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

UNACQUA'INTEDNESS.* *n. s.* Unacquaintance: followed by *with.*

The bishop said, in excuse for his present *unacquaintedness with* such matters of antiquity, that it was thirty years ago since he read over the three first centuries. *Whiston, Mem.* p. 191.

UNA'CTED.* *adj.* [from *acted.*] Not performed; not put into execution.

A thought *unacted*. *Shakspeare, Rape of Lucr.*
Must I
For some offence *unacted*, or unknown,
Be tortur'd thus under the frigid zone
Of your contempt? *Jordan's Poems.*

UNA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *active.*]

1. Not brisk; not lively.

Silly people commend tame, *unactive* children, because they make no noise, nor give them any trouble. *Locke.*

2. Having no employment.

Man hath his daily work of body or mind
Appointed, which declares his dignity;
While other animals *unactive* range,
And of their doings God takes no account. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Not busy; not diligent.

His life,
Private, *unactive*, calm, contemplative;
Little suspicious to any king. *Milton, P. R.*

An homage which nature commands all understandings to pay to virtue; and yet it is but a faint, *unactive* thing; for in defiance of the judgement, the will may still remain as much a stranger to virtue as before. *South.*

4. Having no efficacy.

In the fruitful earth
His beams, *unactive* else, their vigour find. *Milton, P. L.*

Una'ctuated. *adj.* Not actuated.

The peripatetick matter is a mere *unactuated* power. *Glanville.*

Unadmi'red. *adj.* Not regarded with honour.

Oh! had I rather *unadmir'd* remain'd,
In some lone isle, or distant northern land;
Where the gilt chariot never marks the way. *Pope.*

Unadmo'nished.* *adj.* [from *admonished.*] Not admonished; not cautioned beforehand.

This let him know,
Lest, wilfully transgressing, he pretend
Surprisal, *unadmonish'd*, unforewarn'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Unado'red. *adj.* Not worshipped.

Nor was his name unheard, or *unador'd*
In ancient Greece. *Milton, P. L.*

Unado'rned. *adj.* Not decorated; not embellished.

The earth, till then
Desert and bare, unsightly, *unadorn'd*,
Brought forth the tender grass. *Milton, P. L.*
But hoary winter, *unadorn'd* and bare,
Dwells in the dire retreat, and freezes there. *Addison.*

Unadve'nturous. *adj.* Not adventurous.

The wisest, *unexperienc'd*, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modesty,
Irresolute, unhardy, *unadventurous*. *Milton, P. R.*

Unadvi'sable.* *adj.* [from *advisable.*] Not prudent; not to be advised.

Extreme rigour would have been *unadvisable* in the beginning of a new reign. *Lowth, Life of Wykeham,* § 5.

Unadvi'sed. *adj.*

1. Imprudent; indiscreet.

Madam, I have *unadvis'd*
Deliver'd you a paper that I should not. *Shakspeare.*

2. Done without due thought; rash.

This contract to-night
Is too rash, too *unadvis'd*, too sudden,
Too like the light'ning, which doth cease to be,
Ere one can say, it lightens. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

These prosperous proceedings were turned back by the *unadvised* forwardness of divers chief counsellors, in making sudden and unreasonable alterations. *Hayward.*

Specifick conformities can be no *unadvised* productions; but are regulated by the immediate efficiency of some knowing agent. *Glanville.*

Unadvi'sedly. *adv.* Imprudently; rashly; indiscreetly.

A strange kind of speech unto Christian ears; and such, as I hope they themselves do acknowledge *unadvisedly* uttered. *Hooker.*

What man's wit is there able to sound the depth of those dangerous and fearful evils, whereunto our weak and impotent nature is inclinable to sink itself, rather than to shew an acknowledgement of error in that which once we have *unadvisedly* taken upon us to defend, against the stream of a contrary publick resolution. *Hooker.*

What is done cannot be now amended;
Men shall deal *unadvisedly* sometimes,
Which after-hours give leisure to repent of. *Shakspeare.*

A word *unadvisedly* spoken on the one side, or misunderstood on the other, has raised such an aversion to him, as in time has produced a perfect hatred of him. *South.*

Unadvi'sedness.* *n. s.* [from *unadvised.*] Imprudence; rashness.

I thought one man enough to match with ten;
And through this carelss *unadvisedness*
I was destroy'd. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 275.

I think nothing might help some to a sense of their unreasonable opposition to the church of England, and their *unadvisedness* therein, more than if they themselves would please to reflect on the variety, and contradiction, which is among themselves one to another. *Puller, Mod. of the Ch. of Eng.* p. 520.

Unadu'lterate.† } *adj.* Genuine; not spoiled by
Unadu'lterated. } spurious mixtures.

I have only discovered one of those channels, by which the history of our Saviour might be conveyed pure and *unadulterated*. *Addison on the Chr. Religion.*

A breath of *unadulterate* air,
The glimpse of a green pasture, how they cheer
The citizen! *Cowper, Task,* B. 4.

Unadu'lterately.* *adv.* Without spurious mixtures.

Inductions fresh and *unadulterately* drawn from those observations. *Dr. Gilberte to Abp. Usher, Lett.* (1638,) p. 494.

Unaffe'cted. *adj.*

1. Real; not hypocritical.

They bore the king
To lie in solemn state, a publick sight:
Groans, cries, and howlings fill the crouded place,
And *unaffected* sorrow sat on ev'ry face. *Dryden.*

2. Free from affectation; open; candid; sincere.

The maid improves her charms,
With inward greatness, *unaffected* wisdom,
And sanctity of manners. *Addison, Cato.*
Of softest manners, *unaffected* mind;
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind. *Pope.*

3. Not formed by too rigid observation of rules; not laboured.

Men divinely taught, and better teaching
The solid rules of civil government,
In their majestick, *unaffected* stile,
Than all the oratory of Greece and Rome. *Milton, P. R.*

4. Not moved; not touched: as, he sat *unaffected* to hear the tragedy.

Unaffe'ctedly. *adv.* Really; without any attempt to produce false appearances.

He was always *unaffectedly* cheerful; no marks of any thing heavy at his heart broke from him. *Locke.*

Unaffe'cting.† *adj.* Not pathetick; not moving the passions.

This stately sort of declamation, whatever eloquence it may display, and whatever policy it may teach, is undramatic, unanimated, and *unaffecting*. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 363.

Unaffe'ctionate.* *adj.* Wanting affection.

A helpless, *unaffectionate*, and sullen mass, whose very company represents the visible and exactest figure of loneliness itself. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Unaffli'cted. *adj.* Free from trouble.

My *unafflicted* mind doth feed
On no unholy thoughts for benefit. *Daniel, Musoph.*

Unagree'able.† *adj.* Inconsistent; unsuitable.

The manner of their living *unagreeable* to the profession of the names of Christians. *Knight, Trial of Truth,* (1580,) fol. 53.

Nothing more hurtful, and more *unagreeable* with that charity which we owe to ourselves, our bodies as well as souls, than intemperance. *Hammond, Pract. Catech,* B. 3. § 3.

Adventurous work! yet to thy power and mine
Not *unagreeable*, to found a path
Over this main, from hell to that new world. *Milton, P. L.*

Unagree'ableness. *n. s.* Unsuitableness to; inconsistency with.

Papias, a holy man, and scholar of St. John, having delivered the milennium, men chose rather to admit a doctrine, whose *unagreeableness* to the gospel oeconomy rendered it suspicious, than think an apostolick man could seduce them. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Unai'dable. *adj.* Not to be helped.

The congregated college have concluded,
That labouring art can never ransom nature
From her *unaidable* estate. *Shakspeare.*

Unai'ded. *adj.* Not assisted; not helped.

Their number, counting those th' *unaided* eye
Can see, or by invented tubes descry,
The widest stretch of human thought exceeds. *Blackmore.*

Unai'ming. *adj.* Having no particular direction.

The noisy culverin, o'ercharg'd lets fly,
And bursts, *unaiming*, in the rended sky;
Such frantick flights are like a madman's dream,
And nature suffers in the wild extreme. *Granville.*

UNA'KING. *adj.* Not feeling or causing pain.
Shew them th' *unaking* scars which I would hide,
As if I had receiv'd them for the hire
Of their breath only. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

UNALA'RMED.* *adj.* Not disturbed.
One shelter'd hare
Has never heard the sanguinary yell
Of cruel man, exulting in her woes.
Innocent partner of my peaceful home,
Whom ten long years experience of my care
Has made at last familiar, she has lost
Much of her vigilant instinctive dread,
Not needful here, beneath a roof like mine.
Yes — thou mayst eat thy bread, and lick the hand
That feeds thee; thou may'st frolick on the floor
At evening, and at night retire secure
To thy straw couch, and slumber *unalarm'd.* *Cowper, Task.*

UNA'LIENABLE, *adj.* Not to be transferred.
Hereditary right should be kept sacred, not from any *unalienable* right in a particular family, but to avoid the consequences that usually attend the ambition of competitors. *Swift.*

UNALLA'YED. *adj.* Not impaired by bad mixtures.
Unallayed satisfactions are joys too heavenly to fall to many men's shares on earth. *Boyle.*

UNALLI'ED.† *adj.*
1. Having no powerful relation.
Narcissa, not unknown, not *unallied.* *Young, Night Th.* 4.
2. Having no common nature; not congenial.
He is compounded of two very different ingredients, spirit and matter; but how such *unallied* and disproportioned substances should act upon each other, no man's learning yet could tell him. *Collier on Pride.*

UNA'LTERABLE. *adj.* Unchangeable; immutable.
The law of nature, consisting in a fixed, *unalterable* relation of one nature to another, is indispensable. *South.*
They fixt *unalterable* laws,
Settling the same effect on the same cause. *Creech.*
The truly upright man is inflexible in his uprightness, and *unalterable* in his purpose. *Atterbury.*

UNA'LTERABLENESS. *n. s.* Immutability; unchangeableness.
This happens from the *unalterableness* of the corpuscles, which constitute and compose those bodies. *Woodward.*

UNA'LTERABLY. *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably.
Retain *unalterably* firm his love intire. *Milton, P. L.*
The day and year are standard measures, because they are *unalterably* constituted by those motions. *Holder on Time.*

UNA'LTERED. *adj.* Not changed; not changeable.
It was thought in him an unpardonable offence to alter any thing; in us intolerable that we suffer any thing to remain *unaltered.* *Hooker.*
To whom our Saviour, with *unalter'd* brow;
Thy coming hither, though I know thy scope,
I bid not, or forbid. *Milton, P. R.*
To shew the truth of my *unalter'd* breast,
Know that your life was giv'n at my request. *Dryden.*
Since these forms begin, and have their end,
On some *unalter'd* cause they sure depend. *Dryden.*
Grains and nuts pass often through animals *unalter'd.* *Arbuthnot.*
Amongst the shells that were fair, *unalter'd*, and free from such mineral insinuations, there were some which could not be match'd by any species of shell-fish now found upon the sea shores. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

UNAMA'ZED. *adj.* Not astonished; free from astonishment.
Though at the voice much marvelling; at length
Not *unamaz'd*, she thus in answer spake. *Milton, P. L.*

UNAMBI'GUOUS.* *adj.* Clear; not to be mistaken; unquestionable.
Every paragraph should be so clear and *unambiguous*, that the dullest fellow in the world may not be able to mistake it. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
The *unambiguous* footsteps of a God. *Cowper, Task.*

UNAMBI'TIOUS. *adj.* Free from ambition.
My humble muse, in *unambitious* strains,
Paints the green forests, and the flow'ry plains. *Pope.*
I am one of those *unambitious* people, who will love you forty years hence. *Pope.*

UNAME'NDABLE. *adj.* [*inemendabilis*, Latin.] Not to be changed for the better.
He is the same man; so is every one here that you know: mankind is *unamendable.* *Pope to Swift.*

UNA'MIABLE. *adj.* Not raising love.
Those who represent religion in an *unamiable* light, are like the spies sent by Moses, to make a discovery of the land of promise, when, by their reports, they discouraged the people from entering upon it. *Addison, Spect.*
These men are so well acquainted with the *unamiable* part of themselves, that they have not the confidence to think they are really beloved. *Addison, Spect.*
Nor are the hills *unamiable*, whose tops
To heav'n aspire. *Philips.*

UNA'NALYSED. *adj.* Not resolved into simple parts.
Some large crystals of refined and *unanalysed* nitre, appeared to have each of them six flat sides. *Boyle.*

UNAMU'SED.* *adj.* Wanting amusement; without amusement.
O ye Lorenzos of our age, who deem
One moment *unamus'd* a misery
Not made for feeble man! *Young, Night Th.* 2.

UNANALO'GICAL.* *adj.* Not analogical.
Shine is a [substantive,] though not *unanalogical*, yet ungraceful, and little used. *Johnson, in V. Shine.*

UNA'NCHORED. *adj.* Not anchored.
A port there is, inclos'd on either side,
Where ships may rest, *unanchor'd*, and unty'd. *Pope.*

UNANE'LED.† *adj.* [*un* and *knell.*] Not having received extreme unction. See *To* ANELE.
Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off, ev'n in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, disappointed, *unanel'd.* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

UNA'NIMATED. *adj.* Not enlivened; not vivified.
Look on those half lines as the imperfect products of a hasty muse: like the frogs in the Nile, part kindled into life, and part a lump of uninformed *unanimated* matter. *Dryden.*

UNANI'MITY. *n. s.* [*unanimité*, Fr.] Agreement in design or opinion.
An honest party of men acting with *unanimity*, are of infinitely greater consequence, than the same party aiming at the same end by different views. *Addison.*

UNA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*unanime*, Fr. *unanimis*, Lat.] Being of one mind; agreeing in design or opinion.
They wont to meet
So oft in festivals of joy, and love
Unanimous, as sons of one great sire,
Hymning th' eternal father. *Milton, P. L.*
All bred in arms, *unanimous* and brave. *Dryden.*

UNA'NIMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *unanimous.*] With one mind.
This particular is *unanimously* reported by all the antient Christian authors. *Addison on the Chr. Religion.*

UNA'NIMOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *unanimous.*] The state of being unanimous.

UNANO'INTED.† *adj.* Not anointed. Dr. Johnson adds, Not prepared for death by extreme unction; citing the passage from Hamlet under *unaneled*; but the true word is *disappointed.* See the third sense of *To* DISAPPOINT.

UNA'NSWERABLE. *adj.* Not to be refuted.
This is a manifest and *unanswerable* argument. *Raleigh.*

I shall not conclude it false, though I think the emergent difficulties, which are its attendants, *unanswerable*. *Glanville.*

The pye's question was wisely let fall without a reply, to intimate that it was *unanswerable*. *L'Estrange.*

These speculations are strong intimations, not only of the excellency of a human soul, but of its independence on the body; and if they do not prove, do at least confirm, these two great points, which are established by many other reasons that are *unanswerable*. *Addison, Spect.*

As to the excuse drawn from the demands of creditors, if it be real, it is *unanswerable*. *Atterbury, Serm.*

UNA'NSWERABLY. *adv.* Beyond confutation.

It will put their little logick hard to it, to prove, that there can be any obedience, where there is no command. And therefore it *unanswerably* follows, that the abettors of the forementioned principle plead conscience in a direct and barefaced contradiction to God's express command. *South.*

UNA'NSWERED. *adj.*

1. Not opposed by a reply.

Unanswer'd lest thou boast. *Milton, P. L.*

Must I tamely bear
This arrogance *unanswer'd!* Thou'rt a traitor. *Addison.*

2. Not confuted.

All these reasons, they say, have been brought, and were hitherto never answer'd; besides a number of merriments and jests *unanswer'd* likewise. *Hooker.*

3. Not suitably returned.

Quench, Corydon, thy long *unanswer'd* fire;
Mind what the common wants of life require. *Dryden.*

UNAPPA'LLED. *adj.* Not daunted; not impressed by fear.

If my memory must thus be thralled
To that strange stroke, which conquered all my senses;
Can thoughts still thinking so rest *unappalled?* *Sidney.*

Infernal ghosts
Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd;
Some bent at thee their fiery darts; while Thou
Sat'st *unappall'd* in calm and sinless peace. *Milton, P. R.*

As a lion, *unappall'd* with fear,
Springs on the toils, and rushes on the spear. *Dryden.*

Does this appear like guilt? When thus serene,
With eyes erect, and visage *unappall'd*,
Fixt on that awful face, I stand the charge;
Amaz'd, not fearing. *Smith, Phæd. and Hyppolitus.*

UNAPPA'RELLED. *adj.* Not dressed; not clothed.

In Peru, though they were an *unapparelled* people, and had some customs very barbarous, yet the government of the Incas had many parts of civility. *Bacon, Holy War.*

Till our souls be *unapparelled*
Of bodies, they from bliss are banished. *Donne.*

UNAPPA'RENT. *adj.* Obscure; not visible.

Thy potent voice he hears,
And longer will delay to hear thee tell
His generation, and the rising birth
Of nature, from the *unapparent* deep. *Milton, P. L.*

UNAPPE'ALABLE.* *adj.* Not admitting appeal.

They made their own reason, or rather humour, (first surnaming it the spirit,) the infallible, *unappealable* judge of all that was delivered in the written word. *South*, vol. 5. S. 3.

UNAPPE'ASABLE. *adj.* Not to be pacified; implacable.

The *unappeasable* rage of Hildebrand and his successors, never left persecuting him, by raising one rebellion upon another. *Ralegh, Ess.*

I see thou art implacable; more deaf
To prayers than winds to seas; yet winds to seas
Are reconcil'd at length, and seas to shore.
Thy anger, *unappeasable*, still rages,
Eternal tempest, never to be calm'd. *Milton, S. A.*

UNAPPE'ASED. *adj.* Not pacified.

Sacrifice his flesh,
That so the shadows be not *unappeas'd*. *Shakspeare.*

His son forgot, his empress *unappeas'd*;
How soon the tyrant with new love is seiz'd. *Dryden.*

UNA'PPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *apply*.] Such as cannot be applied.

Gratitude, by being confined to the few, has a very narrow province to work on, being acknowledged to be *unapplicable*, and so consequently ineffectual to all others. *Hammond.*

Their beloved earl of Manchester appeared now as *unapplicable* to their purposes as the other. *Clarendon.*

The singling out, and laying in order those intermediate ideas, that demonstratively shew the equality or inequality of *unapplicable* quantities, has produced discoveries. *Locke.*

UNAPPLI'ED.* *adj.* Not specially applied; not engaged.

They were men dedicated to a private, free, *unapplied* course of life. *Bacon, Adv. of Learn.* B. 2.

UNAPPREHE'NDED. *adj.* Not understood.

They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended*, are but few in number, and for grossness of wit such, that they hardly seem to hold the place of human being. *Hooker.*

UNAPPREHE'NSIBLE.* *adj.* Not capable of being understood.

Which assertions leave it *unapprehensible* what place can reasonably be left for addressing exhortations to the will. *South, Serm.* vii. 94.

UNAPPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *apprehend*.]

1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception.

The same temper of mind makes a man *unapprehensive* and insensible of any misery suffered by others. *South.*

2. Not suspecting.

UNAPPRI'SED.* *adj.* Not uninformed; not ignorant.

Some mischievously weep, not *unappris'd*,
Tears sometimes aid the conquest of an eye. *Young, Night Th.* 5.

UNAPPROA'CHABLE.* *adj.* That may not be approached.

The ambitious daring approaches of the soul toward the *unapproachable* light. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 613.

God is the unchangeable sun that does not rise or set, come nearer to or go farther from any part or space of the universe; an eternal *unapproachable* light, without any variation, eclipse, or mixture of shade. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* i. 395.

UNAPPROA'CHED. *adj.* Inaccessible.

God is light,
And never but in *unapproached* light
Dwelt from eternity. *Milton, P. L.*

UNAPPRO'PRIATED.* *adj.* Having no particular application.

Ovid could not restrain the luxuriancy of his genius, on the same occasion, from wandering into an endless variety of flowery and *unappropriated* similitudes, and equally applicable to any other person or place. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

UNAPPRO'VED. *adj.* [from *approve*.] Not approved.

Evil into the mind
May come and go so *unapprov'd*, and leave
No spot behind. *Milton, P. L.*

UNA'PT.† *adj.* [from *apt*.]

1. Dull; not apprehensive.

The contrary advantage, in natures very dull and *unapt*, of working alacrity, by framing an exercise with some delight or affection. *Bacon, Disc. to Sir H. Saville.*

2. Not ready; not propense.

I am a soldier, and *unapt* to weep. *Shakspeare.*

My blood hath been too cool and temperate,
Unapt to stir at these indignities. *Shakspeare.*

3. Unfit; not qualified: with *to* before a verb, *for* before a noun.

Fear doth grow from an apprehension of deity indued with irresistible power to hurt; and is, of all affections (anger excepted) the *unaptest to* admit any conference with reason. *Hooker.*

A longing after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft and wandering, *unapt for* noble, wise, or spiritual employments. *Bp. Taylor.*

4. Improper; unfit; unsuitable.

UNA'PTLY. *adv.* [from *unapt.*] Unfitly; improperly.
He swims on his back; and the shape of his back seems to favour it, being very like the bottom of a boat: nor do his hinder legs *unaptly* resemble a pair of oars. *Grew.*

UNA'PTNESS. *n. s.* [from *unapt.*]
1. Unfitness; unsuitableness.
Men's apparel is commonly made according to their conditions; and their conditions are often governed by their garments; for the person that is gowned, is by his gown put in mind of gravity, and also restrained from lightness by the very *unaptness* of his weed. *Spenser.*
2. Dulness; want of apprehension.
That *unaptness* made you minister
Thus to excuse yourself. *Shakspeare, Timon.*
3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension.
The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body, strained by lifting at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken, and thereby gets an *unaptness*, or an aversion to any vigorous attempt ever after. *Locke.*

UNA'RGUED. *adj.* [from *argue.*]
1. Not disputed.
What thou bid'st,
Unargu'd I obey; so God ordains. *Milton, P. L.*
2. Not censured.
Not that his work liv'd in the hands of foes,
Unargu'd then, and yet hath fame from those. *B. Jonson.*

To UNA'RM. *v. a.* [from *arm.*] To disarm; to strip of armour; to deprive of arms.
Unarm, unarm, and do not fight to-day. *Shakspeare.*
Unarm me, Eros; the long day's task is done,
And we must sleep. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
Galen would not leave unto the world too subtle a theory of poisons; *unarming* thereby the malice of venomous spirits. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

UNA'RMED. *adj.* [from *unarm.*] Having no armour; having no weapons.
On the western coast
Rideth a puissant navy: To our shores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd, and unresolv'd to beat them back. *Shakspeare.*
He, all *unarm'd*,
Shall chase thee with the terrour of his voice
From thy demoniack holds, possession foul;
Thee and thy legions; yelling they shall fly,
And beg to hide them in a herd of swine. *Milton.*
Though *unarm'd* I am,
Here, without my sword or pointed lance,
Hope not, base man, unquestion'd hence to go. *Dryden.*
Whereas most other creatures are furnished with weapons for their defence; man is born altogether *unarmed*. *Grew.*

UNARRA'IGNED. *adj.* Not brought to a trial.
As lawful lord, and king by just descent,
Should here be judg'd, unheard, and *unarraign'd*. *Daniel.*

UNARRA'YED. *adj.* Not dressed.
As if this infant world, yet *unarray'd*,
Naked and bare, in Nature's lap were laid. *Dryden.*
Half *unarray'd*, he ran to his relief,
So hasty and so artless was his grief. *Dryden.*

UNARRI'VED.* *adj.* Not yet arrived.
Monarchs of all elaps'd, or *unarriv'd*. *Young, Night Th.* 9.

UNA'RTFUL. *adj.*
1. Having no art, or cunning.
A cheerful sweetness in his looks he has,
And innocence *unartful* in his face. *Congreve, Juv.*
2. Wanting skill.
How *unartful* would it have been to have set him in a corner, when he was to have given light and warmth to all the bodies round him? *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

UNA'RTFULLY. *adv.* In an unartful manner.
In the report, although it be not *unartfully* drawn, and is perfectly in the spirit of a pleader, there is no great skill required to detect the many mistakes. *Swift, Miscell.*

UNARTIFI'CIALLY. *adv.* Contrarily to art.
Not a feather is *unartificially* made, misplaced, redundant, or defective. *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

UNA'SKED. *adj.*
1. Not courted by solicitation.
With what eagerness, what circumstance
Unask'd, thou tak'st such pains to tell me only
My son's the better man. *Denham, Sophy.*
2. Not sought by entreaty or care.
The bearded corn ensu'd
From earth *unask'd*, nor was that earth renew'd. *Dryden.*
How, or why
Shou'd all conspire to cheat us with a lie?
Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice;
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price. *Dryden.*

UNASPE'CTIVE.* *adj.* Not having a view to; inattentive.
The Holy Ghost is not wholly *unaspective* to the custom that was used among men, since we find the triumphers in the Revelation, as badges of victory, carried their palms in their hands. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 74.

UNA'SPIRATED.* *adj.* Having no aspirate.
Lambin gives ἰερμι for the Æolic verb *unaspirated*.
Dr. Parr, Rev. of Combe's Hor. Br. Crit. iii. 131.

UNASPI'RING. *adj.* Not ambitious.
To be modest and *unaspiring*, in honour preferring one another. *Rogers.*

UNASSA'ILED. *adj.* Not attacked; not assaulted.
As I intend, Clifford, to thrive to-day,
It grieves my soul to leave thee *unassail'd*. *Shakspeare.*
I believe
That he, the supreme good, t' whom all things ill
Are but as slavish officers of vengeance,
Would send a glist'ring guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour *unassail'd*. *Milton, Comus.*

UNASSA'ILABLE. *adj.* Exempt from assault.
In the number, I do but know one,
That *unassailable* holds on his rank,
Unshak'd of motion. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

UNASSA'YED. *adj.* Unattempted.
What is faith, love, virtue *unassay'd*
Alone, without exterior help sustain'd? *Milton.*

UNASSI'STED. *adj.* Not helped.
Its victories were the victories of reason, *unassisted* by the force of human power, and as gentle as the triumphs of light over darkness. *Addison, Freeholder.*
What *unassisted* reason could not discover, that God has set clearly before us in the revelation of the gospel: a felicity equal to our most enlarged desires; a state of immortal and unchangeable glory. *Rogers.*

UNASSI'STING. *adj.* Giving no help.
With these I went, a brother of the war;
Nor idle stood, with *unassisting* hands,
When savage beasts, and men's more savage bands,
Their virtuous toil subdu'd: yet these I sway'd. *Dryden.*

UNASSU'MING. *adj.* Not arrogant.
Unassuming worth in secret liv'd,
And died neglected. *Thomson, Winter.*

UNASSU'RED. *adj.*
1. Not confident.
The ensuing treatise, with a timorous and *unassured* countenance, adventures into your presence. *Glanville.*
2. Not to be trusted.
The doubts and dangers, the delays and woes;
The feigned friends, the *unassured* foes,
Do make a lover's life a wretch's hell. *Spenser.*

UNATO'NABLE.* *adj.* Not to be appeased; not to be brought to concord.
Any untunable or *unatonable* matrimony.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

UNATO'NED. *adj.* Not expiated.
Could you afford him such a bribe as that,
A brother's blood yet *unatton'd*? *Rowe.*

UNATTA'CHED.* *adj.*
1. Not arrested.
A cutpurse in a throng, when he hath committed the fact, will cry out, My masters, take heed of your purses; and he

that is pursued, will cry, Stop thief, that by this means he may escape *unattached*. *Junius, Sin Stigm.* (1639,) p. 368.

2. Not having any fixed interest: as, *unattached* to any party.

UNATTA'INABLE. *adj.* Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach.

Praise and prayer are God's due worship; which are *unattainable* by our discourse, simply considered, without the benefit of divine revelation. *Dryden, Rel. Laici.*

I do not expect that men should be perfectly kept from error; that is more than human nature can, by any means, be advanced to: I aim at no such *unattainable* privilege; I only speak of what they should do. *Locke.*

UNATTA'INABLENESS. *n. s.* State of being out of reach.

Desire is stopped by the opinion of the impossibility, or *unattainableness* of the good proposed. *Locke.*

UNATTE'MPTED. *adj.* Untried; not assayed.

He left no means *unattempted* of destroying his son. *Sidney.*

Not that I have the power to clutch my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm;
But that my hand, as *unattempted* yet,
Like a poor beggar raileth on the rich, *Shakspeare.*

It pursues,
Things *unattempted* yet in prose or rhyme. *Milton, P. L.*

Leave nothing *unattempted* to destroy
That perjur'd race. *Denham.*

Shall we be discouraged from any attempt at doing good, by the possibility of our failing in it? How many of the best things would, at this rate, have been left *unattempted*? *Atterbury.*

UNATTE'NDED. *adj.*

1. Having no retinue, or attendants.

With goddess-like demeanor forth she went,
Not *unattended*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Having no followers.

Such *unattended* generals can never make a revolution in Parnassus. *Dryden.*

3. Unaccompanied; forsaken.

Your constancy
Hath left you *unattended*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

UNATTE'NDING. *adj.* Not attending.

Ill is lost that praise,
That is address'd to *unattending* ears. *Milton, Comus.*

Every nymph of the flood, her tresses rending,
Throws off her armlet of pearl in the main;
Neptune in anguish his charge *unattending*,
Vessels are foundering, and vows are in vain. *Dryden.*

UNATTE'NTIVE. *adj.* Not regarding.

Man's nature is so *unattentive* to good, that there can scarce be too many monitors. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Such things are not accompanied with show, and therefore seldom draw the eyes of the *unattentive*. *Tatler.*

UNATTE'STED.* *adj.* Without witness; wanting attestation.

Thus God has not left himself *unattested*, doing good, sending us from heaven rains and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness. *Barrow, Expos. of the Creed.*

UNATTRA'CTED.* *adj.* Not under the power of attraction; freed from attraction.

Till again
The tide revertive, *unattracted*, leaves
A yellow waste of idle sands behind.
Thomson, on Sir Is. Newton.

UNAVA'ILABLE. *adj.* Useless; vain with respect to any purpose.

When we have endeavoured to find out the strongest causes, wherefore they should imagine that reading is so *unavailable*, the most we can learn is, that sermons are the ordinance of God, the Scriptures dark, and the labour of reading easy. *Hooker.*

UNAVA'ILABLENESS.* *n. s.* Uselessness.

Doubting the *unavailableness* of those former inconveniences. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel.* (ed. 1605,) L. 3. b.

UNAVA'ILING. *adj.* Useless; vain.

Since my inevitable death you know,
You safely *unavailing* pity shew:
'Tis popular to mourn a dying foe. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

Supine he tumbles on the crimson sands,
Before his helpless friends and native bands,
And spreads for aid his *unavailing* hands. *Pope.*

UNAVE'NGED.* *adj.* Not avenged; unrevenged.

They were by him and his heathen neighbours cruelly butchered; yet not *unavenged*: for the governour, enraged at such violence offered to his strangers, slew those inhabitants, and burnt their village. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 4.

UNAVO'IDABLE. *adj.*

1. Inevitable; not to be shunned.

Oppression on one side, and ambition on the other, are the *unavoidable* occasions of war. *Dryden.*

It is *unavoidable* to all, to have opinions, without certain proofs of their truth. *Locke.*

Single acts of transgression will, through weakness and surprize, be *unavoidable* to the best guarded. *Rogers.*

The merits of Christ will make up the *unavoidable* deficiencies of our service; will prevail for pardon to our sincere repentance. *Rogers.*

All sentiments of worldly grandeur vanish at that *unavoidable* moment, which decides the destiny of men.
Richardson, Clarissa.

2. Not to be missed in ratiocination.

That something is of itself, is self-evident, because we see things are; and the things that we see must either have had some first cause of their being, or have been always and of themselves: one of them is *unavoidable*. *Tillotson.*

I think it *unavoidable* for every rational creature that will examine his own, or any other existence, to have the notion of an eternal, wise being, who had no beginning. *Locke.*

UNAVO'IDABLENESS. *n. s.* Inevitability.

How can we conceive it subject to material impressions? and yet the importunity of pain, and *unavoidableness* of sensations, strongly persuade that we are so. *Glanville.*

UNAVO'IDABLY. *adv.* Inevitably.

The most perfect administration must *unavoidably* produce opposition from multitudes who are made happy by it. *Addison.*

UNAVO'IDED. *adj.* Inevitable.

We see the very wreck that we must suffer;
And *unavoided* is the danger now. *Shakspeare.*

Rare poems ask rare friends;
Yet satyrs, since the most of mankind be
Their *unavoided* subject, fewest see. *B. Jonson.*

UNAUTHE'NTICK.* *adj.* Not authentick; not genuine; not warranted.

Many odious, scurrilous, and treacherous libels were daily, by an *unauthentick* privilege, posted up and published against him. *Princely Pelican,* (1649,) ch. 1.

Shakspeare is thought to have formed his play [Ant. and Cleop.] on this story from North's translation of Amyot's *unauthentick* French Plutarch. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. xx.

UNAU'THORIZED. *adj.* Not supported by authority; not properly commissioned.

To kiss in private?
An *unauthorized* kiss. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

It is for you to ravage seas and land,
Unauthoriz'd by my supreme command. *Dryden.*

UNAWA'KED.* } *adj.* Not roused from sleep; not
UNAWA'KENED. } awakened.

Strange! the theme most affecting, most sublime,
Momentous most to man, should sleep unsung:
And yet it sleeps by genius *unawak'd*
Painim or Christian, to the blush of wit. *Young.*

The school astonish'd stood, but found it vain
To combat still with demonstration strong,
And, *unawaken'd*, dream beneath the blaze
Of truth. *Thomson on Sir Is. Newton.*

UNAWA'RE.* *adj.* [unpæp, Sax. incautus.] Without thought; inattentive.

I am not *unaware* how the productions of the Grub-street brotherhood have, of late years, fallen under many prejudices.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, Introduct.

UNAWA'RE.† } *adv*. [from the Sax. unpæp. See the UNAWA'RES. } adjective.]

Without thought; without previous meditation.

Take heed lest you fall *unawares* into that inconvenience you formerly found fault with. *Spenser.*

It is my father's face,
Whom, in this conflict, I *unawares* have kill'd. *Shakspeare.*

Firm we subsist, yet possible to swerve,
And fall into deception *unaware*. *Milton, P. L.*

A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and honey mix'd; with added store
Of opium: to his keeper this he brought,
Who swallow'd *unawares* the sleepy draught,
And snor'd secure. *Dryden.*

'Tis a sensation like that of a limb lopt off; one is trying every minute *unawares* to use it, and finds it is not. *Pope.*

2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; suddenly.

My hand, *unawares* to me, was, by the force of that endeavour it just before employed to sustain the fallen weight, carried up with such violence, that I bruised it. *Boyle.*

Though we live never so long, we are still surprized: we put the evil day far from us, and then it catches us *unawares*, and we tremble at the prospect. *Wake.*

3. In this sense I believe *at unawares* is the proper use.

Let destruction come upon him *at unawares*, and let his net that he hath hid, catch himself. *Ps.* xxxv. 8.

He breaks *at unawares* upon our walks,
And, like a midnight wolf invades the fold. *Dryden.*

UNA'WED. *adj.* Unrestrained by fear or reverence.

The raging and fanatick distemper of the house of commons must be attributed to the want of such good ministers of the crown, as, being *unawed* by any guilt of their own, could have watched other men's. *Clarendon.*

Unforc'd by punishment, *unaw'd* by fear,
His words were simple, and his soul sincere. *Dryden.*

UNBA'CKED. *adj.*

1. Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider.

Then I beat my tabor;
At which, like *unback'd* colts, they prick'd their ears,
Advanc'd their eylids, lifted up their noses,
As they smelt musick. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

A well wayed horse will safely convey thee to thy journey's end, when an *unback'd* filly may give thee a fall. *Suckling.*

They flinch like *unback'd* fillies. *Dennis, Lett.*

2. Not countenanced; not aided.

Let the weight of thine own infamy
Fall on thee unsupported, and *unback'd*. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

UNBA'LANCED. *adj.* Not poised; not in equipoise.

Let earth *unbalanc'd* from her orbit fly,
Planets and suns run lawless through the sky. *Pope.*

UNBA'LLAST. } *adj.* Not kept steady by ballast; UNBA'LLASTED. } unsteady.

They having but newly left those grammatick flats, where they struck unreasonably, to learn a few words with lamentable construction; and now on the sudden transported under another climate, to be tost and turmoiled with their *unballasted* wits, in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy, do, for the most part, grow into hatred of learning. *Milton on Education.*

As at sea the *unballast* vessel rides,
Cast to and fro, the sport of winds and tides:
So in the bounding chariot toss'd on high,
The youth is hurried headlong through the sky. *Addison.*

UNBA'NDED. *adj.* [from *band*.] Wanting a string, or band.

Your hose should be ungartered, your bonnet *unbanded*, and every thing demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakspeare.*

UNBAPTI'ZED.* *adj.* Not baptized.

If Christ himself, who giveth salvation, do require baptism, it is not for us, that look for salvation, to sound and examine him, whether *unbaptized* men may be saved, but seriously to do that which is required, and religiously to fear the danger, which may grow by the want thereof. *Hooker, Eccl. Pol.* B. 5. § 59.

To UNBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar*.] To open, by removing the bars; to unbolt.

'Tis not secure, this place or that to guard,
If any other entrance stand *unbarr'd*. *Denham.*

These rights the king refus'd,
Deaf to their cries; nor would the gates *unbar*
Of sacred peace, or loose th' imprison'd war. *Dryden.*

UNBA'RBED. *adj.* [*barba*, Latin.] Not shaven. Out of use.

Must I go shew them my *unbarbed* sconce!
Must my base tongue give to my noble heart
A lie? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

UNBA'RKED. *adj.* [from *bark*.] Decorticated; stripped of the bark.

A branch of a tree, *unbarked* some space at the bottom, and so set in the ground, hath grown. *Bacon.*

UNBA'SHFUL. *adj.* Impudent; shameless.

Nor did I with *unbashful* forehead woo
The means of weakness and debility. *Shakspeare.*

UNBA'TED.† *adj.* [from *bate*.] Not repressed; not blunted.

Where is the horse, that doth untread again
His tedious measures with th' *unbated* fire
That he did pace them first? *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

You may choose
A sword *unbated*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

UNBA'THED. *adj.* [from *bath*.] Not wet.

Fierce Pasimond, their passage to prevent,
Thrust full on Cymon's back in his descent;
The blade return'd *unbath'd*, and to the handle bent. *Dryden.*

UNBA'TTERED. *adj.* Not injured by blows.

I cannot strike at wretched kernes, whose arms
Are hir'd to bear their staves: or thou, Macbeth;
Or else my sword, with an *unbatter'd* edge,
I sheath again undeeded. *Shakspeare.*

To UNBA'Y. *v. a.* To set open; to free from the restraint of mounds.

I ought now to loose the reins of my affections, to *unbay* the current of my passion, and love on without boundary or measure. *Norris, Miscell.*

UNBEA'RABLE.* *adj.* Not to be borne.

UNBEA'RING.† *adj.* [unbepenð, Sax. sterilis.] Bringing no fruit.

He with his pruning hook disjoins
Unbearing branches from their head,
And grafts more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

UNBEA'TEN. *adj.*

1. Not treated with blows.

His mare was truer than his chronicle;
For she had rode five miles unspurr'd, *unbeaten*,
And then at last turn'd tail towards Neweaton. *Bp. Corbet.*

2. Not trodden.

We must tread *unbeaten* paths, and make a way where we do not find one; but it shall be always with a light in our hand. *Bacon.*

If your bold muse dare tread *unbeaten* paths. *Roscommon.*

Virtue, to crown her fav'rites, loves to try
Some new, *unbeaten* passage to the sky. *Swift.*

UNBEAU'TEOUS.* } *adj.* Not beautiful; plain. UNBEAU'TIFUL. }

The sanctifying spirit that beautifies the soul, is an humbling spirit also, to make it *unbeauteous* in its own eyes. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 610.

I cannot persuade myself, that God ever designed his church for a rude, naked, and *unbeautiful* lump; or to lay the foundations of purity in the ruins of decency. *South, Serm.* iii. 431.

That secret unwillingness— might have been in the king, at that time, to marry the *unbeautiful* daughter of the person whom he hated. *Clarendon, on Papal Usurp.* vol. i. ch. 6.

To UNBECO'ME.* *v. a.* Not to become; to misbecome.

When the order of nature is settled and the blessing pronounced, and established by the divine decree, it does not *unbecome* God to preserve the powers of nature to produce their natural effects. *Sherlock on Provid.* ch. 9.

It neither *unbecomes* God nor men to be moved by reason. *Sherlock on Provid.* ch. 9.

UNBECO'MING. *adj.* Indecent; unsuitable; indecorous.

Here's our chief guest.——
——If he had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great feast,
And all things *unbecoming*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

No thought of flight,
None of retreat, no *unbecoming* deed
That argu'd fear. *Milton, P. L.*

I should rather believe that the nose was the seat of wrath in beasts than in mankind; and that it was *unbecoming* of any but Pan, who had very much of the beast in him, to wrinkle up his nose in anger. *Dryden.*

My grief lets *unbecoming* speeches fall:
I should have dy'd, and not complain'd at all. *Dryden.*

This petulancy in conversation prevails among some of that sex, where it appears the most *unbecoming* and unnatural. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Men of wit, learning, and virtue, might strike out every offensive or *unbecoming* passage from plays. *Swift.*

Such proceed upon debates without *unbecoming* warmth. *Swift.*

UNBECO'MINGLY.* *adv.* In an unsuitable or improper manner.

In being discontented, we behave ourselves very *unbecomingly* and unworthily. *Barrow*, vol. iii. S. 6.

UNBECO'MINGNESS. *n. s.* Indecency; indecorum.

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill or *unbecomingness* of the fault. *Locke.*

To UNBE'D. *v. a.* To raise from a bed.

Eels *unbed* themselves, and stir at the noise of thunder. *Walton, Angler.*

UNBEFI'TTING. *adj.* Not becoming; not suitable.

Love is full of *unbefitting* strains,
All wanton as a child, skipping in vain. *Shakspeare.*

Far be it that I should write thee sin, or blame!
Or think thee *unbefitting* holiest place. *Milton, P. L.*

He might several times have made peace with his discontented subjects, upon terms not at all *unbefitting* his dignity or interest; but he rather chose to sacrifice the whole alliance to his private passion. *Swift.*

UNBEFRI'ENDED.* *adj.* Wanting friends; without friends.

The patronage of the poor and *unbefriended*. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 287.

To UNBEGE'T. *v. n.* To deprive of existence.

Wishes each minute he could *unbeget*
Those rebel sons, who dare t' usurp his seat. *Dryden.*

UNBEGO'T. } *adj.* [from *begot.*]
UNBEGO'TTEN. }

1. Eternal; without generation.

Why should he attribute the same honour to matter, which is subject to corruption, as to the eternal, *unbegotten*, and immutable God? *Stillingfleet.*

2. Not yet generated.

God omnipotent, must'ring
Armies of pestilence; and they shall strike
Your children yet unborn, and *unbegot*. *Shakspeare.*

In thy power
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent
The race unblest, to being yet *unbegot*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Not attaining existence.

Where a child finds his own parents his perverters, better were it for him to have been unborn and *unbegot*, than ask a blessing of those whose conversation breathes nothing but a curse. *South.*

To UNBEGUI'LE. *v. a.* To undeceive; to set free from the influence of any deceit.

Then *unbeguile* thyself, and know with me,
That angels, though on earth employ'd they be,
Are still in heaven. *Donne.*

Their comeliness *unbeguiled* the vulgar of the odd opinion the loyalists had formerly infused into them, by their concionatory invectives. *Howell, Voc. For.*

UNBEGU'N.* *adj.* Not yet begun.

All things, which God in their times and seasons has brought forth, were eternally and before all times in God, as a work *unbegun* is in the artificer, which afterward bringeth it unto effect. *Hooker, Eccl. Pol.* B. 5. § 56.

UNBEHE'LD. *adj.* Unseen; not discoverable to the sight.

These then, though *unbeheld* in deep of night,
Shine not in vain. *Milton, P. L.*

UNBE'ING.* *adj.* Not existing.

Where we were when the foundations of the earth were laid, when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy, He must answer who asked it; who understands entities of preordination, and beings yet *unbeing*. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 25.

UNBELIE'F.† *n. s.* [unᵹeleafa, Saxon.]

1. Incredulity.

'Tis not vain or fabulous,
What the sage poets, taught by the heavenly muse,
Storied of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras, and enchanted isles,
And rifted rocks, whose entrance leads to hell;
For such there be, but *unbelief* is blind. *Milton, Comus.*

I'm justly plagu'd by this your *unbelief*,
And am myself the cause of my own grief. *Dryden.*

Such an universal acquaintance with things will keep you from an excess of credulity and *unbelief*; *i. e.* a readiness to believe or to deny every thing at first hearing. *Watts.*

2. Infidelity; irreligion.

Where profess'd *unbelief* is, there can be no visible church of Christ; there may be where sound belief wanteth. *Hooker.*

To UNBELIE'VE. *v. a.*

1. To discredit; not to trust.

Heav'n shield your grace from woe,
As I, thus wrong'd, hence *unbelieved* go. *Shakspeare.*

So great a prince and favourite so suddenly metamorphosed into travellers with no greater train, was enough to make any man *unbelieve* his five senses. *Wotton, D. of Buckingham.*

2. Not to think real or true.

Nor less than sight and hearing could convince,
Of such an unforeseen and *unbeliev'd* offence. *Dryden.*

UNBELIE'VER. *n. s.* An infidel; one who believes not the Scripture of God.

The antient fathers being often constrained to shew, what warrant they had so much to rely upon the Scriptures, endeavoured still to maintain the authority of the books of God, by arguments such as *unbelievers* themselves must needs think reasonable, if they judged thereof as they should. *Hooker.*

What endless war wou'd jealous nations tear,
If none above did witness what they swear?
Sad fate of *unbelievers*, and yet just,
Among themselves to find so little trust. *Waller.*

In the New Testament, religion is usually expressed by faith in God and Christ, and the love of them. Hence it is that true Christians are so frequently called believers; and wicked and ungodly men *unbelievers*. *Tillotson.*

He pronounces the children of such parents as were, one of them a Christian, and the other an *unbeliever*, holy, on account of the faith and holiness of that one. *Atterbury.*

Men always grow vicious before they become *unbelievers*; but if you would once convince profligates by topicks drawn from the view of their own quiet, reputation, and health, their infidelity would soon drop off. *Swift, Miscell.*

UNBELIE'VING. *adj.* Infidel.

No pause,
No stay of slaughter found his vigorous arm;
But the *unbelieving* squadrons turn'd to flight,
Smote in the rear. *Philips.*

This wrought the greatest confusion in the *unbelieving* Jews, and the greatest conviction in the Gentiles. *Addison.*

In the days of the apostle, when all who professed themselves disciples of Christ were converts of conscience, this severe censure might be restrained to the *unbelieving* part of mankind. *Rogers.*

UNBELO'VED. *adj.* Not loved.

Whoe'er you are, not *unbelov'd* by heaven,
Since on our friendly shore your ships are driven. *Dryden.*

To UNBE'ND. *v. a.*

1. To free from flexure.

It is lawful to relax and *unbend* our bow, but not to suffer it to be unready, or unstrung. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

I must be in the battle; but I'll go
With empty quiver, and *unbended* bow. *Dryden.*

2. To relax; to remit; to set at ease for a time.

Here have I seen the king, when great affairs
Gave leave to slacken and *unbend* his cares,
Attended to the chace by all the flow'r of youth. *Denham.*

From those great cares when ease your soul *unbends*,
Your pleasures are design'd to noble ends. *Dryden.*

3. To relax vitiously or effeminately.

You *unbend* your noble strength, to think
So brain-sickly of things. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

UNBE'NDING.† *adj.*

1. Not suffering flexure.

Not so, when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' *unbending* corn, and skims along the main. *Pope.*

2. Not yielding; resolute.

Truth is the most *unbending* and uncompliable, the most necessary, firm, immutable, and adamantine thing in the world. *Cudworth.*

Ye noble few, who here *unbending* stand
Beneath life's pressures, yet a little while,
And all your woes are past. *Thomson.*

3. Devoted to relaxation.

Since what was omitted in the acting is now kept in, I hope it may entertain your lordship at an *unbending* hour. *Rowe.*

UNBE'NEFICED. *adj.* Not preferred to a benefice.

More vacant pulpits would more converts make;
All would have latitude enough to take:
The rest *unbenefic'd* your sects maintain. *Dryden.*

UNBENE'VOLENT. *adj.* Not kind.

A religion which not only forbids, but by its natural influence sweetens all bitterness and asperity of temper, and corrects that selfish narrowness of spirit, which inclines men to a fierce, *unbenevolent* behaviour. *Rogers.*

UNBENI'GHTED. *adj.* Never visited by darkness.

Beyond the polar circles; to them day
Had *unbenighted* shone, while the low sun,
To recompense his distance, in their sight
Had rounded still the horizon. *Milton, P. L.*

UNBENI'GN. *adj.* Malignant; malevolent.

To the other five
Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy; and when to join
In synod *unbenign*. *Milton, P. L.*

UNBE'NT. *adj.*

1. Not strained by the string.

Apollo heard; and, conquering his disdain,
Unbent his bow, and Greece inspir'd again. *Dryden.*

2. Having the bow unstrung.

Why hast thou gone so far,
To be *unbent* when thou hast ta'en thy stand,
Th' elected deer before thee? *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

3. Not crushed; not subdued.

But thou, secure of soul, *unbent* with woes,
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose. *Dryden.*

4. Relaxed; not intent.

Be not always on affairs intent,
But let thy thoughts be easy and *unbent*:
When our mind's eyes are disengag'd and free,
They clearer, farther, and distinctly see. *Denham.*

UNBESEE'MING. *adj.* Unbecoming.

No emotion of passion transported me by the indignity of his carriage, to do or say any thing *unbeseeming* myself. *King Charles.*

Far be the spirit of the chace from them;
Uncomely courage, *unbeseeming* skill. *Thomson.*

UNBESEE'MINGNESS.* *n. s.* Unbecomingness; indecency.

There is so deep an *unbeseemingness* in them, as places them in the next door to sin. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 253.

UNBESO'UGHT. *adj.* Not intreated.

Lest heat should injure us, his timely care
Hath, *unbesought*, provided; and his hands
Cloth'd us unworthy; pitying while he judg'd. *Milton, P. L.*

UNBESPO'KEN.* *adj.* Not ordered beforehand.

Swift *unbespoken* pomps thy steps proclaim,
And stammering babes are taught to lisp thy name. *Dryden, Abs. and Achitophel.*

UNBESTO'WED. *adj.* Not given; not disposed of.

He had now but one son and one daughter *unbestowed*. *Bacon.*

UNBETRA'YED. *adj.* Not betrayed.

Many being privy to the fact,
How hard is it to keep it *unbetray'd*? *Daniel, Civ. War.*

UNBEWA'ILED. *adj.* Not lamented.

Let determin'd things to destiny
Hold *unbewail'd* their way. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To UNBEWI'TCH.† *v. a.* [from *witch.*] To free from fascination.

Ordinary experience observed would *unbewitch* men as to these delusions. *South,* vol. ix. S. 6.

To UNBI'ASS. *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to disentangle from prejudice.

That our understandings may be free to examine, and reason *unbiassed* give its judgement; being that whereon a right direction of our conduct to true happiness depends; it is in this we should employ our chief care. *Locke.*

The standing evidences of the gospel, every time they are considered, gain upon sincere, *unbiassed* minds. *Atterbury.*

The truest service a private man may do his country, is by *unbiassing* his mind, as much as possible, between the rival powers. *Swift.*

Where's the man who counsel can bestow,
Unbiass'd, or by favour, or by spite;
Not dully prepossess'd, nor blindly right. *Pope.*

UNBI'ASSEDLY. *adv.* Without external influence; without prejudice.

I have sought the true meaning; and have *unbiassedly* embraced what, upon a fair enquiry, appeared so to me. *Locke.*

UNBI'D.† } *adj.* [unabeben, unbeben, Saxon; non
UNBI'DDEN. } rogatus.]

1. Uninvited.

Unbidden guests
Are often welcomest when they are gone. *Shakspeare.*

2. Uncommanded; spontaneous.

Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth
Unbid. *Milton, P. L.*

Roses *unbid*, and ev'ry fragrant flower,
Flew from their stalks, to strow thy nuptial bower. *Dryden.*

Unbidden earth shall wreathing ivy bring,
And fragrant herbs, the promises of spring. *Dryden.*

UNBI'GOTTED. *adj.* Free from bigotry.

Erasmus, who was an *unbigotted* Roman Catholick, was so much transported with this passage of Socrates, that he could scarce forbear looking upon him as a saint, and desiring him to pray for him. *Addison.*

To UNBI'ND.† *v. a.* [unbindan, Saxon.] To loose; to untie.

His own woe's author, whoso bound it finds,
As did Pyrocles, and it wilfully *unbinds*. *Spenser.*

Ye Latian dames,
If there be here, who dare maintain
My right, nor think the name of mother vain,

Unbind your fillets, loose your flowing hair,
And orgies, and nocturnal rites prepare. *Dryden.*
On the sixth instant it was thought fit to *unbind* his head. *Tatler.*

To UNBI'SHOP. *v. a.* To deprive of episcopal orders.
I cannot look upon Titus as so far *unbishoped* yet, but that he still exhibits to us all the essentials of jurisdiction. *South.*

UNBI'T.* *adj.* Not bitten.
Unbit by rage canine of dying rich. *Young, Night Th.* 4.

UNBI'TTED.† *adj.* [from *bit.*] Unbridled; unrestrained.
That *unbitted* thought
Doth fall to stray. *Sidney, Astr. and Stella.*
We have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal stings, our *unbitted* lusts; whereof I take this love to be a sect or cyon. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

UNBLA'MABLE. *adj.* Not culpable; not to be charged with a fault.
Much more could I say concerning this *unblamable* inequality of fines and rates. *Bacon.*
He lov'd his people, him they idoliz'd;
And thence proceeds my mortal hatred to him;
That thus *unblamable* to all beside,
He err'd to me alone. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

UNBLA'MABLENESS.* *n. s.* State of being unblamable.
Keep thy heart free and faithful to thy God; so mayest thou with innocency and *unblameableness* see all the motions of life. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 209.
By his prudence and carefulness, by the integrity of his heart and the *unblamableness* of his life, he may be happily serviceable to the saving of himself and those that hear him. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 23.

UNBLA'MABLY. *adv.* Without taint of fault.
Ye are witnesses, and God also, how holily, and justly, and *unblamably* we behaved ourselves. *1 Thess.* ii. 10.

UNBLA'MED. *adj.* Blameless; free from fault.
Shall spend your days in joy *unblam'd*, and dwell
Long time in peace. *Milton, P. L.*
Unblam'd, abundance crown'd the royal board,
What time this dame rever'd her prudent lord,
Who now is doom'd to mourn. *Pope, Odyss.*

UNBLA'STED.* *adj.* Not blasted; not made to wither.
The *unblasted* bay, to conquests due,
The Persian peach, and fruitful quince,
And there the forward almond grew. *Peacham, Embl.* (1612.)

UNBLE'MISHABLE.* *adj.* Not capable of being blemished.
That undeflowered and *unblemishable* simplicity of the gospel. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

UNBLE'MISHED. *adj.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach; free from deformity.
O welcome, pure-ey'd faith, white-handed hope;
Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings,
And thou *unblemish'd* form of chastity. *Milton, Comus.*
Under this stone lies virtue, youth,
Unblemish'd probity, and truth. *Waller.*
Is none worthy to be made a wife
In all this town? Suppose her free from strife,
Rich, fair, and fruitful; of *unblemish'd* life. *Dryden.*
They appointed, out of these new converts, men of the best sense, and of the most *unblemished* lives, to preside over these several assemblies. *Addison.*

UNBLE'NCHED.† *adj.* Unconfounded; unblinded.
There, where very desolation dwells,
She may pass on with *unblench'd* majesty:
Be it not done in pride, or in presumption. *Milton, Comus.*

UNBLE'NDED. *adj.* Not mingled.
None can boast a knowledge depurate from defilement, within this atmosphere of flesh; it dwells no where in *unblended* proportions on this side the empyreum. *Glanville.*

UNBLE'ST. *adj.*
1. Accursed; excluded from benediction.
It is a shameful and *unblessed* thing, to take the scum of people, and wicked, condemned men, to be the people with whom you plant. *Bacon.*
2. Wretched; unhappy.
In thy power
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent
The race *unblest*, to being yet unbegot. *Milton, P. L.*
What is true passion, if *unblest* it dies?
And where is Emma's joy, if Henry flies? *Prior.*

UNBLI'GHTED.* *adj.* Not blighted; unblasted.
In such a world, so thorny, and where none
Find happiness *unblighted*. *Cowper, Task,* B. 4.

UNBLOO'DIED. *adj.* Not stained with blood.
Who finds the partridge in the puttock's nest,
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the kite soar with *unbloodied* beak. *Shakspeare.*

UNBLOO'DY. *adj.* Not cruel; not shedding blood; not stained with blood.
Under the ledge of Atlas lies a cave,
The venerable seat of holy hermits,
Who there, secure in separated cells,
From the purling streams, and savage fruits,
Have wholesome bev'rage, and *unbloody* feasts. *Dryden.*

UNBLO'SSOMING.* *adj.* Not bearing any blossom. *Mason.*
You may now give a third pruning to peach-trees, taking away and pinching off *unblossoming* branches. *Evelyn, Kal. Hort.*

UNBLO'WN.† *adj.*
1. Having the bud yet unexpanded.
Ah! my poor princes! Ah! my tender babes!
My *unblown* flowers, new-appearing sweets! *Shakspeare.*
2. Not extinguished.
Prodigious lamps by night unwet,
And *unblown* out. *More, Life of the Soul,* ii. 118.
3. Not inflamed with wind.
Thick darkness shall unfold, a fire *unblown*
Devour his race. *Sandys, Job,* p. 31.

UNBLU'NTED. *adj.* Not becoming obtuse.
A sword, whose weight without a blow might slay;
Able, *unblunted*, to cut hosts away. *Cowley, Davideis.*

UNBLU'SHING.* *adj.* Not having sense of shame; without blushing.
They crowd to the buzz
Of masquerade *unblushing*. *Thomson, Lib.* P. 5.
That bold bad man — pretending still
With hard *unblushing* front the public good. *Edwards, Sonn.* 14.

UNBOA'STFUL.* *adj.* Modest; unassuming; not boasting.
Oft in humble station dwells
Unboastful worth, above fastidious pomp. *Thomson, Summer.*
Courage, of soft deportment, aspect calm,
Unboastful, suffering long. *Thomson, Lib.* P. 4.

UNBO'DIED. *adj.*
1. Incorporeal; immaterial.
If we could conceive of things as angels and *unbodied* spirits do, without involving them in those clouds language throws upon them, we should seldom be in danger of such mistakes as are perpetually committed. *Watts, Logick.*
2. Freed from the body.
She hath the bonds broke of eternal night;
Her soul *unbodied* of the burdenous corpse. *Spenser.*
All things are but alter'd, nothing dies;
And here and there th' *unbody'd* spirit flies. *Dryden.*

UNBO'ILED. *adj.* Not sodden.
A quarter of a pint of rice *unboiled*, will arise to a pint boiled. *Bacon.*

To UNBO'LT. *v. a.* To set open; to unbar.
I'll call my uncle down;
He shall *unbolt* the gates. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

UNBO'LTED. *adj.* Coarse; gross; not refined, as flower by bolting or sifting.

I will tread this *unbolted* villain into mortar, and daub the wall of a jakes with him. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

UNBO'NNETED. *adj.* Wanting a hat or bonnet.

This night, wherein
The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry; *unbonneted* he runs,
And bids what will, take all. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

UNBOO'KISH.† *adj.*

1. Not studious of books.

It is to be wondered how museless and *unbookish* they were, minding nought but the feats of war. There needed no licensing of books among them. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

2. Not cultivated by erudition.

As he shall smile, Othello shall go mad;
And his *unbookish* jealousy must construe
Poor Cassio's smiles, gestures, and light behaviour,
Quite in the wrong. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

UNBO'RN.† *adj.* [unᵹeboꞃen, Sax.] Not yet brought into life; future; being to come.

Some *unborn* sorrow; ripe in fortune's womb,
Is coming tow'rd me. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

The woes to come, the children yet *unborn*
Shall feel this day, as sharp to them as thorn. *Shakspeare.*

Never so much as in a thought *unborn*,
Did I offend you. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

He on the wings of cherubim
Up-lifted, in paternal glory rode
Far into chaos, and the world *unborn*. *Milton, P. L.*

To what wretched state reserv'd!
Better end here *unborn!* Why is life giv'n
To be thus wasted from us? *Milton, P. L.*

A queen, from whom
The souls of kings *unborn* for bodies wait. *Dryden.*

UNBO'RROWED. *adj.* Genuine; native; one's own.

But the luxurious father of the fold,
With native purple, and *unborrow'd* gold,
Beneath his pompous fleece shall proudly sweat. *Dryden.*

In substances, especially those which the common and *unborrow'd* names of any language are applied to, some remarkable, sensible qualities, serve to distinguish one from another. *Locke.*

To UNBO'SOM. *v. a.*

1. To reveal in confidence.

I lov'd thee, as too well thou knew'st;
Too well, *unbosom'd* all my secrets to thee,
Not out of levity, but overpower'd
By thy request, who could deny thee nothing. *Milton, S. A.*

Do we *unbosom* all our secrets to him, and hide nothing that passeth in the depth of our hearts from him? *Atterbury.*

2. To open; to disclose.

Should I thence, hurried on viewless wing,
Take up a weeping on the mountains wild,
The gentle neighbourhood of grove and spring
Would soon *unbosom* all their echoes mild. *Milton, Ode.*

UNBO'TTOMED. *adj.*

1. Without bottom; bottomless.

The dark, *unbottom'd*, infinite abyss. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Having no solid foundation; having no reliance.

This is a special act of Christian hope, to be thus *unbottomed* of ourselves, and fastened upon God, with a full reliance, trust, and dependance on his mercy. *Hammond.*

UNBO'UGHT. *adj.*

1. Obtained without money.

The *unbought* dainties of the poor. *Dryden, Hor.*

2. Not finding any purchaser.

The merchant will leave our native commodities *unbought* upon the hands of the farmer, rather than export them to a market, which will not afford him returns with profit. *Locke.*

UNBO'UND. *adj.*

1. Loose; not tied.

2. Wanting a cover: used of books.

He that has complex ideas, without particular names for them, would be in no better case than a bookseller, who had volumes that lay *unbound*, and without titles; which he could make known to others, only by shewing the loose sheets. *Locke.*

3. Preterite of *unbind.*

Some from their chains the faithful dogs *unbound.* *Dryden.*

UNBO'UNDED. *adj.*

1. Infinite; interminable.

The unreal, vast, *unbounded* deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton, P. L.*

The wide, th' *unbounded* prospect lies before me;
But shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it. *Addison.*

2. Unlimited; unrestrained.

He was a man
Of an *unbounded* stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shakspeare.*

He had given his curiosity its full, *unbounded* range, and examined not only in contemplation, but by sensitive experiment, whatever could be good for the sons of men. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNBO'UNDEDLY. *adv.* Without bounds; without limits.

So *unboundedly* mischievous is that petulant member, that heaven and earth are not wide enough for its range, but it will find work at home too. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

UNBO'UNDEDNESS. *n. s.* Exemption from limits.

Finitude, applied to created things, imports the proportions of the several properties of these things to one another. Infinitude, the *unboundedness* of these degrees of properties. *Cheyne.*

UNBO'UNTEOUS.* *adj.* Not kind; not liberal.

Such an *unbounteous* giver we should make him. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

To UNBO'W.* *v. a.* To unbend.

Looking back would *unbow* his resolution. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 118.

UNBO'WED. *adj.* Not bent.

He knits his brow, and shews an angry eye,
And passeth by with stiff, *unbowed* knee,
Disdaining duty that to us belongs. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

To UNBO'WEL. *v. a.* To exenterate; to eviscerate.

In this chapter I'll *unbowel* the state of the question. *Hakewill.*

It is now become a new species of divinity, to branch out with fond distinctions our holy faith, which the pious simplicity of the first Christians received to practice; not to read upon as an anatomy, *unbowel* and dissect to try experiments. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

To UNBRA'CE. *v. a.*

1. To loose; to relax.

With whose reproach and odious menace,
The knight, emboiling in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and gan soon *unbrace*
His grasping hold. *Spenser.*

Somewhat of mournful sure my ears does wound:
Drums *unbrac'd*, with soldiers' broken cries. *Dryden.*

Nought shall the psaltry and the harp avail,
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,
And numbing coldness has *unbrac'd* the ear. *Prior.*

Wasting years, that wither human race,
Exhaust thy spirits, and thy arms *unbrace*. *Pope, Il.*

2. To make the clothes loose.

Is it physical,
To walk *unbrac'd*, and suck up the humours
Of the dank morning? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Hamlet, with his doublet all *unbrac'd*;
No hat upon his head, his stockings loose. *Shakspeare.*

To UNBRE'AST.* *v. a.* To lay open; to uncover.

Those silken shows so dim thy dazzled sight!
Could'st thou unmask their pomp, *unbreast* their heart,
How would'st thou laugh at this rich beggerie,
And learn to hate such happy miserie! *P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl.* iv. 24.

UNBRE'ATHED.† *adj.* Not exercised.

They now have toil'd their *unbreath'd* memories,
With this same plea against our nuptials. *Shakspeare.*

I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and *unbreathed*, that never sallies out and sees her adversary, but slinks out of the race, where that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

UNBRE'ATHING. *adj.* Unanimated.

They spake not a word;
But like dumb statues, or *unbreathing* stones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale. *Shakspeare.*

UNBRE'D. *adj.*

1. Not instructed in civility; ill educated.

Unbred minds must be a little sent abroad. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Children learn from *unbred* or débauched servants, untowardly tricks. *Locke on Education.*

Sure never any thing was so *unbred* as that odious man. *Congreve, Way of the World.*

2. Not taught: with *to.*

A warriour dame,
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd. *Dryden.*

UNBREE'CHED.† *adj.*

1. Having no breeches.

Looking on my boy's face, methoughts I did recoil
Twenty-three years, and saw myself *unbreech'd*,
In my green velvet coat. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. Loosed from the breechings. See BREECHING.

The ship — was overladen with guns, some were *unbreeched*, and her port-holes left open. *Pennant, Journ. to the Isle of Wight.*

UNBRE'WED.* *adj.* Not mixed; pure; genuine.

They drink the stream
Unbrew'd, and ever full. *Young, Night Th. 7.*

UNBRI'BABLE.* *adj.* Not to be bribed.

Conscience is cried up for impartial and *unbribable*. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 83.

UNBRI'BED. *adj.* Not influenced by money or gifts; not hired.

The soul gave all:
Unbrib'd it gave; or, if a bribe appear,
No less than heav'n. *Dryden.*

To succour the distress'd;
Unbrib'd by love; unterrified by threats. *A. Phillips.*

UNBRI'DLED. *adj.* Licentious; not restrained.

This is not well, rash and *unbridled* boy,
To fly the favours of so good a king. *Shakspeare.*

To what licence
Dares thy *unbridled* boldness run itself? *B. Jonson.*

We have considered religious zeal, which transgresses in *unbridled* excess. *Sprat, Serm.*

UNBRO'KE.† }
UNBRO'KEN. } *adj.* [unȝebpocen, Sax. infractus.]

1. Not violated.

God pardon all oaths that are broke to me;
God keep all vows *unbroke*, are made to thee. *Shakspeare.*

Some married persons, even in their marriage, do please God, by preserving their faith *unbroken*. *Bp. Taylor.*

He first broke peace in heaven, and faith, till then
Unbroken. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Not subdued; not weakened.

From his seat the Pylian prince arose:
Two centuries already he fulfill'd;
And now began the third, *unbroken* yet. *Dryden.*

How broad his shoulders spread! by age *unbroke*! *Pope.*

3. Not tamed.

A lonely cow,
Unworn with yokes, *unbroken* to the plow. *Addison.*

UNBRO'THERLIKE.† } *adj.* Ill suiting with the cha-
UNBRO'THERLY. } racter of a brother.

Passionate and *unbrotherly* practices and proceedings. *Bacon on the Controv. of the Ch. of England.*

Victor's *unbrotherlike* heat towards the eastern churches, fomented that difference about Easter into a schism. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNBRU'ISED. *adj.* Not bruised; not hurt.

On Dardan plains,
The fresh, and yet *unbruised* Greeks do pitch
Their brave pavillions. *Shakspear*

Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye:
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie;
But where *unbruised* youth, with unstuft brain,
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shakspeare.*

To UNBU'CKLE. *v. a.* To loose from buckles.

We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms; fisting each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He that *unbuckles* this, till we do please
To doff't for our purpose, shall hear a storm. *Shakspeare.*

His starry helm *unbuckled*, shew'd him prime
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton, P. L.*

All *unbuckling* the rich mail they wore,
Laid their bright arms along the sable shore. *Pope.*

To UNBUI'LD. *v. a.* To raze; to destroy.

This is the way to kindle, not to quench;
To *unbuild* the city, and to lay all flat. *Shakspeare.*

What will they then but *unbuild*
His living temples, built by faith to stand;
Their own faith, not another's? *Milton, P. L.*

UNBUI'LT. *adj.* Not yet erected.

Built walls you shun, *unbuilt* you see. *Dryden.*

UNBU'RIED. *adj.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral.

Why suffer'st thou thy sons, *unburied* yet,
To hover on the dreadful shore of Styx? *Shakspeare.*

The moss which groweth upon the skull of a dead man *unburied*, will staunch blood potently. *Bacon.*

Him double cares attend,
For his *unburied* soldiers, and his friend. *Dryden.*

Breathless he lies; and his *unbury'd* ghost,
Depriv'd of funeral rites, pollutes your host. *Dryden.*

The wand'ring ghosts
Of kings *unbury'd* on the wasted coasts. *Pope, Statius.*

UNBU'RNED. }
UNBU'RNT. } *adj.*

1. Not consumed; not wasted; not injured by fire.

Creon denies the rites of funeral fires to those,
Whose breathless bodies yet he calls his foes;
Unburn'd, unburied, on a heap they lie. *Dryden.*

2. Not heated with fire.

Burnt wine is more hard and astringent, than wine *unburnt*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

UNBU'RNING. *adj.* Not consuming by heat.

What we have said of the *unburning* fire called light, streaming from the flame of a candle, may easily be applied to all other light deprived of sensible heat. *Digby.*

To UNBU'RTHEN. *v. a.*

1. To rid of a load.

We'll shake all cares and business from our age,
Conferring them on younger strengths; while we
Unburden'd crawl tow'rd death. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. To throw off.

Sharp Buckingham *unburthens* with his tongue
The envious load that lies upon his heart. *Shakspeare.*

3. To disclose what lies heavy on the mind.

From your love I have a warranty
To *unburthen* all my plots and purposes,
How to get clear of all the debts I owe. *Shakspeare.*

UNBU'SIED.* *adj.* Not employed; idle.

'Tis strange to see, that these *unbusied* persons can continue in this playing idleness till it become a toil. *Bp. Rainbow, Serm.* (1635,) p. 28.

To UNBU'TTON. *v. a.* To loose any thing buttoned.

Thou art fat-witted with drinking old sack, and *unbuttoning* thee after supper. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Many catch cold on the breast by leaving their doublets *unbuttoned*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

His silk waistcoat was *unbuttoned* in several places. *Addison.*

UNCA'GED.* *adj.* Released as from a cage.

The *uncaged* soul flew through the air.
Fanshaw, Poems, (ed. 1676,) p. 299.

UNCA'LCINED. *adj.* Free from calcination.

A saline substance, subtler than sal ammoniack, carried up with it *uncalcined* gold in the form of subtle exhalations.
Boyle.

UNCA'LLED. *adj.* Not summoned; not sent for; not demanded.

Basilius had servants, who, though they came not *uncalled*, yet at call were ready. *Sidney.*

He, bolder now, *uncall'd* before her stood. *Milton, P. L.*
Mild Lucina came *uncall'd*, and stood
Beside the struggling boughs, and heard the groan,
Then reach'd her midwife hand to speed the throes. *Dryden.*

To **UNCA'LM.** *v. a.* To disturb. A harsh word.

What strange disquiet has *uncalm'd* your breast,
Inhuman fair, to rob the dead of rest? *Dryden.*

UNCA'NCELLED. *adj.* Not erased; not abrogated.

I only mourn my yet *uncancell'd* score;
You put me past the pow'r of paying more. *Dryden.*

UNCANO'NICAL.† *adj.* Not agreeable to the canons.

By dispensations for marriage within certain degrees prohibited, or at *uncanonical* times.
Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

UNCANO'NICALNESS.* *n. s.* State of being uncanonical.

Here was another *uncanonicalness*, which was particularly in Chad's ordination, that he intruded into a see, into which another had been elected. *Bp. Lloyd, Ch. Gov. in Brit.* p. 130.

UNCA'NOPIED.* *adj.* Having no canopy or covering.

Gladly I took the place the sheep had given,
Uncanopy'd of any thing but heaven.
Browne, Brit. Past. B. 1. S. 4.

UNCA'PABLE. *adj.* [*incapable*, Fr. *incapax*, Lat.] Not capable; not susceptible. Now more frequently *incapable*.

Thou art come to answer
A stony adversary, an inhuman wretch,
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any dram of mercy. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

He who believes himself *uncapable* of pardon, goes on without any care of reforming. *Hammond.*

This, whilst they are under the deceit of it, makes them *uncapable* of conviction; and they applaud themselves as zealous champions for truth, when indeed they are contending for error. *Locke.*

UNCA'RED *for. adj.* Not regarded; not attended to.

Their kings, to better their worldly estate, left their own and their people's ghostly condition *uncared for*. *Hooker.*

UNCA'RNATE. *adj.* Not fleshly.

Nor need we be afraid to ascribe that to the incarnate son, which sometimes is attributed unto the *uncarnate* father.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

To **UNCA'SE.** *v. a.*

1. To disengage from any covering.

See Pompey is *uncasing* for the combat. *Shakspeare.*
Thou shalt be master, Tranio, in my stead.
'Tis hatch'd, and shall be so: Tranio, at once
Uncase thee; take my colour'd hat and cloak. *Shakspeare.*
Uncase me, and do with me what you please. *Addison.*

2. To flay; to strip.

All men him *uncased* gan deride. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

Partly by his voice, and partly by his ears, the ass was discover'd; and consequently *uncased*, well laughed at, and well cudgell'd. *L'Estrange.*

UNCA'UGHT. *adj.* Not yet catched.

Let him fly far;
Not in this land shall he remain *uncaught*,
And found dispatch'd. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
His bosom glows with treasures yet *uncaught*. *Gay.*

UNCA'USED.† *adj.* Having no precedent cause.

Admit a God, that mystery supreme,
That cause *uncaus'd!* all other wonders cease.
Young, Night Th. 7.

Those who have maintained the eternity of matter, have never been able to prove it: — whence the idea of *uncaused matter* cannot be a just idea. *A. Baxter on the Soul,* ii. 359.

UNCA'UTIOUS. *adj.* Not wary; heedless.

Unforeseen, they say, is unprepar'd:
Uncautious Arcite thought himself alone. *Dryden.*

UNCE'ASING.* *adj.* Continual.

Are these the *unceasing* joys, the unmingled pleasures,
For which Aspasia scorn'd the Turkish crown?
Johnson, Irene.

UNCE'LEBRATED. *adj.* Not solemnized.

Thus was the first day, ev'n and morn;
Nor pass'd *uncelebrated*, nor unsung
By the celestial choirs. *Milton, P. L.*

UNCELE'STIAL.* *adj.* Not partaking of the qualities of heaven; opposite to what is heavenly; hellish.

Envy sours the countenance, gives the lips a trembling, the eyes an *uncelestial* and declining look, and all the face a meager wasting paleness. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 56.

'Tis nature's structure, broke by common will,
Breeds all that *uncelestial* discord there. *Young, Night Th.* 7.

UNCE'NSURED. *adj.* Exempt from publick reproach.

How difficult must it be for any ruler to live *uncensured*, where every one of the community is thus qualified for modelling the constitution? *Addison, Freeholder.*

Fear most to tax an honourable fool,
Whose right it is *uncensur'd* to be dull. *Pope.*
To be *uncensured*, and to be obscure, is the same thing.
Pope, Lett.

UNCEREMO'NIOUS.* *adj.* Not attended with ceremony; plain.

In the more plain and *unceremonious* times, woman was a title applied to ladies of the greatest quality and merit by people of the greatest humanity and exactness of behaviour.
Blackwall, Sacr. Class. (1727,) i. 206.

No warning given! *unceremonious* fate!
Young, Night Th. 2.

UNCE'RTAIN. *adj.* [*incertain*, Fr. *incertus*, Lat.]

1. Doubtful; not certainly known.

That sacred pile, so vast, so high,
That whether 'tis a part of earth or sky,
Uncertain seems; and may be thought a proud
Aspiring mountain, or descending cloud. *Denham.*

2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge.

Man, without the protection of a superior being, is secure of nothing that he enjoys, and *uncertain* of every thing that he hopes for. *Tillotson.*

Condemned on Caucasus to lie,
Still to be dying, not to die;
With certain pain, *uncertain* of relief,
True emblem of a wretched lover's grief. *Granville.*

3. Not sure in the consequence.

I must be married to my brother's daughter,
Or else my kingdom stands on brittle glass:
Murther her brothers, and then marry her!
Uncertain way of gain! *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

In the bright air the faulchion shone,
Or whistling slings dismiss'd th' *uncertain* stone. *Gay.*

The search of our future being, is but a needless, anxious, and *uncertain* haste to be knowing, sooner than we can, what, without all this solicitude, we shall know a little later. *Pope.*

4. Not exact; not sure.

Ascanius young, and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim:
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting sides. *Dryden.*

5. Unsettled; unregular.

As the form of our publick service is not voluntary, so neither are the parts thereof *uncertain*; but they are all set down in such order, and with such choice, as hath, in the wisdom of the church, seemed best. *Hooker.*

UNCE'RTAINED. *adj.* Made uncertain. A word not used.

The diversity of seasons are not so *uncertained* by the sun and moon alone, who always keep one and the same course, but that the stars have also their working therein. *Ralegh.*

UNCE'RTAINLY. *adv.*

1. Not surely; not certainly.

Go, mortals, now, and vex yourselves in vain
For wealth, which so *uncertainly* must come:
When what was brought so far, and with such pain,
Was only kept to lose it nearer home. *Dryden.*

Names must be of very unsteady meaning, if the ideas be referred to standards without us, that cannot be known at all, or but very imperfectly and *uncertainly*. *Locke.*

2. Not confidently.

They that are past all hope of good, are past
All fear of ill: and yet if he be dead,
Speak softly, or *uncertainly*. *Denham, Sophy.*

UNCE'RTAINTY. *n. s.*

1. Dubiousness; want of knowledge.

All great concernments must delays endure;
Rashness and haste make all things unsecure;
And if uncertain thy pretensions be,
Stay till fit time wear out *uncertainty*. *Denham.*

You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate,
Here then remain with your *uncertainty*;
Let ev'ry feeble rumour shake your hearts. *Shakspeare.*

2. Inaccuracy.

That which makes doubtfulness and *uncertainty* in the signification of some, more than other words, is the difference of ideas they stand for. *Locke.*

3. Contingency; want of certainty.

God's omniscience is a light shining into every dark corner, stedfastly grasping the greatest and most slippery *uncertainties*. *South, Serm.*

4. Something unknown.

Our shepherd's case is every man's case, that quits a moral certainty for an *uncertainty*, and leaps from the honest business he was brought up to, into a trade he has no skill in. *L'Estrange.*

UNCE'SSANT.* *adj.* Continual: we now say *incessant*.

With *uncessant* industry persist. *More, Pre-exist. of the Soul*, st. 87.

UNCE'SSANTLY.* *adv.* Continually.

Uncessantly and carefully performing all those offices, to which they are appointed. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 238.

To UNCHA'IN. *v. a.* To free from chains.

Minerva thus to Perseus lent her shield,
Secure of conquest, sent him to the field:
The hero acted what the queen ordain'd;
So was his fame complete, and Andromede *unchain'd*. *Prior.*

UNCHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* Immutable; not subject to variation.

If the end for which a law provideth, be perpetually necessary; and the way whereby it provideth perpetually also most apt, no doubt but that every such law ought for ever to remain *unchangeable*. *Hooker.*

UNCHA'NGED. *adj.*

1. Not altered.

When our fortunes are violently changed, our spirits are *unchanged*. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Holy Living.*

More safe I sing with mortal voice; *unchang'd*
To hoarse, or mute. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Not alterable.

Dismiss thy fear,
And heaven's *unchang'd* decrees attentive hear:
More powerful gods have torn thee from my side. *Dryden.*

Honour *unchang'd*, a principle profest,
Fixt to one side, but mod'rate to the rest. *Pope.*

UNCHA'NGEABLENESS. *n. s.* Immutability.

This *unchangeableness* of colour I am now to describe. *Newton.*

UNCHA'NGEABLY. *adv.* Immutably; without change.

All truth is *unchangeably* the same; that proposition, which is true at any time, being so for ever. *South.*

Her first order, disposition, frame,
Must then subsist *unchangeably* the same. *Blackmore.*

UNCHA'NGING. *adj.* Suffering no alteration.

But that thy face is, visor-like, *unchanging*,
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,
I would essay, proud queen, to make thee blush. *Shakspeare.*

True expression, like th' *unchanging* sun,
Clears and improves whate'er it shines upon:
It gilds all objects, but it alters none. *Pope.*

To UNCHA'RGE. *v. a.* To retract an accusation.

Even his mother shall *uncharge* the practice,
And call it accident. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

UNCHA'RITABLE. *adj.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the universal love prescribed by Christianity.

All the rich mines of learning ransack'd are
To furnish ammunition for this war;
Uncharitable zeal our reason whets,
And double edges on our passion sets. *Denham.*

This fills the minds of weak men with *uncharitable* interpretations of those actions of which they are not competent judges. *Addison, Freeholder.*

UNCHA'RITABLENESS. *n. s.* Want of charity.

The penitence of the criminal may have number'd him among the saints, when our unretracted *uncharitableness* may send us to unquenchable flames. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

God commands us to love our enemies, so that if we hate them we sin, and are justly kept back by our own *uncharitableness*. *Kettlewell.*

Heaven and hell are the proper regions of mercy and *uncharitableness*. *Atterbury.*

UNCHA'RITABLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to charity.

I did not mean the cutting off all that nation with the sword; which, far be it from me that I should ever think so desperately, or wish so *uncharitably*. *Spenser.*

Urge neither charity nor shame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd. *Shakspeare.*

Men, imprudently and *uncharitably* often, employ their zeal for persons. *Sprat.*

To UNCHA'RM.* *v. a.* To release from some secret power.

I am *uncharm'd*;
Farewell, thou cursed house! *Beaum. and Fl. Captain.*

That harp, whose charms *uncharm'd* the breast
Of troubled Saul. *Godolphin, Verses pref. to Sandys's Ps.* (1648.)

UNCHA'RMING.* *adj.* No longer able to charm.

When old, *uncharming* Catherine was remov'd. *Dryden, Hind and Panther.*

UNCHA'RY. *adj.* Not wary; not cautious; not frugal.

I've said too much unto a heart of stone,
And laid my honour too *unchary* out. *Shakspeare.*

UNCHA'STE. *adj.* Lewd; libidinous; not continent; not chaste; not pure.

One, that in divers places I had heard before blazed, as the most impudently *unchaste* woman of all Asia. *Sidney.*

In my master's garments,
Which he inforc'd from me, away he posts
With *unchaste* purposes, to violate
My lady's honour. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Whosoever is *unchaste*, cannot reverence himself; and the reverence of a man's self is, next religion, the chiefest bridle of all vices. *Bacon.*

Lust, by *unchaste* looks,
Lets in defilement to the inward parts. *Milton, Comus.*

If she thinks to be separated by reason of her husband's *unchaste* life, then the man will be uncurably ruined. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNCHASTI'SABLE.* *adj.* Not to be chastised.

The hard hearts, *unchastisable* in those judicial courts, were so remitted there, as bound over to the higher session of conscience. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

UNCHASTI'SED.* *adj.*

1. Not punished.

While, *unchastis'd*, the insulting Spaniard dares
Infest the trading flood. *Thomson, Britannia.*

2. Not restrained; unawed.

Of thee forgetful if I form a song,
My lyre be broken, and untun'd my tongue,
My griefs be doubled, from thy image free,
And mirth a torment, *unchastis'd* by thee. *Tickell on Addison.*

UNCHA'STITY. *n. s.* Lewdness; incontinence.

That generation was more particularly addicted to intemperance, sensuality, and *unchastity*. *Woodward.*

When the sun is among the horned signs, he may produce such a spirit of *unchastity*, as is dangerous to the honour of your worships' families. *Arbuthnot.*

UNCHE'CKED. *adj.*

1. Unrestrained; not hindered.

Apt the mind, or fancy, is to rove
Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end. *Milton, P. L.*
Thee on the wing thy *uncheck'd* vigour bore,
To wanton freely, or securely soar. *Smith to J. Philips.*

2. Not contradicted.

What news on the Rialto?
—— Why, yet it lives there *uncheck'd*, that Anthonio hath a ship of rich lading wreck'd. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

UNCHEE'RFUL.* *adj.* Sad; gloomy; melancholy.

Uncheerful night. *Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.*

They be commonly lean, hirsute, *uncheerful* in countenance, withered, and not pleasant to behold. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 180.

UNCHEE'RFULNESS. *n. s.* Melancholy; gloominess of temper.

Many, by a natural *uncheerfulness* of heart, love to indulge this uncomfortable way of life. *Addison, Spect.*

UNCHEE'RY.* *adj.* Dull; not enlivening. See CHEERY.

The sad accidents of life, and the *uncheery* hours which perpetually overtake us. *Sterne, Serm.* 2.

UNCHE'WED. *adj.* Not masticated.

He fills his famish'd maw, his mouth runs o'er
With *unchew'd* morsels, while he churns the gore. *Dryden.*

To UNCHI'LD.† *v. a.*

1. To deprive of children.

He hath widow'd and *unchilded* many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shakspeare.*

2. To render unworthy of the name and character of a child.

They do justly *unchild* themselves, that in main elections dispose of themselves without the consent of those which gave them being. It is both unmannerly and unnatural in the child to run before, without, against, the will of the parent. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

UNCHRI'STIAN.† *adj.* [uncpırtene, Sax.]

1. Contrary to the laws of Christianity.

It's uncharitable, *unchristian*, and inhuman, to pass a peremptory sentence of condemnation upon a tr'd friend, where there is any room left for a more favourable judgment. *L'Estrange.*

These *unchristian* fishers of men, are fatally caught in their own nets. *South.*

I could dispense with the unphilosophicalness of this their hypothesis, were it not *unchristian*. *Norris.*

2. Unconverted; infidel.

Whereupon grew a question, whether a Christian soldier might herein do as the *unchristian* did, and wear as they wore. *Hooker.*

To UNCHRI'STIAN.* *v. a.* To deprive of the constituent qualities of a Christian.

Atheism is a sin, that does not only *unchristian*, but unman, the person that is guilty of it. *South, Serm.*

UNCHRI'STIANLY.* *adj.* Contrary to the laws of Christianity.

It will ensnare us to *unchristianly* compliances. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

UNCHRI'STIANLY.* *adv.* In a manner contrary to the laws of Christianity.

How durst sundry holy and learned men have rejected his decisions, whether right or wrong is not now the question, *unchristianly* out of doubt on their parts, if he had been then holden the infallible oracle of our religion? *Bp. Bedell, Lett.* p. 340.

UNCHRI'STIANNESS. *n. s.* Contrariety to Christianity.

The *unchristianness* of those denials might arise from a displeasure to see me prefer my own divines before their ministers. *King Charles.*

To UNCHU'RCH.* *v. a.* To deprive of the character and rights of a church; to expel from a church.

The Greeks — for this cause stand utterly *unchurched* by the church of Rome. *South, Serm.* viii. 400.

U'NCIAL.* *adj.* [*uncialis*, Lat. "literæ unciales."] Belonging to letters of a large size, used in ancient manuscripts.

The term *uncial* is of no great antiquity; it was introduced by those who have treated of ancient writings, to distinguish those manuscripts, which are written in large round characters, from those written in pure capitals. The word probably took its rise from the manuscripts that were written in such letters as are generally used for the heads and titles of chapters, which were called by the librarii, or book-writers, *literæ initiales*, (but were not capitals,) which words the ignorant monks and schoolmen mistook for *literæ unciales*. — *Uncial* writing began to be adopted about the middle of the fifth century. *Astle.*

U'NCIAL.* *n. s.* An uncial letter.

If a manuscript is entirely in *uncials*, it may very well be supposed prior to the close of the ninth century. *Astle, Orig. and Prog. of Writing*, ch. 5.

UNCI'RCUMCISED. *adj.* Not circumcised; not a Jew.

The *uncircumcis'd* smiled grimly with disdain. *Cowley.*

UNCIRCUMCI'SION. *n. s.* Omission of circumcision.

God, that gives the law that a Jew shall be circumcised, thereby constitutes *uncircumcision* an obliquity; which, had he not given that law, had never been such. *Hammond.*

UNCI'RCUMSCRIBED. *adj.* Unbounded; unlimited.

Though I, *uncircumscrib'd* myself, retire,
And put not forth my goodness. *Milton, P. L.*

An arbitrary prince is the master of a non-resisting people; for where the power is *uncircumscribed*, the obedience ought to be unlimited. *Addison.*

The sovereign was flattered by a set of men into a persuasion that the legal authority was unlimited and *uncircumscribed*. *Addison, Freeholder.*

UNCI'RCUMSPECT. *adj.* Not cautious; not vigilant.

Their *uncircumspect* simplicity had been used, especially in matters of religion. *Hayward.*

UNCIRCUMSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* Unimportant. A bad word.

The like particulars, although they seem *uncircumstantial*, are oft set down in Holy Scripture. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

UNCI'VIL. *adj.* [*incivil*, Fr. *incivilis*, Lat.] Unpolite; not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaisance.

Your undutiful, *uncivil*, and uncharitable dealing in this your book, hath detected you. *Whitgift.*

They love me well, yet I have much to do,
To keep me from *uncivil* outrages. *Shakspeare.*

My friends are so unreasonable, that they would have me be *uncivil* to him. *Spectator.*

UNCI'VILLY. *adv.* Unpolitely; not complaisantly.

Somewhat in it he would not have done, or desired undone, when he broke forth as desperately, as before he had done *uncivilly*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

UNCI'VILIZED. *adj.*

1. Not reclaimed from barbarity.

But we, brave Britons, foreign laws despis'd,
And kept unconquer'd, and *uncivilis'd*:
Fierce for the liberties of wit, and bold,
We still defy'd the Romans, as of old. *Pope.*

2. Coarse; indecent.

Several, who have been polished in France, make use of the most coarse, *unciviliz'd* words in our language. *Addison.*

UNCLA'IMED.* *adj.* Not claimed; not demanded.

No peaceful desert yet *unclaim'd* by Spain. *Johnson, London.*

UNCLA'RIFIED. *adj.* Not purged; not purified.

One ounce of whey *unclarified*; one ounce of oil of vitriol, make no apparent alteration. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

To UNCLA'SP. *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps.

Thou know'st no less, but all; I have *unclasp'd*
To thee the book, ev'n of my secret soul. *Shakspeare.*

Prayer can *unclasp* the girdles of the north, saying to a mountain of ice, be thou removed hence, and cast into the sea. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Comm.*

UNCLA'SSICAL.† } *adj.* Not classick.
UNCLA'SSICK. }

Angel of dulness, sent to scatter round
Her magick charms o'er all *unclassick* ground. *Pope.*

The repetition is not *unclassical*, but pure. *Blackwall, Sac. Class.* i. 76.

This is surely a very *unclassical* inversion. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

U'NCLE. *n. s.* [*oncle*, Fr.] The brother of one's father or mother.

Hamlet punishes his *uncle* rather for his own death than the murther of his father. *Shakspeare Illustrated.*

UNCLE'AN.† *adj.* [unclæne, Saxon.]

1. Foul; dirty; filthy.

Charon,
A sordid god: down from his hoary chin
A length of beard descends, uncomb'd, *unclean.* *Dryden.*

Priests are patterns for the rest;
The gold of heaven, who bear the God impress'd;
But when the precious coin is kept *unclean*,
The sovereign's image is no longer seen.
If they be foul on whom the people trust,
Well may the baser brass contract a rust. *Dryden.*

2. Not purified by ritual practices.

3. Foul with sin.

Besides how vile, contemptible, ridiculous,
What act more execrably *unclean*, profane? *Milton, S. A.*

What agonies must he endure? What difficulties overcome, before he can cleanse himself from the pollutions of sin, and be a fit inhabitant of that holy place, where no *unclean* thing shall enter? *Rogers, Serm.*

4. Lewd; unchaste.

Let them all encircle him about,
And, fairy-like too, pinch the *unclean* knight,
And ask him, why that hour of fairy revel,
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread,
In shape profane? *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

Some tree, whose broad smooth leaves together sew'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round
Those middle parts; that this new comer, shame,
There sit not, and reproach us as *unclean.* *Milton, P. L.*

Adultery of the heart, consisting of inordinate and *unclean* affections. *Perkins.*

UNCLE'ANLINESS. *n. s.* Want of cleanliness.

This profane liberty and *uncleanliness*, the archbishop resolved to reform. *Clarendon.*

UNCLE'ANLY. *adj.*

1. Foul; filthy; nasty.

Civet is of a baser birth than tar;
The very *uncleanly* flux of a cat. *Shakspeare.*

2. Indecent; unchaste.

'Tis pity that these harmonious writers have ever indulged any thing *uncleanly* or impure to defile their paper. *Watts.*

UNCLE'ANNESS.† *n. s.* [unclænneſſe, Sax.]

1. Lewdness; incontinence.

In St. Giles's I understood that most of the vilest and most miserable houses of *uncleanness* were. *Graunt.*

2. Want of cleanliness: nastiness.

Be not curious nor careless in your habit; be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by unhandsomeness, or *uncleanness.* *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

3. Sin; wickedness.

I will save you from all your *uncleannesses.* *Ez.* xxxvi. 29.

4. Want of ritual purity.

UNCLE'ANSED. *adj.* Not cleansed.

Pond earth is a good compost, if the pond have been long *uncleansed*, so the water be not too hungry. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To UNCLE'NCH. *v. a.* To open the closed hand.

The hero so his enterprize recalls;
His fist *unclenches*, and the weapon falls. *Garth.*

To UNCLE'W.† *v. a.* [from *clew.*] To undo.

If I should pay you for't as 'tis extoll'd,
It would *unclew* me quite. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Letters the cabinets of kings unscrue.
And hardest intricacies of state *unclue.* *Howell, Verses pref. to his Letters.*

UNCLI'PPED. *adj.* Whole; not cut.

As soon as there began a distinction between clipped and *unclipped* money, bullion arose. *Locke.*

To UNCLO'THE. *v. a.* To strip; to make naked.

The boughs and branches are never *unclothed* and left naked. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Poor orphans' minds are left as *uncloath'd* and naked altogether, as their bodies. *Atterbury.*

Cover the couch over with thick woollen clothes, the warmth whereof will make it come presently; which once perceived, forthwith *unclothe* it. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To a distinct knowledge of things, we must *unclothe* them of all these mixtures, that we may contemplate them naked, and in their own nature. *Watts, Logick.*

To UNCLO'G. *v. a.*

1. To disencumber; to exonerate.

Could I meet 'em
But once a day, it would *unclog* my heart
Of what lies heavy to't. *Shakspeare.*

2. To set at liberty.

Then air, because *unclogg'd* in empty space,
Flies after fire, and claims the second place. *Dryden.*

To UNCLO'ISTER. *v. a.* To set at large.

Why did I not, *uncloister'd* from the womb,
Take my next lodging in a tomb? *Norris.*

To UNCLO'SE. *v. a.* To open.

Soon as thy letters trembling I *unclose*,
That well-known name awakens all my woes. *Pope.*

UNCLO'SED. *adj.* Not separated by inclosures.

The king's army would, through those *unclosed* parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon.*

To UNCLO'UD.* *v. a.* To unveil; to clear from obscurity.

Call up
Thy senses, and *uncloud* thy covered spirits. *Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgr.*

Death, how deformed soever an aspect it wears, he is not frighted with, since it not annihilates but *unclouds* the soul. *Habington, Castara,* P. iii.

UNCLO'UDED. *adj.* Free from clouds; clear from obscurity; not darkened.

The father unfolding bright
Tow'rd the right hand his glory on the Son
Blaz'd forth *unclouded* Deity. *Milton, P. L.*

True virtues, with *unclouded* light,
All great, all royal, shine divinely bright. *Roscommon.*

Blest with temper, whose *unclouded* ray,
Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day. *Pope.*

UNCLO'UDEDNESS. *n. s.* Openness; freedom from gloom.

The love I would persuade, makes nothing more conducive to it, than the greatest *uncloudedness* of the eye, and the perfectest illustration of the object; which is such, that the clearest reason is the most advantageous light it can desire to be seen by. *Boyle.*

UNCLO'UDY. *adj.* Free from a cloud.

Now night in silent state begins to rise,
And twinkling orbs bestrow the *uncloudy* skies;
Her borrow'd lustre growing Cynthia lends. *Gay.*

To UNCLU'TCH. *v. a.* To open.

If the terrors of the Lord could not melt his bowels, *unclutch* his griping hand, or disseize him of his prey; yet sure it must discourage him from grasping of heaven too. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

To UNCO'IF. *v. a.* To pull the cap off.

Yonder are two apple-women scolding, and just ready to *uncoif* one another. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

UNCO'IFED.* *adj.* Not wearing a coif.

Thou, her majesty's renown'd
Though *uncoif'd* counsel. *Young, Night Th.* 8.

To UNCO'IL. *v. a.* [from *coil.*] To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.

The spiral air-vessels are like threads of cobweb, a little *uncoiled.* *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

UNCO'INED. *adj.* Not coined.

While thou liv'st, Kate, take a fellow of plain, *uncoined* constancy. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

An ounce of coined standard silver, must be of equal value to an ounce of *uncoined* standard silver. *Locke.*

UNCOLLE'CTED.† *adj.*

1. Not collected; not recollected.

Asham'd, confus'd, I started from my bed,
And to my soul yet *uncollected* said;
Into thyself, fond Solomon! return;
Reflect again; and thou again shalt mourn. *Prior.*

2. Not collected or brought together.

As when of old (so sung the Hebrew bard)
Light *uncollected* through the chaos urg'd
Its infant way. *Thomson, Autumn.*

UNCO'LOURED. *adj.* Not stained with any colour, or die.

Out of things *uncoloured* and transparent, we can represent unto you all several colours. *Bacon.*

Whether to deck with clouds the *uncolour'd* sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers;
Rising, or falling, still advance his praise. *Milton, P. L.*

UNCO'MBED. *adj.* Not parted or adjusted by the comb.

They might perceive his head
To be unarmed, and curled, *uncombed* hairs,
Upstarting stiff. *Spenser.*

Their locks are beds of *uncomb'd* snakes, that wind
About their shady brows in wanton rings. *Crashaw.*

Thy locks *uncomb'd*, like a rough wood appear. *Dryden.*

UNCO'MEATABLE.† *adj.* Inaccessible; unattainable. A low, corrupt word.

He has a perfect art in being unintelligible in discourse, and *uncomeatable* in business. *Tatler*, No. 12.

UNCO'MELINESS. *n. s.* Want of grace; want of beauty.

The ruined churches are so unhandsomely patched, and thatched, that men do even shun the places, for the *uncomeliness* thereof. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He praised women's modesty, and gave orderly, well-behaved reproof to all *uncomeliness.* *Shakspeare.*

Those arches which the Tuscan writers call *di terzo*, and *di quarto acuto*, because they always concur in an acute angle, both for the natural imbecillity of the angle itself, and likewise for their very *uncomeliness*, ought to be exiled from judicious eyes. *Wotton on Architecture.*

Forgetting that duty of modest concealment which they owed to the father of their country, in case they had discovered any real *uncomeliness.* *King Charles.*

The beauty or *uncomeliness* in good and ill breeding, will make deeper impressions on them, in the examples of others, than from any rules. *Locke.*

UNCO'MELY. *adj.* Not comely; wanting grace.

Though he thought Inquisitiveness an *uncomely* guest, he could not but ask who she was. *Sidney.*

Neither is the same accounted an *uncomely* manner of riding: for great warriors say, they never saw a more comely man than the Irishman, nor that cometh on more bravely in his charge. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Many, who troubled them most in their counsels, durst not go thither, for fear of *uncomely* affronts. *Clarendon.*

Uncomely courage, unbeseeming skill. *Thomson, Autumn.*

UNCO'MFORTABLE. *adj.*

1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; dismal; miserable.

He much complaineth of his own *uncomfortable* exile, wherein he sustained many most grievous indignities, and endured the want of sundry, both pleasures and honours, before enjoyed. *Hooker.*

Christmas is in the most dead, *uncomfortable* time of the year, when the poor people would suffer very much, if they had not good cheer to support them. *Addison.*

Ours is melancholy and *uncomfortable* portion here below! A place, where not a day passes, but we eat our bread with sorrow and cares: the present troubles us, the future amazes; and even the past fills us with grief and anguish. *Wake.*

The sun ne'er views th' *uncomfortable* seats,
When radiant he advances or retreats. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.

UNCO'MFORTABLENESS. *n. s.* Want of cheerfulness.

The want of just dispositions to the holy sacrament, may occasion this *uncomfortableness.* *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Comm.*

UNCO'MFORTABLY.† *adv.* Without cheerfulness; without comfort.

Upon the floor *uncomfortably* lying. *Drayton, Leg. of Matilda.*

They are *uncomfortably* divided and perplexed. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 193.

UNCOMMA'NDED. *adj.* Not commanded.

It is easy to see what judgement is to be passed upon all those affected, *uncommanded*, absurd austerities of the Romish profession. *South.*

UNCOMME'NDABLE.* *adj.* Illaudable; unworthy of commendation.

The *uncommendable* licentiousness of his [Martial's] poetry. *Feltham on Eccl.* ii. 11.

He continued all the professions of respect and gratitude imaginable to the Chancellor, till it was in his power to manifest the contrary, to his prejudice, which he did with circumstances very *uncommendable.* *Ld. Clarendon, Life.*

UNCOMME'NDED.* *adj.* Not commended.

Hadst thou sprung
In deserts, where no men abide,
Thou must have *uncommended* dy'd. *Waller.*

UNCOMMI'TTED.* *adj.* Not committed.

He hath no injury to provoke the *uncommitted* sin. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 511.

UNCO'MMON. *adj.* Not frequent; rare; not often found or known.

Some of them are *uncommon*, but such as the reader must assent to, when he sees them explained. *Addison.*

UNCO'MMONLY. *adv.* Not frequently; to an uncommon degree.

UNCO'MMONNESS. *n. s.* Infrequency; rareness; rarity.

Our admiration of the antiquities about Naples and Rome, does not so much arise out of their greatness as *uncommonness.* *Addison.*

UNCOMMU'NICATED. *adj.* Not communicated.

There is no such mutual infusion as really causeth the same natural operations or properties to be made common unto both substances; but whatsoever is natural to deity, the same remaineth in Christ *uncommunicated* unto his manhood; and whatsoever natural to manhood, his deity thereof is uncapable. *Hooker.*

UNCOMMU'NICATIVE.* *adj.* Not communicative; close.

The far greater number are of a churlish and *uncommunicative* disposition. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

UNCOMPA'CT.† } *adj.* Not compact; not firm; not
UNCOMPA'CTED. } closely adhering.

He digs in sand, and lays his beams in water, that builds upon events which no man can be master of. What can he shew but his own intemperance? bewraying even a kind of greediness, while he catches at that which is not yet in his reach; which seems to unfold an *uncompacted* mind, that is not so wise as to subsist well with what it hath at present. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 23.

These rivers were not streams of running matter; for how could a liquid, that lay hardening by degrees, settle in such a furrowed, *uncompact* surface? *Addison.*

UNCO'MPANIED. *adj.* Having no companion.

Thence she fled, *uncompanied*, unsought. *Fairfax.*

UNCOMPA'SSIONATE. *adj.* Having no pity.

Neither deep groans, nor silver-shedding tears,
Could penetrate her *uncompassionate* sire. *Shakspeare.*

Hero and Leander were drowned in the *uncompassionate* surges. *Sandys, Journey.*

If thou in strength all mortals dost exceed;
In *uncompassionate* anger do not so. *Milton, S. A.*

UNCOMPE'LLABLE.* *adj.* Not to be forced.

A noble courtesy, falling like rain in due season, enlivens a man more than a market-sale among Moors; for it conquers the *uncompellable* mind, and disinterests man of himself. *Feltham on St. Luke*, xiv. 20.

UNCOMPE'LLED. *adj.* Free from compulsion.

The amorous needle, once joined to the loadstone, would never, *uncompelled*, forsake the inchanting mineral. *Boyle.*

Keep my voyage from the royal ear,
Nor, *uncompell'd*, the dangerous truth betray,
Till twice six times descends the lamp of day. *Pope.*

UNCOMPLAISA'NT. *adj.* Not civil; not obliging.

A natural roughness makes a man *uncomplaisant* to others, so that he has no deference for their inclinations. *Locke.*

UNCOMPLAISA'NTLY.* *adv.* With want of complaisance.

Sons shall be admitted before daughters: or (as our male lawgivers have rather *uncomplaisantly* expressed it) the worthiest of blood shall be preferred. *Blackstone.*

UNCOMPLE'TE.† } *adj.* Not perfect; not finished.
UNCOMPLE'TED. }

Marriage is creation's perfection: barren virginity is but *uncompleted* man. *Feltham on St. Luke*, xiv. 20.

Various incidents do not make different fables, but are only the *uncomplete* and unfinished parts of the same fable. *Pope.*

UNCOMPLY'ING.* *adj.* Not yielding; unbending; not obsequious.

The king by their persuasion was induced to take away the seal from the *uncomplying* chancellor. *Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, § 5.

UNCOMPO'UNDED. *adj.*

1. Simple; not mixed.

Hardness may be reckoned the property of all *uncompounded* matter. *Newton, Opt.*

Your *uncompounded* atoms, you
Figures in numbers infinite allow;
From which, by various combination, springs
This unconfin'd diversity of things. *Blackmore.*

2. Simple; not intricate.

The substance of the faith was comprised in that *uncompounded* style, but was afterwards prudently enlarged, for the repelling heretical invaders. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

UNCOMPO'UNDEDNESS.* *n. s.* Pureness; simplicity.

Peace and simplicity, cleanness, *uncompoundedness* of spirit. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 502.

UNCOMPREHE'NSIVE.† *adj.*

1. Unable to comprehend.

Narrow-spirited, *uncomprehensive* zealots, who know not the world! *South*, vol. ii. S. 1.

2. In Shakspeare it seems to signify *incomprehensible.*

The providence, that's in a watchful state,
Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold;
Finds bottom in the *incomprehensive* deep. *Shakspeare.*

UNCOMPRE'SSED. *adj.* Free from compression.

We might be furnished with a reply, by setting down the differing weight of our receiver, when emptied, and when full of *uncompressed* air. *Boyle.*

UNCONCE'IVABLE. *adj.* Not to be understood; not to be comprehended by the mind.

In the communication of motion by impulse, we can have no other conception, but of the passing of motion out of one body into another; which is as obscure and *unconceivable*, as how our minds move or stop our bodies by thought. *Locke.*

Those atoms wond'rous small must be,
Small to an *unconceivable* degree;
Since though these radiant spoils dispers'd in air,
Do ne'er return, and ne'er the sun repair. *Blackmore.*

UNCONCE'IVABLENESS. *n. s.* Incomprehensibility.

The *unconceivableness* of something they find in one, throws men violently into the contrary hypothesis, though altogether as unintelligible. *Locke.*

UNCONCE'IVED. *adj.* Not thought; not imagined.

Vast is my theme, yet *unconceiv'd*, and brings
Untoward words, scarce loosen'd yet from things. *Creech.*

UNCONCE'RN. *n. s.* Negligence; want of interest; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation.

Such things had been charged upon us by the malice of enemies, the want of judgement in friends, and the *unconcern* of indifferent persons. *Swift.*

UNCONCE'RNED. *adj.*

1. Having no interest.

An idle person is like one that is dead, *unconcerned* in the changes and necessities of the world. *Bp. Taylor.*

The earth's motion is to be admitted, notwithstanding the seeming contrary evidence of *unconcerned* senses. *Glanville.*

It seems a principle in human nature, to incline one way more than another, even in matters where we are wholly *unconcerned.* *Swift.*

2. Not anxious; not disturbed; not affected. Before the thing it has *with* in Milton, *for* in Dryden, and *at* in Rogers.

See the morn,
All *unconcern'd with* our unrest, begins
Her rosy progress smiling. *Milton, P. L.*

You call'd me into all your joys, and gave me
An equal share; and in this depth of misery
Can I be *unconcern'd?* *Denham, Sophy.*

The virgin from the ground
Upstarted fresh, already clos'd the wound;
And *unconcern'd for* all she felt before,
Precipitates her flight along the shore. *Dryden.*

Happy mortals, *unconcern'd for* more,
Confin'd their wishes to their native shore. *Dryden.*

We shall be easy and *unconcerned at* all the accidents of the way, and regard only the event of the journey. *Rogers.*

UNCONCE'RNEDLY. *adv.* Without interest or affection; without anxiety; without perturbation.

Not the most cruel of our conquering foes,
So *unconcern'dly* can relate our woes,
As not to lend a tear. *Denham.*

Death was denounc'd, that frightful sound,
Which ev'n the best can hardly bear:
He took the summons, void of fear,
And *unconcern'dly* cast his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the griesly challenger. *Dryden.*

Is heaven, with its pleasures for evermore, to be parted with so *unconcernedly?* Is an exceeding and eternal weight of glory too light in the balance against the hopeless death of the atheist, and utter extinction. *Bentley.*

UNCONCE'RNEDNESS. *n. s.* Freedom from anxiety, or perturbation.

No man, having done a kindness to another, would think himself justly dealt with, in a total neglect, and *unconcernedness* of the person who had received that kindness. *South.*

UNCONCE'RNING. *adj.* Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one.

Things impossible in their nature, or *unconcerning* to us, cannot beget it. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

The science of medals, which is charged with so many *unconcerning* parts of knowledge, and built on such mean materials, appears ridiculous to those that have not examined it. *Addison on Medals.*

UNCONCE'RNMENT. *n. s.* The state of having no share.

Being privileged by an happy *unconcernment* in those legal murders, you may take a sweeter relish of your own innocence. *South.*

UNCONCLU'DENT. } *adj.* Not decisive; inferring no
UNCONCLU'DING. } plain or certain conclusion or consequence.

Our arguments are incvident and *unconcludent*. *Hale.*

He makes his understanding only the warehouse of other men's false and *unconcluding* reasonings, rather than a repository of truth for his own use. *Locke.*

UNCONCLU'DIBLE.* *adj.* Not determinable.

By endeavouring more magisterially and determinately to comprehend and conclude that which is *unconcludible*, and incomprehensible to the understanding of man, we work ourselves into anxiety and subtile distemper. *More, Song of the Soul, Notes*, p. 352.

UNCONCLU'DINGNESS. *n. s.* Quality of being unconcluding.

Either may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as against the unaccurateness and the *unconcludingness* of the analytical experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

UNCONCLU'SIVE.* *adj.* Not decisive; not regularly consequential.

Had the promises been of any other sort but these, i. e. conditional promises, the apostle's illation of so much duty cleansing and perfecting, had been utterly *unconclusive*, if not impertinent. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 554.

UNCONCO'CTED. *adj.* Not digested; not matured.

We swallow cherry-stones, but void them *unconcocted*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

In theology, I put as great a difference between our new lights and antient truths, as between the sun and an *unconcocted*, evanid meteor. *Glanville.*

Did she extend the gloomy clouds on high,
Where all the amazing fireworks of the sky,
In *unconcocted* seeds fermenting lie. *Blackmore.*

UNCONDE'MNED. *adj.* Not condemned.

It was a familiar and *uncondemned* practice amongst the Greeks and Romans, to expose, without pity, their innocent infants. *Locke.*

UNCONDI'TIONAL. *adj.* Absolute; not limited by any terms.

O pass not, Lord! an absolute decree,
Or bind thy sentence *unconditional*;
But in thy sentence our remorse foresee,
And, in that foresight, this thy doom recal. *Dryden.*

Our Saviour left a power in his church to absolve men from their sins; but this was not an absolute and *unconditional* power vested in any, but founded upon repentance, and on the penitent's belief in him alone. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

UNCONDU'CING.* *adj.* Not leading to.

I judged it a work in some sort not *unconducing* to a publick benefit. *Phillips, Theat. Poet. Pref.*

UNCONDU'CTED.* *adj.* Not led; not guided.

He that can seriously ascribe all this to an undisciplined and *unconducted* troop of atoms ambling up and down confusedly through the field of infinite space, what might he not as easily assert, or admit? *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 6.

UNCONFI'NABLE. *adj.* Unbounded.

You rogue! you stand upon your honour! why, thou *unconfinable* baseness, it is as much as I can do to keep mine honour. *Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

UNCONFI'NED. *adj.*

1. Free from restraint.

I wonder at it.
That shews thou art *unconfin'd*. *Shakspeare.*

Chaucer has refined on Boccace, and has mended the stories he has borrowed: though prose allows more liberty of thought, and the expression is more easy when *unconfined* by numbers. Our countrymen carries weight, and yet wins the race at disadvantage. *Dryden.*

Poets, a race long *unconfin'd* and free,
Still fond and proud of savage liberty,
Receiv'd his laws. *Pope, Ess. on Criticism.*

2. Having no limits; unbounded.

If that which men esteem their happiness, were, like the light, the same sufficient and *unconfined* good, whether ten thousand enjoy the benefit of it, or but one, we should see men's good will and kind endeavours would be as universal. *Spectator.*

Blest with a taste exact, yet *unconfin'd*;
A knowledge both of books and human kind. *Pope.*

UNCONFI'NEDLY.* *adv.* Without limitation; without confinement.

In this way any man is able to benefit all, or *unconfinedly* to oblige mankind. *Barrow, Serm. on the Rest. of K. Ch. II.*

UNCONFI'RMED. *adj.*

1. Not fortified by resolution; not strengthened; raw; weak.

The unexpected speech
The king had made upon the new-rais'd force,
In th' *unconfirm'd* troops, much fear did breed. *Daniel.*

2. Not strengthened by additional testimony.

He would have resign'd
To him his heavenly office, nor was long
His witness *unconfirm'd*. *Milton, P. R.*

3. Not settled in the church by the rite of confirmation.

UNCONFO'RM. *adj.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous.

Not *unconform* to other shining globes. *Milton, P. L.*

UNCONFO'RMABLE. *adj.* Inconsistent; not conforming.

Unto those general rules, they know we do not defend, that we may hold any thing *unconformable*. *Hooker.*

Moral good, is an action conformable to the rule of our duty. Moral evil, is an action *unconformable* to it, or a neglect to fulfil it. *Watts, Logick.*

UNCONFO'RMITY. *n. s.* Incongruity; inconsistency.

The moral goodness or evil of men's actions, which consist in their conformity or *unconformity* to right reason, must be eternal, necessary, and unchangeable. *South.*

UNCONFU'SED. *adj.* Distinct; free from confusion.

It is more distinct and *unconfused* than the sensitive memory. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

If in having our ideas in the memory ready at hand, consists quickness of parts; in this of having them *unconfused*, and being able nicely to distinguish one thing from another, consists the exactness of judgement. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'SEDLY. *adv.* Without confusion.

Every one finds that he knows, when any idea is in his understanding, and that, when more than one are there, he knows them, distinctly and *unconfusedly*, from one another. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'TABLE. *adj.* Irrefragable; not to be convicted of errour.

One political argument they boasted of as *unconfutable*, that from the marriages of ecclesiasticks, would ensue poverty in many of the children, and thence a disgrace and burden to the church. *Sprat, Serm.*

UNCONGE'ALED. *adj.* Not concreted by cold.

By exposing wine, after four months' digestion in horsedung, unto the extremity of cold, the aqueous parts will freeze, but the spirit retire, and be found *uncongealed* in the center. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

UNCO'NJUGAL. *adj.* Not consistent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband.

My name
To all posterity may stand defam'd;
With malediction mention'd, and the blot
Of falsehood most *unconjugal* traduc'd. *Milton, S. A.*

UNCONNE'CTED. *adj.* Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; lax; loose; vague.

Those who contemplate only the fragments broken off from any science, dispersed in short, *unconnected* discourses, can never survey an entire body of truth. *Watts.*

UNCONNI'VING. *adj.* Not forbearing penal notice.

To that hideous place not so confin'd,
By rigour *unconniving*; but that oft
Leaving my dolorous prison, I enjoy
Large liberty, to round this globe of earth. *Milton, P. R.*

UNCO'NQUERABLE. *adj.* Not to be subdued; insuperable; not to be overcome; invincible.

Louis was darting his thunder on the Alps, and causing his enemies to feel the force of his *unconquerable* arms. *Dryden.*

Spadillio, first *unconquerable* lord!
Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERABLY. *adv.* Invincibly; insuperably.

The herds of Iphyclus, detain'd in wrong;
Wild, furious herds, *unconquerably* strong. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERED. *adj.*

1. Not subdued; not overcome.

To die so tamely,
O'ercome by passion and misfortune,
And still *unconquer'd* by my foes, sounds ill. *Denham.*
Unconquer'd yet, in that forlorn estate,
His manly courage overcame his fate. *Dryden.*

2. Insuperable; invincible.

These brothers had a-while served the king of Pontus; and in all his affairs, especially of war, whereunto they were only apt, they had shewed as *unconquered* courage, so a rude faithfulness. *Sidney.*

What was that snaky-headed gorgon shield,
That wise Minerva wore, *unconquer'd* virgin!
Wherewith she freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone,
But rigid looks, and chaste austerity,
And noble grace, that dash'd brute violence,
With sudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton, Comus.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLE. *adj.*

1. Exceeding the limits of any just claim or expectation.

A man may oppose an *unconscionable* request for an unjustifiable reason. *L'Estrange.*

2. Forming unreasonable expectations.

You cannot be so *unconscionable* as to charge me for not subscribing of my name, for that would reflect too grossly upon your own party, who never dare it. *Dryden.*

3. Enormous; vast. A low word.

His giantship is gone somewhat crest-fall'n,
Stalking with less *unconscionable* strides,
And lower looks, but in a sultry chafe. *Milton, S. A.*

4. Not guided or influenced by conscience.

How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and *unconscionable*? Hardly ever did any man of no conscience continue a man of any credit long. *South.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLENESS. *n. s.* Unreasonableness of hope or claim.

UNCO'NSCIONABLY. *adv.* Unreasonably.

Indeed 'tis pity you should miss
Th' arrears of all your services;
And for th' eternal obligation,
Y' have laid upon th' ungrateful nation,
Be used so *unconscionably* hard,
As not to find a just reward. *Hudibras.*
This is a common vice; though all things here
Are sold, and sold *unconscionably* dear. *Dryden, Juv.*

UNCO'NSCIOUS. *adj.*

1. Having no mental perception.

Unconscious causes only still impart
Their utmost skill, their utmost power exert:
Those which can freely chuse, discern, and know,
Can more or less of art and care bestow. *Blackmore.*

2. Unacquainted; unknowing.

A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,
Untam'd, *unconscious* of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

To UNCO'NSECRATE.† *v. a.* To render not sacred; to desecrate. Dr. Johnson has mistakenly applied the first of the examples from South as an illustration of *unconsecrated* in the shape of an adjective. Of the word as a verb he has taken no notice.

The sin of Israel had even *unconsecrated* and profaned that sacred edifice, and robbed it of its only defence. *South.*

I could give such an instance from something wrote by a certain prelate of theirs, cardinal and bishop of Beneventum, as were enough not only to astonish all pious ears, but almost to *unconsecrate* the very church I speak in. *South, Serm.* ii. 395.

Heaven must be *unconsecrated* by such violence. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 505.

UNCONSE'NTING.* *adj.* Not yielding.

Nor *unconsenting* hear his friend's request. *Pope, Odyss.* 15.

UNCONSE'NTED. *adj.* Not yielded.

We should extend it even to the weaknesses of our natures, to our proneness to evil: for however these, *unconsented* to, will not be imputed to us, yet are they matter of sorrow. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

UNCONSI'DERED. *adj.* Not considered; not attended to.

Love yourself; and in that love,
Not *unconsidered* leave your honour. *Shakspeare.*

It will not be *unconsidered*, that we find no open track in his labyrinth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

UNCO'NSONANT. *adj.* Incongruous; unfit; inconsistent.

It seemeth a thing *unconsonant*, that the world should honour any other as the Saviour, but him whom it honoureth as the creator of the world. *Hooker.*

UNCONSPI'RINGNESS.* *n. s.* Absence of plot or conspiracy.

A harmony, whose dissonances serve but to manifest the sincerity and *unconspiringness* of the writers. *Boyle, Style of H. Script.* p. 76.

UNCO'NSTANT. *adj.* [*inconstant*, Fr. *inconstans*, Lat.] Fickle; not steady; changeable; mutable.

More *unconstant* than the wind; who woos
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the north;
And, being anger'd, puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping south. *Shakspeare.*
The *unconstant* skies
Do change their course as several winds arise. *May, Virg.*

UNCONSTRA'INED. *adj.* Free from compulsion.

Will you, with free and *unconstrained* soul,
Give me your daughter? *Shakspeare.*

These be the miseries which our first parents brought upon all mankind, unto whom God, in his creation, gave a free and *unconstrained* will. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

His highness is return'd. ——
And *unconstrain'd*? But with what change
Of countenance did he receive the message? *Denham.*
Made for his use, yet he has form'd us so,
We *unconstrain'd*, what he commands us, do. *Dryden.*

UNCONSTRA'INEDLY. *adv.* Without force suffered.

Such a patron has frankly, generously, and *unconstrainedly* relieved me. *South.*

UNCONSTRA'INT. *n. s.* Freedom from constraint; ease.

Mr. Dryden writ more like a scholar; and though the greatest master of poetry, he wanted that easiness, that air of freedom and *unconstraint*, which is more sensibly to be perceived, than described. *Felton on the Classicks.*

UNCONSU'LTING. *adj.* [*inconsultus*, Lat.] Heady; rash; improvident; imprudent.

It was the fair Zelmane, Plexirtus's daughter, whom *unconsulting* affection, unfortunately born to me wards, had made borrow so much of her natural modesty, as to leave her more decent rayments. *Sidney.*

UNCONSU'MED. *adj.* Not wasted; not destroyed by any wasting power.

Hope never comes,
That comes to all, but torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge fed
With ever-burning sulphur *unconsum'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

Fixedness, or a power to remain in the fire *unconsumed*, is an idea that always accompanies our complex ideas, signified by the word gold. *Locke.*

UNCONSU'MMATE. *adj.* Not consummated.

Acron came to the fight,
Who left his spouse betroth'd, and *unconsummate* night. *Dryden.*

UNCONTE'MNED.† *adj.* Not despised.

Which of the peers
Have *uncontemn'd* gone by him, or at least
Stood not neglected? *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

She is so true a friend, her husband may to her communicate even his ambitions; and if success crown not expectation, remain nevertheless *uncontemned.* *Habington, Castara*, p. 72.

UNCONTE'NDED.* *adj.* Not contended for; not contested.

Permit me, chief, permit without delay
To lead this *uncontended* prize away. *Dryden, Æn.* 5.

UNCONTE'NTED.† *adj.* Not contented; not satisfied. Dr. Johnson. — This word probably has been in use: but Dr. Johnson has mistakenly given, as an example of it, *uncontended* in the passage which I have cited under that word.

UNCONTE'NTINGNESS. *n. s.* Want of power to satisfy.

The decreed *uncontentingness* of all other goods, is richly repaired by its being but an aptness to prove a rise to our love's settling in God. *Boyle.*

UNCONTE'STABLE. *adj.* Indisputable; not controvertible.

Where is the man that has *uncontestible* evidence of the truth of all that he holds, or of the falsehood of all he condemns? *Locke.*

UNCONTE'STED. *adj.* Not disputed; evident.

'Tis by experience *uncontested* found,
Bodies orbicular, when whirling round,
Still shake off all things on their surface plac'd. *Blackmore.*

UNCONTRADI'CTED.* *adj.* Not contradicted.

The place of Daniel was always accounted the most evident and *uncontradicted* testimony. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 11.

UNCO'NTRITE. *adj.* Not religiously penitent.

The priest, by absolving an *uncontrite* sinner, cannot make him contrite. *Hammond, Pract. Catechism.*

UNCO'NTROVERTED. *adj.* Not disputed; not liable to debate.

One reason of the *uncontroverted* certainty of mathematical science is, because 'tis built upon clear and settled significations of names. *Glanville.*

UNCONTRO'ULABLE.† *adj.* [Dr. Johnson writes the parent verb *control* without the *u.*]

1. Resistless; powerful beyond opposition.

Gaza mourns,
And all that band them to resist
His *uncontrollable* intent. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Indisputable; irrefragable.

The pension was granted, by reason of the king of England's *uncontroulable* title to England. *Hayward.*

This makes appear the error of those, who think it an *uncontroulable* maxim, that power is always safer lodged in many hands, than in one; those many are as capable of enslaving as a single person. *Swift.*

UNCONTRO'ULABLY. *adv.*

1. Without possibility of opposition.
2. Without danger of refutation.

Uncontroulably, and under general consent, many opinions are passant, which, upon due examination, admit of doubt. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Since this light was to rest within them, and the judgement of it wholly to remain in themselves, they might safely and *uncontroulably* pretend it greater or less. *South.*

UNCONTRO'ULED. *adj.*

1. Unresisted; unopposed; not to be overruled.

Should I try the *uncontrolled* worth
Of this pure cause, 'twould kindle my rapt spirits
To such a flame of sacred vehemence,
That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathize. *Milton, Comus.*

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,
Extends thy *uncontroul'd* and boundless reign. *Dryden.*

The British navy, *uncontroul'd*,
Shall wave her double cross t' extremest clime
Terrifick, and return with odorous spoils. *Philips.*

2. Not convinced; not refuted.

That Julius Cæsar was so born, is an *uncontrouled* report. *Hayward.*

UNCONTRO'ULEDLY. *adv.* Without controul; without opposition.

Mankind avert killing, and being killed; but when the phantasm honour has once possessed the mind, no reluctance of humanity is able to make head against it; but it commands *uncontrouledly.* *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNCONVE'RSABLE.† *adj.* Not suitable to conversation; not social.

In what a miserable state shall we be, when every member of our society shall be of the same *unconversable* temper with ourselves, and we shall find none that will comply with, or endeavour to soothe and mollify, our obstinacy! *Scott, Christ. Life*, P. i. ch. 3.

Faith and devotion are traduced and ridiculed, as morose, *unconversable* qualities. *Rogers.*

UNCO'NVERSANT.* *adj.* Not familiar; not acquainted with: followed both by *in* and *with.*

It may require many instances and much discoursing to make this out to persons who are haply *unconversant* in disquisitions of this kind. *Madox's Exchequer, Pref.*

UNCONVE'RTED. *adj.*

1. Not persuaded of the truth of Christianity.

Salvation belongeth unto none, but such as call upon the name of our Lord Jesus Christ: which nations, as yet *unconverted*, neither do, nor possibly can do, till they believe. *Hooker.*

The *unconverted* heathens, who were pressed by the many authorities that confirmed our Saviour's miracles, accounted for them after the same manner. *Addison on the Chr. Relig.*

The apostle reminds the Ephesians of the guilt and misery of their former *unconverted* estate, when aliens from the commonwealth of Israel. *Rogers.*

2. Not religious; not yet induced to live a holy life. Thus Baxter wrote a Call to the *Unconverted.*

UNCONVI'NCED. *adj.* Not convinced.

A way not to be introduced into the seminaries of those, who are to propagate religion, or philosophy, amongst the ignorant and *unconvinced.* *Locke.*

To UNCO'RD. *v. a.* To loose a thing bound with cords.

UNCORRE'CTED. *adj.* Inaccurate; not polished to exactness.

I have written this too hastily and too loosely: it comes out from the first draught, and *uncorrected.* *Dryden.*

UNCO'RRIGIBLE.* *adj.* Incapable of being corrected; depraved beyond correction: we now say *incorrigible.*

He will seeke to amend himselfe, if he be not altogether *uncorrigible.* *Outred, Tr. of Cope on Proverbs*, (1580,) fol. 520. b.

UNCORRU'PT. *adj.* Honest; upright; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest.

The pleasures of sin, and this world's vanities, are censured with *uncorrupt* judgement. *Hooker.*

Men allege they ne'er can find
Those beauties in a female mind,
Which raise a flame that will endure,
For ever *uncorrupt* and pure. *Swift.*

UNCORRU'PTED. *adj.* Not vitiated; not depraved.

Such a hero never springs,
But from the *uncorrupted* blood of kings. *Roscommon.*

Man, yet new,
No rule but *uncorrupted* reason knew,
And with a native bent did good pursue. *Dryden.*

Nothing is more valuable than the records of antiquity: I wish we had more of them, and more *uncorrupted*. *Locke.*

UNCORRU'PTEDNESS.* *n. s.* State of being uncorrupted.

How shall the licensers themselves be confided in, unless we can confer upon them, or they assume to themselves above all others in the land, the grace of infallibility and *uncorruptedness*? *Milton, Areopagitica.*

UNCORRU'PTIBLE.* *adj.* That cannot be corrupted.

The glory of the *uncorruptible* God. *Rom.* i. 23.

UNCORRU'PTNESS. *n. s.* Integrity; uprightness.

In doctrine shewing *uncorruptness*, gravity, sincerity. *Tit.* ii. 7.

To **UNCO'VER.** *v. a.*

1. To divest of a covering.

After you are up, *uncover* your bed, and open the curtains to air it. *Harvey.*

Seeing an object several millions of leagues, the very instant it is *uncovered*, may be shewn to be a mistake in matter of fact. *Locke.*

2. To deprive of clothes.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer, with thy *uncovered* body, this extremity of the skies. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. To strip of the roof.

Porches and schools,
Uncover'd, and with scaffolds cumber'd stood. *Prior.*

4. To shew openly; to strip of a veil, or concealment.

He cover'd; but his robe
Uncover'd more: so rose the Danite strong,
Shorn of his strength. *Milton, P. L.*

There will certainly come some day or other, to *uncover* every soul of us. *Pope, Lett.*

5. To bare the head, as in the presence of a superiour.

Rather let my head dance on a bloody pole,
Than stand *uncover'd* to the vulgar groom. *Shakspeare.*

UNCO'UNSELLABLE. *adj.* Not to be advised.

It would have been *uncounsellable* to have marched, and have left such an enemy at their backs. *Clarendon.*

UNCO'UNTABLE. *adj.* Innumerable.

Those *uncountable*, glorious bodies, were not set in the firmament for no other end than to adorn it. *Ralegh.*

UNCO'UNTED.* *adj.* Not numbered; not counted.

The blunt monster with *uncounted* heads. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Above threescore millions of men, women being *uncounted*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 375.

UNCO'UNTERFEIT. *adj.* Genuine; not spurious.

True zeal is not any one single affection of the soul, but a strong mixture of many holy affections, filling the heart with all pious intentions; all, not only *uncounterfeit*, but most fervent. *Sprat, Serm.*

To **UNCO'UPLE.**† *v. a.*

1. To loose dogs from their couples.

Uncouple in the western valley, go:
Dispatch, I say, and find the forester. *Shakspeare.*

The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green;
Uncouple here, and let us make a bay. *Shakspeare.*

The land on which they fought, the appointed place,
In which the *uncoupled* hounds began the chace. *Dryden.*

2. To set loose; to disjoin.

So when our mortal frame shall be disjoin'd,
The lifeless lump *uncoupled* from the mind,
From sense of grief and pain we shall be free. *Dryden, Luc.*

UNCO'UPLED.* *adj.* Single; not united; not wedded.

Uncoupled bed, and childless eld. *Milton, Ode.*

Vows, whose harsh events must be
Uncoupled cold virginity. *Chamberlayne, Pharonnida,* (1659.)

UNCO'URTEOUS. *adj.* Uncivil; unpolite.

In behaviour some will say, ever sad, surely sober, and somewhat given to musing, but never *uncourteous*. *Sidney.*

UNCO'URTEOUSLY. *adv.* Uncivilly; unpolitely.

Though somewhat merrily, yet *uncourteously* he railed upon England, objecting extreme beggary, and mere barbarousness unto it. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

UNCO'URTLINESS. *n. s.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court; inelegance.

The quakers presented an address, which, notwithstanding the *uncourtliness* of their phrases, the sense was very honest. *Addison.*

UNCO'URTLY.† *adj.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil; coarse; rustick.

Thou hadst
So strange a fellow in thy companie,
His garbe was so *uncourtly*, I grew sicke. *Habington, Q. of Arragon.*

The lord treasurer not entering into those refinements of paying the publick money upon private considerations, hath been so *uncourtly* as to stop it. *Swift.*

UNCO'UTH.† *adj.* [uncuð, Saxon, unknown. We now place the accent on the last syllable: it was formerly always on the first.] Odd; strange; unusual.

A very *uncouth* sight was to behold,
How he did fashion his untoward pace;
For as he forward mov'd his footing old,
So backward still was turn'd his wrinkled face. *Spenser.*

The lovers standing in this doleful wise,
A warrior bold unwares approached near,
Uncouth in arms yclad, and strange disguise. *Fairfax.*

I am surprized with an *uncouth* fear;
A chilling sweat o'erruns my trembling joints;
My heart suspects more than mine eye can see. *Shakspeare.*

The trouble of thy thoughts this night
Affects me equally; nor can I like
This *uncouth* dream, of evil sprung, I fear. *Milton, P. L.*

Say on;
For I that day was absent, as befel,
Bound on a voyage *uncouth*, and obscure,
Far on excursion towards the gates of hell. *Milton, P. L.*

It was so *uncouth* a sight, for a fox to appear without a tail, that the very thought made him weary of his life. *L'Estrange.*

The secret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful to reveal. *Dryden.*

I am more in danger to misunderstand his true meaning, than if I had come to him with a mind unpossessed by doctors of my sect, whose reasonings will of course make all chime that way, and make the genuine meaning of the author seem harsh, strained, and *uncouth* to me. *Locke.*

He made that a pleasant study, which, in the hands of Bartolus and Baldus, was *uncouth* and rugged. *Baker.*

UNCO'UTHLY.† *adv.* [uncuðlice, Saxon.] Oddly; strangely.

Venetians do not more *uncouthly* ride,
Than did their lubber state mankind bestride. *Dryden.*

UNCO'UTHNESS. *n. s.* Oddness; strangeness.

To deny himself in the lesser instances, that so when the greater come, they may not have the disadvantage of *uncouthness*, and perfect strangeness, to enhance their difficulty, must be acknowledged reasonable. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

To **UNCREA'TE.** *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing; to deprive of existence.

Tempt me with such affrights no more,
Lest what I made I *uncreate*. *Carew.*

Who created thee, lamenting learn,
When who can *uncreate* thee thou shalt know. *Milton, P. L.*

Light dies before her *uncreating* word. *Pope.*

UNCREA'TED. *adj.*

1. Not yet created.

How hast thou disturb'd
Heaven's blessed peace, and into nature brought
Misery, *uncreated* till the crime
Of thy rebellion? *Milton, P. L.*

2. [*Increé*, Fr.] Not produced by creation.

What cause within, or what without is found,
That can a being *uncreated* bound? *Blackmore.*

The next paragraph proves, that the idea we have of God is God himself; it being something as he says, *uncreated.* *Locke.*

UNCRE'DIBLE.* *adj.* Not entitled to belief; incredible.

Rarities and reports that seem *uncredible* are not to be suppressed, or denied to the memorie of man. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning.*

UNCRE'DITABLE.* *adj.* Not reputable; not in repute.

He in whom 'tis not conscience, but bashfulness, and ignorance of vice, that abstains only from *uncreditable* or unfashionable, from branded or disused, sins. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 511.

UNCRE'DITABLENESS. *n. s.* Want of reputation.

To all other disswasives, we may add this of the *uncreditableness*: the best that can be said is, that they use wit foolishly, whereof the one part devours the other. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNCRE'DITED.* *adj.* Not believed.

It sayeth so *uncredited.* *Warner, Alb. England*, (1602.)

UNCRO'PPED. *adj.* Not cropped; not gathered.

Thy abundance wants
Partakers, and *uncropp'd* falls to the ground. *Milton, P. L.*

UNCRO'SSED. *adj.* Uncancelled.

Such gain the cap of him, that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his book *uncross'd.* *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

UNCRO'WDED. *adj.* Not straitened by want of room.

An amphitheatre,—
That on its publick shows unpeopled Rome,
And held *uncrowded* nations in its womb. *Addison.*

To UNCRO'WN.† *v. a.*

1. To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty.

He hath done me wrong;
And therefore I'll *uncrown* him ere't be long. *Shakspeare.*
Ye pow'rs!
See a sacred king *uncrown'd*;
See your offspring, Albion, bound. *Dryden, Albion.*

2. To pull off the crown.

Greedy of spoils, the Italians strip the dead
Of his rich armour, and *uncrown* his head. *Dryden, Æn.*

U'NCTION. *n. s.* [*onction*, Fr.]

1. The act of anointing.

The *unction* of the tabernacle, the table, the laver, the altar of God, with all the instruments appertaining thereunto, made them for ever holy. *Hooker.*

2. Unguent; ointment.

The king himself the sacred *unction* made;
As king by office, and as priest by trade. *Dryden.*

3. The act of anointing medically.

Such as are of hot constitutions, should use bathing in hot water, rather than *unctions.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. Any thing softening, or lenitive.

Mother,
Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul,
That not your trespass, but my madness speaks. *Shakspeare.*

5. The right of anointing in the last hours.

Their extreme *unction*, administered as the dying man's viaticum, which St. James mentioned as the ceremony of his recovery, may be added. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion; that which melts to devotion.

* UNCTUO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *unctuous.*] Fatness; oiliness.

Fuliginous exhalations contain an *unctuosity* in them, and arise from the matter of fuel. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

U'NCTUOUS.† *adj.* [*unctus*, Lat.] Fat; clammy; oily.

Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough-torn leas,
Whereof ingrateful man, with lickerish draughts,
And morsels *unctuous*, greases his pure mind,
That from it all consideration slips. *Shakspeare.*

A wandering fire,
Compact of *unctuous* vapour, which the night
Condenses, and the cold environs round,
Kindled through agitation to a flame. *Milton, P. L.*

So fat and *unctuous*, that with the bellies of five of them, there is made usually a hogshead of train oil. *Heylin.*

The trees were *unctuous* fir, and mountain ash. *Dryden.*

Whether they *unctuous* exhalations are,
Fir'd by the sun, or seeming so alone. *Dryden.*
Th' infernal winds,
Dilating, and with *unctuous* vapour fed,
Disdain'd their narrow cells. *Philips.*

Camphire, oil-olive, linseed-oil, spirit of turpentine, and amber, are fat, sulphureous, *unctuous* bodies. *Newton.*

U'NCTUOUSNESS. *n. s.* Fatness; oiliness; clamminess; greasiness.

A great degree of *unctuousness* is not necessary to the production of the like effects. *Boyle.*

UNCU'CKOLDED. *adj.* Not made a cuckold.

As it is a heart-breaking to see a handsome man loose-wived, so it is a deadly sorrow to behold a foul knave *uncuckolded.* *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

UNCU'LLED. *adj.* Not gathered.

A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
Uncull'd, as came to hand. *Milton, P. L.*

UNCU'LPABLE. *adj.* Not blamable.

Those canons do bind, as they are edicts of nature; which the Jews observing as yet unwritten, and thereby framing such church orders, as in their law were not prescribed, are notwithstanding in that respect *unculpable.* *Hooker.*

UNCU'LTIVATED. *adj.* [*incultus*, Latin.]

1. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.

Our isle, indeed, too fruitful was before;
But all *uncultivated* lay,
Out of the solar walk. *Dryden.*

God gave the world to men in common; but since he gave it for their benefit, it cannot be supposed he meant it should always remain common and *uncultivated.* *Locke.*

2. Not instructed; not civilized.

The first tragedians found that serious stile
Too grave for their *uncultivated* age. *Roscommon.*

These are instances of nations, where *uncultivated* nature has been left to itself, without the help of letters. *Locke.*

UNCU'MBERED. *adj.* Not burthened; not embarrassed.

Lord of yourself, *uncumber'd* with a wife. *Dryden.*

UNCU'RBABLE. *adj.* That cannot be curbed, or checked. Not used.

So much *uncurbable* her garboiles, Cæsar,
Made out of her impatience, which not wanted
Shrewdness of policy. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

UNCU'RBED. *adj.* Licentious; not restrained.

With frank, and with *uncurbed* plainness,
Tell us the Dauphin's mind. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

To UNCU'RL. *v. a.* To loose from ringlets, or convolutions.

There stands a rock; the raging billows roar
Above his head in storms; but when 'tis clear,
Uncurl their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear. *Dryden.*

The lion's foe lies prostrate on the plain,
He sheaths his paws, *uncurls* his angry mane;
And, pleas'd with bloodless honours of the day,
Walks over, and disdains th' inglorious prey. *Dryden.*

The furies sink upon their iron beds,
And snakes *uncurl'd* hang list'ning round their heads. *Pope.*

To UNCU'RL. *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets.

My fleece of woolly hair now *uncurls*,
Even as an adder, when she doth unrowl
To do some fatal execution? *Titus Andronicus.*

UNCU'RLED. *adj.* Not collected into ringlets.

Alike in feature both, and garb appear;
With honest faces, though *uncurled* hair. *Congreve, Juv.*

But since, alas frail beauty must decay;
Curl'd or *uncurl'd*, since locks will turn to grey;
What then remains, but well our pow'r to use,
And keep good humour still, whate'er we lose? *Pope.*

UNCU'RRENT. *adj.* Not current; not passing in common payment.

Your voice, like a piece of *uncurrent* gold, is not crack'd within the ring. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

I can no other answer make but thanks;
And thanks, and ever thanks: and oft good turns
Are shuffled off with such *uncurrent* pay. *Shakspeare.*

To UNCU'RSE. *v. a.* To free from any execration.

Uncurse their souls; their peace is made
With head, and not with hands. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

UNCU'RST. *adj.* Not execrated.

Sir John Hotham unreproached, unthreatened, *uncursed* by any language or secret imprecation of mine, not long after pays his own and his eldest son's heads. *King Charles.*

Heav'n sure has kept this spot of earth *uncurst*,
To shew how all things were created first. *Waller.*

UNCU'T. *adj.* Not cut.

We must resign! heav'n his great soul doth claim,
In storms as loud as his immortal fame:
His dying groans, his last breath shake our isle,
And trees *uncut* fall for his fun'ral pile. *Waller.*

A nail *uncut*, and head uncomb'd she loves;
And would draw on jack-boots, as soon as gloves. *Young.*

To UNDA'M. *v. a.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds.

When the fiery suns too fiercely play,
And shrivell'd herbs on with'ring stems decay;
The wary ploughman on the mountain's brow,
Undams his watry stores. *Dryden, Georg.*

UNDA'MAGED. *adj.* Not made worse; not impaired.

Plants will frequent changes try,
Undamag'd, and their marriageable arms
Conjoin with others. *Philips.*

UNDA'MPED.* *adj.* Not depressed; not dejected.

By tender laws
A lively people curbing, yet *undamp'd*,
Preserving still their quick peculiar fire. *Thomson, Winter.*

Undamp'd by doubt, undaunted by despair.
Young, Night Th. 2.

UNDA'UNTED. *adj.* Unsubdued by fear; not depressed.

Bring forth men children only;
For thy *undaunted* metal should compose
Nothing but males. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

With him went
Harman, who did the twice fir'd Harry save,
And in his burning ship *undaunted* fought. *Dryden.*

Mirror of ancient faith in early youth!
Undaunted worth, inviolable truth!
No foe unpunish'd in the fighting field,
Shall dare thee. *Dryden.*

UNDA'UNTEDLY. *adv.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear.

It shall bid his soul go out of his body *undauntedly*, and lift up its head with confidence, before saints and angels. *South.*

UNDA'UNTEDNESS. *n. s.* Boldness; bravery; intrepidity.

Luther took up a brisker air of assurance, and shewed a particular *undauntedness* in the cause of truth, when it had so mighty an opposer. *Atterbury.*

The art of war, which they admired in him, and his *undauntedness* under dangers, were such virtues as these islanders were not used to. *Pope.*

UNDA'UNTABLE.* *adj.* Not to be daunted.

The *undauntable* insolencie of Pharaoh.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza, (1587,) p. 381.

A pattern of *undauntable* belief. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

UNDA'WNING.* *adj.* Not yet dawning; not grown luminous; not illumined.

Thou hold'st the sun
A prisoner in the yet *undawning* east. *Cowper, Task,* B. 5.

UNDA'ZZLED. *adj.* Not dimmed, or confused by splendour.

Here matter new to gaze the devil met
Undazzled. *Milton, P. L.*

As *undazzled* and untroubled eyes, as eagles can be supposed to cast on glow-worms, when they have been newly gazing on the sun. *Boyle.*

To UNDE'AF. *v. a.* To free from deafness.

Though Richard my life's counsel would not hear,
My death's sad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear. *Shakspeare.*

UNDEBA'UCHED.† *adj.* Not corrupted by debauchery; pure.

He sends us for the determination of decency to the judgement of our right reason, *undebauched* nature, and approved custom. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 255.

When the world was buxome, fresh and young,
Her sons were *undebauch'd*, and therefore strong. *Dryden.*

UNDE'CAGON. *n. s.* [from *undecim*, Lat. and γωνία, Gr.] A figure of eleven angles or sides.

UNDECA'YED. *adj.* Not liable to be diminished, or impaired.

How fierce in fight, with courage *undecay'd!*
Judge if such warriours want immortal aid. *Dryden.*

If in the melancholy shades below,
The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow;
Yet mine shall sacred last; mine *undecay'd*
Burn on through life, and animate my shade. *Pope.*

UNDECA'YING. *adj.* Not suffering diminution or declension.

The fragrant myrtle, and the juicy vine,
Their parents' *undecaying* strength declare,
Which with fresh labour, and unweary'd care,
Supplies new plants. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

UNDECE'IVABLE. *adj.* Not liable to deceive, or be deceived.

It serves for more certain computation, by how much it is a larger and more comprehensive period, and under a more *undeceivable* calculation. *Holder on Time.*

To UNDECE'IVE. *v. a.* To set free from the influence of a fallacy.

All men will try, and hope to write as well,
And, not without much pains, be *undeceiv'd.* *Roscommon.*

My muse enraged, from her urn,
Like ghosts of murder'd bodies does return
T' accuse the murderers, to right the stage,
And *undeceive* the long-abused age. *Denham*

Our coming judgements do in part *undeceive* us, and rectify the grosser errors. *Glanville.*

So far as truth gets ground in the world, so far sin loses it. Christ saves the world by *undeceiving* it. *South.*

UNDECE'IVED. *adj.* Not cheated; not imposed on.

All of a tenour was their after life;
No day discolour'd with domestick strife:
No jealousy, but mutual truth believ'd;
Secure repose, and kindness *undeceiv'd.* *Dryden.*

UNDE'CENCY.* *n. s.* Unbecomingness.

Good men have been forced to an *undecency* of deportment by the violences of pain. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying,* ch. 4. § 5.

Every vacuity is, as it were, the hunger of the creation; both an *undecency*, and a torment. *South, Serm.* vii. 30.

UNDE'CENT.* *adj.* Not becoming.

That which remains is, that the minister pray over him, and remind him to do good actions, as he is capable; to call upon God for pardon; — to renounce every ill word or thought, or *undecent* action, which the violence of his sickness may cause in him. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying,* ch. 5. § 6.

UNDE'CENTLY.* *adv.* Not becomingly.

See that none, youth or other, be suffered to go in boots and spurs, or to wear their hair *undecently* long.
Abp. Laud, Rem. Hist. of his Ch. of Oxf. p. 61.

UNDECI'DABLE.* *adj.* Not to be decided.

[An] *undecidable* problem in natural theology.
South, vol. iii. S. 6.

UNDECI'DED. *adj.* Not determined; not settled.

For one thing, which we have left to the order of the church, they had twenty which were *undecided* by the express word of God. *Hooker.*

To whose muse we owe that sort of verse,
Is *undecided* by the men of skill. *Roscommon.*

Aristotle has left *undecided* the duration of the action. *Dryden.*

When two adverse winds engage with horrid shock,
Levying their equal force with utmost rage,
Long *undecided* lasts the airy strife. *Philips.*

UNDECI'SIVE. *adj.* Not decisive; not conclusive.

Two nations differing about the antiquity of their language, made appeal to an *undecisive* experiment, when they agreed upon the trial of a child brought up among the wild inhabitants of the desert. *Glanville.*

To UNDE'CK. *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments.

I find myself a traitor;
For I have given here my soul's consent,
To *undeck* the pompous body of a king. *Shakspeare.*

UNDE'CKED. *adj.* Not adorned; not embellished.

Eve was *undeck'd*, save with herself. *Milton, P. L.*

UNDECLI'NED.† *adj.*

1. Not grammatically varied by termination.

Grammar in vain the sons of Priscian teach;
Good parts are better than eight parts of speech:
Since these declin'd, those *undeclin'd* they call,
I thank my stars, that I declin'd them all. *Bramston.*

2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way.

In his track my wary feet have stept;
His *undeclined* ways precisely kept. *Sandys, Paraphr.*

UNDE'DICATED. *adj.*

1. Not consecrated; not devoted.

2. Not inscribed to a patron.

I should let this book come forth *undedicated*, were it not that I look upon this dedication as a duty. *Boyle.*

UNDE'EDED. *adj.* Not signalized by action.

My sword, with an unbatter'd edge,
I sheath again *undeeded.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

UNDEFA'CED. *adj.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured.

Those arms, which for nine centuries had brav'd
The wrath of time on antick stone engrav'd:
Now torn by mortars, stand yet *undefac'd*,
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Granville.*

UNDEFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* Not defeasible; not to be vacated or annulled.

UNDEFE'NDED.* *adj.* Without defence; easy to be assaulted; exposed to assault.

A rich land, guardless and *undefended*, must needs have been a double incitement. *South.*

UNDEFLO'WERED.* *adj.* Not vitiated.

That *undeflowered* and unblemishable simplicity of the Gospel. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.*

UNDEFI'ED. *adj.* Not set at defiance; not challenged.

False traitor, thou broken hast
The law of arms, to strike foe *undefied*;
But thou thy treason's fruit, I hope, shalt taste
Right sour, and feel the law, the which thou hast defac'd. *Spenser.*

Tarifa
Changed a blunt cane for a steel-pointed dart,
And meeting Osmyn next,
Who wanting time for treason to provide,
He basely threw it at him *undefy'd.* *Dryden.*

UNDEFI'LED. *adj.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted.

Virtue weareth the crown for ever, having gotten the victory, striving for *undefiled* rewards. *Wisd.* iv. 3.

Whose bed is *undefil'd* and chaste pronounc'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Her Arethusian stream remains unsoil'd,
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and *undefil'd*;
Her wit was more than man, her innocence a child. *Dryden.*

UNDEFI'NABLE. *adj.* Not to be marked out, or circumscribed by a definition.

That which is indefinite, though it hath bounds, as not being infinite, yet those bounds to us are *undefinable.* *Grew.*

Why simple ideas are *undefinable* is, that the several terms of a definition, signifying several ideas, they can all, by no means, represent an idea, which has no composition at all. *Locke.*

UNDEFI'NED. *adj.* Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition.

There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of obscure, doubtful, *undefined* words. *Locke.*

UNDEFO'RMED. *adj.* Not deformed; not disfigured.

The sight of so many gallant fellows, with all the pomp and glare of war, yet *undeformed* by battles, may possibly invite your curiosity. *Pope.*

UNDELI'BERATED. *adj.* Not carefully considered.

The prince's *undeliberated* throwing himself into that engagement, transported him with passion. *Clarendon.*

UNDELI'GHTED. *adj.* Not pleased; not touched with pleasure.

The fiend
Saw *undelighted* all delight; all kind
Of living creatures, new to sight. *Milton, P. L.*

UNDELI'GHTFUL. *adj.* Not giving pleasure.

He could not think of involving himself in the same *undelightful* condition of life. *Clarendon.*

UNDEMO'LISHED. *adj.* Not razed; not thrown down.

She *undemolish'd* stood, and ev'n till now
Perhaps had stood. *Philips.*

They stood by, and suffered Dunkirk to lie *undemolished.* *Swift.*

UNDEMO'NSTRABLE. *adj.* Not capable of fuller evidence.

Out of the precepts of the law of nature, as of certain, common, and *undemonstrable* principles, man's reason doth necessarily proceed unto certain more particular determinations: which particular determinations being found out according unto the reason of man, they have the names of human laws. *Hooker.*

UNDENI'ABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be gainsaid.

That age which my grey hairs make seem more than it is, hath not diminished in me the power to protect an *undeniable* verity. *Sidney.*

He supposed the principles, upon which he grounded his arguments, to have been *undeniable.* *White.*

Of those of the second class, we have a plain and *undeniable* certainty. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

UNDENI'ABLY. *adv.* So plainly, as to admit no contradiction.

It is *undeniably* founded in the express affirmations of Holy Writ. *Hammond.*

This account was differently related by the antients; that is, *undeniably* rejected by the moderns. *Brown.*

I grant that nature all poets ought to study: but then this also *undeniably* follows, that those things which delight all ages, must have been an imitation of nature. *Dryden.*

UNDEPE'NDING.* *adj.* Independent.

They — claim an absolute and *undepending* jurisdiction. *Milton, Obs. on the Art. of Peace.*

UNDEPLO'RED. *adj.* Not lamented.

Rise, wretched widow! rise; nor *undeplor'd*
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford;
But rise, prepar'd to mourn thy perish'd lord. *Dryden.*

UNDEPRA'VED. *adj.* Not corrupted.

Knowledge dwelt in our *undepraved* natures, as light in the sun, it is now hidden in us like sparks in a flint. *Glanville.*

UNDEPRI'VED. *adj.* Not divested by authority; not stripped of any possession.

He, *undepriv'd*, his benefice forsook. *Dryden.*

U'NDER. *preposition.* [*undar*, Gothick; unden, Sax. *onder*, Dutch.]

1. In a state of subjection to.

When good Saturn, banish'd from above,
Was driven to hell, the world was *under* Jove. *Dryden.*

Every man is put *under* a necessity, by his constitution, as an intelligent being, to be determined by his own judgement, what is best for him to do; else he would be *under* the determination of some other than himself, which is want of liberty. *Locke.*

2. In the state of pupillage to.

To those that live
Under thy care, good rules and patterns give. *Denham.*

The princes respected Helim, and made such improvements *under* him, that they were instructed in learning. *Guardian.*

3. Beneath; so as to be covered, or hidden; not over; not above.

Fruit put in bottles, and the bottles let down into wells *under* water, will keep long. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The doctor had before him the barbarous usage of his brethren, clapp'd on shipboard *under* hatches. *Fell.*

If it stood always under this form, it would have been *under* fire, if it had not been *under* water. *Burnet.*

Thy bees lodge *under* covert of the wind. *Dryden.*

Many a good poetick vein is buried *under* a trade, and never produces any thing for want of improvement. *Locke.*

4. Below in place; not above. This is the sense of *under sail*; that is, having the sails *spread aloft.*

As they went *under sail* by him, they held up their hands and made their prayers. *Sidney.*

By that fire that burn'd the Carthage queen,
When the false Trojan *under sail* was seen. *Shakspeare.*

Misseltoe hath been found to put forth *under* the boughs, and not only above the boughs; so it cannot be any thing that falleth upon the bough. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Be gather'd now, ye waters, *under* heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

5. In a less degree than.

Medicines take effect sometimes *under*, and sometimes above, the natural proportion of their virtue. *Hooker.*

If you write in your strength, you stand revealed at first; and should you write *under* it, you cannot avoid some peculiar graces. *Dryden, Ded. to Juv.*

6. For less than.

We are thrifty enough not to part with any thing serviceable to our bodies, *under* a good consideration; but make little account what is most beneficial to our souls. *Ray.*

7. Less than; below.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a total pollution, and not to be reformed by any thing *under* a new creation. *South.*

These men of forehead love to insure a cause, and seldom talk *under* certainty and demonstration. *Collier on Confidence.*

There are several hundred parishes in England *under* twenty pounds a year, and many *under* ten. *Swift.*

8. By the show of.

That which spites me more than all the wants,
He does it *under* name of perfect love. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis hard to bind any syllogism so close upon the mind, as not to be evaded *under* some plausible distinction. *Baker.*

9. With less than.

Several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half-a-dozen conceits. *Swift.*

10. In the state of inferiority to; noting rank or order of precedence.

It was too great an honour for any man *under* a duke. *Addison.*

11. In a state of being loaded with.

He shall but bear them, as the ass bears gold,
To groan and sweat *under* the business. *Shakspeare.*

He holds the people
Of no more soul nor fitness for the world,
Than camels in their war; who have their provender
Only for bearing burthens, and sore blows
For sinking *under* them. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

12. In a state of oppression by, or subjection to.

After all, they have not been able to give any considerable comfort to the mind, *under* any of the great pressures of this life. *Tillotson.*

At any rate we desire to be rid of the present evil, which we are apt to think nothing absent can equal; because, *under* the present pain, we find not ourselves capable of any, the least degree of happiness. *Locke.*

Women and children did not shew the least signs of complaint, *under* the extremity of torture. *Collier.*

Illustrious parent! now some token give,
That I may Clymene's proud boast believe,
Nor longer *under* false reproaches grieve. *Addison.*

13. In a state in which one is seized or overborn.

The prince and princess must be *under* no less amazement. *Pope.*

14. In a state of being liable to, or limited by.

That which we move for our better instruction's sake, turneth unto choler in them; they answer fumingly. Yet in this their mood, they cast forth somewhat, wherewith, *under* pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented. *Hooker.*

The greatest part of mankind is slow of apprehension; and therefore, in many cases, *under* a necessity of seeing with other men's eyes. *South.*

A generation sprung up amongst us, that flattered princes that they have a divine right to absolute power, let the laws and conditions *under* which they enter upon their authority, be what they will. *Locke.*

It is not strange to find a country half unpeopled, where so great a proportion of both sexes is tied *under* such vows of chastity. *Addison on Italy.*

Things of another world are *under* the disadvantage of being distant, and therefore operate but faintly. *Atterbury.*

15. In a state of depression, or dejection by; in a state of inferiority.

There is none but he,
Whose being I do fear, and *under* him,
My genius is rebuk'd, as Antony's was by Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

16. In the state of bearing, or being known by.

This faction, *under* the name of Puritan, became very turbulent, during the reign of Elizabeth. *Swift.*

The raising of silver coin has been only by coining it with less silver in it, *under* the same denomination. *Locke.*

17. In the state of.

If they can succeed without blood, as *under* the present disposition of things, it is very possible they may, it is to be hoped they will be satisfied. *Swift.*

18. Not having reached or arrived to; noting time.

Three sons he dying left *under* age;
By means whereof, their uncle Vortigern
Usurp'd the throne during their pupillage. *Spenser.*

19. Represented by.

Morpheus is represented by the antient statuaries *under* the figure of a boy asleep, with a bundle of poppy in his hand. *Addison.*

20. In a state of protection.

Under favour, there are other materials for a commonwealth, besides stark love and kindness. *Collier.*

21. With respect to; referred to.

Mr. Duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine. *Felton on the Classicks.*

Under this head may come in the several contests and wars betwixt popes and the secular princes. *Leslie.*

22. Attested by.

Cato major, who had with great reputation borne all the great offices of the commonwealth, has left us an evidence, *under* his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs. *Locke on Education.*

23. Subjected to; being the subject of.

To describe the revolutions of nature, will require a steady eye; especially so to connect the parts, and present them all *under* one view. *Burnet, Theory.*

Memory is the storehouse of our ideas. For the narrow mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas *under* view at once, it was necessary to have a repository to lay them up. *Locke.*

The thing *under* proof is not capable of demonstration, and must be submitted to the trial of probabilities. *Locke.*

Distinct conceptions, that answer their verbal distinctions, serve to clear any thing in the subject *under* consideration. *Locke.*

I rather suspect my own judgement, than believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so long *under* Virgil's correction, and had his last hand put to it. *Addison.*

24. In the next stage of subordination.

This is the only safe-guard, *under* the spirit of God, that dictated these sacred writings, that can be relied on. *Locke.*

25. In a state of relation that claims protection.

26. It is generally opposed to *above*, or *over*.

U'NDER.* *adj.* Inferiour; subject; subordinate. Dr. Johnson, under the adverb, had placed the following example from Shakspeare, with an admission that *under* has a signification resembling that of an adjective, though perhaps it should rather be considered as united to the subsequent word. Yet *under* was certainly used as an adjective.

As well as gods, [as] men of the *under* globe. *Chapman, Il.* 19.

I will fight
Against my canker'd country with the spleen
Of all the *under* fiends. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Loud Fame calls ye,
Pitch'd on the topless Apennine, and blows
To all the *under* world. *Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.*

U'NDER.† *adv.*

1. In a state of subjection, or inferiority.

Ye purpose to keep *under* the children of Judah for bondmen and bond-women. *2 Chron.* xxviii. 10.

2. Below; not above.

3. Less: opposed to *over* or *more*.

He kept the main stock without alteration, *under* or over. *Addison, Spect.*

4. It is much used in composition, in several senses, which the following examples will explain.

UNDERA'CTION. *n. s.* Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story.

The least episodes, or *underactions*, interwoven in it, are parts necessary, or convenient to carry on the main design. *Dryden.*

UNDERA'GENT.* *n. s.* An agent subordinate to the principal agent.

Their devotion served all along but as an instrument to their avarice, as a factor or *under-agent* to their extortion. *South, Serm.* ii. 153.

To UNDERBEA'R. *v. a.* [*under* and *bear.*]

1. To support; to endure.

What reverence he did throw away on slaves?
Wooing poor craftsmen with the craft of smiles,
And patient *underbearing* of his fortune. *Shakspeare.*

2. To line; to guard. Out of use.

The dutchess of Milan's gown; not like your cloth of gold, set with pearls, down-sleeves, side-sleeves, and skirts round, *underborne* with a bluish tinsel. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

UNDERBEA'RER. *n. s.* [*under* and *bearer.*] In funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.

To UNDERBI'D. *v. a.* [*under* and *bid.*] To offer for any thing less than it is worth.

To UNDERBU'Y.* *v. a.* To buy at less than it is worth.

Ye *underbuy* us. *Beaum. and Fl. Valentinian.*

UNDERCLE'RK. *n. s.* [*under* and *clerk.*] A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.

Coleby, one of his under-swearers, was tried for robbing the treasury, where he was an *underclerk*. *Swift.*

U'NDERCROFT.* *n. s.* A vault under the choir or chancel of a cathedral or other church; as that of St. Paul's, London, and at Christ-Church, Canterbury: also, any secret walk or vault under ground; a grot, answering to the Latin *cryptoporticus*. *Bullokar.*

In the *undercroft* of our Ladie's Chapel is an auncient monument. *Weever, Funer. Mon.*

To UNDERDO'. *v. n.* [*under* and *do.*]

1. To act below one's abilities.

You overact, when you should *underdo*;
A little call yourself again, and think. *B. Jonson.*

2. To do less than is requisite.

Nature much oftener overdoes than *underdoes*: You shall find twenty eggs with two yolks, for one that hath none. *Grew.*

UNDERFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*under* and *faction.*] Subordinate faction; subdivision of a faction.

Christianity loses by contests of *underfactions*. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNDERFE'LLOW. *n. s.* [*under* and *fellow.*] A mean man; a sorry wretch.

They carried him to a house of a principal officer, who with no more civility, though with much more business than those *underfellows* had shewed, in captious manner put interrogatories unto him. *Sidney.*

UNDERFI'LLING. *n. s.* [*under* and *fill.*] Lower part of an edifice.

To found our habitation firmly, first examine the bed of earth upon which we will build, and then the *underfillings*, or substructions, as the antients called it. *Wotton on Architecture.*

To UNDERFO'NG. *v. a.* [*under* and ꝼanȝan, Saxon.] To take in hand. Obsolete.

And thou, Menalcas, that by treachery
Didst *underfong* my lass to wexe so light,
Shouldst well be known for such thy villainy. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. June.*

U'NDERFOOT.* *adv.* Beneath.

Underfoot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay
Broider'd the ground. *Milton, P. L.*

U'NDERFOOT.* *adj.* Low; base; abject; down-trodden.

A sluggish and *underfoot* philosophy. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*
The most *underfoot* and down-trodden vassals of perdition. *Milton, of Ref. in England.*

To UNDERFU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*under* and *furnish.*] To supply with less than enough.

Can we suppose God would *underfurnish* man for the state he designed him, and not afford him a soul large enough to pursue his happiness? *Collier on Kindness.*

To UNDERGI'RD. *v. a.* [*under* and *gird.*] To bind below; to round the bottom.

When they had taken it up, they used helps, *undergirding* the ship. *Acts,* xxvii. 17.

To UNDERGO'.† *v. a.* [unbeꝛȝan, Saxon.]

1. To suffer; to sustain; to endure evil.

With mind averse, he rather *underwent*
His people's will, than gave his own consent. *Dryden.*

2. To support; to hazard. Not in use.

I have mov'd certain Romans,
To *undergo* with me, an enterprize
Of honourable, dangerous consequence. *Shakspeare.*

Such they were, who might presume t' have done
Much for the king and honour of the state,
Having the chiefest actions *undergone*. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

3. To sustain; to be the bearer of; to possess. Not in use.

Their virtues else be they as pure as grace;
As infinite as man may *undergo*;
Shall, in the general censure, take corruption
From that particular fault. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

4. To sustain; to endure without fainting.

It rais'd in me
An *undergoing* stomach, to bear up
Against what should ensue. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

5. To pass through.

I carried on my enquiries to try whether this rising world, when finished, would continue always the same; or what

changes it would successively *undergo*, by the continued action of the same causes. *Burnet, Theory.*

Bread put into the stomach of a dying man, will *undergo* the alteration that is merely the effect of heat. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To be subject to.

Claudio *undergoes* my challenge, and either I must shortly hear from him, or I will subscribe him a coward. *Shakspeare.*

UNDERGRA'DUATE.* *n. s.* One who has not taken a degree at our universities.

In all dividends and distributions of the revenues of the college, all fellows of the same degree shall have equal dividends; that is to say, all *undergraduates* alike; all bachelors of arts alike, &c. *Dean Prideaux, Life,* &c. p. 213.

UNDERGRO'UND. *n. s.* [*under* and *ground.*] Subterraneous space.

They have promised to shew your highness
A spirit rais'd from depth of *underground*. *Shakspeare.*
Wash'd by streams
From *underground*, the liquid ore he drains
Into fit molds prepared. *Milton, P. L.*

U'NDERGROWTH. *n. s.* [*under* and *growth.*] That which grows under the tall wood.

So thick entwin'd,
As one continu'd brake, the *undergrowth*
Of shrubs, and tangling bushes, had perplex'd
All path of man, or beast, that pass'd that way. *Milton, P. L.*

UNDERHA'ND. *adv.* [*under* and *hand.*]

1. By means not apparent; secretly.

These multiplied petitions of worldly things in prayer, have, besides their direct use, a service, whereby the church *underhand*, through a kind of heavenly fraud, taketh therewith the souls of men, as with certain baits. *Hooker.*

2. Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy.

She *underhand* dealt with the principal men of that country, that they should persuade the king to make Plangus his associate. *Sidney.*

They, by their precedents of wit,
T' out-fast, out-loiter, and out-sit,
Can order matters *underhand*,
To put all business to a stand. *Hudibras.*

It looks as if I had desired him *underhand* to write so ill against me; but I have not bribed him to do me this service. *Dryden.*

Such mean revenge, committed *underhand*,
Has ruin'd many an acre of good land. *Dryden.*

Wood is still working *underhand* to force his halfpence upon us. *Swift.*

I'll hasten to my Roman soldiers,
Inflame the mutiny, and *underhand*
Blow up their discontents. *Addison, Cato.*

UNDERHA'ND. *adj.* Secret; clandestine; sly.

I had notice of my brother's purpose, and have, by *underhand* means, laboured to dissuade him. *Shakspeare.*

I should take it as a very great favour from some of my *underhand* detractors, if they would break all measures with me. *Addison.*

UNDERI'VED. *adj.* [from *derived.*] Not borrowed.

The ideas it is busied about should be, sometimes at least, those more congenial ones, which it had in itself, *underived* from the body. *Locke.*

UNDERKEE'PER.* *n. s.* Any subordinate keeper.

They printed 1000 copies of the Harleian catalogue; — and are building apartments for the *underkeepers*. *Gray, Lett. to Mr. Palgrave.*

UNDERLA'BOURER. *n. s.* [*under* and *labourer.*] A subordinate workman.

About the carriage of one stone for Amasis, the distance of twenty days' journey, for three years were employed two thousand chosen men, governors, besides many *underlabourers*. *Wilkins, Mathem. Magick.*

To UNDERLA'Y.† *v. a.* [*under* and *lay*; Sax. unꝺeplecȝan.] To strengthen by something laid under.

UNDERLE'AF. *n. s.* [*under* and *leaf.*] A species of apple.

The *underleaf*, whose cyder is best at two years, is a plentiful bearer. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To UNDERLE'T.* *v. a.* To let below the value.

All my farms were *underlet*. *Smollett.*

To UNDERLI'NE. *v. a.* [*under* and *line.*]

1. To mark with lines below the words.

2. To influence secretly.

By meer chance in appearance, though *underlined* with a providence, they had a full sight of the infanta. *Wotton.*

U'NDERLING. *n. s.* [from *under.*] An inferiour agent; a sorry, mean fellow.

The great men, by ambition never satisfied, grew factious; and the *underlings*, glad indeed to be *underlings* to them they hated least, to preserve them from such they hated most. *Sidney.*

Hereby the heads of the Septs are made stronger, whom it should be a most special policy to weaken, and to set up and strengthen divers of their *underlings* against them. *Spenser.*

The fault is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are *underlings*. *Shakspeare.*
O'er all his brethren he shall reign as king,
Yet every one shall make him *underling*. *Milton, Vac. Ex.*

They may print this letter, if the *underlings* at the post-office take a copy of it. *Pope and Swift.*

U'NDERMASTER.* *n. s.* A master subordinate to the principal master.

For the instruction of the scholars, a schoolmaster, and an *undermaster*, or usher. *Lowth, Life of Wykeham,* § 6.

U'NDERMEAL.* *n. s.* [unꝺepn, Sax. and *meal.* See UNDERN.] A repast after dinner. Coles follows our ancient lexicography in calling *undermeals* simply, but improperly, *afternoons*.

I am furnish'd, for cather'ne pears, for one *undermeal*. *B. Jonson, Barth. Fair.*

To UNDERMI'NE. *v. a.* [*under* and *mine.*]

1. To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall, or be blown up; to sap.

Though the foundation on a rock were laid,
The church was *undermin'd* and then betray'd. *Denham.*

An injudicious endeavour to exalt Virgil, is much the same, as if one should think to raise the superstructure by *undermining* the foundation. *Pope, Pref. to the Iliad.*

2. To excavate under.

A vast rock *undermined* from one end to the other, and a highway running through it, as long and as broad as the mall. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To injure by clandestine means.

Making the king's sword strike whom they hated, the king's purse reward whom they loved; and, which is worst of all, making the royal countenance serve to *undermine* the royal sovereignty. *Sidney.*

They, knowing Eleanor's aspiring humour,
Have hir'd me to *undermine* the dutchess. *Shakspeare.*
Whate'er may tempt, whate'er seduce,
Allure or terrify, or *undermine*. *Milton, P. R.*

The *undermining* smile becomes habitual; and the drift of his plausible conversation, is only to flatter one, that he may betray another. *Dryden.*

He should be warned who are like to *undermine* him, and who to serve him. *Locke on Education.*

UNDERMI'NER.† *n. s.* [from *undermine.*]

1. He that saps; he that digs away the supports.

Underminers are never seen till they have wrought their purpose. *Hales, Rem.* p. 14.

2. A clandestine enemy.

The enemies and *underminers* thereof are Romish Catholics. *Bacon.*

When I perceiv'd all set on enmity,
As on my enemies, where-ever chanc'd,
I us'd hostility, and took their spoil,
To pay my *underminers* in their coin. *Milton, S. A.*

The most experienced disturbers and *underminers* of government, have always laid their first train in contempt, endea-

We find wisdom withdrawing the will from the quarrels of the *understanding*, and more esteeming of peace than of opinion. *Holyday.*

By *understanding*, I mean that faculty whereby we are enabled to apprehend the objects of knowledge, generals as well as particulars; absent things as well as present, and to judge of their truth or falsehood, good or evil. *Wilkins.*

God is to the *understanding* of man, as the light of the sun is to our eyes, its first and most glorious object. *Tillotson.*

The *understandings* of a senate are often enslaved by three or four leaders. *Swift.*

2. Skill; knowledge; exact comprehension.

Right *understanding* consists in the perception of the visible or probable agreement or disagreement of ideas. *Locke.*

Very mean people have raised their minds to a great sense and *understanding* of religion. *Locke.*

3. Intelligence; terms of communication.

He hoped the loyalty of his subjects would concur with him in the preserving of a good *understanding* between him and his people. *Clarendon.*

We have got into some *understanding* with the enemy, by means of Don Diego. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDERSTA'NDING. *adj.* Knowing; skilful.

The present physician is a very *understanding* man, and well read. *Addison on Italy.*

UNDERSTA'NDINGLY.† *adv.* [from *understand.*]

1. With knowledge; with skill.

Your grace shall find him —
— Courtly, and scholarlike, *understandingly* read
In the necessities of the life of man.
Beaum. and Fl. Woman Hater.

Sundays may be *understandingly* spent in theology. *Milton on Education.*

2. Intelligibly.

He took ten drams of opium in three days, and yet spake *understandingly!* *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 75.

UNDERSTOO'D. pret. and part. passive of *understand.*

UNDERSTRA'PPER. *n. s.* [*under* and *strap.*] A petty fellow; an inferiour agent.

Every *understrapper* perk'd up, and expected a regiment, or his son must be a major. *Swift.*

UNDERTA'KABLE.* *adj.* That may be undertaken.

I have not in any place found any such labour or difficulty, but that it was *undertakable* by a man of very mean, that is, of my abilities. *Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot. Dedic.*

To UNDERTA'KE. *v. a.* pret. *undertook;* participle passive *undertaken.* [*underfangen,* German.]

1. To attempt; to engage in.

The task he *undertakes*
Is numbering sands, and drinking oceans dry. *Shakspeare.*

The charity of his mother, who *undertook* the marriage of his family, became a seasonable assistant and expedient in this single state. *Fell.*

Hence our gen'rous emulation came;
We *undertook*, and we perform'd the same. *Roscommon.*

Fiercer than cannon, and than rocks more hard,
The English *undertake* th' unequal war. *Dryden.*

Of dangers *undertaken*, fame atchiev'd,
They talk by turns. *Dryden.*

2. To assume a character. Not in use.

His name and credit shall you *undertake*,
And in my house you shall be friendly lodg'd. *Shakspeare.*

3. To engage with; to attack.

It is not fit your lordship should *undertake* every companion, that you give offence to. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

You'll *undertake* her no more? *Shakspeare.*

4. To have the charge of.

To the waterside I must conduct your grace,
Then give my charge up to Sir Nicholas Vaux,
Who *undertakes* you to your end. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

To UNDERTA'KE. *v. n.*

1. To assume any business or province.

O Lord, I am oppressed, *undertake* for me. *Isa.* xxxviii. 14.

I *undertook* alone to wing the abyss. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To venture; to hazard.

It is the cowish terror of his spirit,
That dare not *undertake*. *Shakspeare. K. Lear.*

3. To promise; to stand bound to some condition.

If the curious search the hills after rains, I dare *undertake* they will not lose their labour. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

UNDERTA'KEN. part. passive of *undertake.*

UNDERTA'KER. *n. s.* [from *undertake.*]

1. One who engages in projects and affairs.

Antrim was naturally a great *undertaker*. *Clarendon.*

Undertakers in Rome purchase the digging of fields, and arrive at great estates by it. *Addison.*

This serves to free the enquiry from the perplexities that some *undertakers* have encumber'd it with. *Woodward.*

Oblige thy fav'rite *undertakers*
To throw me in but twenty acres. *Prior.*

2. One who engages to build for another at a certain price.

Should they build as fast as write,
'Twould ruin *undertakers* quite. *Swift, Miscell.*

3. One who manages funerals.

While rival *undertakers* hover round,
And with his spade the sexton marks the ground. *Young.*

UNDERTA'KING. *n. s.* [from *undertake.*] Attempt; enterprize; engagement.

Mighty men they are called; which sheweth a strength surpassing others: and men of renown, that is, of great *undertaking* and adventurous actions. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

If this seem too great an *undertaking* for the humour of our age, then such a sum of money ought to lie ready for taking off all such pieces of cloth as shall be brought in. *Temple.*

UNDERTE'NANT. *n. s.* [*under* and *tenant.*] A secondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner.

Settle and secure the *undertenants;* to the end there may be a repose and establishment of every subject's estate, lord and tenant. *Davies, Hist. of Ireland.*

U'NDERTIME.* *n. s.* Undern-tide; after dinner; in the evening. See UNDERN.

He coming home at *undertime*, there found
The fayrest creature that he ever saw,
Sitting beside his mother on the ground.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii. 13.

UNDERTOO'K. preterite of *undertake.*

UNDERVALUA'TION. *n. s.* [*under* and *value.*] Rate not equal to the worth.

There is often failing by an *undervaluation;* for in divers children their ingenerate powers are of slow disclosure. *Wotton.*

To UNDERVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*under* and *value.*]

1. To rate low; to esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth.

Her name is Portia, nothing *undervalu'd*
To Cato's daughter. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

My chief delight lay in discharging the duties of my station; so that in comparison of it, I *undervalu'd* all ensigns of authority. *Atterbury.*

2. To depress; to make low in estimation; to despise.

I write not this with the least intention to *undervalue* the other parts of poetry. *Dryden.*

In a kingdom grown glorious by the reputation of a sovereign, multitudes lessen and *undervalue* it. *Addison.*

Schooling Luther an *undervaluing* term, would make one think that Erasmus had a mean opinion of him. *Atterbury.*

UNDERVA'LUE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Low rate; vile price.

The unskilfulness, carelessness, or knavery of the traders, added much to the *undervalue* and discredit of these commodities abroad. *Temple.*

UNDERVA'LUER. *n. s.* [from *undervalue.*] One who esteems lightly.

An *undervaluer* of money was Sir Henry Wotton. *Walton.*

UNDERWE'NT. preterite of *undergo.*

U'NDERWOOD. *n. s.* [*under* and *wood.*] The low trees that grow among the timber.

When you fell *underwood*, sow haws and sloes. *Mortimer.*

U'NDERWORK. *n. s.* [*under* and *work.*] Subordinate business; petty affairs.

Those that are proper for war, fill up the laborious part of life, and carry on the *underwork* of the nation. *Addison.*

To UNDERWO'RK. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *underworked*, or *underwrought.*

1. To destroy by clandestine measures.

Thou from loving England art so far,
That thou hast *underwrought* its lawful king,
To cut off the sequence of posterity. *Shakspeare.*

2. To labour or polish less than enough.

Apelles said of Protogenes, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be overwrought as well as *underwrought.* *Dryden.*

3. To work at a price below the common.

UNDERWO'RKMAN. *n. s.* [*under* and *workman.*] An inferiour or subordinate labourer.

Nor would they hire *underworkmen* to employ their parts and learning to disarm their mother of all. *Leslie.*

Underworkmen are expert enough at making a single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the several parts. *Swift.*

To UNDERWRI'TE.† *v. a.* [*under* and *write*; Sax. unbeppƿitan.] To write under something else.

He began first with his pipe, and then with his voice, thus to challenge Dorus, and was by him answered in the *underwritten* sort. *Sidney.*

What addition and change I have made, I have here *underwritten.* *Sanderson.*

UNDERWRI'TER. *n. s.* [from *underwrite.*] An insurer; so called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDESCRI'BED. *adj.* Not described.

They urge, that God left nothing in his word *undescribed*, whether it concerned the worship of God, or outward polity. *Hooker.*

This is such a singular practice, that I had rather leave it *undescribed*, than give it its proper character. *Collier on Pride.*

UNDESCRI'ED.† *adj.* Not seen; unseen; undiscovered.

Who can tell at what *undescried* fields of knowledge even man may at length arrive? *Wollaston*, § iii. 9.

UNDESE'RVED. *adj.*

1. Not merited; not obtained by merit.

This victory, obtained with great, and truely not *undeserved*, honour to the two princes, the whole estates, with one consent, gave the crown to Musidorus. *Sidney.*

2. Not incurred by fault.

The same virtue which gave him a disregard of fame, made him impatient of an *undeserved* reproach. *Addison.*

UNDESE'RVEDLY. *adv.* [from *undeserved.*] Without desert, whether of good or ill.

Our desire is to yield them a just reason, even of the least things, wherein *undeservedly* they have but as much as dreamed that we do amiss. *Hooker.*

He which speaketh no more than edifieth, is *undeservedly* reprehended for much speaking. *Hooker.*

These oft as *undeservedly* inthral
His outward freedom. *Milton, P. L.*

Science distinguishes a man of honour from one of those athletick brutes, whom *undeservedly* we call heroes. *Dryden.*

UNDESE'RVEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *undeserved.*] Want of being worthy.

If much be due to God from us on account of the greatness of our blessing, how much more is due, when we consider the *undeservedness* of it? *R. Newton, Serm.*

UNDESE'RVER. *n. s.* One of no merit.

You see how men of merit are sought after; the *undeserver* may sleep, when the man of action is called on. *Shakspeare.*

UNDESE'RVING. *adj.*

1. Not having merit; not having any worth.

It exerts itself promiscuously towards the deserving and the *undeserving*, if it relieves alike the idle and the indigent. *Addison.*

Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity, when an all-wise being showers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and *undeserving.* *Atterbury.*

Who lose a length of *undeserving* days,
Would you usurp the lover's dear-bought praise? *Pope.*

2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt: with *of.*

I was carried to mislike, then to hate; lastly to destroy this son *undeserving of* destruction. *Sidney.*

My felicity is in retaining the good opinion of honest men, who think me not quite *undeserving of* it. *Pope.*

UNDESE'RVINGLY.* *adv.* Without meriting any particular harm or advantage.

He suffered some to be undeservedly rich, others to be *undeservingly* poor. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

UNDESI'GNED. *adj.* Not intended; not purposed.

Great effects by inconsiderable means are sometimes brought about; and those so wholly *undesigned* by such as are the immediate actors. *South.*

Where you conduct find,
Use and convenience; will you not agree,
That such effects could not be *undesign'd*,
Nor could proceed, but from a knowing mind? *Blackmore.*

UNDESI'GNEDLY.* *adv.* Without bei[illegible] designed.

All these casual references seem to hav[illegible] portions of traditional history well known in the time [illegible]omer: and as they are introduced almost *undesignedly* [illegible] are generally attended with a great semblance of truth. [illegible]*ryant on Troy.*

UNDESI'GNEDNESS.* *n. s.* Want [illegible] set purpose; freedom from design; accident[illegible]

The *undesignedness* of the agreemen[illegible]nstrates, that they have not been produced by meditati[illegible] by any fraudulent contrivance.

Paley, View of the Evid. of the [illegible]*l.* vol. 2. P. ii. ch. 7.

UNDESI'GNING. *adj.*

1. Not acting with any set pu[illegible]

Could atoms, which, with undirec[illegible]ight,
Roam'd through the void, and rang[illegible]alms of night,
In order march, and to their posts ad[illegible]
Led by no guide, but *undesigning* cha[illegible] *Blackmore.*

2. Having no artful or fraudulent sc[illegible]ncere.

He looks upon friendship, gratitude, and se[illegible], as terms to impose upon weak, *undesigning* minds. [illegible]

UNDESI'RABLE. *adj.* Not to be wished; not p[illegible]

To add what wants
In female sex, the more to draw his love,
And render me more equal; and perhaps,
A thing not *undesirable*, some time
Superior; for inferior, who is free? *Milton, P. L.*

UNDESI'RED. *adj.* Not wished; not solicited.

O goddess-mother, give me back to fate;
Your gift was *undesir'd*, and came too late. *Dryden.*

UNDESI'RING. *adj.* Negligent; not wishing.

The baits of gifts and money to despise,
And look on wealth with *undesiring* eyes:
When thou canst truly call these virtues thine,
Be wise, and free, by heavens consent and mine. *Dryden.*

UNDESPA'IRING.* *adj.* Not giving way to despair.

Anson, with steady *undespairing* breast,
Perils endur'd. *Dyer, Fleece.*

UNDESTRO'YABLE. *adj.* Indestructible; not susceptive of destruction. Not in use.

Common glass, once made, so far resists the violence of the fire, that most chymists think it a body more *undestroyable* than gold itself. *Boyle.*

Undestro'yed. *adj.* Not destroyed.

The essences of those species are preserved whole and *undestroyed*, whatever changes happen to any, or all of the individuals. *Locke.*

Undete'rminable. *adj.* Impossible to be decided.

On either side the fight was fierce, and surely *undeterminable* without the death of one of the chiefs. *Wotton.*

Rather an heir had no such right by divine institution, than that God should give such a right, but yet leave it doubtful and *undeterminable* who such heir is. *Locke.*

Undete'rminate. *adj.*

1. Not settled; not decided; contingent. Regularly *indeterminate.*

Surely the Son of God could not die by chance, nor the greatest thing that ever came to pass in nature, be left to an *undeterminate* event. *South.*

2. Not fixed.

Fluid, slippery, and *undeterminate* it is of itself. *More.*

Undete'rminateness. } *n. s.* [from *undeterminate.*
Undetermina'tion. } We say more regularly *indeterminateness* and *indetermination.*]

1. Uncertainty; indecision.

He is not left barely to the *undetermination*, incertainty, and unsteadiness of the operation of his faculties, without a certain, secret predisposition of them to what is right. *Hale.*

2. The state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.

The idea of a free agent is *undeterminateness* to one part, before he has made choice. *More, Div. Dialog.*

Undete'rmined. *adj.*

1. Unsettled; undecided.

He has left his succession as *undetermined*, as if he had said nothing ab[illegible] *Locke.*

[illegible]ded wide
In circuit, *u[illegible]in'd*, square or round. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Not limit[illegible] not regulated; not defined.

It is difficul[illegible] conceive that any such thing should be as matter, *undeter[illegible]* something called form. *Hale.*

Undete'sting. [illegible]*dj.* Not detesting; not holding in abhorrence.

Who these inde[illegible] *undetesting* see?
Thomson, Liberty, P. 5.

Undevi'ating.* *adj.*

1. Not departing from the usual way; regular.

The natural [illegible]*ting* temperance of the animal.
Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

Should God again,
As [illegible]eon, interrupt the race
Of [illegible]*ting* and punctual sun,
[illegible]d the world admire! *Cowper, Task*, B. 6.

[illegible]rring; not crooked.

Smooth as a wall the upright remnant stands;
With such *undeviating* and even force
He severs it away. *Cowper, Task*, B. 5.

Undevo'ted. *adj.* Not devoted.

The lords Say and Brooke, two popular men, and most *undevoted* to the church, positively refused to make any such protestation. *Clarendon.*

Undevo'ut.* *adj.* Not devout; without devotion.

The Greeks being seemingly the most *undevout* and negligent at their divine service, of any sort of people in the Christian world. *Maundrell, Trav.* p. 136.

An *undevout* astronomer is mad. *Young, Night Th.* 9.

Undia'phanous. *adj.* Not pellucid; not transparent.

When the materials of glass melted, with calcined tin, have composed a mass *undiaphanous* and white, this white enamel is the basis of all concretes, that goldsmiths employ in enamelling. *Boyle on Colours.*

Undi'd. the preterite of *undo.*

This so *undid* all I had done before;
I could attempt, and he endure no more. *Roscommon.*

Undige'sted.† *adj.*

1. Not concocted; not subdued by the stomach.

Ambition, the disease of virtue, bred
Like surfeits from an *undigested* fulness,
Meets death in that which is the means of life. *Denham.*

The glaring sun breaks in at every chink,
Yet plung'd in sloth we lie, and snore supine,
As fill'd with fumes of *undigested* wine. *Dryden.*

Meat, remaining in the stomach *undigested*, dejection of appetite, wind coming upwards, are signs of a phlegmatick constitution. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Not properly disposed; not reduced to order.

I find,
'Tis true, within my *undigested* mind,
That there is something hidden in the deep
Bosom of fate. *Fanshaw, Past. Fid.* p. 182.

To **Undi'ght.**† *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *undight.* [Dr. Johnson doubts whether this word have a present tense; as he had of *to dight.* But his doubt is needless. See *To* Dight. If indeed the first only of the examples, which is all Dr. Johnson offers, were adduced, then the word would appear to signify the preterit alone. But Spenser, as Mr. Mason also has observed, furnishes various instances of *dight* in the infinitive mood, and as the participle passive.] To put off.

From her fair head her fillets she *undight*,
And laid her stole aside. *Spenser.*

Her golden lockes, that late in tresses bright
Embreaded were for hind'ring of her haste,
Now loose about her shoulders hung *undight.*
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vi. 18.

Each gan *undight*
Their garments wet, and weary armour free.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. ix. 19.

Thenceforth she streight into a bowre him brought
And caus'd him those uncomely weeds *undight.*
Spenser, F. Q. v. viii. 43.

So also did that great Oetean knight
For his love's sake his lion's skin *undight. Spenser, F. Q.* vii. 2.

Undimi'nishable.* *adj.* That may not be diminished.

It being no object of sense, but of intellect, and being also impassible and *undiminishable.* *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 145.

Undimi'nished. *adj.* Not impaired; not lessened.

I still accounted myself *undiminished* of my largest concessions.
King Charles.

Think not, revolted spirit! thy shape the same,
Or *undiminish'd* brightness, to be known
As when thou stood'st in heaven, upright and pure.
Milton, P. L.

Sergius, who a bad cause bravely try'd,
All of a piece, and *undiminish'd*, dy'd. *Dryden.*

The deathless muse, with *undiminish'd* rays,
Through distant times the lovely dame conveys. *Addison.*

When sacrilegious hands had rased the church, even to the foundation, these charities they suffered to stand *undiminish'd*, untouch'd. *Atterbury.*

Undi'nted. *adj.* Not impressed by a blow.

I must rid all the sea of pirates: this 'greed upon,
To part with unhackt edges, and bear back
Our barge *undinted.* *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Undi'pped. *adj.* [*un* and *dip.*] Not dipped; not plunged.

I think thee
Impenetrably good; but, like Achilles,
Thou had'st a soft Egyptian heel *undip'd*,
And that has made thee mortal. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

Undire'cted. *adj.* Not directed.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging surges, unruled and *undirected* of any: for they to whom she was committed, fainted or forsook their charge. *Spenser.*

Could atoms, which, with *undirected* flight,
Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night,
Of reason destitute, without intent,
In order march. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

Undisce'rned. *adj.* Not observed; not discovered; not descried.

Our profession, though it leadeth us into many truths *undiscerned* by others, yet doth disturb their communications.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Broken they break, and rallying they renew,
In other forms, the military shew:
At last in order *undiscern'd* they join,
And march together in a friendly line. *Dryden.*

UNDISCE'RNEDLY. *adv.* So as to be undiscovered.

Some associated particles of salt-petre, by lurking *undiscernedly* in the fixed nitre, had escaped the analysing violence of the fire. *Boyle.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLE. *adj.* Not to be discerned; invisible.

I shou'd be guiltier than my guiltiness,
To think I should be *undiscernible*,
When I perceive your grace. *Shakspeare.*

The apostle knowing that the distinction of these characters was *undiscernible* by men in this life, admonishes those, who had the most comfortable assurances of God's favour, to be nevertheless apprehensive. *Rogers.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLENESS.* *n. s.* State or quality of being undiscernible.

Because of their remoteness, subtilty, and *undiscernibleness*, it cannot know them adequately, or in the whole.
Ellis, Know. of Div. Things, p. 84.

UNDISCE'RNIBLY. *adv.* Invisibly; imperceptibly.

Many secret indispositions will *undiscernibly* steal upon the soul, and it will require time and close application to recover it to the spiritualities of religion. *South.*

UNDISCE'RNING. *adj.* Injudicious; incapable of making due distinction.

Undiscerning muse, which heart, which eyes,
In this new couple dost thou prize? *Donne.*

His long experience informed him well of the state of England; but of foreign transactions, he was entirely *undiscerning* and ignorant. *Clarendon.*

Thus her blind sister, fickle fortune, reigns,
And *undiscerning* scatters crowns and chains. *Pope.*

UNDI'SCIPLINED. *adj.*

1. Not subdued to regularity and order.

To be dispensed withal is an argument of natural infirmity, if it be necessary; but if it be not, it signifies an *undisciplined* and unmortified spirit. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

Divided from those climes where art prevails;
Undisciplin'd by precepts of the wise;
Our inborn passions will not brook controul;
We follow nature. *Philips.*

2. Untaught; uninstructed.

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than skuffle with an *undisciplined* rabble. *King Charles.*

Dry is a man of a clear head, but few words; and gains the same advantage over Puzzle, that a small body of regular troops would gain over a numberless *undisciplin'd* militia.
Spectator.

To UNDISCLO'SE.* *v. a.* Not to discover; not to unfold.

The half-blown rose —
Whilst yet her tender bud doth *undisclose*
That full of beauty time bestows upon her. *Daniel, Sonn.* 36.

UNDISCO'RDING. *adj.* Not disagreeing; not jarring in musick.

We on earth, with *undiscording* voice,
May rightly answer that melodious noise;
As once we did, till disproportion'd sin
Jarr'd against nature's chime. *Milton, Ode.*

UNDISCO'VERABLE. *adj.* Not to be found out.

He was to make up his accounts, and by an easy, *undiscoverable* cheat, he could provide against the impending distress.
Rogers.

UNDISCO'VERED. *adj.* Not seen; not descried; not found out.

Coming into the falling of a way, which led us into a place, of each side whereof men might easily keep themselves *undiscovered*, I was encompassed suddenly by a great troop of enemies. *Sidney.*

When the griefs of Job were exceeding great, his words accordingly to open them were many: howbeit, still unto his seeming they were *undiscovered*. *Hooker.*

Time glides, with *undiscover'd* haste;
The future but a length behind the past. *Dryden.*

By your counsels we are brought to view
A rich and *undiscover'd* world in you. *Dryden.*

In such passages I discover'd some beauty yet *undiscover'd*.
Dryden.

UNDISCRE'ET. *adj.* Not wise; imprudent.

If thou be among the *undiscreet*, observe the time.
Ecclus. xxvii.

UNDISCRE'ETLY.* *adv.* Improvidently; unwisely.

They have *undiscreetly* impoverished themselves.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 119.

UNDISGUI'SED. *adj.* Open; artless; plain; exposed to view.

If thou art Venus,
Disguis'd in habit, *undisguis'd* in shape;
O help us captives from our chains t' escape. *Dryden.*

If once they can dare to appear openly and *undisguised*, when they can turn the ridicule upon seriousness and piety, the contagion spreads like a pestilence. *Rogers.*

UNDISHO'NOURED. *adj.* Not dishonoured.

Keep then fair league and truce with thy true bed:
I live distain'd, thou *undishonoured*. *Shakspeare.*

UNDISMA'YED. *adj.* Not discouraged; not depre[illegible] with fear.

He in the midst thus *undismay'd* began. *Milt*[illegible]

Though oft repuls'd, again
They rally *undismay'd*. [illegible]ps.

He aim'd a blow against his *undismay'd* advers[illegible] *Arbuthnot.*

UNDISOBLI'GING. *adj.* Inoffensive.

All this he would have expatiated upo[illegible] connexions of the discourses, and the most easy, *un*[illegible]g transitions.
Broome.

UNDISPE'RSED. *adj.* Not scatter[illegible]

We have all the redolence of the [illegible] we burn upon his altars; the smoke doth vanish [illegible] reach the sky; and whilst it is *undispersed*, it but c[illegible] *Boyle.*

UNDISPO'SED. *adj.* Not bes[illegible]

The employments were left *und*[illegible] to keep alive the hopes of impatient candidates. *Swift.*

UNDISPU'TABLE.* *adj.* Not to b[illegible]ed.

Their ideas and descriptions were *una*[illegible]
Whitlock, Man[illegible] *Eng.* p. 47.

Merely for his *undisputable* good pleasure. *Cowley.*

UNDISPU'TED. *adj.* Incontrovertible; [illegible]

You, by an *undisputed* title, are the king o[illegible]
[illegible]n.

That virtue and vice tend to make these men [illegible] miserable, who severally practise them, is a propos[illegible] undoubted, and by me *undisputed*, truth. *Att*[illegible]

UNDISSE'MBLED.† *adj.*

1. Openly declared.

Let the tender swain
Each morn regale on nerve-relaxing tea,
Companion meet of languor-loving nymph:
Be mine each morn, with eager appetite
And hunger *undissembled*, to repair
To friendly buttery; there on smoking crust
And foaming ale to banquet unrestrain'd,
Material breakfast! *Warton, Paneg. on Oxford Ale.*

2. Honest; not feigned.

Ye are the sons of a clergy, whose *undissembled* and unlimited veneration for the Holy Scriptures, hath not hindered them from paying an inferiour, but profound regard to the best interpreters of it, the primitive writers. *Atterbury.*

UNDISSE'MBLING.* *adj.* Not dissembling; never false.

They lov'd; but such their guiltless passion was,
As in the dawn of time inform'd the heart
Of innocence and *undissembling* truth. *Thomson.*

UNDI'SSIPATED. *adj.* Not scattered; not dispersed.

Such little primary masses as our proposition mentions, may remain *undissipated*. *Boyle.*

UNDISSO'LVABLE.† *adj.* [*un* and *dissolvable.*]

1. That cannot be dissolved, or melted.

Through the power of the hot sun and parching sand they are so dry'd, that they become fixed, and for ever *undissolvable*. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 153.

2. That may not be loosed or broken.

And would you have my partial friendship break
That holy knot, which, tied once, all mankind
Agree to hold sacred, and *undissolvable*? *Rowe, Tamerlane.*

UNDISSO'LVED.* *adj.* Not melted.

On the flood
Indurated and fix'd the snowy weight
Lies *undissolv'd*. *Cowper, Task*, B. 5.

UNDISSO'LVING. *adj.* Never melting.

Not cold Scythia's *undissolving* snows,
Nor the parch'd Lybian sands thy husband bore,
But mild Parthenope. *Addison on Italy.*

UNDISTE'MPERED. *adj.*

1. Free from disease.

2. Free from perturbation.

Some such laws may be considered, in some parliament that shall be at leisure, from the urgency of more pressing affairs, and shall be cool and *undistempered*. *Temple.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be distinctly seen.

These things seem small and *undistinguishable*,
Like far off mountains turned into clouds. *Shakspeare.*
The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For lack of tread, are *undistinguishable*. *Shakspeare.*

Its lineaments are destroy'd, and the materials mixt in an *undistinguishable* confusion. *Rogers.*

2. Not to be known by any peculiar property.

No idea can be *undistinguishable* from another, from which it ought to be different. *Locke.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHABLY.* *adv.* Without distinction; so as not to be known from each other; so as not separately and plainly descried.

The righteous and bountiful persons are, in Scripture expression, ordinarily confounded, as it were, or *undistinguishably* put one for the other. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 31.

The humour assumes no visible body, but *undistinguishably* mixes with the pure air. *Greenhill, Art of Embalm.* p. 138.

UNDISTI'NGUISHED. *adj.*

1. Not marked out so as to be known from each other.

The *undistinguish'd* seeds of good and ill,
Heaven, in his bosom, from our knowledge hides. *Dryden.*

'Tis longer since the creation of angels than of the world, by seven hundred years, whereby we would mark out so much of that *undistinguish'd* duration, as we suppose would have admitted seven hundred annual revolutions of the sun. *Locke.*

2. Not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not separately and plainly descried.

'Tis like the milky way, all over bright;
But sown so thick with stars, 'tis *undistinguish'd* light. *Dryden.*

3. Not plainly discerned.

Wrinkles *undistinguish'd* pass,
For I'm asham'd to use a glass. *Swift.*

4. Admitting nothing between; having no intervenient space.

Oh *undistinguish'd* space of woman's will! *Shakspeare.*

5. Not marked by any particular property.

Sleep to those empty lids
Is grown a stranger; and day and night,
As *undistinguish'd* by my sleep as sight. *Denham.*

6. Not treated with any particular respect.

Sad chance of war! now, destitute of aid,
Falls *undistinguish'd* by the victor spade. *Pope.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHING. *adj.* Making no difference.

The promiscuous and *undistinguishing* distribution of good and evil, which was necessary for carrying on the designs of Providence in this life, will be rectified in another. *Addison.*

Undistinguishing complaisance will vitiate the taste of the readers. *Garth.*

UNDISTO'RTED.* *adj.* Not distorted; not perverted.

The *undistorted* suggestions of his own heart, these easy hints, will be found no fallacious directions. *More, Song of the Soul*, (1647,) Pref.

UNDISTRA'CTED. *adj.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or desires.

When Enoch had walked with God, he was so far from being tired with that lasting assiduity, that he admitted him to a more immediate, and more *undistracted* communion with himself. *Boyle.*

UNDISTRA'CTEDLY. *adv.* Without disturbance from contrariety of sentiments.

St. Paul tells us, that there is difference betwixt married and single persons; the affections of the latter being at liberty to devote themselves more *undistractedly* to God. *Boyle.*

UNDISTRA'CTEDNESS. *n. s.* Freedom from interruption by different thoughts.

The strange confusions of this nation disturb that calmness of mind, and *undistractedness* of thoughts. *Boyle.*

UNDISTU'RBED. *adj.*

1. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid.

To our high-rais'd phantasy present
That *undisturbed* song of pure content. *Milton, Ode.*
The peaceful cities of th' Ausonian shore,
Lull'd in their ease, and *undisturb'd* before,
Are all on fire. *Dryden.*

A state, where our imitation of God shall end in the *undisturbed* fruition of him to all eternity. *Atterbury.*

To be *undisturbed* in danger, sedately to consider what is fittest to be done, and to execute it steadily, is a complex idea of an action which may exist. But to be *undisturbed* in danger, without using one's reason, is as real an idea as the other. *Locke.*

2. Not interrupted by any hindrance or molestation.

Nature stints our appetite,
And craves no more than *undisturb'd* delight;
Which minds, unmix'd with cares and fears, obtain;
A soul serene, a body void of pain. *Dryden.*
Unvex'd with quarrels, *undisturb'd* with noise,
The country king his peaceful realm enjoys. *Dryden.*

3. Not agitated.

A good conscience is a port which is land-lock'd on every side, where no winds can possibly invade. There a man may not only see his own image, but that of his Maker, clearly reflected from the *undisturb'd* and silent waters. *Dryden.*

UNDISTU'RBEDLY. *adv.* Calmly; peacefully.

Our minds are so weak, that they have need of all the assistances can be procured, to lay before them *undisturbedly* the thread and coherence of any discourse. *Locke.*

UNDISTU'RBEDNESS.* *n. s.* State of being undisturbed.

Your Lordship plainly opposes heat and flame to that calmness and *undisturbedness*, with which you would have our addresses to God accompanied. *Dr. Snape's Letter to Bp. Hoadly*, p. 16.

UNDIVE'RTED.* *adj.* Not amused; not pleased.

The reader, however, may not be *undiverted* with its unaffected simplicity and pathos. *Wakefield, Mem.* p. 8.

UNDIVI'DABLE. *adj.* Not separable; not susceptive of division.

The best actors in the world for tragedy, pastoral, scene *undividable*, or poem unlimited. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

How comes it, husband,
That thou art thus estranged from thyself?
Thyself, I call it, being strange to me;
That *undividable*, incorporate,
Am better than thy dear self's better part. *Shakspeare.*

UNDIVI'DED. *adj.* Unbroken; whole; not parted.

Love is not divided between God and God's enemy: we must love God with all our heart, that is, give him a whole and *undivided* affection. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

He extends through all extent;
Spreads *undivided*, operates unspent. *Pope.*

UNDIVI'DEDLY.* *adv.* So as not to be parted.

Creation, nature, religion, law, and policy, make them *undividedly* one. *Feltham on St. Luke*, xiv. 20.

UNDIVO'RCED.* *adj.* Not divorced; not separated; not parted.

These died together,
Happy in ruin, *undivorc'd* by death. *Young, Night Th.* 5.

UNDIVU'LGED. *adj.* Secret; not promulgated.

Let the great gods
Find out their enemies now. Tremble, thou wretch,
That hast within thee *undivulged* crimes,
Unwhipp'd of justice. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To UNDO'. *v. a.* preterite *undid*; participle passive *undone*. [from *do*.]

1. To ruin; to bring to destruction.

As this immoderate favour of the multitude did him no good, so will it *undo* so many as shall trust unto it. *Hayward.*

Subdued, *undone*, they did at last obey,
And change their own for their invader's way. *Roscommon.*

Where, with like haste, though several ways they run,
Some to *undo*, and some to be *undone*. *Denham.*

Hither ye come, dislike, and so *undo*
The players, and disgrace the poet too. *Denham.*

When I behold the charming maid,
I'm ten times more *undone*; while hope and fear,
With variety of pain distract me. *Addison, Cato.*

2. To loose; to open what is shut or fastened; to unravel.

They false and fearful do their hands *undo*;
Brother, his brother; friend doth friend forsake. *Sidney.*

Pray *undo* this button. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

We implore thy powerful hand,
To *undo* the charmed band
Of true virgin here distress'd. *Milton, Comus.*

Were men so dull, they could not see
That Lyce painted, should they flee,
Like simple birds, into a net,
So grossly woven and ill-set;
Her own teeth would *undo* the knot,
And let all go that she had got. *Waller.*

3. To change any thing done to its former state; to recall, or annul any action.

They may know, that we are far from presuming to think that men can better any thing which God hath done, even as we are from thinking, that men should presume to *undo* some things of men, which God doth know they cannot better. *Hooker.*

It was a torment
To lay upon the damn'd, which Sycorax
Could not again *undo*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

We seem ambitious God's whole work t' *undo*;
Of nothing he made us, and we strive too,
To bring ourselves to nothing back. *Donne.*

They make the Deity do and *undo*, go forward and backwards. *Burnet, Theory.*

By granting me so soon,
He has the merit of the gift *undone*. *Dryden.*

Without this our repentance is not real, because we have not done what we can to *undo* our fault. *Tillotson.*

Now will this woman, with a single glance,
Undo what I've been labouring all this while. *Addison.*

When in time the martial maid
Found out the trick that Venus play'd,
She shakes her helm; she knits her brows,
And, fir'd with indignation, vows,
To-morrow e'er the setting sun,
She'd all *undo*, that she had done. *Swift.*

UNDO'ER.* *n. s.* One who ruins or brings to destruction.

This my customary coming hither,
Hath been to base and sordid purposes;
To wrong your bed, injure her chastity,
And be mine own *undoer*. *Heywood, Engl. Traveller.*

UNDO'ING. *adj.* Ruining; destructive.

The great and *undoing* mischief which befalls men, is by their being misrepresented. *South.*

UNDO'ING. *n. s.* Ruin; destruction; fatal mischief.

To the utter *undoing* of some, many things by strictness of law may be done, which equity and honest meaning forbiddeth. *Hooker.*

False lustre could dazzle my poor daughter to her *undoing*. *Addison, Guardian.*

Fools that we are, we know that ye deceive us;
Yet act, as if the fraud was pleasing to us,
And our *undoing* joy. *Rowe, Royal Convert.*

Ign'rant of happiness, and blind to ruin,
How oft are our petitions our *undoing*. *Harte.*

UNDO'NE. *adj.* [from *undo*.]

1. Not done; not performed.

Do you smell a fault?
I cannot wish the fault *undone*, the
Issue of it being so proper. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

There was no opportunity to call either of these two great persons to account for what they had done, or what they had left *undone*. *Clarendon.*

2. Ruined; brought to destruction.

Already is the work begun;
And we rest all *undone*, till all be done. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

UNDO'UBTED. *adj.* Indubitable; indisputable; unquestionable.

His fact, till now, came not to an *undoubted* prof. *Shakspeare.*

Thou, spirit, who ledst this glorious eremite
Into the desart, his victorious field,
Against the spiritual foe, and brought'st him thence,
By proof the *undoubted* Son of God, inspire. *Milton, P. R.*

The relations of your trials may be received as *undoubted* records of certain events, and as securely be depended on, as the propositions of Euclid. *Glanville.*

Made the world tremble with a num'rous host,
And of *undoubted* victory did boast. *Waller.*

Though none of these be strict demonstration, yet we have an *undoubted* assurance of them, when they are proved by the best arguments that the nature of the thing will bear. *Tillotson.*

UNDO'UBTEDLY. *adv.* Indubitably; without question; without doubt.

Some fault *undoubtedly* there is in the very resemblance of idolaters. *Hooker.*

This cardinal, *undoubtedly*
Was fashion'd to much honour. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Undoubtedly God will relent, and turn
From his displeasure. *Milton, P. L.*

The original is *undoubtedly* one of the greatest this age has produced. *Dryden.*

He that believes the Christian doctrine, if he adhere to it, and live accordingly, shall *undoubtedly* be saved. *Tillotson.*

UNDO'UBTFUL.* *adj.* Not doubtful; plain; evident.

His fact — came not to an *undoubtful* proof. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Our husbands might have look'd into our thoughts,
And made themselves *undoubtful*. *Beaum. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.*

UNDO'UBTING. *adj.* Admitting no doubt.

They to whom all this is revealed, and received with an *undoubting* faith, if they do not presently set about so easy and so happy a task, must acknowledge themselves in the number of the blind. *Hammond.*

UNDRA'WN.† *adj.*

1. Not pulled by any external force.

Forth rush'd
The chariot of paternal deity *undrawn*,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel;
Itself instinct with spirit, but convoy'd
By four cherubick shapes. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Not pourtrayed.

The death-bed of the just is yet *undrawn*
By mortal hand. *Young, Night Th.* 2.

UNDRE'ADED. *adj.* Not feared.

Better far,
Than still at hell's dark threshold to have sat watch,
Unnam'd, *undreaded*, and thyself half starv'd. *Milton, P. L.*

UNDRE'AMED. *adj.* Not thought on.

A course more promising,
Than a wild dedication of yourselves
To unpath'd waters, *undream'd* shores; most certain
To miseries enough. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

To UNDRE'SS.† *v. a.* [from *dress.*]

1. To divest of clothes; to strip.

Undress you, and come now to bed. *Shakspeare.*

All were stol'n aside
To counsel and *undress* the bride. *Suckling.*

Her fellows press'd,
And the reluctant nymph by force *undress'd*. *Addison, Ov.*

2. To divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation.

Undress'd at evening when she found
Their odours lost, their colours past,
She chang'd her look. *Prior.*

3. To take off the dressing from the wound.

His hands the Duke's worst-order'd wounds *undress*
And gently bind. *Davenant, Gondibert*, B. i. Cant. 6.

U'NDRESS. *n. s.* A loose or negligent dress.

Reform her into ease,
And put her in *undress* to make her please. *Dryden.*

UNDRE'SSED. *adj.*

1. Not regulated.

Thy vineyard lies half prun'd, and half *undress'd*. *Dryden.*

2. Not prepared for use.

The common country people wore perones, shoes of *undressed* leather. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

UNDRI'ED. *adj.* Not dried.

Their titles in the field were try'd:
Witness the fresh laments, and funeral tears *undry'd*. *Dryden.*

Four pounds of *undried* hops, thorough ripe, will make one of dry. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

UNDRI'VEN. *adj.* Not impelled either way.

As wint'ry winds contending in the sky,
With equal force of lungs their titles try;
The doubtful rack of heaven
Stands without motion, and the tide *undriven*. *Dryden.*

UNDROO'PING.* *adj.* Not sinking; not despairing.

English merit her's, where meet combin'd
Whate'er high fancy, sound judicious thought,
An ample generous heart, *undrooping* soul,
And firm tenacious valour can bestow. *Thomson, Liberty*, P. 5.

UNDRO'SSY. *adj.* Free from recrement.

When a noontide sun, with summer beams
Darts through a cloud, her watry skirts are edg'd
With lucid amber, or *undrossy* gold. *Philips.*

Of heaven's *undrossy* gold, the gods' array
Refulgent, flash'd intolerable day. *Pope, Hom.*

UNDRO'WNED.* *adj.* Not drowned.

I have no hope that he's *undrown'd*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

[They] float *undrown'd*. *Sandys, Chr. Pass.* p. 10

UNDU'BITABLE. *adj.* Not admitting doubt; unquestionable.

Let that principle, that all is matter, and that there is nothing else, be received for certain and *undubitable*, and it will be easy to be seen, what consequences it will lead us into. *Locke.*

UNDU'E. *adj.* [*indue*, Fr.]

1. Not right; not legal.

That proceeding being at that time taxed for rigorous and *undue*, in matter and manner, makes it very probable there was some greater matter against her. *Bacon.*

2. Not agreeable to duty.

He will not prostitute his power to mean and *undue* ends, nor stoop to little and low arts of courting the people. *Atterbury.*

U'NDULARY. *adj.* [from *undulo*, Latin.] Playing like waves; playing with intermissions.

The blasts and *undulary* breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their course. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To U'NDULATE. *v. a.* [from *undulo*, Latin.] To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves.

Breath vocalized, *i. e.* vibrated and *undulated*, may in a different manner affect the lips, or tongue, or palate, and impress a swift, tremulous motion, which breath alone passing smooth doth not. *Holder on Speech.*

To U'NDULATE. *v. n.* To play as waves in curls.

Through *undulating* air the sounds are sent,
And spread o'er all the fluid element. *Pope.*

U'NDULATED.* *adj.* [from *undulate.*] Having the appearance of waves. *Mason.*

The roots of this tree do furnish the inlayer and cabinet makers with pieces rarely *undulated*. *Evelyn*, B. ii. ch. 6. § 2.

UNDULA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *undulate.*]

1. Waving motion.

Worms and leeches will move both ways; and so will most of those animals, whose bodies consist of round and annulary fibres, and move by *undulation*, that is, like the waves of the sea. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

All tunable sounds are made by a regular vibration of the sonorous body, and *undulation* of the air, proportionable to the acuteness and gravity of the tone. *Holder.*

Two parallel walls beat the sound back on each other, till the *undulation* is quite worn out. *Addison.*

2. Appearance of waves. *Mason.*

The root of the wilder sort [is] incomparable for its crisped *undulations*. *Evelyn*, B. ii. ch. 4. § 15.

U'NDULATORY. *adj.* [from *undulate.*] Moving in the manner of waves.

A constant *undulatory* motion is perceived by looking through telescopes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

To UNDU'LL.* *v. a.* To remove dulness from; to clear; to purify.

Poetry — is a most musical modulator of all intelligibles by her inventive variations; *undulling* their grossness, and subliming it into more refined acceptableness to our own or others' understandings. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* p. 477.

UNDU'LY. *adv.* Not properly; not according to duty.

Men *unduly* exercise their zeal against persons; not only against evil persons, but against those that are the most venerable. *Sprat, Serm.*

UNDU'RABLE.* *adj.* Not lasting.

All unmeasurable vice is *undurable*: the fall of angels, and of the late imperious parliament, are fair examples of it. *Archdeacon Arnway, Tab. of Mod.* (1661,) p. 109.

To UNDU'ST.* *v. a.* To free from dust; to cleanse. This is a more proper word than to *dust*, in the present meaning.

When we frequently dress up the altar of our hearts, and *undust* it from all these little foulnesses, by degrees we come to be aided. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. ii. (1654,) p. 121.

UNDU'TEOUS. *adj.* Not performing duty; irreverent; disobedient.

She and I, long since contracted,
Are now so sure, that nothing can dissolve us;
And this deceit loses the name of craft,
Of disobedience, or *unduteous* title. *Shakspeare.*

In Latium safe he lay,
From his *unduteous* son, and his usurping sway. *Dryden.*

UNDU'TIFUL. *adj.* Not obedient; not reverent.

England thinks it no good policy to have that realm planted with English, lest they should grow so *undutiful* as the Irish, and become more dangerous. *Spenser on Ireland.*

No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is fit for a creature not to love God; to be *undutiful* to his great sovereign, and ungrateful to his best benefactor. *Tillotson.*

UNDU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *undutiful.*] Not according to duty.

The fish had long in Cæsar's ponds been fed,
And from its lord *undutifully* fled. *Dryden, Juv.*

UNDU'TIFULNESS. *n. s.* Want of respect; irreverence; disobedience.

I should have thought they would rather have held in, and staid all the other from *undutifulness*, than need to be forced thereunto themselves. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Forbidding *undutifulness* to superiours, sedition and rebellion against magistracy. *Tillotson.*

UNDY'ING. † *adj.* Not destroyed; not perishing.

That firm affection that made us two happy,
May take as deep *undying* root, and flourish,
Betwixt my daughter Casta and your goodness.
Beaum. and Fl. Four Pl. in One.

Driven down
To chains of darkness, and the *undying* worm. *Milton, P. L.*

UNEA'RNED. *adj.* Not obtained by labour or merit.

As I am honest Puck,
If we have *unearned* luck,
Now to 'scape the serpent's tongue,
We will make amends ere long. *Shakspeare.*

Our work is brought to little, though begun
Early, and the hour of supper comes *unearn'd.* *Milton, P. L.*

Wilt thou rather chuse
To lie supinely, hoping heav'n will bless
Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread *unearn'd!* *Philips.*

UNEA'RTHED. *adj.* Driven from the den in the ground.

The robber of the fold
Is from his craggy, winding haunts *unearth'd.* *Thomson.*

UNEA'RTHLY. *adj.* Not terrestrial.

The sacrifice
How ceremonious, solemn, and *unearthly*
It was i' the offering! *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

UNE'ASILY. *adv.* Not without pain.

He lives *uneasily* under the burden. *L'Estrange.*

They make mankind their enemy by their unjust actions, and consequently live more *uneasily* in the world than other men. *Tillotson.*

UNE'ASINESS. *n. s.* Trouble; perplexity; state of disquiet.

Not a subject
Sits in heart grief and *uneasiness*,
Under the sweet shade of your government. *Shakspeare.*

The same *uneasiness* which ev'ry thing
Gives to our nature, life must also bring. *Denham.*

We may be said to live like those who have their hope in another life, if we bear the *uneasinesses* that befall us here with constancy. *Atterbury.*

Men are dissatisfied with their station, and create to themselves all the *uneasiness* of want. They fancy themselves poor, and under this persuasion feel all the disquiet of real poverty. *Rogers.*

His majesty will maintain his just authority over them; and whatever *uneasiness* they may give themselves, they can create none in him. *Addison, Freeholder.*

The libels against his grandfather, that fly about his very court, give him *uneasiness.* *Swift.*

UNE'ASY. *adj.*

1. Painful; giving disturbance.

The wisest of the Gentiles forbad any libations to be made for dead infants, as believing they passed into happiness through the way of mortality, and for a few months wore an *uneasy* garment. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

On a tottering pinnacle the standing is *uneasy*, and the fall deadly. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

His present thoughts are *uneasy*, because his present state does not please him. *L'Estrange.*

Uneasy life to me,
Still watch'd and importun'd, but worse for thee. *Dryden.*

2. Disturbed; not at ease.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. *Shakspeare.*

Uneasy justice upward flew,
And both the sisters to the stars withdrew. *Dryden.*

The passion and ill language proceeded from a gall'd and *uneasy* mind. *Tillotson.*

It is such a pleasure as makes a man restless and *uneasy*, exciting fresh desires. *Addison.*

One would wonder how any person should desire to be king of a country, in which the established religion is directly opposite to that he professes. Were it possible for such a one to accomplish his designs, his own reason might tell him, there could not be a more *uneasy* prince, nor a more unhappy people. *Addison, Freeholder.*

If we imagine ourselves intitled to any thing we have not, we shall be *uneasy* in the want of it; and that uneasiness will expose us to all the evil persuasions of poverty. *Rogers.*

The soul, *uneasy* and confin'd from home,
Rests and expatiates in a life to come. *Pope.*

3. Constraining; cramping.

Some servile imitators
Prescribe at first such strict, *uneasy* rules,
As they must ever slavishly observe. *Roscommon.*

4. Constrained; not disengaged; stiff.

In conversation, a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, will be constrained, *uneasy*, and ungraceful. *Locke.*

5. Peevish; difficult to please.

A sour, untractable nature, makes him *uneasy* to those who approach him. *Addison, Spect.*

6. Difficult. Out of use.

We will, not appearing what we are, have some question with the shepherd; from his simplicity, I think it not *uneasy* to get the cause of my son's resort thither. *Shakspeare.*

This swift business
I must *uneasy* make: lest too light winning
Make the prize light. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Divers things, knowable by the bare light of nature, are yet so *uneasy* to be satisfactorily understood, that, let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will appear obscure. *Boyle.*

UNE'ATEN. *adj.* Not devoured.

Though they had but two horses left *uneaten*, they had never suffered a summons to be sent to them. *Clarendon.*

UNE'ATH. *adv.* [from *eath*; eað, Saxon, easy.]

1. Not easily. Out of use.

Uneath may she endure the flinty street,
To tread them with her tender feeling feet. *Shakspeare.*

2. It seems once in Spenser to signify the same as *beneath*: under; below.

A roaring, hideous sound,
That all the air with terror filled wide,
And seem'd *uneath* to shake the stedfast ground.
Spenser, F. Q. i. xi. 4.

UNE'DIFYING. *adj.* Not improving in good life.

Our practical divinity is as sound and affecting, as that of our popish neighbours is flat and *unedifying.* *Atterbury.*

UNE'DUCATE. * } *adj.* Not having received education.
UNE'DUCATED. }

O harsh, *uneducate*, illiterate peasant!
Trag. of Solyman and Pers. (1599.)

As the multitude of poor and necessitous and *uneducated* persons increase, the multitude of malefactors increase.
Hale, Prov. for Poor, Pref.

UNEFFE'CTUAL. * *adj.* Having no effect.

The glow-worm shows the matin to be near,
And 'gins to pale his *uneffectual* fire. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

UNELE'CTED. *adj.* Not chosen.

Putting him to rage
You should have ta'en the advantage of his choler,
And pass'd him *unelected.* *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

UNE'LIGIBLE. *adj.* Not proper to be chosen.

Both extremes, above or below the proportion of our character, are dangerous; and 'tis hard to determine which is most *uneligible.* *Rogers.*

UNEMPLO'YED. *adj.*

1. Not busy; at leisure; idle.

Other creatures, all day long,
Rove idle, *unemploy'd*, and less need rest. *Milton, P. L.*

Wilt thou then serve Philistines with that gift,
Which was expressly given thee to annoy them?

Better at home lie bedrid, not only idle,
Inglorious, *unemploy'd*, with age outworn. *Milton, S. A.*

Our wise Creator has annexed to several objects, and to the ideas we receive of them, as also, to several of our thoughts, a concomitant pleasure, that those faculties which we are endowed with, might not remain idle and *unemployed*, *Locke.*

Men, sour with poverty, and *unemployed*, easily give into any prospect of change. *Addison.*

2. Not engaged in any particular work.

Pales unhonour'd, Ceres *unemploy'd*,
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*

UNE'MPTIABLE. *adj.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. Obsolete.

Whatsoever men or angels know, it is as a drop of that *unemptiable* fountain of wisdom, which hath diversely imparted her treasures. *Hooker.*

UNENCHA'NTED.* *adj.* That cannot be enchanted.

Beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree
Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard
Of dragon-watch with *unenchanted* eye,
To save her blossoms, and defend her fruit,
From the rash hand of bold incontinence. *Milton, Comus.*

UNENDE'ARED.* *adj.* Not attended with endearment.

Here Love his golden shafts employs, here lights
His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings;
Reigns here and revels; not in the bought smiles
Of harlots, loveless, joyless, *unendear'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

UNENDO'WED. *adj.* Not invested; not graced.

A man rather unadorned with any parts of quickness, and *unendowed* with any notable virtues, than notorious for any defect of understanding. *Clarendon.*

Aspiring, factious, fierce and loud,
With grace and learning *unendow'd*. *Swift.*

UNENGA'GED. *adj.* Not engaged; not appropriated.

When we have sunk the only *unengaged* revenues left, our incumbrances must remain perpetual. *Swift.*

UNENJO'YED. *adj.* Not obtained; not possessed.

Each day's a mistress *unenjoy'd* before;
Like travellers, we're pleas'd with seeing more. *Dryden.*

UNENJO'YING. *adj.* Not using; having no fruition.

The more we have, the meaner is our store;
The *unenjoying*, craving wretch is poor. *Creech.*

UNENLA'RGED. *adj.* Not enlarged; narrow; contracted.

Unenlarged souls are disgusted with the wonders which the microscope has discovered concerning the shape of little animals, which equal not a pepper-corn. *Watts.*

UNENLI'GHTENED. *adj.* Not illuminated.

Moral virtue natural reason, *unenlightened* by revelation, prescribes. *Atterbury.*

UNENSLA'VED. *adj.* Free; not enthralled.

By thee
She sits a sov'reign, *unenslav'd* and free. *Addison.*

To UNENTA'NGLE.* *v. a.* To free from perplexity or difficulty; to disentangle.

O my God, how dost thou *unentangle* me in any scruple arising out of the consideration of this thy fear. *Donne, Dev.* p. 129.

UNENTERTA'INING. *adj.* Giving no delight; giving no entertainment.

It was not *unentertaining* to observe by what degrees I ceased to be a witty writer. *Pope.*

UNENTERTA'ININGNESS.* *n. s.* That which affords no entertainment.

Last post I received a very diminutive letter; it made excuses for its *unentertainingness*, very little to the purpose. *Gray, Lett. to West*, (1740.)

UNENTHRA'LLED.* *adj.* Unenslaved.

It must needs be ridiculous to any judgement *unenthralled*. *Milton, Eiconoclast. Pref.*

UNENTO'MBED. *adj.* Unburied; uninterred.

Think'st thou *unentomb'd* to cross the floods? *Dryden.*

UNE'NVIED. *adj.* Exempt from envy.

The fortune, which no body sees, makes a man happy and *unenvied*. *Bacon.*

This loss
Thus far at least recover'd, hath much more
Establish'd in a safe, *unenvied* throne,
Yielded with full consent. *Milton, P. L.*

These *unenvied* stand;
Since what they act, transcends what they command. *Denham.*

What health promotes, and gives *unenvy'd* peace,
Is all expenceless, and procur'd with ease. *Blackmore.*

Beneath our humble cottage, let us haste,
And here *unenvy'd*, rural dainties taste. *Pope, Odyss.*

UNE'QUABLE. *adj.* Different from itself; diverse.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the most unsettled and *unequable* of seasons. *Bentley, Serm.*

UNE'QUAL.† *adj.* [*inæqualis*, Latin.]

1. Not even.

There sits deformity to mock my body;
To shape my legs of an *unequal* size. *Shakspeare.*

You have here more than one example of Chaucer's *unequal* numbers. *Dryden.*

2. Not equal; inferiour.

Among *unequals*, what society? *Milton, P. L.*

To bliss unknown my lofty soul aspires;
My lot *unequal* to my vast desires. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Partial; not bestowing on both the same advantages.

When to conditions of *unequal* peace
He shall submit, then may he not possess
Kingdom nor life. *Denham.*

4. [*inegal*, Fr.] Disproportioned; ill matched.

Unequal work we find,
Against *unequal* arms to fight in pain. *Milton, P. L.*

From his strong arm I saw his rival run,
And in a croud the *unequal* combat shun. *Dryden.*

And oft the furious wasp the hive alarms,
With louder hums, and with *unequal* arms. *Addison.*

Fierce Belinda on the baron flies,
Nor fear'd the chief the *unequal* fight to try. *Pope.*

5. Not regular; not uniform.

So strong, yet so *unequal* pulses beat. *Dryden.*

6. Not just.

You are *unequal* to me, and however
Your sentence may be righteous, you are not. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

UNE'QUALABLE. *adj.* Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled.

Christ's love to God is filial and *unequalable*. *Boyle.*

UNE'QUALLED. *adj.* Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence.

By those *unequalled* and invaluable blessings, he manifested how much he hated sin, and how much he loved sinners. *Boyle.*

Dorinda came, divested of the scorn,
Which the *unequall'd* maid so long had worn. *Roscommon.*

UNE'QUALLY.† *adv.*

1. In different degrees; in disproportion one to the other.

When we view some well-proportion'd dome,
No single parts *unequally* surprise;
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*

2. Not justly.

Who right to all dost deale indifferently,
Damning all wrong and tortious injurie,
Which any of thy creatures do to other,
Oppressing them with power *unequally*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

UNE'QUALNESS.† *n. s.* Inequality; state of being

The native plenty of our soil, the *unequalness* of our climate. *Temple, Ess. on Poetry.*

UNEQUI'TABLE. *adj.* Not impartial; not just.

We force him to stand to those measures which we think too *unequitable* to press upon a murderer. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNEQUI'VOCAL. *adj.* Not equivocal.

This conceit is erroneous, making putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions, and conceiving *unequivocal* effects, and univocal conformity unto the efficient. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

UNE'RRABLE.* *adj.* Incapable of errour; infallible.

The ignominy of your *unerrable* see is discovered. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist,* (1616,) p. 142.

UNE'RRABLENESS. *n. s.* Incapacity of errour.

The many innovations of that church witness the danger of presuming upon the *unerrableness* of a guide. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNE'RRING. *adj.* [*inerrans,* Latin.]

1. Committing no mistake.

The irresistible infirmities of our nature, make a perfect and *unerring* obedience impossible. *Rogers.*

Fast in chains constrain the various god;
Who, bound obedient to superior force,
Unerring will prescribe your destin'd course. *Pope.*
His javelin threw,
Hissing in air the *unerring* weapon flew. *Dryden.*

2. Incapable of failure; certain.

The king a mortal shaft lets fly
From his *unerring* hand. *Denham.*
Is this the *unerring* power? the ghost reply'd;
Nor Phœbus flatter'd; nor his answers ly'd. *Dryden.*

Of lovers of truth, for truth's sake; there is this one *unerring* mark, the not entertaining any proposition, with greater assurance than the proofs it is built upon will warrant. *Locke.*

UNE'RRINGLY. *adv.* Without mistake.

What those figures are, which should be mechanically adapted, to fall so *unerringly* into regular compositions, is beyond our faculties to conceive. *Glanville.*

UNESCHE'WABLE. *adj.* Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be escaped. Not in use.

He gave the mayor sufficient warning to shift for safety, if an *uneschewable* destiny had not haltered him. *Carew.*

UNESPI'ED. *adj.* Not seen; undiscovered; undescried.

Treachery, guile, and deceit, are things which may for a while, but do not long go *unespied.* *Hooker.*

From living eyes her open shame to hide,
And live in rocks and caves long *unespy'd.* *Spenser.*
Nearer to view his prey, and *unespy'd*
To mark what of their state he more might learn. *Milton, P. L.*
The second shaft came swift, and *unespy'd;*
And pierc'd his hand, and nail'd it to his side. *Dryden.*

UNESSA'YED.* *adj.* Unattempted.

To be rid of these mortifying propositions, he leaves no tyrannical evasion *unessayed.* *Milton, Eiconoclast.* § 11.

Then sedulously think
To meliorate thy stock, no way or rule
Be *unessay'd.* *Philips, Cider,* B. 1.

UNESSE'NTIAL. *adj.*

1. Not being of the last importance; not constituting essence.

Tillotson was moved rather with pity, than indignation, towards the persons of those who differed from him in the *unessential* parts of Christianity. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Void of real being.

The void profound
Of *unessential* night receives him next. *Milton, P. L.*

To UNESTA'BLISH.* *v. a.* To deprive of establishment.

The parliament demanded of the king to *unestablish* that prelatical government. *Milton, Eiconoclast.* § 27.

UNESTA'BLISHED. *adj.* Not established.

From plain principles, doubt may be fairly solved, and not clapped up from petitionary foundations *unestablished.* *Brown.*

UNE'VEN. *adj.*

1. Not even; not level.

These high wild hills, and rough, *uneven* ways,
Draw out our miles, and make them wearisome. *Shakspeare.*

Some said it was best to fight with the Turks in that *uneven,* mountain country, where the Turks chief strength consisting in the multitude of his horsemen, should stand him in small stead. *Knolles, Hist.*

They made the ground *uneven* about their nest, insomuch that the slate did not lie flat. *Addison.*

2. Not suiting each other; not equal.

The Hebrew verse consists of *uneven* feet. *Peacham.*

UNE'VENNESS. *n. s.*

1. Surface not level; inequality of surface.

This softness of the foot, which yields to the ruggedness and *unevenness* of the roads, renders the feet less capable of being worn, than if they were more solid. *Ray on the Creation.*

That motion which can continue long in one and the same part of the body, can be propagated a long way from one part to another, supposing the body homogeneal; so that the motion may not be reflected, refracted, interrupted, or disordered by any *unevenness* of the body. *Newton.*

2. Turbulence; changeable state.

Edward II. though an unfortunate prince, and by reason of the troubles and *unevenness* of his reign, the very law itself had many interruptions; yet it held its current in that state his father had left it in. *Hale.*

3. Not smoothness.

Notwithstanding any such *unevenness* or indistinctness in the style of those places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet, Theory.*

UNE'VITABLE. *adj.* [*inevitabilis,* Lat. *inevitable,* Fr.] Inevitable; not to be escaped.

So jealous is she of my love to her daughter, that I never yet begin to open my mouth to the *unevitable* Philoclea, but that her unwished presence gave my tale a conclusion, before it had a beginning. *Sidney.*

UNEXA'CTED. *adj.* Not exacted; not taken by force.

All was common, and the fruitful earth
Was free, to give her *unexacted* birth. *Dryden.*

UNEXA'MINABLE.* *adj.* Not to be enquired into.

Such was Peter's unseasonable humility, as then his knowledge was small, when Christ came to wash his feet; who at an impertinent time would needs strain courtesy with his master, and falling troublesomely upon the lowly, all-wise, and *unexaminable* intention of Christ, in what he went with resolution to do, so provoked by his interruption the meek Lord, that he threatened to exclude him from his heavenly portion, unless he could be content to be less arrogant and stiffnecked in his humility. *Milton, Of Ref. in Engl.* B. 1.

UNEXA'MINED. *adj.* Not enquired; not tried; not discussed.

Yet within these five hours Hastings liv'd
Untainted, *unexamin'd,* free at liberty. *Shakspeare.*

They utter all they think, with a violence and indisposition, *unexamin'd,* without relation to person, place, or fitness. *B. Jonson.*

The most pompous seeming knowledge, that is built on the *unexamined* prejudices of sense, stands not. *Glanville.*

UNEXA'MPLED. *adj.* Not known by any precedent or example.

Charles returned with *unexampled* loss from Algiers. *Ralegh.*

O *unexampled* love!
Love no where to be found less than divine. *Milton, P. L.*

God vouchsafed Enoch an *unexampled* exemption from death. *Boyle.*

Your twice-conquer'd vassals,
First, by your courage, then your clemency,
Here humbly vow to sacrifice their lives,
The gift of this your *unexampled* mercy,
To your command. *Denham, Sophy.*
I tune my pipe afresh, each night and day,
Thy *unexampled* goodness to extol. *Philips.*

UNEXCE'PTIONABLE. *adj.* Not liable to any objection.

Personal prejudices should not hinder us from pursuing, with joint hands and hearts, the *unexceptionable* design of this pious institution. *Atterbury.*

UNEXCE'PTIONABLENESS.* *n. s.* State or quality of being unexceptionable.

If it had been accompanied with other parts of his exposition of these epistles that had the like *unexceptionableness*, it would never have been found fault with. *More on the Sev. Churches*, (1669,) Pref.

UNEXCE'PTIONABLY.* *adv.* So as to be not liable to objection.

The resurrection of Jesus was most fully and most *unexceptionably* proved. *West on the Resurrect.* (4th ed.) p. 306.

UNEXCI'SED. *adj.* Not subject to the payment of excise.

And beggars taste thee *unexcis'd* by kings. *Brown.*

UNEXCO'GITABLE. *adj.* Not to be found out.

Wherein can man resemble his *unexcogitable* power and perfectness. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

UNEXCU'SABLE.* *adj.* Having no excuse; admitting of no excuse.

The authors, which you cite, do plainly charge you with *unexcusable* untruth. *Hayward, Answ. to Doleman*, (1603,) ch. 6.

If we examine those prayers that are put up to the saints, their invocation is still the more *unexcusable*. *More, Antid. against Idolatry*, ch. 4.

UNEXCU'SABLENESS.* *n. s.* State or quality of being unexcusable.

We will rip up to you the *unexcusableness* of the heathen ignorance in general. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 642.

UNE'XECUTED. *adj.* Not performed; not done.

Leave *unexecuted* your own renowned knowledge. *Shakspeare.*

UNEXE'MPLIFIED. *adj.* Not made known by instance or example.

Those wonders a generation returned with so *unexemplified* an ingratitude, that it is not the least of his wonders, that he would vouchsafe to work any of them. *Boyle.*

This being a new, *unexemplify'd* kind of policy, must pass for the wisdom of this particular age, scorning the examples of all former ages. *South.*

UNEXE'MPT. *adj.* Not free by peculiar privilege.

You invert the covenants of her trust,
And harshly deal like an ill borrower,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms,
Scorning the *unexempt* condition
By which all mortal frailty must subsist. *Milton, Comus.*

UNEXE'RCISED. *adj.* Not practised; not experienced.

Messapus, with his ardour, warms
A heartless train, *unexercis'd* in arms. *Dryden.*

Abstract ideas are not so obvious to the yet *unexercised* mind, as particular ones. *Locke.*

UNEXE'RTED.* *adj.* Not called into action; not put forth.

Attend with patience the uncertainty of things, and what lieth yet *unexerted* in the chaos of futurity. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 25.

UNEXHAU'STED. *adj.* [*inexhaustus*, Lat.] Not spent; not drained to the bottom.

What avail her *unexhausted* stores?
While proud oppression in her vallies reigns. *Addison.*

UNEXI'STENT.* *adj.* Not in existence.

A retrograde cognition of times past, and things which have already been, is more satisfactory than a suspended knowledge of what is yet *unexistent*. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 13.

UNEXPA'NDED. *adj.* Not spread out.

Every fœtus bears a secret hoard;
With sleeping, *unexpanded* issue stor'd. *Blackmore.*

UNEXPECTA'TION.* *n. s.* Want of previous consideration; want of foresight.

As every other evil, so this especially, is aggravated by our *unexpectation*. *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

UNEXPE'CTED. *adj.* Not thought on; sudden; not provided against.

Have wisdom to provide always beforehand, that those evils overtake us not, which death *unexpected* doth use to bring upon careless men; and although it be sudden in itself, nevertheless, in regard of our prepared minds, it may not be sudden. *Hooker.*

Sith evils, great and *unexpected*, do cause oftentimes even them to think upon divine power with fearfullest suspicions, which have been otherwise the most sacred adorers thereof; how should we look for any constant resolution of mind in such cases, saving only where unfeigned affection to God hath bred the most assured confidence to be assisted by his hand? *Hooker.*

O *unexpected* stroke! worse than death!
Must I thus leave thee, paradise? *Milton, P. L.*

Them *unexpected* joy surpriz'd,
When the great ensign of Messiah blaz'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Some amazement;
But such as sprung from wonder, not from fear,
It was so *unexpected*. *Denham, Sophy.*

To the pale foes they suddenly draw near,
And summon them to *unexpected* fight. *Dryden.*

Deep was the wound; he stagger'd with the blow,
And turn'd him to his *unexpected* foe. *Dryden.*

When Barcelona was taken by a most *unexpected* accident of a bomb lighting on the magazine, then the Catalonians revolted. *Swift.*

UNEXPE'CTEDLY. *adv.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of.

Oft he seems to hide his face,
But *unexpectedly* returns. *Milton, S. A.*

A most bountiful present, when I was most in want of it, came most seasonably and *unexpectedly* to my relief. *Dryden.*

If the concernment be poured in *unexpectedly* upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*

You have fairer warning than others, who are *unexpectedly* cut off. *Wake.*

My heart was filled with a deep melancholy, to see several dropping *unexpectedly* in the midst of mirth. *Addison.*

UNEXPE'CTEDNESS. *n. s.* Suddenness; unthought of time or manner.

He describes the *unexpectedness* of his appearance. *Watts.*

UNEXPE'DIENT. *adj.* Inconvenient; not fit.

Musick would not be *unexpedient* after meat, to assist and cherish nature in her first concoction, and send their minds back to study in good tune. *Milton on Education.*

UNEXPE'NSIVE.* *adj.* Not costly; not with great expence.

My life hath not been *unexpensive* in learning, and voyaging about. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

UNEXPE'RIENCED. *adj.* Not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice.

The wisest, *unexperienc'd*, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modesty,
Irresolute, unhardy, unadventurous. *Milton, P. R.*

Long use may strengthen men against many such inconveniences, which, to *unexperienced* persons, may prove very hazardous. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

The powers of Troy;
Not a raw and *unexperienc'd* train,
But firm body of embattl'd men. *Dryden.*

These reproaches are the extravagant speeches of those *unexperienced* in the things they speak against. *Tillotson.*

Unexperienced young men, if unwarned, take one thing for another. *Locke.*

The smallest accident intervening, often produces such changes, that a wise man is just as much in doubt of events, as the most ignorant and *unexperienced*. *Swift.*

UNEXPE'RT. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Wanting skill or knowledge.

Receive the partner of my inmost soul:
Him you will find in letters, and in laws
Not *unexpert*. *Prior.*

UNEXPLO'RED. *adj.*

1. Not searched out.

Oh! say what stranger cause, yet *unexplor'd*,
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord? *Pope.*

2. Not tried; not known.

Under thy friendly conduct will I fly,
To regions *unexplor'd.* *Dryden.*

UNEXPO'SED. *adj.* Not laid open to censure.

They will endeavour to diminish the honour of the best treatise, rather than suffer the little mistakes of the author to pass *unexposed.* *Watts on the Mind.*

UNEXPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* Ineffable; not to be uttered.

What *unexpressible* comfort does overflow the pious soul, from a conscience of its own innocency! *Tillotson.*

UNEXPRE'SSIVE. *adj.*

1. Not having the power of uttering or expressing. This is the natural and analogical signification.

2. Inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable; not to be expressed. Improper, and out of use.

Run, run, Orlando, carve on every tree
The fair, the chaste, and *unexpressive* she. *Shakspeare.*

With nectar pure his oozy locks he laves,
And hears the *unexpressive* nuptial song,
In the blest kingdoms, meek, of joy and love. *Milton, Lycidas.*

The helmed cherubim,
And sworded seraphim,
Are seen in glitt'ring ranks, with wings display'd,
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With *unexpressive* notes to heaven's new-born heir. *Milton, Ode.*

UNEXTE'NDED. *adj.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions.

How inconceivable is it, that a spiritual, *i. e.* an *unextended* substance, should represent to the mind an extended one, as a triangle? *Locke.*

UNEXTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.* [*inextinguible*, Fr.] Unquenchable; not to be put out.

Pain of *unextinguishable* fire
Must exercise us, without hope of end. *Milton, P. L.*

What native, *unextinguishable* beauty must be impressed through the whole, which the defœdation of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from shining forth? *Bentley.*

UNEXTI'NGUISHED. *adj.* [*inextinctus*, Lat.]

1. Not quenched; not put out.

The souls, whom that unhappy flame invades,
Make endless moans, and, pining with desire,
Lament too late their *unextinguish'd* fire. *Dryden.*

Ev'n o'er your cold, your ever-sacred urn,
His constant flame, shall *unextinguish'd* burn. *Lyttleton.*

2. Not extinguishable.

An ardent thirst of honour; a soul unsatisfied with all it has done, and an *unextinguish'd* desire of doing more. *Dryden.*

UNFA'DED. *adj.* Not withered.

A lovely flow'r,
Unfaded yet, but yet unfed below,
No more to mother earth, or the green stem shall owe. *Dryden.*

UNFA'DING. *adj.* Not liable to wither.

For her th' *unfading* rose of Eden blooms,
And wings of seraphs shed divine perfumes. *Pope.*

UNFA'DINGNESS.* *n. s.* Quality of being unfading.

We consider the *unfadingness* of their [the Phenicians'] purple. *Polwhele, Hist. of Devonsh.* vol. i. P. i.

UNFA'ILABLE.* *adj.* That cannot fail.

We believe this *unfailable* word of truth. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 183.

UNFA'ILABLENESS.* *n. s.* State which cannot fail.

He takes all believers into the partnership of this comfortable *unfailableness.* *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 137.

UNFA'ILING. *adj.* Certain; not missing.

Nothing the united voice of all history proclaims so loud, as the certain, *unfailing* curse, that has pursued and overtook sacrilege. *South.*

Thou, secure of my *unfailing* word,
Compose thy swelling soul, and sheath the sword. *Dryden.*

UNFA'ILINGNESS.* *n. s.* The state of being unfailing.

We may be so much the more infallibly assured of the promised mercies of our God, by how much we do more know his *unfailingness*, his unchangeableness. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 272.

UNFA'INTING.* *adj.* Not sinking; not drooping.

It is a frozen zeal that will not be warmed with the sight thereof [the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem.] And O, that I could retain the effects that it wrought with an *unfainting* perseverance! *Sandys, Trav.* p. 167.

UNFA'IR.† *adj.* [unfæger, Sax. deformis.] Disingenuous; subdolous; not honest.

You come, like an *unfair* merchant, to charge me with being in your debt. *Swift.*

UNFA'IRLY.† *adv.* [from *unfair.*] Not in a just manner.

They act *unfairly*, that they may be sure to be sharp enough. *Parnel, Remarks of Zoilus.*

UNFA'IRNESS.* *n. s.* Unfair dealing; disingenuous conduct.

We shall make some remarks upon his ignorance and *unfairness* in several incidents that he has slid in by the by. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 5.

We may observe from this passage the *unfairness* and malignity of our writer, who without the least hint from his author has foisted in two scoffs and contumelies upon the Scripture. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 45.

UNFA'ITHFUL. *adj.*

1. Perfidious; treacherous.

If you break one jot of your promise, I will think you the most atheistical break-promise, and the most unworthy, that may be chosen out of the gross band of the *unfaithful.* *Shakspeare.*

My feet, through wine, *unfaithful* to their weight,
Betray'd me tumbling from a tow'ry height. *Pope.*

2. Impious; infidel.

Thence shall come
To judge the *unfaithful* dead; but to reward
His faithful, and receive them into bliss. *Milton, P. L.*

UNFA'ITHFULLY. *adv.* Treacherously; perfidiously.

There is danger of being *unfaithfully* counselled; and more for the good of them that counsel, than for him that is counselled. *Bacon.*

UNFA'ITHFULNESS. *n. s.* Treachery; perfidiousness.

As the obscurity of what some writers deliver, makes it very difficult to be understood; so the *unfaithfulness* of too many others, makes it unfit to be relied on. *Boyle.*

UNFA'LLOWED. *adj.* Not fallowed.

Th' *unfallow'd* globe
Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with stores
Of golden wheat. *Philips.*

UNFAMI'LIAR. *adj.* Unaccustomed; such as is not common.

The matters which we handle, seem, by reason of newness, dark, intricate, *unfamiliar.* *Hooker.*

Chaucer's uncouth, or rather *unfamiliar*, language, deters many readers. *Warton on Spenser.*

UNFA'SHIONABLE. *adj.* Not modish; not according to the reigning custom.

A man writes good sense, but he has not a happy manner of expression. Perhaps he uses obsolete and *unfashionable* language. *Watts, Logick.*

UNFA'SHIONABLENESS. *n. s.* Deviation from the mode.

Natural *unfashionableness* is much better than apish, affected postures. *Locke.*

UNFA'SHIONABLY. *adv.* [from *unfashionable.*]

1. Not according to the fashion.

2. Unartfully.

Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up;
And that so lamely and *unfashionably*,
That dogs bark at me. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

UNFA'SHIONED. *adj.*

1. Not modified by art.

Mark but how terribly his eyes appear;
And yet there is something roughly noble there;
Which, in *unfashion'd* nature, looks divine,
And, like a gem, does in the quarry shine. *Dryden.*

2. Having no regular form.

A lifeless lump, *unfashion'd* and unfram'd,
Of jarring seeds, and justly chaos nam'd. *Dryden.*

UNFA'ST.* *adj.* [unfæst, Sax. infirmus, caducus.] Not safe; not secure.

To **UNFA'STEN.** *v. a.* To loose; to unfix.

He had no sooner *unfastened* his hold, but that a wave forcibly spoiled his weaker hand of hold. *Sidney.*

Then in the key-hole turns
The intricate wards, and every bolt and bar
Of massy iron, or solid rock, with ease
Unfastens. *Milton, P. L.*

UNFA'THERED. *adj.* Fatherless; having no father.

They do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly births of nature. *Shakspeare.*

UNFA'THOMABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be sounded by a line.

In the midst of the plain a beautiful lake, which the inhabitants thereabouts pretend is *unfathomable.* *Addison.*

Beneath *unfathomable* depths they faint,
And secret in their gloomy caverns pant. *Addison, Ov.*

2. That of which the end or extent cannot be found.

A thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified in all the dimensions of solid bodies; which overwhelms the fancy in a new abyss of *unfathomable* number. *Bentley, Serm.*

UNFA'THOMABLENESS.* *n. s.* State or quality of being unfathomable.

A sufficient argument of the *unfathomableness* of this great dispensation of mercy, which can still find further employment for the study and curiosity even of angels. *Norris on the Beat.* p. 133.

UNFA'THOMABLY. *adv.* So as not to be sounded.

Cover'd pits, *unfathomably* deep. *Thomson.*

UNFA'THOMED. *adj.* Not to be sounded.

The Titan race
He sing'd with lightning, rowl within the *unfathom'd* space. *Dryden.*

UNFATI'GUED. *adj.* Unwearied; untired.

Over dank, and dry,
They journey toilsome, *unfatigu'd* with length
Of march. *Philips.*

UNFA'VOURABLE.† *adj.*

1. Not kind.

These communications have been *unfavourable* to literature. *Warton.*

2. Disapproving.

Talivera at last made an *unfavourable* report to Ferdinand and Isabella. *Robertson.*

UNFA'VOURABLY. *adv.*

1. Unkindly; unpropitiously.

2. So as not to countenance, or support.

Bacon speaks not *unfavourably* of this *Glanville.*

UNFE'ARED.† *adj.*

1. Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified. Not in use.

Just men
Though Heaven should speak with all his wrath at once,
That with his breath the hinges of the world
Did crack, we should stand upright and *unfear'd.* *B. Jonson.*

2. Not dreaded; not regarded with terrour.

He,
A most unbounded tyrant, whose successes
Make heaven *unfear'd*, and villany assur'd
Beyond its power! *Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.*

The serpent
Not nocent yet, but on the grassy herb
Fearless, *unfear'd*, he slept. *Milton, P. L.*

UNFE'ASIBLE.† *adj.* Impracticable.

I was brought to a despondency of spirit, and a despair of attaining to my search, as being fruitless and *unfeasible.* *Bp. Richardson on the O. Test.* p. 313.

So hard, or rather so utterly *unfeasible* is it for men to be zealous votaries of the "blind god," without losing their eyes in his service. *South, Serm.* iii. 74.

UNFE'ATHERED. *adj.* Implumous; naked of feathers.

The mother nightingale laments alone;
Whose nest some prying churl had found, and thence
By stealth convey'd th' *unfeather'd* innocence. *Dryden.*

UNFE'ATURED. *adj.* Deformed; wanting regularity of features.

Visage rough,
Deform'd, *unfeatur'd*, and a skin of buff. *Dryden.*

UNFE'D. *adj.* Not supplied with food.

Each bone might through his body well be read,
And every sinew seen through his long fast;
For nought he car'd, his carcass long *unfed.* *Spenser.*

A grisly foaming wolf *unfed*,
Met me unarm'd, yet trembling fled. *Roscommon.*

UNFE'ED. *adj.* Unpaid.

It is like the breath of an *unfeed* lawyer; you gave me nothing for't. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

UNFE'ELING. *adj.* Insensible; void of mental sensibility.

Dull, *unfeeling*, barren ignorance,
Is made my goaler to attend on me. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Unlucky Welsted! thy *unfeeling* master,
The more thou ticklest, gripes his fist the faster. *Pope.*

UNFE'ELINGLY.* *adv.* Without sensibility.

The German turned his head back, looked down upon the dwarf as Goliath did upon David, and *unfeelingly* resumed his posture. *Sterne.*

UNFE'ELINGNESS.* *n. s.* Want of feeling.

With what flatness and *unfeelingness* has he spoken of statuary and painting! *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

UNFE'IGNED. *adj.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; sincere.

Here I take the like *unfeigned* oath,
Never to marry her. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

Thousand decencies that daily flow
From all her words and actions, mix'd with love,
And sweet compliance, which declare *unfeigned*
Union of mind. *Milton, P. L.*

Sorrow *unfeign'd*, and humiliation meek. *Milton, P. L.*

Employ it in *unfeigned* piety towards God. *Sprat.*

UNFE'IGNEDLY. *adv.* Really; sincerely; without hypocrisy.

He pardoneth all them that truly repent, and *unfeignedly* believe his holy gospel. *Comm. Prayer.*

How should they be *unfeignedly* just, whom religion doth not cause to be such; or they religious, which are not found such by the proof of their just actions? *Hooker.*

Prince dauphin, can you love this lady?——
——I love her most *unfeignedly.* *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Thou hast brought me and my people *unfeignedly* to repent of the sins we have committed. *King Charles.*

UNFE'LLOWED.* *adj.* Not matched.

To sever so *unfellowed* a pair. *Archdeacon Arnway, Tab. of Mod.* p. 16.

UNFE'LT. *adj.* Not felt; not perceived.

All my treasury
Is but yet *unfelt* thanks, which, more enrich'd,
Shall be your love and labour's recompence. *Shakspeare.*

Her looks infus'd
Sweetness into my heart, *unfelt* before. *Milton, P. L.*

'Tis pleasant, safely to behold from shore
The rolling ships, and hear the tempest roar;
Not that another's pain is our delight,
But pains *unfelt* produce the pleasing sight. *Dryden.*

To **UNFE'NCE.*** *v. a.* To take away a fence.

There is never a limb, never a vein or artery of the body, but it is the scene and receptacle of pain, whensoever it shall please God to *unfence* it, and let in some sharp disease or distemper upon it. *South, Serm.*

Unfe'nced. *adj.*

1. Naked of fortification.

I'd play incessantly upon these jades;
Even till *unfenced* desolation
Leave them as naked as the vulgar air. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not surrounded by any inclosure.

Unferme'nted. *adj.* Not fermented.

All such vegetables must be *unfermented;* for fermentation changes their nature. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Unfe'rtile. *adj.* Not fruitful; not prolifick.

Peace is not such a dry tree, such a sapless, *unfertile* thing, but that it might fructify and increase. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

To **Unfe'tter.** *v. a.* To unchain; to free from shackles.

Unfetter me with speed,
I see you troubled that I bleed. *Dryden.*

This most useful principle may be *unfetter'd,* and restored to its native freedom of exercise. *Addison, Spect.*

The soul in these instances is not entirely loose and *unfetter'd* from the body. *Addison, Spect.*

The *unfetter'd* mind by thee sublim'd. *Thomson.*

Unfi'gured. *adj.* Representing no animal form.

In *unfigur'd* paintings, the noblest is the imitation of marbles, and of architecture, as arches, freezes. *Wotton.*

Unfi'lled. *adj.* Not filled; not supplied.

Come not to table, but when thy need invites thee; and if thou beest in health, leave something of thy appetite *unfilled.* *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

The air did not precisely fill up the vacuities of the vessel, since it left so many *unfilled.* *Boyle.*

The throne of my forefathers
Still stands *unfill'd.* *Addison, Cato.*

Unfi'lial. *adj.* Unsuitable to a son.

You offer him a wrong
Something *unfilial.* *Shakspeare.*

Teach the people, that to hope for heaven is a mercenary, legal, and therefore *unfilial* affection. *Boyle.*

Unfi'nished. *adj.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the last hand.

Is it for that such outward ornament
Was lavish'd on their sex, that inward gifts
Were left for haste *unfinish'd?* *Milton, S. A.*

I did dedicate to you a very *unfinished* piece. *Dryden.*

His hasty hand left his pictures so *unfinished,* that the beauty in the picture faded sooner than in the person after whom it was drawn. *Spectator.*

And now let conscious Cecil view the piece,
Where virtue in her loveliest light is shewn;
Let these *unfinish'd* lays in part express
Your great forefather's bounties and your own. *Heigh.*

This collection contains not only such pieces as come under our review, but many others, even *unfinished.* *Swift.*

Unfi'rm. *adj.*

1. Weak; feeble.

Our fancies are more giddy and *unfirm*
Than women's are. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

So is the *unfirm* king
In three divided; and his coffers sound
With hollow poverty and emptiness. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not stable.

Take the time, while stagg'ring yet they stand,
With feet *unfirm,* and prepossess the strand. *Dryden.*

Unfi't. *adj.*

1. Improper; unsuitable.

They easily perceive how *unfit* that were for the present, which was for the first age convenient enough. *Hooker.*

Neither can I think you would impose upon me an *unfit* and over-ponderous argument. *Milton on Education.*

2. Unqualified.

Unfit he was for any worldly thing,
And eke unable once to stir or go. *Spenser.*

Old as I am, for ladies' love *unfit,*
The power of beauty I remember yet. *Dryden.*

A genius that can hardly take in the connection of three propositions, is utterly *unfit* for speculative studies. *Watts.*

To **Unfi't.** *v. a.* To disqualify.

Those excellencies, as they qualified him for dominion, so they *unfitted* him for a satisfaction or acquiescence in his vassals. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Unfi'tness. *n. s.*

1. Want of qualifications.

In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book should mention either the learning of a fit, or the *unfitness* of an ignorant minister. *Hooker.*

It is looked upon as a great weakness, and *unfitness* for business, for a man to be so open, as really to think not only what he says, but what he swears. *South.*

2. Want of propriety.

Unfi'tting. *adj.* Not proper.

Although monosyllables, so rife in our tongue, are *unfitting* for verses, yet are they the most fit for expressing briefly the first conceits of the mind. *Camden.*

Unfi'tly. *adv.* Not properly; not suitably.

Others, reading to the church those books which the apostles wrote, are neither untruly nor *unfitly* said to preach. *Hooker.*

The kingdom of France may be not *unfitly* compared to a body, that hath all its blood drawn up into the arms, breast, and back. *Howell.*

To **Unfi'x.** *v. a.*

1. To loosen; to make less fast.

Plucking to *unfix* an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend. *Shakspeare.*

Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. To make fluid.

Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in snow,
The mountain stands, nor can the rising sun
Unfix her frosts and teach them how to run. *Dryden.*

Unfi'xed. *adj.*

1. Wandering; erratick; inconstant; vagrant.

So vast the noise, as if not fleets did join;
But lands *unfix'd,* and floating nations strove. *Dryden.*

Her lovely looks a sprightly mind disclose,
Quick as her eyes, and as *unfix'd* as those. *Pope.*

2. Not determined.

Irresolute on which she should rely:
At last *unfix'd* in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden.*

Unfi'xedness.* *n. s.* The state of being unfixed; power of roving at large.

To abide fixed, as it were, in their own *unfixedness,* and to be steady in their restless motions, doth it not argue a constant will directing them, and a mighty hand upholding them? *Barrow,* vol. ii. S. 6.

Unfla'gging.* *adj.* Maintaining spirit; not flagging; not drooping.

That, which is carried on with a continued *unflagging* vigour of expression, can never be thought tedious. *South, Serm.*

Unfla'ttered.* *adj.* Not flattered; not gratified with servile obsequiousness.

Time mocks our youth; and while we number past
Delights, and raise our appetite to taste
Ensuing, brings us to *unflatter'd* age. *Habington, Castara,* p. 54.

Or gazing by pale lamps on high-born dust
In vaults, thin courts of poor *unflatter'd* kings. *Young, Night Th.* 2.

Unfla'ttering.* *adj.* Not concealing the truth; not gratifying with servile obsequiousness; sincere.

Of the neighbouring lake,
In whose *unflattering* mirrour every morn
She counsel takes, how best herself to adorn. *Sherburne, Transl.*

Then Aristides lifts his honest front,
Spotless of heart, to whom th' *unflatt'ring* voice
Of freedom gave the noblest name of Just. *Thomson, Winter.*

Unfle'dged. *adj.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young; not completed by time; not having attained full growth.

The friends thou hast, and their adoption try'd,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel:
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatched, *unfledg'd* comrade. *Shakspeare.*
In those *unfledg'd* days was my wife a girl. *Shakspeare.*
Unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry. *Dryden.*

UNFLE'SHED. *adj.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; raw.

Nature his limbs only for war made fit;
With some less foe thy *unflesh'd* valour try. *Cowley.*
As a generous, *unflesh'd* hound that hears
From far the hunter's horn and chearful cry,
So will I haste. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

UNFO'ILED. *adj.* Unsubdued; not put to the worst.

The usurped powers thought themselves secure in the strength of an *unfoil'd* army of sixty thousand men, and in a revenue proportionable. *Temple.*

To UNFO'LD.† *v. a.* [unpealban, Saxon.]

1. To expand; to spread; to open.

I saw on him rising
Out of the water, heaven above the clouds
Unfold her crystal doors; thence on his head
A perfect dove descend. *Milton, P. R.*
Invade his hissing throat, and winding spires,
Till stretch'd in length th' *unfolded* foe retires. *Dryden.*
Ah, what avail!
The vivid green his shining plumes *unfold*. *Pope.*
Sloth *unfolds* her arms, and wakes;
List'ning envy drops her snakes. *Pope, Ode St. Cecilia.*

2. To tell; to declare.

What tidings with our cousin Buckingham?——
— Such as my heart doth tremble to *unfold*. *Shakspeare.*
Unfold to me why you are heavy. *Shakspeare.*
Unfold the passion of my love;
Surprise her with discourse of my dear faith. *Shakspeare.*
Helen, to you our minds we will *unfold*. *Shakspeare.*
Ship and men *unfold*
That to this isle convaid you. *Chapman.*
How comes it thus? *unfold*, celestial guide? *Milton, P. L.*
Things of deep sense we may in prose *unfold*;
But they move more, in lofty numbers told. *Waller.*

3. To discover; to reveal.

Time shall *unfold* what plaited cunning hides,
Who covers faults, at last with shame derides. *Shakspeare.*
If the object be seen through two or more such convex or concave glasses, every glass shall make a new image, and the object shall appear in the place, and of the bigness of the last image, which consideration *unfolds* the theory of microscopes and telescopes. *Newton, Opt.*

4. To display; to set to view.

We are the inhabitants of the earth, and endowed with understanding; doth it then properly belong to us to examine and *unfold* the works of God? *Burnet.*

5. To release or dismiss from a fold.

The *unfolding* star calls up the shepherd. *Shakspeare.*

To UNFO'OL. *v. a.* To restore from folly.

Have you any way to *unfool* me again? *Shakspeare.*

UNFORBI'D. } *adj.* Not prohibited.
UNFORBI'DDEN. }

If *unforbid* thou may'st unfold
What we, not to explore the secrets, ask
Of his eternal empire. *Milton, P. L.*
These are the *unforbidden* trees; and here we may let loose the reins, and indulge our thoughts. *Norris.*
A good man not only forbears those gratifications, which are forbidden by reason and religion, but even restrains himself in *unforbidden* instances. *Atterbury.*

UNFORBI'DDENNESS. *n. s.* The state of being unforbidden.

The bravery you are so severe to, is no where expressly prohibited in Scripture; and this *unforbiddenness* they think sufficient to evince, that the sumptuousness you condemn is not in its own nature sinful. *Boyle.*

UNFO'RCED. *adj.*

1. Not compelled; not constrained.

This gentle and *unforc'd* accord of Hamlet
Sits smiling to my heart. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Unforc'd by punishment, unaw'd by fear;
His words were simple, and his soul sincere. *Dryden.*

2. Not impelled; not externally urged.

No more can impure man retain and move
In that pure region of a worthy love,
Than earthly substance can, *unforc'd*, aspire,
And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*

3. Not feigned; not artificially heightened.

Upon these tidings they broke forth into such *unforced* and unfeigned passions, as it plainly appeared that good-nature did work in them. *Hayward.*

4. Not violent; easy; gradual.

Windsor the next above the valley swells
Into my eye, and doth itself present
With such an easy and *unforc'd* ascent,
That no stupendous precipice denies
Access, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*

5. Not contrary to ease.

If one arm is stretched out, the body must be somewhat bowed on the opposite side, in a situation which is *unforced*. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RCIBLE. *adj.* Wanting strength.

The same reason which causeth to yield that they are of some force in the one, will constrain to acknowledge, that they are not in the other altogether *unforcible*. *Hooker.*

UNFOREBO'DING. *adj.* Giving no omens.

Unnumber'd birds glide through th' aerial way,
Vagrants of air, and *unforeboding* stray. *Pope, Odyss.*

UNFOREKNO'WN. *adj.* Not foreseen by prescience.

It had no less prov'd certain, *unforeknown*. *Milton, P. L.*

UNFORESEE'ABLE.* *adj.* Not possible to be foreseen.

By such unlikely and *unforeseeable* ways does Providence sometimes bring about its greatest designs, in opposition to the shrewdest conjectures and contrivances of men. *South, Serm.*

UNFORESEE'N. *adj.* Not known before it happened.

Unforeseen, they say, is unprepar'd. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RESKINNED. *adj.* Circumcised.

Won by a Philistine from the *unforeskinn'd* race. *Milton, S. A.*

UNFOREWA'RNED.* *adj.* Not forewarned; not admonished before hand.

This let him know
Lest wilfully transgressing he pretend
Surprisal, unadmonish'd, *unforewarn'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

UNFO'RFEITED. *adj.* Not forfeited.

This was the antient, and is yet the *unforfeited* glory of our religion. *Rogers, Serm.*

UNFORGI'VING. *adj.* Relentless; implacable.

The sow with her broad snout for rooting up
Th' intrusted seed, was judg'd to spoil the crop;
The covetous churl, of *unforgiving* kind,
Th' offender to the bloody priest resign'd. *Dryden.*

UNFORGO'TTEN. *adj.* Not lost to memory.

The thankful remembrance of so great a benefit received, shall for ever remain *unforgotten*. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

UNFO'RMED. *adj.* Not modified into regular shape.

All putrefaction being a dissolution of the first form, is a mere confusion, and *unformed* mixture of the parts. *Bacon.*
The same boldness discovers itself in the several adventures he meets with during his passage through the regions of *unformed* matter. *Spectator.*

UNFORSA'KEN.† *adj.* [unforsacen, Saxon.] Not deserted.

They extend no farther to any sort of sins continued in, or *unforsaken*, than as they are reconcileable with sincere endeavours to forsake them. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

UNFO'RTIFIED. *adj.*

1. Not secured by walls or bulwarks.

Their weak heads, like towns *unfortify'd*,
'Twixt sense and nonsense daily change their side. *Pope.*

2. Not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble.

It shews a will most incorrect to heaven;
A heart *unfortify'd*, a mind impatient;
An understanding simple, and unschool'd. *Shakspeare.*

3. Wanting securities.

They will not restrain a secret mischief, which, considering the *unfortify'd* state of mankind, is a great defect. *Collier.*

UNFO'RTUNATE. *adj.* Not successful; unprosperous; wanting luck; unhappy. It is used both of a train of events, as, an *unfortunate* life; or of a single event, as, an *unfortunate* expedition; or of persons, as, an *unfortunate* man; or an *unfortunate* commander.

All things religiously taken in hand, are prosperously ended; because whether men in the end have that which religion did allow to desire, or that which it teacheth them contentedly to suffer, they are in neither event *unfortunate*. *Hooker.*

Whosoever will live altogether out of himself, and study other men's humours, shall never be *unfortunate*. *Ralegh.*

Vindictive persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischievous, end *unfortunate*. *Bacon.*

He that would hunt a hare with an elephant, is not *unfortunate* for missing the mark, but foolish for chusing such an unapt instrument. *Bp. Taylor.*

The virgins shall on feastful days
Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
His lot *unfortunate* in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and loss of eyes. *Milton, S. A.*

UNFO'RTUNATELY. *adv.* Unhappily; without good luck.

Unconsulting affection *unfortunately* born to mewards, made Zelmane borrow so much of her natural modesty, as to leave her more decent raiments. *Sidney.*

Most of these artists *unfortunately* miscarry'd, by falling down and breaking their arms. *Wilkins.*

She kept her countenance when the lid remov'd,
Disclos'd the heart, *unfortunately* lov'd. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RTUNATENESS. *adj.* [from *unfortunate*.] Ill luck.

O me, the only subject of the destinies displeasure, whose greatest fortunateness is more unfortunate, than my sister's greatest *unfortunateness*. *Sidney.*

UNFOU'GHT. *adj.* [*un* and *fought*.] Not fought.

They used such diligence in taking the passages, that it was not possible they should escape *unfought* with. *Knolles.*

UNFOU'LED. *adj.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not soiled.

The humour and tunicles are purely transparent, to let in light *unfoul'd* and unsophisticated by any tincture. *More.*

UNFOU'ND. *adj.* Not found; not met with.

Somewhat in her excelling all her kind,
Excited a desire till then unknown;
Somewhat *unfound*, or found in her alone. *Dryden.*

UNFOU'NDED.* *adj.*

1. Void of foundation.

From them I go
This uncouth errand sole, and one for all
Myself expose, with lonely steps to tread
The *unfounded* deep. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Without authority or foundation: as, an *unfounded* report.

UNFRA'MABLE. *adj.* Not to be moulded. Not used.

The cause of their disposition so *unframable* unto societies, wherein they live, is for that they discern not aright what force these laws ought to have. *Hooker.*

To UNFRA'ME.* *v. a.* To destroy the frame or construction of.

Then melt, melt, heart! in hot affection's flames,
If thou be not more hard than hardest stones;
For hearts, but of that temper, she *unframes*
In fire of love, and makes them tender ones.
Davies, Wit's Pilgr. sign. G. 4.

Sin has *unframed* the fabrick of the whole man. *South, Serm.*

UNFRA'MED. *adj.* Not formed; not fashioned.

A lifeless lump, unfashion'd and *unfram'd*,
Of jarring seeds, and justly chaos nam'd. *Dryden.*

UNFRE'QUENT. *adj.* Uncommon; not happening often.

Part thereof is visible unto any situation; but being only discoverable in the night, and when the air is clear, it becomes *unfrequent*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To UNFREQUE'NT. *v. a.* To leave; to cease to frequent. A bad word.

Glad to shun his hostile gripe,
They quit their thefts, and *unfrequent* the fields. *Philips.*

UNFREQUE'NTED. *adj.* Rarely visited; rarely entered.

Many *unfrequented* plots there are,
Fitted by kind for rape and villainy. *Shakspeare.*

Retiring from the popular noise, I seek
This *unfrequented* place to find some ease. *Milton, S. A.*

How well your cool and *unfrequented* shade
Suits with the chaste retirements of a maid? *Roscommon.*

Can he not pass an astronomick line,
Nor farther yet in liquid æther roll,
Till he has gain'd some *unfrequented* place? *Blackmore.*

With what caution does the hen provide herself a nest in places *unfrequented*, and free from noise. *Addison.*

UNFRE'QUENTLY. *adv.* Not commonly.

They, like Judas, desire death, and not *unfrequently* pursue it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

UNFRI'ABLE.* *adj.* Not easily to be crumbled.

The smooth surface, the elastic and *unfriable* nature of cartilage, render it of all substances the most proper for the place and purpose. *Paley, Nat. Theol.* ch. 8.

UNFRIE'NDED. *adj.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced; unsupported.

These parts to a stranger,
Unguided and *unfriended*, often prove
Rough and unhospitable. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Great acts require great means of enterprize;
Thou art unknown, *unfriended*, low of birth. *Milton, P. R.*

O God!
Who me *unfriended* brought'st, by wonderous ways,
The kingdom of my fathers to possess. *Dryden.*

UNFRIE'NDLINESS. *n. s.* [from *unfriendly*.] Want of kindness; want of favour.

You might be apt to look upon such disappointments as the effects of an *unfriendliness* in nature or fortune to your particular attempts. *Boyle.*

UNFRIE'NDLY. *adj.* Not benevolent; not kind.

What signifies an *unfriendly* parent or brother? 'Tis friendship only that is the cement which effectively combines mankind. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

This fear is not that servile dread, which flies from God as an hostile, *unfriendly* being, delighting in the misery of his creatures. *Rogers.*

To UNFRO'CK.* *v. a.* To divest.

Another of her bishops she [queen Elizabeth] threatened with an oath to *unfrock*; that was her majesty's own word.
Hurd, Mor. and Polit. Dialog.

Unfrocking of a priest. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

UNFRO'ZEN. *adj.* Not congealed to ice.

Though the more aqueous parts will, by the loss of their motion, be turned into ice, yet the more subtile parts remain *unfrozen*. *Boyle.*

UNFRUI'TFUL. *adj.*

1. Not prolifick.

Ah! hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn
To light the dead, and warm th' *unfruitful* urn. *Pope.*

2. Not fructiferous.

The naked rocks are not *unfruitful* there;
Their barren tops with luscious food abound. *Waller.*

3. Not fertile.

Lay down some general rules for the knowing of fruitful and *unfruitful* soils. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Not producing good effects.

UNFRUI'TFULNESS.* *n. s.* Barrenness; infecundity.

Had God indulged man the liberty of using what creatures he pleased for his food, he might easily have made himself an amends for the *unfruitfulness* of the earth, by the many good things, which nature had provided for him.
Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bible.

UNFULFI'LLED. *adj.* Not fulfilled.
Fierce desire,
Still *unfulfilled* with pain of longing, pines. *Milton, P. L.*

UNFU'MED.* *adj.* Not exhaling smoke as in fumigations; not burnt.
The ground
With rose and odours from the shrub *unfum'd.* *Milton, P. L.*

To UNFU'RL. *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open.
The next motion is that of *unfurling* the fan, in which are several little flirts and vibrations. *Addison.*
Her ships anchor'd, and her sails *unfurl'd*
In either Indies. *Prior.*
His sails by Cupid's hand *unfurl'd*,
To keep the fair, he gave the world. *Prior.*

To UNFU'RNISH. *v. a.*
1. To deprive; to strip; to divest.
Thy speeches
Will bring me to consider that which may
Unfurnish me of reason. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*
2. To leave naked.
The Scot on his *unfurnish'd* kingdom
Came pouring like a tide into a breach. *Shakspeare.*

UNFU'RNISHED. *adj.*
1. Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments.
It derogates not more from the goodness of God, that he has given us minds *unfurnish'd* with those ideas of himself, than that he hath sent us into the world with bodies unclothed. *Locke.*
I live in the corner of a vast *unfurnish'd* house. *Swift.*
2. Unsupplied.
We shall be much *unfurnish'd* for this time.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

UNGA'IN.† } *adj.* [unȝæȝne, Sax.]
UNGA'INLY. }
1. Awkward; uncouth. *Ungain* is the colloquial word.
Flora was so *ungainly* in her behaviour, and such a laughing hoyden. *Tatler,* No. 13.
An *ungainly* strut in their walk. *Swift.*
2. Vain. [the Saxon word is used for *irritus* as well as *ineptus.*]
Misusing their knowledge to *ungainly* ends, as either ambition, superstition, or for satisfying their curiosity.
Hammond, Works, iv. 650.

UNGA'INFUL.* *adj.* Unprofitable.
He dissuaded me from so *ungainful* a charge.
Bp. Hall, Specialties of his Life.

UNGA'LLED. *adj.* Unhurt; unwounded.
Let the stricken deer go weep,
The hart *ungalled* play;
For some must watch, while some must sleep;
So runs the world away. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

UNGA'RRISONED.* *adj.* Without a garrison.
On the north side it has an old Turkish *ungarrisoned* castle.
Maundrell, Trav. p. 48.

UNGA'RTERED. *adj.* Being without garters.
You chid at Sir Protheus, for going *ungartered.* *Shakspeare.*

UNGA'THERED. *adj.* Not cropped; not picked.
We wonder'd why she kept her fruit so long:
For whom so late the *ungather'd* apples hung. *Dryden.*

To UNGE'AR.* *v. a.* [unȝiᵹian, Saxon.] To unharness.

UNGE'NERATED. *adj.* Unbegotten; having no beginning.
Millions of souls must have been *ungenerated,* and have had no being. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

UNGE'NERATIVE. *adj.* Begetting nothing.
He is a motion *ungenerative,* that's infallible. *Shakspeare.*

UNGE'NEROUS. *adj.*
1. Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal.
To look into letters already opened or dropped, is held an *ungenerous* act. *Pope.*
2. Ignominious.
The victor never will impose on Cato
Ungenerous terms. His enemies confess
The virtues of humanity are Cæsar's. *Addison.*

UNGE'NIAL. *adj.* Not kind or favourable to nature.
The northern shires have a more cloudy, *ungenial* air, than any part of Ireland. *Swift to Pope.*
Sullen seas that wash th' *ungenial* pole. *Thomson.*

UNGENTEE'L.* *adj.* Not genteel.
The laws of marriage run in a harsher style towards your sex. Obey is an *ungenteel* word! *Ld. Halifax.*

UNGE'NTLE. *adj.* Harsh; rude; rugged.
Smile, gentle heaven! or strike, *ungentle* death!
For this world frowns, and Edward's sun is clouded. *Shakspeare.*
He is
Vicious, *ungentle,* foolishly blunt, unkind. *Shakspeare.*
Love, to thee I sacrifice
All my *ungentle* thoughts. *Denham, Sophy.*

UNGE'NTLEMANLIKE.* *adj.* Unlike a gentleman.
They come home the unimproved, illiberal, *ungentlemanlike* creatures one daily sees them. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

UNGE'NTLEMANLY. *adj.* Illiberal; not becoming a gentleman.
The demeanor of those under Waller, was much more *ungentlemanly* and barbarous. *Clarendon.*
This he contradicts in the almanack published for the present year, and in an *ungentlemanly* manner. *Swift.*

UNGE'NTLENESS. *n. s.*
1. Harshness; rudeness; severity.
Reward not thy sheepe, when ye take off his cote,
With twitches and patches as broad as a groat:
Let not such *ungentleness* happen to thine. *Tusser.*
2. Unkindness; incivility.
You have done me much *ungentleness*
To shew the letter that I writ to you. *Shakspeare.*

UNGE'NTLY. *adv.* Harshly; rudely.
You've *ungently,* Brutus,
Stole from my bed. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*
Why speaks my father so *ungently*? *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
Nor was it *ungently* received by Lindamira.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

UNGEOME'TRICAL. *adj.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry.
All the attempts before Sir Isaac Newton, to explain the regular appearances of nature, were *ungeometrical,* and all of them inconsistent and unintelligible. *Cheyne.*

UNGI'LDED. *adj.* Not overlaid with gold.
You, who each day can theatres behold,
Like Nero's palace, shining all with gold,
Our mean, *ungilded* stage will scorn. *Dryden*

To UNGI'RD. *v. a.* To loose any thing bound with a girdle.
The man *ungirded* his camels, and gave them straw and provender. *Gen.* xxiv. 32.
The blest parent
Ungirt her spacious bosom, and discharg'd
The pond'rous birth. *Prior.*

UNGI'RT. *adj.* Loosely dressed.
One tender foot was bare, the other shod;
Her robe *ungirt.* *Waller.*
Mulciber assigns the proper place
For Carians, and th' *ungirt* Numidian race. *Dryden.*

UNGI'VING. *adj.* Not bringing gifts.
In vain at shrines th' *ungiving* suppliant stands:
This 'tis to make a vow with empty hands. *Dryden.*

UNGLA'ZED.* *adj.*
1. Wanting window-glasses.
O now a low ruin'd white shed I discern,
Until'd and *unglaz'd*; I believe 'tis a barn. *Prior, Down-hall.*
2. Not covered with glass: a term of pottery.

Unglazed earthen vessels easily transmit moisture.
Kirwan on Manures, p. 30.

UNGLO'RIFIED. *adj.* Not honoured; not exalted with praise and adoration.

Lest God should be any way *unglorified*, the greatest part of our daily service consisteth, according to the blessed apostle's own precise rule, in much variety of psalms and hymns; that out of so plentiful a treasure, there might be for every man's heart to chuse out for his own sacrifice. *Hooker.*

To UNGLO'VE.* *v. a.* To remove the glove from; to uncover.

Unglove your hand. *Beaum. and Fl. Lov. Progress.*

UNGLO'VED. *adj.* Having the hand naked.

When we were come near to his chair, he stood up, holding forth his hand *ungloved*, and in posture of blessing. *Bacon.*

To UNGLU'E. *v. a.* To loose any thing cemented.

Small rains relax and *unglue* the earth, to give vent to inflamed atoms. *Harvey on the Plague.*

She stretches, gapes, *unglues* her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*

To UNGO'D. *v. a.* To divest of divinity.

Were we wak'ned by this tyranny,
To *ungod* this child again, it could not be
I should love her, who loves not me. *Donne.*
Thus men *ungodded* may to places rise,
And sects may be preferr'd without disguise. *Dryden.*

UNGO'DLILY. *adv.* Impiously; wickedly.

'Tis but an ill essay of that godly fear, to use that very gospel so irreverently and *ungodlily*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

UNGO'DLINESS. *n. s.* Impiety; wickedness; neglect of God.

How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the gospel by our *ungodliness* and worldly lusts? *Tillotson.*

UNGO'DLY. *adj.*

1. Wicked; negligent of God and his laws.

His just, avenging ire,
Had driven out the *ungodly* from his sight,
And the habitations of the just. *Milton, P. L.*

The sinner here intended is the *ungodly* sinner: he who forgets or defies his God. *Rogers.*

2. Polluted by wickedness.

Let not the hours of this *ungodly* day
Wear out in peace. *Shakspeare.*

UNGO'RED. *adj.* Unwounded; unhurt.

I stand aloof, and will no reconcilement;
'Till by some elder masters of known honour,
I have a voice and precedent of peace,
To keep my name *ungor'd.* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

UNGO'RGED. *adj.* Not filled; not sated.

The hell-hounds, as *ungorged* with flesh and blood,
Pursue their prey. *Dryden.*
Oh *ungorg'd* appetite! Oh ravenous thirst
Of a son's blood. *Smith, Phæd. and Hippolytus.*

UNGO'T. *adj.*

1. Not gained; not acquired.

2. Not begotten.

He is as free from touch or soil with her,
As she from one *ungot.* *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*
His loins yet full of *ungot* princes; all
His glory in the bud. *Waller.*

UNGO'VERNABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be ruled; not to be restrained.

They'll judge every thing by models of their own; and thus are rendered unmanageable by any authority, and *ungovernable* by other laws, but those of the sword. *Glanville.*

2. Licentious; wild; unbridled.

So wild and *ungovernable* a poet, cannot be translated literally; his genius is too strong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*

He was free from any rough, *ungovernable* passions, which hurry men on to say and do very offensive things. *Atterbury.*

UNGO'VERNABLY.* *adj.* So as not to be restrained.

Heavens, how unlike their Belgick sires of old!
Rough, poor, content, *ungovernably* bold.
Goldsmith, Traveller.

UNGO'VERNED. *adj.*

1. Being without government.

The estate is yet *ungovern'd.* *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
It pleaseth God above,
And all good men of this *ungovern'd* isle. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious.

Seek for him,
Lest his *ungovern'd* rage dissolve the life
That wants the means to lead it. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Themselves they vilify'd
To serve *ungovern'd* appetite. *Milton, P. L.*
Nor what to bid, or what forbid, he knows;
The *ungovern'd* tempest to such fury grows. *Dryden.*
From her own back the burthen would remove,
And lays the load on his *ungovern'd* love. *Dryden.*

UNGRA'CEFUL. *adj.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty.

Raphael answer'd;—
Nor are thy lips *ungraceful*, sire of men. *Milton, P. L.*

A solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, it will be constrained, uneasy, and *ungraceful.* *Locke.*

He enjoyed the greatest strength of good sense, and the most exquisite taste of politeness. Without the first learning is but an incumbrance; and without the last is *ungraceful.* *Addison.*

UNGRA'CEFULNESS. *n. s.* Inelegance; awkwardness.

To attempt the putting another genius upon him, will be labour in vain; and what is so plaistered on, will have always hanging to it the *ungracefulness* of constraint. *Locke.*

UNGRA'CIOUS. *adj.*

1. Wicked; odious; hateful.

He, catching hold of her *ungracious* tongue,
Thereon an iron lock did fasten firm and strong. *Spenser.*
I'll in the mature time,
With this *ungracious* paper strike the sight
Of the death-practis'd duke. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Do not, as some *ungracious* pastors do,
Shew me the steep and thorny way to heaven;
Whilst he, a puft and reckless libertine,
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own rede. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
To the gods alone
Our future offspring, and our wives are known;
The audacious strumpet, and *ungracious* son. *Dryden.*

2. Offensive; unpleasing.

Show me no parts which are *ungracious* to the sight, as all pre-shortenings usually are. *Dryden.*

Neither is it rare to observe among excellent and learned divines, a certain *ungracious* manner, or an unhappy tone of voice, which they never have been able to shake off. *Swift.*

3. Unacceptable; not favoured.

They did not except against the persons of any, though several were most *ungracious* to them. *Clarendon.*

Any thing of grace towards the Irish rebels, was as *ungracious* at Oxford, as at London. *Clarendon.*

UNGRAMMA'TICAL.† *adj.* [from *un* and *grammatical.*] Not according to grammar.

To exclude that *ungrammatical* misinterpretation on St. Paul.
Barrow, vol. ii. S. 36.

UNGRA'NTED. *adj.* Not given; not yielded; not bestowed.

This only from your goodness let me gain,
And, this *ungranted*, all rewards are vain. *Dryden.*

UNGRA'TEFUL. *adj.*

1. Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindness.

No person is remarkably *ungrateful*, who was not also insufferably proud. *South.*

2. Making no returns for culture.

Most when driv'n by winds, the flaming storm
Of the long files destroys the beauteous form;
Nor will the wither'd stock be green again;
But the wild olive shoots, and shades th' *ungrateful* plain.
Dryden.

3. Unpleasing; unacceptable.

It cannot be *ungrateful*, or without some pleasure to posterity, to see the most exact relation of an action so full of danger. *Clarendon.*

What is in itself harsh and *ungrateful*, must make harsh and *ungrateful* impressions upon us. *Atterbury.*

UNGRA'TEFULLY. *adv.*

1. With ingratitude.

When call'd to distant war,
His vanquish'd heart remain'd a victim here:
Oriana's eyes that glorious conquest made;
Nor was his love *ungratefully* repaid *Granville.*

We often receive the benefit of our prayers, when yet we *ungratefully* charge heaven with denying our petitions. *Wake.*

2. Unacceptably; unpleasingly.

UNGRA'TEFULNESS. *n. s.*

1. Ingratitude; ill return for good.

Can I, without the detestable stain of *ungratefulness*, abstain from loving him, who, far exceeding the beautifulness of his shape with the beautifulness of his mind, is content so to abase himself as to become Dametas's servant for my sake. *Sidney.*

2. Unacceptableness; unpleasing quality.

UNGRA'TIFIED.* *adj.* Not gratified; not compensated.

I should turn thee away *ungratified*
For all thy former kindness.
Beaum. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.

UNGRA'VELY. *adv.* Without seriousness.

His present portance
Gibingly, and *ungravely*, he did fashion. *Shakspeare.*

UNGROU'NDED. *adj.* Having no foundation.

Ignorance, with an indifferency for truth, is nearer to it than opinion with *ungrounded* inclination, which is the great source of errour. *Locke.*

This is a confidence the most *ungrounded* and irrational. For upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity? *South.*

UNGRU'DGINGLY. *adv.* Without ill will; willingly; heartily; cheerfully.

If, when all his art and time is spent,
He say 'twill ne'er be found, yet be content;
Receive from him the doom *ungrudgingly*,
Because he is the mouth of destiny. *Donne.*

UNGUA'RDED. *adj.*

1. Undefended.

Proud art thou met? Thy hope was to have reach'd
The throne of God *unguarded*, and his side
Abandon'd. *Milton, P. L.*

All through th' *unguarded* gates with joy resort,
To see the slighted camp, the vacant port. *Denham.*

No door there was th' *unguarded* house to keep,
On creaking hinges turn'd, to break his sleep. *Dryden.*

2. Careless; negligent; not attentive to danger.

All the evils that proceed from an untied tongue, and an *unguarded*, unlimited will, we put upon the accounts of drunkenness. *Bp. Taylor.*

The spy, which does this treasure keep,
Does she ne'er say her prayers, nor sleep?
Or have not gold and flattery pow'r,
To purchase one *unguarded* hour? *Prior.*

With an *unguarded* look she now devour'd
My nearer face; and now recall'd her eye,
And heav'd, and strove to hide a sudden sigh. *Prior.*

It was intended only to divert a few young ladies, of good sense and good humour enough to laugh not only at their sex's little *unguarded* follies, but at their own. *Pope.*

Are we not encompassed by multitudes, who watch every careless word, every *unguarded* action of our lives? *Rogers.*

UNGUA'RDEDLY.* *adv.* For want of guard.

If you find that you have a hastiness in your temper, which *unguardedly* breaks out into indiscreet sallies, watch.
Ld. Chesterfield.

U'NGUENT. *n. s.* [*unguentum*, Latin.] Ointment.

Pre-occupation of mind ever requireth preface of speech, like a fomentation to make the *unguent* enter. *Bacon.*

There is an intercourse between the magnetick *unguent* and the vulnerated body. *Glanville.*

With *unguents* smooth, the lucid marble shone. *Pope.*

UNGUE'SSED. *adj.* Not attained by conjecture.

He me sent, for cause to me *unguess'd*. *Spenser.*

UNGUI'DED. *adj.* Not directed; not regulated.

The blood weeps from my heart, when I do shape,
In forms imaginary, th' *unguided* days,
And rotten times that you shall look upon,
When I am sleeping with my ancestors. *Shakspeare.*

Can *unguided* matter keep itself to such exact conformities, as not in the least spot to vary from the species? *Glanville.*

They resolve all into the accidental, *unguided* motions of blind matter. *Locke.*

Nature, void of choice,
Does by *unguided* motion things produce,
Regardless of their order. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

UNGUI'LTY.* *adj.* [unȝylꞇıȝ, Saxon.] Innocent; not guilty; not stained with guilt.

Ne her *unguilty* age
Did weene unwares, that her unlucky lot
Lay hidden in the bottom of the pot. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Soft pity in thy breast revive to-day,
By this *unguilty* blood, goddess divine!
Fanshaw, Past. Fid. p. 167.

Like Phalaris's bull, questioning none but *unguilty*, making all guilty whom it questions, and saying, Let us oppress the poor righteous man. *Archdeacon Arnway, Tab. of Mod.* p. 73.

Unguilty cities rise,
Cities of brothers form'd. *Thomson, Liberty,* P. 4.

UNHA'BITABLE. *adj.* [*inhabitable*, Fr. *inhabitabilis*, Lat.] Not capable to support inhabitants; uninhabitable.

The night and day was always a natural day of twenty-four hours, in all places remote from the *unhabitable* poles of the world, and winter and summer always measured a year.
Holder.

Though the course of the sun be curbed between the tropicks, yet are not those parts directly subject to his perpendicular beams, *unhabitable*, or extremely hot. *Ray.*

UNHA'CKED. *adj.* Not cut; not hewn; not notched with cuts.

With a blessed, and unvex'd retire,
With *unhack'd* swords, and helmets all unbruis'd,
We will bear home that lusty blood again. *Shakspeare.*

Part with *unhack'd* edges, and bear back
Our targe undinted. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To UNHA'LLOW. *v. a.* To deprive of holiness; to profane; to desecrate.

Perhaps the fact
Is not so heinous now, foretasted fruit;
Profan'd first by the serpent; by him first
Made common, and *unhallow'd*, ere our taste. *Milton, P. L.*

The vanity *unhallows* the virtue. *L'Estrange.*

This one use left such an indelible sacredness upon them, that the impiety of the design could be no sufficient reason to *unhallow* and degrade them to common use. *South.*

UNHA'LLOWED.† *adj.* [unhalȝob, Saxon.] Unholy; profane.

Thy currish spirit
Govern'd a wolf, who hang'd for human slaughter,
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell soul fleet;
And while thou lay'st in thy *unhallow'd* dam
Infus'd itself in thee. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

I had not thought to have unlock'd my lips
In this *unhallow'd* air, but that this jugler
Would think to charm my judgement, as mine eyes,
Obtruding false rules, pranck'd in reason's garb.
Milton, Comus.

Nor shall presume to violate these bands,
Or touch thy person with *unhallow'd* hands. *Dryden.*
Here cease thy flight, nor with *unhallow'd* lays
Touch the fair fame of Albion's golden days. *Pope.*

To UNHA'ND. *v. a.* To loose from the hand.

Still am I call'd. *Unhand* me, gentlemen. *Shakspeare.*
Unhand me, traitors. *Denham, Sophy.*

UNHA'NDLED. *adj.* Not handled; not touched.

A race of youthful and *unhandled* colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
Cardinal Campeius
Hath left the cause o' the king *unhandled.*
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

UNHA'NDSOME.† *adj.*

1. Ungraceful; not beautiful.

I was glad I had done so good a deed for a gentlewoman not *unhandsome*, whom before I had in like sort helped. *Sidney.*

She that so far the rest outshin'd;
Sylvia the fair, while she was kind,
Seems only not *unhandsome* now. *Waller.*

As I cannot admit that there is any thing *unhandsome* or irregular; so much less can I grant that there is any thing incommodious in the globe. *Woodward.*

2. Illiberal; disingenuous.

It is proper and proportionate to our state, and to our necessity, to beg of God pardon for the imperfection of our repentance, acceptance of our weaker sorrows, supplies out of the treasures of his grace and mercy; and thus repenting of the evil and *unhandsome* adherencies of our repentance, in the whole integrity of the duty, it will become a repentance not to be repented of. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, ch. 4. § 6.

UNHA'NDSOMELY. *adv.*

1. Inelegantly; ungracefully.

The ruined churches are so *unhandsomely* patched and thatched, that men do even shun the places for the uncomeliness thereof. *Spenser.*

2. Disingenuously; illiberally.

He raves, Sir; and to cover my disdain,
Unhandsomely would his denial feign. *Dryden.*

UNHA'NDSOMENESS. *n. s.*

1. Want of beauty.

The sweetness of her countenance did give such a grace to what she did, that it did make handsome the *unhandsomeness* of it; and make the eye force the mind to believe, that there was a praise in that unskilfulness. *Sidney.*

2. Want of elegance.

Be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by *unhandsomeness* or uncleanness. *Bp. Taylor.*

3. Illiberalness; disingenuity.

UNHA'NDY.† *adj.* Awkward; not dexterous. It is somewhere used by Swift.

To UNHA'NG. *v. a.* [from *un* and *hang*.] To divest of hangings.

UNHA'NGED. *adj.* Not put to death by the gallows.

There live not three good men *unhang'd* in England.
Shakspeare.

UNHA'P.† *n. s.* Misluck; ill fortune. See HAP.

Heaps of these *unhaps*,
That now roll down upon the wretched land.
Sackville, Gorboduc, (1571.)

She visited that place, where first she was so happy as to see the cause of her *unhap*. *Sidney.*

UNHA'PPIED. [This word seems a participle from *unhappy*, which yet is never used as a verb.] Made unhappy.

You have misled a prince,
A happy gentleman in blood and lineament,
By you *unhappied*, and disfigur'd clean. *Shakspeare.*

UNHA'PPILY.† *adv.*

1. Miserably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitously.

He was *unhappily* too much used as a check upon the lord Coventry. *Clarendon.*

I unweeting have offended,
Unhappily deceiv'd! *Milton, P. L.*

There is a day coming, when all these witty fools shall be *unhappily* undeceived. *Tillotson.*

2. Mischievously.

You are a churchman, or, I'll tell you, cardinal,
I should judge now *unhappily*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
Though I be barr'd the liberty of talking,
Yet I can think *unhappily*. *Beaum. and Fletcher.*

UNHA'PPINESS. *n. s.*

1. Misery; infelicity.

If ever he have child, abortive be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light,
And that be heir to his *unhappiness*. *Shakspeare.*

The real foundation of our *unhappiness* would be laid in our reason, and we should be more miserable than the beasts, by how much we have a quicker apprehension. *Tillotson.*

It is our great *unhappiness*, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneasy, and dissatisfied. *Wake.*

2. Misfortune; ill luck.

St. Austin hath laid down a rule to this purpose, though he had the *unhappiness* not to follow it always himself. *Burnet.*

3. Mischievous prank.

She hath often dream'd of *unhappiness*, and waked herself with laughing. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

UNHA'PPY.† *adj.*

1. Wretched; miserable; unfortunate; calamitous; distressed. Of persons or things.

Desire of wandering this *unhappy* morn. *Milton, P. L.*
You know not, while you here attend,
The unworthy fate of your *unhappy* friend:
Breathless he lies, and his unbury'd ghost
Depriv'd of funeral rites. *Dryden.*

2. Unlucky; mischievous; irregular. Obsolete.

A shrewd knave, and an *unhappy!* *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

Shrewd and *unhappie* fowls lie upon the lands, and eat up the seed new sown. *Holland, Tr. of Pliny's Nat. Hist.* B. 19.

To UNHA'RBOUR. *v. a.* To drive from shelter.

UNHA'RBOURED. *adj.* Affording no shelter.

'Tis chastity:
She that has that is clad in complete steel;
And, like a quiver'd nymph, with arrows keen,
May trace huge forests, and *unharbour'd* heaths,
Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds. *Milton, Comus.*

UNHA'RDENED.† *adj.* Not hardened; not made impudent; not made obdurate.

Messengers
Of strong prevailment in *unharden'd* youth. *Shakspeare.*
Unripe we were, unblown, *unharden'd*,
Unfitted for such fatal ends. *Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Lieut.*

UNHA'RDY. *adj.* Feeble; tender; timorous.

The wisest, unexperienc'd, will be ever
Timorous, and loth, with novice modesty;
Irresolute, *unhardy*, unadventurous. *Milton, P. R.*

UNHA'RMED. *adj.* Unhurt; not injured.

In strong proof of chastity well armed,
From love's weak, childish bow she lives *unharm'd*. *Shakspeare.*

Though great light be insufferable to our eyes; yet the highest degree of darkness does not disease them, for causing no disorderly motion, it leaves that curious organ *unharmed*. *Locke.*

The Syrens once deluded, vainly charm'd;
Ty'd to the mast, Ulysses sail'd *unharm'd*. *Granville.*

UNHA'RMFUL. *adj.* Innoxious; innocent.

Themselves *unharmful*, let them live unharm'd;
Their jaws disabled, and their claws disarm'd. *Dryden.*

UNHARMO'NIOUS. *adj.*

1. Not symmetrical; disproportionate.

Those pure, immortal elements, that know
No gross, no *unharmonious* mixture foul,
Eject him, tainted now, and purge him off. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Unmusical; ill-sounding.

His thoughts are improper to his subject, his expressions unworthy of his thoughts, or the turn of both is *unharmonious*. *Dryden.*

That barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the measure of verses, has formed harsh, *unharmonious* sounds. *Swift.*

To UNHA'RNESS. *v. a.*

1. To loose from the traces.

The sweating steers *unharness'd* from the yoke,
Bring back the crooked plough. *Dryden.*
The mules *unharness'd* range beside the main. *Pope.*

If there were six horses, the postillion always *unharnessed* four, and placed them on a table. *Swift.*

2. To disarm; to divest of armour.

UNHA'TCHED. *adj.*

1. Not disclosed from the eggs.

2. Not brought to light.

Some *unhatch'd* practice
Hath puddled his clear spirit. *Shakspeare.*

UNHA'UNTED.* *adj.* Not resorted to.

Some *unhaunted* place,
Far from London, out of the common way.
Mir. for Mag. p. 338.
A lone *unhaunted* place. *Donne, Poems*, p. 299.

UNHA'ZARDED. *adj.* Not adventured; not put in danger.

Here I should still enjoy thee day and night
Whole to myself, *unhazarded* abroad,
Fearless at home. *Milton, S. A.*

UNHEA'LTHFUL. *adj.* Morbid; unwholesome.

The diseases which make years *unhealthful*, are spotted fevers; and the *unhealthful* season is the autumn. *Graunt.*

At every sentence set his life at stake,
Though the discourse were of no weightier things,
Than sultry summers, or *unhealthful* springs. *Dryden.*

UNHEA'LTHILY.* *adv.* In an unwholesome or unsound manner.

Proving but of bad nourishment in the concoction, it puffs up *unhealthily* a certain big face of pretended learning.
Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. Pref.

UNHEA'LTHINESS.* *n. s.* State of being unhealthy.

In less than a week we were sensible of the *unhealthiness* of the climate. *Hawkesworth's Voyages.*

UNHEA'LTHY. *adj.* Sickly; wanting health.

No body would have a child cramm'd at breakfast, who would not have him dull and *unhealthy*. *Locke on Education.*

He, intent on somewhat that may ease
Unhealthy mortals, and with curious search
Examines all the properties of herbs. *Philips.*

UNHEA'RD. *adj.*

1. Not perceived by the ear.

For the noise of drums and timbrels loud,
Their children's cries *unheard*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Not vouchsafed an audience.

What pangs I feel, unpitied and *unheard!* *Dryden.*

3. Unknown in celebration.

Nor was his name *unheard*, or unador'd. *Milton, P. L.*

4. UNHEARD *of.* Obscure; not known by fame.

Free from hopes or fears, in humble ease,
Unheard of may I live and die in peace. *Granville.*

5. UNHEARD *of.* Unprecedented.

There is a foundation laid for the most *unheard of* confusion that ever was introduced into a nation. *Swift.*

To UNHEA'RT. *v. a.* To discourage; to depress.

To bite his lip,
And hum at good Cominius, much *unhearts* me. *Shakspeare.*

UNHEA'TED. *adj.* Not made hot.

Neither salt, nor the distilled spirits of them can penetrate the narrow pores of *unheated* glass. *Boyle.*

UNHE'DGED.* *adj.* Not surrounded by a hedge.

Our needful knowledge, like our needful food,
Unhedg'd lies open, in life's common field. *Young, Night Th.* 5.

UNHE'EDED. *adj.* Disregarded; not thought worthy of notice; escaping notice.

True experiments may, by reason of the easy mistake of some *unheeded* circumstance, be unsuccessfully tried. *Boyle.*

He of his fatal guile gave proof *unheeded*. *Milton, P. L.*

Her hair
In a simple knot was ty'd above;
Sweet negligence! *unheeded* bait of love. *Dryden.*
The triumph ceas'd — tears gush'd from ev'ry eye,
The world's great victor pass'd *unheeded* by. *Pope.*

UNHE'EDFUL.† *adj.* [from *unheed.*] Not cautious.

With an *unheedful* eye,
An accidental view, as men see multitudes.
Beaum. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.

UNHE'EDING. *adj.* Negligent; careless.

I have not often seen him; if I did,
He pass'd unmark'd by my *unheeding* eyes. *Dryden.*

UNHE'EDY. *adj.* Precipitate; sudden.

Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,
Which all along the southern sea-coast lay,
Threatening *unheedy* wreck, and rash decay,
He nam'd Albion. *Spenser.*
Nor hath love's mind of any judgement taste;
Wings and no eyes, figure *unheedy* haste. *Shakspeare.*
So have I seen some tender slip,
Sav'd with care from winter's nip;
The pride of her carnation train
Pluck'd up by some *unheedy* swain. *Milton, Ep. M. Winch.*

To UNHE'LE.† *v. a.* To uncover; to expose to view. See *To* HELE.

Then suddenly both would themselves *unhele*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

UNHE'LPED. *adj.* Unassisted; having no auxiliary; unsupported.

Unhelp'd I am, who pity'd the distress'd,
And none oppressing, am by all oppress'd. *Dryden.*

UNHE'LPFUL.† *adj.* Giving no assistance.

I bewail good Glo'ster's case
With sad, *unhelpful* tears. *Shakspeare, Hen. VII.*
The disturbance of her *unhelpful* and unfit society.
Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. B. i. ch. 7.

UNHE'WN. *part. adj.* Not hewn.

In occasions of merriment, this rough-cast, *unhewn* poetry, was instead of stage plays. *Dryden, Ded. to Juv.*

UNHI'DEBOUND. *adj.* Lax of maw; capacious.

Though plenteous, all too little seems
To stuff this maw, this vast *unhidebound* corps. *Milton, P. L*

UNHI'NDERED.* *adj.* Not opposed; meeting with no hindrance; exerting itself freely.

Virtue, 'tis true, in its proper seat, and with all its full effects and consequences *unhindered*, must be confessed to be the chief good, as being truly the enjoyment, as well as the imitation of God. *Clarke, Evid. of Nat. and Rev. Relig.* p. 183.

To UNHI'NGE. *v. a.*

1. To throw from the hinges.

2. To displace by violence.

For want of cement, ribs of rock disjoin'd
Without an earthquake, from their base would start,
And hills *unhing'd*, from their deep roots depart. *Blackmore.*

3. To disorder; to confuse.

Rather than not accomplish my revenge,
Just or unjust, I would the world *unhinge*. *Waller.*
If God's providence did not order it, cheats would not only justle private men out of their rights, but *unhinge* states, and run all into confusion. *Ray on the Creation.*

To UNHO'ARD.* *v. a.* To steal from the hoard.

Or as a thief, bent to *unhord* the cash
Of some rich burgher, whose substantial doors,
Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault,
In at the window climbs, or o'er the tiles. *Milton, P. L.*

UNHO'LINESS. *n. s.* Impiety; profaneness; wickedness.

Too foul and manifest was the *unholiness* of obtruding upon men remission of sins for money. *Ralegh.*

UNHO'LY.† *adj.* [unhaliᵹ, Saxon.]

1. Profane; not hallowed.

Doth it follow that all things now in the church are *unholy*, which the Lord hath not himself precisely instituted? *Hooker.*

From the paradise of God,
Without remorse, drive out the sinful pair,
From hallow'd ground the *unholy*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Impious; wicked.

We think not ourselves the holier, because we use it; so neither should they with whom no such thing is in use, think us therefore *unholy*, because we submit ourselves unto that, which, in a matter so indifferent, the wisdom of authority and law have thought comely. *Hooker.*

Far other dreams my erring soul employ;
Far other raptures of *unholy* joy. *Pope.*

UNHO'NEST.* *adj.* [*inhoneste*, Fr. *inhonestus*, Lat.] Dishonourable; dishonest. Obsolete.

Honest things be known from *unhonest* things. *Ascham, Toxoph.* B. I.

Nothing thou hast done brave, but like a thief, —
Nothing thou canst deserve, thou art *unhonest*. *Beaum. and Fl. Isl. Princess.*

UNHO'NOURED. *adj.*

1. Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated.

Unhonour'd though I am, at least, said she,
Not unreveng'd that impious act shall be. *Dryden.*

Pales *unhonour'd*, Ceres unemploy'd,
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*

2. Not treated with respect.

Griev'd that a visitant so long shou'd wait,
Unmark'd, *unhonour'd*, at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*

To UNHO'OP.† *v. a.* To divest of hoops.

Merchants do *unhoope*
Voluminous barrels. *Donne, Poems*, p. 263.

Unhoop the fair sex, and cure this fashionable tympany got among them. *Addison.*

UNHO'PED. } *adj.* Not expected; greater than
UNHO'PED *for.* } hope had promised.

With *unhop'd* success
The embassadors return with promis'd peace. *Dryden.*

Heav'n has inspir'd with a sudden thought,
Whence your *unhop'd-for* safety may be wrought. *Dryden.*

UNHO'PEFUL. *adj.* Such as leaves no room to hope.

Benedict is not the *unhopefullest* husband that I know: thus far I can praise him; he is of approved valour. *Shakspeare.*

I thought the rousing style I wrote in, might prove no *unhopeful* way to procure somewhat considerable from those great masters of chymical arcana. *Boyle.*

To UNHO'RSE. *v. a.* To beat from an horse; to throw from the saddle.

He would *unhorse* the lustiest challenger. *Shakspeare.*

The emperor rescued a noble gentleman, whom, *unhorsed* and sore wounded, the enemy was ready to have slain. *Knolles.*

On a fourth he flies, and him *unhorses* too. *Daniel.*

They are forc'd
To quit their boats, and fare like men *unhors'd.* *Waller.*

The knights *unhors'd* may rise from off the plain,
And fight on foot, their honour to regain. *Dryden.*

UNHO'SPITABLE. *adj.* [*inhospitalis*, Lat.] Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers; cruel; barbarous.

The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood the *unhospitable* coast. *Dryden.*

UNHO'STILE. *adj.* Not belonging to an enemy.

The high prancing steeds
Spurn their dismounted riders; they expire
Indignant, by *unhostile* wounds destroy'd. *Philips.*

To UNHOU'SE. *v. a.* To drive from the habitation.

Seek true religion: O where? Mirreus!
Thinking her *unhous'd* here, and fled from us,
Seek her at Rome. *Donne.*

Death unawares with his cold, kind embrace,
Unhous'd thy virgin soul from her fair biding place. *Milton, Ode.*

UNHOU'SED. *adj.*

1. Homeless; wanting a house.

Call the creatures,
Whose naked natures live in all the spight
Of wreakful heaven; whose bare, *unhoused* trunks,
To the conflicting elements expos'd,
Answer meer nature. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

2. Having no settled habitation.

But that I love the gentle Desdemona,
I would not my *unhoused*, free condition
Put into circumscription and confine. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Hear this,
You *unhous'd*, lawless, rambling libertines. *Southern.*

UNHOU'SELLED. *adj.* Having not the sacrament. See *To* HOUSEL.

Thus was I sleeping, by a brother's hand,
Of life, of crown, of queen at once dispatch'd;
Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, disappointed, unanel'd. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

UNHU'MAN.* *adj.* Barbarous; inhuman. Not now in use.

Unhuman and remorseless cruelty, shown in the spoil and waste they had made upon all nations round about them for the propagation of their empire, which they were still enlarging as their desires, and their desires as hell. *South, Serm.* xi. 39.

UNHU'MBLED. *adj.* Not humbled; not touched with shame or confusion.

Should I of these the liberty regard,
Who, freed as to their ancient patrimony,
Unhumbled, unrepented, unreformed,
Headlong would follow. *Milton, P. R.*

UNHU'RT. *adj.* Free from harm.

Of fifteen hundred, eight hundred were slain in the field; and of the remaining seven hundred, two men only came off *unhurt.* *Bacon, War with Spain.*

I tread more lightly on the ground;
My nimble feet from *unhurt* flow'rs rebound;
I walk in air. *Dryden. St. of Innocence.*

Supported by thy care,
Through burning climes I pass'd *unhurt*,
And breath'd in tainted air. *Addison, Spect.*

The stars shall fade away;
But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt, amidst the war of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the crush of worlds. *Addison.*

UNHU'RTFUL. *adj.* Innoxious; harmless; doing no harm.

You hope the duke will return no more, or
You imagine me too *unhurtful* an opposite. *Shakspeare.*

Flames *unhurtful*, hovering, dance in air. *Blackmore.*

UNHU'RTFULLY. *adv.* Without harm; innoxiously.

We laugh at others as innocently and as *unhurtfully*, as at ourselves. *Pope to Swift.*

UNHU'SBANDED.* *adj.* Deprived of support; neglected.

With hanging heads I have beheld
A widow vine stand in a naked field,
Unhusbanded, neglected, all forlorn. *Browne, Brit. Past.* B. 2. S. 5.

The most part of the land, at this day, lies unpeopled and *unhusbanded.* *Dr. Westfeild, Serm.* (1646,) p. 148.

UNHU'SKED.* *adj.* Having quitted the husk.

Could no *unhusked* acorne leave the tree,
But there was challenge made whose it might be. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* iii. 1.

U'NICORN. *n. s.* [*unicornis*, *unus* and *cornu*, Latin.]

1. A beast, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn.

Wert thou the *unicorn*, pride and wrath would confound thee. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
Bears with glasses, men with flatterers. *Shakspeare.*

Nature in cornigerous animals hath placed the horns inverted upwards, as in the rhinoceros, Indian ass, and *unicorn* beetles. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

It is not of consequence, that because Dioscorides hath made no mention of *unicorn*'s horn, there is therefore no such thing in nature. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Some *unicorns* we will allow even among insects, as those nasicornous beetles described by Muffetus. *Brown.*

Will the fierce *unicorn* thy voice obey,
Stand at the crib, and feed upon the hay? *Sandys.*

2. A bird.

Of the *unicorn* bird, the principal marks are these; headed and footed like the dunghill cock, tailed like a goose, horned on his forehead, with some likeness, as the unicorn is pictured; spur'd on his wings, bigger than a swan. *Grew.*

Unide'al.* *adj.* Not ideal; real.

Some will be discovered at a window by the road side, rejoicing when a new cloud of dust gathers toward them, as at the approach of a momentary supply of conversation, and a short relief from the tediousness of *unideal* vacancy. *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 135.

Unje'alous.* *adj.* Not suspiciously fearful; having no unreasonable mistrust.

The indulgence, under which they enjoy present ease, is founded on the gentle and *unjealous* temper of the king, which may be shaken and changed by several accidents, that may fall out. *Clarendon, Papal Usurp.* vol. i. ch. 10.

U'niform. *adj.* [*unus* and *forma.*]

1. Keeping its tenour; similar to itself.

Though when confusedly mingled, as in this stratum, it may put on a face never so *uniform* and alike, yet it is in reality very different. *Woodward.*

2. Conforming to one rule; acting in the same manner; agreeing with each other.

The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies, and what way they ought to take for that purpose. *Hooker.*

Creatures of what condition soever, though each in different manner, yet all with *uniform* consent, admire her, as the mother of their peace and joy. *Hooker.*

Numbers, being neither *uniform* in their designs, nor direct in their views, neither could manage nor maintain the power they got. *Swift.*

U'niform.* *n. s.* The regimental dress of a soldier.

Unifo'rmity. *n. s.* [*uniformité*, Fr.]

1. Resemblance to itself; even tenour.

There is no *uniformity* in the design of Spenser; he aims at the accomplishment of no one action. *Dryden.*

Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that steadiness and *uniformity* which ran through all her actions. *Addison.*

2. Conformity to one pattern; resemblance of one to another.

The unity of that visible body and church of Christ, consisteth in that *uniformity*, which all the several persons thereunto belonging have, by reason of that one Lord, whose servants they all profess themselves; that one faith which they all acknowledge; that one baptism wherewith they are all initiated. *Hooker.*

The great council of Nice ordained that there should be a constant *uniformity* in this case. *Nelson.*

U'niformly. *adv.* [from *uniform.*]

1. Without variation; in an even tenour.

That faith received from the Apostles, the church, though dispersed throughout the world, doth notwithstanding keep as safe as if it dwelt within the walls of some one house, and as *uniformly* hold, as if it had but one only heart and soul. *Hooker.*

The capillaments of the nerves are each of them solid and uniform; and the vibrating motion of the ethereal medium may be propagated along them from one end to the other *uniformly*, and without interruption. *Newton. Opt.*

2. Without diversity of one from another.

Unige'niture.* *n. s.* The state of being the only

As primogeniture consisteth in prelation, so *unigeniture* in exclusion. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

Unima'ginable. *adj.* Not to be imagined by the fancy; not to be conceived.

Things to their thought
So *unimaginable*, as hate in heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

The skilful organist plies his grave-fancied descant in lofty fugues, or the whole symphony, with artful and *unimaginable* touches, adorns and graces the well-studied chords of some choice composer. *Milton on Education.*

An infinite succession of the generations of men, without any permanent foundation, is utterly *unimaginable*. *Tillotson.*

Unima'ginably. *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined.

Little commissures, where they adhere, may not be porous enough to be pervious to the *unimaginably* subtle corpuscles, that make up the beams of light. *Boyle.*

Unima'gined.* *adj.* Not conceived.

Brighter worlds, their *unimagin'd* bliss
Disclosing. *Thomson, Liberty*, P. 3.

Uni'mitable. *adj.* [*inimitable*, Fr. *inimitabilis*, Lat.] Not to be imitated.

Both these are *unimitable*. *Burnet, Theory.*

Unimmo'rtal. *adj.* Not immortal; mortal.

They betook them several ways,
Both to destroy, or *unimmortal* make
All kinds. *Milton, P. L.*

Unimpa'irable. *adj.* Not liable to waste or diminution.

If the superior be *unimpairable*, it is a strong presumption that the inferiors are likewise unimpaired. *Hakewill.*

Unimpa'ired. *adj.* Not diminished; not worn out.

Yet *unimpair'd* with labours, or with time,
Your age but seems to a new youth to climb. *Dryden.*

If our silver and gold diminishes, our publick credit continues *unimpaired*. *Addison on the St. of the War.*

Unimpa'ssioned.* *adj.* Innocent; quiet; not endowed with passions.

While there with thee th' inchanted round I walk,
The regulated wild, gay fancy then
Will tread in thought the groves and Attic land;
Will from thy standard taste, refine her own,
Correct her pencil to the purest truth
Of nature; or, the *unimpassion'd* shades
Forsaking, raise it to the human mind. *Thomson, Autumn.*

Unimpe'achable.* *adj.* Not accusable; not to be charged.

Hence merchants, *unimpeachable* of sin,
Against the charities of domestick life
Incorporated, seem at once to lose
Their nature. *Cowper, Task*, B. 4.

Unimpe'ached.* *adj.* Not impeached.

The benevolence of Parnel's disposition remains *unimpeached*. *Goldsmith, Life of Parnel.*

Unimplo'red. *adj.* Not solicited.

If answerable stile I can obtain
Of my celestial patroness, who deigns
Her nightly visitation *unimplored*. *Milton, P. L.*

Unimpo'rtant.† *adj.*

1. Not momentous.

The attention is wasted on things either frivolous or *unimportant*. *Hurd.*

2. Assuming no airs of dignity.

A free, *unimportant*, natural, easy manner; diverting others just as we diverted ourselves. *Pope to Swift.*

Unimpo'rting.* *adj.* Not being of importance.

These conclusions are many, and *unimporting* (upon necessity) to salvation either way. *Bp. Hall, Works*, vol. ii. (ed. 1661,) p. 309.

However he be a great lover of constancy, yet upon better reason he can change his mind in some litigious and *unimporting* truths; and can be silent where he must dissent. *Bp. Hall, The Christian*, § 7.

UNIMPORTU'NED. *adj.* Not solicited; not teased to compliance.

Whoever ran
To danger *unimportun'd*, he was then
No better than a sanguine, virtuous man. *Donne.*

UNIMPO'SING.* *adj.* Not enjoined as obligatory; voluntary.

Beauteous order reigns,
Manly submission, *unimposing* toil. *Thomson, Liberty*, P. 5.

UNIMPRO'VABLE.† *adj.* Incapable of melioration.

The principal faculty in such is *unimprovable*. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 577.

The divine nature and beatitude can no more admit of any addition to it, than we can add degrees to infinity, new measures to immensity, and further improvements to a boundless, absolute, *unimprovable* perfection. *South*, vol. iii. S. 1.

UNIMPRO'VABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *unimprovable*.] Quality of not being improvable.

This must be imputed to their ignorance and *unimprovableness* in knowledge, being generally without literature. *Hammond.*

UNIMPRO'VED.† *adj.*

1. Not made better.
2. Not made more knowing.

Not a mask went *unimprov'd* away. *Pope.*

3. Not taught; not meliorated by instruction.

Shallow, *unimproved* intellects, are confident pretenders to certainty. *Glanville.*

4. Uncensured; not disproved. *Improve* was formerly used in the sense of *censure*. See the third meaning of that verb. Dr. Johnson, and other commentators on Shakspeare, have mistakenly assigned to the word, in the following passage, the sense of the preceding definition. Obsolete.

Young Fortinbras
Of *unimproved* mettle, hot and full. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

UNINCREA'SABLE. *adj.* Admitting no increase.

That love, which ought to be appropriated to God, results chiefly from an altogether, or almost *unincreasable* elevation and vastness of affection. *Boyle.*

UNINDI'FFERENT. *adj.* Partial; leaning to a side.

His opinion touching the catholick church was as *unindifferent*, as, touching our church, the opinion of them that favour this pretended reformation is. *Hooker.*

UNINDU'STRIOUS. *adj.* Not diligent; not laborious.

Pride we cannot think so sluggish or *unindustrious* an agent, as not to find out expedients for its purpose. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNINFE'CTED.* *adj.* Not infected.

By this means all the outed ministers would be again employed, and kept from going round the *uninfected* parts of the kingdom. *Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time*, (Ch. II.)

They are content with their country, and faithful to their chiefs, and yet *uninfected* with the fever of migration. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

UNINFLA'MED. *adj.* Not set on fire.

When weak bodies come to be inflamed, they gather a much greater heat than others have *uninflamed*. *Bacon.*

UNINFLA'MMABLE. *adj.* Not capable of being set on fire.

The *uninflammable* spirit of such concretes, may be pretended to be but a mixture of phlegm and salt. *Boyle.*

UNI'NFLUENCED.* *adj.* Not influenced; not prejudiced.

If those elections are *uninfluenced* and free. *Ld. Lyttelton.*

Moderately instructed in the principles of criticism, and *uninfluenced* in the present debate by interest or passion. *Porson, Lett. to Travis*, p. 142.

UNINFO'RMED.† *adj.*

1. Untaught; uninstructed.

Nor *uninform'd*
Of nuptial sanctity, and marriage rites. *Milton, P. L.*

No *uninformed* minds can represent virtue so noble to us, that we necessarily add splendour to her. *Pope.*

2. Unanimated; not enlivened.

The Picts, though never so beautiful, have dead *uninformed* countenances. *Spectator*, No. 41.

UNINGE'NIOUS.* *adj.* Not ingenious; stupid.

Uningenious paradoxes, and reveries without imagination. *Burke, Obs. on the St. of the Nation*, (1769.)

UNINGE'NUOUS. *adj.* Illiberal; disingenuous.

Did men know how to distinguish between reports and certainties, this stratagem would be as unskilful as it is *uningenuous*. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNINHA'BITABLE. *adj.* Unfit to be inhabited.

If there be any place upon earth of that nature that paradise had, the same must be found within that supposed *uninhabitable* burnt zone, or within the tropicks. *Ralegh.*

Had not the deep been form'd, that might contain
All the collected treasures of the main;
The earth had still o'erwhelm'd with water stood,
To man an *uninhabitable* flood. *Blackmore.*

UNINHA'BITABLENESS. *n. s.* Incapacity of being inhabited.

Divers radicated opinions, such as that of the *uninhabitableness* of the torrid zone, of the solidity of the celestial part of the world, are generally grown out of request. *Boyle.*

UNINHA'BITED. *adj.* Having no dwellers.

The whole island is now *uninhabited*. *Sandys.*

Uninhabited, untill'd, unsown
It lies, and breeds the bleating goat alone. *Pope.*

I cast anchor on the leeside of the island, which seemed to be *uninhabited*. *Swift.*

UNI'NJURED. *adj.* Unhurt; suffering no harm.

You may as well spread out the unsunn'd heaps
Of miser's treasure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is safe; as bid me hope
Danger will let an helpless maiden pass,
Uninjur'd in this wild, surrounding waste. *Milton, Comus.*

Then in full age, and hoary holiness,
Retire, great teacher! to thy promis'd bliss:
Untouch'd thy tomb, *uninjur'd* be thy dust,
As thy own fame among the future just. *Prior.*

UNINQUI'SITIVE.* *adj.* Not curious to know; not inquisitive; not prying.

Of those who participate in your councils, have I many times heard, not *uninquisitive*, I acknowledge, how attentively you revolve things propounded. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 153.

It was an ingenuous, *uninquisitive* time. *Bp. Hurd.*

UNINSCRI'BED. *adj.* Having no inscription.

Make sacred Charles's tomb for ever known;
Obscure the place, and *uninscrib'd* the stone.
Oh fact accurst! *Pope.*

UNINSPI'RED. *adj.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.

Thus all the truths that men, *uninspired*, are enlighten'd with, came into their minds. *Locke.*

My pastoral muse her humble tribute brings,
And yet not wholly *uninspir'd* she sings. *Dryden.*

UNINSTRU'CTED. *adj.* Not taught; not helped by instruction.

That fool intrudes, raw in this great affair,
And *uninstructed* how to stem the tide. *Dryden.*

It will be a prejudice to none but widows and orphans, and others, *uninstructed* in the arts and management of more skilful men. *Locke.*

It is an unspeakable blessing to be born in those parts where wisdom flourishes, though there are even in these parts several poor, *uninstructed* persons. *Addison.*

Though we find few amongst us, who profess themselves Anthropomorphites, yet we may find, amongst the ignorant and *uninstructed* Christians, many of that opinion. *Locke.*

UNINSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* Not conferring any improvement.

Were not men of abilities thus communicative, their wisdom would be in a great measure useless, and their experience *uninstructive*. *Addison.*

UNINTE'LLIGENT. *adj.* Not knowing, not skilful; not having any consciousness.

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses may be *unintelligent* of our insufficience. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The visible creation is far otherwise apprehended by the philosophical enquirer, than the *unintelligent* vulgar. *Glanville.*

This conclusion, if men allow'd of, they would not destroy ill-formed productions. Ay, but these monsters. Let them be so; what will your drivelling, *unintelligent*, untractable, changeling be? *Locke.*

Why then to works of nature is assign'd
An author *unintelligent* and blind;
When ours proceed from choice? *Blackmore.*

The obvious products of *unintelligent* nature. *Bentley.*

UNINTELLIGIBI'LITY. *n. s.* Quality of not being intelligible.

Credit the *unintelligibility* of this union and motion. *Glanville.*

If we have truly proved the *unintelligibility* of it in all other ways, this argumentation is undeniable. *Burnet.*

UNINTE'LLIGIBLE. *adj.* [*inintelligible*, Fr.] Not such as can be understood.

The Latin, three hundred years before Tully, was as *unintelligible* in his time, as the English and French of the same period are now. *Swift.*

Did Thetis
These arms thus labour'd for her son prepare;
For that dull soul to stare with stupid eyes,
On the learn'd *unintelligible* prize! *Dryden.*

This notion must be despised as harmless, *unintelligible* enthusiasm. *Rogers.*

UNINTE'LLIGIBLENESS.* *n. s.* State of being unintelligible.

I require our theorist to shew us some inconvenience or *unintelligibleness* in the one more than in the other. *Bp. Herb. Croft on Burnet's Theory*, (1685,) p. 73.

UNINTE'LLIGIBLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be understood.

Sound is not *unintelligibly* explained by a vibrating motion communicated to the medium. *Locke.*

To talk of specifick differences in nature, without reference to general ideas, is to talk *unintelligibly*. *Locke.*

UNINTE'NTIONAL. *adj.* Not designed; happening without design.

Besides the *unintentional* deficiencies of my style, I have purposely transgressed the laws of oratory, in making my periods over-long. *Boyle.*

UNI'NTERESSED. }
UNI'NTERESTED. } *adj.* Not having interest.

The greatest part of an audience is always *uninteressed*, though seldom knowing. *Dryden.*

UNI'NTERESTING.* *adj.* Exciting no interest.

The details rise far above the *uninteresting* precision of patient annalists. *Warton.*

UNINTERMI'TTED. *adj.* Continued; not interrupted.

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems to be partly continued and *unintermitted*, as that motion of the first moveable partly interpolated and interrupted. *Hale, Orig.*

UNINTERMI'TTING.* *adj.* Having no interruption; continuing.

To procure an *unintermitting* joy; to draw life into perpetuity; to keep back the eclipsing sadnesses of the mind:— this is beyond a Solomon. *Feltham on Eccles.* ii. 11.

The course of our studies, the frequent and *unintermitting* [illegible] of our duty, are so many daily monitors to us. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 27.

[illegible] The [illegible] uniform[illegible]POLATED.* *adj.* Not interpolated.

[illegible] be an and Ernesti think that *authentica* means no more [illegible], *uninterpolated*. *Porson, Lett. to Travis*, p. 277.

2. [illegible] *adj.* None tingled.

U[illegible].* *n. s.* The stat[illegible] begotten. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

; not interrupted.

Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast
With unmixt joy, *uninterrupted* rest. *Roscommon.*

Governments so divided among themselves in matters of religion, maintain *uninterrupted* union and correspondence, that no one of them is for invading the rights of another. *Addison.*

The hills rise insensibly, and leave the eye a vast, *uninterrupted* prospect. *Addison.*

The *uninterrupted* stitch in superficial wounds, is rejected. *Sharp, Surgery.*

UNINTERRU'PTEDLY. *adv.* Without interruption.

A successive augmentation *uninterruptedly* continued, in an actual existence of believing and congregations in all ages unto the end of the world. *Pearson.*

The will thus determined, never lets the understanding lay by the object; but all the thoughts of the mind and powers of the body are *uninterruptedly* employed. *Locke.*

UNINTRE'NCHED. *adj.* Not intrenched.

It had been cowardice in the Trojans, not to have attempted any thing against an army that lay unfortified and *unintrenched*. *Pope.*

UNI'NTRICATED.* *adj.* Not perplexed; not obscure.

Even, clear, *unintricated* designs. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 502.

UNINTRODU'CED.* *adj.* Not properly conducted; not duly ushered in; obtrusive.

Think not, *unintroduc'd* I force my way. *Young, Night Th.* 5.

UNINVE'NTED.* *adj.* Undiscovered.

Not *uninvented* that, which thou aright
Believ'st so main to our success, I bring. *Milton, P. L.*

UNINVE'STIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be searched out.

The number of the works of this visible world being *uninvestigable* by us, afford us a demonstrative proof of the unlimited extent of the Creator's skill. *Ray.*

UNINVI'TED. *adj.* Not asked.

His honest friends, at thirsty hour of dusk,
Come *uninvited*. *Philips.*

UNINU'RED.* *adj.* Unaccustomed; not habituated.

Protected mice,
The race exiguous, *uninur'd* to wet,
Their mansions quit, and other countries seek. *Philips.*

To UNJOI'N.* *v. a.* To separate; to disjoin.

[They] *unjoynen* the things that ben conjoyned. *Chaucer, Boeth.* B. 3. pr. 12.

UNJOI'NTED. *adj.*

1. Disjoined; separated.

I hear the sound of words; their sense the air
Dissolves *unjointed* ere it reach my ear. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Having no articulation.

They are all three immoveable or *unjointed*, of the thickness of a little pin. *Grew, Mus.*

U'NION. *n. s.* [*unio*, Latin.]

1. The act of joining two or more, so as to make them one.

Adam, from whose dear side I boast me sprung,
And gladly of our *union* hear thee speak,
One heart, one soul in both! *Milton, P. L.*

One kingdom, joy, and *union* without end. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Concord; conjunction of mind or interests.

The experience of those profitable emanations from God, most commonly are the first motive of our love; but when we once have tasted his goodness, we love the spring for its own excellency, passing from considering ourselves, to an *union* with God. *Bp. Taylor, Living Holy.*

3. A pearl. Not in use.

The king shall drink to Hamlet's better breath;
And in the cup an *union* shall he throw,
Richer than that which four successive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

4. [In law.] *Union* is a combining or consolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron, and incumbent. And this is properly called an *union*: but there are two other sorts, as when one church is made subject to

the other, and when one man is made prelate of both, and when a conventual is made cathedral. Touching *union* in the first signification, there was a statute, an. 37 Hen. VIII. chap. 21. that it should be lawful in two churches, whereof the value of the one is not above six pounds in the king's books, of the first fruits, and not above one mile distant from the other. *Union* in this signification is personal, and that is for the life of the incumbent; or real, that is, perpetual, whosoever is incumbent. *Cowel.*

UNJO'YFUL.* *adj.* Not joyful; sad.

This *unjoyful* set of people. *Tatler*, No. 16.

UNJO'YOUS.† *adj.* Not gay; not cheerful.

Where nothing can be hearty, it must needs be both *unjoyous* and injurious to any perceiving person so detained. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Morn, late rising o'er the drooping world,
Lifts her pale eye *unjoyous*. *Thomson, Winter.*

UNI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*unus* and *pario.*] Bringing one at a birth.

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the duration of their days, whereof there want not examples in animals *uniparous*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

*UNIQUE.** *adj.* [French.] Sole; without an equal; without another of the same kind known to exist: an affected and useless term of modern times.

U'NISON. *adj.* [*unus* and *sonus*, Latin.] Sounding alone.

Sounds intermix'd with voice
Choral, or *unison*. *Milton, P. L.*

U'NISON.† *n. s.*

1. A string that has the same sound with another.

When moved matter meets with any thing like that, from which it received its primary impress, it will in like manner move it, as in musical strings tuned *unisons*. *Glanville.*

2. A single unvaried note; an exact agreement of sound.

Lost was the nation's sense, nor could be found,
While a long, solemn *unison* went round. *Pope.*
Diversify'd 'midst *unison* of chime,
Freer than air, yet manacled with rhyme. *Harte.*

What old Calvin meant to be sung in *unison*, they chose should be performed in counterpoint, or in four parts. *Mason on Ch. Musick*, p. 208.

UNI'SONOUS.* *adj.* [from *unison.*] Being in unison.

These apt notes were about forty tunes, of one part only, and in one *unisonous* key. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 171.

Calvin, who had certainly less musick in his soul than Luther, rejected both vocal and instrumental harmony, and admitted only *unisonous* psalmody. *Mason on Ch. M.* p. 165.

U'NIT.† *n. s.* [*unus*, *unitus*, Latin.]

1. One; the least number; or the root of numbers.

If any atom should be moved mechanically, without attraction, 'tis above a hundred million millions odds to an *unit*, that it would not strike upon any other atom, but glide through an empty interval without contact. *Bentley.*

Units are the integral parts of any large number. *Watts.*

2. A gold coin of king James I.

King James caused new coins to be made of several stamps, weights, and values; — that is to say, one piece of gold of the value of 20s. sterling, called the *unite*; — one other gold money of ten shillings, &c. *Camden, Rem. Money.*

UNI'TABLE.* *adj.* [from *unite.*] Capable of being united. *Phillips.*

UNITA'RIAN.* *n. s.* [from *unity.*] One of a sect allowing divinity to God the Father alone; an anti-trinitarian.

Socinians, under the name of *Unitarians*, have appeared with great boldness, and have — filled the nation with their numerous pamphlets, printed upon a publick stock, and given away gratis among the people, whereby many have been deluded. *Leslie, Socinian Controv. Discuss.* Pref.

It is by no means sufficient for their purpose that they insist not on the belief of the miraculous conception: they must insist upon the disbelief of it, if they expect to make discerning men proselytes to their Socinian doctrine: they must disprove it, before they can reduce the Gospel to what their scheme of interpretation makes it — a religion of nature — a system of the best practical deism, enforced by the sanction of high rewards and formidable punishments in a future life; which are yet no rewards and no punishments, but simply the enjoyments and the sufferings of a new race of men to be made out of old materials; and therefore constitute no sanction, when the principles of the materialist are incorporated with those of the Socinian in the finished creed of the modern *unitarian*. *Bp. Horsley, Serm. on St. Luke*, i. 28.

To UNI'TE. *v. a.* [*unitus*, Latin.]

1. To join two or more into one.

The force which wont in two to be dispersed,
In one alone right hand he now *unites*. *Spenser.*
Whatever truths
Redeem'd from error, or from ignorance,
Thin in their authors, like rich veins of ore,
Your works *unite*, and still discover more. *Dryden.*

A proposition for *uniting* both kingdoms was begun. *Swift.*

2. To make to agree.

The king proposed nothing more than to *unite* his kingdom in one form of worship. *Clarendon.*

3. To make to adhere.

The peritonæum, which is a dry body, may be *united* with the musculous flesh. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

4. To join.

In the lawful name of marrying,
To give our hearts *united* ceremony. *Shakspeare.*

Charity is of a fastening and *uniting* nature. *Pearson.*

Let the ground of the picture be well *united* with colours of a friendly nature. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

5. To join in interest.

Unto their assembly, mine honour be not thou *united*. *Gen.* xlix. 6.

To UNI'TE.† *v. n.*

1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert.

If you will now *unite* in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot stand under them. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

2. To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated.

3. To grow into one.

From my loins
Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the Son
Of God Most High; so God with Man *unites*. *Milton, P. L.*

UNI'TEDLY. *adv.* With union; so as to join.

The eyes, which are of a watry nature, ought to be much painted, and *unitedly* on their lower parts; but boldly touched above by the light and shadows. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

UNI'TER. *n. s.* The person or thing that unites.

Suppose an *uniter* of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both. *Glanville.*

UNI'TION. *n. s.* [*union*, Fr. from *unite.*] The act or power of uniting; conjunction; coalition. A word proper, but little used.

As long as any different substance keeps off the *unition*, hope not to cure a wound. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

U'NITIVE. *adj.* [from *unite.*] Having the power of uniting.

That can be nothing else but the *unitive* way of religion, which consists of the contemplation and love of God. *Norris.*

U'NITY. *n. s.* [*unitas*, Latin.]

1. The state of being one.

Those hereticks introduced a plurality of Gods; and so made the profession of the *unity* part of the symbolum, that should discriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond.*

The production of one being the destruction of another, although they generate, they increase not; and must not be said to multiply, who do not transcend an *unity*. *Brown.*

Man is to beget
Like of his like; his image multiply'd:

In *unity* defective; which requires
Collateral love, and dearest amity. *Milton, P. L.*

Whatever we can consider as one thing, suggests to the understanding the idea of *unity*. *Locke.*

2. Concord; conjunction.

That which you hear, you'll swear
You see, there is such *unity* in the proofs. *Shakspeare.*

Nor can we call those many, who endeavour to keep the *unity* of the spirit in the bond of peace. By this, said our Saviour, shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another, and this is the *unity* of charity. *Pearson.*

Take *unity* then out of the world, and it dissolves into a chaos. *Holyday.*

We, of all Christians, ought to promote *unity* among ourselves and others. *Sprat, Serm.*

3. Agreement; uniformity.

To the avoiding of dissension, it availeth much, that there be amongst them an *unity*, as well in ceremonies as in doctrine. *Hooker.*

4. Principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the story, and propriety of representation is preserved.

The *unities* of time, place, and action, are exactly observed. *Dryden, Pref. to All for Love.*

Although in poetry it be absolutely necessary that the *unities* of time, place, and action should be thoroughly understood, there is still something more essential, that elevates and astonishes the fancy. *Addison.*

5. [In law.]

Unity of possession is a joint possession of two rights by several titles. For example, I take a lease of land from one upon a certain rent; afterwards I buy the fee-simple. This is an *unity* of possession, whereby the lease is extinguished; by reason that I, who had before the occupation only for my rent, am become lord of the same, and am to pay my rent to none. *Cowel.*

UNJU'DGED. *adj.* Not judicially determined.

Causes *unjudg'd* disgrace the loaded file,
And sleeping laws the king's neglect revile. *Prior.*

UNIVE'RSAL. *adj.* [*universalis*, Latin.]

1. General; extending to all.

All sorrowed: if all the world could have seen't, the woe had been *universal*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Appetite, an *universal* wolf,
So doubly seconded with will and power,
Must make perforce an *universal* prey,
And last eat up itself. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Divine laws and precepts simply and formally moral, are *universal*, in respect of persons, and in regard of their perpetual obligation. *White.*

This excellent epistle, though, in the front of it, it bears a particular inscription, yet in the drift of it is *universal*, as designing to convince all mankind of the necessity of seeking for happiness in the gospel. *South.*

No subject can be of *universal*, hardly can it be of general concern. *Reynolds.*

2. Total; whole.

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
This *universal* frame began. *Dryden.*

3. Not particular; comprising all particulars.

From things particular
She doth abstract the *universal* kinds. *Davies.*

An *universal* was the object of imagination, and there was no such thing in reality. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

UNIVE'RSAL. *n. s.* The whole; the general system of the universe. Not in use.

To what end had the angel been set to keep the entrance into Paradise after Adam's expulsion, if the *universal* had been paradise. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Plato calleth God the cause and original, the nature and reason of the *universal*. *Ralegh.*

UNIVE'RSALIST.* *n. s.* One who affects to understand all particulars.

A modern freethinker is an *universalist* in speculation; any proposition whatsoever he's ready to decide; self-assurance supplies all want of abilities! *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 3.

UNIVERSA'LITY. *n. s.* [*universalitas*, school Latin.] Not particularity; generality; extension to the whole.

This catholicism, or second affection of the church, consisteth generally in *universality*, as embracing all sorts of persons, as to be disseminated through all nations, as comprehending all ages, as containing all necessary and saving truths, as obliging all conditions of men to all kind of obedience, as curing all diseases, and planting all graces in the souls of men. *Pearson.*

This catalogue of sin, is but of sin under a limitation; an *universality* of sin under a certain kind; that is, of all sins of direct and personal commission. *South.*

The *universality* of the deluge I insist upon: and that marine bodies are found in all parts of the world. *Woodward.*

A special conclusion cannot be inferred from a moral *universality*, nor always from a physical one; though it may be always inferred from an *universality* that is metaphysical. *Watts.*

He might have seen it in an instance or two; and he mistook accident for *universality*. *Reynolds.*

UNIVE'RSALLY. *adv.* [from *universal*.] Throughout the whole; without exception.

Those offences which are breaches of supernatural laws, violate in general that principle of reason, which willeth *universally* to fly from evil. *Hooker.*

There best beheld, where *universally* admir'd. *Milton.*

What he borrows from the antients he repays with usury of his own, in coin as good, and as *universally* valuable. *Dryden.*

This institution of charity-schools *universally* prevailed. *Addison.*

UNIVE'RSALNESS.* *n. s.* Universality.

They'll object
'Gainst th' *universalness* of this clear notion. *More, Immort. of the Soul.* i. ii. 46.

U'NIVERSE. *n. s.* [*univers*, Fr. *universum*, Lat.] The general system of things.

Creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide vessel of the *universe*. *Shakspeare.*

God here sums up all into man; the whole into a part; the *universe* into an individual. *South.*

Father of heav'n!
Whose word call'd out this *universe* to birth. *Prior.*

UNIVE'RSITY.† *n. s.* [*universitas*, Latin.]

1. *University* was first used for any community or corporation; afterwards confined to academies. Anderson on Commerce, vol. i. p. 114.

2. A school, where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied.

While I play the good husband at home, my son and servants spend all at the *university*. *Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew.*

In the treatises also of place between ecclesiastical dignities, or degrees of the *universities*, such reasons and authorities are commonly used as may be applied likewise to temporal dignities. *Selden.*

The *universities*, especially Aberdeen, flourished under many excellent scholars, and very learned men. *Clarendon.*

3. The whole; the universe. Obsolete.

The great womb
From whence all things in the *university*
Yclad in divers forms do gaily bloom,
And after fade away. *More, Life of the Soul*, i. 13.

That thou givest them (saith the Psalmist, speaking with respect to the *university* of things,) they gather. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 12.

UNI'VOCAL. *adj.* [*univocus*, Latin.]

1. Having one meaning.

Univocal words are such as signify but one idea, or but one sort of thing: equivocal words are such as signify two or more different ideas, or different sorts of objects. *Watts.*

2. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenour.

This conceit makes putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions; and conceives inequivocal effects, and *univocal* conformity unto the efficient. *Brown.*

UNI'VOCALLY. *adv.* [from *univocal.*]

1. In one term; in one sense.

How is sin *univocally* distinguished into venial and mortal, if the venial be not sin? *Bp. Hall.*

It were too great presumption to think, that there is any thing in any created nature, that can bear any perfect resemblance of the incomprehensible perfection of the divine nature: very being itself does not predicate *univocally* touching God, and any created being, and intellect, and will, as we attribute them to him. *Hale.*

2. In one tenour.

All creatures are generated *univocally* by parents of their own kind; there is no such thing as spontaneous generation. *Ray.*

UNIVOCA'TION.* *n. s.* [*unus* and *vocatus*, Lat.] Agreement of name and meaning.

The *univocation* of Tartar cities with those of Israel, concurring with the former reason from the place and country whither they were sometime transplanted by the Assyrians, doth plainly shew that the Israelitish people have been there. *Whiston, Mem.* (1749,) p. 583.

UNJU'ST. *adj.* [*injuste*, Fr. *injustus*, Lat.] Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to justice. It is used both of persons and things.

I should forge
Quarrels *unjust* against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for wealth. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
The Piercies,
Finding his usurpation most *unjust*,
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shakspeare.*

He that is *unjust* in the least, is *unjust* also in much. *St. Luke*, xvi.

Succeeding kings just recovery of their right, from *unjust* usurpations and extortions, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *King Charles.*

The *unjust* the just hath slain. *Milton, P. L.*

He who was so *unjust* as to do his brother an injury, will scarce be so just to condemn himself for it. *Locke.*

UNJU'STIFIABLE. *adj.* Not to be defended; not to be justified.

If these reproaches, which aim only at ostentation of wit, be so *unjustifiable*, what shall we say to those that are drawn, that are founded in malice. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

If we could look into effects, we might pronounce boldly: but for a man to give his opinion of what he sees but in part, is an *unjustifiable* piece of rashness. *Addison.*

In a just and honourable war we engaged; not out of ambition, or any other *unjustifiable* motive, but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Atterbury.*

UNJU'STIFIABLENESS. *n. s.* The quality of not being justifiable.

He wished them to consider of the illegality of all those commissions, and of the *unjustifiableness* of all the proceedings which had been by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

When it is unlawful upon the *unjustifiableness* of the ground, we sin in it till we put an end to it. *Kettlewell.*

UNJU'STIFIABLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be defended.

UNJU'STIFIED.* *adj.* Not cleared from the imputation of guilt; not justified.

I go
Unjustified for ever from your sight. *Dryden, All for Love.*

UNJU'STLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to right.

If aught against my life
Thy country sought of thee, it sought *unjustly*. *Milton, S. A.*
Whom, but for voting peace, the Greeks pursue,
Accus'd *unjustly*, then *unjustly* slew. *Denham.*
Your choler does *unjustly* rise,
To see your friends pursue your enemies. *Dryden.*

Moderation the one side very justly disowns, and the other as *unjustly* pretends to. *Swift.*

U'NKED.* } U'NKID. } *adj.* [a corruption of *uncouth*, strange.]

1. Unusual; odd; strange.

A physician must practise according to the actions of phisick; — he must not minister after any *unked* manner, but oncly according to the usual and ordinarie opinion of the learned in phisick. *Abstract of Acts, Canons, &c. temp. Q. Eliz.* p. 70.

2. Lonely; solitary. This is a common provincial expression. But neither of this, nor the preceding sense, has Dr. Johnson taken any notice.

UNKE'MMED.† } UNKE'MPT. } *adj.* [*incomptus*, Lat. "uncombed, that is, rude and unhandsome." Old Comment. on Spenser.]

1. Uncombed. Obsolete in both senses.

Laden she is with long *unkemmed* hairs. *May, Lucan*, (1627,) B. 6.

2. Unpolished.

Thenot, to that I chose thou dost mé tempt;
But ah! too well I wot my humble veine,
And how my rimes been rugged and *unkempt*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

To UNKE'NNEL. *v. a.*

1. To drive from his hole.

Search, seek, find out. I warrant we'll *unkennel* the fox.
Let me stop this way first. So, now uncape. *Shakspeare.*
I warrant you, colonel, we'll *unkennel* him. *Dryden.*

2. To rouse from its secrecy or retreat.

If his occult guilt
Do not itself *unkennel* in one speech,
It is a damned ghost that we have seen. *Shakspeare.*

UNKE'NT. *adj.* [*un* and *ken*, to know.] Unknown. Obsolete.

Go, little book, thyself present,
As child whose parent is *unkent*,
To him, that is the president
Of nobleness and chivalrie. *Spenser.*

UNKE'PT. *adj.*

1. Not kept; not retained.

2. Unobserved; unobeyed.

Many things kept generally heretofore, are now in like sort generally *unkept*, and abolished, every where. *Hooker.*

UNKI'ND.† *adj.*

1. Not favourable; not benevolent.

In nature there's no blemish but the mind;
None can be call'd deform'd, but the *unkind*. *Shakspeare.*
To the noble mind
Rich gifts wax poor, when givers prove *unkind*. *Shakspeare.*

To Nimrod our author seems a little *unkind*; and says, that he, against right, enlarged his empire. *Locke.*

A real joy I never knew,
Till I believ'd thy passion true;
A real grief I ne'er can find,
Till thou prov'st perjur'd or *unkind*. *Prior.*
Or, if they serve you, serve you disinclin'd,
And, in their height of kindness, are *unkind*. *Young.*

2. Unnatural.

They, however shameful and *unkinde*,
Yet did possesse their horrible intent. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. ii. 43.

UNKI'NDLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *unkindly.*] Unfavourableness.

I have often heard the chief of our city complaining of the unfruitfulness of the earth, and sometimes again of the *unkindliness* of the weather, now for a good space hurtful to the fruits. *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 143.

UNKI'NDLY. *adj.* [*un* and *kind.*]

1. Unnatural; contrary to nature.

They, with their filthiness,
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,
And gan abhor her brood's *unkindly* crime,
All were they born of her own native slime. *Spenser.*

2. Malignant; unfavourable.

The goddess, that in rural shrine,
Dwell'st here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song
Forbidding every bleak, *unkindly* fog,
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton, Comus.*

UNKI'NDLY. *adv.*

1. Without kindness; without affection.

The herd, *unkindly* wise,
Or chaces him from thence, or from him flies. *Denham.*
If we *unkindly* part,
Will not the poor fond creature break her heart? *Dryden.*

2. Contrarily to nature.

All works of nature,
Abortive, monstrous, or *unkindly* mix'd. *Milton, P. L.*

UNKI'NDNESS. *n. s.* [from *unkind.*] Malignity; ill-will; want of affection.

Take no *unkindness* of his hasty words. *Shakspeare.*

His unjust *unkindness*, that in all reason should have quench'd her love, hath, like an impediment in the current, made it more violent and unruly. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

After their return, the duke executed the same authority in conferring all favours, and in revenging himself upon those who had manifested any *unkindness* towards him. *Clarendon.*

Eve — as one who loves, and some *unkindness* meets,
With sweet, austere composure, thus reply'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Christ, who was the only person to have resented this *unkindness*, finds an extenuation of it. *South, Serm.*

She sigh'd, she wept, she low'd; 'twas all she cou'd;
And with *unkindness* seem'd to tax the God. *Dryden.*

To UNKI'NG. *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.

God save king Henry, *unking'd* Richard says,
And send him many years of sunshine days. *Shakspeare.*
It takes the force of law: how then, my lord!
If as they would *unking* my father now,
To make you way. *Southern.*

UNKI'NGLIKE.* } *adj.* Unbecoming a king; base;
UNKI'NGLY. } ignoble.

For myself
To shew less sovereignty than they, must needs
Appear *unkinglike.* *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*
The *unkingly* thirst of gold. *Thomson, Liberty, P. 5.*

UNKI'SSED. *adj.* Not kissed.

Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is noisome; therefore I will depart *unkist.* *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

U'NKLE. *n. s.* [*oncle*, Fr.] The brother of a father or mother. See UNCLE.

The English power is near, led on by Malcolm,
His *uncle* Siward, and the good Macduff. *Shakspeare.*
Give me good fame, ye powers! and make me just:
Thus much the rogue to publick ears will trust:
In private then: — when wilt thou, mighty Jove!
My wealthy *uncle* from this world remove? *Dryden.*

UNKNI'GHTLY. *adj.* Unbecoming a knight.

With six hours hard riding through wild places, I overgot them a little before night, near an old ill-favoured castle, the place where I perceived they meant to perform their *unknightly* errand. *Sidney.*

To UNKNI'T.† *v. a.* [uncnytan, Sax. solvere.]

1. To unweave; to separate.

Would he had continued to his country
As he began, and not *unknit* himself
The noble knot he made. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. To open.

Unknit that threatening, unkind brow,
And dart not scornful glances from those eyes. *Shakspeare.*

UNKNI'T.* *part. adj.* Not united; not knit.

The petty brawls and quarrels,
Late urg'd betwixt the Alberti and your family,
Must, yet and shall, like tender *unknit* joints,
Fasten again together of themselves. *Beaum. and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.*

UNKNO'TTED.* *adj.* Freed from knots; untwisted; unentangled.

All simple, single, pure, pervious, *unknotted.* *More, Song of the Soul*, (1647,) Pref.

Unknotted twine. *Dyer.*

UNKNO'TTY.* *adj.* Having no knots.

Unknotty fir. *Sandys, Ov. in Evelyn*, iii. iv. § 36.

To UNKNO'W. *v. a.* To cease to know.

It's already known;
Oh! can you keep it from yourselves, *unknow* it? *Smith.*

UNKNO'WABLE.† *adj.* Not to be known.

Here too even individuals, however of themselves *unknowable*, become objects of knowledge, as far as their nature will permit. *Harris, Herm.* B. 3. ch. 4.

UNKNO'WING. *adj.*

1. Ignorant; not knowing: with *of.*

Let me speak to the yet *unknowing* world,
How these things came about. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Though *unknowing* persons may accuse others, yet can they never the more absolve themselves. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Unknowing I prepar'd thy bridal bed;
With empty hopes of happy issue fed. *Dryden.*
Unknowing he requires it; and when known,
He thinks it his; and values it, 'tis gone. *Dryden.*
His hounds, *unknowing of* his change, pursue
The chace, and their mistaken master slew. *Dryden.*
Proteus, mounting from the hoary deep,
Surveys his charge, *unknowing of* deceit. *Pope.*

2. Not practised; not qualified.

So Lybian huntsmen, on some sandy plain,
From shady coverts rous'd, the lion chace:
The kingly beast roars out with loud disdain,
And slowly moves, *unknowing* to give place. *Dryden.*
These were they, whose souls the furies steel'd,
And curs'd, with hearts *unknowing* how to yield. *Pope.*

UNKNO'WINGLY. *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge.

The beauty I behold has struck me dead:
Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by chance. *Dryden.*

They are all like the Syrians, who were first smitten with blindness, and *unknowingly* led out of their way, into the capital of their enemy's country. *Addison, Freeholder.*

UNKNO'WN. *adj.*

1. Not known.

'Tis not *unknown* to you,
How much I have disabled my estate. *Shakspeare.*
Many are the trees of God, that grow
In paradise, and various, yet *unknown*
To us. *Milton, P. L.*
Here may I always on this downy grass,
Unknown, unseen, my easy minutes pass. *Roscommon.*
If any chance has hither brought the name
Of Palamedes, not *unknown* to fame,
Accus'd and sentenc'd for pretended crimes. *Dryden.*
Though incest is indeed a deadly crime,
You are not guilty, since *unknown* 'twas done,
And, known, had been abhorr'd. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*
At fear of death, that saddens all
With terrors round, can reason hold her throne?
Despise the known, nor tremble at the *unknown.* *Pope.*

2. Greater than is imagined.

The planting of hemp and flax would be an *unknown* advantage to the kingdom. *Bacon.*

3. Not having cohabitation.

I am yet
Unknown to woman; never was forsworn. *Shakspeare.*

4. Not having communication.

At a little inn, the man of the house, formerly a servant in the family, to do honour to his old master, had, *unknown* to Sir Roger, put him up in a sign-post. *Addison.*

UNLABO'RIOUS.* *adj.* Not laborious; not difficult to be done.

The licensers doubtless took this office up, looking on it through their obedience to the parliament, whose command perhaps made all things easy and *unlaborious* to them. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

UNLA'BOURED. *adj.*

1. Not produced by labour.

Unlaboured harvests shall the fields adorn,
And cluster'd grapes shall blush on every thorn. *Dryden.*

2. Not cultivated by labour.

Not eastern monarchs on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay,
As the bright natives of the *unlabour'd* field,
Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms unskill'd. *Blackmore.*

3. Spontaneous; voluntary.

Their charms, if charms they have, the truth supplies,
And from the theme *unlabour'd* beauties rise. *Tickell.*

To **UNLA'CE.** *v. a.*

1. To loose any thing fastened with strings.

He could not endure so cruel case,
But thought his arms to leave, and helmet to *unlace*. *Spenser.*
A little river roll'd,
By which there sat a knight with helm *unlac'd*,
Himself refreshing with the liquid cold. *Spenser.*
The helmet from my brow *unlac'd*. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. To loose a woman's dress.

Can I forget, when they in prison placing her,
With swelling heart, in spite, and due disdainfulness,
She lay for dead, till I help'd with *unlacing* her. *Sidney.*
Unlace yourself, for that harmonious chime
Tells me from you that now it is bed-time. *Donne.*

3. To divest of ornaments.

You *unlace* your reputation,
And spend your rich opinion for the name
Of a night-brawler. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

To **UNLA'DE.** *v. a.*

1. To remove from the vessel which carries.

He's a foolish seaman,
That, when his ship is sinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another bottom. *Denham.*

2. To exonerate that which carries.

The venturous merchant, who design'd for far,
And touches on our hospitable shore,
Charm'd with the splendour of this northern star,
Shall here *unlade* him, and depart no more. *Dryden.*

3. To put out. Used of a vessel.

We landed at Tyre; for there the ship was to *unlade* her burden. *Acts,* xxi. 3.

UNLA'ID.† *adj.*

1. Not placed; not fixed.

Whatsoever we do behold now in this present world, it was inwrapped within the bowels of divine mercy, written in the book of eternal wisdom, and held in the hands of omnipotent power, the first foundations of the world being as yet *unlaid*. *Hooker.*

2. Not pacified; not stilled; not suppressed.

No evil thing that walks by night,
Blue, meagre hag, or stubborn *unlaid* ghost,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity. *Milton, Comus.*

3. Not laid out as a corpse.

Parts of me they judg'd decay'd,
But we last out still *unlaid*. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

UNLAME'NTED. *adj.* Not deplored.

After six years spent in outward opulency, and inward murmur that it was not greater, he died *unlamented* by any. *Clarendon.*

Thus *unlamented* pass the proud away,
The pride of fools, and pageant of a day. *Pope.*

UNLA'RDED.* *adj.* Not intermixed or foisted in by way of improvement.

Speak the language of the company you are in; speak it purely, and *unlarded* with any other. *Ld. Chesterfield, Lett. to his Son.*

To **UNLA'TCH.** *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch.

My worthy wife
The door *unlatch'd*; and, with repeated calls,
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

UNLA'VISH.* *adj.* Not prodigal; not wasteful.

Unlavish wisdom never works in vain. *Thomson, Spring.*

UNLA'VISHED.* *adj.* Not wasted; not thrown away.

My breast unsullied by the lust of gold,
My time *unlavish'd* in pursuit of power. *Shenstone, El.* 19.

UNLA'WFUL. *adj.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law.

Before I be convict by course of law,
To threaten me with death is most *unlawful*. *Shakspeare.*
It is an *unlawful* thing for a Jew to come unto one of another nation. *Acts,* x. 28.
Shew me when it is our duty, and when *unlawful* to take these courses, by some general rule of a perpetual, never-failing truth. *South.*
The secret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps, *unlawful* to reveal. *Dryden.*

UNLA'WFULLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner contrary to law or right.

He that gains all that he can lawfully this year, next year will be tempted to gain something *unlawfully*. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Illegitimately; not by marriage.

I had rather my brother die by the law, than my son should be *unlawfully* born. *Shakspeare.*
Give me your opinion, what part I, being *unlawfully* born, may claim of the man's affection, who begot me. *Addison.*

UNLA'WFULNESS. *n. s.*

1. Contrariety to law; state of being not permitted.

If those alledged testimonies of Scripture did indeed concern the matter to such effect as was pretended, that which they should infer were *unlawfulness*. *Hooker.*
The original reason of the *unlawfulness* of lying is, that it carries with it an act of injustice, and a violation of the right of him, to whom we were obliged to signify our minds. *South.*

2. Illegitimacy.

To **UNLE'ARN.** *v. a.* To forget, or disuse what has been learned.

Antisthenes, being asked of one, what learning was most necessary for man's life? answered, to *unlearn* that which is naught. *Bacon.*
This were to imply, that all books in being should be destroyed; and that all the age should take new pains to *unlearn* those habits which have cost them so much labour. *Holder.*
The government of the tongue is a piece of morality which sober nature dictates, which yet our greatest scholars have *unlearnt*. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*
Some cyders have by art, or age, *unlearn'd*
Their genuine relish, and of sundry wines
Assum'd the flavour. *Philips.*
What they thus learned from him in one way, they did not *unlearn* again in another. *Atterbury.*
A wicked man is not only obliged to learn to do well, but *unlearn* his former life. *Rogers.*

UNLE'ARNED.† *adj.* [unᵹelæꞃeð, Saxon.]

1. Ignorant; not informed; not instructed.

This selected piece, which you translate,
Foretells your studies may communicate,
From darker dialect of a strange land,
Wisdom that here the *unlearn'd* shall understand. *Davenant.*
And by succession of *unlearned* times,
As bards began, so monks rung on the chimes. *Roscommon.*
Some at the bar, with subtilty defend
The cause of an *unlearned*, noble friend. *Dryden.*
Though *unlearned* men well enough understood the words white and black, yet there were philosophers found, who had subtlety enough to prove that white was black. *Locke.*

2. Not gained by study; not known.

They learned mere words, or such things chiefly as were better *unlearned*. *Milton on Education.*

3. Not suitable to a learned man.

I will prove those verses to be very *unlearned*, neither savouring of poetry, wit, or invention. *Shakspeare.*

UNLE'ARNEDLY. *adv.* Ignorantly; grossly.

He, in his epistle, plainly affirmeth, they think *unlearnedly*, who are of another belief. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

UNLE'AVENED. *adj.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter.

They baked *unleavened* cakes of the dough, for it was not leavened. *Exod.* ii. 39.

UNLE'CTURED.* *adj.* Not taught by lecture.

A science yet *unlectur'd* in our schools. *Young, Night Th.* 5.

UNLE'ISUREDNESS. *n. s.* Business; want of time; want of leisure. Not in use.

My essay touching the Scripture having been written partly in England, partly in another kingdom, it were strange if there did not appear much unevenness, and if it did not betray the *unleasuredness* of the wandering author. *Boyle.*

UNLE'SS.† *conjunct.* [the Sax. imperative onleſ, from onleſan, to dismiss; formerly written *oneles* and *onelesse*. Mr. Horne Tooke. Skinner had before referred *unless* to onleſan, though not with the same application; his being that of *hoc dimisso*, Mr. Tooke's that of *dimitte*.] Except; if not; supposing that not.

Let us not say, we keep the commandments of the one, when we break the commandments of the other: for, *unless* we observe both; we obey neither. *Hooker.*

Unless I look on Sylvia in the day,
There is no day for me to look upon. *Shakspeare.*

What hidden strength,
Unless the strength of heaven, if you mean that? *Milton, Comus.*

For sure I am, *unless* I win in arms,
To stand excluded from Emilia's charms;
Nor can my strength avail, *unless* by thee,
Endu'd with force, I gain the victory. *Dryden.*

The commendation of adversaries is the greatest triumph of a writer, because it never comes *unless* extorted. *Dryden.*

No poet ever sweetly sung,
Unless he were, like Phœbus, young;
Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,
Unless, like Venus, in her prime. *Swift.*

UNLE'SSONED. *adj.* Not taught.

The full sum of me
Is an *unlesson'd* girl, unschool'd, unpractis'd;
Happy in this, she is not yet so old
But she may learn. *Shakspeare.*

UNLE'TTERED. *adj.* Unlearned; untaught.

When the apostles of our Lord were ordained to alter the laws of heathenish religion, St. Paul excepted, the rest were unschooled and *unlettered* men. *Hooker.*

Such as the jocund flute, or gamesome pipe
Stirs up among the loose, *unletter'd* hinds —
Who thank the gods amiss. *Milton, Comus.*

The *unletter'd* Christian, who believes in gross,
Plods on to heaven, and ne'er is at a loss. *Dryden.*

UNLE'VELLED. *adj.* Not laid even.

All *unlevelled* the gay garden lies. *Tickell.*

UNLIBI'DINOUS. *adj.* Not lustful; pure from carnality.

In those hearts
Love *unlibidinous* reign'd; nor jealousy
Was understood, the injur'd lover's hell. *Milton, P. L.*

UNLI'CENSED. *adj.* Having no regular permission.

Ask what boldness brought him hither
Unlicensed. *Milton, P. L.*

Warn the thoughtless, self-confiding train,
Nor more, *unlicens'd*, thus to brave the main. *Pope.*

UNLI'CKED. *adj.* Shapeless; not formed: from the opinion that the bear licks her young to shape.

Shape my legs of an unequal size,
To disproportion me in every part,
Like to a chaos, or *unlick'd* bear-whelp. *Shakspeare.*

Those *unlickt* bear-whelps. *Donne.*

The bloody bear, an independent beast,
Unlick'd to form, in groans her hate exprest. *Dryden.*

UNLI'GHTED. *adj.* Not kindled; not set on fire.

There lay a log *unlighted* on the earth:
For the unborn chief the fatal sisters came,
And rais'd it up, and toss'd it on the flame. *Dryden.*

The sacred wood, which on the altar lay,
Untouch'd, *unlighted* glows. *Prior.*

UNLI'GHTSOME. *adj.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light.

First the sun,
A mighty sphere, he fram'd, *unlightsome* first,
Though of ethereal mould. *Milton, P. L.*

UNLI'KE.† *adj.* [unȝelic, Saxon.]

1. Dissimilar; having no resemblance.

Where cases are so *unlike* as theirs and ours, I see not how that which they did, should induce, much less inforce us to the same practice. *Hooker.*

So the twins' humours, in our Terence, are
Unlike; this harsh and rude, that smooth and fair. *Denham.*

Unlike the niceness of our modern dames;
Affected nymphs, with new affected names. *Dryden.*

Our ideas, whilst we are awake, succeed one another, not much *unlike* the images in the inside of a lanthorn. *Locke.*

Some she disgrac'd, and some with honours crown'd;
Unlike successes equal merits found. *Pope.*

2. Improbable; unlikely; not likely.

Make not impossible that which but seems *unlike*. *Shakspeare.*

What befel the empire of Almaigne were not *unlike* to befal to Spain, if it should break. *Bacon.*

UNLI'KELIHOOD. } *n. s.* [from *unlikely*.] Improbability.
UNLI'KELINESS. }

The work was carried on amidst all the *unlikelihoods* and discouraging circumstances imaginable; the builders holding the sword in one hand, to defend the trowel working with the other. *South.*

There are degrees herein, from the very neighbourhood of demonstration, quite down to improbability and *unlikeliness*, even to the confines of impossibility. *Locke.*

UNLI'KELY. *adj.*

1. Improbable; not such as can be reasonably expected.

A very *unlikely* envy she hath stumbled upon. *Sidney.*

2. Not promising any particular event.

Effects are miraculous and strange, when they grow by *unlikely* means. *Hooker.*

My advice and actions both have met,
Success in things *unlikely*. *Denham, Sophy.*

This collection we thought not only *unlikely* to reach the future, but unworthy of the present age. *Swift.*

UNLI'KELY. *adv.* Improbably.

The pleasures we are to enjoy in that conversation, not *unlikely* may proceed from the discoveries each shall communicate to another, of God and nature. *Pope.*

UNLI'KENESS. *n. s.* Dissimilitude; want of resemblance.

Imitation pleases, because it affords matter for enquiring into the truth or falsehood of imitation, by comparing its likeness or *unlikeness* with the original. *Dryden.*

UNLI'MITABLE. *adj.* Admitting no bounds.

He tells us 'tis unlimited and *unlimitable*. *Locke.*

UNLI'MBER.* *adj.* Unyielding.

To which temper more septentrional *unlimber* nations have not yet bent themselves. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 246.

UNLI'MITED. *adj.*

1. Having no bounds; having no limits.

So *unlimited* is our impotence to recompence or repay God's dilection, that it fetters our very wishes. *Boyle.*

It is some pleasure to a finite understanding, to view *unlimited* excellencies, which have no bounds, though it cannot comprehend them. *Tillotson.*

2. Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions.

With gross and popular capacities, nothing doth more prevail than *unlimited* generalities, because of their plainness at the first sight; nothing less, with men of exact judgement, because such rules are not safe to be trusted over far. *Hooker.*

3. Unconfined; not restrained.

All the evils that can proceed from an untied tongue, and an unguarded, *unlimited* will, we put upon the accounts of drunkenness. *Bp. Taylor.*

Ascribe not unto God such an *unlimited* exercise of mercy, as may destroy his justice. *Rogers.*

Husbands are counselled not to trust too much to their wives owning the doctrine of *unlimited* conjugal fidelity. *Arbuthnot.*

UNLI'MITEDLY. *adv.* Boundlessly; without bounds.

Many ascribe too *unlimitedly* to the force of a good meaning, to think that it is able to bear the stress of whatsoever commissions they shall lay upon it. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNLI'MITEDNESS.* *n. s.* State of being unlimited; largeness. *Dr. Johnson, in V. Unreservedness.*

UNLI'NEAL. *adj.* Not coming in the order of succession.

They put a barren sceptre in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an *unlineal* hand,
No son of mine succeeding. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To UNLI'NK. *v. a.* To untwist; to open.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself;
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it *unlink'd* itself. *Shakspeare.*

UNLI'QUIFIED. *adj.* Unmelted; undissolved.

These huge, unwieldy lumps remained in the melted matter, rigid and *unliquified*, floating in it like cakes of ice in a river. *Addison on Italy.*

UNLI'QUORED.* *adj.*

1. Not moistened; not smeared with any liquid.

How have we seen churches and states like a dry *unliquored* coach, set themselves on fire, with their own motion! *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 74.

2. Not filled with liquor.

He that could endure with a sober pen to sit and devise laws for drunkards to carouse by, I doubt me whether the very soberness of such a one, like an *unliquored* Silenus, were not stark drunk. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

UNLI'STENING.* *adj.* Deaf; not hearing; not regarding.

Unlistening, barbarous force, to whom the sword
Is reason, honour, law. *Thomson, Liberty,* P. iv.

UNLI'VELINESS.* *n. s.* Dulness.

Who knows not that the bashful muteness of a virgin may oft-times hide all the *unliveliness*, and natural sloth, which is really unfit for conversation? *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* i. 3.

UNLI'VELY.* *adj.* Not lively; dull. *Ash.*

To UNLO'AD. *v. a.*

1. To disburden; to exonerate; to free from load.

Like an ass, whose back with ingots bows,
Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death *unloadeth* thee. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*
Vain man forbear, of cares *unload* thy mind;
Forget thy hopes, and give thy fears to wind. *Creech.*
Some to *unload* the fertile branches run. *Pope.*

2. To put off any thing burdensome.

To your duke Humphry must *unload* his grief. *Shakspeare.*
Nor can my tongue *unload* my heart's great burthen. *Shakspeare.*

To UNLO'CK.† *v. a.* [unlucan, Sax. aperire.]

1. To open what is shut with a lock.

I have seen her *unlock* her closet, take forth paper. *Shakspeare.*

She springs a light,
Unlocks the door, and entering out of breath,
The dying saw, and instruments of death. *Dryden.*

2. To open in general.

My purse, my person, my extremest means,
Lie all *unlock'd* to your occasions. *Shakspeare, Mer. of Ven.*
I yielded, and *unlock'd* her all my heart,
Who with a grain of manhood well resolv'd,
Might easily have shook off all her snares. *Milton, S. A.*

Sand is an advantage to cold clays, in that it warms them, and *unlocks* their binding qualities. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

A lixivium of quick-lime *unlocks* the salts that are entangled in the viscid juices of some scorbutick persons. *Arbuthnot.*

Thy forests, Windsor! and thy green retreats
Invite my lays. Be present, sylvan maids!
Unlock your springs, and open all your shades. *Pope.*

UNLO'CKED. *adj.* Not fastened with a lock.

UNLO'OKED. } *adj.* Unexpected; not foreseen.
UNLO'OKED *for.* }

Yet perhaps had their number prevailed, if the king of Pontus had not come *unlook'd for* to their succour. *Sidney.*

How much *unlook'd for* is this expedition! *Shakspeare.*

God, I pray him,
That none of you may live your natural age,
But by some *unlook'd* accident cut off. *Shakspeare.*

Whatsoever is new is *unlooked for*; and ever it mends some, and pares others. *Bacon.*

From that high hope, to what relapse
Unlook'd for are we fall'n. *Milton, P. R.*

Your affairs I have recommended to the king, but with *unlook'd* success. *Denham.*

Nor fame I slight, nor for her favours call;
She comes *unlook'd for*, if she comes at all. *Pope.*

To UNLO'OSE.† *v. a.* To loose. A word perhaps barbarous and ungrammatical, the particle prefixed implying negation; so that to *unloose*, is properly to *bind*. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson would not have made the preceding remark, if he had known that the word is pure Saxon; unleran, solvere, to loose.

York, *unloose* your long-imprison'd thoughts,
And let thy tongue be equal with thy heart. *Shakspeare.*
The weak, wanton Cupid,
Shall from your neck *unloose* his am'rous fold;
And like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,
Be shook to air. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*
Turn him to any cause of policy,
The Gordian knot of it he will *unloose*,
Familiar as his garter. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
It rested in you,
To *unloose* this tied-up justice when you pleas'd. *Shakspeare.*

The latchet of his shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and *unloose*. *St. Mark,* i. 7.

He that should spend all his time in tying inextricable knots, only to baffle the industry of those that should attempt to *unloose* them, would be thought not much to have served his generation. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

To UNLO'OSE. *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to loose all union and connexion.

Without this virtue, the publick union must *unloose*; the strength decay; and the pleasure grow faint. *Collier.*

UNLO'SABLE. *adj.* [A word rarely used.] Not to be lost.

Whatever may be said of the *unlosable* mobility of atoms, yet divers parts of matter may compose bodies, that need no other cement to unite them, than the juxta-position and resting together of their parts, whereby the air, and other fluids that might dissipate them, are excluded. *Boyle.*

UNLO'VED. *adj.* Not loved.

As love does not always reflect itself, Zelmane, though reason there was to love Palladius, yet could not ever perswade her heart to yield with that pain to Palladius, as they feel, that feel *unloved* love. *Sidney.*

What though I be not fortunate;
But miserable most to love *unlov'd!* *Shakspeare.*

He was generally *unloved*, as a proud and supercilious person. *Clarendon.*

UNLO'VELINESS. *n. s.* Unamiableness; inability to create love.

The old man, growing only in age and affection, followed his suit with all means of unhonest servants, large promises, and each thing else that might help to countervail his own *unloveliness*. *Sidney.*

UNLO'VELY.† *adj.* That cannot excite love. It seems by this word generally more intended than barely negation. See UNLOVELINESS.

A beauty which on Psyche's face did throw
Unlovely blacknesse. *Beaumont, P*

A good wife, a tender mother, and an *unmeddling* queen. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

UNME'DDLINGNESS.* *n. s.* Absence of interposition or intermeddling.

If then we be but sojourners aud that in a strange land, here must be an ἀπραγμοσύνη, an *unmedlingness* with these worldly concernments. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 202.

UNME'DDLED *with. adj.* Not touched; not altered.

The flood-gate is opened and closed for six days, continuing other ten days *unmeddled with.* *Carew.*

UNME'DITATED. *adj.* Not formed by previous thought.

Neither various style,
Nor holy rapture, wanted they, to praise
Their Maker, in fit strains pronounc'd, or sung
Unmeditated. *Milton, P. L.*

UNMEE'T.† *adj.* [unmete, Sax.] Not fit; not proper; not worthy.

Madam was young, *unmeet* the rule of sway. *Spenser.*
I am *unmeet;*
For I cannot flatter thee in pride. *Shakspeare.*
O my father!
Prove you that any man with me convers'd
At hours *unmeet,* refuse me, hate me. *Shakspeare.*
Alack! my hand is sworn
Ne'er to pluck thee from thy thorn;
Vow, alack! for youth *unmeet,*
Youth so apt to pluck a sweet. *Shakspeare.*
Its fellowship *unmeet* for thee,
Good reason was thou freely should'st dislike. *Milton, P. L.*
That muse desires the last, the lowest place,
Who, though *unmeet,* yet touch'd the trembling string
For the fair fame of Anne. *Prior.*

UNMEE'TLY.* *adv.* Not properly; not suitably.

So both together travell'd, till they met
With a faire mayden clad in mourning weed
Upon a mangy jade *unmeetly* set. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. vi. 16.

UNMEE'TNESS.* *n. s.* [unmetnýſſe, Sax.] Unfitness; unsuitableness.

He that loved not to see the disparity of several cattle at the plough, cannot be pleased with vast *unmeetness* in marriage. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* i. 13.

UNME'LLOWED. *adj.* Not fully ripened.

His years but young, but his experience old;
His head *unmellow'd,* but his judgement ripe. *Shakspeare.*

UNMELO'DIOUS.* *adj.* Harsh; grating; not melodious.

The *unmelodious* noise of the braying mules and jingling of the camels' bells. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 173.
The ruthless driver goads them on,
And ay of barking dogs the bitter throng
Makes them renew their *unmelodious* moan.
Thomson, Cast. of Indolence.

UNME'LTED. *adj.* Undissolved by heat.

Snow on Ætna does *unmelted* lie,
Whence rowling flames, and scatter'd cinders fly. *Waller.*

UNME'NTIONED. *adj.* Not told; not named.

They left not any error in government *unmentioned* or unpressed, with the sharpest and most pathetical expressions. *Clarendon.*
Oh let me here sink down
Into my grave, *unmention'd* and unmourn'd! *Southern.*

UNME'RCHANTABLE. *adj.* Unsaleable; not vendible.

They feed on salt, *unmerchantable* pilchard. *Carew.*

UNME'RCIFUL. *adj.*

1. Cruel; severe; inclement.

For the humbling of this *unmerciful* pride in the eagle, providence has found out a way. *L'Estrange.*
The pleasant lustre of flame delights children at first; but when experience has convinced them, by the exquisite pain it has put them to, how cruel and *unmerciful* it is, they are afraid to touch it. *Locke.*
Whatsoever doctrine represents God as unjust and *unmerciful,* cannot be from God, because it subverts the very foundation of religion. *Rogers.*

2. Unconscionable; exorbitant.

Not only the peace of the honest, unwriting subject was daily molested, but *unmerciful* demands were made of his applause. *Pope.*

UNME'RCIFULLY. *adv.* Without mercy; without tenderness.

A little warm fellow fell most *unmercifully* upon his Gallick majesty. *Addison.*

UNME'RCIFULNESS. *n. s.* Inclemency; cruelty; want of tenderness.

Consider the rules of friendship, lest justice turn into *unmercifulness.* *Bp. Taylor, Living Holy.*

UNME'RITABLE. *adj.* Having no desert. Not in use.

Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert
Unmeritable, shuns your high request. *Shakspeare.*

UNME'RITED. *adj.* Not deserved; not obtained otherwise than by favour.

This day, in whom all nations shall be blest,
Favour *unmerited* by me, who sought
Forbidden knowledge by forbidden means. *Milton, P. L.*
A tottering pinnacle *unmerited* greatness is.
Gov. of the Tongue.

UNME'RITEDNESS. *n. s.* State of being undeserved.

As to the freeness or *unmeritedness* of God's love; we need but consider, that we so little could at first deserve his love, that he loved us even before we had a being. *Boyle.*

UNME'T.* *adj.* Not met.

Winds lose their strength, when they do empty fly,
Unmet of woods or buildings. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

UNMI'GHTY.* *adj.* [unmihtig, Sax. impotens.] Not powerful; weak.

UNMI'LD.* *adj.* [unmild, Saxon, immitis.] Not mild; fierce.

UNMI'LDNESS.* *n. s.* Want of mildness.

Whereas the terrour of the law was a servant to amplify and illustrate the mildness of grace; now, the *unmildness* of evangelick grace shall turn servant, to declare the grace and mildness of the rigorous law! *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* ii. 7.

UNMI'LKED. *adj.* Not milked.

The ewes still folded with distended thighs,
Unmilk'd, lay bleating in distressful cries. *Pope.*

UNMI'LLED.* *adj.* [of coin.] Not milled. *Mason.*

It is called by some the *unmilled* guinea, as having no graining upon the rim. *Leake.*

UNMI'NDED. *adj.* Not heeded; not regarded.

He was
A poor, *unminded* outlaw, sneaking home;
My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shakspeare.*
He after Eve seduc'd, *unminded,* slunk
Into the wood. *Milton, P. L.*

UNMI'NDFUL. *adj.* Not heedful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive.

Worldly wights in place
Leave off their work, *unmindful* of this law,
To gaze on them. *Spenser.*
I shall let you see, that I am not *unmindful* of the things you would have me remember. *Boyle.*
Who now enjoys thee, credulous, all gold;
Who always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee; of flattering gales
Unmindful. *Milton, Tr. of Ode of Hor.*
Unmindful of the crown that virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true servants,
Amongst the enthroned gods on sainted seats. *Milton, Comus.*
He, not *unmindful* of his usual art,
First in dissembled fire attempts to part;
Then roaring beasts he tries. *Dryden, Virg.*

When those who dislike the constitution, are so very zealous in their offers for the service of their country, they are not wholly *unmindful* of their party, or themselves. *Swift.*

UNMI'NDFULLY.* *adv.* Carelessly. *Scott.*

UNMI'NDFULNESS.* *n. s.* Carelessness; heedlessness; negligence; inattention. *Scott.*

To UNMI'NGLE. *v. a.* To separate things mixed.

It will *unmingle* the wine from the water; the wine ascending, and the water descending. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

UNMI'NGLEABLE. *adj.* Not susceptive of mixture. Not used.

The sulphur of the concrete loses by the fermentation, the property of oil being *unmingleable* with water. *Boyle.*

The *unmingleable* liquors retain their distinct surfaces. *Boyle.*

UNMI'NGLED. *adj.* Pure; not vitiated by any thing mingled.

As easy may'st thou fall
A drop of water in the breaking gulph,
And take *unmingled* thence your drop again,
Without addition or diminishing. *Shakspeare.*

Springs on high hills are pure and *unmingled.* *Bacon.*

His cup is full of pure and *unmingled* sorrow. *Bp. Taylor.*

Vessels of *unmingled* wine,
Mellifluous, undecaying, and divine. *Pope.*

UNMI'RY. *adj.* Not fouled with dirt.

Pass, with safe, *unmiry* feet,
Where the rais'd pavement leads athwart the street. *Gay.*

UNMI'SSED.* *adj.* Not missed.

Why should he not steal away, unasked and *unmissed*, till the hurry of passions in those, that should have guarded him, was a little abated? *Gray, Lett. to Mason.*

UNMI'TIGABLE.* *adj.* That may not be softened.

She did confine thee,
By help of her more potent ministers,
And in her most *unmitigable* rage,
Into a cloven pine. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Interminable, *unmitigable* tortures. *Bp. Hall, Dev. Soul.* § 12.

UNMI'TIGATED. *adj.* Not softened.

With publick accusation, uncovered slander, *unmitigated* rancour. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

UNMI'XED. } *adj.* Not mingled with any thing; pure;
UNMI'XT } not corrupted by additions.

Thy commandment all alone shall live
Within the book and volume of my brain,
Unmix'd with baser matter. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old; whereas the instauration gives the new, *unmixed* otherwise than with some little aspersion of the old. *Bacon.*

Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast,
With *unmix'd* joy, uninterrupted rest. *Roscommon.*

What is glory but the blaze of fame,
The people's praise, if always praise *unmixt*? *Milton, P. R.*

Thy Arethusan stream remains unsoil'd;
Unmixt with foreign filth, and undefil'd. *Dryden.*

Together out they fly,
Inseparable now, the truth and lie:
And this or that *unmixt* no mortal ear shall find. *Pope.*

UNMO'ANED. *adj.* Not lamented.

Fatherless distress was left *unmoan'd;*
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shakspeare.*

UNMOI'ST. *adj.* Not wet.

Volatile Hermes, fluid and *unmoist*,
Mounts on the wings of air. *Philips.*

UNMOI'STENED. *adj.* Not made wet.

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will have its beams more or less interruptedly reflected, than they would be if the body had been *unmoistened.* *Boyle.*

UNMOLE'STED. *adj.* Free from disturbance; free from external troubles.

Cleopatra was read o'er,
While Scot, and Wake, and twenty more,
That teach one to deny one's self,
Stood *unmolested* on the shelf. *Prior.*

The fowls of the air, and the beasts of the field are supplied with every thing, *unmolested* by hopes or fears. *Rogers.*

Safe on my shore each *unmolested* swain,
Shall tend the flocks, or reap the bearded grain. *Pope.*

UNMO'NIED.* *adj.* Having no money; wanting money.

Apples with cabbage-net y-cover'd o'er,
Galling full sore th' *unmonied* wight, are seen. *Shenstone, Schoolmistress.*

To UNMONO'POLIZE.* *v. a.* To rescue from being monopolized.

Unmonopolizing the rewards of learning and industry from the greasy clutch of ignorance and high feeding. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng.* B. 2.

To UNMO'OR. *v. a.*

1. To loose from land, by taking up the anchors.

We with the rising morn our ships *unmoor'd*,
And brought our captives, and our stores aboard. *Pope.*

2. Prior seems to have taken it for casting anchor.

Soon as the British ships *unmoor*,
And jolly long-boat rows to shore. *Prior.*

UNMO'RALIZED. *adj.* Untutored by morality.

This is censured as the mark of a dissolute and *unmoralized* temper. *Norris.*

UNMO'RTGAGED. *adj.* Not mortgaged.

Is there one God unsworn to my destruction?
The least, *unmortgag'd* hope? for, if there be,
Methinks I cannot fall. *Dryden, All for Love.*

This he has repeated so often, that at present there is scarce a single gabel *unmortgaged.* *Addison on Italy.*

UNMO'RTIFIED. *adj.* Not subdued by sorrow and severities.

If our conscience reproach us with *unmortified* sin, our hope is the hope of an hypocrite. *Rogers.*

UNMO'VABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be removed or altered.

Wherein consists the precise and *unmovable* boundaries of that species. *Locke.*

UNMO'VABLY.* *adv.* Unalterably.

As the good angels are unalterably determined to choose what is good; so the evil angels are as *unmoveably* determined still to adhere to that which is evil. *Ellis, Knowl. of Div. Th.* p. 423.

UNMO'VED. *adj.*

1. Not put out of one place into another.

Vipers that do fly
The light, oft under *unmov'd* stalls do lie. *May, Virg.*

Nor winds, nor winter's rage o'erthrows
His bulky body, but *unmov'd* he grows. *Dryden.*

Chess-men, standing on the same squares of the chess-board, we say they are all in the same place, or *unmoved;* though, perhaps, the chess-board hath been carried out of one room into another. *Locke.*

2. Not changed in resolution.

Among innumerable false, *unmov'd*,
Unshaken, unseduc'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Not affected; not touched with any passion.

Cæsar, the world's great master and his own,
Unmov'd, superiour still in every state,
And scarce detested in his country's fate. *Pope.*

4. Unaltered by passion.

I meant to meet
My fate with face *unmov'd*, and eyes unwet. *Dryden.*

UNMO'VING. *adj.*

1. Having no motion.

The celestial bodies, without impulse, had continued unactive, *unmoving* heaps of matter. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

2. Having no power to raise the passions; unaffecting.

To UNMO'ULD. *v. a.* To change as to the form.

Its pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast

Fixes instead, *unmoulding* reason's mintage,
Character'd in the face. *Milton, Comus.*

UNMO'URNED. *adj.* Not lamented; not deplored.

O let me here sink down
Into my grave unmention'd and *unmourn'd.* *Southern.*

To UNMU'FFLE. *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face.

Unmuffle, ye faint stars! and thou, fair moon,
That wont'st to love the traveller's benizon,
Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,
And disinherit chaos, that reigns here
In double night, of darkness and of shades. *Milton, Comus.*

UNMU'RMURED.* *adj.* Not murmured at.

It may pass *unmurmur'd*, undisputed.
Beaum. and Fl. Nice Valour.

UNMU'SICAL. *adj.* Not harmonious; not pleasing by sound.

Let argument bear no *unmusical* sound,
Nor jars interpose, sacred friendship to grieve. *B. Jonson.*

One man's ambition wants satisfaction, another's avarice, a third's spleen; and this discord makes up the very *unmusical* harmony of our murmurs. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

To UNMU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To loose from a muzzle.

Now *unmuzzle* your wisdom. *Shakspeare.*

Have you not set mine honour at the stake,
And baited it with all th' *unmuzzl'd* thoughts
Thy tyrannous heart can think? *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

UNNA'MED.† *adj.*

1. Not mentioned.

Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,
Unnam'd in heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Not having received a name.

Things by their names I call, though yet *unnam'd.*
Milton, P. L.

UNNA'TIVE.* *adj.* Not native.

Whence this *unnative* fear,
To generous Britons never known before?
Thomson, Britannia.

UNNA'TURAL. *adj.*

1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts.

Her offence
Must be of such *unnatural* degree,
That monsters it. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

People of weak heads on the one hand, and vile affections on the other, have made an *unnatural* divorce between being wise and good. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

'Tis irreverent and *unnatural*, to scoff at the infirmities of old age. *L'Estrange.*

2. Acting without the affections implanted by nature.

Rome, whose gratitude
Tow'rds her deserving children, is enroll'd
In Jove's own book, like an *unnatural* dam,
Should now eat up her own. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

If the tyrant were, to a son so noble, so *unnatural*,
What will he be to us? *Denham, Sophy.*

3. Forced; not agreeable to the real state of persons or things; not representing nature.

They admire only glittering trifles, that in a serious poem are nauseous, because they are *unnatural.* Would any man, who is ready to die for love, describe his passion like Narcissus?
Dryden.

In an heroic poem, two kinds of thoughts are carefully to be avoided; the first, are such as are affected and *unnatural;* the second, such as are mean and vulgar. *Addison.*

To UNNA'TURALIZE.* *v. a.* To divest of the affections implanted by nature.

Here he strives, as it were, to *unnaturalize* himself, and lay by his natural sweetness of disposition, almost to forget common humanity. *Hales, Rem.* p. 144.

UNNA'TURALLY. *adv.* In opposition to nature.

All the world have been frighted with an apparition of their own fancy, or they have most *unnaturally* conspired to cozen themselves. *Tillotson.*

UNNA'TURALNESS.† *n. s.* Contrariety to nature.

The God, which is the God of nature, doth never teach *unnaturalness.* *Sidney.*

The *unnaturalness* of the match.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 4. C. 10.

UNNA'VIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be passed by vessels; not to be navigated.

Pindar's *unnavigable* song,
Like a swift stream from mountains pours along. *Cowley.*

Some who the depths of eloquence have found,
In that *unnavigable* stream were drown'd. *Dryden.*

Let wit her sails, her oars let wisdom lend;
The helm let politick experience guide:
Yet cease to hope thy short liv'd bark shall ride
Down spreading fate's *unnavigable* tide. *Prior.*

The Indian seas were believ'd to be *unnavigable.* *Arbuthnot.*

UNNA'VIGATED.* *adj.* Not sailed over. *Mason.*

I could venture to traverse a far greater space of sea, till then *unnavigated.* *Cook's Voyage.*

UNNE'CESSARILY. *adv.* Without necessity; without need; needlessly.

To abrogate, without constraint of manifest harm thereby arising, had been to alter *unnecessarily*, in their judgment, the antient, received custom of the whole church. *Hooker.*

'Tis highly imprudent in the greatest of men, *unnecessarily* to provoke the meanest. *L'Estrange.*

These words come in without any connexion with the story, and consequently *unnecessarily.* *Broome.*

UNNE'CESSARINESS. *n. s.* Needlessness.

These are such extremes as afford no middle for industry to exist, hope being equally out-dated by the desperateness or *unnecessariness* of an undertaking. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNNE'CESSARY. *adj.* Needless; not wanted; useless.

The doing of things *unnecessary*, is many times the cause why the most necessary are not done. *Hooker.*

Thou whoreson zed; thou *unnecessary* letter. *Shakspeare.*

Let brave spirits, fitted for command by sea or land, not be laid by, as persons *unnecessary* for the time. *Bacon.*

Lay that *unnecessary* fear aside;
Mine be the care new people to provide. *Dryden.*

Unnecessary coinage, as well as *unnecessary* revival of words, runs into affectation; a fault to be avoided on either hand.
Dryden.

They did not only shun persecution, but affirmed, that it was *unnecessary* for their followers to bear their religion through such fiery trials. *Addison.*

UNNEE'DFUL.* *adj.* Not wanted; needless.

The text was not *unneedful.* *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

UNNE'IGHBOURLY. *adj.* Not kind; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour.

Parnassus is but a barren mountain, and its inhabitants make it more so, by their *unneighbourly* deportment. *Garth.*

UNNE'IGHBOURLY. *adv.* In a manner not suitable to a neighbour; with malevolence; with mutual mischief.

These two Christian armies might combine
The blood of malice in a vein of league,
And not to spend it so *unneighbourly.* *Shakspeare*

UNNE'RVATE. *adj.* Weak; feeble. A bad word.

Scaliger calls them fine and lively in Musæus; but abject, *unnervate*, and unharmonious in Homer. *Broome.*

To UNNE'RVE. *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble.

The precepts are often so minute and full of circumstances, that they weaken and *unnerve* his verse. *Addison.*

UNNE'RVED. *adj.* Weak; feeble.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide;
But with the whiff and wind of his fell sword,
Th' *unnerv'd* father falls. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

UNNE'TH. } *adv.* [This is from un and eað, Saxon,
UNNE'THES. } easy; and ought therefore to be written *uneath;* which see.] Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty. Obsolete.

Diggon, I am so stiffe and stanke,
That *unneth* I may stand any more;

And how the western wind bloweth sore,
Beating the wither'd leaf from the tree. *Spenser.*
A shepherd's boy,
When winter's wasteful spight was almost spent,
Led forth his flocke, that had been long ypent;
So faint they waxe, and feeble in the fold,
That now *unnethes* their feet could them uphold. *Spenser.*

UNNO'BLE.† *adj.* Mean; ignominious; ignoble.
I have offended reputation;
A most *unnoble* swerving. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
I hate *unnoble* practices. *Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.*

UNNO'BLY.* *adv.* Meanly; ignobly.
You do the most *unnobly* to be angry. *Beaum. and Fl. Loy. Subject.*

UNNO'TED. *adj.*
1. Not observed; not regarded; not heeded.
They may jest,
'Till their own scorn return to them *unnoted.* *Shakspeare.*
He drew his seat familiar to her side,
Far from the suitor train, a brutal crowd;
Where the free guest *unnoted* might relate,
If haply conscious of his father's fate. *Pope.*
2. Not honoured.
A shameful fate now hides my hopeless head,
Unwept, *unnoted*, and for ever dead. *Pope, Odyss.*

UNNO'TICED.* *adj.* Not observed; not taken notice of.
The loyal bee, the spider that beneath
Some lowly rafter weaves her fine-spun woof,
And millions more, that in this ample world,
Unnotic'd, and unnam'd, claim each his place,
God's general plan fulfil. *Roberts.*

UNNU'MBERED. *adj.* Innumerable.
The skies are painted with *unnumber'd* sparks;
They are all fire, and every one doth shine. *Shakspeare.*
Our bodies are but the anvils of pain and diseases, and our minds the hives of *unnumbered* cares and passions. *Ralegh.*
Of various forms, *unnumber'd* spectres, more
Centaurs, and double shapes, besiege the door. *Dryden.*
Pitchy and dark the night sometimes appears;
Our joy and wonder sometimes she excites,
With stars *unnumber'd.* *Prior.*

UNNU'RTURED.* *adj.* Not nurtured; not educated.
Impatient, frantick, common slaunderer,
Immodest dame, *unnurtur'd* quarreller! *Troub. Reign of K. John.*
Unnurtured souls have erred. *Wisd.* xvii. 1.
The most ignorant clouded, *unnurtured* brain amongst you may reap some profit from this discourse. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 655.

UNOBE'YED. *adj.* Not obeyed.
Not leave
Unworshipp'd, *unobey'd*, the throne supreme. *Milton, P. L.*

UNOBJE'CTED. *adj.* Not charged as a fault, or contrary argument.
What will he leave *unobjected* to Luther, when he makes it his crime that he defied the devil. *Atterbury.*

UNOBJE'CTIONABLE.* *adj.* Not to be objected against.
A translation that should be *unobjectionable* to my brethren of the Roman-Catholic communion. *Dr. Geddes.*

UNOBNO'XIOUS. *adj.* Not liable; not exposed to any hurt.
So *unobnoxious* now, she hath buried both;
For none to death sins, that to sin is loth. *Donne.*
In fight they stood
Unwearied, *unobnoxious* to be pain'd. *Milton, P. L.*

UNOBSCU'RED.* *adj.* Not obscured; not darkened.
How oft amidst
Thick clouds and dark does Heaven's all-ruling Sire
Choose to reside, his glory *unobscur'd!* *Milton, P. L.*
O, who can speak the vigorous joys of health,
Unclogg'd the body, *unobscur'd* the mind!
Thomson, Cast. of Indolence.

UNOBSE'QUIOUSNESS. *n. s.* Incompliance; disobedience.
They make one man's particular failings, confining laws to others; and convey them, as such, to their succeeders, who are bold to misname all *unobsequiousness* to their incogitancy, presumption. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

UNOBSE'RVABLE. *adj.* Not to be observed; not discoverable.
A piece of glass reduced to powder, the same which, when entire, freely transmitted the beams of light, acquiring by contusion, a multitude of minute surfaces, reflects, in a confused manner, little and singly *unobservable* images of the lucid body, that from a diaphanous, it degenerates into a white body. *Boyle on Colours.*

UNOBSE'RVANCE.* *n. s.* Inattention; regardlessness.
Among those uncontroulable levellers of the world, fate or fortune in the profane lexicon, and in the Christian's undiscovered providence, may pass for the first: opinion, and time or the grave, for the other two. The two first require the more serious inquiry into, for the universality of their power, and yet general *unobservance* of it. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* p. 419.

UNOBSE'RVANT. *adj.*
1. Not obsequious.
2. Not attentive.
The *unobservant* multitude may have some general, confused apprehensions of a beauty, that gilds the outside frame of the universe. *Glanville.*

UNOBSE'RVED. *adj.* Not regarded; not attended to; not heeded; not minded.
The motion in the minute parts of any solid body, which is the principal cause of violent motion, though *unobserved*, passeth without sound. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
They the son of God, our Saviour meek,
Sung victor; and from heav'nly feast refresh'd,
Brought on his way with joy; he, *unobserv'd*,
Home to his mother's house private return'd. *Milton, P. R.*
Every unwonted meteor is portentous, and the appearance of any *unobserved* star, some divine prognostick. *Glanville.*
Such was the Boyne, a poor, inglorious stream,
That in Hibernian vales obscurely stray'd,
And, *unobserv'd*, in wild meanders play'd. *Addison.*
Had I err'd in this case, it had been a well-meant mistake, and might have pass'd *unobserv'd.* *Atterbury.*

UNOBSE'RVEDLY.* *adv.* Without being observed.
It seems to me more likely, that he went thither secretly and *unobservedly*, in the dusk of the evening, or in a disguise. *Patrick on Judges*, xvi. 1.

UNOBSE'RVING. *adj.* Inattentive; not heedful.
His similitudes are not placed, as our *unobserving* criticks tell us, in the heat of any action; but commonly in its declining. *Dryden.*

UNOBSTRU'CTED. *adj.* Not hindered; not stopped.
Unobstructed matter flies away,
Ranges the void and knows not where to stay. *Blackmore.*

UNOBSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* Not raising any obstacle.
Why should he halt at either station? why
Not forward run in *unobstructive* sky? *Blackmore.*

UNOBTA'INED. *adj.* Not gained; not acquired.
As the will doth now work upon that object by desire, which is motion towards the end, as yet *unobtained:* so likewise upon the same hereafter received, it shall work also by love. *Hooker.*

UNOBTRU'SIVE.* *adj.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest; humble.
Serene, of soft address; who mildly make
An *unobtrusive* offer of their hearts,
Abhorring violence. *Young, Night Th.* 4.

UNO'BVIOUS. *adj.* Not readily occurring.
Of all the metals, not any so constantly discloseth its *unobvious* colour, as copper. *Boyle on Colours.*

UNO'CCUPIED. *adj.* Unpossessed.
If we shall discover further to the north pole, we shall find all that tract not to be vain, useless, or *unoccupied.* *Ray.*
The fancy hath power to create them in the sensories, then *unoccupied* by external impressions. *Grew, Cosmol.*

UNOFFE'NDED.* *adj.* Not offended.

This general calm
Is sure the smile of *unoffended* heaven. *Johnson, Irene.*

UNOFFE'NDING. *adj.*

1. Harmless; innocent.

Thy *unoffending* life I could not save;
Nor weeping could I follow to thy grave. *Dryden.*

2. Sinless; pure from fault.

If those holy and *unoffending* spirits, the angels, veil their faces before the throne of His Majesty; with what awe should we, sinful dust and ashes, approach that infinite power we have so grievously offended. *Rogers.*

UNOFFE'NSIVE.* *adj.* Giving no offence.

His *unoffensive* and cautious return to those ill laid demands. *Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 1.

UNO'FFERED. *adj.* Not proposed to acceptance.

For the sad business of Ireland, he could not express a greater sense, there being nothing left on his part *unoffered* or undone. *Clarendon.*

UNO'FTEN.* *adv.* Rarely.

The man of gallantry not *unoften* has been found to think after the same manner. *Harris, Three Treat. Conc. Happiness*, P. ii.

To UNO'IL. *v. a.* To free from oil.

A tight maid, ere he for wine can ask,
Guesses his meaning, and *unoils* the flask. *Dryden.*

UNO'ILED.* *adj.* Not smeared with oil.

His wounded ear complaints eternal fill,
As *unoil'd* hinges, querulously shrill. *Young, Sat.* 6.

UNO'PENED.* *adj.* Not opened; not unclosed.

In Germany I have known many a letter returned *unopened*, because one title in twenty has been omitted in the direction! *Ld. Chesterfield.*

UNO'PENING. *adj.* Not opening.

Benighted wanderers, the forest o'er,
Curse the sav'd candle, and *unopening* door. *Pope.*

UNO'PERATIVE. *adj.* Producing no effects.

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it; but an imperfect velleity, and imports no more than an idle, *unoperative* complacency in the end, with a direct abhorrence of the means. *South.*

UNOPPO'SED. *adj.* Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction.

Proud, art thou met? thy hope was to have reach'd
The height of thy aspiring *unoppos'd*,
The throne of God unguarded. *Milton, P. L.*

To every nobler portion of the town,
The curling billows roll their restless tide:
In parties now they struggle up and down,
As armies, *unoppos'd*, for prey divide. *Dryden.*

The people, like a headlong torrent go,
And every dam they break or overflow:
But *unoppos'd* they either lose their force,
Or wind in volumes to their former course. *Dryden.*

UNO'RDERLY. *adj.* Disordered; irregular.

Since some ceremonies must be used, every man would have his own fashion; whereof what other would be the issue, but infinite distraction, and *unorderly* confusion in the church. *Sanderson.*

UNO'RDINARY. *adj.* Uncommon; unusal. Not used.

I do not know how they can be excused from murder, who kill monstrous births, because of an *unordinary* shape, without knowing whether they have a rational soul or no. *Locke.*

UNO'RGANIZED. *adj.* Having no parts instrumental to the motion or nourishment of the rest.

It is impossible for any organ to regulate itself: much less may we refer this regulation to the animal spirits, an *unorganized* fluid. *Grew, Cosmol.*

UNORI'GINAL. } *adj.* Having no birth; ungenerated.
UNORI'GINATED. }

I toil'd out my uncouth passage, forc'd to ride
The untractable abyss, plung'd in the womb
Of *unoriginal* night, and chaos wild. *Milton, P. L.*

In Scripture, Jehovah signifies, that God is underived, *unoriginated*, and self-existent. *Stephens, Serm.*

UNORNAME'NTAL.* *adj.* Plain; without ornament.

I cannot forbear taking notice of one other mark of integrity which appears in all the compositions of the sacred writers, and particularly the evangelists; and that is, the simple, unaffected, *unornamental*, and *unostentatious* manner, in which they deliver truths so important and sublime, and facts so magnificent and wonderful. *West on the Resurrection*, (4th ed.) p. 355.

UNO'RNAMENTED.* *adj.* Not adorned; not dressed with ornaments.

I have bestowed so many garlands upon your shrine, which till my time used to stand *unornamented*. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. 5.

UNOSTENTA'TIOUS.* *adj.* Not boastful; modest. See an example of the word under *unornamental*.

UNO'RTHODOX. *adj.* Not holding pure doctrine.

A fat benefice became a crime against its incumbent; and he was sure to be *unorthodox*, that was worth the plundering. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNO'WED. *adj.* Having no owner.

England now is left
To tug and scramble, and to part by th' teeth
The *unowed* interest of proud, swelling state. *Shakspeare.*

UNO'WNED. *adj.*

1. Having no owner.

2. Not acknowledged; not claimed.

Of night or loneliness it recks me not;
I fear the dread events that dog them both,
Lest some ill-greeting touch attempt the person
Of our *unowned* sister. *Milton, Comus.*

O happy, *unown'd* youths! your limbs can bear
The scorching dog-star, and the winter's air;
While the rich infant, nurs'd with care and pain,
Thirsts with each heat, and coughs with ev'ry rain. *Gay.*

UNPACI'FICK.* *adj.* Not of a peaceable turn; not gentle.

Many such works of our disunited and *unpacific* ancestors were undoubtedly destroyed, either by their first constructors, or by new invaders, by agreement or by conquest, and sometimes by civil dissensions, in the early martial ages. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 71.

UNPA'CIFIED.* *adj.* Not composed; not calmed.

A westerne, mild and pretty whispering gale
Came dallying with the leaves along the dale,
And seem'd as with the water it did chide,
Because it ranne so long *unpacifide*. *Browne.*

To UNPA'CK. *v. a.*

1. To disburden; to exonerate.

I, the son of a dear father murther'd,
Must, like a whore, *unpack* my heart with words. *Shakspeare.*

2. To open any thing bound together.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which, when he had *unpacked*, a great many cracked of themselves. *Boyle.*

UNPA'CKED. *adj.* Not collected by unlawful artifices.

The knight
Resolv'd to leave him to the fury
Of justice, and an *unpack'd* jury. *Hudibras.*

UNPA'ID. *adj.*

1. Not discharged.

Receive from us knee-tribute not *unpaid*. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor hecatomb unslain, nor vows *unpaid*;
On Greeks, accurs'd, this dire confusion bring. *Dryden.*

What can atone, oh ever-injur'd shade!
Thy fate unpity'd, and thy rites *unpaid*? *Pope.*

2. Not receiving dues or debts.

How often are relations neglected, and tradesmen *unpaid*, for the support of this vanity? *Collier.*

Th' embroider'd suit, at least, he deem'd his prey;
That suit an *unpaid* taylor snatch'd away. *Pope.*

3. UNPAID *for*. That for which the price is not yet given; taken on trust.

Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder, than rustling in *unpaid for* silk. *Shakspeare.*

UNPA'INED. *adj* Suffering no pain.

Too unequal work we find,
Against unequal arms to fight in pain;
Against *unpain'd*, impassive. *Milton, P. L.*

UNPA'INFUL. *adj.* Giving no pain.

That is generally called hard, which will put us to pain, sooner than change figure; and that soft, which changes the situation of its parts, upon an easy and *unpainful* touch. *Locke.*

UNPA'LATABLE. *adj.* Nauseous; disgusting.

The man who laugh'd but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again to see a jury chaw
The prickles of *unpalatable* law. *Dryden.*

A good man will be no more disturbed at the methods of correction, than by seeing his friend take *unpalatable* physick. *Collier on Kindness.*

To UNPA'RADISE.* *v. a.* To deprive of happiness resembling that of paradise. This is an old word: " *Unparadiz'd*, brought from joy to misery." Cockeram.

Could you, so rich in rapture, fear an end,
That ghastly thought would drink up all your joy,
And quite *unparadise* the realms of light. *Young, Night Th.* I.

UNPA'RAGONED. *adj.* Unequalled; unmatched.

Either your *unparagon'd* mistress is dead, or she is out-priz'd by a trifle. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

UNPA'RALLELED. *adj.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal.

I have been
The book of his good acts, whence men have read
His fame, *unparallel'd*, haply amplified. *Shakspeare.*
Who had thought this clime had held
A deity so *unparallel'd?* *Milton, Arcades.*

The father burst out again in tears, upon receiving this instance of an *unparallelled* fidelity from one, who he thought had given herself up to the possession of another. *Addison.*

O fact *unparallell'd*, Charles, best of kings!
What stars their black, disastrous influence shed
On thy nativity. *Philips.*

UNPA'RDONABLE. *adj.* [*impardonable*, Fr.] Irremissible.

It was thought in him an *unpardonable* offence to alter any thing: in us as intolerable, that we suffer any thing to remain unaltered. *Hooker.*

Oh, 'tis a fault too *unpardonable.* *Shakspeare.*

The kinder the master, the more *unpardonable* is the traitor. *L'Estrange.*

Consider how *unpardonable* the refusal of so much grace must render us. *Rogers.*

UNPA'RDONABLY. *adv.* Beyond forgiveness.

Luther's conscience turns these reasonings upon him, and infers, that Luther must have been *unpardonably* wicked in using masses for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*

UNPA'RDONED. *adj.*

1. Not forgiven.

How know we that our souls shall not this night be required, laden with those *unpardoned* sins, for which we proposed to repent to-morrow. *Rogers.*

2. Not discharged; not cancelled by a legal pardon.

My returning into England *unpardoned*, hath destroyed that opinion. *Ralegh.*

UNPA'RDONING. *adj.* Not forgiving.

Curse on the *unpardoning* prince, whom tears can draw
To no remorse; who rules by lion's law;
And deaf to prayers, by no submission bow'd,
Rends all alike, the penitent and proud. *Dryden.*

UNPA'RLIAMENTARINESS. *n. s.* Contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament.

Sensible he was of that disrespect, reprehending them for the *unparliamentariness* of their remonstrance in print. *Clarendon.*

UNPA'RLIAMENTARY. *adj.* Contrary to the rules of parliament.

The secret of all this unprecedented proceeding in their masters, they must not impute to their freedom in debate, but to that *unparliamentary* abuse of setting individuals upon their shoulders, who were hated by God and man. *Swift.*

UNPA'RTED. *adj.* Undivided; not separated.

Too little it eludes the dazzled sight,
Becomes mix'd blackness, or *unparted* light. *Prior.*

UNPA'RTIAL. *adj.* Equal; honest; not now in use.

Clear evidence of truth, after a serious and *unpartial* examination. *Sanderson.*

UNPA'RTIALLY. *adv.* Equally; indifferently.

Deem it not impossible for you to err; sift *unpartially* your own hearts, whether it be force of reason, or vehemency of affection, which hath bred these opinions in you. *Hooker.*

UNPA'SSABLE. *adj.*

1. Admitting no passage.

Every country which shall not do according to these things, shall be made not only *unpassable* for men, but most hateful to wild beasts. *Esther*, xvi. 24.

They are vast and *unpassable* mountains, which the labour and curiosity of no mortal has ever yet known. *Temple.*

You swell yourself as though you were a man of learning already; you are thereby building a most *unpassable* barrier against all improvement. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. Not current; not suffered to pass.

Making a new standard for money, must make all money which is lighter than that standard *unpassable.* *Locke.*

UNPA'SSIONATE. } *adj.* Free from passion; calm;
UNPA'SSIONATED. } impartial.

He attended the king into Scotland, and was sworn a counsellor in that kingdom; where, as I have been instructed by *unpassionate* men, he did carry himself with singular sweetness. *Wotton, D. of Buckingham.*

More sober heads have a set of misconceits, which are as absurd to an *unpassionated* reason, as those to our unbiassed senses. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

The rebukes, which their faults will make hardly to be avoided, should not only be in sober, grave, and *unpassionate* words, but also alone and in private. *Locke on Education.*

UNPA'SSIONATELY. *adv.* Without passion.

Make us *unpassionately* to see the light of reason and religion. *King Charles.*

UNPA'STORAL.* *adj.* Not pastoral; not becoming pastoral manners.

One of them closes his bitter complaint with this very *unpathetick* and *unpastoral* idea, — that " the portcullis of the castle of his heart was fallen." *Warton, Rowley Enq.* p. 95.

UNPA'THED. *adj.* Untracked; unmarked by passage.

A course more promising,
Than a wild dedication of yourselves
To *unpath'd* waters, undream'd shores; most certain
To miseries enough. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

UNPATHE'TICK.* *adj.* Not passionate; not moving. See an example of the word under *unpastoral.*

UNPA'TRONIZED.* *adj.* Not having a patron.

Unpatronized, and unsupported, he cleared himself by the openness of innocence, and the consistence of truth. *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 120.

UNPA'TTERNED.* *adj.* Having no equal.

Should I prise you less, *unpattern'd* sir? *Beaum. and Fl. Th. and Theodoret.*

UNPA'VED.* *adj.* Not paved.

The streets of the city lying then *unpaved.* *Hakewill on Prov.* p. 131.

UNPA'WNED. *adj.* Not given to pledge.

He roll'd his eyes, that witness'd huge dismay,
Where yet, *unpawn'd*, much learned lumber lay. *Pope.*

To UNPA'Y.† *v. a.*

1. Not to pay; not to compensate. Dr. Johnson notices only the next meaning.

Whilst thy *unpay'd* musicians, crickets, sing. *Lovelace, Luc. Posth.* p. 14.

They're grown a nuisance beyond all disasters;
We've none so great, but their *unpaying* masters. *Dryden, Epil.*

2. To undo: a low ludicrous word.

Pay her the debt you owe her, and *unpay* the villainy you have done her: the one you may do with sterling money, and the other with current repentance. *Shakspeare.*

UNPE'ACEABLE. *adj.* Quarrelsome; inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others.

Lord, purge out of all hearts those *unpeaceable*, rebellious, mutinous, and tyrannizing, cruel spirits; those prides and haughtinesses, judging and condemning, and despising of others. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The design is to restrain men from things, which make them miserable to themselves, *unpeaceable* and troublesome to the world. *Tillotson.*

UNPE'ACEFUL.* *adj.* Unpacifick; violent; without peace.

Forbid *unpeaceful* passions to rebel. *Cowley.*
Rash war and perilous battle their delight,
Unpeaceful death their choice. *Thomson, Liberty*, p. 4.

To UNPE'G. *v. n.* To open any thing closed with a peg.

Unpeg the basket on the house's top;
Let the birds fly. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

UNPE'NETRABLE.* *adj.* Impenetrable.

An *unpenetrable* rock, an unaccessible desert. *Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. 34.

UNPE'NITENT.* *adj.* Impenitent.

God will not relieve the *unpenitent*,
Nor to the prayers of wicked souls consent. *Sandys, Paraphr. of Job*, p. 52.

UNPE'NSIONED. *adj.* Not kept in dependence by a pension.

Could pension'd Boileau lash in honest strain
Flatt'rers and bigots, ev'n in Louis' reign;
And I not strip the gilding off a knave,
Unplac'd, *unpension'd*, no man's heir or slave? *Pope.*

To UNPE'OPLE. *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants.

The land
In antique times was savage wilderness,
Unpeopled, unmanur'd. *Spenser.*
Shall war *unpeople* this my realm? *Shakspeare.*
To few unknown
Long after; now *unpeopled* and untrod. *Milton.*
The lofty mountains feed the savage race,
Yet few, and strangers, in the *unpeopl'd* place. *Dryden.*

He must be thirty-five years old, a doctor of the faculty, and eminent for his religion and honesty; that his rashness and ignorance may not *unpeople* the commonwealth. *Addison.*

UNPERCE'IVABLE.* *adj.* Not readily to be perceived; not obvious.

It enforced those precepts seemingly unreasonable, by such promises as were as seemingly incredible, and *unperceivable*. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

UNPERCE'IVED. *adj.* Not observed; not heeded; not sensibly discovered; not known.

The ashes, wind *unperceived* shakes off. *Bacon.*
He alone,
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way,
Not *unperceiv'd* of Adam. *Milton, P. L.*
Thus daily changing, by degrees I'd waste,
Still quitting ground, by *unperceiv'd* decay,
And steal myself from life and melt away. *Dryden.*
Unperceiv'd the heavens with stars were hung. *Dryden.*
Oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day,
While summer suns roll *unperceiv'd* away. *Pope.*

UNPERCE'IVEDLY. *adv.* So as not to be perceived.

Some oleaginous particles, *unperceivedly*, associated themselves to it. *Boyle.*

UNPE'RFECT.† *adj.* [*imperfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Lat.] Incomplete.

Apelles' picture of Alexander at Ephesus, and his Venus, which he left at his death *unperfect* in Chios, were the chiefest. *Peacham on Drawing.*

An *unperfect* actor on the stage. *Shakspeare, Sonn.* 23.

He fell into a poor and *unperfect* account of the difference of divine miracles and diabolical; which I modestly refuted. *Bp. Hall, Specialties of his Life.*

UNPE'RFECTED.* *adj.* Not perfected; not completed.

To see that performed, which only he left *unperfected*. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 572.

UNPE'RFECTLY.* *adv.* Imperfectly.

The mind of a man distracted amongst many things, must needs entertain them brokenly and *unperfectly*. *Hales, Rem.* p. 219.

UNPE'RFECTNESS. *n. s.* Imperfection; incompleteness.

Virgil and Horace, spying the *unperfectness* in Ennius and Plautus, by true imitation of Homer and Euripides, brought poetry to perfectness. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

UNPERFO'RMED. *adj.* Undone; not done.

A good law without execution, is like an *unperformed* promise. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

UNPERFO'RMING.* *adj.* Not discharging its office.

O *unperforming* hand!
That never could'st have err'd in a worse time. *Dryden, All for Love.*

This is so *unperforming* an hypothesis, that it answers for nothing. *A. Baxter on the Soul*, ii. 218.

UNPE'RISHABLE. *adj.* Lasting to perpetuity; exempt from decay.

We are secured to reap in another world everlasting, *unperishable* felicities. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

UNPE'RISHED.* *adj.* Not violated; not destroyed.

He presumed, that faith being observed *unperished* should please Almighty God above all things. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 156. b.

UNPE'RJURED. *adj.* Free from perjury.

Beware of death; thou can'st not die *unperjur'd*,
And leave an unaccomplish'd love behind:
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*

To UNPERPLE'X.* *v. a.* To relieve from perplexity.

This extasy doth *unperplex*
(We said) and tell us what we love. *Donne, Poems*, p. 43.

UNPERPLE'XED. *adj.* Disentangled; not embarrassed.

In learning, little should be proposed to the mind at once; and that being fully mastered, proceed to the next adjoining part, yet unknown, simple, *unperplexed* proposition. *Locke.*

UNPERSPI'RABLE. *adj.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the skin.

Bile is the most *unperspirable* of animal fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

UNPERSUA'DABLE. *adj.* Inexorable; not to be persuaded.

He, finding his sister's *unpersuadable* melancholy, through the love of Amphialus, had for a time left her court. *Sidney.*

UNPE'TRIFIED. *adj.* Not turned to stone.

In many concreted plants, some parts remain *unpetrified*; that is, the quick and livelier parts remain as wood, and were never yet converted. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICAL. *adj.* Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy, or right reason.

Your conceptions are *unphilosophical*. You forget that the brain has a great many small fibres in its texture; which, according to the different strokes they receive from the animal spirits, awaken a correspondent idea. *Collier.*

It became him who created them, to set them in order: and if he did so, it is *unphilosophical* to seek for any other origin of the world, or to pretend that it might arise out of a chaos by the mere laws of nature. *Newton, Opt.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason.

They forget that he is the first cause of all things, and discourse most *unphilosophically*, absurdly, and unsuitably to the nature of an infinite being; whose influence must set the first wheel a-going. *South.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALNESS. *n. s.* Incongruity with philosophy.

I could dispense with the *unphilosophicalness* of this their hypothesis were it not unchristian. *Norris.*

To UNPHILO'SOPHIZE. *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher. A word made by Pope.

Our passions, our interests flow in upon us, and *unphilosophize* us into mere mortals. *Pope.*

UNPHY'SICKED.* *adj.* Not indebted to medicine; not influenced by medicine.

Free limbs, *unphysick'd* health, due appetite. *Howell, Verses Pref. to his Lett.*

By God's great mercy to me I enjoy at present so firm and an *unphysicked* health, that I hope to do somewhat before I die, that I may not seem to have lived altogether to no purpose. *Cotton in Aubrey's Lett. &c.* i. 20.

UNPIE'RCED. *adj.* Not penetrated; not pierced.

The *unpierc'd* shade imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton, P. L.*

True Witney broad-cloth, with its shag unshorn,
Unpierc'd, is in the lasting tempest worn. *Gay.*

UNPI'LLARED. *adj.* Deprived of pillars.

See the cirque falls! the *unpillar'd* temple nods!
Streets pav'd with heroes! Tiber choak'd with gods! *Pope.*

UNPI'LLOWED. *adj.* Wanting a pillow.

Perhaps some cold bank is her bolster now,
Or 'gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm,
Leans her *unpillow'd* head, fraught with sad fears. *Milton, Comus.*

To UNPI'N. *v. a.* To open what is shut, or fastened with a pin.

My love doth so approve him,
That even his stubbornness, his checks and frowns,
(Pr'ythee *unpin* me) have grace and favour in them. *Shakspeare.*

Unpin that spangled breast-plate which you wear,
That the eyes of busy fools may be stopt there. *Donne.*

Who is the honest man?
He that doth still and strongly good pursue,
To God, his neighbour, and himself most true:
Whom neither force, nor fawning can
Unpin, or wrench from giving all their due. *Herbert.*

UNPI'NKED. *adj.* Not marked with eyelet holes.

Gabriel's pumps were all *unpink'd* i' th' heel. *Shakspeare.*

UNPI'TIED. *adj.* Not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetical sorrow.

Richard yet lives; but at hand, at hand
Insues his piteous and *unpitied* end. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Rich in the world's opinion, and men's praise,
And full in all we cou'd desire, but days:
He that is warn'd of this, and shall forbear
To vent a sigh for him, or shed a tear;
May he live long scorn'd, and *unpity'd* fall,
And want a mourner at his funeral. *Bp. Corbet.*

But he whose words and fortunes disagree,
Absurd, *unpity'd,* grows a publick jest. *Roscommon.*

He that does not secure himself of a stock of reputation in his greatness, shall most certainly fall *unpitied* in his adversity. *L'Estrange.*

As the greatest curse that I can give,
Unpitied be depos'd, and after live. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

As some sad turtle his lost love deplores;
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn,
Alike unheard, *unpity'd,* and forlorn. *Pope.*

Passion *unpity'd,* and successless love,
Plant daggers in my heart, and aggravate
My other griefs. *Addison, Cato.*

UNPI'TIFUL.* *adj.*

1. Not merciful.
2. Not exciting pity.

Future times, in love, may pity her;
Sith graces such *unpitiful* should prove. *Davies, Wit's Pilgrim.* sign. E. 1. b.

UNPI'TIFULLY. *adv.* Unmercifully; without mercy.

He beat him most pitifully.
— Nay, that he did not; he beat him most *unpitifully.* *Shakspeare.*

UNPI'TYING. *adj.* Having no compassion.

To shame, to chains, or to a certain grave,
Lead on, *unpitying* guides, behold your slave. *Granville.*

UNPLA'CABLE.* *adj.* Not to be appeased; implacable.

Boiling with an *unplacable* hatred against him. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 141.

UNPLA'CED. *adj.* Having no place of dependance.

Unplac'd, unpension'd. *Pope.*

UNPLA'GUED. *adj.* Not tormented.

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with corns, we'll have a bout with you. *Shakspeare.*

UNPLA'NTED. *adj.* Not planted; spontaneous.

Figs there *unplanted* through the fields do grow,
Such as fierce Cato did the Romans show. *Waller.*

UNPLA'USIBLE. *adj.* Not plausible; not such as has a fair appearance.

There was a mention of granting five subsidies; and that meeting being, upon very unpopular, and *unplausible* reasons, immediately dissolved, those five subsidies were exacted, as if an act had passed to that purpose. *Clarendon.*

I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-plac'd words of glosing courtesy,
Baited with reasons not *unplausible,*
Wind me into the easy-hearted man,
And hug him into snares. *Milton, Comus.*

UNPLA'USIVE. *adj.* Not approving.

'Tis like he'll question me,
Why such *unplausive* eyes are bent on him. *Shakspeare.*

UNPLEA'DABLE.* *adj.* Not capable to be alleged in plea.

It is a blindness brought upon a man, because he would not see; otherwise all ignorance, that is merely negative and inculpable presumption, is utterly inconsistent with, and makes absolutely *unpleadable.* *South, Serm.* vii. 202.

UNPLEA'SANT. *adj.* Not delighting; troublesome; uneasy.

Their skilful ears perceive certain harsh and *unpleasant* discords in the sound of our common prayer, such as the rules of divine harmony, such as the laws of God cannot bear. *Hooker.*

O sweet Portia!
Here are a few of the *unpleasant'st* words
That ever blotted paper. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Wisdom is very *unpleasant* to the unlearned. *Ecclus.* v. 20.

Upon Adam's disobedience, God chased him out of paradise, the most delicious part of the earth, into some other, the most barren and *unpleasant.* *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

UNPLEA'SANTLY. *adv.* Not delightfully; uneasily.

We cannot boast of good-breeding, and the art of life; but yet we don't live *unpleasantly* in primitive simplicity and good humour. *Pope.*

UNPLEA'SANTNESS. *n. s.* Want of qualities to give delight.

As for *unpleasantness* of sound, if it doth happen the good of men's souls doth deceive our ears, that we note it not, or arm them with patience to endure it. *Hooker.*

Many people cannot at all endure the air of London, not only for its *unpleasantness,* but for the suffocations which it causes. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

All men are willing to skulk out of such company; the sober for the hazards, and the jovial for the *unpleasantness* of it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

UNPLEA'SED. *adj.* Not pleased; not delighted.

Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,
Than my *unpleas'd* eye feel your courtesy. *Shakspeare.*

Condemn'd to live with subjects ever mute,
A salvage prince, *unpleas'd,* though absolute. *Dryden.*

UNPLEA'SING. *adj.* Offensive; disgusting; giving no delight.

Set to dress this garden:
How dares thy tongue sound this *unpleasing* news? *Shakspeare.*

Hence the many mistakes, which have made learning so *unpleasing* and so unsuccessful. *Milton.*

If all those great painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it in their figures, they had made things more regularly true, but withal very *unpleasing*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Howe'er *unpleasing* be the news you bring,
I blame not you, but your imperious king. *Dryden.*

UNPLEA'SINGNESS.* *n. s.* Want of qualities to please.

It being an unseemly affront to the sequestered and veiled modesty of that sex, to have her *unpleasingness* bandied up and down, and aggravated, in open court. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* ii. 21.

UNPLEA'SIVE.* *adj.* Not pleasing.

Grief is never but an *unpleasive* passion; the rest have some life and contentment in them. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 108.

UNPLI'ANT. *adj.* Not easily bent; not conforming to the will.

The chisel hath more glory than the pencil; that being so hard an instrument, and working upon so *unpliant* stuff, can yet leave strokes of so gentle appearance. *Wotton.*

UNPLO'WED. *adj.* Not plowed.

Good sound land, that hath lain long *unplowed*. *Mortimer.*

To UNPLU'ME. *v. a.* To strip of plumes; to degrade.

In the most ordinary phænomena in nature, we shall find enough to shame confidence, and *unplume* dogmatizing. *Glanville.*

UNPOE'TICAL.† } *adj.* Not as becomes a poet.
UNPOE'TICK. }

Nor for an epithet that fails,
Bite off your *unpoetick* nails.
Unjust! why you shou'd in such veins,
Reward your fingers for your brains? *Bp. Corbet.*

Unpoetical and empty panegyrics. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 444.

UNPOE'TICALLY.* *adv.* In a manner unbecoming a poet.

How coldly and *unpoetically* Pope has copied the appeal to the nymphs on the death of Daphnis, in comparison of Milton on Lycidas! *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

UNPO'INTED.* *adj.*

1. Having no point or sting.

The conclusion,—here, would have shown dull, flat, and *unpointed;* without any shape or sharpness. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

2. Not observing punctuation.

Clumsy verse unlick'd, *unpointed.* *Dryden.*

To UNPO'ISON.* *v. a.* To remove poison from.

Such a course could not, but in a short time, have *unpoisoned* their perverted minds. *South, Serm.* vol. v. S. 1.

UNPO'IZED.* *adj.* Wanting equipoise.

Oft on the brink of ruin,——
Totter'd the rash democracy *unpoiz'd*. *Thomson, Liberty,* P. ii.

UNPO'LISHED. *adj.*

1. Not smoothed; not brightened by attrition.

Palladio, having noted in an old arch at Verona, some part of the materials cut in fine forms, and some *unpolished*, doth conclude, that the antients did leave the outward face of their marbles, or free-stone, without any sculpture, till they were laid in the body of the building. *Wotton.*

He affirms it to have been the antient custom of all the Greeks, to set up *unpolished* stones instead of images, to the honour of the gods. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Not civilized; not refined.

Finding new words,
Such as of old wise bards employ'd to make
Unpolish'd men their wild retreats forsake. *Waller.*

Those first *unpolish'd* matrons, big and bold,
Gave suck to infants of gigantick mould. *Dryden.*

UNPOLI'TE. *adj.* [*impoli*, Fr. *impolitus*, Lat.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil.

Discourses for the pulpit should be cast into a plain method, and the reasons ranged under the words, first, secondly, and thirdly; however they may be now fancied to sound *unpolite*, or unfashionable. *Watts on the Mind.*

UNPOLI'TENESS.* *n. s.*

1. Want of elegance.

Sad outcries are made of the *unpoliteness* of the style. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* i. 80.

2. Want of courtesy or civility.

UNPO'LLED.* *adj.*

1. Unplundered.

Richer than *unpoll'd*
Arabian wealth and Indian gold. *Fanshaw, Poems, &c.* (1676,) p. 304.

2. Not registered as a voter.

UNPOLLU'TED. *adj.* [*impollutus*, Lat.] Not corrupted; not defiled.

Lay her i' th' earth;
And from her fair and *unpolluted* flesh
May violets spring! *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Till oft converse with heavenly habitants
Begin to cast a beam on the outward shape,
The *unpolluted* temple of the mind,
And turns it by degrees to the soul's essence,
Till all be made immortal. *Milton, Comus.*

Though *unpolluted* yet with actual ill,
She half commits, who sins but in her will. *Dryden.*

UNPO'PULAR. *adj.* Not fitted to please the people.

The practices of these men, under the covert of feigned zeal, made the appearance of sincere devotion ridiculous and *unpopular*. *Addison, Freeholder.*

UNPOPULA'RITY.* *n. s.* Want of qualities to please the people.

You are afraid of the *unpopularity* of the ground. *Ld. Lyttelton, Pers. Lett.*

UNPO'RTABLE. *adj.* Not to be carried.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been *unportable;* and being short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any stream of weather or counter-tide. *Ralegh.*

UNPO'RTIONED.* *adj.* Not endowed with a fortune.

Has virtue charms? I grant her heavenly fair;
But if *unportion'd*, all will interest wed;
Though that our admiration, this our choice. *Young, Night Th.* 7.

UNPO'RTUOUS.* *adj.* Having no ports.

Had the west of Ireland been an *unportuous* coast, the French naval power would have been undone. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

UNPOSSE'SSED. *adj.* Not had; not held; not enjoyed.

He claims the crown——
— Is the chair empty? is the sword unsway'd?
Is the king dead? the empire *unpossess'd*? *Shakspeare.*

Such vast room in nature *unpossess'd*
By living soul, desert, and desolate,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpse of light. *Milton, P. L.*

The cruel something *unpossess'd*,
Corrodes and leavens all the rest. *Prior.*

UNPOSSE'SSING. *adj.* Having no possession.

Thou *unpossessing* bastard, dost thou think,
That I would stand against thee? *Shakspeare.*

UNPO'SSIBLE.* *adj.* Not possible. In modern editions of the Bible the word is finically altered to *impossible*.

With men this is *unpossible;* but with God all things are possible. *St. Matt.* xix. 26.

I would I could help it, in commissions in the country: but that is almost *unpossible*. *Bacon, Sp. in Chancery.*

Things unlawful pass for *unpossible:* we only can do, what we ought. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 4. C. 4.

UNPRA'CTICABLE.† *adj.* Not feasible; not practicable.

I try'd such of the things that came into my thoughts, as were not in that place and time *unpracticable*. *Boyle.*

Examples now *unpracticable*, by reason of the alteration of men and manners. *Sprat, Hist. R. S.* p. 338.

UNPRA'CTISED. *adj.*

1. Not skilful by use and experience; raw; being in the state of a novice.

The full sum of me
Is an unlesson'd girl, unschool'd, *unpractis'd.* *Shakspeare.*
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek. *Milton, P. L.*
I am young, a novice in the trade;
The fool of love *unpractis'd* to persuade,
And want the soothing arts. *Dryden.*

2. Not known; or not familiar by use.

His tender eye, by too direct a ray,
Wounded, and flying from *unpractis'd* day. *Prior.*

UNPRA'ISED. *adj.* Not celebrated; not praised.

The land,
In antique times was savage wilderness;
Unpeopled, unmanur'd, unprov'd, *unprais'd.* *Spenser.*
If young African for fame
His wasted country freed from Punick rage,
The deed becomes *unprais'd,* the man at least,
And loses, though but verbal, his reward. *Milton, P. R.*
Nor pass *unprais'd* the vest and veil divine,
Which wandering foliage, and rich flow'rs entwine. *Dryden.*

UNPRECA'RIOUS. *adj.* Not dependent on another.

The stars, which grace the high expansion bright,
By their own beams, and *unprecarious* light,
At a vast distance from each other lie. *Blackmore.*

UNPRE'CEDENTED. *adj.* Not justifiable by any example.

The secret of all this *unprecedented* proceeding in their masters, they must not impute to freedom. *Swift.*

UNPRECI'SE.* *adj.* Loose; not exact.

Chatterton gave a vague *unprecise* explanation from his own head, or from imperfect remembrance.
Warton, Rowley Enq. p. 47.

To **UNPREDI'CT.** *v. n.* To retract prediction.

Means I must use, thou say'st: prediction else
Will *unpredict,* and fail me of the throne. *Milton, P. R.*

UNPREFE'RRED. *adj.* Not advanced.

To make a scholar, keep him under, while he is young, or *unpreferred.* *Collier on Pride.*

UNPRE'GNANT. *adj.* Not prolifick; not quick of wit.

This deed unshapes me quite, makes me *unpregnant,*
And dull to all proceedings. *Shakspeare.*

UNPREJU'DICATE.† } *adj.* Not prepossessed by any
UNPREJU'DICATED. } settled notions.

Let me appeal to the hearts of all judicious and *unprejudicated* readers. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 338.

A pure mind in a chaste body, is the mother of wisdom, sincere principles, and *unprejudicate* understanding.
Bp. Taylor.

UNPRE'JUDICED. *adj.* Free from prejudice; free from prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion; void of preconceived notions.

The meaning of them may be so plain, as that any *unprejudiced* and reasonable man may certainly understand them.
Tillotson.

Several, when they had informed themselves of our Saviour's history, and examined, with *unprejudiced* minds, the doctrines and manners of his disciples, were so struck, that they professed themselves of that sect. *Addison.*

UNPRE'JUDICEDNESS.* *n. s.* State of being unprejudiced.

Hearing the reason of the case with patience and *unprejudicedness,* is an equity which men owe to every truth that can in any manner concern them.
Clarke on the Attrib. (7th ed.) p. 6.

UNPRELA'TICAL. *adj.* Unsuitable to a prelate.

The archbishop of York, by such *unprelatical,* ignominious arguments, in plain terms advised him to pass that act.
Clarendon.

UNPREME'DITATED. *adj.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand.

Ask me what question thou canst possible,
And I will answer *unpremeditated.* *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
She dictates to me slumbering; or inspires
Easy my *unpremeditated* verse. *Milton, P. L.*

The slow of speech make *unpremeditated* harangues, or converse readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with. *Addison.*

UNPREPA'RED. *adj.*

1. Not fitted by previous measures.

In things which most concern
Unpractis'd, *unprepar'd,* and still to seek. *Milton, P. L.*

To come *unprepar'd* before him, is an argument that we do not esteem God. *Duppa, Rules for Devotion.*

Fields are full of eyes, and woods have ears;
For this the wise are ever on their guard,
For, unforeseen, they say, is *unprepar'd.* *Dryden.*

2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.

I would not kill thy *unprepared* spirit;
No; heavens forefend. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
My *unprepar'd,* and unrepenting breath,
Was snatch'd away by the swift hand of death. *Roscommon.*

UNPREPA'REDNESS. *n. s.* State of being unprepared.

I believe my innocency and *unpreparedness* to assert my rights and honour, make me the most guilty in their esteem; who would not so easily have declared a war against me, if I had first assaulted them. *King Charles.*

UNPREPOSSE'SSED. *adj.* Not prepossessed; not preoccupied by notions.

The *unprepossessed* on the one hand, and the well-disposed on the other, are affected with a due fear of these things.
South.

It finds the mind naked, and *unprepossessed* with any former notions, and so easily and insensibly gains upon the assent.
South.

UNPRE'SSED. *adj.*

1. Not pressed.

Have I my pillow left *unpress'd* in Rome? *Shakspeare.*
In these soft shades, *unpress'd* by human feet,
Thy happy phœnix keeps his balmy seat. *Tickell.*

2. Not inforced.

They left not any errour in government unmentioned, or *unpressed,* with the sharpest and most pathetical expressions.
Clarendon.

UNPRESU'MPTUOUS.* *adj.* Not presumptuous; submissive; humble.

Who, with filial confidence inspir'd,
Can lift to heaven an *unpresumptuous* eye,
And smiling say, "My Father made them all."
Cowper, Task, B. 5.

UNPRETE'NDING. *adj.* Not claiming any distinctions.

Bad writers are not ridiculed, because ridicule ought to be a pleasure: but to undeceive and vindicate the honest and *unpretending* part of mankind from imposition. *Pope.*

UNPREVA'ILING. *adj.* Being of no force.

Throw to earth this *unprevailing* woe. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

UMPREVE'NTED. *adj.*

1. Not previously hindered.

A pack of sorrows, which would press you down,
If *unprevented,* to your timeless grave. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not preceded by any thing.

Thy grace
Comes *unprevented,* unimplor'd, unsought. *Milton, P. L.*

To **UNPRIE'ST.*** *v. a.* To deprive of the orders of a priest.

Leo, bishop of Rome, only *unpriests* him.
Milton, Judgm. of M. Bucer, ch. 24.

UNPRIE'STLY.* *adj.* Unsuitable to a priest.

King Edgar, in his oration to the clergy, rebuked the priestes very sore for bankettynge with their wines; for pretermittynge their canonical hours; for their *unpriestly* apparellings.
Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot. P. 1. fol. 91.

UNPRI'NCELY. *adj.* Unsuitable to a prince.

I could not have given my enemies greater advantages, than by so *unprincely* an inconstancy. *King Charles.*

UNPRI'NCIPLED.* *adj.* Not settled in tenets or opinions.

I do not think my sister so to seek,
Or so *unprincipled* in virtue's book,
As that the single want of light and noise
Could stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts.
Milton, Comus.

Others betake them to state affairs, with souls so *unprincipled* in virtue, and true generous breeding, that flattery, and court shifts, and tyrannous aphorisms, appear to them the highest points of wisdom. *Milton on Education.*

UNPRI'NTED. *adj.* Not printed.

Defer it, till you have finished these that are yet *unprinted.* *Pope.*

UNPRI'SONED. *adj.* Set free from confinement.

Several desires led parts away,
Water declin'd with earth, the air did stay;
Fire rose, and each from other but unty'd,
Themselves *unprison'd* were, and purify'd. *Donne.*

UNPRI'ZABLE. *adj.* Not valued; not of estimation.

A baubling vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk *unprizable.* *Shakspeare.*

UNPRI'ZED. *adj.* Not valued.

Not all the dukes of waterish Burgundy,
Can buy this *unpriz'd*, precious maid of me. *Shakspeare.*

UNPROCLA'IMED. *adj.* Not notified by a publick declaration.

The Syrian king, who to surprize
One man, assassin-like, had levy'd war,
War *unproclaim'd.* *Milton, P. L.*

UNPRODU'CTIVE.* *adj.* Having no power to produce; not efficient; barren.

The more accurately we search into the human mind, the stronger traces we every where find of His wisdom who made it. If a discourse on the use of the parts of the body may be considered as an hymn to the Creator; the use of the passions, which are the organs of the mind, cannot be barren of praise, nor *unproductive* to ourselves of that noble and uncommon union of science and admiration, which a contemplation of the works of infinite wisdom alone can afford to a rational mind.
Burke on the Subl. and Beaut. P. I. § 19.

UNPROFA'NED. *adj.* Not violated.

Unspoil'd shall be her arms, and *unprofan'd*
Her holy limbs with any human hand:
And in a marble tomb laid in her native land. *Dryden.*

UNPROFI'CIENCY.* *n. s.* Want of improvement.

Let mine eyes run down with tears, night and day, for the obstinate *unproficiency* of the sons of my mother under the heavy hand of my God. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 180.

UNPRO'FITABLE. *adj.* Useless; serving no purpose.

The church being eased of *unprofitable* labours, needful offices may the better be attended. *Hooker.*

Should he reason with *unprofitable* talk? *Job,* xv. 3.

My son Onesimus I have begotten in my bonds; which in time past was to thee *unprofitable*, but now profitable to thee and me. *Philem.* 11.

They receive aliment sufficient, and yet no more than they can well digest; and withal sweat out the coarsest and *unprofitablest* juice. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

It is better to fall honourably, than to survive in an *unprofitable* and unglorious life. *L'Estrange.*

Then they who brothers better claim disown,
Defraud their clients, and to lucre sold,
Sit brooding on *unprofitable* gold. *Dryden.*

With shame and sorrow fill'd,
For plotting an *unprofitable* crime. *Dryden.*

An ox that waits the coming blow,
Old and *unprofitable* to the plough. *Dryden.*

With tears so tender,
As any heart, but only her's, could move;
Trembling before her bolted doors he stood,
And there pour'd out th' *unprofitable* flood. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'FITABLENESS. *n. s.* Uselessness.

We are so persuaded of the *unprofitableness* of your science, that you can but leave us where you find us; but if you succeed, you increase the number of your party. *Addison.*

UNPRO'FITABLY. *adv.* Uselessly; without advantage.

I shou'd not now *unprofitably* spend
Myself in words, or catch at empty hope,
By airy ways, for solid certainties. *B. Jonson.*

Our country's cause,
That drew our swords, now wrests 'em from our hands,
And bids us not delight in Roman blood
Unprofitably shed. *Addison, Cato.*

UNPRO'FITED. *adj.* Having no gain.

Be clamorous, and leap all civil bounds,
Rather than make *unprofited* return. *Shakspeare.*

UNPROJE'CTED.* *adj.* Not planned; not formed in the mind.

As far and wide as such heresies have reigned and raged in their time, and as woful a havock as they have made of souls, they have been often taken up at first by mere accident, or upon some slight, trivial, *unprojected* occasion.
South, Serm. vol. iv. S. 8.

UNPROLI'FICK. *adj.* Barren; not productive.

Great rains drown many insects, and render their eggs *unprolifick*, or destroy them. *Hale.*

UNPRO'MISING. *adj.* Giving no promise of excellence; having no appearance of value.

If he be naturally listless and dreaming, this *unpromising* disposition is none of the easiest to be dealt with. *Locke.*

An attempt as difficult and *unpromising* of success, as if he should make the essay, to produce some new kinds of animals out of such senseless materials. *Bentley.*

UNPRO'MPTED.* *adj.* Not dictated.

Oh no, we must not, will not, cannot part;
And my tongue talks, *unprompted* by my heart.
Congreve, Elegy to Cynthia.

UNPRONO'UNCED. *adj.* Not uttered; not spoken.

Imperfect words, with childish trips,
Half *unpronounc'd*, slide through my infant lips.
Milton, Vac. Ex.

UNPRO'PER. *adj.*

1. Not peculiar.

Millions nightly lie in those *unproper* beds,
Which they dare swear peculiar. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

2. Unfit; not right.

UNPRO'PERLY. *adv.* Contrarily to propriety; improperly.

I kneel before thee, and *unproperly*
Shew duty as mistaken all the while
Between the child and parent. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

UNPROPHE'TICAL.* } *adj.* Not foreseeing or fore-
UNPROPHE'TICK. } telling future events.

How *unprophetical* would it be, to say they should some time know what they already knew.
Ellis, Kn. of Div. Things, p. 305.

Wretch that he was, of *unprophetick* soul! *Pope, Odyss.*

UNPROPI'TIOUS. *adj.* Not favourable; inauspicious.

'Twas when the dog-star's *unpropitious* ray
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd ev'ry bay,
Sick was the sun. *Pope.*

UNPROPO'RTIONABLE.* *adj.* Not suitable; not such as is fit.

I wish the present caution may be more attended to, not to bestow an *unproportionable* part of our time or value on this slight exercise of man's slightest faculty.
Gov. of the Tongue, p. 127.

UNPROPO'RTIONATE.* *adj.* Not proportioned; not suited.

It [to raise the dead] is an act beyond the activity of any creature, and *unproportionate* to the power of any finite agent.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 5.

UNPROPO'RTIONED. *adj.* Not suited to something else.

Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any *unproportion'd* thought his act. *Shakspeare.*

UNPROPO'SED. *adj.* Not proposed.
The means are *unpropos'd.* *Dryden.*

UNPRO'PPED. *adj.* Not supported; not upheld.
He lives at random, carelessly diffus'd,
With languish'd head *unpropp'd,*
As one past hope, abandon'd,
And by himself given over. *Milton, S. A.*
The fatal fang drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves; the nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk, *unpropp'd,* falls headlong on the plain. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*improsper,* Latin.] Unfortunate; not prosperous.
The winter had been very *unprosperous* and unsuccessful to the king. *Clarendon.*
Nought *unprosp'rous* shall thy ways attend,
Born with good omens, and with heav'n thy friend. *Pope.*

UNPRO'SPEROUSLY. *adv.* Unsuccessfully.
When a prince fights justly, and yet *unprosperously,* if he could see all those reasons for which God hath so ordered it, he would think it the most reasonable thing in the world. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNPRO'SPEROUSNESS.* *n. s.* State of being unprosperous.
The *unprosperousness* of the arm of flesh, the several failings of the second causes which we have idolized so often. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 492.

UNPROTE'CTED. *adj.* Not protected; not supported; not defended.
By woeful experience, they both did learn, that to forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either destitute of grace divine, may commit, or *unprotected* from above, endure. *Hooker.*

UNPRO'VED. *adj.*
1. Not tried; not known by trial.
The land,
In antique times was savage wilderness,
Unpeopled, unmanur'd, *unproved,* unprais'd. *Spenser.*
There I found a fresh, *unproved* knight,
Whose manly hands, imbru'd in guilty blood,
Had never been. *Spenser, F. Q.*
2. Not evinced by argument.
There is much of what should be demonstrated, left *unproved* by those chymical experiments. *Boyle.*

To **UNPROVI'DE.** *v. a.* To divest of resolution or qualifications; to unfurnish.
I'll not expostulate with her, lest
Her beauty *unprovide* my mind again. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
Prosperity inviting every sense,
With various arts to *unprovide* my mind;
What but a Spartan spirit can sustain
The shocks of such temptations? *Southern.*

UNPROVI'DED. *adj.*
1. Not secured or qualified by previous measures.
Where shall I find one that can steal well? O, for a fine thief of two-and-twenty, or thereabout; I am heinously *unprovided.* *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
With his prepared sword he charges home
My *unprovided* body, lanc'd my arm. *Shakspeare.*
Tears, for a stroke foreseen, afford relief;
But *unprovided* for a sudden blow,
Like Niobe we marble grow,
And petrify with grief. *Dryden.*
2. Not furnished; not previously supplied.
Those *unprovided* of tackling and victual, are forced to sea. *King Charles.*
The seditious had neither weapons, order, nor counsel; but being in all things *unprovided,* were slain like beasts. *Hayward.*
The ambitious empress with her son is join'd,
And, in his brother's absence, has design'd
The *unprovided* town to take. *Dryden.*
True zeal is not a solitary, melancholy grace, as if only fit to dwell in mean minds; such as are utterly *unprovided* of all other natural, moral, or spiritual abilities. *Sprat.*
Courts are seldom *unprovided* of persons under this character, on whom most employments naturally fall. *Swift.*

UNPROVO'KED. *adj.* Not provoked.
The teeming earth, yet guiltless of the plough,
And *unprovok'd,* did fruitful stores allow. *Dryden.*
Let them forbear all open and secret methods of encouraging a rebellion so destructive and so *unprovoked.* *Addison.*

UNPROVO'KING. *adj.* Giving no offence.
I stabbed him a stranger, *unprovoking,* inoffensive. *Fleetwood.*

UNPRUDE'NTIAL.* *adj.* Imprudent.
The most unwise and *unprudential* act as to civil government. *Milton, Eiconoclast.* § 28.

UNPRU'NED. *adj.* Not cut; not lopped.
The whole land is full of weeds;
Her fruit trees all *unprun'd.* *Shakspeare.*

UNPU'BLICK. *adj.* Private; not generally known, or seen.
Virgins must be retired and *unpublick:* for all freedom of society is a violence done to virginity, not in its natural, but in its moral capacity; that is, it loses part of its severity and strictness, by publishing that person, whose work is religion, whose thoughts must dwell in heaven. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNPU'BLISHED. *adj.*
1. Secret; unknown.
All blest secrets;
All you *unpublish'd* virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears. *Shakspeare. K. Lear.*
2. Not given to the publick.
Apply your care wholly to those which are *unpublish'd.* *Pope.*

UNPU'NISHED. *adj.* [*impunitus,* Lat.] Not punished; suffered to continue in impunity.
Bind not one sin upon another, for in one thou shalt not be *unpunished.* *Ecclus.* viii. 8.
Divine justice will not let oppression go *unpunished.* *L'Estrange.*
The vent'rous victor, march'd *unpunish'd* hence,
And seem'd to boast his fortunate offence. *Dryden.*

UNPU'RCHASED. *adj.* Unbought.
Unpurchas'd plenty our full tables loads,
And part of what they lent, return t' our gods. *Denham.*

UNPU'RE.* *adj.* Not clean; not pure.
Of so *unpure* constitutions, that we can present no object but sin. *Donne, Dev.* p. 222.

UNPU'RGED. *adj.* Not purged; unpurified.
Is Brutus sick?
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To tempt the rheumy and *unpurged* air,
To add unto his sickness? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*
In her visage round those spots, *unpurg'd*
Vapours, not yet into her substance turn'd. *Milton, P. L.*

UNPU'RIFIED. *adj.*
1. Not freed from recrement.
2. Not cleansed from sin.
Our sinful nation having been long in the furnace, is now come out, but *unpurified.* *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

UNPU'RPOSED. *adj.* Not designed; not intentional.
Do it,
Or thy precedent services are all
But accidents *unpurpos'd.* *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

UNPURSU'ED. *adj.* Not pursued.
All night the dreadless angel *unpursu'd*
Through heaven's wide champain held his way. *Milton, P. L.*

UNPU'TRIFIED. *adj.* Not corrupted by rottenness.
Meat and drink last longer *unputrified,* or unsowered in winter than in summer. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
No animal *unputrified,* being burnt, yields any alkaline salt, but putrified, yields a volatile alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

UNQUA'LIFIED.† *adj.*
1. Not fit.
Till he has denudated himself of all these incumbrances, he is utterly *unqualified* for these agonies. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*
All the writers against Christianity, since the revolution, have been of the lowest rank in regard to literature, wit, and sense; and upon that account wholly *unqualified* to propagate heresies, unless among a people already abandoned. *Swift.*

Tories are more hated by the zealous whigs, than the very papists, and as much *unqualified* for the smallest offices. *Swift.*

2. Not softened; not abated.

Unqua'lifiedness.* *n. s.* State of being unqualified.

The inadvertency and *unqualifiedness* of copyers. *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 65.

To **Unqua'lify.** *v. a.* To disqualify; to divest of qualification.

Arbitrary power so diminishes the basis of the female figure, as to *unqualify* a woman for an evening walk. *Addison.*

Our private misfortunes may *unqualify* us for charity: but reflect, whether they may not have been inflicted by God, as a just punishment of our former unmercifulness. *Atterbury.*

Deafness *unqualifies* me for all company. *Swift.*

Unqua'litied.* *adj.* Deprived of the usual faculties. Not in use.

He is *unqualitied* with very shame. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Unqua'rrelable. *adj.* Such as cannot be impugned.

There arise unto the examination such satisfactory and *unquarrelable* reasons, as may confirm the causes generally received. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To **Unque'en.** *v. a.* To divest of the dignity of queen.

Embalm me,
Then lay me forth; although *unqueen'd*, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakspeare.*

Unque'lled.* *adj.*

1. Unsubdued.

To sing *unquell'd* amid the lashing wave;
To laugh at danger. *Thomson, Liberty,* P. iv.

2. Not kept down.

Beneath thy meadows glow, and rise *unquell'd*
Against the mower's scythe. *Thomson, Summer.*

Unque'nchable. *adj.* Unextinguishable.

We represent wildfires burning in water and *unquenchable*. *Bacon.*

The people on their holidays,
Impetuous, insolent, *unquenchable.* *Milton, S. A.*

The criminal's penitence may have number'd him among the saints, when our unretracted uncharitableness may send us to *unquenchable* flames. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Our love of God, our *unquenchable* desires to promote our well-grounded hopes to enjoy his glory, should take the chief place in our zeal. *Sprat, Serm.*

Unque'nchableness. *n. s.* Unextinguishableness.

I was amazed to see the *unquenchableness* of this fire. *Hakewill.*

Unque'nched. *adj.*

1. Not extinguished.

We have heats of dungs, and of lime *unquenched.* *Bacon.*

2. Not extinguishable.

Sadness, or great joy, equally dissipate the spirits, and immoderate exercise in hot air, with *unquenched* thirst. *Arbuthnot.*

Unque'stionable. *adj.*

1. Indubitable; not to be doubted.

The duke's carriage was surely noble throughout; of *unquestionable* courage in himself, and rather fearful of fame than danger. *Wotton.*

One reason that mathematical demonstrations are uncontroverted, is because interest hath no place in those *unquestionable* verities. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

There is an *unquestionable* magnificence in every part of Paradise Lost. *Addison.*

2. That cannot bear to be questioned without impatience: this seems to be the meaning here.

What were his marks?——
——A lean cheek, which you have not; an *unquestionable* spirit, which you have not. *Shakspeare.*

Unque'stionably. *adv.* Indubitably; without doubt.

If the fathers were *unquestionably* of the houshold of faith, and all to do good to them; then certainly their children cannot be strangers in this houshold. *Sprat.*

St. Austin was *unquestionably* a man of parts, but interposing in a controversy where his talent did not lie, shewed his zeal against the antipodes to very ill purpose. *Burnet.*

Unque'stioned. *adj.*

1. Not doubted; passed without doubt.

Other relations in good authors, though we do not positively deny, yet have they not been *unquestioned* by some. *Brown.*

2. Indisputable; not to be opposed.

It did not please the gods, who instruct the people;
And their *unquestion'd* pleasures must be serv'd. *B. Jonson.*

3. Not interrogated; not examined.

She, muttering prayers as holy rites she meant,
Through the divided crowd *unquestion'd* went. *Dryden.*

Unqui'ck. *adj.* Motionless; not alive.

His senses droop, his steady eyes *unquick;*
And much he ails, and yet he is not sick. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

Unqui'ckened. *adj.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality.

Every fœtus bears a secret hoard,
With sleeping, unexpanded issue stor'd;
Which num'rous, but *unquicken'd* progeny,
Clasp'd, and enwrapp'd, within each other lie. *Blackmore.*

Unqui'et. *adj.* [*inquiet*, Fr. *inquietus*, Latin.]

1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not still.

From grammatick flats and shallows, they are on the sudden transported to be tossed and turmoiled with their unballasted wits, in fathomless and *unquiet* depths of controversy. *Milton on Education.*

2. Disturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace.

Go with me to church, and call me wife,
And then away to Venice to your friend;
For never shall you lie by Portia's side
With an *unquiet* soul. *Shakspeare, Mer. of Ven.*

Thy love hopeful to regain,
From thee I will not hide—
What thoughts in my *unquiet* breast are ris'n. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Restless; unsatisfied.

She glares in balls, front boxes, and the ring;
A vain, *unquiet*, glitt'ring, wretched thing. *Pope.*

Mirth from company is but a fluttering, *unquiet* motion, that beats about the breast for a few moments, and after leaves it empty. *Pope.*

To **Unqui'et.*** *v. a.* To disquiet; to make uneasy.

Having weighed the matter, and deeply pondered the gravity thereof, wherewith they were greatly troubled and *unquieted*, resolved finally that the archbishop should reveal the same to the king's majesty. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 471.

Unqui'etly. *adv.* Without rest.

Who's there besides foul weather?——
——One minded like the weather, most
Unquietly. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Unqui'etness. *n. s.*

1. Want of tranquillity.

Thou, like a violent noise, cam'st rushing in,
And mak'st them wake and start to new *unquietness.* *Denham.*

2. Want of peace.

It is most enemy to war, and most hateth *unquietness.* *Spenser.*

3. Restlessness; turbulence.

What pleasure can there be in that estate,
Which your *unquietness* has made me hate? *Dryden.*

4. Perturbation; uneasiness.

Is my lord angry?——
— He went hence but now,
And certainly in strange *unquietness.* *Shakspeare, Othello.*

From inordinate love, and vain fear, comes all *unquietness* of spirit, and distraction of our senses. *Bp. Taylor.*

Unqui'etude.* *n. s.* Disquietude; uneasiness; restlessness.

It will bewray a kind of *unquietude* and discontentment, till it attain the former position. *Wotton on Education.*

Unra'cked. *adj.* Not poured from the lees.

Rack the one vessel from the lees, and pour the lees of the racked vessel into the *unracked* vessel. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

UNRA'KED. *adj.* Not thrown together and covered. Used only of fires. *

Cricket, to Windsor chimnies shalt thou leap:
Where fires thou find'st *unrak'd*, and hearths unswept,
There pinch the maids. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

UNRA'NSACKED. *adj.* Not pillaged.

He gave that rich city for a prey unto his soldiers, who left neither house, nor corner thereof, *unransacked.* *Knolles.*

UNRA'NSOMED. *adj.* Not set free by payment for liberty.

Unransom'd here receive the spotless fair,
Accept the hecatomb the Greeks prepare. *Pope, Il.*

To UNRA'VEL. *v. a.*

1. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear.

He has *unravelled* the studied cheats of great artificers. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

There *unravel* all
This dark design, this mystery of fate. *Addison, Cato.*

With Machiavelian sagacity thou *unravell'dst* intrigues of state. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To disorder; to throw out of the present order.

How can any thing succeed well with people that are to be pleased with nothing, unless the ball of the universe may be *unravelled*, and the laws of Providence reversed? *L'Estrange.*

O the traytor's name!
I'll know it; I will, art shall be conjur'd for it,
And nature all *unravell'd.* *Dryden, and Lee, Oedipus.*

So prophane and sceptical an age takes a pride in *unravelling* all the received principles of reason and religion. *Tillotson.*

3. To clear up the intrigue of a play.

The solution, or *unravelling* of the intrigue commences, when the reader begins to see the doubts cleared up. *Pope.*

Thus supernaturally is the plot brought to perfection; nor is the *unravelling* of it less happily imagined. *Shakspeare, Illust.*

To UNRA'VEL.* *v. n.* To be unfolded.

In an eternity what scenes shall strike!
Adventures thicken! novelties surprise!
What webs of wonder shall *unravel* there! *Young, Night Th. 6.*

UNRA'ZORED. *adj.* Unshaven.

As smooth as Hebe's their *unrazor'd* lips. *Milton, Comus.*

UNRE'ACHED. *adj.* Not attained.

Labour with unequal force to climb
That lofty hill, *unreach'd* by former time. *Dryden.*

UNRE'AD. *adj.*

1. Not read; not publickly pronounced.

These books are safer and better to be left publickly *unread.* *Hooker.*

His muse had starv'd, had not a piece *unread*,
And by a player bought, supply'd her bread. *Dryden.*

2. Untaught; not learned in books.

Uncertain whose the narrower span,
The clown *unread*, or half-read gentleman. *Dryden.*

UNRE'ADINESS. *n. s.*

1. Want of readiness; want of promptness.

This impreparation and *unreadiness*, when they find in us, then turn it to the soothing up of themselves in that accursed fancy. *Hooker.*

2. Want of preparation.

Nothing is so great an enemy to tranquillity and a contented spirit, as the amazement and confusions of *unreadiness* and inconsideration. *Bp. Taylor, Living Holy.*

UNRE'ADY.† *adj.*

1. Not prepared; not fit.

The fairy knight
Departed thence, albe (his woundës wide
Not throughly heal'd) *unready* were to ride. *Spenser.*

I know, O Lord, that I am *unready* and unprepared in my accounts; having thrown away great portions of my time in vanity. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, ch.* 4. § 7.

2. Not prompt; not quick.

From a temperate inactivity, we are *unready* to put in execution the suggestions of reason; or by a content in every species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof. *Brown.*

3. Awkward; ungain.

Young men, in the conduct of actions, use extreme remedies at first, and, that which doubleth all errors, will not acknowledge or retract them; like an *unready* horse, that will neither stop nor turn. *Bacon.*

4. Undressed. Obsolete. See the commentators on Shakspeare.

All. How now, my lords? what, all *unready* so?
Bast. Unready? ay, and glad we've 'scap'd so well. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.*

UNRE'AL. *adj.* Unsubstantial; having only appearance.

Hence, terrible shadow!
Unreal mockery, hence! *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

I with pain
Voyag'd the *unreal*, vast, unbounded deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton, P. L.*

UNRE'APED.* *adj.* Not reaped; uncut.

To stay the thunder, or forbid the hail
To thresh the *unreap'd* ear. *Carew, Poems, p.* 203.

UNRE'ASONABLE.† *adj.*

1. Not agreeable to reason.

No reason known to us; but that there is no reason thereof, I judge most *unreasonable* to imagine. *Hooker.*

It is *unreasonable* for men to be judges in their own cases; self-love will make men partial to themselves and their friends. *Locke.*

She entertained many *unreasonable* prejudices against him, before she was acquainted with his personal worth. *Addison.*

2. Exorbitant; claiming or insisting on more than is fit.

Since every language is so full of its own proprieties, that what is beautiful in one is often barbarous in another, it would be *unreasonable* to limit a translator to the narrow compass of his author's words. *Dryden, Pref. to Ov.*

My intention in prefixing your name, is not to desire your protection of the following papers, which I take to be a very *unreasonable* request; since, by being inscribed to you, you cannot recommend them without some suspicion of partiality. *Swift, Proj. for the Adv. of Religion.*

3. Greater than is fit; immoderate.

Those that place their hope in another world, have, in a great measure, conquered dread of death, and *unreasonable* love of life. *Atterbury.*

4. Irrational.

For the foolish devices of their wickedness, wherewith being deceived they worshipped serpents void of reason, and vile beasts, Thou didst send a multitude of *unreasonable* beasts upon them for vengeance. *Wisd.* xi. 15.

UNRE'ASONABLENESS. *n. s.*

1. Inconsistency with reason.

The *unreasonableness* and presumption of those that thus project, have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance so far as attrition. *Hammond.*

2. Exorbitance; excessive demand.

The *unreasonableness* of propositions is not more evident, than that they are not the joint desires of their major number. *King Charles.*

A young university disputant was complaining of the *unreasonableness* of a lady, with whom he was engaged in a point of controversy. *Addison, Freeholder.*

UNRE'ASONABLY.† *adv.*

1. In a manner contrary to reason.

Unreasonably disposed to give a fairer hearing to a pagan philosopher, than to a Christian writer. *Addison, Spect. No.* 213.

2. More than enough.

I'll not over the threshold till my lord return from the wars.—
—Fye! you confine yourself most *unreasonably.* *Shakspeare.*

To UNRE'AVE.† *v. a.* [now *unravel*; from *un* and *reave*, or *ravel*; perhaps the same with *rive*, to tear, or break asunder.]

1. To unwind: to disentangle.

Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,
Devis'd a web her wooers to deceive;
In which the work that she all day did make
The same at night she did *unreave*. *Spenser.*

2. Not to tear asunder; not to rive; not to unroof.

Couldst thou think that a cottage not too strongly built, and standing so bleak in the very mouth of the winds, could for any long time hold right and *unreaved*? *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead*, i. § 9.

UNREBA'TED. *adj.* Not blunted.

* A number of fencers try it out with *unrebated* swords. *Hakewill.*

UNREBU'KABLE. *adj.* Obnoxious to no censure.

Keep this commandment without spot, *unrebukable*, until the appearing of Christ. 1 *Tim.* vi. 14.

UNRECE'IVED. *adj.* Not received.

Where the signs and sacraments of his grace are not, through contempt, *unreceived*, or received with contempt, they really give what they promise, and are what they signify. *Hooker.*

UNRECLA'IMED. *adj.*

1. Not tamed.

A savageness of *unreclaimed* blood,
Of general assault. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. Not reformed.

This is the most favourable treatment a sinner can hope for who continues *unreclaimed* by the goodness of God. *Rogers.*

UNRECONCI'LABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be appeased; implacable.

Let me lament,
That our stars, *unreconcilable*, should have divided
Our equalness to this. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

2. Not to be made consistent with.

He had many infirmities and sins, *unreconcilable* with perfect righteousness. *Hammond, Pract. Catechism.*

UNRE'CONCILED. *adj.* Not reconciled.

If you bethink yourself of any crime
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,
Solicit for it straight. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

UNRECO'RDED. *adj.* Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments.

Unrecorded left through many an age,
Worthy to have not remain'd so long unsung. *Milton, P. R.*
The great Antilocus! a name
Not *unrecorded* in the rolls of fame. *Pope, Odyss.*

UNRECO'VERABLE.* *adj.* Not to be recovered; past recovery.

Irresolution loosens all the joints of state: like an ague, it shakes not this or that limb, but all the body is at once in a fit. 'Tis the dead palsy, that, without almost a miracle, leaves a man *unrecoverable*. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 14.

UNRECO'VERED.* *adj.* Not recovered.

The only cause of *unrecover'd* spoil. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 2.

UNRECO'UNTED. *adj.* Not told; not related.

This is yet but young, and may be left
To some ears *unrecounted*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

UNRECRU'ITABLE. *adj.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.

Empty and *unrecruitable* colonels of twenty men in a company. *Milton on Education.*

UNRECU'RING. *adj.* Irremediable.

I found her straying in the park,
Seeking to hide herself; as doth the deer,
That hath received some *unrecuring* wound. *Shakspeare.*

UNREDU'CED. *adj.* Not reduced.

The earl divided all the rest of the Irish countries *unreduced*, into shires. *Davies on Ireland.*

UNREDU'CIBLE.* *adj.* Not reducible. *Ash.*

UNREDU'CIBLENESS.* *n. s.* Impossibility of being reduced.

A third property of matters belonging to Christianity, and which also renders them mysterious, is, their strangeness and *unreducibleness* to the common methods and observations of nature. *South, Serm.* vol. iii. S. 6.

UNREFI'NED.* *adj.* Not refined.

No mines are current; *unrefin'd* and gross,
Coals make the sterling, nature but the dross. *Cleaveland, Poems, &c.* p. 11.

UNREFO'RMABLE. *adj.* Not to be put into a new form.

The rule of faith is alone unmoveable and *unreformable*; to wit, of believing in one only God omnipotent, creator of the world, and in his son Jesus Christ, born of the virgin Mary. *Hammond, Fundamentals.*

UNREFO'RMED. *adj.*

1. Not amended; not corrected.

This general revolt, when overcome, produced a general reformation of the Irishry, which ever before had been *unreformed*. *Davies on Ireland.*

We retain the Julian constitution of the year, *unreformed*, without consideration of the defective minutes. *Holder.*

2. Not brought to newness of life.

If he may believe that Christ died for him, as now he is an *unreformed* Christian, then what needs he reformation? *Hammond.*

Unhumbled, unrepentant, *unreform'd*. *Milton, P. R.*

UNREFRA'CTED. *adj.* Not refracted.

The sun's circular image is made by an *unrefracted* beam of light. *Newton, Opt.*

UNREFRE'SHED. *adj.* Not cheered; not relieved.

Its symptoms are a spontaneous lassitude, being *unrefreshed* by sleep. *Arbuthnot.*

UNREGA'RDED. *adj.* Not heeded; not respected; neglected.

We, ever by his might,
Had thrown to ground the *unregarded* right. *Spenser.*
Do'st see how *unregarded* now
That piece of beauty passes?
There was a time when I did vow
To that alone;
But mark the fate of faces. *Suckling.*
On the cold earth lies the *unregarded* king;
A headless carcass, and a nameless thing. *Denham.*
Me you have often counsell'd to remove
My vain pursuit of *unregarded* love. *Dryden.*

Laws against immorality have not been executed, and proclamations to inforce them, are wholly *unregarded*. *Swift.*

UNREGE'NERACY.* *n. s.* State of being unregenerate.

Yet in the state of *unregeneracy*. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 682.

If a sinful disposition disannul our prayers, much more a state of *unregeneracy*. *South, Serm.*

UNREGE'NERATE. *adj.* Not brought to a new life.

This is not to be understood promiscuously of all men, *unregenerate* persons, as well as regenerate. *Stephens.*

UNRE'GISTERED. *adj.* Not recorded.

Hotter hours,
Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have,
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

UNRE'INED. *adj.* Not restrained by the bridle.

Lest from thy flying steed *unrein'd*, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime
Dismounted, on th' Aleian field I fall. *Milton, P. L.*

UNREJO'ICING.* *adj.* Unjoyous; gloomy; sad; dismal.

Here Winter holds his *unrejoicing* court. *Thomson, Winter.*
Siberia's *unrejoicing* wilds. *Warton, Pleas. of Melancholy.*

UNRELA'TED.* *adj.*

1. Not allied by kindred.

'Tis not the example of an ordinary or inconsiderable person, of a stranger, of one indifferent or *unrelated* to us. *Barrow*, vol. iii. S. 3.

2. Having no connection with any thing.

They arise — from the purposed conciseness of the writer; who in the occasional mention of any matter *unrelated*, or not essential to, the dispensation, always affects a studied brevity. *Warburton, Doct. of Grace*, p. 78.

UNRE'LATIVE.* *adj.* Having no relation to, or connection with.

If you pitch upon the treaty of Munster, do not interrupt it by dipping and deviating into other books *unrelative* to it.
Ld. Chesterfield.

UNRE'LATIVELY.* *adj.* Without relation to any thing else.
They saw the measures they took, singly and *unrelatively*, or relatively alone to some immediate object.
Ld. Bolingbroke, Stud. of Hist. Lett. 2.

UNRELE'NTING. *adj.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity.
By many hands your father was subdu'd;
But only slaughter'd by the ireful arm
Of *unrelenting* Clifford. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake,
That so her torture may be shortened.
Will nothing turn your *unrelenting* hearts? *Shakspeare.*
These are the realms of *unrelenting* fate;
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the state. *Dryden.*
False tears shall wet his *unrelenting* eyes,
And his glad heart with artful sighs shall heave. *Smith.*

UNRELIE'VABLE. *adj.* Admitting no succour.
As no degree of distress is *unrelievable* by his power, so no extremity of it is inconsistent with his compassion. *Boyle.*

UNRELIE'VED. *adj.*
1. Not succoured.
The goddess griev'd,
Her favour'd host shou'd perish *unreliev'd.* *Dryden.*
2. Not eased.
The uneasiness of *unrelieved* thirst is not lessened by continuance, but grows the more unsupportable. *Boyle.*

UNREMA'RKABLE. *adj.*
1. Not capable of being observed.
Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add something else to this fleeting and *unremarkable* superficies, that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby.*
2. Not worthy of notice.

UNREME'DIABLE.† *adj.* Admitting no remedy.
He so handled it, that it rather seemed he had more come into a defence of an *unremediable* mischief already committed, than that they had done it at first by his consent. *Sidney.*
To prevent this *unremediable* ruin to which thou art posting, to catch thee when thou art nodding thus dangerously, with a most affectionate, compassionate compellation of "dearly beloved, let us cleanse ourselves." *Hammond, Works,* iv. 506.

UNRE'MEDIED.* *adj.* Not cured.
Unremedied loneliness. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* Pref.

UNREME'MBERED. *adj.* Not retained in the mind; not recollected.
I cannot pass *unremembered,* their manner of disguising the shafts of chimnies in various fashions, whereof the noblest is the pyramidal. *Wotton on Architecture.*

UNREME'MBERING. *adj.* Having no memory.
That *unrememb'ring* of its former pain,
The soul may suffer mortal flesh again. *Dryden.*

UNREME'MBRANCE. *n. s.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance.
Some words are negative in their original language, but seem positive, because the negation is unknown; as amnesty, an *unremembrance,* or general pardon. *Watts, Logick.*

UNREMI'TTING.* *adj.* Not relaxing; not abating; persevering.
What but God?
Inspiring God! who, boundless Spirit all,
And *unremitting* Energy, pervades,
Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole. *Thomson, Spring.*
Loos'd be the whirlwind's *unremitting* sway.
Shenstone, El. 10.

UNREMO'VABLE. *adj.* Not to be taken away.
Never was there any woman, that with more *unremovable* determination gave herself to love, after she had once set before her mind the worthiness of Amphialus. *Sidney.*
You know the fiery quality of the duke,
How *unremovable* and fixt he is
In his own course. *Shakspeare.*

UNREMO'VABLENESS.* *n. s.* Impracticability of being removed.
Methinks I hear the soldiers, and busy officers, when they were rolling that other weighty stone, (for such we probably conceive,) to the mouth of the vault, with much toil, and sweat, and breathlessness, how they bragged of the sureness of the place and *unremovableness* of that load!
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

UNREMO'VABLY. *adv.* In a manner that admits no removal.
His discontents are *unremovably* coupled to his nature.
Shakspeare.

UNREMO'VED. *adj.*
1. Not taken away.
It is impossible, where this opinion is imbibed and *unremoved,* to found any convincing argument. *Hammond.*
We could have had no certain prospect of his happiness, while the last obstacle was *unremoved.* *Dryden.*
2. Not capable of being removed.
Like Teneriff or Atlas *unremov'd.* *Milton, P. L.*

UNRENE'WED.* *adj.* Not made anew; not renewed.
The corruption of a man's heart, *unrenewed* by grace, is the cause of its own hardness. *South, Serm.* vol. ix. S. 2.

UNREPA'ID. *adj.* Not recompensed; not compensated.
Hadst thou full pow'r
To measure out his torments by thy will;
Yet what couldst thou, tormentor, hope to gain?
Thy loss continues, *unrepaid* by pain. *Dryden.*

UNREPE'ALED. *adj.* Not revoked; not abrogated.
When you are pinched with any *unrepealed* act of parliament, you declare you will not be obliged by it. *Dryden.*
Nature's law, and *unrepeal'd* command,
That gives to lighter things the greatest height. *Blackmore*

UNREPE'NTANCE.* *n. s.* State of being unrepentant.
The necessity of destruction, consequent upon *unrepentance,* is drawn chiefly from the determination of the Divine Will, which hath so appointed it. *Wharton, Serm.* i. 371.

UNREPE'NTED. *adj.* Not expiated by penitential sorrow.
They are no fit supplicants to seek his mercy in the behalf of others, whose own, *unrepented* sins provoked his just indignation. *Hooker.*
If I, vent'ring to displease
God for the fear of man, and man prefer,
Set God behind: which in his jealousy
Shall never, *unrepented,* find forgiveness. *Milton, S. A.*
As in *unrepented* sin she dy'd,
Doom'd to the same bad place, is punish'd for her pride.
Dryden.
With what confusion will he hear all his *unrepented* sins produced before men and angels? *Rogers.*

UNREPE'NTING. } *adj.* Not repenting; not penitent;
UNREPE'NTANT. } not sorrowful for sin.
Should I of these the liberty regard,
Who freed, as to their ancient patrimony,
Unhumbled, *unrepentant,* unreform'd,
Headlong would follow. *Milton, P. R.*
My unprepar'd, and *unrepenting* breath,
Was snatch'd away by the swift hand of death. *Roscommon.*
All his arts reveal,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of *unrepenting* death. *Dryden.*
Nor tyrants fierce, that *unrepenting* die,
E'er felt such rage as thou. *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

UNREPI'NING. *adj.* Not peevishly complaining.
Barefoot as she trod the flinty pavement,
Her footsteps all along were mark'd with blood;
Yet silent on she pass'd, and *unrepining.* *Rowe.*

UNREPI'NINGLY.* *adv.* Without peevish complaint.
His indisputable will must be done, and *unrepiningly* received by his own creatures, who is the Lord of all nature, and of all fortune, when he taketh now one, and then another; till the expected day, wherein it shall please him to dissolve the whole, and to wrap up even the heaven itself as in a scroll of parchment. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 322.

UNREPLE'NISHED. *adj.* Not filled.

Some air retreated thither, kept the mercury out of the *unreplenished* space. *Boyle.*

UNREPRIE'VABLE. *adj.* Not to be respited from penal death.

Within me is a hell; and there the poison
Is, as a fiend, confin'd, to tyrannize
In *unreprievable* condemned blood. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

UNREPRIE'VED.* *adj.* Not respited from penal death.

There to converse with everlasting groans,
Unrespited, unpitied, *unrepriev'd.* *Milton, P. L.*

UNREPRO'ACHED. *adj.* Not upbraided; not censured.

Sir John Hotham, *unreproached,* uncursed by any imprecation of mine, pays his head. *King Charles.*

UNREPRO'VABLE. *adj.* Not liable to blame.

You hath he reconciled, to present you holy, unblameable, and *unreprovable* in his sight. *Col.* i. 22.

UNREPRO'VED. *adj.*

1. Not censured.

Christians have their churches, and *unreproved* exercise of religion. *Sandys, Trav.*

2. Not liable to censure.

The antique world, in his first flowering youth,
With gladsome thanks, and *unreproved* truth,
The gifts of sovereign bounty did embrace. *Spenser.*
If I give thee honour due,
Mirth, admit me of thy crew,
To live with her, and live with thee,
In *unreproved* pleasures free. *Milton, L'All.*

UNREPU'GNANT. *adj.* Not opposite.

When Scripture doth yield us natural laws, what particular order is thereunto most agreeable; when positive, which way to make laws *repugnant* unto them. *Hooker.*

UNRE'PUTABLE. *adj.* Not creditable.

When we see wise men examples of duty, we are convinced that piety is no *unreputable* qualification, and that we are not to be ashamed of our virtue. *Rogers.*

UNREQUE'STED. *adj.* Not asked.

With what security can our ambassadors go, *unrequested* of the Turkish emperor, without his safe conduct? *Knolles.*

UNREQUI'TABLE. *adj.* Not to be retaliated.

Some will have it that all mediocrity of folly is foolish, and because an *unrequitable* evil may ensue, an indifferent convenience must be omitted. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

So *unrequitable* is God's love, and so insolvent are we, that that love vastly improves the benefit, by which alone we might have pretended to some ability of retribution. *Boyle.*

UNRESE'NTED. *adj.* Not regarded with anger.

The failings of these holy persons, passed not *unresented* by God; and the same scripture which informs us of the sin, records the punishment. *Rogers.*

UNRESE'RVE.* *n. s.* Absence of reserve; frankness; openness.

With these he [Dr. Bathurst] lived in the freedom of social *unreserve,* tempering the rigour of an authoritative character with the affability of a companion, and the graces of an agreeable conversation. *Warton, Life of Bathurst,* p. 86.

UNRESE'RVED. *adj.*

1. Not limited by any private convenience.

The piety our heavenly Father will accept, must consist in an entire, *unreserved* obedience to his commands; since whosoever offends in one precept, is guilty of the whole law. *Rogers.*

2. Open; frank; concealing nothing.

UNRESE'RVEDLY. *adv.*

1. Without limitations.

I am not to embrace absolutely and *unreservedly* the opinion of Aristotle. *Boyle.*

2. Without concealment; openly.

I know your friendship to me is extensive; and it is what I owe to that friendship, to open my mind *unreservedly* to you. *Pope.*

UNRESE'RVEDNESS.† *n. s.*

1. Unlimitedness; largeness.

The tenderness and *unreservedness* of his love, made him think those his friends or enemies, that were so to God. *Boyle.*

2. Openness; frankness.

The freedom and *unreservedness,* with which Boileau and Racine communicated their works to each other, is hardly to be paralleled. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

I write with more *unreservedness* than ever man wrote. *Pope.*

UNRESI'STED. *adj.*

1. Not opposed.

The ætherial spaces are perfectly fluid; they neither assist, nor retard, the planets, which roll through as free and *unresisted,* as if they moved in a vacuum. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. Resistless; such as cannot be opposed.

Those gods! whose *unresisted* might
Have sent me to these regions void of light. *Dryden.*
What wonder then, thy hairs should feel
The conquering force of *unresisted* steel? *Pope.*

UNRESI'STIBLE.* *adj.* Not to be resisted.

Such a destruction as should, like a flood, overwhelm the whole nation; and, as an *unresistible* torrent, break down and wash all away before it. *Mede on Dan.* p. 34.

The martyrs, with the *unresistible* might of weakness, shaking the powers of darkness. *Milton, of Ref. in Engl.* B. 1.

UNRESI'STING. *adj.* Not opposing; not making resistance.

The sheep was sacrific'd on no pretence,
But meek and *unresisting* innocence:
A patient useful creature. *Dryden.*

Since the planets move horizontally through the liquid and *unresisting* spaces of the heavens, where no bodies at all, or inconsiderable ones, occur, they may preserve the same velocity which the first impulse impress'd. *Bentley.*

UNRESO'LVABLE. *adj.* Not to be solved; insoluble.

For a man to run headlong, while his ruin stares him in the face; still to press on to the embraces of sin, is a problem *unresolvable* upon any other ground, but that sin infatuates before it destroys. *South.*

UNRESO'LVED. *adj.*

1. Not determined; having made no resolution: sometimes with *of.*

On the western coast
Rideth a puissant navy: to our shores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd, and *unresolv'd* to beat them back. *Shakspeare.*
Turnus *unresolv'd of* flight,
Moves tardy back, and just recedes from fight. *Dryden.*

2. Not solved; not cleared.

I do not so magnify this method, to think it will perfectly clear every hard place, and leave no doubt *unresolved.* *Locke.*

UNRESO'LVING. *adj.* Not resolving; not determined.

She her arms about her *unresolving* husband threw. *Dryden.*

UNRESPE'CTABLE.* *adj.* Not entitled to respect. *Malone.*

UNRESPE'CTED.* *adj.* Not regarded.

They live unwoo'd, and *unrespected* fade. *Shakspeare, Sonn.* 54.

When all this outward shew of state shall be gone off the stage, it may peradventure prove for the good only of some *unrespected,* unthought-of souls, who had least part in all this mask. *Hales, Rem.* p. 186.

UNRESPE'CTIVE.† *adj.*

1. Inattentive; taking little notice.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,
And *unrespective* boys; none are for me
That look into me with considerate eyes. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

2. Mean; despicable. *Malone.*

Nor the remainder viands
We do not throw in *unrespective* sieve,
Because we now are full. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

UNRE'SPITED.* *adj.* Admitting no respite, pause, or intermission.

There to converse with everlasting groans,
Unrespited, unpitied, unrepriev'd,
Ages of hopeless end. *Milton, P. L.*

Unre'st.† *n. s.* [*onraste*, Teut.] Disquiet; want of tranquillity; unquietness.

Of thouht cometh the wakyngys and *unrestis*.
Ld. Rivers, Dictes, &c. of the Philosophers, (1477,) B. vi.

Wise behest, those creeping flames by reason to subdue,
Before their rage grew to so great *unrest*. *Spenser.*

Repose, sweet gold, for their *unrest*,
That have their alms out of the empress' chest. *Shakspeare.*

Dismay'd confusion all possess'd;
Th' afflicted troop, hearing their plot descry'd:
Then runs amaz'd distress, with sad *unrest*,
To this, to that, to fly, to stand, to hide. *Daniel.*

Silence, in truth, would speak my sorrows best;
For deepest wounds can least their feelings tell;
Yet, let me borrow from mine own *unrest*,
But time to bid him, whom I lov'd, farewell. *Wotton.*

Up they rose
As from *unrest*; and each the other viewing,
Soon found their eyes how open'd, and their minds
How darken'd! *Milton, P. L.*

O, if the foolish race of men, who find
A weight of cares still pressing on their mind,
Could find as well the cause of this *unrest*,
Sure they would change their course. *Dryden, Lucret.*

Unresto'red.† *adj.*

1. Not restored.

Then countries stoll'n, and captives *unrestor'd*,
Give strength to every blow, and edge his sword.
Addison, Ver. to the King.

2. Not cleared from an attainder.

The son of an *unrestored* traitor has no pretences to the quality of his ancestors. *Collier on Duelling.*

3. Not cured.

If *unrestor'd* by this, despair of cure. *Young, Night Th.* 2.

Unrestra'ined. *adj.*

1. Not confined; not hindered.

My tender age, in luxury was train'd,
With idle ease, and pageants entertain'd,
My hours my own, my pleasures *unrestrain'd*. *Dryden.*

2. Licentious; loose.

The taverns he daily doth frequent,
With *unrestrained*, loose companions. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not limited.

Were there in this aphorism an *unrestrained* truth, yet were it not reasonable to infer from a caution, a non-usance, or abolition. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Unretra'cted. *adj.* Not revoked; not recalled.

The penitence of the criminal may have numbered him amongst the saints, when our *unretracted* uncharitableness may send us to unquenchable flames. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Nothing but plain malevolence can justify disunion. Malevolence shewn in a single, outward act, *unretracted*, or in habitual ill-nature. *Collier on Friendship.*

Unreve'aled. *adj.* Not told; not discovered.

Had ye once seen these her celestial treasures,
And *unrevealed* pleasures,
Then would ye wonder, and her praises sing. *Spenser.*

Dear, fatal name! rest ever *unreveal'd*;
Nor pass these lips, in holy silence seal'd. *Pope.*

Unreve'nged. *adj.* Not revenged.

So might we die, not envying them that live;
So would we die, not *unrevenged* all. *Fairfax.*

Unhonour'd though I am,
Not *unreveng'd* that impious act shall be. *Dryden.*

Great Pompey's shade complains that we are slow,
And Scipio's ghost walks *unreveng'd* amongst us. *Addison.*

Unre'verend.† } *adj.* Irreverent; disrespectful.
Unre'verent. }

See not your bride in these *unreverend* robes. *Shakspeare.*

Fie! *unreverend* tongue! to call her bad,
Whose sovereignty so oft thou hast preferr'd,
With twenty thousand soul-confirming oaths. *Shakspeare.*

Shall others' superstition make us *unreverent*?
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 314.

Unre'verently. *adv.* Disrespectfully.

I did *unreverently* blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou snore for thyself. *B. Jonson.*

Unreve'rsed. *adj.* Not revoked; not repealed.

She hath offer'd to the doom,
Which *unreversed* stands in effectual force,
A sea of melting tears. *Shakspeare.*

Unrevo'ked. *adj.* Not recalled.

Hear my decree, which *unrevok'd* shall stand. *Milton, P. L.*

Unrewa'rded. *adj.* Not rewarded; not recompensed.

Providence takes care that good offices may not pass *unrewarded*. *L'Estrange.*

Since for common good I yield the fair,
My private loss let grateful Greece repair;
Nor *unrewarded* let your prince complain,
That he alone has fought and bled in vain. *Pope.*

To **Unri'ddle.** *v. a.* To solve an enigma; to explain a problem.

Some kind power *unriddle* where it lies,
Whether my heart be faulty, or her eyes! *Suckling.*

The Platonick principles will not *unriddle* the doubt.
Glanville.

A reverse often clears up the passage of an old poet, as the poet often serves to *unriddle* the reverse. *Addison.*

Unri'ddler.* *n. s.* One who solves an enigma.

Ye safe *unriddlers* of the stars, pray tell,
By what name shall I stamp my miracle?
Lovelace, Luc. Posth. p. 68.

Unridi'culous. *adj.* Not ridiculous.

If an indifferent and *unridiculous* object could draw this austereness unto a smile, he hardly could with perpetuity resist proper motives thereof. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To **Unri'g.** *v. a.* To strip of the tackle.

Rhodes is the sovereign of the sea no more;
Their ships *unrigg'd*, and spent their naval store. *Dryden.*

Unri'ght.† *adj.* [unꞃiht, Saxon.] Wrong. In Spenser, this word should perhaps be *untight*.

What in most English writers useth to be loose, and as it were *unright*, in this author is well grounded, timely framed, and strongly trussed up together. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Pref. to.*

Shew that thy judgement is not *unright*. *Wisdom*, xii.

Unri'ghteous.† *adj.* [unꞃihꞇpiꞅ, Sax. See Righteous.] Unjust; wicked; sinful; bad.

Octavius here lept into his room,
And it usurped by *unrighteous* doom;
But he his title justify'd by might. *Spenser.*

Within a month!
Ere yet the salt of most *unrighteous* tears,
Had left the flushing in her galled eyes,
She married. — Oh most wicked speed! *Shakspeare.*

Let the wicked man forsake his way, and the *unrighteous* man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord. *Isa.* lv.

Unri'ghteously. *adv.* Unjustly; wickedly: sinfully.

For them
Their foes a deadly Shibboleth devise:
By which *unrighteously* it was decreed,
That none to trust or profit should succeed,
Who would not swallow first a pois'nous wicked weed.
Dryden.

A man may fall undeservedly under publick disgrace, or is *unrighteously* oppressed. *Collier on Pride.*

Unri'ghteousness.† *n. s.* [unꞃihꞇpiꞅneꞅꞅe, Saxon.] Wickedness; injustice.

Our Romanists can no more abide this proposition converted, than themselves. All sin, say they, is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is not sin. The apostle, therefore, turns it for us: all *unrighteousness*, says he, is sin; but every transgression of the law is *unrighteousness*, saith Austin upon this place. *Bp. Hall.*

Some things have a natural deformity in them, as perjury, perfidiousness, *unrighteousness*, and ingratitude. *Tillotson.*

UNRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* Not rightful; not just.

Thou, which know'st the way
To plant *unrightful* kings, wilt know again
To pluck him headlong from th' usurped throne. *Shakspeare.*

To **UNRI'NG.** *v. a.* To deprive of a ring.

Be forc'd to impeach a broken hedge,
And pigs *unring'd* at vis. franc. pledge. *Hudibras.*

UNRI'OTED.* *adj.* Free from rioting; not disgraced by riot.

A chaste *unrioted* house, and never stain'd
With her lord's fortune. *May, Lucan,* B. 9.

To **UNRI'P.** *v. a.* [This word is improper; there being no difference between *rip* and *unrip*; and the negative particle is therefore of no force; yet it is well authorized.] To cut open.

Like a traitor,
Didst break that vow, and, with thy treach'rous blade,
Unrip'dst the bowels of thy sov'reign's son. *Shakspeare.*

He could not now, with his honour, so *unrip*, and put a lye upon all that he had said and done before, as to deliver him up. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

We are angry with searchers, when they break open trunks, and *unrip* packs, and open sealed letters. *Bp. Taylor.*

Cato well observes, that friendship ought not to be *unripped*, but unstitched. *Collier.*

UNRI'PE.† *adj.* [unripe, Sax.]

1. Immature; not fully concocted.

Purpose is of violent birth, but poor validity;
Which now, like fruits *unripe*, sticks on the tree,
But fall unshaken when they mellow be. *Shakspeare.*

In this northern tract our hoarser throats,
Utter *unripe* and ill-constrained notes. *Waller.*

2. Not seasonable; not yet proper.

He fix'd his *unripe* vengeance to defer,
Sought not the garden, but retir'd unseen,
To brood in secret on his gather'd spleen. *Dryden.*

3. Too early.

Who hath not heard of the valiant, wise, and just Dorilaus, whose *unripe* death doth yet, so many years since, draw tears from virtuous eyes? *Sidney.*

UNRI'PENED. *adj.* Not matured.

Were you with these, you'd soon forget
The pale, *unripen'd* beauties of the north. *Addison, Cato.*

UNRI'PENESS. *n. s.* Immaturity; want of ripeness.

The ripeness, or *unripeness*, of the occasion, must ever be well weighed; and generally it is good to commit the beginnings of all great actions to Argus, with his hundred eyes; and the ends to Briareus, with his hundred hands. *Bacon.*

UNRI'VALLED. *adj.*

1. Having no competitor.

Honour forbid! at whose *unrivall'd* shrine,
Ease, pleasure, virtue, all our sex resign. *Pope.*

2. Having no peer or equal.

To **UNRI'VET.*** *v. a.* To unfasten the rivets of; to loosen.

There was a necessity to *unrivet* those usurpations. *Hale, H. P. C.* ch. 10.

To **UNRO'BE.*** *v. a.* To undress; to disrobe.

When, on the exit, souls are bid to *unrobe.* *Young, Night Th.* 4.

To **UNRO'L.** *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved.

O horror!
The queen of nations, from her ancient seat,
Is sunk for ever in the dark abyss;
Time has *unroll'd* her glories to the last,
And now clos'd up the volume. *Dryden, All for Love.*

UNROMA'NTICK. *adj.* Contrary to romance.

It is a base, *unromantick* spirit not to wait on you. *Swift.*

To **UNRO'OF.** *v. a.* To strip off the roof or covering of houses.

The rabble should have first *unroof'd* the city,
Ere so prevail'd with me. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

UNRO'OSTED. *adj.* Driven from the roost.

Thou dotard! thou art woman-tir'd, *unroosted*,
By thy old dame Partlet here. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

To **UNRO'OT.** *v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate.

Since you've made the days and nights as one,
To wear your gentle limbs in my affairs,
Be bold; you do so grow in my requital,
That nothing can *unroot* you. *Shakspeare.*

Unroot the forest oaks, and bear away
Flocks, folds, and trees, an undistinguish'd prey. *Dryden.*

To **UNRO'OT.*** *v. n.* To be unrooted.

Make their strengths totter, and their topless fortunes
Unroot and reel to ruin. *Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.*

UNRO'UGH.† *adj.* [unruh, Sax. non hirsutus.] Smooth; unbearded.

Siward's son,
And many *unrough* youths, that even now
Protest their first of manhood. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

UNRO'UNDED. *adj.* Not shaped; not cut to a round.

Those unfil'd pistolets,
That more than cannon-shot avails or lets;
Which negligently left *unrounded*, look
Like many-angled figures in the book
Of some dread conjurer. *Donne.*

UNRO'UTED.* *adj.* Not thrown into disorder.

One strong squadron
Stands firm, and yet *unrouted.* *Beaum. and Fl. Prophetess.*

UNRO'YAL. *adj.* Unprincely; not royal.

By the advice of his envious counsellors, he sent them with *unroyal* reproaches to Musidorus and Pyrocles, as if they had done traiterously. *Sidney.*

To **UNRU'FFLE.** *v. n.* To cease from commotion, or agitation.

Where'er he guides his finny coursers,
The waves *unruffle*, and the sea subsides. *Dryden.*

UNRU'FFLED. *adj.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous.

Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its shock,
Calm and *unruffled* as a summer's sea,
When not a breath of wind flies o'er its surface. *Addison.*

UNRU'LED. *adj.* Not directed by any superior power.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging surges, *unruled* and undirected of any; for they to whom she was committed, fainted in their labour, or forsook their charge. *Spenser.*

UNRU'LINESS. *n. s.* [from *unruly.*] Turbulence; tumultuousness; licentiousness.

By the negligence of some who were hardly to be commanded, and by the *unruliness* of others, who without leave were gone ashore, so fair an occasion of victory was neglected. *Knolles.*

No care was had to curb the *unruliness* of anger, or the exorbitance of desire. Amongst all their sacrifices they never sacrificed so much as one lust. *South.*

UNRU'LY. *adj.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious; tumultuous.

In sacred bands of wedlock ty'd
To Theron, a loose *unruly* swain;
Who had more joy to range the forest wide,
And chace the savage beast with busy pain. *Spenser.*

Down I come, like glist'ring Phaeton,
Wanting the manage of *unruly* jades. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

The best and soundest of his time hath been but rash; then must we look from his age, to receive but *unruly* waywardness. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The tongue is an *unruly* evil, full of deadly poison. *Ja.* iii.

Thou dost a better life, and nobler vigour give;
Dost each *unruly* appetite controul. *Roscommon.*

Love insults, disguised in the cloud,
And welcome force of that *unruly* croud. *Waller.*

Passions kept their place, and transgressed not the boundaries of their proper natures; nor were the disorders begun, which are occasioned by the licence of *unruly* appetites. *Glanville.*

You must not go where you may dangers meet,
Th' *unruly* sword will no distinction make,
And beauty will not there give wounds, but take. *Dryden.*

To UNRU'MPLE.* *v. a.* To free from rumples; to open out.

Daffodils, late from earth's slow womb
Unrumple their swoll'n buds, and show their yellow bloom. *Addison, Georg.* 4.

To UNSA'DDEN.* *v. a.* To relieve from sadness.

Musick *unsaddens* the melancholy, quickens the dull, awaketh the drowsy. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* p. 483.

To UNSA'DDLE.* *v. a.* To take off the saddle from a horse.

Before we could alight from and *unsaddle* our horses, and unpack our things, our house was entirely finished. *Transl. of Thunberg's Trav.* iv. 142.

UNSA'DDLED.* *adj.* [unȝeꞅadelad, Sax.] Not having the saddle on.

UNSA'FE. *adj.* Not secure; hazardous; dangerous.

If they would not be drawn to seem his adversaries, yet others should be taught how *unsafe* it was to continue his friends. *Hooker.*

With speed retir'd
Where erst was thickest fight, th' angelick throng,
And left large field, *unsafe* within the wind
Of such commotion. *Milton, P. L.*

Uncertain ways *unsafest* are,
And doubt a greater mischief than despair. *Denham.*

Phlegyan robbers made *unsafe* the road. *Dryden.*

UNSA'FELY. *adv.* Not securely; dangerously.

Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage,
Unsafely just, break loose on this bad age;
So bad, that thou thyself hadst no defence
From vice, but barely by departing hence. *Dryden.*

As no man can walk, so neither can he think, uneasily or *unsafely*; but in using, as his legs, so his thoughts amiss, which a virtuous man never doth. *Grew.*

UNSA'ID.† *adj.* [unꞅæd, Saxon.] Not uttered; not mentioned.

Chanticleer shall wish his words *unsaid*. *Dryden.*

That I may leave nothing material *unsaid*, among the several ways of imitation, I shall place translation and paraphrase. *Felton on the Classicks.*

UNSA'ILABLE.* *adj.* Not navigable.

He finds
The sea *unsailable* for dangerous winds. *May, Lucan,* B. 5.

To UNSA'INT.* *v. a.* To deprive of saintship.

The Jews, like the men here of late, for ever *unsainting* all the world besides themselves. *South, Serm.*

UNSA'LEABLE.* *adj.* Not vendible; unmerchantable. *Johnson, in V. Unmerchantable.*

UNSA'LTED. *adj.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt.

The muriatick scurvy, induced by too great quantity of sea-salt, and common among mariners, is cured by a diet of fresh *unsalted* things, and watery liquor acidulated. *Arbuthnot.*

UNSALU'TED. *adj.* [*insalutatus*, Lat.] Not saluted.

Gods! I prate;
And the most noble mother of the world
Leave *unsaluted*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

UNSA'NCTIFIED. *adj.* Unholy; not consecrated; not pious.

Her obsequies have been so far enlarged
As we have warrantry; her death was doubtful;
And but that great command o'ersways the order,
She should in ground *unsanctify'd* have lodg'd
Till the last trump. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

UNSA'TED.* *adj.* Not satisfied; insatiate.

Alas, that he amid the race of men,
That he, who thinks of purest gold with scorn,
Should with *unsated* appetite demand,
And vainly court, the pleasure it procures! *Shenstone, Econ.* P. i.

UNSA'TIABLE. *adj.* [*insatiabilis*, Latin.] Not to be satisfied; greedy without bounds.

Unsatiable in their longing to do all manner of good to all the creatures of God, but especially men. *Hooker.*

Crassus the Roman, for his *unsatiable* greediness, was called the gulph of avarice. *Ralegh.*

UNSA'TIATE.* *adj.* Not satisfied.

Self-love, vain-glory, strife, and fell debate,
Unsatiate covetise. *More, Sleep of the Soul,* iii. 11.

UNSATISFA'CTORINESS. *n. s.* Failure of giving satisfaction.

That which most deters me from such trials, is their *unsatisfactoriness*, though they should succeed. *Boyle.*

UNSATISFA'CTORY. *adj.*

1. Not giving satisfaction.
2. Not clearing the difficulty.

That speech of Adam, The woman thou gavest me to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat, is an *unsatisfactory* reply, and therein was involved a very impious error. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Latria to the cross, is point blank against the definition of the council of Nice; and it is an *unsatisfactory* answer to say, they only were against latria given to images for themselves. *Stillingfleet.*

UNSA'TISFIED. *adj.*

1. Not contented; not pleased.

Q. Elizabeth being to resolve upon a great officer, and being by some put in some doubt of that person, whom she meant to advance, said, she was like one with a lanthorn seeking a man, and seemed *unsatisfied* in the choice of a man for that place. *Bacon.*

Flashy wits, who cannot fathom a large discourse, must be very much *unsatisfied* of me. *Digby.*

2. Not settled in opinion.

Concerning the analytical preparation of gold, they leave persons *unsatisfied*. *Boyle.*

3. Not filled; not gratified to the full.

Though he were *unsatisfied* in getting,
Yet in bestowing he was most princely. *Shakspeare.*

Whether shall I, by justly plaguing
Him whom I hate, be more unjustly cruel
To her I love? or, being kind to her,
Be cruel to myself, and leave *unsatisfied*
My anger and revenge? *Denham, Sophy.*

Eternity, human nature can't look into, without a religious awe: our thoughts are lost in the endless view, and return to us weary and *unsatisfied*, without finding bounds or place to fix on. *Rogers.*

UNSA'TISFIEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *unsatisfied*.] The state of being not satisfied.

Between my own *unsatisfiedness* in conscience, and a necessity of satisfying the importunities of some, I was persuaded to chuse rather what was safe, than what seemed just. *King Charles.*

That *unsatisfiedness* with transitory fruitions, that men deplore as the unhappiness of their nature, is indeed the privilege of it, as it is the prerogative of men not to be pleased with such fond toys as children doat upon. *Boyle.*

UNSA'TISFYING. *adj.* Unable to gratify to the full.

Nor is fame only *unsatisfying* in itself, but the desire of it lays us open to many accidental troubles. *Addison.*

UNSA'TISFYINGNESS.* *n. s.* Incapability of gratifying to the full.

They understand the variety and the *unsatisfyingness* of the things of this world. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* p. 333.

UNSA'VOURILY.* *adv.* So as to displease or disgust.

So often and so *unsavourily* has it been repeated, that the reader may well cry, Down with it, down with it, for shame! *Milton, Anim. Rem. Def.*

UNSA'VOURINESS. *n. s.* [from *unsavoury*.]

1. Bad taste.

2. Bad smell.

If we concede a national *unsavouriness* in any people, yet shall we find the Jews less subject hereto than any. *Brown.*

Unsa'voury. *adj.*

1. Tasteless.

Can that which is *unsavoury* be eaten without salt? or is there any taste in the white of an egg? *Job*, vi. 6.

2. Having a bad taste.

Unsavoury food, perhaps,
To spiritual natures. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Having an ill smell; fetid.

Some may emit an *unsavoury* odour, which may happen from the quality of what they have taken. *Brown.*

4. Unpleasing; disgusting.

Things of so mean regard, although necessary to be ordered, are notwithstanding very *unsavoury*, when they come to be disputed of, because disputation pre-supposeth some difficulty in the matter. *Hooker.*

Unsavoury news: but how made he escape? *Shakspeare.*

To **Unsa'y.** *v. a.* To retract; to recant; to deny what has been said.

Call you me fair? that fair again *unsay;*
Demetrius loves you, fair. *Shakspeare.*

Say and *unsay*, feign, flatter, or abjure. *Milton, P. R.*

How soon
Would highth recall high thoughts, how soon *unsay*
What feign'd submission swore! *Milton, P. L.*

To say, and strait *unsay*, pretending first
To fly pain, professing next the spy,
Argues no leader, but a liar trac'd. *Milton, P. L.*

There is nothing said there, which you may have occasion to *unsay* hereafter. *Atterbury.*

Unsca'ly. *adj.* Having no scales.

The jointed lobster, and *unscaly* soal. *Gay.*

Unsca'nned. *adj.* Not measured; not computed.

This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find
The harm of *unscann'd* swiftness, will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to his heels. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Unsca'red.* *adj.* Not frightened away.

Then sleep was undisturb'd by care, *unscar'd*
By drunken howlings. *Cowper, Task*, B. 4.

Unsca'rred. *adj.* Not marked with wounds.

And must she die for this? O let her live;
So she may live *unscarr'd* from bleeding slaughter,
I will confess she was not Edward's daughter. *Shakspeare.*

Unsca'ttered.* *adj.* Not dispersed; not thrown into confusion.

At that time no little murmur, and sedition, was moved in the host of the Greeks; which notwithstanding was wonderfully pacified, and the army *unscattered*, by the majesty of Agamemnon joining to him counsellors Nestor and the witty Ulysses. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 8. b.

Unchola'stick. *adj* Not bred to literature.

Notwithstanding these learned disputants, it was to the *unscholastick* statesman, that the world owed their peace and liberties. *Locke.*

Unscho'oled. *adj.* Uneducated; not learned.

When the apostles were ordained to alter the laws of heathenish religion, they were, St. Paul excepted, *unschooled* and unlettered men. *Hooker.*

Unsco'rched. *adj.* Not touched by fire.

His hand,
Not sensible of fire, remain'd *unscorch'd.* *Shakspeare.*

Unsco'ured. *adj.* Not cleaned by rubbing.

Th' enrolled penalties,
Which have, like *unscour'd* armour, hung by th' wall,
And none of them been worn. *Shakspeare.*

Unscra'tched. *adj.* Not torn.

I with much expedient march
Have brought a counter-check before your gates,
To save *unscratch'd* your city's threaten'd cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

Unscre'ened. *adj.* Not covered; not protected.

Those balls of burnished brass, the tops of churches are adorned with, derive their glittering brightness from their being exposed, *unscreened*, to the sun's refulgent beams. *Boyle.*

To **Unscre'w.*** *v. a.* To loosen; to unfasten by screwing back.

Upon his refusing to take the oath, they put his thumbs in the screws, and drew them so hard, that, as they put him to extreme torture, so they could not *unscrew* them again.
Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, (*Ch.* II.)

Unscri'ptural. *adj.* Not defensible by Scripture.

The doctrine delivered in my sermon was neither new nor *unscriptural*, nor in itself false. *Atterbury.*

To **Unse'al.**† *v. a.* [unyælan, Sax. solvere.] To open any thing sealed.

I must *unseal*
Another mystery. *Beaum. and Fl. Coronation.*

This new glare of light,
Cast sudden on his face, *unseal'd* his sight. *Dryden.*

Unse'aled. *adj.*

1. Wanting a seal.

Your oaths
Are words, and poor conditions but *unseal'd.* *Shakspeare.*

2. Having the seal broken.

To **Unse'am.** *v. a.* To rip; to cut open.

He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him,
Till he *unseam'd* him from the nape to th' chops,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements. *Shakspeare.*

Unse'archable. *adj.* Inscrutable; not to be explored.

All is best, though we oft doubt
What the *unsearchable* dispose
Of highest wisdom brings about,
And ever best found in the close. *Milton, S. A.*

Thou hast vouchsaf'd
This friendly condescension, to relate
Things else by me *unsearchable.* *Milton, P. L.*

Job discourseth of the secrets of nature, and *unsearchable* perfections of the works of God. *Tillotson.*

These counsels of God are to us *unsearchable;* neither has he left us in Scripture any marks, by which we may infallibly conclude ourselves in that happy number he has chosen. *Rogers.*

It is a vast hindrance to the enrichment of our understandings, if we spend too much of our time among infinites and *unsearchables.* *Watts, Logick.*

Unse'archableness. *n. s.* Impossibility to be explored.

The *unsearchableness* of God's ways should be a bridle to restrain presumption, and not a sanctuary for spirits of error.
Bramhall, Ans. to Hobbes.

Unse'arched.* *adj.* Not explored; not examined.

Since you have your tricks, and your conveyances, we will not leave a wrinkle of you *unsearch'd.*
Beaum. and Fl. Th. and Theodoret.

Search through this garden; leave *unsearch'd* no nook.
Milton, P. L.

Unse'asonable. *adj.*

1. Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed.

Zeal, unless it be rightly guided, when it endeavours the most busily to please God, forceth upon him those *unseasonable* offices which please him not. *Hooker.*

Their counsel must seem very *unseasonable*, who advise men to suspect that wherewith the world hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred years' acquaintance. *Hooker.*

It is then a very *unseasonable* time to plead law, when swords are in the hands of the vulgar. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The commissioners pulled down or defaced all images in churches, in such *unseasonable* fashion, as is done in hostility.
Hayward.

This digression I conceived not *unseasonable* for this place, nor upon this occasion. *Clarendon.*

Haply mention may arise
Of something not *unseasonable* to ask. *Milton, P. L.*

Timothy lay out a-nights, and went abroad often at *unseasonable* hours. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not agreeable to the time of the year.

Like an *unseasonable* stormy day,
Which makes the silver rivers drown their shores,
As if the world were all dissolv'd in tears. *Shakspeare.*

3. Late; as, *unseasonable* time of night.

UNSE'ASONABLENESS. *n. s.* Disagreement with time or place.

The moral goodness, unfitness, and *unseasonableness* of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

UNSE'ASONABLY. *adv.* Not seasonably; not agreeably to time or occasion.

Some things it asketh *unseasonably*, when they need not to be prayed for, as deliverance from thunder and tempest, when no danger is nigh. *Hooker.*

Leave to fathom such high points as these,
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please;
Unseasonably wise, till age and cares
Have form'd thy soul to manage great affairs. *Dryden.*

By the methods prescribed, more good, and less mischief, will be done in acute distempers, than by medicines improperly and *unseasonably* applied. *Arbuthnot.*

Ulysses yielded *unseasonably*, and the strong passion for his country should have given him vigilance. *Broome.*

UNSE'ASONED. *adj.*

1. Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed. Out of use.

Your majesty hath been this fortnight ill,
And these *unseason'd* hours perforce must add
Unto your sickness. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

I think myself in a better plight for a lender than you are; the which hath something emboldened me to this *unseasoned* intrusion. *Shakspeare.*

2. Unformed; not qualified by use.

'Tis an *unseason'd* courtier; advise him. *Shakspeare.*

3. Irregular; inordinate.

The commissioners pulled down or defaced all images in churches, in such unseasonable and *unseasoned* fashion, as if done in hostility. *Hayward.*

4. Not kept till fit for use.

5. Not salted; as, *unseasoned* meat.

To UNSE'AT.* *v. a.* To throw from the seat.

At once the shock *unseated* him; he flew
Sheer o'er the shaggy barrier. *Cowper, Task, B. 6.*

UNSE'CONDED. *adj.*

1. Not supported.

Him did you leave
Second to none, *unseconded* by you,
To look upon the hideous god of war
In disadvantage. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. Not exemplified a second time.

Strange and *unseconded* shapes of worms succeeded. *Brown.*

To UNSE'CRET. *v. a.* To disclose; to divulge.

He that consulteth what he should do, should not declare what he will do; but let princes beware, that the *unsecreting* of their affairs comes not from themselves. *Bacon.*

UNSE'CRET. *adj.* Not close; not trusty.

Who shall be true to us,
When we are so *unsecret* to ourselves? *Shakspeare.*

UNSECU'RE. *adj.* Not safe.

Love, though most sure,
Yet always to itself seems *unsecure.* *Denham.*

UNSEDU'CED. *adj.* Not drawn to ill.

If she remain *unseduc'd*, you not making it appear otherwise; for your ill opinion, and th' assault you have made to her chastity, you shall answer me with your sword. *Shakspeare.*

Among innumerable false, unmov'd,
Unshaken, *unseduc'd*, unterrify'd. *Milton, P. L.*

UNSEE'ING. *adj.* Wanting the power of vision.

I should have scratch'd out your *unseeing* eyes,
To make my master out of love with thee. *Shakspeare.*

To UNSEE'M. *v. n.* Not to seem. Not in use.

You wrong the reputation of your name,
In so *unseeming* to confess receipt
Of that which hath so faithfully been paid. *Shakspeare.*

UNSEE'MLINESS. *n. s.* Indecency; indecorum; uncomeliness.

All as before his sight whom we fear, and whose presence to offend with any the least *unseemliness*, we would be surely as loth as they, who most reprehend or deride that we do. *Hooker.*

UNSEE'MLY. *adj.* Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming.

Contentions as yet were never able to prevent two evils; the one a mutual exchange of *unseemly* and unjust disgraces offered by men, whose tongues and passions are out of rule; the other a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by such as study how to work with most advantage in private. *Hooker.*

Adultery of the tongue, consisting in corrupt, dishonest, and *unseemly* speeches. *Perkins.*

Let us now devise
What best may for the present serve to hide
The parts of each from other, that seem most
To shame obnoxious, and *unseemliest* seen. *Milton, P. L.*

Her gifts
Were such, as under government well seem'd;
Unseemly to bear rule. *Milton, P. L.*

My sons, let your *unseemly* discord cease;
If not in friendship, live at least in peace. *Dryden.*

I wish every *unseemly* idea, and wanton expression had been banish'd from amongst them. *Watts.*

UNSEE'MLY. *adv.* Indecently; unbecomingly.

Charity doth not behave itself *unseemly*, seeketh not her own. *1 Cor. xiii. 5.*

Unmanly dread invades the French astony'd;
Unseemly yelling; distant hills return
The hideous noise. *Philips.*

UNSEE'N. *adj.*

1. Not seen; not discovered.

A jest *unseen*, inscrutable, invisible,
As a nose on a man's face, or a weathercock on a steeple. *Shakspeare.*

Her father and myself
Will so dispose ourselves, that seeing, *unseen*,
We may of the encounter frankly judge. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

A painter became a physician; whereupon one said to him, you have done well; for before the faults of your work were seen, but now they are *unseen.* *Bacon.*

Here may I always on this downy grass,
Unknown, *unseen*, my easy minutes pass. *Roscommon.*

Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth
Unseen both when we wake and when we sleep. *Milton, P. L.*

At his birth a star
Unseen before in heaven, proclaims him come:
And guides the eastern sages who enquire
His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold. *Milton, P. L.*

On she came,
Led by her heavenly Maker, though *unseen*,
And guided by his voice. *Milton, P. L.*

The footsteps of the deity he treads,
And secret moves along the crowded space,
Unseen of all the rude Phæacian race. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. Invisible; undiscoverable.

The weeds of heresy being grown into ripeness, do, even in the very cutting down, scatter oftentimes those seeds which for a while lie *unseen* and buried in the earth; but afterward freshly spring up again, no less pernicious than at the first. *Hooker.*

3. Unskilled; unexperienced.

He was not *unseen* in the affections of the court, but had not reputation enough to reform it. *Clarendon.*

UNSE'IZED.* *adj.* Not seized; not taken possession of.

Our fortune rolls as from a smooth descent,
And from the first impression takes the bent;
But, if *unseiz'd*, she glides away like wind,
And leaves repenting folly far behind. *Dryden, Abs. and Achitophel.*

UNSE'LDOM.* *adj.* [unſelban, Sax.] Not seldom.

UNSE'LFISH. *adj.* Not addicted to private interest.

The most interested cannot purpose any thing so much to their own advantage, notwithstanding which the inclination is nevertheless *unselfish.* *Spectator.*

UNSE'NSED.* *adj.* Wanting distinct meaning; without a certain signification.

The Romanists look on the letter of Holy Scripture but as so many dead and *unsensed* characters, of variable and uncertain signification. *Fuller, Mod. of the Ch. of Eng.* p. 56.

Far was our bishop from being so weak as to imagine the Holy Scriptures only a parcel of *unsensed* characters, and that there is need of a certain human authority to fix and ascertain their sense and meaning. *Lewis, Life of Bp. Pecock*, p. 292.

UNSE'NSIBLE.* *adj.* Not sensible; now written *insensible.*

Your land has lain long bedrid and *unsensible.* *Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.*

Himself not being *unsensible* thereof. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 49.

UNSE'NT. *adj.*

1. Not sent.

2. UNSENT *for.* Not called by letter or messenger.

If a physician should go from house to house *unsent for*, and enquire what woman hath a cancer, or what man a fistula, he would be as unwelcome as the disease itself. *Bp. Taylor.*

Somewhat of weighty consequence brings you here so often, and *unsent for.* *Dryden.*

UNSE'PARABLE. *adj.* Not to be parted; not to be divided.

Oh world, thy slippery turns! Friends now fast sworn,
Who twine as 'twere in love
Unseparable, shall, within this hour,
Break out to bitterest enmity. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

UNSE'PARATED. *adj.* Not parted.

There seek the Theban bard;
To whom Persephone, entire and whole,
Gave to retain th' *unseparated* soul. *Pope, Odyss.*

UNSE'PULCHERED.* *adj.* Having no grave; unburied.

But why use I a word
Of any act but what concerns my friend? dead, undeplor'd,
Unsepulcher'd. *Chapman, Il.* 22.

UNSE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* Useless; bringing no advantage or convenience.

The beast, impatient of his smarting wound,
Thought with his wings to fly above the ground,
But his late wounded wing *unserviceable* found. *Spenser.*

'Tis certainly demonstrated, that the condensation and expansion of any proportion of the air, is always proportional to the weight incumbent upon it: so that if the atmosphere had been much greater or less than it is, it would on the surface of the earth, have been *unserviceable* for vegetation and life. *Bentley.*

It can be no *unserviceable* design to religion, to undeceive men in so important a point. *Rogers.*

UNSE'RVICEABLENESS.* *n. s.* Unfitness for any thing; uselessness.

The rawness and *unserviceableness* of our trained bands in the beginning of the late wars. *Sanderson, Cases of Consc.* p. 64.

Although this consideration be not altogether necessary to disparage pleasure, yet it may conduce to our wise and good practice in respect thereto, by reminding us of its insufficiency and *unserviceableness* to the felicity of a mortal creature. *Barrow*, vol. iii. S. 14.

UNSE'RVICEABLY. *adv.* Without use; without advantage.

It does not enlarge the dimensions of the globe, or lie idly and *unserviceably* there, but part of it is introduced into the plants which grow thereon, and the rest either remounts again, with the ascending vapour, or is wash'd down into rivers. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

UNSE'T. *adj.* Not set; not placed.

They urge that God left nothing in his word undescribed, nothing *unset* down; and therefore charged them strictly to keep themselves into that without any alteration. *Hooker.*

To UNSE'TTLE.† *v. a.*

1. To make uncertain.

[illegible] doctrine *unsettles* the titles to kingdoms and estates; [illegible] the actions from which such settlements spring were illegal, all that is built upon them must be so too; but the last is absurd, therefore the first must be so likewise. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To move from a place.

As big as he was, did there need any great matter to *unsettle* him? *L'Estrange.*

3. To overthrow.

The course of nature, being settled by divine power, can be *unsettled* by no less. *Fleetwood on Miracles*, Dial. i.

To UNSE'TTLE.* *v. n.* To become unsettled.

His wits begin to *unsettle.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

UNSE'TTLED. *adj.*

1. Not fixed in resolution; not determined; not steady.

A solemn air, and the best comforter
To an *unsettled* fancy, cure thy brains. *Shakspeare*

Prepar'd I was not
For such a business; there am I found
So much *unsettled.* *Shakspeare.*

With them, a bastard of the king deceas'd,
And all the *unsettled* humours of the land,
Rash, inconsiderate, fiery, voluntary. *Shakspeare.*

Uncertain and *unsettled* he remains,
Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself. *Milton, P. R.*

A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a wambling stomach, and an *unsettled* mind. *L'Estrange.*

Unsettled virtue stormy may appear;
Honour, like mine, serenely is severe. *Dryden.*

Impartially judge, whether, from the very first day that our religion was *unsettled*, and church government flung out of doors, the civil government has ever been able to fix upon a sure foundation. *South.*

2. Unequable; not regular; changeable.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the most windy and tempestuous, the most *unsettled* and unequable seasons in most countries. *Bentley, Serm.*

3. Not established.

My cruel fate,
And doubts attending an *unsettled* state,
Forc'd me to guard my coast. *Dryden.*

4. Not fixed in a place or abode.

David supposed that it could not stand with the duty which he owed unto God, to set himself in an house of cedar trees, and to behold the ark of the Lord's covenant *unsettled.* *Hooker.*

UNSE'TTLEDNESS.† *n. s.*

1. Irresolution; undetermined state of mind.

Whence comes that main imperfection of our lives, *unsettledness*, and flitting from one thing to another, frequently relapsing into sins once forsaken? Whence are we so easily carried with every wind of fear, hope, commodity? All is, because we are not yet resolved. *Hales, Rem.* p. 246.

Religion and the terms of happiness are constant and settled; therefore there can be no way to constant comfort in the one, or hopes in the other, but by being constant to ourselves and to our duty; nor can there be any cause of uncertainty, but the *unsettledness* of our own hearts. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. iii.

2. Uncertainty; fluctuation.

The *unsettledness* of my condition has hitherto put a stop to my thoughts concerning it. *Dryden.*

3. Want of fixity.

When the sun shines upon a river, though its waves roll this way and that by the wind, yet for all their *unsettledness*, the sun strikes them with a direct and certain beam. *South.*

UNSE'TTLEMENT.* *n. s.* Unsettledness; irresolution.

For want of faith enduing us with such knowledge, all human wisdom was so blind and lame, so various, so uncertain, nothing but confusion, *unsettlement*, and dissatisfaction arising from mere ratiocination. *Barrow on the Creed.*

UNSE'VERED. *adj.* Not parted; not divided.

Honour and policy, like *unsever'd* friends,
I' th' war do grow together. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Their bands, though slack, no dissolution fear;
Th' *unsever'd* parts the greatest pressure bear;
Though loose and fit to flow, they still cohere. *Blackmore.*

To UNSE'X. *v. a.* To make otherwise than the sex commonly is.

All you spirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, *unsex* me here,
And fill me, from the crown to th' toe, top full
Of direst cruelty. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To UNSHA'CKLE. *v. a.* To loose from bonds.

A laudable freedom of thought *unshackles* their minds from the narrow prejudices of education, and opens their eyes to a more extensive view of the publick good. *Addison.*

UNSHA'DED.* *adj.* Not overspread with darkness.

Fair as *unshaded* light, or as the day
In its first birth, when all the year was May.
Davenant to the Queen.

UNSHA'DOWED. *adj.* Not clouded; not darkened.

He alone sees all things with an *unshadowed*, comprehensive vision, who eminently is all. *Glanville.*

UNSHA'KEABLE.† *adj.*

1. Not subject to concussion.

Your isle stands,
As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in
With rocks *unshakeable*, and roaring waters. *Shakspeare.*
The *unshakeable* bottom of divine authority.
South, Serm. vii. 1.

2. Not to be moved in resolution.

Our Saviour expressed his *unshakeable* faith in God, under so fierce a trial, so dreadful a temptation.
Barrow on our Saviour's Passion.

UNSHA'KED. *adj.* Not shaken. Not in use.

I know but one,
That unassailable holds on his rank,
Unshak'd of motion. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

UNSHA'KEN. *adj.*

1. Not agitated; not moved.

Purpose is
Of violent birth, but poor validity;
Which now, like fruits unripe, sticks on the tree,
But fall *unshaken*, when they mellow be. *Shakspeare.*
The wicked's spite against God, is but like a madman's running his head against the wall, that leaves the wall *unshaken*, but dashes his own brains out. *Boyle.*

2. Not subject to concussion.

3. Not weakened in resolution; not moved.

Ill wast thou shrouded then,
O patient Son of God! yet only stood'st
Unshaken. *Milton, P. R.*
Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God, in *unshaken* duty to his vicegerent. *Sprat.*
His principles were founded in reason, and supported by virtue, and therefore did not lie at the mercy of ambition: his notions were no less steady and *unshaken*, than just and upright. *Addison.*

UNSHA'MED. *adj.* Not shamed.

The brave man seeks not popular applause;
Unsham'd, though foil'd, he does the best he can:
Force is of brutes, but honour is of man. *Dryden.*

UNSHA'MEFACED.* *adj.* Wanting modesty; not bashful; impudent.

Both *unshamefaced* whores.
Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot. P. i. fol. 57. b.

UNSHA'MEFACEDNESS.* *n. s.* Want of modesty; impudence.

Old lady Bacon, the learned widow of the lord-keeper, writing an expostulatory epistle to lord Essex on account of his gallantries with a married lady, complains of the frail fair one's "*unshamefacedness*," of her "unwifelike and unshamefaced demeanour." *Chalmers, Apolog.* p. 208.

To UNSHA'PE.* *v. a.* To confound; to ruffle; to throw into confusion.

This deed *unshapes* me quite, makes me unpregnant,
And dull to all proceedings. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

UNSHA'PEN.† *adj.* [Sax. unȝeꞅceapen.] Mishapen; deformed.

This *unshapen* earth we now inhabit, is the form it was found in when the waters had retired. *Burnet.*
Gasping for breath th' *unshapen* Phocæ die,
And on the boiling wave extended lie. *Addison.*

UNSHA'RED. *adj.* Not partaken; not had in common.

Bliss, as thou hast part, to me is bliss;
Tedious *unshar'd* with thee, and odious soon. *Milton, P. L.*

To UNSHE'ATH. *v. a.* To draw from the scabbard.

Executioner, *unsheath* thy sword. *Shakspeare.*
Mowbray, the bishop Scroop, Hastings, and all
Are brought to the correction of your law:
There is not now a rebel's sword *unsheath'd.* *Shakspeare.*
Far hence be souls profane!
Now, Trojan, take the way thy fates afford;
Assume thy courage, and *unsheath* thy sword. *Dryden.*
The Roman senate has resolv'd,
'Till time give better prospects, still to keep
The sword *unsheath'd*, and turn its edge on Cæsar. *Addison.*
Each chief his sev'nfold shield display'd,
And half *unsheath'd* the shining blade. *Pope.*

UNSHE'D. *adj.* Not spilt.

To blood *unshed* the rivers must be turn'd. *Milton, P. L.*

UNSHE'LTERED. *adj.* Wanting a screen; wanting protection.

He is breeding that worm, which will smite this gourd, and leave him *unsheltered* to that scorching wrath of God, which will make the improvement of Jonah's passionate wish, that God would take away his life, his most rational desire. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNSHI'ELDED. *adj.** Not guarded by the shield.

He try'd a tough, well-chosen spear!
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,
But scornful offer'd his *unshielded* side. *Dryden.*

To UNSHI'P. *v. a.* To take out of a ship.

At the Cape we landed for fresh water; but discovering a leak, we *unshipped* our goods, and watered there. *Swift.*

UNSHO'CKED. *adj.* Not disgusted; not offended.

Thy spotless thoughts *unshock'd* the priest may hear. *Tickell.*

UNSHO'D.† *adj.* [from *unshoed*; Saxon unꞅceoꝺꝺ.] Having no shoes.

Their feet *unshod*, their bodies wrapt in rags;
And both as swift on foot, as chased stags. *Spenser.*
Withhold thy foot from being *unshod.* *Jer.* ii.
The king's army, naked and *unshod*, would, through those inclosed parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon.*

UNSHO'OK. *part. adj.* Not shaken.

Pit, box, and gall'ry in convulsions hurl'd,
Thou stand'st *unshook* amidst a bursting world. *Pope.*

UNSHO'RN.† *adj.* [Sax. unꞅcoꞃen.] Not clipped.

This strength, diffus'd
No less through all my sinews, joints, and bones,
Than thine, while I preserv'd these locks *unshorn*,
The pledge of my unviolated vow. *Milton, S. A.*
Straight as a line in beauteous order stood,
Of oaks *unshorn*, a venerable wood. *Dryden.*

UNSHO'T. *part. adj.* Not hit by shot.

He that on her his bold hand lays,
With Cupid's pointed arrow plays;
They, with a touch, they are so keen,
Wound us *unshot*, and she unseen. *Waller.*

To UNSHO'UT. *v. a.* To annihilate, or retract a shout.

Unshout the noise that banish'd Marcius;
Repeal him, with the welcome of his mother. *Shakspeare.*

UNSHO'WERED. *adj.* Not watered by showers.

Nor is Osiris seen
In Memphian grove or green,
Trampling the *unshower'd* grass with lowings loud.
Milton, Ode.

UNSHRI'NKING. *adj.* Not recoiling; not shunning danger or pain.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt;
He only liv'd but till he was a man;
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,
In the *unshrinking* station where he fought,
But, like a man, he died. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

UNSHU'NNABLE. *adj.* Inevitable.

'Tis the plague of great ones,
Prerogativ'd are they less than the base;
'Tis destiny *unshunnable* like death. — *Shakspeare, Othello.*

UNSI'FTED. *adj.*

1. Not parted by a sieve.

The ground one year at rest, forget not thou
With richest dung to hearten it again,
Or with *unsifted* ashes. — *May, Virgil.*

2. Not tried; not known by experience.

Affection! puh! you speak like a green girl,
Unsifted in such perilous circumstance. — *Shakspeare.*

UNSI'GHT. *adj.* Not seeing. A low word, used only with *unseen*, as in the example following. Probably formed by corruption of *unsighted.*

They'll say our business to reform
The church and state is but a worm;
For to subscribe, *unsight*, unseen,
To an unknown church discipline. — *Hudibras.*

UNSI'GHTED. *adj.* Invisible; not seen.

Beauties that from worth arise,
Are like the grace of deities,
Still present with us, though *unsighted.* — *Suckling.*

UNSI'GHTLINESS. *n. s.* [from *unsightly.*] Deformity; disagreeableness to the eye.

The *unsightliness* in the legs, may be helped, by wearing a laced stocking. — *Wiseman, Surgery.*

UNSI'GHTLY. *adj.* Disagreeable to the sight.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and food. —
— Good Sir, no more: these are *unsightly* tricks. — *Shakspeare.*

Those blossoms also, and those dropping gums,
That lie bestrown, *unsightly*, and unsmooth,
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease. — *Milton, P. L.*

Amongst the rest, a small, *unsightly* root,
But of divine effect, he cull'd me out. — *Milton, Comus.*

It must have been a fine genius for gardening, that could have formed such an *unsightly* hollow, into so beautiful an area. — *Spectator.*

UNSIGNI'FICANT.* *adj.* Wanting meaning or importance: now *insignificant.*

An empty, formal, *unsignificant* name. — *Hammond, Works*, iv. 514.

UNSINCE'RE.† *adj.* [*insincerus*, Latin.]

1. Not hearty; not faithful.

My friends, that each in kindness vie,
Might well expect one parting sigh;
Might well demand one tender tear;
For when was Damon *unsincere?* — *Shenstone, Song.*

2. Not genuine; impure; adulterated.

I have so often met with chymical preparations, which I have found *unsincere*, that I dare scarce trust any. — *Boyle.*

3. Not sound; not solid.

Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear;
But, clogg'd with guilt, the joy was *unsincere.* — *Dryden.*

UNSINCE'RITY. *n. s.* Adulteration; cheat; dishonesty of profession.

A spirit of sea-salt may, without any *unsincerity*, be so prepared, as to dissolve crude gold. — *Boyle.*

To **UNSI'NEW.** *v. a.* To deprive of strength.

Nor are the nerves of his compacted strength,
Stretch'd and dissolv'd into *unsinew'd* length. — *Denham.*

Now toys and trifles from their Athens come,
And dates and pepper have *unsinew'd* Rome. — *Dryden.*

The affected purity of the French has *unsinew'd* their heroick verse. The language of an epick poem is almost wholly figurative: yet are they so fearful of a metaphor, that no example of Virgil can encourage them to be bold with safety. — *Dryden.*

UNSI'NEWED. *adj.* Nerveless; weak.

Two special reasons
May to you, perhaps, seem much *unsinew'd*,
And yet to me are strong. — *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

UNSI'NGED. *adj.* Not scorched; not touched by fire.

By the command of Domitian, when cast into a cauldron of burning oil, he came out *unsinged.* — *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Three men passed through a fiery furnace, untouched, *unsinged.* — *Stephens, Serm.*

UNSI'NGLED.* *adj.* Not separated; keeping in companies; not single.

Quite otherwise the stags, a trembling train,
In herds *unsingled*, scour the dusty plain. — *Dryden, Æn.* 4.

UNSI'NKING. *adj.* Not sinking.

Anxur feels the cool refreshing breeze
Blown off the sea, and all the dewy strand
Lies cover'd with a smooth, *unsinking* sand. — *Addison.*

UNSI'NNING.† *adj.* [unrynnıȝ, Saxon.] Impeccable; without sin.

It hath treasures of mercy for those who have not obeyed the law in the strictness of perfect *unsinning* obedience. — *Hammond, Works*, iv. 505.

A perfect *unsinning* obedience, free from particular acts of transgression. — *Rogers.*

UNSKI'LFUL. *adj.* Wanting art; wanting knowledge.

This overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the *unskilful* laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. — *Shakspeare.*

Hear his sighs, though mute:
Unskilful with what words to pray, let me
Interpret for him. — *Milton, P. L.*

A man, *unskilful* in syllogism, could perceive the weakness and inconclusiveness of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse. — *Locke.*

Using a man's words, according to the propriety of the language, though it be not always understood, leaves the blame on him, who is so *unskilful* in the language, as not to understand it, when used as it ought. — *Locke.*

UNSKI'LFULLY. *adv.* Without knowledge; without art.

You speak *unskilfully;* or, if your knowledge be more, it is much darkened in your malice. — *Shakspeare.*

UNSKI'LFULNESS. *n. s.* Want of art; want of knowledge.

The sweetness of her countenance did give such a grace to what she did, that it did make handsome the unhandsomeness, and make the eye force the mind to believe that there was a praise in that *unskilfulness.* — *Sidney.*

Let no prices be heightened by the necessity or *unskilfulness* of the contractor. — *Bp. Taylor, Living Holy.*

UNSKI'LLED. *adj.* Wanting skill; wanting knowledge: with *in* before a noun, and *to* before a verb.

Unskill'd in hellebore, if thou should'st try
To mix it, and mistake the quantity,
The rules of physick would against thee cry. — *Dryden.*

Unskill'd and young, yet something still I writ,
Of Ca'ndish beauty, join'd to Cecil's wit. — *Prior.*

Not eastern monarchs on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay,
As the bright natives of the unlabour'd field,
Unvers'd in spinning, and *in* looms *unskill'd.* — *Blackmore.*

Poets, like painters, thus *unskill'd to* trace
The naked nature, and the living grace,
With gold and jewels cover every part,
And hide with ornaments their want of art. — *Pope.*

UNSLA'IN. *adj.* Not killed.

If there were any who felt a pity of so great a fall, and had yet any sparks of *unslain* duty left in them towards me, yet durst they not shew it. — *Sidney.*

Not hecatomb *unslain*, nor vows unpaid,
On Greeks accurs'd, this dire contagion bring. — *Dryden.*

UNSLA'KED. *adj.* Not quenched.

Her desires new rous'd,
And yet *unslak'd*, will kindle in her fancy,
And make her eager to renew the feast. — *Dryden.*

Wheat, steep'd in brine, drawing the brine from it, they mix with *unslack'd* lime beat to powder, and so sow it. — *Mortimer.*

Unslee'ping. *adj.* Ever wakeful.

And roseate dews dispos'd
All but th' *unsleeping* eyes of God to rest. *Milton, P. L.*

Unslee'py.* *adj.* [unrlæpiz, Sax. insomnis.] Not sleeping.

Unsli'pping. *adj.* Not liable to slip; fast.

To knit your hearts
With an *unslipping* knot, take, Antony,
Octavia to wife. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Unslo'w.* *adj.* [unrlæp, Sax.] Not slow.

Unsmi'rched. *adj.* Unpolluted; not stained.

That drop of blood that's calm proclaims me bastard;
Cries cuckold to my father; brands the harlot
Ev'n here, between the chaste and *unsmirch'd* brow
Of my true mother. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Unsmo'ked. *adj.* Not smoked.

His antient pipe in sable dy'd,
And half *unsmok'd* lay by his side. *Swift.*

Unsmo'oth. *adj.* Rough; not even; not level. Not used.

Those blossoms, and those dropping gums
That lie bestrown, unsightly, and *unsmooth*,
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milton, P. L.*

Unso'ciable. *adj.* [*insociabilis*, Lat.] Not kind; not communicative of good; not suitable to society.

By how much the more we are accompanied with plenty, by so much the more greedily is our end desired, whom, when time hath made *unsociable* to others, we become a burden to ourselves. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Such a behaviour deters men from a religious life, by representing it as an *unsociable* state, that extinguishes all joy. *Addison.*

Unso'ciably. *adv.* Not kindly; without good-nature.

These are pleas'd with nothing that is not *unsociably* sour, ill-natur'd, and troublesome. *L'Estrange.*

Unso'cial.* *adj.* Not beneficial to society; hurtful to society. *Mason.*

Why brand these pleasures with the name
Of soft *unsocial* toils. *Shenstone, Rural Elegance.*

They were not addicted to any singular and *unsocial* form of superstition. *Robertson.*

Unso'ft.* *adj.* [unroꝼte, Saxon.] Not soft; hard.

His beard *unsoft.* *Chaucer, March. Tale.*

Unso'ft.* *adv.* Not with softness.

Great climbers fall *unsoft.* *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Jul.*

Unso'iled. *adj.* Not polluted; not tainted; not stained.

Who will believe thee, Isabel?
My *unsoil'd* name, the austereness of my life,
Will your accusation overweigh. *Shakspeare.*

The humours are transparent, to let in the light, *unsoiled* and unsophisticated by any inward tincture. *Ray.*

Her Arethusian stream remains *unsoil'd*,
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and undefil'd. *Dryden.*

Unso'ld. *adj.* Not exchanged for money.

Mopsus the sage, who future things foretold,
And t'other seer, yet by his wife *unsold.* *Dryden.*

Adieu, my children! better thus expire
Unstall'd, *unsold*; thus glorious mount in fire. *Pope.*

Unso'ldiered.* *adj.* Wanting the accomplishments of a soldier.

This young prince had the ordering
(To crown his father's hopes) of all the army;
Who (to be short) put all his power to practise,
Fashion'd and drew them up; but, alas! so poorly,
So raggedly and loosely, so *unsoldier'd*,
The good duke blush'd. *Beaum. and Fl. Loyal Subject.*

Unso'ldierlike.† } *adj.* Unbecoming a soldier.
Unso'ldierly. }

Perhaps they had sentinels waking while they slept; but even this would be *unsoldierlike* in our age. *Broome.*

The general should have turned his eyes away from so *unsoldierly* an action. *Rymer on Tragedy*, p. 134.

Unsoli'cited.* *adj.* Not required; not solicited.

Thanks must be voluntary; not only unconstrained, but *unsolicited*; else they are either trifles or snares. *Ld. Halifax.*

Unso'lid.† *adj.*

1. Fluid; not coherent.

The extension of body is nothing but the cohesion of solid, separable, moveable parts; and the extension of space, the continuity of *unsolid*, inseparable and unmoveable parts. *Locke.*

2. Having no foundation.

Ah! whither now are fled
Those dreams of greatness! those *unsolid* hopes
Of happiness! *Thomson, Winter.*

Ridiculous theories of false and *unsolid* science. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii, p. xvi.

Unso'lved. *adj.* Not explicated.

Why may not a sincere searcher of truth, by labour and prayer, find out the solution of those perplexities, which have hitherto been *unsolved?* *Watts.*

As Virgil propounds a riddle which he leaves *unsolved*; so I will give you another, and leave the exposition to your acute judgement. *Dryden.*

Unso'lvible.* *adj.* Not explicable.

If *unsolvible* otherwise, there is still the more assurance of undeniable demonstration. *More on the Sev. Ch.* ch. 10.

Unsoo't.† *adj.* Not sweet. See Soote, and Sweet.

Follies — rotten and *unsoote.* *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Dec.*

Unsophi'sticate.† } *adj.* Not adulterated; not counterfeit.
Unsophi'sticated. }

The humour and tunicles are purely transparent, to let in light and colours, unfouled and *unsophisticated* by any inward tincture. *More against Atheism.*

Blue vitriol, how venereal and *unsophisticated* soever, rubb'd upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour. *Boyle.*

If authors will not keep close to truth by unvaried terms, and plain, *unsophisticated* arguments; yet it concerns readers not to be imposed on, by fallacies. *Locke.*

We may surely find the footsteps of *unsophisticate* policy in all the passages of the whole pentateuch. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 96.

A proof of its being preserved entire and *unsophisticate.* *Biblioth. Bibl.* i. 19.

Unso'rrowed.* *adj.* Not bewailed; unlamented.

What heaps of grievous transgressions have we committed, the best, the perfectest, the most righteous of us all, and yet clean pass them over *unsorrowed* for, and unrepented of! *Hooker, Eccl. Pol.* B. 5. § 72.

Die, like a fool *unsorrow'd*,
A bankrupt fool, that flings away his treasure! *Beaum. and Fl. Mons. Thomas.*

Unso'rted.† *adj.*

1. Not distributed by proper separation.

Their ideas, ever indifferent and repugnant, lie in the brain *unsorted*, and thrown together without order. *Watts.*

2. Not suitable. *Mason.*

The purpose you undertake is dangerous; the friends you have named uncertain; the time itself *unsorted.* *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. I.

Unso'ught. *adj.*

1. Had without seeking.

Mad man, that does seek
Occasion of wrath, and cause of strife;
She comes *unsought*; and, shunned, follows eke. *Spenser.*

Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,
That would be woo'd, and not *unsought* be won. *Milton, P. L.*

They new hope resume,
To find whom at the first they found *unsought.* *Milton, P. R.*

The sea o'er-fraught would swell, and the *unsought* diamonds
Would so emblaze the forehead of the deep. *Milton, Comus.*

If some foreign and *unsought* ideas offer themselves, reject them, and keep them from taking off our minds from its present pursuit. *Locke.*

Thou that art ne'er from velvet slipper free,
Whence comes this *unsought* honour unto me? *Fenton.*

2. Not searched; not explored.

Hopeless to find, yet loth to leave *unsought*,
Or that, or any place that harbours men. *Shakspeare.*

To UNSO'UL.* *v. a.* To divest of mind; to deprive of understanding.

I know not what *unsouled* creatures they be, and so without conscience. *Shelton, Hist. of D. Quix.* P. 4. ch. 5.

Such debauchedness of life, when it hath *unsouled* the man, buries the beast in excess and riot.
Hewyt, Serm. (1658,) p. 206.

UNSO'ULED.* *adj.* Without soul; without intellectual or vital principle.

Death with most grim and grisly visage seen,
Yet is he nought but parting of the breath,
Ne aught to see, but like a shade to ween,
Unbodied, *unsoul'd*, unheard, unseen. *Spenser, F. Q.*

UNSO'UND. *adj.*

1. Sickly; wanting health.

Intemp'rate youth
Ends in an age imperfect, and *unsound*. *Denham.*

An animal whose juices are *unsound*, can never be duly nourished: for *unsound* juices can never duly repair the fluids and solids. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not free from cracks.

3. Rotten; corrupted.

4. Not orthodox.

These arguments being sound and good, it cannot be *unsound* or evil to hold still the same assertion. *Hooker.*

Eutyches of sound belief, as touching their true personal copulation, become *unsound*, by denying the difference which still continueth between the one and the other nature.
Hooker.

5. Not honest; not upright.

Do not tempt my misery,
Lest it should make me so *unsound* a man,
As to upbraid you with those kindnesses
That I have done for you. *Shakspeare.*

6. Not true; not certain; not solid.

Their vain humours, fed
With fruitless follies and *unsound* delights. *Spenser.*

7. Not fast; not calm.

The now sad king,
Toss'd here and there, his quiet to confound,
Feels sudden terror bring cold shivering;
Lists not to eat; still muses; sleeps *unsound*. *Daniel.*

8. Not close; not compact.

Some lands make *unsound* cheese, notwithstanding all the care of the good housewife. *Mortimer, Husb.*

9. Not sincere; not faithful.

This Boobyclod soon drops upon the ground
A certain token that his love's *unsound*;
While Lubberkin sticks firmly. *Gay.*

10. Not solid; not material.

Of such subtle substance and *unsound*,
That like a ghost he seem'd, whose grave-cloaths are unbound.
Spenser.

11. Erroneous; wrong.

What fury, what conceit *unsound*,
Presenteth here to death so sweet a child? *Fairfax.*

His puissance, trusting in the Almighty's aid,
I mean to try, whose reason I have try'd
Unsound and false. *Milton, P. L.*

12. Not fast under foot.

UNSO'UNDED. *adj.* Not tried by the plummet.

Glo'ster is
Unsounded yet, and full of deep deceit. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Orpheus' lute was strung with poets sinews,
Whose golden touch could soften steel and stones;
Make tygers tame, and huge leviathans
Forsake *unsounded* deeps to dance on sands. *Shakspeare.*

UNSO'UNDNESS. *n. s.*

1. Erroneousness of belief; want of orthodoxy.

If this be unsound, wherein doth the point of *unsoundness* lie?
Hooker.

2. Corruptness of any kind.

Neither is it to all men apparent, which complain of unsound parts, with what kind of *unsoundness* every such part is possessed. *Hooker.*

3. Want of strength; want of solidity.

The *unsoundness* of this principle has been often exposed, and is universally acknowledged. *Addison.*

UNSO'URED. *adj.*

1. Not made sour.

Meat and drink last longer unputrified and *unsour'd* in winter than in summer. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Not made morose.

Secure these golden early joys,
That youth *unsour'd* with sorrow bears. *Dryden.*

UNSO'WN. *adj.* Not propagated by scattering seed.

Mushrooms come up hastily in a night, and yet are *unsown*.
Bacon.

If the ground lie fallow and *unsown*, corn-flowers will not come. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The flow'rs *unsown* in fields and meadows reign'd,
And western winds immortal spring maintain'd. *Dryden.*

UNSPA'RED. *adj.* Not spared.

Whatever thing
The scithe of time mows down, devour *unspared*. *Milton, P. L.*

UNSPA'RING.† *adj.*

1. Not parsimonious.

She gathers tribute large, and on the board
Heaps with *unsparing* hand. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Not merciful.

The *unsparing* sword of justice. *Milton, Eiconoclast. Pref.*

To UNSPE'AK. *v. a.* To retract; to recant.

I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself. *Shakspeare.*

UNSPE'AKABLE. *adj.* Not to be expressed; ineffable; unutterable.

A thing, which uttered with true devotion and zeal of heart, affordeth to God himself that glory, that aid to the weakest sort of men, to the most perfect that solid comfort, which is *unspeakable*. *Hooker.*

A heavier task could not have been impos'd,
Than I to speak my grief *unspeakable*. *Shakspeare.*

Both address'd for fight
Unspeakable: for who, though with the tongue
Of angels, can relate? *Milton, P. L.*

The comfort it conveys is something bigger than the capacities of mortality; mighty, and *unspeakable*; and not to be understood, till it comes to be felt. *South.*

This fills the minds of weak men with groundless fears, and *unspeakable* rage towards their fellow subjects. *Addison.*

UNSPE'AKABLY. *adv.* Inexpressibly; ineffably.

When nature is in her dissolution, and presents us with nothing but bleak and barren prospects, there is something *unspeakably* cheerful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees, that smile amidst all the rigours of winter. *Spectator.*

UNSPE'CIFIED. *adj.* Not particularly mentioned.

Were it not requisite that it should be concealed, it had not passed *unspecified*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

UNSPE'CULATIVE. *adj.* Not theoretical.

Some *unspeculative* men may not have the skill to examine their assertions. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

UNSPE'D. *adj.* Not dispatched; not performed.

Venutus withdraws,
Unsped the service of the common cause. *Garth.*

UNSPE'NT. *adj.* Not wasted; not diminished; not weakened; not exhausted.

The sound inclosed within the sides of the bell, cometh forth at the holes, *unspent* and more strong. *Bacon.*

Thy fame, not circumscrib'd with English ground,
Flies like the nimble journeys of the light,
And is, like that, *unspent* too in its flight. *Dryden.*

To UNSPHE'RE. *v. a.* To remove from its orb.

Your put me off with limber vows; but I,
Though you wou'd seek t' *unsphere* the stars with oaths,
Should yet say, Sir, no going. *Shakspeare.*

Let my lamp at midnight hour
Be seen in some high lonely tower,
Where I may oft out-watch the bear,
With thrice great Hermes; or *unsphere*
The spirit of Plato, to unfold
What worlds or what vast regions hold
Th' immortal mind. *Milton, Il Pens.*

UNSPI'ED. *adj.*

1. Not searched; not explored.

With narrow search I must walk round
This garden, and no corner leave *unspy'd.* *Milton, P. L.*

2. Not seen; not discovered.

Resolv'd to find some fault, before *unspy'd,*
And disappointed, if but satisfy'd. *Tickell.*

UNSPI'LT. *adj.*

1. Not shed.

That blood which thou and thy great grandsire shed;
And all that since these sister nations bled,
Had been *unspilt*, had happy Edward known,
That all the blood he spilt had been his own. *Denham.*

2. Not spoiled; not marred.

To borrow to-daie, and to-morrow to mis,
For lender or borrower noiance it is;
Then have of thine owne, without lending, *unspilt.* *Tusser.*

To UNSPI'RIT. *v. a.* To dispirit; to depress; to deject.

Denmark has continued ever since weak and *unspirited*, bent only upon safety. *Temple.*

Could it be in the power of any temporal loss, so much to discompose and *unspirit* my soul? *Norris.*

UNSPI'RITUAL.* *adj.* Not spiritual; carnal.

These divisions, the character of a carnal and *unspiritual* temper, at once weaken and dishonour the protestant cause. *Fuller, Mod. of the Ch. of Engl.* p. 494.

To UNSPI'RITUALIZE.* *v. a.* To deprive of spirituality.

There are several enjoyments in themselves very lawful, and yet such as, upon a free unwary use of them, will by degrees certainly indispose and *unspiritualize* the mind. *South, Serm.* vi. 262.

UNSPO'ILED. *adj.*

1. Not plundered; not pillaged.

All the way that they fled, for very despight, in their return they utterly wasted whatsoever they had before left *unspoiled.* *Spenser on Ireland.*

The English search'd the rivers in such sort, as they left few ships *unspoiled* or untaken. *Hayward.*

Unspoil'd shall be her arms, and unprofan'd
Her holy limbs. *Dryden.*

2. Not marred; not hurt; not made useless; not corrupted.

Bathurst, yet *unspoil'd* by wealth. *Pope.*

UNSPO'TTED. *adj.*

1. Not marked with any stain.

A milk-white hind,
Without *unspotted*, innocent within. *Dryden.*

Seven bullocks yet unyok'd for Phœbus chuse,
And for Diana seven *unspotted* ewes. *Dryden.*

2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt.

Satyran bid him other business ply,
Than hunt the steps of pure, *unspotted* maid. *Spenser.*

A heart *unspotted* is not easily daunted. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

There is no king, be his cause never so spotless, if it come to the arbitrement of swords, can try it out with all *unspotted* soldiers. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Pure religion and undefiled is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself *unspotted* from the world. *James,* i. 27.

Wisdom is the grey hair to men, and an *unspotted* life is old age. *Wisd.* iv. 9.

Make her his eternal bride;
And from her fair *unspotted* side
Two blissful twins are to be born. *Milton, Comus.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome grave
His prey, nor suffer my *unspotted* soul
For ever with corruption there to dwell. *Milton, P. L.*

Vindicate the honour of religion, by a pure and *unspotted* obedience to its precepts. *Rogers.*

UNSPO'TTEDNESS.* *n. s.* State of being unspotted or not tainted with guilt.

Charity, and *unspottedness*, is the pure and undefiled religion. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 3.

UNSQUA'RED. *adj.* Not formed; irregular.

When he speaks,
'Tis like a chime a-mending, with terms *unsquar'd;*
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would seem hyperboles. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

UNSTA'BLE. *adj.* [*instabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not fixed; not fast.

A popular state not founded on the general interests of the people, is of all others the most uncertain, *unstable*, and subject to the most easy changes. *Temple.*

Thus air was void of light, and earth *unstable.* *Dryden.*

See harness'd steeds desert the stony town,
And wander roads *unstable*, not their own. *Gay.*

2. Inconstant; irresolute.

Where gentry, title, wisdom,
Cannot conclude by the yea and no
Of general ignorance, it must omit
Real necessities, and give way the while
To *unstable* slightness. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

A double-minded man is *unstable.* *James,* i. 8.

UNSTA'ID. *adj.* Not cool; not prudent; not settled into discretion; not steady; mutable.

His *unstayed* youth had long wandered in the common labyrinth of love; in which time, to warn young people of his unfortunate folly, he compil'd these twelve eglogues. *Spenser.*

To the gay gardens his *unstaid* desire
Him wholly carried, to refresh his sprights. *Spenser.*

Will the king come, that I may breathe my last
In wholesome counsel to his *unstaid* youth. *Shakspeare.*

Tell me, how will the world repute me,
For undertaking so *unstaid* a journey?
I fear it will make me scandalized. *Shakspeare.*

Wo to that land,
Which gasps beneath a child's *unstaid* command. *Sandys.*

UNSTA'IDNESS. *n. s.*

1. Indiscretion; volatile mind.

2. Uncertain motion.

The oft changing of his colour, with a kind of shaking *unstaidness* over all his body, he might see in his countenance some great determination mixed with fear. *Sidney.*

UNSTA'INED. *adj.* Not stained; not dyed; not discoloured; not dishonoured; not polluted.

Pure and *unstained* religion ought to be the highest of all cares appertaining to public regimen. *Hooker.*

Ne let her waves with any filth be dy'd,
But ever, like herself, *unstained* hath been try'd. *Spenser.*

I do commit into your hand
The *unstained* sword that you have us'd to bear,
With this remembrance, that you use the same
With a like bold, just, and impartial spirit,
As you have done 'gainst me. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

I will do it without fear or doubt,
To live an *unstain'd* wife to my sweet love. *Shakspeare.*

Your youth,
And the true blood which peeps forth faintly through it,
Do plainly give you out an *unstain'd* shepherd. *Shakspeare.*

The hooked chariot stood
Unstain'd with hostile blood. *Milton, Ode.*

That good earl, once president
Of England's council, and her treasury;

Who liv'd in both *unstain'd* with gold or fee,
And left them both, more in himself content. *Milton, Sonnet.*
Her people guiltless, and her fields *unstain'd.* *Roscommon.*
These, of the garter call'd, of faith *unstain'd*,
In fighting fields the laurel have obtain'd. *Dryden.*

To UNSTA'TE. *v. a.* To put out of dignity.
High-battled Cæsar will
Unstate his happiness, and be stag'd to th' shew
Against a sworder. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
I wou'd *unstate* myself, to be in a due resolution. *Shakspeare.*

UNSTA'TUTABLE. *adj.* Contrary to statute.
That plea did not avail, although the lease were notoriously *unstatutable*, the rent reserved, being not a seventh part of the real value. *Swift.*

UNSTA'UNCHED. *adj.* Not stopped; not stayed.
With the issuing blood
Stifle the villain, whose *unstaunched* thirst
York and young Rutland could not satisfy. *Shakspeare.*

UNSTE'ADFAST. *adj.* Not fixed; not fast; not resolute.
I'll read you matter,
As full of peril and advent'rous spirit,
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the *unsteadfast* footing of a spear. *Shakspeare.*

UNSTE'ADILY. *adv.*
1. Without any certainty.
2. Inconstantly; not consistently.
He that uses his words loosely and *unsteadily*, will not be minded, or not understood. *Locke.*

UNSTE'ADINESS. *n. s.* Want of constancy; irresolution; mutability.
A prince of this character, will instruct us by his example, to fix the *unsteadiness* of our politicks. *Addison.*
In the result, we find the same spirit of cruelty, the same blindness, and obstinacy, and *unsteadiness.* *Swift.*

UNSTE'ADY. *adj.*
1. Inconstant; irresolute.
And her *unsteady* hand hath often plac'd
Men in high pow'r, but seldom holds them fast. *Denham.*
No measures can be taken of an *unsteady* mind; still 'tis too much or too little. *L'Estrange.*
While choice remains, he will be still *unsteady*,
And nothing but necessity can fix him. *Rowe.*
2. Mutable; variable; changeable.
If the motion of the sun were as unequal as that of a ship driven by *unsteady* winds, it would not at all help us to measure time. *Locke.*
3. Not fixed; not settled.

UNSTE'ADFASTNESS.* *n. s.* Want of steadfastness.
The unquietness and *unsteadfastness* of some dispositions affecting, every year, new forms of things.
K. James's Proclam. for Uniformity.

UNSTEE'PED. *adj.* Not soaked.
Other wheat was sown *unsteeped*, but watered twice a day.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

UNSTI'LL.* *adj.* [unſtille, Saxon.] Unquiet.

To UNSTI'NG. *v. a.* To disarm of a sting.
He has disarmed his afflictions, *unstung* his miseries: and though he has not the proper happiness of the world, yet he has the greatest that is to be enjoyed in it. *South, Serm.*

UNSTI'NTED. *adj.* Not limited.
In the works of nature is *unstinted* goodness shewn us by their author. *Skelton.*

UNSTI'RRED. *adj.* Not stirred; not agitated.
Such seeming milks suffered to stand *unstirred*, let fall to the bottom a resinous substance. *Boyle on Colours.*

To UNSTI'TCH. *v. a.* To open by picking the stitches.
Cato well observes, though in the phrase of a tailor, friendship ought not to be unripped, but *unstitched.* *Collier.*

UNSTO'OPING. *adj.* Not bending; not yielding.
Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood
Should nothing priv'lege him, nor partialize
Th' *unstooping* firmness of my upright soul. *Shakspeare.*

To UNSTO'P. *v. a.* To free from stop or obstruction; to open.
Such white fumes have been afforded, by *unstopping* a liquor diaphanous and red. *Boyle on Colours.*
The eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf *unstopped.* *Isa.* xxxv. 5.
One would wonder to find such a multitude of nitches *unstopped.* *Addison*

UNSTO'PPED. *adj.* Meeting no resistance.
The flame *unstopp'd*, at first more fury gains,
And vulcan rides at large with loosen'd reins. *Dryden.*

UNSTO'RMED.* *adj.* Not taken by assault.
The doom
Of towns *unstorm'd*, and battles yet to come.
Addison to Ld. Somers.

UNSTRA'INED. *adj.* Easy; not forced.
By an easy and *unstrained* derivation, it implies the breath of God. *Hakewill on Providence.*

UNSTRA'ITENED. *adj.* Not contracted.
The eternal wisdom, from which we derive our beings, enriched us with all these ennoblements that were suitable to the measures of an *unstraitened* goodness, and the capacity of such a creature. *Glanville.*

UNSTRE'NGTHENED. *adj.* Not supported; not assisted.
The church of God is neither of capacity so weak, nor so *unstrengthened* with authority from above, but that her laws may exact obedience at the hands of her own children.
Hooker.

To UNSTRI'NG. *v. a.*
1. To relax any thing strung; to deprive of strings.
My tongue's use is to me no more,
Than an *unstringed* viol or harp. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
Eternal structures let them raise,
On William and Maria's praise;
Nor fear they can exhaust the store,
Till nature's musick lies *unstrung.* *Prior.*
His idle horn on fragrant myrtles hung;
His arrows scatter'd, and his bow *unstrung.* *Smith.*
2. To loose; to untie.
Invaded thus, for want of better bands,
His garland they *unstring*, and bind his hands. *Dryden.*

UNSTRU'CK. *adj.* Not moved; not affected.
Over dank and dry,
They journey toilsome, unfatigu'd with length
Of march, *unstruck* with horror at the sight
Of Alpine ridges bleak. *Philips.*

UNSTU'DIED. *adj.* Not premeditated; not laboured.
In your conversation I cou'd observe a clearness of notion, express'd in ready and *unstudied* words. *Dryden.*

UNSTU'FFED. *adj.* Unfilled; not crowded.
Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye;
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie:
But where unbruised youth with *unstuft* brain,
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign.
Shakspeare.

UNSU'BJECT.* *adj.* Not subject; not liable; not obnoxious.
The very heathens have taught that, above the highest moveable sphere there is nothing, which feeleth alteration, motion, or change, but all things immutable, *unsubject* to passion, blest with eternal continuance in a life of the highest perfection, and of that complete, abundant sufficiency within itself, which no possibility of want, maim or defect can touch.
Hooker, Eccl. Pol. B. 5. § 70.

UNSUBMI'TTING.* *adj.* Not obsequious; not readily yielding; disdaining submission.
A Hampden too is thine, illustrious land,
Wise, strenuous, firm, of *unsubmitting* soul. *Thomson, Summer.*
A manly race
Of *unsubmitting* spirit, wise and brave. *Thomson, Autumn.*

UNSUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.*
1. Not solid; not palpable.

Welcome, thou *unsubstantial* air that I embrace;
The wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst,
Owes nothing to thy blasts. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Darkness now rose,
As daylight sunk, and brought in lowering night,
Her shadowy offspring, *unsubstantial* both,
Privation mere of light and absent day. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Not real.

If empty, *unsubstantial* beings may be ever made use of on this occasion, there were never any more nicely imagined and employed. *Addison.*

UNSUCCEE'DED. *adj.* Not succeeded.

Unjust equal o'er equals to let reign;
One over all, with *unsucceeded* power. *Milton, P. L.*

UNSUCCE'SSFUL. *adj.* Not having the wished event; not fortunate.

O the sad fate of *unsuccessful* sin!
You see yon heads without, there's worse within. *Cleaveland.*
Ye powers return'd
From *unsuccessful* charge! be not dismay'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Hence appear the many mistakes, which have made learning generally so unpleasing and so *unsuccessful.* *Milton on Education.*

My counsels may be *unsuccessful*, but my prayers
Shall wait on all your actions. *Denham.*

The corruption, perverseness, and vitiosity of man's will, he charges as the only cause that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came clothed with, *unsuccessful.* *South.*

Had Portius been the *unsuccessful* lover,
The same compassion would have fall'n on him. *Addison.*

Successful authors do what they can to exclude a competitor, while the *unsuccessful*, with as much eagerness, lay their claim to him as their brother. *Addison.*

Those are generally more *unsuccessful* in their pursuit after fame, who are more desirous of obtaining it. *Addison.*

Leave dang'rous truths to *unsuccessful* satire. *Pope.*

UNSUCCE'SSFULLY. *adv.* Unfortunately; without success.

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently; while the ambitious man attempts to please others sinfully, and, perhaps, in the issue, *unsuccessfully* too. *South.*

UNSUCCE'SSFULNESS. *n. s.* Want of success; event contrary to wish.

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then more publick reprehensions, and upon the *unsuccessfulness* of all these milder medicaments, the censures of the church. *Hammond.*

UNSUCCE'SSIVE. *adj.* Not proceeding by flux of parts.

We cannot sum up the *unsuccessive* and stable direction of God. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The *unsuccessive* duration of God with relation to himself, doth not communicate unto other created beings the same manner of duration. *Hale.*

UNSU'CKED. *adj.* Not having the breasts drawn.

Unsuck'd of lamb or kid that tend their play. *Milton, P. L.*

UNSU'FFERABLE. *adj.* Not supportable; intolerable; not to be endured.

The irksome deformities, whereby through endless and senseless effusions of indigested prayers, they oftentimes disgrace, in most *unsufferable* manner, the worthiest part of Christian duty towards God. *Hooker.*

That glorious form, that light *unsufferable*,
And that far beaming blaze of majesty,
Wherewith he wont, at heaven's high council table
To sit the midst of trinal unity,
He laid aside. *Milton, Ode.*

A stinking breath, and twenty ill smells besides, are more *unsufferable* by her natural sluttishness. *Swift.*

UNSUFFI'CIENCE. *n. s.* [*insuffisance*, Fr.] Inability to answer the end proposed.

The error and *unsufficience* of the arguments, doth make it on the contrary side against them, a strong presumption that God hath not moved their hearts to think such things as he hath not enabled them to prove. *Hooker.*

UNSUFFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*insuffisant*, Fr.] Unable; inadequate.

Malebranche having shewed the difficulties of the other ways, and how *unsufficient* they are, to give a satisfactory account of the ideas we have, erects this, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin, as the true. *Locke.*

UNSU'GARED. *adj.* Not sweetened with sugar.

Try it with sugar put into water formerly sugared, and into other water *unsugared.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

UNSUI'TABLE. *adj.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate.

Virginity, like an old courtier, wears her cap out of fashion; richly suited, but *unsuitable*, just like the brooch and the toothpick, which we wear not now. *Shakspeare.*

He will smile upon her, which will now be so *unsuitable* to her disposition, being addicted to a melancholy, that it cannot but turn him into contempt. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

That would likeliest render contempt instead;
Hard recompence, *unsuitable* return
For so much good. *Milton, P. R.*

All that heaven and happiness signifies is *unsuitable* to a wicked man, and therefore could be no felicity to him. *Tillotson.*

Consider whether they be not unnecessary expences; such as are *unsuitable* to our circumstances. *Atterbury.*

To enter into a party, as into an order of friars, with so resigned an obedience to superiours, is very *unsuitable* with the civil and religious liberties we so zealously assert. *Swift.*

UNSUI'TABLENESS. *n. s.* Incongruity; unfitness.

The *unsuitableness* of one man's aspect to another man's fancy has raised such an aversion, as has produced a perfect hatred of him. *South.*

UNSUI'TING. *adj.* Not fitting; not becoming.

Whilst you were here, o'erwhelmed with your grief,
A passion most *unsuiting* such a man. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Leave thy joys, *unsuiting* such an age,
To a fresh comer, and resign the stage. *Dryden.*

UNSU'LLIED. *adj.* Not fouled; not disgraced; pure.

My maiden honour yet is pure
As the *unsullied* lily. *Shakspeare.*

To royal authority, a most dutiful observance has ever been the proper, *unsullied* honour of your church. *Sprat.*

Rays which on Hough's *unsully'd* mitre shine. *Pope.*
These an altar raise:
An hecatomb of pure, *unsully'd* lays
That altar crowns. *Pope.*

UNSU'NG. *adj.* Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse.

Thus was the first day ev'n and morn,
Nor pass'd uncelebrated, nor *unsung*
By the celestial choirs. *Milton, P. L.*

Half yet remains *unsung*; but narrower bound
Within the visible diurnal sphere. *Milton, P. L.*

Here the muse so oft her harp has strung,
That not a mountain rears its head *unsung.* *Addison.*

UNSU'NNED. *adj.* Not exposed to the sun.

I thought her as chaste as *unsunn'd* snow. *Shakspeare.*

You may as well spread out the *unsunn'd* heaps
Of miser's treasure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope
Danger will wink an opportunity,
And let a single helpless maiden pass
Uninjur'd, in this wild surrounding waste. *Milton, Comus.*

UNSUPE'RFLUOUS. *adj.* Not more than enough.

Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd
In *unsuperfluous*, even proportion,
And she no whit encumber'd with her store. *Milton, Comus.*

UNSUPPLA'NTED. *adj.*

1. Not forced or thrown from under that which supports it.

Gladsome they quaff, yet not encroach on night,
Season of rest; but well bedew'd repair
Each to his home with *unsupplanted* feet. *Philips.*

2. Not defeated by stratagem.

UNSUPPLI'ABLE.* *adj.* Not to be supplied.

The *unsuppliable* defect of any necessary antecedent must needs cause a nullity of all those consequences which depend upon it. *Chillingworth.*

UNSUPPLI'ED. *adj.* Not supplied; not accommodated with something necessary.

Prodigal in every other grant,
Her sire left *unsupply'd* her only want. *Dryden.*

Every man who enjoys the possession of what he naturally wants, and is unmindful of the *unsupplied* distress of other men, betrays the same temper. *Spectator.*

UNSUPPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*insupportable*, Fr.] Intolerable; such as cannot be endured.

The uneasiness of unrelieved thirst, by continuance grows the more *unsupportable*. *Boyle.*

The waters mounted up into the air thicken and cool it; and by their interposition betwixt the earth and the sun, fence off the ardent heat, which would be otherwise *unsupportable*. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

UNSUPPO'RTABLENESS.* *n. s.* State of being unsupportable.

The *unsupportableness* of this many times doth cause men in the bitterness of their souls to chuse strangling and death rather than life. *Wilkins, Nat. Rel.* B. 2. ch. 7.

UNSUPPO'RTABLY. *adv.* Intolerably.

For a man to do a thing, while his conscience assures him that he shall be infinitely, *unsupportably* miserable, is certainly unnatural. *South.*

UNSUPPO'RTED. *adj.*

1. Not sustained; not held up.

Them she up-stays
Gently with myrtle-band, mindless the while
Herself, though fairest, *unsupported* flower. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Not assisted.

Nor have our solitary attempts been so discouraged, as to despair of the favourable look of learning upon our single and *unsupported* endeavours. *Brown, Pref. to Vulg. Err.*

UNSUPPRE'SSED.* *adj.* Not suppressed; not kept under; not extinguished.

Driven away by *unsuppressed* tumults. *King Charles.*

The *unsuppressed* abby-lands are a fourth of the whole. *Bp. Barlow, Rem.* p. 277.

UNSU'RE. *adj.* Not fixed; not certain.

What is love? 'tis not hereafter:
Present mirth hath present laughter;
What's to come is still *unsure*. *Shakspeare.*

The men he prest but late,
To hard assays unfit, *unsure* at need,
Yet arm'd to point in well-attempted plate. *Fairfax.*

The king, supposing his estate to be most safe, when indeed most *unsure*, advanced many to new honours. *Hayward.*

How vain that second life in others' breath!
The estate which wits inherit after death!
Ease, health, and life, for this they must resign:
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine! *Pope.*

UNSURMO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [*insurmountable*, Fr.] Insuperable; not to be overcome.

What safety is it, for avoiding seeming absurdities, and *unsurmountable* rubs in one opinion, to take refuge in the contrary, which is built on something altogether as inexplicable? *Locke.*

UNSUSCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* Incapable; not liable to admit.

She a goddess died in grain,
Was *unsusceptible* of stain. *Swift.*

UNSUSPE'CT. } *adj.* Not considered as likely to do
UNSUSPE'CTED. } or mean ill.

Here is the head of that ignoble traitor,
The dangerous and *unsuspected* Hastings. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Author *unsuspect*,
Friendly to man, far from deceit or guile. *Milton, P. L.*

On the coast averse
From entrance, or cherubick watch, by stealth
Found *unsuspected* way. *Milton, P. L.*

This day, my Persicus, thou shalt perceive,
Whether I keep myself those rules I give,
Or else an *unsuspected* glutton live. *Dryden.*

They are persons of unquestionable abilities, altogether *unsuspected* of avarice or corruption. *Swift.*

UNSUSPE'CTING. *adj.* Not imagining that any ill is designed.

When Albion sends her eager sons to war,
Pleas'd, in the general's sight, the host lie down
Sudden, before some *unsuspecting* town;
The captive race, one instant makes our prize,
And high in air Britannia's standard flies. *Pope.*

UNSUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* Having no suspicion.

He his guide requested to let him lean
With both his arms on those two massy pillars,
That to the arched roof gave main support:
He *unsuspicious* led him. *Milton, S. A.*

The easy queen receiv'd my faint address,
With eager hope and *unsuspicious* faith. *Smith.*

UNSUSTA'INABLE.* *adj.* Not to be sustained.

The weapon of the slanderer is an envenomed arrow, full of deadly poison, which by no force can be resisted, by no art declined; whose impression is altogether inevitable and *unsustainable*. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 18.

UNSUSTA'INED. *adj.* Not supported; not held up.

Its head, though gay,
Hung drooping, *unsustain'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

All *unsustain'd* between the wave and sky,
Beneath my feet the whirling billows fly. *Pope.*

To UNSWA'THE. *v. a.* To free from folds or convolutions of bandage.

In the morning an old woman came to *unswathe* me. *Addison.*

UNSWA'YABLE. *adj.* Not to be governed or influenced by another.

He bow'd his nature, never known before
But to be rough, *unswayable* and free. *Shakspeare.*

UNSWA'YED. *adj.* Not wielded; not held in the hand.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—
—Is the chair empty? is the sword *unsway'd*?
Is the king dead? the empire unpossess'd? *Shakspeare.*

UNSWA'YEDNESS.* *n. s.* Steadiness; state of being ungoverned by another.

That constancy and *unswayedness* in our lives and actions, that rock which no tempest can move. *Hales, Rem.* p. 246.

To UNSWE'AR. *v. n.* Not to swear; to recant any thing sworn.

The ape was glad to end the strife so light,
And thereto swore; for who would not oft swear,
And oft *unswear*, a diadem to bear? *Spenser.*

To UNSWE'AR.* *v. a.* To recal what is sworn.

Unswear that oath again; I'll tell you all. *Beaum. and Fl. Nob. Gentleman.*

To UNSWE'AT. *v. a.* To ease after fatigue; to cool after exercise.

The interim of *unsweating* themselves regularly, and convenient rest before meat, may, with profit and delight, be taken up with solemn musick. *Milton on Education.*

UNSWE'ATING. *adj.* Not sweating.

In frost and snow, if you complain of heat,
They rub th' *unsweating* brow, and swear they sweat. *Dryden.*

UNSWEE'T.† *adj.* [unꞅpet, Saxon.] Not sweet; disagreeable.

Long were to tell the troublous storms that toss
The private state, and make the life *unsweet*. *Spenser.*

UNSWE'PT. *adj.* Not brushed away; not cleaned by sweeping.

What custom wills in all things, should we do't,
The dust of antique time would lie *unswept*. *Shakspeare.*

UNSWO'RN. *adj.* Not bound by an oath.

You are yet *unsworn*:
When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men. *Shakspeare.*

To UNTA'CK.* *v. a.* To disjoin; to separate.

Little ado methinks I find in *untacking* these pleasant sophisms. *Milton, Of Ref. in Engl.* B. 1.

Why must the priesthood be so indispensably forbidden marriage, but that it may be wholly *untacked* from the state? *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

Faith alone can *untack* our minds and affections from this world, rearing our souls from earth, and fixing them in heaven. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 3.

UNTA'INTED. *adj.*

1. Not sullied; not polluted.

Sweet prince, th' *untainted* virtue of your years
Hath not yet div'd into the world's deceit. *Shakspeare.*

What stronger breast-plate than a heart *untainted?* *Shakspeare.*

Ireland's *untainted* loyalty remain'd. *Roscommon.*

Compare the ingenuous pliableness to virtuous counsels in youth, as it comes fresh and *untainted*, out of the hands of nature, with the confirmed obstinacy in an aged sinner. *South.*

This *untainted* year is all your own;
Your glories may, without our crimes, be shown. *Dryden.*

The most *untainted* credit of a witness will scarce be able to find belief. *Locke.*

Keep the air of the room *untainted* with fire, smoke, or the breaths of many people. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not charged with any crime.

And yet within these five hours Hastings liv'd
Untainted, unexamin'd, free at liberty. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not corrupted by mixture.

The conscious walls conceal the fatal secret;
Th' *untainted* winds refuse th' infecting load. *Smith.*

UNTA'INTEDLY.* *adv.* Without spot; without imputation of crime.

A school *untaintedly* loyal. *South, Serm.* v. 48.

UNTA'INTEDNESS.* *n. s.* State or quality of being untainted.

Purity and *untaintedness* in respect of any mixture or corruption. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 37.

UNTA'KEN. *adj.*

1. Not taken.

Until this day remaineth the vail *untaken* away. 2 *Cor.* iii.

The English searched the rivers in such sort, as they left few ships unspoiled or *untaken*. *Hayward.*

Dispose already of th' *untaken* spoil. *Waller.*

Otherwise the whole business had miscarried, and Jerusalem remained *untaken*. *Dryden.*

A thousand schemes the monarch's mind employ;
Elate in thought, he sacks *untaken* Troy. *Pope.*

2. **UNTA'KEN** *up.* Not filled.

The narrow limits of this discourse, will leave no more room *untaken up* by heaven. *Boyle.*

UNTA'LKED *of. adj.* Not mentioned in the world.

Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night,
That the runaway's eyes may wink, and Romeo
Leap to these arms, *untalk'd of* and unseen. *Shakspeare.*

No happiness can be, where is no rest;
The unknown, *untalk'd of* man is only blest. *Dryden.*

UNTA'MEABLE. *adj.* Not to be tamed; not to be subdued.

Gold is so *untameable* by the fire, that after many meltings and violent heats, it does scarce diminish. *Wilkins.*

He is swifter than any other bull, and *untameable*. *Grew.*

UNTA'MED.† *adj.* [untemeb, Sax. indomitus.] Not subdued; not suppressed; not softened by culture or discipline.

A people very stubborn and *untamed;* or, if ever tamed, yet lately have quite shooken off their yoke, and broken the bonds of their obedience. *Spenser on Ireland.*

What death has heaven design'd,
For so *untam'd*, so turbulent a mind! *Dryden.*

Man alone acts more contrary to nature, than the wild and most *untamed* part of the creation. *Locke.*

To **UNTA'NGLE.** *v. a.* To loose from intricacy or convolution.

O time, thou must *untangle* this, not I;
It is too hard a knot for me t' untie. *Shakspeare.*

This is that very Mab,
That cakes the elflocks, in foul, sluttish hairs,
Which, once *untangled*, much misfortune bodes. *Shakspeare.*

I'll give thee up my bow and dart;
Untangle but this cruel chain,
And freely let me fly again. *Prior.*

UNTA'STED. *adj.* Not tasted; not tried by the palate.

The tall stag resolves to try
The combat next; but if the cry
Invades again his trembling ear,
He straight resumes his wonted care;
Leaves the *untasted* spring behind,
And wing'd with fear, outflies the wind. *Waller.*

If he chance to find
A new repast, or an *untasted* spring,
Blesses his stars, and thinks it luxury. *Addison, Cato.*

UNTA'STING. *adj.*

1. Not perceiving any taste.

Cydonian oil,
Whose balmy juice glides o'er the *untasting* tongue. *Smith.*

2. Not trying by the palate.

UNTA'UGHT. *adj.*

1. Uninstructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered.

A lie is continually in the mouth of the *untaught*. *Ecclus.* xx.

Taught, or *untaught*, the dunce is still the same;
Yet still the wretched master bears the blame. *Dryden.*

On every thorn delightful wisdom grows,
In every stream a sweet instruction flows;
But some *untaught* o'erhear the whisp'ring rill,
In spite of sacred leisure, blockheads still. *Young.*

2. Debarr'd from instruction.

He, that from a child *untaught*, or a wild inhabitant of the woods, will expect principles of sciences, will find himself mistaken. *Locke.*

3. Unskilled; new; not having use or practice.

Suffolk's imperial tongue is stern and rough,
Us'd to command, *untaught* to plead for favour. *Shakspeare.*

UNTA'XED.* *adj.*

1. Not charged with taxes.

Calm around the common room
I puff'd my daily pipe's perfume;—
And din'd *untax'd*, untroubled, under
The portrait of our pious founder. *Warton, Prog. of Discontent.*

2. Exempt from reproach.

Common speech leaves no virtue *untaxed*. *Bacon, Adv. of Learn.* B. 1.

To **UNTEA'CH.** *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.

That elder berries are poison, as we are taught by tradition, experience will *unteach* us. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Their customs are by nature wrought;
But we, by art, *unteach* what nature taught. *Dryden.*

UNTEA'CHABLE.† *adj.* That cannot be taught.

The *unteachable* man hath a soul to all reason and good advice invincible. *Milton, Eiconoclast.* § 9.

This being infinite, and almost *unteachable* by words. *Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. R. S.* p. 306.

UNTE'EMING.* *adj.* [untemenb, Sax.] Barren.

UNTE'MPERED. *adj.* Not tempered.

One built up a wall, and others daubed it with *untempered* mortar. *Ezek.* xiii. 10.

UNTE'MPTED. *adj.*

1. Not embarrassed by temptation.

In temptation dispute not, but rely upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer, and with the help of a prudent *untempted* guide. *Bp. Taylor, Living Holy.*

2. Not invited by any thing alluring.

Untempted, or by wager or by price,
He would attempt to climb the precipice. *Cotton on the Peak.*

UNTE'NABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be held in possession.

2. Not capable of defence.

He produced a warrant, that the town being *untenable*, he should retire. *Clarendon.*

Casaubon abandons a post that was *untenable*. *Dryden.*

UNTE'NANTED. *adj.* Having no tenant.

The country seems to be full stocked with cattle, no ground being *untenanted*. *Temple.*

UNTE'NDED. *adj.* Not having any attendance.

They fall, unblest, *untended*, and unmourn'd. *Thomson.*

UNTE'NDER. *adj.* Wanting softness; wanting affection.

So young, and so *untender*?
— So young, my lord, and true. *Shakspeare.*

UNTE'NDERED. *adj.* Not offered.

Cassibelan granted Rome a tribute,
Yearly three thousand pounds; which by thee lately
Is left *untender'd*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

To **UNTE'NT.** *v. a.* To bring out of a tent.

Will he not, upon our fair request,
Untent his person, and share the air with us? *Shakspeare.*

UNTE'NTED. *adj.* [from *tent.*] Having no medicaments applied.

Blasts and fogs upon thee!
The *untented* woundings of a father's curse
Pierce every sense about thee! *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

UNTE'RRIFIED. *adj.* Not affrighted; not struck with fear.

Among innumerable false, unmov'd,
Unshaken, unseduc'd, *unterrify'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

To succour the distrest;
Unbrib'd by love, *unterrify'd* by threats;
These are exploits worthy Achilles' son. *A. Philips.*

UNTHA'NKED. *adj.*

1. Not repaid with acknowledgement of kindness.

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but freeze,
The All-giver wou'd be *unthank'd*, wou'd be unprais'd. *Milton, Comus.*

Their batter'd admiral too soon withdrew,
Unthank'd by our's for his unfinish'd fight. *Dryden.*

2. Not received with thankfulness.

Forc'd from her presence, and condemn'd to live:
Unwelcome freedom, and *unthank'd* reprieve. *Dryden.*

UNTHA'NKFUL.† *adj.* [unðancꝼull, Saxon.] Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgement for good received.

The casting away of things profitable for sustenance, is an *unthankful* abuse of the fruits. *Hooker.*

He is kind to the *unthankful*. *St. Luke*, vi. 35.

They which he created, were *unthankful* unto him which prepared life for them. *2 Esdr.* viii.

If you reckon that for evil, you are *unthankful* for the blessing. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

The bare supposal of one petty loss, makes us *unthankful* for all that's left. *L'Estrange.*

UNTHA'NKFULLY. *adv.* Without thanks; without gratitude.

I judged it requisite to say something, to prevent my being thought to have *unthankfully* taken one of the chief passages of my discourse from a book to which I was utterly a stranger. *Boyle.*

UNTHA'NKFULNESS.† *n. s.* [unðancꝼullneꞅꞅe, Sax.] Neglect or omission of acknowledgement for good received; want of sense of benefits; ingratitude.

Thou diest in thine *unthankfulness*; and thine ignorance makes thee away. *Shakspeare.*

Immoderate favours breed first *unthankfulness*, and afterwards hate. *Hayward.*

The unthankful stand reckoned among the most enormous sinners, which evinces the virtue opposite to *unthankfulness*, to bear the same place in the rank of duties. *South.*

UNTHA'WED. *adj.* Not dissolved after frost.

Your wine lock'd up,
Or fish deny'd, the river yet *unthaw'd*. *Pope.*

To **UNTHI'NK.** *v. a.* To recal or dismiss a thought.

Unthink your speaking, and say so no more. *Shakspeare.*

UNTHI'NKING. *adj.* Thoughtless; not given to reflection.

Gray-headed infant; and in vain grown old;
Art thou to learn, that in another's gold
Lie charms resistless! that all laugh to find
Unthinking plainness so o'erspread thy mind. *Creech.*

An effectual remedy for the wandering of thoughts whoever shall propose, would do great service to the studious, and perhaps help *unthinking* men to become thinking. *Locke.*

The *unthinking* part contract an unreasonable aversion to that ecclesiastical constitution. *Addison.*

With earnest eyes, and round *unthinking* face,
He first the snuff-box open'd, then the case. *Pope.*

UNTHI'NKINGNESS.* *n. s.* Constant want of thought. *Mason.*

In this kind of indifference or *unthinkingness* I will suppose he might pass some considerable part of his youth. *Ld. Halifax.*

UNTHO'RNY. *adj.* Not obstructed by prickles.

It were some extenuation of the curse, if *in sudore vultus tui* were confinable unto corporal exercitations, and there still remained a paradise, or *unthorny* place of knowledge. *Brown.*

UNTHO'UGHT.† *part. adj.*

1. Not supposed to be. *Mason.*

So sweetly taken to the court of bliss,
As spirits had stol'n her spirits in a kiss
From off her pillow and deluded bed,
And left her lovely body *unthought* dead. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

2. **UNTHO'UGHT** *of.* Not regarded; not heeded.

That shall be the day, whene'er it lights,
This gallant Hotspur, this all-praised knight,
And your *unthought of* Harry chance to meet. *Shakspeare.*

To **UNTHRE'AD.** *v. a.* To loose.

He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints,
And crumble all thy sinews. *Milton, Comus.*

UNTHRE'ATENED. *adj.* Not menaced.

Sir John Hotham was unreproached, and *unthreatened*, by any language of mine. *King Charles.*

U'NTHRIFT. *n. s.* An extravagant; a prodigal.

My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and giv'n away
To upstart *unthrifts*. *Shakspeare.*

The curious *unthrift* makes his cloaths too wide,
And spares himself, but would his taylor chide. *Herbert.*

Yet nothing still; then poor and naked come;
Thy father will receive his *unthrift* home,
And thy blest Saviour's blood discharge the mighty sum. *Dryden.*

U'NTHRIFT. *adj.* Profuse; wasteful; prodigal; extravagant.

In such a night,
Did Jessica steal from the wealthy Jew,
And, with an *unthrift* love, did run from Venice. *Shakspeare.*

UNTHRI'FTILY. *adv.* Without frugality.

Our attainments cannot be overlarge, and yet we manage a narrow fortune very *unthriftily*. *Collier.*

UNTHRI'FTINESS. *n. s.* Waste; prodigality; profusion.

The third sort are the poor by idleness or *unthriftiness*, as riotous spenders, vagabonds, loiterers, *Hayward.*

The more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the more should they endeavour to expiate that *unthriftiness*, by a more careful managery for the future. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

UNTHRI'FTY. *adj.*

1. Prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful.

The castle I found of good strength, having a great mote round about it; the work of a noble gentleman of whose *unthrifty* son he had bought it. *Sidney.*

Can no man tell me of my *unthrifty* son? *Shakspeare.*

2. Not in a state of improvement.
Our absence makes us *unthrifty* to our knowledge. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not easily made to thrive or fatten. A low word.
Grains given to a hide-bound or *unthrifty* horse, recover him. *Mortimer, Husb.*

UNTHRI'VING. *adj.* Not thriving; not prospering; not growing rich.
Let all who thus unhappily employ their inventive faculty, consider, how *unthriving* a trade it is finally like to prove, that their false accusations of others will rebound in true ones on themselves. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To UNTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To pull down from a throne.
Him to *unthrone*, we then
May hope, when everlasting fate shall yield
To fickle chance, and chaos judge the strife. *Milton, P. L.*

UNTI'DY.* *adj.* Not tidy; not seasonable; not ready. Mr. Mason merely notices this word as colloquial. But it is very old in our language, and wants not tolerable written authority.
They were poore, abjecte, and *untydye*. *Bale on the Rev.* P. i. (1550,) sign. K. i.
Hitherto ye are come by an *untidy* parliament. *Archd. Arnway, Tab. of Mod. &c.* (1661,) p. 91.

To UNTI'E.† *v. a.* [untigan, Saxon.]

1. To unbind; to free from bonds.
Though you *untie* the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches; though the yesty waves
Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. To loosen; to make not fast; to unfasten.
All that of myself is mine,
Lovely Amoret, is thine;
Sacharissa's captive fain
Would *untie* his iron chain;
And those scorching beams to shun,
To thy gentle shadow run. *Waller.*
The chain I'll in return *untie*,
And freely thou again shalt fly. *Prior.*

3. To loosen from convolution or knot.
The fury heard; while on Cocytus' brink,
Her snakes *untied*, sulphureous waters drink. *Pope.*

4. To set free from any obstruction.
All the evils of an *untied* tongue, we put upon the accounts of drunkenness. *Bp. Taylor.*

5. To resolve; to clear.
They quicken sloth, perplexities *untie*;
Make roughness smooth, and hardness mollifie. *Denham.*
A little more study will solve those difficulties, *untie* the knot, and make your doubts vanish. *Watts.*

UNTI'ED. *adj.*

1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot.
Her hair
Unty'd, and ignorant of artful aid,
A-down her shoulders loosely lay display'd. *Prior.*

2. Not fastened by any binding, or knot.
Your hose should be ungartered, your shoe *untied*, and every thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not fast.

4. Not held by any tie or band.

UNTI'L. *adv.*

1. To the time that.
The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, *until* Shiloh come. *Gen.* xlix. 10.
Treasons are acted,
As soon as thought; though they are never believ'd
Until they come to act. *Denham.*

2. To the place that.
In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky. *Dryden.*

3. To the degree that.
Thou shalt push Syria *until* they be consumed. *2 Chron.* xviii. 10.

UNTI'L. *prep.*

1. To. Used of time.
His sons were priests of the tribe of Dan *until* the day of the captivity. *Judges*, xviii. 30.

2. To. Used of objects. Obsolete.
So soon as he from far descry'd
Those glist'ring arms, that heaven with light did fill,
He rous'd himself full blithe, and hasten'd them *until*. *Spenser.*

To UNTI'LE.* *v. a.* To strip of tiles.
It is natural, when a storm is over, that hath only *untiled* our houses and blown down some of our chimnies, to consider what further mischiefs might have ensued, if it had lasted longer. *Swift, Exam.* No. 25.

UNTI'LLED. *adj.* Not cultivated.
The glebe *untill'd*, might plenteous crops have born;
Rich fruits and flow'rs, without the gard'ners pains,
Might every hill have crown'd, have honour'd all the plains. *Blackmore on the Creation.*
Lands lain long *untill'd*, contract a sour juice, which causes the land to run to unprofitable trumpery. *Mortimer.*
The soil *untill'd*, a ready harvest yields;
With wheat and barley wave the golden fields. *Pope.*

UNTI'MBERED. *adj.* Not furnished with timber; weak.
Where's then the saucy boat,
Whose weak *untimber'd* sides but even now
Co-rivall'd greatness? or to harbour fled,
Or made a toast for Neptune? *Shakspeare.*

UNTI'MELY.† *adj.*

1. Happening before the natural time.
Boundless intemp'rance hath been
Th' *untimely* emptying of the happy throne. *Shakspeare.*
Matrons and maids
With tears lament the knight's *untimely* fate. *Dryden.*
Such were the notes thy once-lov'd poet sung,
Till death *untimely* stopp'd his tuneful tongue.
Oh just beheld and lost! *Pope.*

2. Ill-timed, in any respect. *Mason.*
So *untimely* breach
The prince himselfe half seemed to offend. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. x. 68.

UNTI'MELY. *adv.* Before the natural time.
He only fair, and what he fair hath made;
All other fair, like flowers *untimely* fade. *Spenser.*
If ever he have child, abortive be it;
Prodigious and *untimely* brought to light. *Shakspeare.*
Butchers, and villains!
How sweet a plant have you *untimely* cropt! *Shakspeare.*
Call up our friends,
And let them know what we mean to do,
And what's *untimely* done. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Why came I so *untimely* forth
Into a world, which, wanting thee,
Could entertain us with no worth? *Waller.*

UNTI'NGED. *adj.*

1. Not stained; not discoloured.
It appears what beams are *untinged*, and which paint the primary, or secondary iris. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Not infected.
Your inattention I cannot pardon; Pope has the same defect, neither is Bolingbroke *untinged* with it. *Swift to Gay.*

UNTI'RABLE. *adj.* Indefatigable; unwearied.
A most incomparable man, breath'd as it were
To an *untirable* and continuate goodness. *Shakspeare.*

UNTI'RED. *adj.* Not made weary.
Hath he so long held out with me *untir'd*,
And stops he now for breath? *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
See great Marcellus! how *untir'd* in toils,
He moves with manly grace, how rich with regal spoils! *Dryden.*

UNTI'TLED. *adj.* Having no title.
O nation miserable!
With an *untitled* tyrant, bloody scepter'd;
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again? *Shakspeare.*

U'NTO. *prep.* [It was the old word for *to;* now obsolete.] To. See To.

O continue thy loving-kindness *unto* them. *Ps.* xxxvi.

It was their hurt untruly to attribute such great power *unto* false gods. *Hooker.*

She, by her wicked arts, and wily skill,
Unwares me wrought *unto* her wicked will. *Spenser.*

The use of the navel is to continue the infant *unto* the mother, and by the vessels thereof convey its sustentation. *Brown.*

Children permitted the freedom of both hands, often confine *unto* the left. *Brown.*

Me, when the cold Digentian stream revives,
What does my friend believe I think or ask?
Let me yet less possess, so I may live,
Whate'er of life remains *unto* myself. *Temple.*

UNTO'LD. *adj.*

1. Not related.

Better a thousand such as I,
Their grief *untold*, should pine and die;
Than her bright morning, overcast
With sullen clouds, should be defac'd. *Waller.*

2. Not revealed.

Obscene words are very indecent to be heard: for that reason, such a tale shall be left *untold* by me. *Dryden.*

3. Not numbered.

To **UNTO'MB.*** *v. a.* To disinter.

John, king of England, being wished by a courtier to *untomb* the bones of one who whilst he was living had been his greatest enemy, oh no, he said, would all mine enemies were as honourably buried! *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 51.

UNTO'UCHABLE.* *adj.* Not to be touched.

Their persons sacred, *untouchable* as to prejudice. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 66.

UNTO'UCHED. *adj.*

1. Not touched; not reached.

Achilles, though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel *untouched* by that water, was slain in that part. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Three men passed through a fiery furnace *untouched*, unsinged. *Stephens, Serm.*

2. Not moved; not affected.

They, like persons wholly *untouched* with his agonies, and unmoved with his passionate intreaties, sleep away all concern for him or themselves. *Sidney.*

3. Not meddled with.

We must pursue the sylvan lands;
The abode of nymphs, *untouch'd* by former hands. *Dryden.*

Several very antient trees grow upon the spot, from whence they conclude, that these particular tracts must have lain *untouched* for some ages. *Addison.*

UNTO'WARD. *adj.*

1. Froward; perverse; vexatious; not easily guided, or taught.

Have to my window; and if she be froward,
Then hast thou taught Hortensio to be *untoward. Shakspeare.*

The ladies prove averse,
And more *untoward* to be won,
Than by Caligula the moon. *Hudibras.*

They were a cross, odd, *untoward* people. *South.*

Some men have made a very *untoward* use of this, and such as he never intended they should. *Woodward.*

2. Awkward; ungraceful.

Vast is my theme, yet unconceiv'd, and brings
Untoward words, scarce loosen'd from the things. *Creech.*

Some clergymen hold down their heads within an inch of the cushion; which, besides the *untoward* manner, hinders them from making the best advantage of their voice. *Swift.*

3. Inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable.

The rabbins write, when any Jew
Did make to God or man a vow,
Which afterwards he found *untoward,*
Or stubborn to be kept, or too hard;
Any three other Jews o' th' nation,
Might free him from the obligation. *Hudibras.*

UNTO'WARDLY. *adj.* Awkward; perverse; froward.

They learn, from unbred or debauched servants, *untowardly* tricks and vices. *Locke on Education.*

UNTO'WARDLY. *adv.* Awkwardly; ungainly; perversely.

He that provides for this short life, but takes no care for eternity, acts as *untowardly* and as crossly to the reason of things, as can be. *Tillotson.*

He explained them very *untowardly.* *Tillotson.*

UNTO'WARDNESS.* *n. s.* Perverseness.

Christ — hath prevailed with God to overlook the *untowardness* of our nature. *Bp. Wilson, Introd. to the Lord's Supper*, § 7.

UNTRA'CEABLE. *adj.* Not to be traced.

The workings of providence are secret and *untraceable*, by which it disposes of the lives of men. *South, Serm.*

UNTRA'CED. *adj.* Not marked by any footsteps.

Nor wonder, if advantag'd in my flight,
By taking wing from thy auspicious height,
Through *untrac'd* ways, and airy paths I fly,
More boundless in my fancy than my eye. *Denham.*

UNTRA'CKED.* *adj.* Not marked by any footsteps; untraced.

He hath planted some flowers and trees in the famous gardens of the world; others no less beautiful in *untracked* woods or wild desarts, where they are either not seen, or not regarded. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

In *untrack'd* woods concealing his offence. *Sandys, Ov. Met.* B. 2.

UNTRA'CTABLE. *adj.* [*intraitable*, Fr. *intractabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not yielding to common measures and management; not governable; stubborn.

The French, supposing that they had advantage over the English, began to be stiff, and almost *untractable*, sharply pressing for speedy resolutions and short meetings. *Hayward.*

If any father have a son thus perverse and *untractable*, I know not what more he can do but pray for him. *Locke.*

Ulcers *untractable* in the legs, with a gangrenous appearance in the skin. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Rough; difficult.

I forc'd to ride the *untractable* abyss. *Milton, P. L.*

UNTRA'CTABLENESS. *n. s.* Unwillingness, or unfitness to be regulated or managed; stubbornness.

The great difference in men's intellectuals arises from a defect in the organs of the body, particularly adapted to think, or in the dulness or *untractableness* of those faculties, for want of use. *Locke.*

UNTRA'DING. *adj.* Not engaged in commerce.

Men leave estates to their children in land, as not so liable to casualties as money, in *untrading* and unskilful hands. *Locke.*

UNTRA'INED. *adj.*

1. Not educated; not instructed; not disciplined.

My wit *untrain'd* in any kind of art. *Shakspeare.*

The king's forces charged lively, and they again as stoutly received the charge; but being an *untrained* multitude, without any soldier or guide, they were soon put to flight. *Hayward.*

Life,
To noble and ignoble, is more sweet
Untrain'd in arms, where rashness leads not on. *Milton, P. L.*

No expert general will bring a company of raw *untrained* men into the field; but will, by little bloodless skirmishes, instruct them in the manner of the fight. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

2. Irregular; ungovernable.

Gad not abroad at ev'ry quest and call
Of an *untrained* hope or passion:
To court each place of fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonness in contemplation. *Herbert.*

UNTRA'NSFERABLE. *adj.* Incapable of being given from one to another.

In parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, though the sovereignty remain still entire and *untransferable*, in the prince. *Howell, Pre-em. of Parliament.*

UNTRANSLA'TABLE.* *adj.* Not capable of being translated.

To me these lines appear *untranslatable.* *Gray, Lett. to West.*

UNTRANSLA'TED.* *adj.* Not translated.

The first thing proposed was, whether the name Jehovah should be retained *untranslated.* *Hales, Synod of Dort*, p. 7.

UNTRANSPA'RENT. *adj.* Not diaphanous; opaque.

Though held against the light they appear'd of a transparent yellow, yet looked on with one's back turned to the light, they exhibited an *untransparent* blue. *Boyle on Colours.*

UNTRA'VELLED. *adj.*

1. Never trodden by passengers.

We find no open track, or constant manuduction in this labyrinth, but are ofttimes fain to wander in America, and *untravelled* parts. *Brown, Pref. to Vulg. Err.*

2. Having never seen foreign countries.

An *untravelled* Englishman cannot relish all the beauties of Italian pictures; because the postures expressed in them are often such as are peculiar to that country. *Addison.*

To UNTRE'AD. *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the same steps.

We will *untread* the steps of damned flight,
And, like a bated and retired flood,
Leaving our rankness and irregular course,
Stoop low within those bounds we have o'erlook'd. *Shakspeare.*

UNTRE'ASURED. *adj.* Not laid up; not reposited.

Her attendants
Saw her a-bed, and in the morning early
They found the bed *untreasur'd* of their mistress. *Shakspeare.*

UNTRE'ATABLE. *adj.* Not treatable; not practicable.

Men are of so *untreatable* a temper, that nothing can be obtained of them. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNTRI'ED. *adj.*

1. Not yet attempted.

It behoves,
From hard essays, and ill successes past,
A faithful leader, not to hazard all
Through ways of danger, by himself *untry'd.* *Milton, P. L.*
That she no ways nor means may leave *untry'd*,
Thus to her sister she herself apply'd. *Denham.*

2. Not yet experienced.

Never more
Mean I to try, what rash *untry'd* I sought,
The pain of absence from thy sight. *Milton, P. L.*

The happiest of mankind overlooking those solid blessings which they already have, set their hearts upon somewhat which they want: some *untried* pleasure, which, if they could but taste, they should then be compleatly blest. *Atterbury.*

Self-preservation, the long acquaintance of soul and body, the *untried* condition of a separation, are sufficient reasons not to turn our backs upon life, out of an humour. *Collier.*

Eternity! thou pleasing dreadful thought!
Through what variety of *untry'd* being,
Through what new scenes and changes must we pass? *Addison.*

3. Not having passed trial.

The father secure,
Ventures his filial virtue, though *untry'd*,
Against whate'er may tempt. *Milton, P. R.*

UNTRI'UMPHABLE. *adj.* Which allows no triumph.

What towns, what garrisons might you,
With hazard of this blood subdue;
Which now y'are bent to throw away
In vain, *untriumphable* fray? *Hudibras.*

UNTRI'UMPHED.* *adj.* Not triumphed over.

I——
Suffer'd you only, when I conquer'd all,
To go *untriumph'd.* *May, Lucan*, B. 8.

UNTRO'D. } *adj.* Not passed; not marked by the
UNTRO'DDEN. } foot.

The way he came, not having mark'd, return
Was difficult, by human steps *untrod.* *Milton, P. R.*
Now while the heaven by the sun's team *untrod*,
Hath took no print of the approaching light,
And all the spangled host keep watch. *Milton, Ode.*

A garland made of such new bays,
And sought in such *untrodden* ways,
As no man's temples e'er did crown. *Waller.*
Who was the first to explore th' *untrodden* path,
When life was hazarded in ev'ry step? *Addison, Cato.*

UNTRO'LLED. *adj.* Not bowled; not rolled along.

Hard fate! *untroll'd* is now the charming dye;
The play house and the parks unvisited must lie. *Dryden.*

UNTRO'UBLED. *adj.*

1. Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt.

Quiet *untroubled* soul, awake! awake!
Arm, fight and conquer, for fair England's sake. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not agitated; not confused; free from passion.

Our Saviour meek, and with *untroubled* mind,
After his aery jaunt, though hurry'd sore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest. *Milton, P. R.*

3. Not interrupted in the natural course.

Would they think with how small allowance
Untroubled nature doth herself suffice,
Such superfluities they would despise. *Spenser.*

4. Transparent; clear; not mudded.

The equal distribution of the spirits in the liquor with the tangible parts, ever representeth bodies clear and *untroubled.* *Bacon.*

UNTRO'UBLEDNESS.* *n. s.* State of being untroubled; unconcern.

He hath robbed the sceptick of his indifference and *untroubledness.* *Hammond, Works*, iv. 479.

UNTRU'E. *adj.*

1. False; contrary to reality.

By what construction shall any man make those comparisons true, holding that distinction *untrue.* *Hooker.*

That a vessel filled with ashes, will receive the like quantity of water, that it would have done if it had been empty, is utterly *untrue*, for the water will not go in by a fifth part. *Bacon.*

2. False; not faithful.

I cannot break so sweet a bond,
Unless I prove *untrue;*
Nor can I ever be so fond,
To prove *untrue* for you. *Suckling.*
Flora commands those nymphs and knights,
Who liv'd in slothful ease, and loose delights:
Who never acts of honour durst pursue,
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all *untrue.* *Dryden.*

UNTRU'LY. *adv.* Falsely; not according to truth.

It was their hurt *untruly* to attribute so great power unto false gods. *Hooker.*

On these mountains it is generally received that the ark rested, but *untruly.* *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

UNTRU'STINESS. *n. s.* Unfaithfulness.

Secretary Peter, under pretence of gravity, covered much *untrustiness* of heart. *Hayward.*

UNTRU'TH. *n. s.*

1. Falsehood; contrariety to reality.
2. Moral falsehood; not veracity.

He who is perfect, and abhors *untruth*,
With heavenly influence inspires my youth. *Sandys.*

3. Treachery; want of fidelity.

I would,
So my *untruth* had not provok'd him to it,
The king had cut off my head with my brother's. *Shakspeare.*

4. False assertion.

In matter of speculation or practice, no *untruth* can possibly avail the patron and defender long; and things most truly, are likewise most behovefully spoken. *Hooker.*

There is little hope for common justice in this dispute, from a man, who lays the foundations of his reasonings in so notorious an *untruth.* *Atterbury.*

UNTU'NABLE. *adj.* Unharmonious; not musical.

My news in dumb silence will I bury,
For they are harsh, *untunable*, and bad. *Shakspeare.*
A lutestring, merely unequal in its parts, giveth a harsh and *untunable* sound; which strings we call false. *Bacon.*

His harsh *untunable* pipe is no more fit than a raven's, to join with the musick of a choir. *Tatler.*

UNTU'NABLENESS.* *n. s.* Want of harmony.

The moderns have perhaps practised no species of poetry with so little success, and with such indisputable inferiority to the ancients, as the Ode; which seems owing to the harshness and *untunableness* of modern languages, abounding in monosyllables, and crowded with consonants. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

To UNTU'NE. *v. a.*

1. To make incapable of harmony.

Take but degree away, *untune* that string,
And hark what discord follows. *Shakspeare.*

When the last and dreadful hour,
This crumbling pageant shall devour,
The trumpet shall be heard on high,
The dead shall live, the living die,
And musick shall *untune* the sky. *Dryden.*

The captives, as their tyrant shall require,
That they should breathe the song, and touch the lyre,
Shall say; can Jacob's servile race rejoice,
Untun'd the musick, and disus'd the voice? *Prior.*

2. To disorder.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abused nature;
Th' *untuned* and jarring senses, O wind up
Of this child-changed father. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

UNTU'RNED. *adj.* Not turned.

New crimes invented, left *unturn'd* no stone,
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden.*

So eager hath the inquisitive part of mankind been to bring this matter to a fair issue, that no stone hath been left *unturned*, no way, whereby these things could have been brought forth of the sea, but one or other hath pitched upon. *Woodward.*

UNTU'TORED. *adj.* Uninstructed; untaught.

Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern *untutor'd* churl; and noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree slip, whose fruit thou art. *Shakspeare.*

Thy even thoughts with so much plainness flow,
Their sense *untutor'd* infancy may know:
Yet to such height is all that plainness wrought,
Wit may admire, and letter'd pride be taught. *Prior.*

To UNTWI'NE. *v. a.*

1. To open what is held together by convolution.

But since the sisters did so soon *untwine*
So fair a thread, I'll strive to piece the line. *Waller.*

2. To open what is wrapped on itself.

It turns finely and softly three or four turns, caused by the *untwining* of the beard by the moisture. *Bacon.*

3. To separate that which clasps round any thing.

Divers worthy gentlemen of England, all the Syren songs of Italy could never *untwine* from the mast of God's word. *Ascham.*

To UNTWI'ST. *v. a.* To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves.

Untwisting his deceitful clew,
He gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Spenser.*

The interest of prince and people is so enfolded in a mutual embrace, that they cannot be *untwisted* without pulling a limb off. *Bp. Taylor, Living Holy.*

Untwisting all the chains that tie
The hidden soul of harmony. *Milton, L'All.*

No, I'll *untwist* you;
I have occasion for your stay on earth. *Dryden.*

Tarred hempen ropes cut small and *untwisted*, are beneficial for lands. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Untwist a wire, and from her gums
A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*

To UNTY'. *v. a.* [See *To* UNTIE.] To loose.

O time! thou must untangle this, not I:
It is too hard a knot for me to *unty*. *Shakspeare.*

Unlac'd her stays, her night-gown is *unty'd*,
And what she has of head-dress is aside. *Young*

To UNVA'IL. *v. a.* To uncover; to strip of a veil.

This word is *unvail*, or *unveil*, according to its etymology. See VAIL, and VEIL.

Troy reviv'd, her mourning face *unvail'd*. *Denham.*

UNVA'LUABLE. *adj.* Inestimable; being above price.

Secure the innocence of children, by imparting to them the *unvaluable* blessing of a virtuous and pious education. *Atterbury.*

UNVA'LUED. *adj.*

1. Not prized; neglected.

He may not, as *unvalued* persons do,
Carve for himself; for on his choice depends
The safety and the health of the whole state. *Shakspeare.*

2. Inestimable; above price.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks;
Inestimable stones, *unvalu'd* jewels. *Shakspeare.*

UNVA'NQUISHABLE.* *adj.* Not to be subdued.

An *unvanquishable* fort against the impressions and assaults of all adversary forces. *Bp. King, Vit. Palat.* (1614,) p. 30.

UNVA'NQUISHED. *adj.* Not conquered; not overcome.

Shall I for lucre of the rest *unvanquish'd*,
Detract so much from that prerogative,
As to be called but viceroy of the whole? *Shakspeare.*

Victory doth more often fall by error of the *unvanquished*, than by the valour of the victorious. *Hayward.*

They rise *unvanquish'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

UNVA'RIABLE. *adj.* [*invariable*, Fr.] Not changeable; not mutable.

The two great hinges of morality stand fixt and *unvariable* as the two poles: whatever is naturally conducive to the common interest, is good; and whatever has a contrary influence, is evil. *Norris.*

UNVA'RIED. *adj.* Not changed; not diversified.

If authors cannot be prevailed with to keep close to truth, and instruction, by *unvaried* terms, and plain, unsophisticated arguments; yet it concerns readers not to be imposed on. *Locke.*

They ring round the same *unvaried* chimes,
With sure returns of still-expected rhymes. *Pope.*

UNVA'RNISHED. *adj.*

1. Not overlaid with varnish.

2. Not adorned; not decorated.

I will a round *unvarnish'd* tale deliver,
Of my whole course of love; what drugs, what charms
I won his daughter with. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

UNVA'RYING. *adj.* Not liable to change.

We cannot keep by us any standing, *unvarying* measure of duration, which consists in a constant fleeting succession, as we can of certain lengths of extension, as inches marked out in permanent parcels of matter. *Locke.*

To UNVE'IL. *v. a.* [See VEIL, and VAIL.]

1. To uncover; to divest of a veil.

The moon,
Apparent queen, *unveil'd* her peerless light. *Milton, P. L.*

To the limpid stream direct thy way,
When the gay morn *unveils* her smiling ray. *Pope.*

2. To disclose; to show.

The providence, that's in a watchful state,
Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold;
Does ev'n our thoughts *unveil* in their dumb cradles. *Shakspeare.*

Now *unveil'd* the toilet stands display'd,
Each silver vase in mystick order laid. *Pope.*

UNVE'ILEDLY. *adv.* Plainly; without disguise.

Not knowing what use you will make of what has been *unveiledly* communicated to you, I was unwilling that some things, which had cost me pains, should fall into any man's hands, that scorns to purchase knowledge with pains. *Boyle.*

UNVE'NERABLE.* *adj.* Not worthy of respect. *Mason.*

For ever
Unvenerable be thy hands, if thou
Tak'st up the princess by that forced baseness
Which he hath put upon't. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

UNVE'NTILATED. *adj.* Not fanned by the wind.

This, animals, to succour life, demand;
Nor should the air *unventilated* stand;
The idle deep corrupted would contain
Blue deaths. *Blackmore, Creation.*

UNVE'RDANT.* *adj.* Having no verdure; spoiled of its green.

Ungraceful 'tis to see without a horn
The lofty hart, whom branches best adorn,
A leafless tree, or an *unverdant* mead,
And as ungraceful is a hairless head. *Congreve, Ovid.*

UNVE'RITABLE. *adj.* Not true.

All these proceeded upon *unveritable* grounds. *Brown.*

UNVE'RSED. *adj.* Unacquainted; unskilled.

Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay,
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,
Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms unskill'd. *Blackmore.*

UNVE'XED. *adj.* Untroubled; undisturbed.

With a blessed and *unvex'd* retire,
With unhack'd swords, and helmets all unbruis'd,
We will bear home that lusty blood again. *Shakspeare.*
Unvex'd with thought of wants which may betide;
Or for to-morrow's dinner to provide. *Dryden, Juv.*

UNVI'OLATED. *adj.* Not injured; not broken.

Herein you war against your reputation,
And draw within the compass of suspect
Th' *unviolated* honour of your wife. *Shakspeare.*

He, with singular constancy, preserved his duty and fidelity to his majesty *unviolated.* *Clarendon.*

This strength diffus'd
No less through all my sinews, joints, and bones,
Than thine, while I preserv'd these locks unshorn,
The pledge of my *unviolated* vow. *Milton, S. A.*

UNVI'RTUOUS. *adj.* Wanting virtue.

If they can find in their hearts that the poor, *unvirtuous*, fat knight shall be any further afflicted, we two will be the ministers. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

To UNVI'SARD.* *v. a.* To unmask.

What a death it is to the prelates to be thus *unvisarded*, thus uncased. *Milton, Anim. Rem. Def.*

UNVI'SITED. *adj.* Not resorted to.

In some wild zone
Dwell, not *unvisited* of heaven's fair light,
Secure. *Milton, P. L.*
The playhouse and the park *unvisited* must lie. *Dryden.*

UNVI'TIATED.* *adj.* Not corrupted.

Restore your ladyship's quiet; render then
Your niece a virgin, and *unvitiated.* *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

UNU'NIFORM. *adj.* Wanting uniformity.

Such an *ununiform* piety is in many so exactly apportioned to Satan's interest, that he has no cause to wish the change of his tenure. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

To UNVO'TE.* *v. a.* To destroy by a contrary vote; to annul a former vote.

This was so sacred a rule, that many of those that voted with the court the day before, expressed their indignation against it, as subverting the very constitution of Parliaments, if things might thus be voted, and *unvoted* again from day to day. *Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, (Q. Anne.)*

UNVO'WELLED.* *adj.* Without vowels.

I wrote, that Moses left *unvowelled* copies to the tribes, save one which had both accents and vowels to the priests.
Skinner to Abp. Usher, (1624,) Lett. p. 357.

UNVO'YAGEABLE. *adj.* Not to be passed over or voyaged.

Nor this *unvoyageable* gulph obscure,
Detain from following thy illustrious track. *Milton, P. L.*

UNU'RGED. *adj.* Not incited; not pressed.

The time was once, when thou *unurg'd* would'st vow,
That never words were musick to thine ear,
Unless I spake. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

UNU'SED. *adj.*

1. Not put to use; unemployed.

She whose husband about that time died, forgetting the absent Plangus, or at least, not hoping of him to attain so aspiring a purpose, left no art *unused*, which might keep the line from breaking, whereat the fish was already taken. *Sidney.*

Sure he that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason,
To rust in us *unus'd.* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. Not accustomed.

He, *unused* to such entertainment, did shortly and plainly answer what he was. *Sidney.*

One whose eyes
Albeit *unused* to the melting mood,
Dropt tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

What art thou?
Not from above: no, thy wan looks betray
Diminish'd light, and eyes *unus'd* to day. *Dryden.*

UNU'SEFUL. *adj.* Useless; serving no purpose.

I was persuaded, by experience, that it might not be *unuseful* in the capacities it was intended for. *Glanville.*

Birds flutter with their wings, when there is but a little down upon them, and they are as yet utterly *unuseful* for flying. *More against Atheism.*

As when the building gains a surer stay,
We take th' *unuseful* scaffolding away. *Dryden.*

Pleas'd to find his age
Declining, not *unuseful* to his lord. *Philips.*

UNU'SUAL. *adj.* Not common; not frequent; rare.

With this *unusual* and strange course they went on, till God, in whose heaviest worldly judgements I nothing doubt but that there may lie hidden mercy, gave them over to their own inventions. *Hooker.*

You gain your point, if your industrious art
Can make *unusual* words easy and plain. *Roscommon.*

A sprightly red vermillions all her face;
And her eyes languish with *unusual* grace. *Granville.*

That peculiar turn, that the words should appear new, yet not *unusual*, but very proper to his auditors. *Felton.*

The river flows redundant, and attacks
The lingering remnant with *unusual* tide. *Philips.*

UNU'SUALLY. *adv.* [from *unusual.*] Not in the usual manner.

UNU'SUALNESS. *n. s.* Uncommonness; infrequency.

It is the *unusualness* of the time, not the appearance, that surprizes Alcinous. *Broome.*

UNU'TTERABLE. *adj.* Ineffable; inexpressible.

Sighs now breath'd
Unutterable; which the spirit of prayer
Inspir'd, and wing'd for heaven with speedier flight
Than loudest oratory. *Milton, P. L.*

What thinks he of the happiness of another life, wherein God will fill us with *unutterable* joy? *Kettlewell.*

It wounds my soul
To think of your *unutterable* sorrows,
When you shall find Hippolitus was guiltless. *Smith.*

UNVU'LGAR.* *adj.* Not common.

Heat my brain
With Delphick fire
That I may sing my thoughts in some *unvulgar* strain.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

His discourse was admirable, and all new and *unvulgar.*
Aubrey, Miscell. ii. 500.

A book — containing matters of the worthiest importance, and treating of them in an *unvulgar* way.
Worthington to Hartlib, Ep. p. 246.

UNVU'LNERABLE. *adj.* Exempt from wound; not vulnerable.

The god of soldiers inform
Thy thoughts with nobleness, that thou may'st prove
To shame *unvulnerable*, and stick i' the wars
Like a great sea-mark, standing every flaw. *Shakspeare.*

UNWA'ITED.* *adj.* Not attended.

To wander up and down *unwaited* on,
And unregarded in my place and project,
Is for a sowter's soul, not an old soldier's.
Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.

UNWA'KENED. *adj.* Not roused from sleep.

The more
His wonder was, to find *unwaken'd* Eve
With tresses discompos'd. *Milton, P. L.*

UNWA'LLED. *adj.* Having no walls.

He came to Tauris, a great and rich city, but *unwalled*, and of no strength. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

UNWA'RES. *adv.* Unexpectedly; before any caution, or expectation.

She, by her wicked arts,
Too false and strong for earthly skill or might,
Unwares me wrought unto her wicked will. *Spenser.*

The Deity
Hath given so many other sighes and cares
To my attendant state, that well *unwares*
You might be hurt for me. *Chapman.*

His loving mother came upon a day
Unto the woods, to see her little son,
And chanc'd *unwares* to meet him in the way,
After his sports and cruel pastime done. *Fairfax.*

Still we sail, while prosperous blows the wind,
Till on some secret rock *unwares* we light. *Fairfax.*

UNWA'RILY. *adv.* Without caution; carelessly; heedlessly.

The best part of my powers
Were in the washes all *unwarily*
Devour'd by the unexpected flood. *Shakspeare.*

If I had not *unwarily* engaged myself for the present publishing it, I should have kept it till I had looked over it. *Digby.*

By such principles, they renounce their legal claim to liberty and property, and *unwarily* submit to what they really abhor. *Freeholder.*

UNWA'RINESS. *n. s.* [from *unwary*.] Want of caution; carelessness.

The same temper which inclines us to a desire of fame, naturally betrays us into such slips and *unwarinesses*, as are not incident to men of a contrary disposition. *Spectator.*

UNWA'RLIKE. *adj.* Not fit for war; not used to war; not military.

He safely might old troops to battle lead,
Against th' *unwarlike* Persian, and the Mede;
Whose hasty flight did from a bloodless field,
More spoils than honour to the victor yield. *Waller.*

Avert *unwarlike* Indians from his Rome,
Triumph abroad, secure our peace at home. *Dryden.*

UNWA'RMED.✱ *adj.* Not excited; not animated.

They — heard, *unwarm'd*, the martial trumpet blow.
Addison to the King.

UNWA'RNED.† *adj.* [unpapnod, Sax.] Not cautioned; not made wary.

Unexperienced young men, if *unwarned*, take one thing for another, and judge by the outside. *Locke.*

May hypocrites,
That slyly speak one thing, another think,
Drink on *unwarn'd*, till by inchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose. *Philips.*

To UNWA'RP.✱ *v. a.* To reduce from the state of being warped. *Mason.*

When the bark [of the cork-tree] is off, they *unwarp* it before the fire, and press it even *Evelyn*, B. ii. ch. 5. § 1.

UNWA'RPED.✱ *adj.* Not biassed; not turned aside from the true direction.

And honest zeal *unwarp'd* by party-rage. *Thomson, Spring.*

UNWA'RRANTABLE. *adj.* Not defensible; not to be justified; not allowed.

At very distant removes an extemporary intercourse is feasible, and may be compassed without *unwarrantable* correspondence with the people of the air. *Glanville.*

He who does an *unwarrantable* action through a false information, which he ought not to have believed, cannot in reason make the guilt of one sin the excuse of another. *South.*

UNWA'RRANTABLENESS.✱ *n. s.* State of being unwarrantable.

The *unwarrantableness* is hid and concealed in the glory of the success. *Abp. Sancroft, Mod. Pol.* § 5.

UNWA'RRANTABLY. *adv.* Not justifiably; not defensibly.

A true and humble sense of your own unworthiness, will not suffer you to rise up to that confidence, which some men *unwarrantably* pretend to, nay, *unwarrantably* require of others. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

UNWA'RRANTED. *adj.* Not ascertained; uncertain.

The subjects of this kingdom believe it is not legal for them to be enforced to go beyond the seas, without their own consent, upon hope of an *unwarranted* conquest; but to resist an invading enemy, the subject must be commanded out of the counties where they inhabit. *Bacon.*

UNWA'RY.† *adj.* [unpæp, Saxon.]

1. Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; precipitate.

Nor think me so *unwary*,
To bring my feet again into the snare
Where once I have been caught. *Milton, S. A.*

So spake the false archangel, and infus'd
Bad influence into the *unwary* breast. *Milton, P. L.*

Turning short, he struck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' *unwary* knight:
Deep was the wound. *Dryden.*

Propositions about religion are insinuated into the *unwary*, as well as unbiassed understandings of children, and riveted there by long custom. *Locke.*

2. Unexpected. Obsolete.

All in the open hall amazed stood,
At suddenness of that *unwary* sight,
And wonder'd at his breathless hasty mood. *Spenser*

UNWA'SHED.† } *adj.* [unpæpcen, Sax.] Not washed;
UNWA'SHEN. } not cleansed by washing.

Another lean *unwash'd* artificer
Cuts off his tale, and talks of Arthur's death. *Shakspeare.*

To eat with *unwashen* hands defileth not a man.
St. Matth. xv.

He accepts of no unclean, no *unwashed* sacrifice; and if repentance usher not in, prayer will never find admittance.
Duppa.

When the fleece is shorn, if sweat remains
Unwash'd, it soaks into their empty veins. *Dryden.*

UNWA'STED. *adj.* Not consumed; not diminished.

Why have those rocks so long *unwasted* stood,
Since, lavish of their stock, they through the flood
Have, ages past, their melting crystal spread,
And with their spoils the liquid regions fed? *Blackmore.*

UNWA'STING. *adj.* Not growing less; not decaying.

Purest love's *unwasting* treasure;
Constant faith, fair hope, long leisure;
Sacred Hymen! these are thine. *Pope.*

UNWA'YED. *adj.* Not used to travel; not seasoned in the road.

Beasts, that have been rid off their legs, are as much for a man's use, as colts that are *unwayed*, and will not go at all.
Suckling.

UNWE'AKENED. *adj.* Not weakened.

By reason of the exsuction of some air out of the glass, the elastical power of the remaining air was very much debilitated, in comparison of the *unweakened* pressure of the external air.
Boyle.

UNWE'APONED. *adj.* Not furnished with offensive arms.

As the beasts are armed with fierce teeth, paws, horns, and other bodily instruments of much advantage against *unweaponed* men; so hath reason taught man to strengthen his hand with such offensive arms, as no creature else can well avoid. *Ralegh.*

UNWE'ARIABLE. *adj.* Not to be tired; indefatigable.

Desire to resemble him in goodness, maketh them *unweariable*. *Hooker.*

UNWE'ARIABLY.* *adv.* So as not to be fatigued.

Let us earnestly and *unweariably* aspire thither. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 286.

UNWE'ARIED. *adj.*

1. Not tired; not fatigued.

The Creator from his work
Desisting, though *unwearied*, up return'd. *Milton, P. L.*
Their bloody task *unweary'd*, still they ply. *Waller.*
Still th' *unweary'd* sire pursues the tuneful strain. *Dryden.*

2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be spent; not sinking under fatigue.

He joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire,
Through the wide compass of the airy coast,
And with *unwearied* limbs each part t' enquire. *Spenser.*
Godlike his *unweary'd* bounty flows;
First loves to do, then loves the good he does. *Denham.*
A winged virtue through th' etherial sky,
From orb to orb, *unweary'd* dost thou fly. *Tickell.*

An *unwearied* devotion in the service of God, recommended the gospel to the world. *Rogers, Serm.*

The righteous shall certainly be saved, but then the Christian character of a righteous man implies a constant, *unwearied* perseverance in many painful instances of duty. *Rogers.*

UNWE'ARIEDLY.* *adv.* [from *unwearied.*] Indefatigably.

Absolute perfection is, I well know, unattainable: but I know too, that a man of parts may be *unweariedly* aiming at, and pretty near attain it. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

UNWE'ARY.* *adj.* [unperiz, Sax.] Not weary.

To UNWE'ARY.† *v. a.* To refresh after weariness.

My business here is to *unweary* myself, after my studyes, not to drudge. *Dryden, Lett. (ed. Mal.)* p. 23.

It *unwearies*, and refreshes more than any thing, after too great labour. *Temple.*

To UNWE'AVE.* *v. a.* To unfold; to undo what has been woven.

That I should thus *unweave* the web of fate,
Decrease his subjects, and subvert his state. *Sandys, Chr. Pass.* p. 4.

Weaving and *unweaving* this web, Penelope-like. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 250.

UNWE'D. *adj.* Unmarried.

This servitude makes you to keep *unwed*. *Shakspeare.*

UNWE'DGEABLE. *adj.* Not to be cloven.

Merciful heav'n!
Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt
Split'st the *unwedgeable* and gnarled oak,
Than the soft myrtle. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

UNWEE'DED. *adj.* Not cleared from weeds.

Fie! 'tis an *unweeded* garden,
That grows to seed; things rank, and gross in nature,
Possess it merely. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

UNWEE'PED. *adj.* Not lamented. Now *unwept.*

He must not float upon his wat'ry bier
Unweept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the meed of some melodious tear. *Milton, Lycidas.*

UNWEE'TING. *adj.* Ignorant; unknowing.

Her seeming dead he found with feigned fear,
As all *unweeting* of that well she knew;
And pained himself with busy care to rear
Her out of careless swoon. *Spenser.*
But contrary, *unweeting* he fulfilled
The purpos'd counsel, pre-ordain'd and fix'd,
Of the Most High. *Milton, P. L.*

UNWEE'TINGLY.* *adv.* [from *unweeting.*] Without knowledge; ignorantly. See UNWITTINGLY.

As by the way *unweetingly* I strayed. *Spenser, F. Q.*

UNWE'IGHED. *adj.*

1. Not examined by the balance.

Solomon left all the vessels *unweighed*, because they were exceeding many. *1 Kings*, vii.

2. Not considerate; negligent.

What *unweighed* behaviour hath this Flemish drunkard pickt out of my conversation, that he dares in this manner essay me? why he hath not been thrice in my company. *Shakspeare.*

Daughter, what words have pass'd thy lips *unweigh'd*,
Deem not unjustly by my doom opprest,
Of human race the wisest, and the best. *Pope, Odyss.*

UNWE'IGHING. *adj.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless.

Wise? why, no question but he was — a very superficial, ignorant, *unweighing* fellow. *Shakspeare.*

UNWE'LCOME. *adj.* Not pleasing; not grateful; not well received.

Such welcome and *unwelcome* things at once,
'Tis hard to reconcile. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Soon as th' *unwelcome* news
From earth arriv'd at heaven-gate, displeas'd
All were who heard. *Milton, P. L.*
Though he that brings *unwelcome* news
Has but a losing office, yet he that shews
Your danger first, and then your way to safety,
May heal that wound he made. *Denham, Sophy.*
Forc'd from her presence, and condemn'd to live;
Unwelcome freedom, and unthank'd reprieve. *Dryden.*

From the very first instances of perception, some things are grateful, and others *unwelcome* to them; some things that they incline to, and others that they fly. *Locke.*

Such hasty nights as these, would give very *unwelcome* interruptions to our labours. *Bentley, Serm.*

UNWE'LL.* *adj.* Not well; slightly indisposed; not in perfect health.

I am neither well nor ill, but *unwell*. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

UNWE'PT. *adj.* Not lamented; not bemoaned.

Our fatherless distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolours likewise be *unwept*. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
We, but the slaves that mount you to the throne:
A base, ignoble crowd, without a name;
Unwept, unworthy of the funeral flame;
By duty bound to forfeit each his life. *Dryden.*

UNWE'T. *adj.* Not moist.

Once I meant to meet
My fate with face unmov'd, and eyes *unwet*;
Yet since I have thee here in narrow room,
My tears shall set thee first afloat within thy tomb. *Dryden.*

UNWHI'PT. *adj.* Not punished; not corrected with the rod.

Tremble, thou wretch,
That hast within thee undivulged crimes,
Unwhipt of justice. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Once I caught him in a lie;
And then, *unwhipt*, he had the sense to cry. *Pope.*

UNWHO'LE.* *adj.* This is a Saxon expression, unhæl, non sanus, æger, &c. Not sound; sick; infirm.

UNWHO'LESOME. *adj.*

1. Insalubrious; mischievous to health.

The discovery of the disposition of the air, is good for the prognosticks of wholesome and *unwholesome* years. *Bacon.*

There I a prisoner chain'd, scarce freely draw
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,
Unwholesome draught; but here I find amends,
The breath of heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweet,
With day-spring born; here leave me to respire. *Milton, S. A.*

How can any one be assured, that his meat and drink are not poisoned, and made *unwholesome* before they are brought to him? *South.*

Rome is never fuller of nobility than in summer; for the country towns are so infested with *unwholesome* vapours, that they dare not trust themselves in them, while the heats last. *Addison on Italy.*

Children born healthy, often contract diseases from an *unwholesome* nurse. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Corrupt; tainted.

We'll use this *unwholesome* humidity; this gross, wat'ry pumpion: we'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakspeare.*

UNWHO'LESOMENESS.* *n. s.* State or quality of being unwholesome.

He had made it the metropolis, had the river affected him; by whose *unwholesomeness* he forsook it.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 63.

UNWI'ELDILY. *adv.* Heavily; with difficult motion.

Unwieldily they wallow first in ooze;
Then in the shady covert seek repose. *Dryden.*

UNWI'ELDINESS. *n. s.* Heaviness; difficulty to move, or be moved.

To what a cumbersome *unwieldiness*,
And burdenous corpulence my love had grown,
But that I made it feed upon
That which love worst endures; discretion. *Donne.*

The supposed *unwieldiness* of its massy bulk, grounded upon our experience of the inaptitude of great and heavy bodies to motion, is a mere imposture of our senses. *Glanville.*

UNWI'ELDY. *adj.* Unmanageable; not easily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous.

An ague, meeting many humours in a fat, *unwieldy* body of fifty-eight years old, in four or five fits carried him out of the world. *Clarendon.*

Part, huge of bulk!
Wallowing *unwieldy*, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton, P. L.*

Unwieldy sums of wealth, which higher mount,
Than files of marshal'd figures can account. *Dryden.*

Nothing here the *unwieldy* rock avails,
Rebounding harmless from the plaited scales,
That, firmly join'd, preserv'd him from a wound,
With native armour crusted all around. *Addison, Ov.*

What carriage can bear away all the rude and *unwieldy* loppings of a branchy tree at once? *Watts on the Mind.*

UNWI'LLING.† *adj.* [unpillenb, Saxon.] Loth; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination.

The nature of man is *unwilling* to continue doing that wherein it shall always condemn itself. *Hooker.*

If thou dost find him tractable,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons.
If he be leaden, icy, cold, *unwilling*,
Be thou so too. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

If the sun rise *unwilling* to his race,
Clouds on his brows, and spots upon his face,
Suspect a drizzling day. *Dryden.*

Heaven's unchang'd decrees attentive hear;
More pow'rful gods have torn thee from my side,
Unwilling to resign, and doom'd a bride. *Dryden.*

At length I drop, but in *unwilling* ears,
This saving counsel, keep your piece nine years. *Pope.*

UNWI'LLINGLY. *adv.* Not with good-will; not without lothness.

The whining school-boy, with his satchel,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. *Shakspeare, As You Like It.*

A feast the people hold to Dagon, and forbid
Laborious works, *unwillingly* this rest
Their superstition yields. *Milton, S. A.*

Still dismay'd
By seas or skies, *unwillingly* they stay'd. *Denham.*

These men were once the prince's foes, and then
Unwillingly they made him great: but now,
Being his friends, shall willingly undo him. *Denham.*

The dire contagion spreads so fast,
That where it seizes, all relief is vain;
And therefore must *unwillingly* lay waste
That country, which would else the foe maintain. *Dryden.*

UNWI'LLINGNESS. *n. s.* Lothness; disinclination.

Obedience, with professed *unwillingness* to obey, is no better than manifest disobedience. *Hooker.*

What moved the man to yield to her persuasions? Even the same cause that hath moved all men since; an *unwillingness* to grieve her, and make her sad, lest she should pine, and be overcome with sorrow. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

I see with what *unwillingness*
You lay upon me this command, and through your tears
Discern your love, and therefore must obey you. *Denham.*

There is in most people a reluctance and *unwillingness* to be forgotten. We observe, even among the vulgar, how fond they are to have an inscription over their grave. *Swift.*

To UNWI'ND.† *v. a.* pret. and part. passive *unwound.* [unpinban, Sax.]

1. To separate any thing convolved; to untwist; to untwine.

All his subjects having by some years learned, so to hope for good and fear harm, only from her, that it should have needed a stronger virtue than his, to have *unwound* so deeply an entered vice. *Sidney.*

Empirick politicians use deceit:
You boldly shew that skill which they pretend,
And work by means as noble as your end:
Which should you veil, we might *unwind* the clue,
As men do nature, till we came to you. *Dryden.*

2. To disentangle; to loose from entanglement.

Desiring to serve God as they ought; but being not so skilful as in every point to *unwind* themselves, where the snares of glosing speech lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear so bitter invectives against that, which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy. *Hooker.*

As you *unwind* her love from him,
Lest it should ravel, and be good to none,
Bottom it on me. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

To UNWI'ND. *v. n.* To admit evolution.

Put the bottoms into clean scalding water, and they will easily *unwind.* *Mortimer, Husb.*

UNWI'PED. *adj.* Not cleaned by rubbing.

Their hands and faces were all badg'd with blood,
So were their daggers, which *unwip'd* we found
Upon their pillows. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

UNWI'SE.† *adj.* [unpiꝼ, Sax.] Weak; defective in wisdom.

O good, but most *unwise* patricians! why,
You grave, but reckless senators, have you thus
Giv'n Hydra here to chuse an officer? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Be not ta'en tardy by *unwise* delay. *Shakspeare.*

He who of those delights can judge, and spare
To interpose them oft, is not *unwise.* *Milton, Sonnet.*

This the Greeks say, this the barbarians; the wise and the *unwise.* *Tillotson.*

When kings grow stubborn, slothful, or *unwise*,
Each private man for publick good should rise. *Dryden.*

When the balance of power is duly fixt in a state, nothing is more dangerous or *unwise*, than to give way to the first steps of popular encroachments. *Swift.*

UNWI'SELY.† *adv.* [unpiꝼlice, Sax.] Weakly; not prudently; not wisely.

Lady Zelmane, like some, *unwisely* liberal, that more delight to give presents than pay debts, chose rather to bestow her love upon me, than to recompense him. *Sidney.*

Unwisely we the wiser East
Pity, supposing them oppress'd
With tyrant's force. *Waller.*

To UNWI'SH. *v. a.* To wish that which is, not to be.

My liege, would you and I alone,
Without more help, could fight this royal battle.——
—— Why now thou hast *unwish'd* five thousand men:
Which likes me better than to wish us one. *Shakspeare.*

To desire there were no God, were plainly to *unwish* their own being, which must be annihilated in the substraction of that essence, which substantially supporteth them. *Brown.*

UNWI'SHED. *adj.* Not sought; not desired.

So jealous is she of my love to her daughter, that I never yet began to open my mouth to the unevitable Philoclea, but that her *unwished* presence gave my tale a conclusion, before it had a beginning. *Sidney.*

To his *unwished* yoke
My soul consents not to give sov'reignty. *Shakspeare.*

While heaping *unwish'd* wealth I distant roam;
The best of brothers at his natal home,
By the dire fury of a traitress wife,
Ends the sad evening of a stormy life. *Pope.*

UNWI'ST.† *adj.*

1. Unthought of; not known.

Of hurt *unwist* most danger doth redound. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. Applied to persons; unapprised. *Mason.*

He found himselfe *unwist* so ill bestad,
That lim he could not wag. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To UNWI'T. *v. a.* To deprive of understanding. Not used.

Friends all but now; even now
In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom
Divesting them for bed; and then but now,
As if some planet had *unwitted* men,
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breasts. *Shakspeare.*

UNWITHDRA'WING. *adj.* Continually liberal.

Wherefore did Nature pour her bounties forth,
With such a full and *unwithdrawing* hand,
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks? *Milton, Comus.*

UNWI'THERED.* *adj.* Not withered; not faded.

The roses in her cheek *unwithered.* *Habington, Castara*, p. 18.

What is in your lip
To tice the enamour'd soul to dwell with more
Ambition, than the yet *unwither'd* blush
That speaks the innocence of mine? *Beaum. and Fl. Coronation.*

UNWI'THERING.* *adj.* Not liable to wither or fade.

The spiry myrtle with *unwithering* leaf
Shines there and flourishes. *Cowper, Task*, B. 3.

UNWITHSTOO'D. *adj.* Not opposed.

Cressy plains,
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess
What the Silure's vigour *unwithstood*,
Cou'd do in rigid fight. *Philips.*

UNWI'TNESSED. *adj.* Wanting testimony; wanting notice.

Lest their zeal to the cause should any way be *unwitnessed.* *Hooker.*

UNWI'TTILY.* *adv.* Without wit.

This man was wanton and merry, *unwittily* and ungracefully merry. *Cowley.*

UNWI'TTINGLY.† *adv.* [Properly *unweetingly*, from *unweeting.* Dr. Johnson. — Yet the Saxons had unpitend for *unwitting*, and unpitan, to be ignorant.] Without knowledge; without consciousness.

In these fatal things it falls out that the high-working powers make second causes *unwittingly* accessary to their determinations. *Sidney.*

Those things are termed most properly natural agents, which keep the law of their kind *unwittingly*, as the heavens and elements of the world, which can do no otherwise than they do. *Hooker.*

Atheists repudiate all title to heaven, merely for present pleasure; besides the extreme madness of running such a desperate hazard after death, they *unwittingly* deprive themselves here of that tranquillity they seek for. *Bentley.*

UNWI'TTY.* *adj.* Not witty; wanting wit.

He shines, ere long, a rural squire,
Pours forth *unwitty* jokes, and swears,
And bawls, and drinks, but chiefly stares! *Shenstone, Simile.*

UNWI'VED.* *adj.* Without a wife.

A competent multitude of virgins might be sent over to furnish his *unwived* bachelors. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 8.

To UNWO'MAN.* *v. a.* To deprive of the qualities becoming a woman.

She, whose wicked deeds
Unwoman'd her. *Sandys, Ov. Met.* B. 2.

UNWO'MANLY.* *adj.* Unbecoming a woman.

She flies with eager fury to my face,
Offering me most *unwomanly* disgrace. *Daniel, Compl. of Rosamond.*

UNWO'NT.* *adj.* [a contraction of *unwonted.*] Unaccustomed; unused.

But my flowring youth is foe to frost,
My ship *unwont* in storms to be tost. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

UNWO'NTED. *adj.*

1. Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent.

His sad, dull eyes, sunk deep in hollow pits,
Could not endure th' *unwonted* sun to view. *Spenser.*

My father's of a better nature
Than he appears by speech; this is *unwonted*
Which now came from him. *Shakspeare.*

Every *unwonted* meteor is portentous, and some divine prognostick. *Glanville.*

Thick breath, quick pulse, and heaving of my heart,
All signs of some *unwonted* change appear. *Dryden.*

2. Unaccustomed; unused.

Philoclea, who blushing, and withal smiling, making shamefacedness pleasant, and pleasure shamefaced, tenderly moved her feet, *unwonted* to feel the naked ground. *Sidney.*

Sea calves *unwonted* to fresh waters fly. *May.*

O how oft shall he
On faith and changed gods complain; and seas
Rough with black winds and storms,
Unwonted shall admire. *Milton, Tr. of Hor.*

UNWO'NTEDNESS.* *n. s.* Uncommonness; what is not usual.

The chief thing that moved their passion and prejudice was but *unwontedness* and tradition. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 121.

UNWOO'ED.* *adj.* Not wooed; not courted.

They live *unwoo'd*, and unrespected fade. *Shakspeare, Sonn.* 54.

UNWO'RKING. *adj.* Living without labour.

Lazy and *unworking* shopkeepers in this being worse than gamesters, do not only keep so much of the money of a country in their hands, but make the publick pay them for it. *Locke.*

UNWO'RMED.* *adj.* Not wormed. See *To* WORM.

She is mad with love,
As mad as ever *unworm'd* dog was. *Beaum. and Fl. Wom. Pleased.*

UNWO'RN.* *part. adj.* Not worn; not impaired.

So that six thousand years together, hath this great machine stood, always one and the same, unimpaired in its beauty, *unworn* in its parts, unwearied and undisturbed in its motions. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 6.

UNWO'RSHIPPED. *adj.* Not adored.

He resolv'd to leave
Unworshipp'd, unobey'd the throne supreme. *Milton, P. L.*

UNWO'RTHILY.† *adv.* [unpurðlice, Sax.] Not according to desert; either above or below merit.

I vow'd, base knight,
To tear the garter from thy craven leg,
Which I have done, because *unworthily*
Thou wast installed. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Fearing lest my jealous aim might err,
And so *unworthily* disgrace the man,
I gave him gentle looks. *Shakspeare.*

If we look upon the Odyssey as all a fiction, we consider it *unworthily.* It ought to be read as a story founded upon truth, adorned with embellishments of poetry. *Broome.*

UNWO'RTHINESS. *n. s.* Want of worth; want of merit.

A mind fearing the *unworthiness* of every word that should be presented to her ears, at length brought it forth in this manner. *Sidney.*

O let not an excellent spirit do itself such wrong, as to think where it is placed, embraced, and loved, there can be any *unworthiness;* since the weakest mist is not easilier driven away by the sun, than that is chased away with so high thoughts. *Sidney.*

Every night he comes with songs compos'd
To her *unworthiness:* it nothing steads us
To chide him from our eaves, for he persists. *Shakspeare.*

I fear'd to find you in another place;
But, since you're here, my jealousy grows less:
You will be kind to my *unworthiness.* *Dryden.*

Have a true and humble sense of your own *unworthiness*, which will not suffer you to rise to a confidence unwarrantably pretended to by some. *Wake on Death.*

UNWO'RTHY.† *adj.* [unpeoрðð, Sax.]

1. Not deserving: whether good or bad.

The Athanasian creed and doxology should remain in use; the one as a most divine explication of the chiefest articles of our Christian belief; the other as an heavenly acclamation of joyful applause to his praises, in whom we believe: neither the one nor the other *unworthy* to be heard sounding, as they are in the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

Every particular accident, not *unworthy* the remembrance, for brevity I wittingly pass over. *Knowles.*

2. Wanting merit.

Degree being vizarded,
Th' *unworthiest* shews as fairly in the mask. *Shakspeare.*

Are there *unworthy* men chosen to offices? *Whitgift.*

So may I, blind fortune leading me,
Miss that which one *unworthier* may attain;
And die with grieving. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

3. Mean; worthless; contemptible.

Tell me, Philoclea, did you ever see such a shepherd? did you ever hear of such a prince? and then tell me if a small or *unworthy* assault have conquered me? *Sidney.*

4. Not suitable; not adequate.

I laid at her feet a work, which was *unworthy* her, but which I hope she will forgive. *Dryden.*

Our friend's papers are in my hands, and I will take care to suppress things *unworthy* of him. *Pope to Swift.*

Care is taken to intersperse additions in such a manner, that scarce any book can be bought, without purchasing something *unworthy* of the author. *Swift.*

5. Unbecoming; vile.

The brutal action rous'd his manly mind:
Mov'd with *unworthy* usage of the maid,
He, though unarm'd, resolv'd to give her aid. *Dryden.*

UNWO'UND. part. pass. and pret. of *unwind.* Untwisted.

Thatchers tie with withs, but old pitch'd ropes *unwound* are more lasting. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

UNWO'UNDED.† *adj.* [unpunbeb, Sax.]

1. Not wounded.

We may offend
Our yet *unwounded* enemies. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Not hurt.

Oh! blest with temper:
She who can love a sister's charms, or hear
Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear. *Pope.*

To UNWRA'P. *v. a.* To open what is folded.

To UNWRE'ATH. *v. a.* To untwine.

The beards of wild oats, and of divers other wild plants, continually wreath and *unwreath* themselves, according to the temperature of the ambient air. *Boyle.*

UNWRI'TING. *adj.* Not assuming the character of an author.

The peace of the honest *unwriting* subject was daily molested. *Arbuthnot.*

UNWRI'TTEN.† *adj.* [unpриten, Sax.]

1. Not written; not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional.

A rule of right *unwritten*, but delivered by tradition from one to another. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The laws of England may be divided into the written law, and the *unwritten.* *Hale.*

2. Not containing writing.

As to his understanding, they bring him in void of all notion, a rude, *unwritten* blank; making him to be created as much an infant, as others are born. *South.*

UNWRO'UGHT. *adj.* Not laboured; not manufactured.

Or prove at least to all of wiser thought,
Their hearts were fertile land, although *unwrought.* *Fairfax.*

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;
Unwrought and easy to the potter's hand:
Now take the mold, now bend thy mind to feel
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*

UNWRU'NG. *adj.* Not pinched.

We that have free souls, it touches us not; let the galled jade winch, our withers are *unwrung.* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

UNYIE'LDED. *adj.* Not given up.

O'erpower'd at length, they force him to the ground,
Unyielded as he was, and to the pillar bound. *Dryden.*

UNYI'ELDING.* *adj.* Not giving place as inferiour.

A zeal, *unyielding* in their country's cause. *Thomson, Liberty,* P. 5.

To UNYO'KE.† *v. a.* [unзeocian, unиucian, Sax.]

1. To loose from the yoke.

Our army is dispers'd already:
Like youthful steers *unyok'd*, they took their course
East, west, north, south. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Homer calls them like gods, and yet gives them the employment of slaves; they *unyoke* the mules. *Broome.*

2. To part; to disjoin.

Shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,
So join'd in love, so strong in both,
Unyoke this seizure, and this kind regreet? *Shakspeare.*

UNYO'KED. *adj.*

1. Having never worn a yoke.

Seven bullocks yet *unyok'd* for Phœbus chuse,
And for Diana sev'n unspotted ewes. *Dryden.*

2. Licentious; unrestrained.

I will a-while uphold
The *unyok'd* humour of your idleness. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

UNZO'NED. *adj.* Not bound with a girdle.

Easy her motion seem'd, serene her air;
Full, though *unzon'd*, her bosom. *Prior.*

VO'CABLE.* *n. s.* [*vocable*, old Fr. Lat. *vocabulum.*] A word.

That one interpreteth somthynge obscurely in one place, the same translateth another (or els he himselfe) more manifestly by a more playne *vocable* of the same meaning in another place. *Coverdale, Pref. to Bible.*

We will next endeavour to understand that *vocable*, or term, tyrannus, that is, a tyrant or an evil king. *Sir G. Buck, Rich. III.* p. 133.

VOCA'BULARY. *n. s.* [*vocabularium*, Lat. *vocabulaire*, Fr.] A dictionary; a lexicon; a word book.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and that they stand in awe of conjurations, which signify nothing, not only in the dictionary of man, but in the subtiler *vocabulary* of Satan. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Among other books, we should be furnished with *vocabularies* and dictionaries of several sorts. *Watts.*

VO'CAL. *adj.* [*vocal*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.]

1. Having a voice.

Eyes are *vocal*, tears have tongues;
And there be words not made with lungs;
Sententious show'rs! O let them fall,
Their cadence is rhetorical. *Crashaw.*

Witness if I be silent, morn or even,
To hill, or valley, fountain, or fresh shade,
Made *vocal* by my song, and taught his praise. *Milton, P. L.*

Smooth-sliding Mincius, crown'd with *vocal* reeds,
That strain I heard was of a higher mood. *Milton, Lycidas.*

None can animate the lyre,
And the mute strings with *vocal* souls inspire,
As Helen, in whose eyes ten thousand Cupids dwell. *Dryden.*

Memnon, though stone, was counted *vocal;*
But 'twas the god, mean while, that spoke all.
Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,
With prompting priest behind the hanging. *Prior.*

2. Uttered or modulated by the voice.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial being abrogated, require the abrogation of instrumental musick, approving nevertheless the use of *vocal* melody to remain, must shew some reason wherefore the one should be thought a legal ceremony, and not the other. *Hooker.*

They join'd their *vocal* worship to the choir
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton, P. L.*

VOCA'LITY. *n. s.* [*vocalitas*, Lat. from *vocal.*] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice.

L and R being in extremes, one of roughness, the other of smoothness and freeness of *vocality*, are not easy in tract of vocal speech to be pronounced spiritually. *Holder.*

To VO'CALIZE. *v. a.* [from *vocal.*] To form into voice.

It is one thing to give an impulse to breath alone; another thing to *vocalize* that breath, *i. e.* in its passage through the larynx, to give it the sound of human voice. *Holder.*

VO'CALLY *adv.* [from *vocal.*] In words; articulately.

Although it is as natural to mankind, to express their desires *vocally*, as it is for brutes to use their natural vocal signs; yet the forming of languages into this or that fashion, is a business of institution. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

VOCA'TION. *n. s.* [*vocation*, Fr. *vocatio*, Latin.]

1. Calling by the will of God.

Neither doth that which St. Paul, or other apostles, teach, enforce the utter disability of any other men's *vocation* thought requisite in this church for the saving of souls. *Hooker.*

They which thus were in God eternally by their intended admission to life, have, by *vocation* or adoption, God actually now in them. *Hooker.*

2. Summons.

What can be urged for them who not having the *vocation* of poverty to scribble, out of meer wantonness make themselves ridiculous? *Dryden.*

3. Trade; employment; calling.

He would think his service greatly rewarded, if he might obtain by that means to live in the sight of his prince, and yet practise his own chosen *vocation*. *Sidney.*

God's mother, in a vision full of majesty,
Will'd me to leave my base *vocation*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

God has furnished men with faculties sufficient to direct them in the way they should take, if they will seriously employ them, when their ordinary *vocations* allow them the leisure. *Locke.*

4. It is used ironically in contempt.

But lest you should for honour take
The drunken quarrels of a rake,
Or when a whore in her *vocation*,
Keeps punctual to an assignation. *Swift.*

VO'CATIVE.† *adj.* [*vocatif*, Fr. *vocativus*, Lat.] Denoting the grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

To VOCI'FERATE.* *v. n.* [*vocifero*, Lat.] To clamour; to make outcries.

Johnson, in V. To Clamour.

VOCIFERA'TION. *n. s.* [*vociferatio*, *vocifero*, Latin.] Clamour; outcry.

The lungs, kept too long upon the stretch by *vociferation*, or loud singing, may produce the same effect. *Arbuthnot.*

VOCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*vocifero*, Latin.] Clamorous; noisy.

Thrice three *vociferous* heralds rose to check the rout. *Chapman.*

Several templars, and others of the more *vociferous* kind of critics, went with a resolution to hiss, and confess'd they were forced to laugh. *Pope.*

VOGUE. *n. s.* [*vogue*, Fr. from *voguer*, to float, or fly at large.] Fashion; mode; popular reception.

It is not more absurd to undertake to tell the name of an unknown person by his looks, than to vouch a man's saintship from the *vogue* of the world. *South.*

Use may revive the obsoletest words,
And banish those that now are most in *vogue*. *Roscommon.*

What factions th' have, and what they drive at
In publick *vogue*, or what in private. *Hudibras.*

In the *vogue* of the world, it passes for an exploit of honour, for kings to run away with whole countries that they have no pretence to. *L'Estrange.*

No periodical writer, who always maintains his gravity, and does not sometimes sacrifice to the graces, must expect to keep in *vogue* for any time. *Addison.*

At one time they keep their patients so close and warm, as almost to stifle them, and all on a sudden the cold regimen is in *vogue*. *Baker on Learning.*

VOICE. *n. s.* [*voix*, Fr. *vox*, *vocis*, Latin.]

1. Sound emitted by the mouth.

I assay to see
The works of men; or heare mortalitie
Expire a *voice*. *Chapman.*

2. Sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth.

Air in sounds that are not tones, which are all equal, admitteth much variety, as in the *voices* of living creatures, and in the *voices* of several men; for we can discern several men by their *voices*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. Any sound made by breath.

O Marcus, I am warm'd; my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's *voice*, and burns for glory. *Addison.*

4. Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed.

Are you all resolv'd to give your *voices*?
But that's no matter, the greater part carries it. *Shakspeare.*

I've no words;
My *voice* is in my sword! thou bloodier villain
Than terms can give thee out. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The state was betrayed by the multitude and corruption of *voices*, and must shortly perish, if not committed to the grave judgement of some few; for two hundred gave *voices*, reducing that multitude to fifty, who, for their experience, were holden for men of greatest gravity. *Knolles.*

Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice
Of holy senates, and elect by *voice*. *Dryden.*

5. Language; words; expression.

Let us call on God in the *voice* of his church. *Fell.*

To VOICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rumour; to report. Out of use.

Is this the Athenian minion, whom the world
Voic'd so regardfully? *Shakspeare, Timon.*

It was *voiced* that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet, prisoner in the Tower; whereat there was great murmur. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Many sought to feed
The easy creditors of novelties,
By *voicing* him alive. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

2. To vote. Obsolete.

Your minds, pre-occupied with what
You rather must do, than what you should do,
Made you, against the grain, to *voice* him consul. *Shakspeare.*

To VOICE. *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. Obsolete.

Stir not questions of jurisdiction; and rather assume thy right in silence, than *voice* it with claims. *Bacon.*

It is not the gift of every person to harangue the multitude, to *voice* it loud and high. *South, Serm.*

VOI'CED.† *adj.* [from the noun.] Furnished with a voice.

Ovid — advised women, who are so angel-like *voiced*, to learn, by musick's rules, to order it. *Austin's Hæc Homo*, p. 128.

That's Erythæa,
Or some angel *voic'd* like her. 'Tis she! my struggling soul
Would fain go out to meet and welcome her! *Denham.*

VOID. *adj.* [*vuide*, Fr.]

1. Empty; vacant.

The earth was without form and *void*, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. *Gen.* i. 2.

I'll get me to a place more *void*, and there
Speak to great Cæsar as he comes along. *Shakspeare.*

2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated.

If it be *void*, and to no purpose, that the names of men are so frequent in their books, what did move them to bring them in? *Hooker*

My word shall not return *void*, but accomplish that which I please. *Isa.* lv. 11.

This custom made their whole government *void*, as an engine built against human society, worthy to be fired and pulled down. *Bacon.*

Though the wisdom of a future parliament may find cause to declare this or that act of parliament *void*, yet there will be the same temper requisite to repeal it. *Clarendon.*

The two houses declared, that nothing which should from that time pass under the great seal, should be good and valid, but *void* and null. *Clarendon.*

Some kind of subjection is due from every man to every man, which cannot be made *void* by any power whatsoever. *Swift.*

3. Unsupplied; unoccupied.

Queen Elizabeth, importuned much to supply divers great offices that had been long *void*, answered nothing to the matter, but rose up on the sudden, and said, I am sure my office will not be long *void*. *Camden.*

4. Wanting; unfurnished; empty.

If some be admitted into the ministry *void* of learning, or lewd in life, are all the rest to be condemned? *Whitgift.*

How *void* of reason are our hopes and fears! *Dryden.*

Being *void* of all friendship and enmity, they never complain. *Swift.*

5. Unsubstantial; unreal.

Senseless, lifeless idol, *void* and vain. *Pope.*

VOID. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An empty space; vacuum; vacancy.

Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defence,
And fills up all the mighty *void* of sense. *Pope.*

With what power
Were first th' unwieldy planets launch'd along
The illimitable *void*? *Thomson.*

To VOID. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *vuider*. Fr.]

1. To quit; to leave empty.

If they will fight with us, bid them come down,
Or *void* the field. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Towards this passage, somewhat darker than the chamber which he *voided*, this assassinate gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side. *Wotton, D. of Buckingham.*

2. To emit; to pour out.

The ascending water is vented by fits, every circumvolution *voiding* only so much as is contained in one helix. *Wilkins.*

3. To emit as excrement.

Excrements smell ill to the same creature that *voideth* them; and the cat burieth what she *voideth*. *Bacon.*

Believ'd the heavens were made of stone,
Because the sun had *voided* one. *Hudibras.*

Fleshy filaments, or matter *voided* by urine, are suspicious symptoms of a stone in the kidnies, especially if the patient has been subject to *voiding* of gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul.

It was become a practice, upon any specious pretences, to *void* the security that was at any time given for money so borrowed. *Clarendon.*

To VOID. *v. n.*

1. To be emitted.

By the use of emulsions, and frequent emollient injections, his urine *voided* more easily. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. To receive what is emitted.

How in our *voiding* lobby hast thou stood,
And duly waited for my coming forth. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

VO'IDABLE. *adj.* [from *void*.] Such as may be annulled.

If the metropolitan, pretending the party deceased had *bona notabilia* in divers dioceses, grants letters of administration, such administration is not void, but *voidable* by a sentence. *Ayliffe.*

VO'IDANCE. *n. s.* [from *void*.]

1. The act of emptying.
2. Ejection from a benefice.

VO'IDER. *n. s.* [from *void*.] A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

A *voider* for the nonce,
I wrong the devil, should I pick their bones. *Cleaveland.*

VO'IDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *void*.]

1. Emptiness; vacuity.

Through him the cold began to covet heat,
And water fire; the light to mount on hie,
And th' heavy down to poise; th' hungry t' eat,
And *voidness* to seek full satiety. *Spenser, Colin Clout.*

2. Nullity; inefficacy.
3. Want of substantiality.

If thereby you understand their nakedness and *voidness* of all mixt bodies, good divines are of opinion, that the work of the creation was not in itself distinguished by days. *Hakewill.*

VO'ITURE. n. s. [French.] Carriage; transportation by carriage. Not in use.

They ought to use exercise by *voiture* or carriage. *Arbuthnot.*

VO'LANT. *adj.* [*volans*, Lat. *volant*, Fr.]

1. Flying; passing through the air.

The *volant*, or flying automata, are such mechanical contrivances as have self-motion, whereby they are carried aloft in the air, like birds. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

2. Nimble; active.

His *volant* touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pursu'd transverse, the resonant fugue. *Milton, P. L.*

Blind British bards with *volant* touch,
Traverse loquacious strings, whose solemn notes
Provoke to harmless revels. *Philips.*

VO'LATILE. *adj.* [*volatilis*, Latin.]

1. Flying; passing through the air.

The caterpillar towards the end of summer waxeth *volatile*, and turneth to a butterfly. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

There is no creature only *volatile*, or no flying animal but hath feet as well as wings; because there is not sufficient food for them always in the air. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. [*volatile*, Fr.] Having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation.

In vain, though by their powerful art they bind
Volatile Hermes. *Milton, P. L.*

When arsenick with soap gives a regulus, and with mercury sublimate a *volatile* fusible salt, like butter of antimony; doth not this shew that arsenick, which is a substance totally *volatile*, is compounded of fix'd and *volatile* parts, strongly cohering by a mutual attraction; so that the *volatile* will not ascend without carrying up the fixed? *Newton.*

3. Lively; fickle; changeable of mind; full of spirit; airy.

Active spirits, who are ever skimming over the surface of things with a *volatile* temper, will fix nothing in their mind. *Watts on the Mind.*

You are as giddy and *volatile* as ever, just the reverse of Mr. Pope, who hath always loved a domestick life. *Swift.*

VO'LATILE. *n. s.* [*volatile*, Fr.] A winged animal.

The air conveys the heat of the sun, maintains fires, and serves for the flight of *volatiles*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

VO'LATILENESS.† }
VOLATI'LITY. } *n. s.* [*volatilité*, Fr. from *volatile*.]

1. The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity.

Upon the compound body, chiefly observe the colour, fragility, or pliantness, the *volatility* or fixation, compared with simple bodies. *Bacon.*

Of *volatility*, the utmost degree is, when it will fly away without returning. *Bacon.*

Heat causeth the spirits to search some issue out of the body, as in the *volatility* of metals. *Bacon.*

The animal spirits cannot, by reason of their subtilty and *volatileness*, be discovered to the sense. *Hale.*

The *volatility* of mercury argues that they are not much bigger; nor may they be much less, lest they lose their opacity. *Newton, Opt.*

By the spirit of a plant, we understand that pure, elaborated

oil, which, by reason of its extreme *volatility*, exhales spontaneously, in which the odour or smell consists. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Mutability of mind; airiness; liveliness.

Had we but the same delight in heavenly objects, did we but receive the truth in the love of it, and mingle it with faith in the hearing, this would fix that *volatileness* and flittiness of our memories, and make every truth as indelible as it is necessary. *Bp. Hopkins, Expos.* p. 314.

VOLATILIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *volatilize.*] The act of making volatile.

Chemists have, by a variety of ways, attempted in vain the *volatilization* of the salt of tartar. *Boyle.*

To VO'LATILIZE. *v. a.* [*volatiliser*, Fr. from *volatile.*] To make volatile; to subtilize to the highest degree.

Spirit of wine has a refractive power, in a middle degree between those of water and oily substances, and accordingly seems to be composed of both, united by fermentation: the water, by means of some saline spirits with which it is impregnated, dissolving the oil, and *volatilizing* it by the action. *Newton, Opt.*

Spirituous liquors are so far from attenuating, *volatilizing*, and rendering perspirable the animal fluids, that it rather condenseth them. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

VOLCA'NO. n. s. [Italian, from *Vulcan.*] A burning mountain.

Navigators tell us there is a burning mountain in an island, and many *volcanos* and fiery hills. *Brown.*

When the Cyclops o'er their anvils sweat,
From the *volcanos* gross eruptions rise,
And curling sheets of smoke obscure the skies. *Garth.*

Subterraneous minerals ferment, and cause earthquakes, and cause furious eruptions of *volcanos*, and tumble down broken rocks. *Bentley, Serm.*

Why want we then encomiums on the storm,
Or famine, or *volcanos*? They perform
Their mighty deeds; they hero-like can slay,
And spread their ample deserts in a day. *Young.*

VOLE. *n. s.* [*vole*, Fr.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks.

Past six, and not a living soul!
I might by this have won a *vole.* *Swift.*

VO'LERY. *n. s.* [*volerie*, Fr.] A flight of birds.

An old boy, at his first appearance, is sure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town *volery*; amongst which, there will not be wanting some birds of prey, that will presently be on the wing for him. *Locke.*

VOLITA'TION. *n. s.* [*volito*, Lat.] The act or power of flying.

Birds and flying animals are almost erect, advancing the head and breast in their progression, and only prone in the act of *volitation.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

VOLI'TION. *n. s.* [*volitio*, Lat.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted.

To say that we cannot tell whether we have liberty, because we do not understand the manner of *volition*, is all one as to say, that we cannot tell whether we see or hear, because we do not understand the manner of sensation. *Wilkins.*

There is as much difference between the approbation of the judgment, and the actual *volitions* of the will, as between a man's viewing a desirable thing with his eye, and reaching after it with his hand. *South, Serm.*

Volition is the actual exercise of the power the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it; or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, by directing any particular action, or its forbearance. *Locke.*

VO'LITIVE. *adj.* Having the power to will.

They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the *volitive*; making the man not only more knowing, but more wise and better. *Hale.*

VO'LLEY. *n. s.* [*volée*, Fr.]

1. A flight of shot.

From the wood a *volley* of shot slew two of his company. *Ralegh, Apol.*

More on his guns relies, than on his sword;
From whence a fatal *volley* we receiv'd. *Waller.*

2. A burst; an emission of many at once.

A fine *volley* of words, gentlemen, and quickly shot off. *Shakspeare.*

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks;
It still looks home, and short excursions makes;
But rattling nonsense in full *vollies* breaks. *Pope.*

To VO'LLEY. *v. n.* To throw out.

The holding every man shall beat as loud
As his strong sides can *volley.* *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To VO'LLEY.* *v. a.* To discharge as with a volley.

Another hound—
Against the welkin *vollies* out his voice. *Shakspeare, Ven. and Ad.*

VO'LLIED. *adj.* [from *volley.*] Disploded; discharged with a volley.

I stood
Thy fiercest, when in battle to thy aid
The blasting *vollied* thunder made all speed. *Milton, P. L.*

The Gallick navy impotent to bear
His *volley'd* thunder, torn, dissever'd, scud. *Philips.*

VOLT. *n. s.* [*volte*, Fr.] *Volt* signifies a round or a circular tread; a gate of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre; so that these two treads make parallel tracts, the one which is made by the fore feet larger, and the other by the hinder feet smaller; the shoulders bearing outwards, and the croupe approaching towards the centre. *Farrier's Dict.*

VOLUBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*volubilité*, Fr. *volubilitas*, from *volubilis*, Latin.]

1. The act or power of rolling.

Volubility, or aptness to roll, is the property of a bowl, and is derived from its roundness. *Watts, Logick.*

Then cælestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular *volubility*, turn themselves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker.*

2. Activity of tongue; fluency of speech.

Say she be mute, and will not speak a word,
Then I'll commend her *volubility.* *Shakspeare.*

He expressed himself with great *volubility* of words, natural and proper. *Clarendon.*

He had all the French assurance, cunning, and *volubility* of tongue. *Addison.*

She ran over the catalogue of diversions with such a *volubility* of tongue, as drew a gentle reprimand from her father. *Female Quixote.*

3. Mutability; liableness to revolution.

He that's a victor this moment, may be a slave the next: and this *volubility* of human affairs, is the judgment of providence, in the punishment of oppression. *L'Estrange.*

VO'LUBLE. *adj.* [*volubilis*, Latin.]

1. Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion.

Neither the weight of the matter of which a cylinder is made, nor its round *voluble* form, which, meeting with a precipice, do necessarily continue the motion of it, are any more imputable to that dead, choiceless creature in its first motion. *Hammond.*

The adventitious corpuscles may produce stability in the matter they pervade, by expelling thence those *voluble* particles, which, whilst they continued, did by their shape unfit for cohesion, or, by their motion, oppose coalition. *Boyle.*

2. Rolling; having quick motion.

This less *voluble* earth,
By shorter flight to the east, had left him there. *Milton, P. L.*

Then *voluble*, and bold; now hid, now seen,
Among thick-woven arborets. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Nimble; active. Applied to the tongue.

A friend promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it so wonderfully *voluble* and flippant. *Addison.*

These with a *voluble* and flippant tongue, become mere echos. *Watts on the Mind.*

4. Fluent of words. It is applied to the speech, or the speaker.

Cassio, a knave very *voluble;* no further conscionable, than in putting on the meer form of civil and humane seeming, for the better compassing of his loose affection. *Shakspeare.*

If *voluble* and sharp discourse be marr'd,
Unkindness blunts it more than marble hard. *Shakspeare.*

Vo'lubly.* *adv.* In a voluble manner.

This he as *volubly* would vent,
As if his stock would ne'er be spent. *Hudibras.*

VO'LUME. *n. s.* [*volumen*, Latin.]

1. Something rolled, or convolved.

2. As much as seems convolved at once; as a fold of a serpent, a wave of water.

Threescore and ten I can remember well;
Within the *volume* of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful, and things strange. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Unoppos'd they either lose their force,
Or wind in *volumes* to their former course. *Dryden.*

Behind the general mends his weary pace,
And silently to his revenge he sails:
So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,
And long behind his wounded *volume* trails. *Dryden.*

Thames' fruitful tides,
Slow through the vale in silver *volumes* play. *Fenton.*

By the insinuations of these crystals, the *volumes* of air are driven out of the watery particles, and many of them uniting, form larger *volumes*; which thereby have a greater force to expand themselves. *Cheyne.*

3. [*volume*, Fr.] A book; so called, because books were anciently rolled upon a staff.

Guyon all this while his book did read,
Ne yet has ended; for it was a great
And ample *volume*, that doth far exceed
My leisure, so long leaves here to repeat. *Spenser.*

Calmly, I do beseech you.——
Aye, as an hostler, that for the poorest piece
Will bear the knave by th' *volume*. *Shakspeare.*

The most sagacious man is not able to find out any blot or error in this great *volume* of the world. *Wilkins.*

I shall not now enlarge on the wrong judgments whereby men mislead themselves. This would make a *volume*. *Locke.*

If one short *volume* cou'd comprize
All that was witty, learn'd and wise:
How would it be esteem'd and read? *Swift.*

Volu'minous. *adj.* [from *volume.*]

1. Consisting of many complications.

The serpent roll'd *voluminous* and vast. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Consisting of many volumes, or books.

If heaven write aught of fate, by what the stars
Voluminous, or single characters
In their conjunction met, give me to spell. *Milton, P. R.*

There is pleasure in doing something new, though never so little, without pestering the world with *voluminous* transcriptions. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

The most severe reader makes allowances for many rests and nodding-places in a *voluminous* writer. *Spectator.*

3. Copious; diffusive.

He did not bear contradiction without much passion, and was too *voluminous* in discourse. *Clarendon.*

Volu'minously. *adv.* [from *voluminous.*] In many volumes or books.

The controversies are hotly managed by the divided schools, and *voluminously* every where handled. *Granville.*

Volu'minousness.* *n. s.* State of being voluminous.

His works [Aquinas's] mount to that *voluminousness* they have very much by repetitions. *Dodwell, Lett. of Adv.* L. 2.

Vo'lumist.* *n. s.* One who writes a volume; an author. Not in use.

Ye write them [volumes] in your closets, and unwrite them in your courts; hot *volumists*, and cold bishops! *Milton, Anim. Rem. Def.*

Vo'luntarily. *adv.* [*volontiers*, Fr. from *voluntary.*] Spontaneously; of one's own accord; without compulsion.

Sith there is no likelihood that ever *voluntarily* they will seek instruction at our hands, it remaineth that unless we will suffer them to perish, salvation itself must seek them. *Hooker.*

To be agents *voluntarily* in our own destruction, is against God and nature. *Hooker.*

Self-preservation will oblige a man *voluntarily*, and by choice, to undergo any less evil, to secure himself but from the probability of an evil incomparably greater. *South.*

Vo'luntariness.* *n. s.* State of being voluntary.

The *voluntariness* of an action is not able to defame it, if there be no irregularity imputable to the action itself, abstracted from the *voluntariness*. *Hammond, Works*, i. 234.

VO'LUNTARY. *adj.* [*volontaire*, Fr. *voluntarius*, Latin.]

1. Acting without compulsion; acting by choice.

God did not work as a necessary, but a *voluntary* agent; intending before-hand, and decreeing with himself, that which did outwardly proceed from him. *Hooker.*

The lottery of my destiny
Bars me the right of *voluntary* chusing. *Shakspeare.*

2. Willing; acting with willingness.

Then virtue was no more, her guard away,
She fell to lust a *voluntary* prey. *Pope, Odyss.*

3. Done by design; purposed.

If a man be lopping a tree, and his ax-head fall from the helve, out of his hand, and kills another passing by; here is indeed manslaughter, but no *voluntary* murther. *Perkins.*

4. Done without compulsion.

Voluntary forbearance denotes the forbearance of an action, consequent to an order of the mind. *Locke.*

The old duke is banished; the new duke, and three or four loving lords, have put themselves into *voluntary* exile with him. *Shakspeare, As You Like It.*

They must have recourse to abstinence, which is but *voluntary* fasting, and to exercise, which is but *voluntary* labour. *Seed, Serm.*

5. Acting of its own accord; spontaneous.

The publick prayers of the people of God in churches thoroughly settled, did never use to be *voluntary* dictates, proceeding from any man's extemporal wit. *Hooker.*

Thoughts which *voluntary* move
Harmonious numbers. *Milton, P. L.*

Vo'luntary. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord.

All th' unsettled humours of the land;
Rash, inconsid'rate, fiery *voluntaries*. *Shakspeare.*

Ajax was here the *voluntary*, and you as under an impress. *Shakspeare.*

The bordering wars were made altogether by *voluntaries*, upon their own head. *Davies on Ireland.*

Aids came in partly upon missives, and partly *voluntaries* from all parts. *Bacon.*

2. A piece of musick play'd at will, without any settled rule.

Whistling winds, like organs, play'd,
Until their *voluntaries* made
The waken'd earth in odours rise,
To be her morning sacrifice. *Cleaveland.*

By a *voluntary* before the first lesson, we are prepar'd for admission of those divine truths, which we are shortly to receive. *Spectator.*

Voluntee'r. *n. s.* [*voluntaire*, Fr.] A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord.

Congreve, and the author of the Relapse, being the principals in the dispute, I satisfy them; as for the *volunteers*, they will find themselves affected with the misfortune of their friends. *Collier.*

All Asia now was by the ears;
And gods beat up for *volunteers*
To Greece and Troy. *Prior.*

To VOLUNTEE'R. *v. n.* To go for a soldier. A cant word.

Leave off these wagers, for in conscience speaking,
The city needs not your new tricks for breaking:
And if you gallants lose, to all appearing,
You'll want an equipage for *volunteering*. *Dryden.*

VOLU'PTUARY. *n. s.* [*voluptuaire*, Fr. *voluptuarius*, Lat.] A man given up to pleasure and luxury.

Does not the *voluptuary* understand in all the liberties of a loose and a lewd conversation, that he runs the risk of body and soul? *L'Estrange.*

The parable was intended against the *voluptuaries*; men who liv'd like heathens, dissolutely, without regarding any of the restraints of religion. *Atterbury.*

VOLU'PTUOUS. *adj.* [*voluptuosus*, Latin; *voluptueux*, French.] Given to excess of pleasure; luxurious.

He them deceives; deceiv'd in his deceit;
Made drunk with drugs of dear *voluptuous* receipt. *Spenser.*

If a new sect have not two properties, it will not spread. The one is the supplanting, or the opposing of authority established; the other is the giving license to pleasures, and a *voluptuous* life. *Bacon.*

Thou wilt bring me soon
To that new world of light and bliss, among
The gods, who live at ease, where I shall reign
At thy right hand *voluptuous*, without end. *Milton, P. L.*

Then swoll'n with pride, into the snare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks; venereal trains,
Soft'ned with pleasure, and *voluptuous* life. *Milton, S. A.*

Speculative atheism subsists only in our speculation; whereas really human nature cannot be guilty of the crime. Indeed a few sensual and *voluptuous* persons may for a season eclipse this native light of the soul, but can never wholly smother and extinguish it. *Bentley, Serm.*

VOLU'PTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voluptuous*.] Luxuriously; with indulgence of excessive pleasure.

Had I a dozen sons, I had rather eleven died nobly for their country, than one *voluptuously* surfeit out of action. *Shakspeare.*

This cannot be done, if my will be so worldly or *voluptuously* disposed, as never to suffer me to think of them; but perpetually to carry away, and apply my mind to other things. *South.*

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *voluptuous*.] Luxuriousness; addictedness to excess of pleasure.

There's no bottom
In my *voluptuousness*: your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

If he fill'd his vacancy with his *voluptuousness*,
Full surfeits, and the dryness of his bones
Call on him for't. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Here where still evening is, not noon nor night;
Where no *voluptuousness*, yet all delight. *Donne.*

These sons of Epicurus, for *voluptuousness* and irreligion, must pass for the only wits of the age. *South.*

You may be free, unless
Your other lord forbids *voluptuousness*. *Dryden.*

VOLUTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*volutatio*, Latin.] Wallowing; rolling.

In the sea, when the storm is over, there remains still an inward working and *volutation*.
Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 21.

VO'LUTE. *n. s.* [*volute*, Fr.] A member of a column. That part of the capitals of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite orders, which is supposed to represent the bark of trees twisted and turned into spiral lines, or, according to others, the head-dresses of virgins in their long hair. According to Vitruvius, those that appear above the stems in the Corinthian order, are sixteen in every capital, four in the Ionick, and eight in the Composite. These *volutes* are more especially remarkable in the Ionick capital, representing a pillow or cushion laid between the abacus and echinus: whence that antient architect calls the *voluta* pulvinus. *Harris.*

It is said there is an Ionick pillar in the Santa Maria Transtevere, where the marks of the compass are still to be seen on the *volute*; and that Palladio learnt from thence the working of that difficult problem. *Addison.*

VO'MICA. *n. s.* [Latin.] An encysted tumour in the lungs.

If the ulcer is not broke, it is commonly called a *vomica*, attended with the same symptoms as an empyema; because the *vomica* communicating with the vessels of the lungs, must necessarily void some of the putrid matter, and taint the blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

VO'MICK NUT. *n. s.* The nucleus of a fruit of an East-Indian tree, the wood of which is the lignum colubrinum, or snakewood of the shops. It is flat, compressed, and round, of the breadth of a shilling, and about the thickness of a crown-piece. It is certain poison to quadrupeds and birds; and taken internally, in small doses, it disturbs the whole human frame, and brings on convulsions. *Hill, Mat. Medica.*

To VO'MIT. *v. n.* [*vomo*, Latin.] To cast up the contents of the stomach.

The dog, when he is sick at the stomach, knows his cure, falls to his grass, *vomits*, and is well. *More.*

To VO'MIT. *v. a.* [*vomir*, Fr.]

1. To throw up from the stomach: often with *up* or *out*.

As though some world unknown,
By pamper'd nature's store too prodigally fed,
And surfeiting therewith, her surcrease *vomited*. *Drayton.*

The fish *vomited out* Jonah upon the dry land. *Jonah*, ii.

Vomiting is of use, when the foulness of the stomach requires it. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Weak stomachs *vomit up* the wine that they drink in too great quantities, in the form of vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To throw up with violence from any hollow.

VO'MIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The matter thrown up from the stomach.

He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd,
Like *vomit* from his yawning entrails pour'd. *Sandys.*

2. An emetick medicine; a medicine that causes vomit.

This *vomit* may be repeated often, if it be found successful. *Blackmore.*

Whether a *vomit* may be safely given, must be judged by the circumstances; if there be any symptoms of an inflammation of the stomach, a *vomit* is extremely dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

VOMI'TION. *n. s.* [from *vomo*, Lat.] The act or power of vomiting.

How many have saved their lives, by spewing up their debauch? Whereas, if the stomach had wanted the faculty of *vomition*, they had inevitably died. *Grew. Cosmol.*

VO'MITIVE. *adj.* [*vomitif*, Fr.] Emetick; causing vomits.

From this vitriolous quality, mercurius dulcis, and vitriol *vomitive*, occasion black ejections. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

VO'MITORY. *adj.* [*vomitoire*, Fr. *vomitorius*, Lat.] Procuring vomits; emetick.

Since regulus of stibium, or glass of antimony, will communicate to water or wine a purging or *vomitory* operation, yet the body itself, after iterated infusions, abates not virtue or weight. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Some have vomited up such bodies as these, namely, thick, short, blunt pins, which, by straining, they vomit up again, or by taking *vomitories* privately. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

VORA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*vorace*, Fr. *vorax*, Lat.]

1. Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious.

So *voracious* is this humour grown, that it draws in every thing to feed it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Rapacious; greedy.

VORA'CIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *voracious.*] Greedily; ravenously.

He [Dr. Johnson] was *voraciously* fond of good eating. *Boswell, Tour to the Hebr.* p. 11.

VORA'CIOUSNESS.† } *n. s.* [*voracité*, Fr. *voracitas*, Lat.
VORA'CITY. } from *voracious.*] Greediness; ravine; ravenousness.

He is as well contented with this, as those that with the rarities of the earth pamper their *voracities*. *Sandys.*

Creatures by their *voracity* pernicious, have commonly fewer young. *Derham, Physico, Theol.*

Distinguishing himself by *voraciousness* of appetite. *Tatler*, No. 255.

VORA'GINOUS.* *adj.* [*voraginosus*, Lat.] Full of gulfs. *Scott.*

VO'RTEX. *n. s.* In the plural *vortices.* [Latin.] Any thing whirled round.

If many contiguous *vortices* of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the sun and fix'd stars; yet these, and all their parts would, by their tenacity and stiffness, communicate their motion to one another. *Newton, Opt.*

Nothing else could impel it, unless the etherial matter be supposed to be carried about the sun, like a *vortex*, or whirlpool, as a vehicle to convey it and the rest of the planets. *Bentley, Serm.*

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng;
Who gently drawn, and struggling less and less,
Roll in her *vortex*, and her power confess. *Pope.*

VO'RTICAL. *adj.* [from *vortex.*] Having a whirling motion.

If three equal round vessels be filled, the one with cold water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors be stirred about alike, to give them a *vortical* motion; the pitch, by its tenacity, will lose its motion quickly; the oil, being less tenacious, will keep it longer; and the water, being still less tenacious, will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short time. *Newton, Opt.*

It is not a magnetical power, nor the effect of a *vortical* motion; those common attempts towards the explication of gravity. *Bentley, Serm.*

VO'TARESS. *n. s.* [female of *votary.*] A woman devoted to any worship or state.

The imperial *votaress* passed on,
In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakspeare.*

His mother was a *votaress* of my order;
And, in the spiced Indian air by night,
Full often she hath gossip'd by my side. *Shakspeare.*

No rosary this *votaress* needs,
Her very syllables are beads. *Cleaveland.*

Thy *votaress* from my tender years I am;
And love, like thee, the woods and sylvan game. *Dryden.*

What force have pious vows? the queen of love
His sister sends, her *votaress* from above. *Pope.*

VO'TARIST. *n. s.* [*devotus*, Latin.] One devoted to any person or thing; one given up by a vow to any service or worship; votary.

I wish a more strict restraint
Upon the sisterhood, the *votarists* of St. Clare. *Shakspeare.*

Earth, yield me roots! What is here?
Gold! yellow, glittering, precious gold!
No, gods, I am no idle *votarist.* *Shakspeare.*

The gray-hooded Even,
Like a sad *votarist* in palmer's weed,
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton, Comus.*

VO'TARY. *n. s.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service; worship, study, or state of life.

Wherefore waste I time to counsel thee?
Thou art a *votary* to fond desire. *Shakspeare.*

Thou, faint god of sleep! forget that I
Was ever known to be thy *votary.*
No more my pillow shall thine altar be,
Nor will I offer any more to thee,
Myself a melting sacrifice. *Crashaw.*

'Twas the coldness of the *votary*, and not the prayer, that was in fault, whenever fervor was deficient at the publick office of the church. *Fell.*

By these means, men worship the idols which have been set up in their minds; and, stamping the characters of divinity upon absurdities and errors, become zealous *votaries* to bulls and monkies. *Locke.*

How can heav'nly wisdom prove
An instrument to earthly love?
Know'st thou not yet, that men commence
Thy *votaries* for want of sense. *Swift.*

The enemy of our happiness has his servants and *votaries*, among those who are called by the name of the Son of God. *Rogers, Serm.*

VO'TARY. *adj.* Consequent to a vow.

Superstition is now so well advanced, that men of the first blood are as firm as butchers by occupation; and *votary* resolution is made equipollent to custom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon.*

VOTE.† *n. s.* [*votum*, Lat.]

1. Suffrage; voice given and numbered.

He that joins instruction with delight,
Profit with pleasure, carries all the *votes.* *Roscommon.*

How many have no other ground for their tenets, than the supposed honesty or learning of those of the same profession? as if truth were to be established by the *vote* of the multitude. *Locke.*

The final determination arises from the majority of opinions or *votes* in the assembly, because they ought to be sway'd by the superior weight of reason. *Watts.*

2. United voice of persons in publick prayer. See the second sense of SUFFRAGE. Not now in use.

And here may be taken in those interchangeable *votes* of priest and people, which are interposed, "O Lord, arise, help us, and deliver us for thy Name's sake! O God, we have heard with our ears," &c. and therefore now, "Arise, O Lord, help us, and deliver us for thine honour." *Bp. Prideaux, Euch.* p. 226.

To VOTE. *v. a.*

1. To choose by suffrage; to determine by suffrage.

You are not only in the eye and ear of your master; but you are also a favourite, the favourite of the time, and so are in his bosom also; the world hath also *voted* you, and doth so esteem of you. *Bacon.*

2. To give by vote.

The parliament *voted* them one hundred thousand pounds by way of recompence for their sufferings. *Swift.*

VO'TER. *n. s.* [from *vote.*] One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage.

Elections growing chargeable, the *voters*, that is, the bulk of the common people, have been universally seduced into bribery, perjury, drunkenness, malice, and slander. *Swift.*

He hates an action base;
Can sometimes drop a *voter*'s claim,
And give up party to his fame. *Swift.*

VO'TIVE.† *adj.* [*votivus*, Latin.] Given by vow; observed in consequence of a vow.

Votive abstinence some constitutions may endure. *Feltham, Res.* i. 85.

Such in Isis' temple you may find,
On *votive* tablets to the life pourtray'd. *Dryden.*

Venus! take my *votive* glass;
Since I am not what I was,
What from this day I shall be,
Venus! let me never see. *Prior.*

To VOUCH.† *v. a.* [*voucher*, Norman French.]

1. To call to witness; to obtest.

Some *vouch* great names, because they think they deserve; but I, because I need such. *South, Serm. Ded. to Ld. Clarendon.*

The sun and day are witnesses for me;
Let him who fights unseen relate his own,
And *vouch* the silent stars and conscious moon. *Dryden.*

2. To attest; to warrant; to declare; to maintain by repeated affirmations.

You do not give the cheer; the feast is sold
That is not often *vouched*, while 'tis making
'Tis given with welcome. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The consistency of the discourse, and the pertinency of it to the design he is upon, *vouches* it worthy of our great apostle. *Locke.*

They made him ashamed to *vouch* the truth of the relation, and afterwards to credit it. *Atterbury.*

To VOUCH. *v. n.* To bear witness; to appear as a witness; to give testimony.

He declares he will not believe her, until the elector of Hanover shall *vouch* for the truth of what she hath so solemnly affirmed. *Swift.*

VOUCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Warrant; attestation.

What praise couldst thou bestow on a deserving woman indeed? one that, in the authority of her merit, did justly put on the *vouch* of very malice itself? *Shakspeare, Othello.*

VO'UCHER. *n. s.* [from *vouch.*]

1. One who gives witness to any thing.

All the great writers of that age stand up together as *vouchers* for one another's reputation. *Spectator.*

I have added nothing to the malice or absurdity of them, which it behoves me to declare, since the *vouchers* themselves will be so soon lost. *Pope.*

2. Testimony.

Better to starve,
Than crave the hire which first we do deserve:
Why in this wolvish gown should I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,
Their needless *voucher?* *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The stamp is a mark, and a public *voucher*, that a piece of such denomination is of such a weight, and of such a fineness, i. e. has so much silver in it. *Locke.*

To VOUCHSA'FE. *v. a.* [*vouch* and *safe.*]

1. To permit any thing to be done without danger.

2. To condescend to grant.

He grew content to mark their speeches, and marvel at such wit in shepherds, after to like their company, and lastly to *vouchsafe* conference. *Sidney.*

Shall I *vouchsafe* your worship a word or two? ——
—Two thousand, fair woman, and I'll
Vouchsafe thee hearing. *Shakspeare.*

But if the sense of touch seem such delight
Beyond all other, think the same *vouchsaf'd*
To cattle and each beast. *Milton, P. L.*

It is not said by the apostle, that God *vouchsafed* to the heathens the means of salvation; and yet I will not affirm that God will save none of those, to whom the sound of the gospel never reached. *South, Serm.*

To VOUCHSA'FE. *v. n.* To deign; to condescend; to yield.

Do I not see Zelmane, who does not think a thought which is not first weigh'd by wisdom and virtue? doth not she *vouchsafe* to love me with like ardour? *Sidney.*

Vouchsafe, divine perfection of a woman,
Of these supposed crimes to give me leave
By circumstance but to acquit myself. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Vouchsafe, illustrious Ormond, to behold
What pow'r the charms of beauty had of old. *Dryden.*

VOUCHSA'FEMENT. *n. s.* [from *vouchsafe.*] Grant; condescension.

The infinite superiority of God's nature, places a vast disparity betwixt his greatest communicated *vouchsafements*, and his boundless, and therefore to his creatures incommunicable perfections. *Boyle.*

VOW. *n. s.* [*vœu*, Fr. *votum*, Lat.]

1. Any promise made to a divine power; an act of devotion, by which some part of life, or some part of possessions is consecrated to a particular purpose.

The gods are deaf to hot or peevish *vows;*
They are polluted offerings. *Shakspeare.*

Where honour or where conscience does not bind,
No other law shall shackle me,
Slave to myself I will not be,
Nor shall my future actions be confin'd
By my own present mind.
Who by resolves or *vows* engag'd does stand
For days that yet belong to fate,
Does, like an unthrift, mortgage his estate
Before it comes into his hand.
The bondman of the cloister so,
All that he does receive does always owe,
And still as time comes in it goes away,
Not to enjoy, but debts to pay.
Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Which his hours' work, as well as hours, does tell,
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*

If you take that *vow* and that wish to be all one, you are mistaken; a wish is a far lower degree than a *vow.* *Hammond.*

She *vows* for his return with vain devotion pays. *Dryden.*

2. A solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony.

By all the *vows* that ever men have broke,
In number more than ever woman spoke. *Shakspeare.*

Those who wear the woodbine on their brow,
Were knights of love, who never broke their *vow;*
Firm to their plighted faith. *Dryden.*

To VOW. *v. a.* [*vouer*, Fr. *voveo*, Lat.]

1. To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power.

David often *voweth* unto God the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving in the congregation. *Hooker.*

Vow and pay unto the Lord. *Ps.* lxxvi.

When we have not only *vowed*, but delivered them over into the possession of Almighty God, for the maintenance of his publick worship, and the ministers thereof, they are not now arbitrable, nor to be revoked. *Spelman.*

Whoever sees these irreligious men,
With burden of a sickness, weak and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And *vowing* of their soul to ev'ry saint. *Davies.*

This plant Latinus, when his town he wall'd,
Then found, and from the tree Laurentum call'd:
And last, in honour of his new abode,
He *vow'd* the laurel to the laurel's god. *Dryden.*

2. To devote: a ceremonial phrase.

To Master Harvey, upon some special consideration, I have *vowed* this my labour. *Spenser.*

To VOW. *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises.

Dost see how unregarded now
That piece of beauty passes?
There was a time, when I did *vow*
To that alone; but mark the fate of faces. *Suckling.*

VO'WED.† *part. pass.* [from the verb.] Consecrated by solemn declaration.

Me in my *vow'd*
Picture the sacred wall declares t' have hung
My dank and dropping weeds
To the stern god of sea. *Milton, Tr. of Horace.*

VO'WEL *n. s.* [*voyelle*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.] A letter which can be uttered by itself.

I distinguish letters into *vowels* and consonants, yet not wholly upon their reason, that a *vowel* may be sounded alone, a consonant not without a *vowel;* which will not be found all true; for many of the consonants may be sounded alone, and some joined together without a vowel, as bl, st, and as we pronounce the latter syllable of people, riffle. *Holder.*

Virgil makes the two *vowels* meet without an elision. *Broome.*

Vo'welled.* *adj.* Furnished with vowels.

But Italy, reviving from the trance
Of Vandal, Goth, and monkish ignorance,
With pauses, cadence, and well *vowell'd* words,
And all the graces a good ear affords,
Made rhyme an art. *Dryden to Ld. Roscommon.*

Vo'wer.* *n. s.* One who makes a vow.

I think it needful that the *vower* should be well convinced of the greatness of his sin, in making such a [rash] vow. *Sanderson, Cases of Consc.* p. 115.

Vowfe'llow. *n. s.* [*vow* and *fellow.*] One bound by the same vow.

Who are the votaries,
That are *vowfellows* with this virtuous king? *Shakspeare.*

VO'YAGE.† *n. s.* [*voyage*, Fr. from *viam agere*, Lat. The old Engl. word is *viage*. Huloet's Dict.]

1. A travel by sea or land, formerly; now applied only to that by sea.

Guyon forward gan his *voyage* make,
With his black palmer, that him guided still. *Spenser.*

He went forth and all his power to go before king Nabuchodonosor in the *voyage*, and to cover all the face of the earth. *Judith*, ii. 19.

Our ships went sundry *voyages*, as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlantick and Mediterranean seas. *Bacon.*

This great man acted like an able pilot in a long *voyage*; contented to sit in the cabin when the winds were allay'd, but ready to resume the helm when the storm arose. *Prior.*

2. Course; attempt; undertaking. A low phrase.

If he should intend his *voyage* towards my wife, I wou'd turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakspeare.*

If you make your *voyage* upon her, and prevail, I am no further your enemy. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

3. The practice of travelling.

All nations have interknowledge of one another, by *voyage* into foreign parts, or strangers that come to them. *Bacon.*

To **Vo'yage.†** *v. n.* [*voyager*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel; now appropriated to travelling by sea.

My life hath not been unexpensive in learning and *voyaging* about. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

For *voyaging* to learn the direful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Has refus'd t' impart the baneful trust. *Pope, Odyss.*

To **Vo'yage.** *v. a.* To travel; to pass over.

I with pain
Voyag'd the unreal, vast, unbounded deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton, P. L.*

Vo'yager. *n. s.* [*voyageur*, Fr. from *voyage.*] One who travels by sea.

Disdain not in thy constant travelling
To do as other *voyagers*, and make
Some turns into less creeks, and wisely take
Fresh water at the Heliconian spring. *Donne.*

How comfortable this is, *voyagers* can best tell. *Cheyne.*

Deny your vessels, ye deny in vain;
A private *voyager* I pass the main. *Pope, Odyss.*

UP. *adv.* [up, Saxon; op, Dutch and Danish.]

1. Aloft; on high; not down.

From those two brethren, admire the wonderful changes of worldly things, now *up*, now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a stage play. *Knolles.*

Thither his course he bends; but *up* or down,
By center, or eccentrick, hard to tell,
Or longitude. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Out of bed; in the state of being risen from rest.

Helen was not *up*? was she? *Shakspeare.*

His chamber being commonly stived with suiters, when he was *up*, he gave his legs, arms, and breast to his servants to dress him, his eyes to his letters, and ears to petitioners. *Wotton.*

3. In the state of being risen from a seat.

Upon his first rising, a general whisper ran among the country people, that Sir Roger was *up*. *Addison.*

4. From a state of decumbiture or concealment.

5. In a state of being built.

Up with my tent; here will I lie to-night;
But where to-morrow?—well, all's one for that. *Shakspeare.*

6. Above the horizon.

As soon as the sun is *up*, set upon the city. *Judges*, ix.

Now morn with rosy light had streak'd the sky,
Up rose the sun, and *up* rose Emily;
Address'd her early steps to Cynthia's fane. *Dryden.*

7. To a state of proficiency.

Till we have wrought ourselves *up* into this degree of Christian indifference, we are in bondage. *Atterbury.*

8. In a state of exaltation.

Those that were *up* themselves, kept others low;
Those that were low themselves held others hard,
Ne suffered them to rise, or greater grow. *Spenser.*

Henry the Fifth is crown'd; *up* vanity!
Down royal state! all you sage counsellors hence. *Shakspeare.*

9. In a state of climbing.

Straight the rumor flew
Up to the city; which heard, up they drew
By daies first breake. *Chapman.*

10. In a state of insurrection.

The gentle archbishop of York is *up*
With well appointed powers. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Rebels there are *up*,
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shakspeare.*

Thou hast fir'd me; my soul's *up* in arms,
And mans each part about me. *Dryden.*

11. In a state of being increased or raised.

Grief and passion are like floods raised in little brooks by a sudden rain; they are quickly *up*, and if the concernment be pour'd unexpectedly in upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*

12. From a remoter place, coming to any person or place.

As a boar was whetting his teeth, *up* comes a fox to him. *L'Estrange.*

13. Into order: as, he drew *up* his regiment.

14. From younger to elder years.

I am ready to die from my youth *up*. *Ps.* lxxxviii.

15. **Up** *and down.* Dispersedly; here and there.

Abundance of them are seen scattered *up and down* like so many little islands when the tide is low. *Addison.*

16. **Up** *and down.* Backward and forward.

Our desire is, in this present controversy, not to be carried *up and down* with the waves of uncertain arguments, but rather positively to lead on the minds of the simpler sort by plain and easy degrees, till the very nature of the thing itself do make manifest what is truth. *Hooker.*

The skipping king he rambled *up and down*,
With shallow jesters. *Shakspeare.*

Up and down he traverses his ground;
Now wards a felling blow, now strikes again;
Then nimbly shifts a thrust, then lends a wound;
Now back he gives, then rushes on amain. *Daniel.*

Thou and death
Shall dwell at ease, and *up and down* unseen
Wing silently the buxom air. *Milton, P. L.*

On this windy sea of land, the fiend
Walk'd *up and down* alone, bent on his prey. *Milton, P. L.*

What a miserable life dost thou lead, says a dog to a lion, to run starving *up and down* thus in woods. *L'Estrange.*

She moves! life wanders *up and down*
Through all her face, and lights *up* every charm. *Addison.*

17. **Up** *to.* To an equal height with.

Tantalus was punished with the rage of an eternal thirst, and set *up to* the chin in water, that fled from his lips whenever he attempted to drink it. *Addison.*

18. **Up** *to.* Adequately to.

The wisest men in all ages have lived *up to* the religion of their country, when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality. *Addison.*

They are determined to live *up to* the holy rule, by which they have obliged themselves to walk. *Atterbury.*

We must not only mortify all these passions that solicit us, but we must learn to do well, and act *up to* the positive precepts of our duty. *Rogers, Serm.*

19. Up *with*. A phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow.

She, quick and proud, and who did Pas despise,
Up with her fist, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth she, become more wise:
Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace. *Sidney.*

20. It is added to verbs, implying some accumulation, or increase.

If we could number *up* those prodigious swarms that settled in every part of the Campania of old Rome, they would amount to more than can be found in any six parts of Europe of the same extent. *Addison on Italy.*

Up. *interject.*

1. A word exhorting to rise from bed.

Up, up! cries gluttony, 'tis break of day;
Go drive the deer, and drag the finny prey. *Pope.*

2. A word of exhortation, exciting or rousing to action.

Up then, Melpomene, the mournful muse of nine;
Such cause of mourning never hadst afore.
Up, grisly ghosts; and *up* my rueful rime;
Matter of mirth now shalt thou have no more. *Spenser.*

But *up*, and enter now into full bliss. *Milton, P. L.*

Up, up, for honour's sake; twelve legions wait you,
And long to call you chief. *Dryden.*

Up. *prep.* From a lower to a higher part; not down.

In going *up* a hill, the knees will be most weary; in going down, the thighs: for that in lifting the feet, when a man goeth *up* the hill, the weight of the body beareth most upon the knees, and in going down, upon the thighs. *Bacon.*

To Upbe'ar. *v. a.* preter. *upbore;* part. pass. *upborn.* [*up* and *bear.*]

1. To sustain aloft; to support in elevation.

Upborn with indefatigable wings. *Milton, P. L.*

Rang'd in a line the ready racers stand,
Start from the goal, and vanish o'er the strand:
Swift as on wings of wind, *upborn* they fly,
And drifts of rising dust involve the sky. *Pope.*

2. To raise aloft.

This with pray'r,
Or one short sigh of human breath, *upborn*,
Ev'n to the seat of God. *Milton, P. L.*

A monstrous wave *upbore*
The chief, and dash'd him on the craggy shore. *Pope.*

3. To support from falling.

Vital powers gan wax both weak and wan,
For want of food and sleep; which two *upbear*,
Like weighty pillars, this frail life of man. *Spenser.*

To Upbi'nd.* *v. a.* [*up* and *bind.*] To bind up.

O Peace, thy injur'd robes *upbind!* *Collins, Ode to Peace.*

To Upblo'w.* *v. a.* [*up* and *blow.*] To blow up; to make tumid.

His belly was *upblowne* with luxury. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To UPBRA'ID. *v. a.* [upȝebꞃæban, upȝebꞃeban, Saxon.]

1. To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful. It has commonly *with*, sometimes *of*, before the thing imputed; sometimes it has only an accusative of the thing, as in Milton, and sometimes the person without the thing, or the thing without the person.

The fathers, when they were *upbraided with* that defect, comforted themselves with the meditation of God's most gracious nature, who did not therefore the less accept of their hearty affection. *Hooker.*

It seem'd in me
But as an honour snatch'd with boist'rous hand,
And I had many living to *upbraid*
My gain of it by their assistances,
Which daily grew to quarrel. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

If you refuse your aid, yet do not
Upbraid us *with* our distress. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Vain man! how long wilt thou *thy God upbraid?*
And, like the roaring of a furious wind,
Thus vent the vile distemper of thy mind? *Sandys.*

How cunningly the sorceress displays
Her own transgressions, to *upbraid* me mine. *Milton, S. A.*

'Tis a general complaint against you, and I must *upbraid* you *with* it, that because you need not write, you will not. *Dryden.*

You may the world *of* more defects *upbraid*,
That other works by nature are unmade;
That she did never at her own expence
A palace rear. *Blackmore.*

2. To object as matter of reproach: with *to* before the person.

Those that have been bred together, are more apt to envy their equals when raised: for it doth *upbraid unto* them their own fortunes, and pointeth at them. *Bacon.*

Any of these, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge or *upbraid to* them those small remains of antient piety, which the rapacity of some ages has scarce left. *Sprat.*

May they not justly *to* our climes *upbraid*,
Shortness of night, and penury of shade. *Prior.*

3. To urge with reproach.

I have too long born
Your blunt *upbraidings*, and your bitter scoffs. *Shakspeare.*

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the *upbraidings* of his own conscience. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

4. To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher.

Every hour
He flashes into one gross crime or other;
His knights grow riotous, and he himself *upbraids* us
On every trifle. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

If any lack wisdom, let him ask of God that giveth liberally, and *upbraideth* not. *James, i. 5.*

Be ashamed of *upbraiding* speeches before friends: and after thou hast given *upbraid* not. *Ecclus.* xli. 22.

5. To bring reproach upon; to shew faults by being in a state of comparison.

Ah, my son, how evil fits it me to have such a son, and how much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness! *Sidney.*

The counsel which I cannot take,
Instead of healing, but *upbraids* my weakness. *Addison.*

6. To treat with contempt. Not in use.

There also was that mighty monarch laid,
Low under all, yet above all in pride;
That name of native sire did foul *upbraid*,
And would, as Ammon's son, be magnify'd. *Spenser.*

Upbra'ider.† *n. s.* [from *upbraid.*] One that reproaches.

The latter hath no *upbraiders*. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Upbra'iding.* *n. s.* [from *upbraid.*] Reproach.

Thou say'st his meat was sauc'd with thy *upbraidings*. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

Upbra'idingly. *adv.* By way of reproach.

The time was when men would learn and study good things, not envy those that had them. Then men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is *upbraidingly* called a poet, as if it were a contemptible nickname. *B. Jonson.*

To Upbra'y. *v. a.* [A word formed from *upbraid* by Spenser, for the sake of a rhyming termination.] To shame.

Vile knight,
That knights and knighthood dost with shame *upbray*,
And shew'st th' ensample of thy childish might,
With silly, weak, old women thus to fight. *Spenser.*

Upbro'ught. part. pass. of *upbring*. Educated; nurtured.

Divinely wrought,
And of the brood of angels, heav'nly born,
And with the crew of blessed saints *upbrought*,
Each of which did her with her gifts adorn. *Spenser.*

U'pcast. [Participle from *To cast up*. The verb *To upcast* is not in use.] Thrown upwards.

Beasts with *upcast* eyes forsake their shade,
And gaze, as if I were to be obey'd. *Dryden.*
Old Saturn, here with *upcast* eyes,
Beheld his abdicated skies. *Addison.*

U'pcast. *n. s.* A term of bowling; a throw; a cast.

Was there ever man had such luck? when I kiss'd the jack, upon an *upcast* to be hit away! *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

To **Updra'w.*** *v. a.* [*up* and *draw*.] To draw up.

From her side the fatal key,
Sad instrument of all our woe, she took,
And, tow'rds the gate rolling her bestial train,
Forthwith the huge portcullis high *updrew*. *Milton, P. L.*
Which, through veins
Of porous earth with kindly thirst *updrawn*,
Rose a fresh fountain. *Milton, P. L.*

To **Upga'ther.** *v. a.* [*up* and *gather*.] To contract.

Himself he close *upgather'd* more and more
Into his den, that his deceitful train,
By his there being might not be bewraid,
Ne any noise, ne any question made. *Spenser.*

To **Upgro'w.*** *v. n.* [*up* and *grow*.] To grow up.

Over head *up-grew*
Insuperable highth of loftiest shade. *Milton, P. L.*
This man born, and now *up-grown*,
To shew him worthy of his birth divine
And high prediction, henceforth I expose
To Satan. *Milton, P. R.*

Upha'nd. *adj.* [*up* and *hand*.] Lifted by the hand.

The *uphand* sledge is used by underworkmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter. They use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

To **Uphe'ave.*** *v. a.* [*up* and *heave*.] To heave up; to lift up.

Sorrow in far more woeful wise
Took on with plaint, *upheaving* to the skies
Her wretched hands. *Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.*
Immediately the mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad bare backs *upheave*
Into the clouds. *Milton, P. L.*
Scarce from his mold
Behemoth (biggest born of earth) *upheav'd*
His vastness. *Milton, P. L.*

Uphe'ld. pret. and part. pass. of *uphold*. Maintained; sustained.

He who reigns
Monarch in heaven, till then, as one secure,
Sat on his throne, *upheld* by old repute. *Milton, P. L.*

Uphi'll. *adj.* [*up* and *hill*.] Difficult; like the labour of climbing a hill.

What an *uphill* labour must it be to a learner, who has those first rudiments to master at twenty years of age, which others are taught at ten. *Richardson, Clarissa.*
Yet, as immortal, in our *uphill* chace
We press coy fortune with unslacken'd pace. *Young.*

To **Uphoa'rd.** *v. a.* [*up* and *hoard*.] To treasure; to store; to accumulate in private places.

Heaps of huge words *uphoarded* hideously
With horrid sound, though having little sense,
They think to be chief praise of poetry;
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poesie,
And made a monster of their fantasie. *Spenser.*
If thou hast *uphoarded* in thy life
Extorted treasure, in the womb of earth,
Speak of it. *Shakspeare.*

To **UPHO'LD.** *v. a.* preter. *upheld*; and part. pass. *upheld*, and *upholden*. [*up* and *hold*.]

1. To lift on high.

The mournful train with groans and hands *upheld*,
Besought his pity. *Dryden.*

2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling.

While life *upholds* this arm,
This arm *upholds* the house of Lancaster. *Shakspeare.*

This great man found no means to continue and *uphold* his ill-purchased greatness, but by rejecting the English law, and assuming, in lieu thereof, the barbarous customs of the Irish. *Davies on Ireland.*

Poetry and painting were *upheld* by the strength of imagination. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

3. To keep from declension.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation, where causes are fair pleaded; for that *upholds*, in the client the reputation of his council, and beats down in him the conceit of his cause. *Bacon.*

Never was a time, when the interposition of the magistrate was more necessary, to secure the honour of religion, and *uphold* the authority of those great principles, by which his own authority is best *upheld*. *Atterbury.*

4. To support in any state of life.

Many younger brothers have neither lands nor means to *uphold* themselves. *Ralegh.*

5. To continue; to keep from defeat.

Divers, although peradventure not willing to be yoked with elderships, yet were contented to *uphold* opposition against bishops, not without greater hurt to the course of their whole proceedings. *Hooker.*

6. To keep from being lost.

Faulconbridge,
In spite of spite, alone *upholds* the day. *Shakspeare.*

7. To continue without failing.

A deaf person, by observing the motions of another man's mouth, knows what he says, and *upholds* a current communication of discourse with him. *Holder.*

8. To continue in being.

As Nebuchodnosor liveth, who hath sent thee for the *upholding* of every living thing. *Judith*, xi. 7.

A due proportion is held betwixt the parts, as well in the natural body of man, as the body politick of the state, for the *upholding* of the whole. *Hakewill.*

Upho'lder. *n. s.* [from *uphold*.]

1. A supporter.

Suppose then Atlas ne'er so wise:
Yet when the weight of kingdoms lies
Too long upon his single shoulders,
Sink down he must, or find *upholders*. *Swift.*

2. A sustainer in being.

The knowledge thereof is so many manuductions to the knowledge and admiration of the infinite wisdom of the Creator and *upholder* of them. *Hale.*

3. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.

The company of *upholders* have a right upon the bodies of the subjects. *Arbuthnot.*

Where the brass knocker wrapt in flannel band,
Forbids the thunder of the footman's hand;
The *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death,
Waits with impatience for the dying breath. *Gay.*

Upho'lsterer. *n. s.* [a corruption of *upholder*.] One who furnishes houses; one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.

If a corner of the hanging wants a single nail, send for the *upholsterer*. *Swift.*
Mere wax as yet, you fashion him with ease,
Your barber, cook, *upholsterer*. *Pope.*

Upho'lstery.* *n. s.* The articles made or sold by upholsterers.

U'PLAND.† *n. s.* [uplanð, Sax.] Higher ground.

Men at first, after the flood, liv'd in the *uplands* and sides of the mountains, and by degrees, sunk into the plains. *Burnet.*

U'PLAND. *adj.*

1. Higher in situation.

Those in Cornwall do no more by nature, than others elsewhere by choice, conceive themselves an estranged society from the *upland* dwellers, and carry an emulation against them. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Sometimes with secure delight,
The *upland* hamlets will invite. *Milton, L'All.*

2. Rude; savage. This is the meaning in Chapman; probably because the uplanders, having less commerce, were less civilized.

And long'd to see this heap of fortitude,
That so illiterate was, and *upland* rude,
That lawes divine nor humane he had learn'd. *Chapman.*

UPLA'NDISH.† *adj.* [uplandiſc, Sax.]

1. Higher in situation; mountainous.

He caused fifteen miles' space of *uplandish* ground, where the sea had no passage, to be cut and digged up. *Robinson, Tr. of More's Utopia*, B. 2. ch. 1.

2. Inhabiting mountains; rustical; rude.

Lion-like, *uplandish*, and mere wild,
Slave to his pride; and all his nerves being naturally compil'd
Of eminent strength; stalks out and preys upon a silly sheep. *Chapman, Il.*

Some are more domestical and tame; and others again, are altogether wild, *uplandish*, and agrestial. *Swan, Spec. Mundi*, ch. 8. § 2.

To **UPLA'Y.** *v. a.* [*up* and *lay.*] To hoard; to lay up.

We are but farmers of ourselves; yet may,
If we can stock ourselves and thrive, *uplay*
Much, much good treasure for the great rent-day. *Donne.*

To **UPLE'AD.*** *v. a.* [*up* and *lead.*] To lead upward.

Upled by thee
Into the heaven of heavens I have presum'd,
An earthly guest. *Milton, P. L.*

To **UPLI'FT.** *v. a.* [*up* and *lift.*] To raise aloft.

Mechanick slaves,
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the view. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The banish'd Bolingbroke repeals himself,
And, with *uplifted* arms is safe arriv'd
At Ravenspurg. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Together both, with next to almighty arm
Uplifted imminent, one stroke they aim'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Satan talking to his nearest mate,
With head *uplift* above the wave, and eyes
That sparkling blaz'd. *Milton, P. L.*

When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,
And lay th' *uplifted* thunderbolt aside. *Addison, Cato.*

Songs, sonnets, epigrams, the winds *uplift*,
And whisk them back to Evans, Young, and Swift. *Pope.*

To **UPLO'CK.*** *v. a.* [*up* and *lock.*] To lock up.

So am I as the rich, whose blessed key
Can bring him to his sweet *uplocked* treasure. *Shakspeare, Sonn.* 52.

U'PMOST. *adj.* [an irregular superlative formed from *up.*] Highest; topmost.

Away! ye skum,
That still rise *upmost* when the nation boils;
That have but just enough of sense to know
The master's voice, when rated to depart. *Dryden.*

UPO'N.† *prep.* [*up* and *on.* The Sax. upa, upon, signifies *above*, and M. Goth. *ufar*, higher: it is very probable, as Mr. Tooke supposes, that we are to trace this preposition to an old noun signifying *high*; especially as *ufar* has the form of the comparative. Dr. Jamieson, in V. APON.]

1. Not under; noting being on the top.

As I did stand my watch *upon* the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. Not within; being on the outside.

Blood that is *upon* the altar. *Ex.* xxix. 21.

3. Thrown over the body, as clothes.

I have seen her rise from her bed, throw her night-gown *upon* her. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

4. By way of imprecation or infliction.

Hard-hearted Clifford, take me from the world;
My soul to heaven, my blood *upon* your heads. *Shakspeare.*

No man, who had a mind to do wrong, would be aw'd from doing it, by a law that is always to be a sword in a scabbard, and must never be pleaded against him, or executed *upon* him. *Kettlewell.*

5. It expresses obtestation, or protestation.

How? that I should murder her?
Upon the love and truth, and vows, which I
Have made to thy command! — I, her! — her blood! *Shakspeare.*

6. It is used to express any hardship or mischief.

If we would neither impose *upon* ourselves, nor others, we must lay aside that fallacious method of censuring by the lump. *Burnet.*

That is not a fault inseparable from suits, but is the sin of the managers; it lies not naturally *upon* the thing, but only *upon* the contingent circumstances and manner of doing. *Kettlewell.*

7. In consequence of. Now little in use.

Let me not find you before me again *upon* any complaint whatsoever. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Then the princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatness of Spain, *upon* a general apprehension of the ambitious designs of that nation. *Bacon.*

I wish it may not be concluded, lest, *upon* second cogitations, there should be cause to alter. *Bacon.*

These forces took hold of divers; in some *upon* discontent, in some *upon* ambition, in some *upon* levity and desire of change, and in some few *upon* conscience and belief, but in most *upon* simplicity; and in divers out of dependance upon some of the better sort, who did in secret favour these bruits. *Bacon.*

He made a great difference between people that did rebel *upon* wantonness, and them that did rebel *upon* want. *Bacon.*

Upon pity they were taken away, *upon* ignorance they are again demanded. *Hayward.*

Promises can be of no force, unless they be believed to be conditional, and unless that duty proposed to be inforced by them, be acknowledged to be part of that condition, *upon* performance of which those promises do, and *upon* the neglect of which those promises shall not belong to any. *Hammond.*

The king had no kindness for him *upon* an old account, as remembering the part he had acted against the earl of Strafford. *Clarendon.*

Though sin offers itself in never so pleasing and alluring a dress at first, yet the remorse and inward regrets of the soul, *upon* the commission of it, infinitely overbalance those faint and transient gratifications. *South, Serm.*

The common corruption of human nature, *upon* the bare stock of its original depravation, does not usually proceed so far. *South, Serm.*

When we make judgements *upon* general presumptions, they are made rather from the temper of our own spirit, then from reason. *Burnet.*

'Tis not the thing that is done, but the intention in doing it, that makes good or evil. There is a great difference betwixt what we do *upon* force, and what *upon* inclination. *L'Estrange.*

The determination of the will *upon* enquiry, is following the direction of that guide. *Locke.*

There broke out an irreparable quarrel between their parents; the one valuing himself too much *upon* his birth, and the other *upon* his possessions. *Spectator.*

The design was discovered by a person, as much noted for his skill in gaming, as in politics, *upon* the base, mercenary end of getting money by wagers. *Swift.*

8. In immediate consequence of.

Waller should not make advantage *upon* that enterprize, to find the way open to him to march into the west. *Clarendon.*

A louder kind of sound was produced by the impetuous eruptions of the halituous flames of the salt-petre, *upon* casting a live coal thereon. *Boyle.*

So far from taking little advantages against us for every failing, that he is willing to pardon our most wilful miscarriages, *upon* our repentance and amendment. *Tillotson.*

Upon lessening interest to four *per cent.* you fall the price of your native commodities, or lessen your trade. *Locke.*

The mind, *upon* the suggestion of any new notion, runs immediately after similes, to make it the clearer. *Locke.*

If *upon* the perusal of such writings, he does not find himself delighted; or if, *upon* reading the admired passages in such authors, he finds a coldness and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he wants the faculty of discovering them. *Spectator.*

This advantage we lost *upon* the invention of fire-arms. *Addison.*

9. In a state of view.

Is it *upon* record? or else reported
Successively, from age to age? *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

The next heroes we meet with *upon* record were Romulus and Numa. *Temple.*

The atheists taken notice of among the antients, are left branded *upon* the records of history. *Locke.*

10. Supposing a thing granted.

If you say necessity is the mother of arts and inventions, and there was no necessity before, and therefore these things were slowly invented, this is a good answer *upon* our supposition. *Burnet, Theory.*

11. Relating to a subject.

Ambitious Constance would not cease,
'Till she had kindled France, and all the world,
Upon the right and party of her son. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Yet when we can intreat an hour to serve,
Would spend it in some words *upon* that business,
If you would grant the time. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Upon this, I remember a strain of refined civility, that when any woman went to see another of equal birth, she worked at her own work in the other's house. *Temple.*

12. With respect to.

The king's servants, who were sent for, were examined *upon* all questions proposed to them. *Dryden.*

13. In consideration of.

Upon the whole matter, and humanly speaking, I doubt there was a fault somewhere. *Dryden.*

Upon the whole, it will be necessary to avoid that perpetual repetition of the same epithets which we find in Homer. *Pope.*

14. In noting a particular day.

Constantia he looked upon as given away to his rival, *upon* the day on which their marriage was to be solemnized. *Addison.*

15. Noting reliance or trust.

We now may boldly spend *upon* the hope
Of what is to come in. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

God commands us, by our dependance *upon* his truth and his holy word, to believe a fact that we do not understand: and this is no more than what we do every day in the works of nature, *upon* the credit of men of learning. *Swift.*

16. Near to; noting situation.

The enemy lodged themselves at Aldermaston, and those from Newberry and Reading, in two other villages *upon* the river Kennet, over which he was to pass. *Clarendon.*

The Lucquese plead prescription for hunting in one of the duke's forests, that lies *upon* their frontiers. *Addison.*

17. In the state of.

They were entertained with the greatest magnificence that could be, *upon* no greater warning. *Bacon.*

18. On occasion of.

The earl of Cleveland, a man of signal courage, and an excellent officer *upon* any bold enterprise, advanced. *Clarendon.*

19. Noting assumption: as, he takes state *upon* him; he took an office *upon* him.

Since he acts as his servant, he takes his judicial determination *upon* himself, as if it were his own. *Kettlewell.*

20. Noting the time when an event came to pass. It is seldom applied to any denomination of time longer than a day.

In one day, even *upon* the thirteenth day of the twelfth month *Esth.* iii. 13.

21. Noting security.

We have borrowed money for the king's tribute, and that *upon* our lands and *upon* our vineyards. *Nehem.* v. 4.

22. Noting attack.

The Philistines be *upon* thee Sampson. *Judges*, xvi. 20.

23. On pain of.

To such a ridiculous degree of trusting her she had brought him, that she caused him send us word, that *upon* our lives we should do whatsoever she commanded us. *Sidney.*

24. At the time of; on occasion of.

Impartially examine the merits and conduct of the presbyterians *upon* these two great events, and the pretensions to favour which they challenge upon them. *Swift.*

25. By inference from.

Without it, all discourses of government and obedience, *upon* his principles, would be to no purpose. *Locke.*

26. Noting attention.

He presently lost the sight of what he was *upon*; his mind was filled with disorder and confusion. *Locke.*

27. Noting particular pace.

Provide ourselves of the virtuoso's saddle, which will be sure to amble, when the world is *upon* the hardest trot. *Dryden.*

28. Exactly; according to; full.

In goodly form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide, I judge the number
Upon or near the rate of thirty thousand. *Shakspeare.*

There were slain of them *upon* a three thousand men. 1 *Maccab.* iv. 15.

29. By; noting the means of support.

Upon a closer inspection of these bodies, the shells are affixed to the surfaces of them in such a manner, as bodies, lying on the sea-shores, *upon* which they live. *Woodward.*

30. *Upon* is, in many of its significations, now contracted into *on*, especially in poetry. See On. The meaning of this particle is very multifarious; for it is applied both to place, which seems its original signification; to time, which seems its secondary meaning; and to intellectual or corporeal operations. It always retains an intimation, more or less obscure, of some *substratum*, something precedent, or some subject. It is not easy to reduce it to any general idea.

U'PPER. *adj.* [a comparative from *up*.]

1. Superiour in place; higher.

Give the forehead a magestick grace, the mouth smiling; which you shall do by making a thin *upper* lip, and shadowing the mouth line a little at the corners. *Peacham.*

Our knight did bear no less a pack
Of his own buttocks on his back;
Which now had almost got the *upper*
Hand of his head for want of crupper. *Hudibras.*

The understanding was then clear, and the soul's *upper* region lofty and serene, free from the vapours of the inferior affections. *South, Serm.*

With speed to-night repair:
For not the gods, nor angry Jove will bear
Thy lawless wandering walks in *upper* air. *Dryden.*

Deep as the dark infernal waters lie,
From the bright regions of the chearful sky;
So far the proud ascending rocks invade
Heaven's *upper* realms, and cast a dreadful shade. *Addison.*

2. Higher in power or dignity.

The like corrupt and unreasonable custom prevailed far, and got the *upper*-hand of right reason with the greatest part. *Hooker.*

U'PPERMOST. *adj.* [superlative from *upper*.]

1. Highest in place.

The waters, called the waters above the heavens, are but the clouds, and waters engendered in the *uppermost* air. *Ralegh.*

In all things follow nature, not painting clouds in the bottom of your piece, and waters in the *uppermost* parts. *Dryden.*

2. Highest in power or authority.

The lower powers are gotten *uppermost*, and we see like men on our heads, as Plato observed of old, that on the right hand, which is indeed on our left. *Glanville.*

'Tis all one to the common people who's *uppermost*. *L'Estrange.*

This species of discretion will carry a man safe through all parties, so far, that whatever faction happens to be *uppermost*, his claim is allowed for a share. *Swift.*

3. Predominant; most powerful.

As in perfumes compos'd with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is *uppermost*;
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all;
So she was all a sweet. *Dryden.*

U'ppish. *adj.* [from *up*.] Proud; arrogant. A low word.

To **Upra'ise.**† *v. a.* [*up* and *raise*.] To raise up; to exalt.

Once again *upraise*
Her heavy spirit, that near drowned lies
In self-consuming care. *Fletcher, Faithf. Shepherdess.*

This would interrupt his joy
In our confusion, and our joy *upraise*
In his disturbance. *Milton, P. L.*

To **Upre'ar.** *v. a.* [*up* and *rear*.] To rear on high.

Heav'n-born charity! thy blessings shed;
Bid meagre want *uprear* her sickly head. *Gay.*

U'PRIGHT.† *adj.* [*up* and *right*; Saxon, upphihc.] This word, with its derivatives, is in prose accented on the first syllable; but in poetry seems to be accented indifferently on the first or second.

1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect.

Comb down his hair; look! look! it stands *upright*. *Shakspeare.*

They are *upright* as the palm-tree. *Jer.* x.

In the morning, taking of somewhat of easy digestion, as milk, furthers nourishment: but this would be done sitting *upright*, that the milk may pass more speedily to the stomach. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A tree at first setting, should not be shaken; and therefore put two little forks about the bottom of your trees, to keep them *upright*. *Bacon. Nat. Hist.*

Circe, the daughter of the sun; whose charms
Whoever tasted lost his *upright* shape,
And downward fell into a groveling swine. *Milton, Comus.*

Forthwith *upright* he rears from off the pool
His mighty stature. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Erected; pricked up.

All have their ears *upright*, waiting when the watchword shall come, that they should all arise unto rebellion. *Spenser.*

Stood Theodore surpris'd in deadly fright,
With chatt'ring teeth, and bristling hair *upright*. *Dryden.*

3. Honest; not declining from the right.

Such neighbour nearness should not partialize
Th' unstooping firmness of my *upright* soul. *Shakspeare.*

How hast thou instill'd
Thy malice into thousands, once *upright*
And faithful, now prov'd false! *Milton, P. L.*

The most *upright* of mortal men was he;
The most sincere, and holy woman, she. *Dryden.*

U'pright. *n. s.* Elevation; orthography.

You have the orthography, or *upright* of this ground-plat, and the explanation thereof, with a scale of feet and inches. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

U'prightly. *adv.* [from *upright*.]

1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.
2. Honestly; without deviation from the right.

Men by nature apter to rage than deceit; not greatly ambitious, more than to be well and *uprightly* dealt with. *Sidney.*

Princes in judgment, and their delegate judges, must judge the causes of all persons *uprightly* and impartially, without any personal consideration. *Bp. Taylor.*

To live *uprightly* then is sure the best,
To save ourselves, and not to damn the rest. *Dryden.*

U'prightness. *n. s.* [from *upright*.]

1. Perpendicular erection. This was anciently accented on the second.

So the fair tree, which still preserves
Her fruit and state, while no wind blows,
In storms from that *uprightness* swerves,
And the glad earth about her strows
With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*

2. Honesty; integrity.

The hypocrite bends his principles and practice to the fashion of a corrupt world; but the truly upright man is inflexible in his *uprightness*, and unalterable in his purpose. *Atterbury.*

To **UPRI'SE.** *v. n.* [*up* and *rise*.]

1. To rise from decumbiture.

Early, before the morn with crimson ray,
The windows of bright heaven opened had,
Through which into the world the dawning day
Might look, that maketh every creature glad,
Uprose Sir Guyon. *Spenser.*

Uprose the virgin with the morning light,
Obedient to the vision of the night. *Pope.*

2. To rise from below the horizon.

Uprose the sun. *Cowley.*

3. To rise with acclivity.

Was that the king that spurr'd his horse so hard
Against the steep *uprising* of the hill? *Shakspeare.*

Upri'se.† *n. s.*

1. Appearance above the horizon.

Did ever raven sing so like a lark.
That gives sweet tidings of the sun's *uprise*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Act of rising from decumbency.

Instead of musick and base flattering tongues,
Which wait to first salute my lord's *uprise*,
The cheerful lark wakes him with early songs. *P. Fletcher, Purple Isl.* C. 12.

Upri'sing.* *n. s.* [from *uprise*.]

1. Act of rising from below the horizon.

He gives those rebels battle at the sun's first *uprising*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 64.

2. Act of rising from decumbency.

Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine *uprising*. *Ps.* cxxxix. 2.

U'PROAR. *n. s.* [*oproer*, Dutch. This word likewise is accented on the first syllable in prose; in verse, indifferently on either.] Tumult; bustle; disturbance: confusion.

The Jews which believed not, set all the city on an *uproar*. *Acts,* xvii. 5.

It were well if his holiness had not set the world in an *uproar*, by nourishing of war. *Ralegh.*

He levied forces in a disordered *uproar*, albeit the treason rested in him and some other his complices. *Hayward.*

The *uproar* was so loud, that the accusation itself could not be heard. *Holiday.*

Others with vast Typhœan rage more fell,
Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air
In whirlwind: hell scarce holds the wild *uproar*. *Milton, P. L.*

Horror thus prevail'd,
And wild *uproar*! ah, who at length will end
This long pernicious fray? *Philips.*

The impiety of this sentiment set the audience in an *uproar*; and made Socrates, though an intimate friend of the poet, go out of the theatre with indignation. *Addison.*

To **U'proar.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw into confusion. Not in use.

Had I power, I should
Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell,
Uproar the universal peace, confound
All unity on earth. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To **Upro'll.*** *v. a.* [*up* and *roll*.] To roll up.

Thither they [the waters]
Hasted with glad precipitance, *uproll'd*
As drops on dust conglobing from the dry. *Milton, P. L.*

To **Upro'ot.** *v. a.* [*up* and *root*.] To tear up by the root.

Orpheus could lead the savage race,
And trees *uprooted* left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre;

But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher,
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
An angel heard, and straight appear'd,
Mistaking earth for heaven. *Dryden.*

To UPRO'USE. *v. a.* [*up* and *rouse.*] To waken from sleep; to excite to action.

Thou art *uprous'd* by some distemperature. *Shakspeare.*

To UPSE'T.* *v. a.* [*up* and *set.*] To overturn; to overthrow: a low word.

U'PSHOT. *n. s.* [*up* and *shot.*] Conclusion; end; last amount; final event.

With this he kindleth his ambitious spighte
To like desire and praise of noble fame,
The only *upshot*, whereto he doth aim. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

I cannot pursue with any safety this sport to the *upshot*. *Shakspeare.*

In this *upshot*, purposes mistook
Fall on th' inventors' heads. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Every leading demonstration to the main *upshot* of all, which is the proportion betwixt the sphere and cylinder, is a pledge of the wit and reason of that mathematician. *More.*

Upon the *upshot*, afflictions are but the methods of a merciful providence, to force us upon the only means of setting matters right. *L'Estrange.*

Here is an end of the matter, says the prophet: here is the *upshot* and result of all; here terminate both the prophecies of Daniel and St. John. *Burnet, Theory.*

Let's now make an end of matters peaceably, as we shall quickly come to the *upshot* of our affair. *Arbuthnot.*

At the *upshot*, after a life of perpetual application to reflect that you have been doing nothing for yourself, and that the same or less industry might have gained you a friendship that can never deceive or end; a glory, which, though not to be had till after death, yet shall be felt and enjoy'd to eternity. *Pope.*

U'PSIDE *down.*† [an adverbial form of speech; formerly *up-so-down*, or *upsodown*. "It maketh a londe turne *up so downe*." Gower, Conf. Am. B. 7. "A mannes conscyence stereth *up so downe* the memory." Bp. Fisher, Ps.]

1. With the lower part above the higher.

In the day-time they fish in their boats, which they draw unto the land at night; and, turning them *upside down*, sleep under them. *Heylin.*

2. In confusion; in complete disorder.

In his lap a mass of coin he told,
And turned *upside down* to feed his eye,
And covetous desire, with his huge treasure. *Spenser.*

The flood did not so turn *upside down* the face of the earth, as thereby it was made past knowledge, after the waters were decreased. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

The severe notions of Christianity turned all this *upside down*, filling all with surprize and amazement. They came upon the world, like light darting full upon the face of a man asleep, who had a mind not to be disturbed. *South.*

To UPSPRI'NG.* *v. n.* [*up* and *spring.*] To spring up.

The flames *upspring*, and cruelly they creep
From wall to roof. *Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.*

These in flocks
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds *upspring*. *Milton, P. L.*

U'PSPRING. *n. s.* [*up* and *spring.*] This word seems to signify upstart; a man suddenly exalted. Not used.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse;
Keeps wassel, and the swagg'ring *upspring* reels. *Shakspeare.*

To UPSTA'ND. *v. n.* [*up* and *stand.*] To be erected.

Sea calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly;
The water snakes with scales *upstanding* die. *May.*

To UPSTA'RT. *v. n.* [*up* and *start.*] To spring up suddenly.

He *upstarted* brave
Out of the well, wherein he drenched lay,
As eagle fresh out of the ocean wave. *Spenser.*

Thus having spoke, he sat; thus answer'd then,
Upstarting from his throne, the king of men,
His breast with fury fill'd. *Dryden.*

U'PSTART. *n. s.* [*up* and *start.*] One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour; what suddenly rises and appears.

Two hundred in a place will be enough for the safeguard of that country, and keeping under all sudden *upstarts*, that shall seek to trouble the peace thereof. *Spenser, on Ireland.*

Mushrooms have two strange properties; the one, that they yield so delicious a meat; the other, that they come up so hastily, even in a night, and yet they are unsown: and therefore such as are *upstarts* in state, they call in reproach mushrooms. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Mean *upstarts*, when they come once to be preferred, forget their fathers. *L'Estrange.*

Trade, he said, carried from us the commodities of our country, and made a parcel of *upstarts*, as rich as men of the most antient families. *Addison, Freeholder.*

U'PSTART.* *adj.* Suddenly raised.

My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and given away
To *upstart* unthrifts. *Shakspeare.*

The king did not neglect Ireland, the soil where these mushrooms and *upstart* weeds, that spring up in a night, did chiefly prosper. *Bacon.*

A place of bliss
In the purlieus of heaven, and therein plac'd
A race of *upstart* creatures, to supply
Perhaps our vacant room. *Milton, P. L.*

Inordinate desires,
And *upstart* passions, catch the government
From reason. *Milton, P. L.*

When the Pope hath attempted in this kind, his power hath been disavowed, as an illegal *upstart* pretence. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

To UPSTA'Y. *v. a.* [*up* and *stay.*] To sustain; to support.

Them she *upstays*
Gently with myrtle band; mindless the while
Herself, though fairest unsupported flow'r. *Milton, P. L.*

To UPSWA'RM. *v. a.* [*up* and *swarm.*] To raise in a swarm. Out of use.

You've taken up the subjects of my father;
And both against the voice of heaven and him
Have here *upswarm'd* them. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

To UPTA'KE. *v. a.* [*up* and *take.*] To take into the hands.

He hearkened to his reason, and the child
Uptaking, to the palmer gave to bear. *Spenser.*

To UPTE'AR.* *v. a.* [*up* and *tear.*] To tear up; to rend up.

The rest, in imitation; to like arms
Betook them, and the neighbouring hills *uptore*. *Milton, P. L.*

To UPTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*up* and *train.*] To bring up; to educate. Not used.

King Lear in happy peace long reign'd,
But had no issue male him to succeed,
But three fair daughters, which were well *uptrain'd*
In all that seem'd fit for kingly seed. *Spenser.*

To UPTU'RN. *v. a.* [*up* and *turn.*] To throw up; to furrow.

So scented the grim feature, and *upturn'd*
His nostrils wide into the murky air. *Milton, P. L.*

Beyond all marks, with many a giddy round
Down rushing, it *upturns* a hill of ground. *Pope.*

U'PWARD. *adj.* [*up* and peaꝛꝺ, Saxon.] Directed to a higher part.

Spread upon a lake, with *upward* eye,
A plump of fowl behold their foe on high. *Dryden.*

The angel said,
With *upward* speed his agile wings he spread. *Prior.*

U'PWARD. *n. s.* The top. Out of use.

From th' extremest *upward* of thy head,
To the descent and dust below thy foot,
A most toad-spotted traitor. *Shakspeare. K. Lear.*

U'PWARD. }
U'PWARDS. } *adv.* [*up* and peaꝛꝺ.]

1. Towards a higher place: opposed to *downward*.

I thought
To smooth your passage, and to soften death:
For I would have you, when you *upward* move,
Speak kindly of me to our friends above. *Dryden.*

In sheets of rain the sky descends,
And ocean swell'd with waters *upwards* tends;
One rising, falling one; the heav'ns and sea
Meet at their confines, in the middle way. *Dryden.*

A man on a cliff, is at liberty to leap twenty yards downwards into the sea, not because he has power to do the contrary action, which is to leap twenty yards *upwards*, for that he cannot do; but he is therefore free, because he has a power to leap, or not to leap. *Locke.*

2. Towards heaven and God.

Looking inward, we are stricken dumb: looking *upward*, we speak and prevail. *Hooker.*

3. With respect to the higher part.

Dagon, sea-monster! *upward* man,
And downward fish. *Milton, P. L.*

4. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number.

Their counsel must seem very unseasonable, who advise men now to suspect that, wherewith the world hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred years' acquaintance and *upwards*, enough to take away suspicion. *Hooker.*

I have been your wife in this obedience
Upward of twenty years; and have been blest
With many children by you. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

5. Towards the source.

Be Homer's works your study;
Thence form your judgement, thence your notions bring,
And trace the muses *upward* to their spring. *Pope.*

To Upwhi'rl.* *v. a.* [*up* and *whirl.*] To raise upwards with quick rotation.

All these, *upwhirl'd* aloft,
Fly o'er the backside of the world far off
Into a Limbo large and broad. *Milton, P. L.*

To Upwi'nd. *v. a.* pret. and pass. *upwound.* [*up* and *wind.*] To convolve.

As she lay upon the dirty ground,
Her huge long tail her den all overspread;
Yet was in knots and many boughts *upwound.* *Spenser.*

URBA'NE.* *adj.* [*urbanus*, Lat.] Civil; courteous; elegant. *Cockeram.*

Dr. Warton thinks this epistle superior to any of Voiture's. The latter part of it is certainly *urbane*, elegant, and unaffected. *Bowles, Pope's Works*, i. 298.

Urba'nity.† *n. s.* [*urbanité*, Fr. *urbanitas*, Latin.] Civility; elegance; politeness; merriment; facetiousness.

In jest, what *urbanity* he uses! *B. Jonson, Discov.*

A rustical severity banishes all *urbanity*, whose harmless condition is consistent with religion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Raillery is the sauce of civil entertainment; and without some such tincture of *urbanity*, good-humour falters. *L'Estrange.*

Moral doctrine, and *urbanity*, or well-mannered wit, constitute the Roman satire. *Dryden.*

To U'rbanize.* *v. a.* [from *urbane.*] To render civil; to polish. Not in use.

Refined nations, whom learning and knowledge did first *urbanize* and polish. *Howell, Instr. For. Trav.* (1642,) p. 9.

U'rchin. *n. s.* [*heureuchin*, Armorick; *erinaceus*, Lat.]

1. A hedge-hog.

Urchins shall, for that vast of night that they may work,
All exercise on thee. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

A thousand fiends, a thousand hissing snakes,
Ten thousand swelling toads, as many *urchins*,
Would make such fearful and confused cries,
As any mortal body, hearing it,
Would strait fall mad. *Titus Andronicus.*

That nature designs the preservation of the more infirm creatures, by the defensive armour it hath given them, is demonstrable in the common hedge-hog, or *urchin*. *Ray.*

2. A name of slight anger to a child.

Pleas'd Cupid heard, and check'd his mother's pride:
And who's blind now, mamma? the *urchin* cry'd.
'Tis Cloe's eye, and cheek, and lip, and breast:
Friend Howard's genius fancy'd all the rest. *Prior.*

Ure. *n. s.* Practice; use; habit. Obsolete.

Is the warrant sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as are and have been put in *ure* for the establishment of that cause? *Hooker.*

He would keep his hand in *ure* with somewhat of greater value, till he was brought to justice. *L'Estrange.*

U'reter. *n. s.* [οὐρητὴρ; *uretere*, Fr.] *Ureters* are two long and small canals from the bason of the kidnies, one on each side. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidnies to the bladder. *Quincy.*

The kidnies and *ureters* serve for expurgation. *Wiseman.*

U'rethra. *n. s.* [οὐρηθρα; *uretre*, Fr.] The passage of the urine.

Caruncles are loose flesh, arising in the *urethra*. *Wiseman.*

To URGE. *v. a.* [*urgeo*, Latin.]

1. To incite; to push; to press by motives.

You do mistake your business: my brother
Did *urge* me in his act. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

What I have done my safety *urg'd* me to. *Shakspeare.*

This *urges* me to fight, and fires my mind. *Dryden.*

High Epidaurus *urges* on my speed,
Fam'd for his hills, and for his horse's breed. *Dryden.*

The heathens had but uncertain apprehensions of what *urges* men most powerfully to forsake their sins. *Tillotson.*

2. To provoke; to exasperate.

Urge not my father's anger, Eglamour,
But think upon my grief. *Shakspeare.*

3. To follow close, so as to impel.

Man? and for ever? wretch! what wouldst thou have?
Heir *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave. *Pope.*

4. To labour vehemently; to do with eagerness, or violence.

He, seiz'd with horror, in the shades of night,
Through the thick desarts headlong *urg'd* his flight. *Pope.*

5. To press; to enforce.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers;
Your haste is now *urg'd* on you. *Shakspeare.*

Urge your petitions in the street. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

And great Achilles *urge* the Trojan fate. *Dryden.*

6. To press as an argument.

He pleaded still not guilty;
The king's attorney, on the contrary,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions,
Of divers witnesses. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Urge the necessity and state of times,
And be not peevish. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

But against all this, some may *urge* two places, which seem to take away all suits among Christians. *Kettlewell.*

7. To importune; to solicit.

He *urged* sore,
With piercing words and pitiful implore,
Him hasty to arise. *Spenser.*

8. To press in opposition, by way of objection.

Though every man have a right in dispute to *urge* a false religion, with all its absurd consequences; yet it is barbarous incivility scurrilously to sport with that which others account religion. *Tillotson.*

To Urge. *v. n.* To press forward.

A palace, when 'tis that which it should be,
Stands such, or else decays:
But he which dwells there is not so; for he
Strives to *urge* upward, and his fortune raise. *Donne.*

U'rgency.† *n. s.* [from *urgent.*]

1. Pressure of difficulty or necessity.

Being for some hours extremely pressed by the necessities of nature, I was under great difficulties between *urgency* and shame. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

2. Entreaty; solicitation.

Neither would he have done it at all but at my *urgency*. *Swift.*

U'RGENT. *adj.* [*urgent*, Fr. *urgens*, Lat.]

1. Cogent; pressing; violent.

Things so ordained are to be kept; howbeit not necessarily, any longer than till there grow some *urgent* cause to ordain the contrary. *Hooker.*

Not alone
The death of Fulvia, but more *urgent* touches,
Do strongly speak to us. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

This ever hath been that true cause of more wars, than upon all other occasions, though it least partakes of the *urgent* necessity of state. *Ralegh.*

Let a father seldom strike, but upon very *urgent* necessity, and as the last remedy. *Locke on Education.*

2. Importunate; vehement in solicitation.

The Egyptians were *urgent* upon the people, that they might send them out in haste. *Exod.* xii. 33.

U'RGENTLY. *adv.* [from *urgent.*] Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately.

Acrimony in their blood, and afflux of humours to their lungs, *urgently* indicate phlebotomy. *Harvey.*

U'RGER.† *n. s.* [from *urge.*] One who presses; importuner.

More repeaters of their popular oratorious vehemencies, than *urgers* and confirmers of their argumentative strength.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 122.

I wish Pope were as great an *urger* as I. *Swift.*

U'RGEWONDER. *n. s.* A sort of grain.

This barley is called by some *urgewonder*. *Mortimer.*

U'RIM. *n. s.*

Urim and thummim were something in Aaron's breast-plate; but what, criticks and commentators are by no means agreed. The word *urim* signifies light, and thummim perfection. It is most probable that they were only names given to signify the clearness and certainty of the divine answers which were obtained by the high priest consulting God with his breast-plate on, in contradistinction to the obscure, enigmatical, uncertain, and imperfect answers of the heathen oracles. *Newton, Notes on Milton.*

He in celestial panoply, all arm'd
Of radiant *urim*, work divinely wrought. *Milton, P. L.*

U'RINAL. *n. s.* [*urinal*, Fr. from *urine.*] A bottle, in which water is kept for inspection.

These follies shine through you, like the water in an *urinal*.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

A candle out of a musket will pierce through an inch board, or an *urinal* force a nail through a plank. *Brown.*

This hand, when glory calls,
Can brandish arms, as well as *urinals*. *Garth.*

Some with scymitars in their hands, and others with *urinals*, ran to and fro. *Spectator.*

U'RINARY. *adj.* [from *urine.*] Relating to the urine.*

The urachus or ligamentous passage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it dischargeth the waterish and *urinary* part of its contents. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Diureticks that relax the *urinary* passages, should be tried before such a stimulate. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

U'RINATIVE. *adj.* Working by urine; provoking urine.

Medicines *urinative* do not work by rejection and indigestion as solutive do. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

URINA'TOR. *n. s.* [*urinateur*, Fr. *urinator*, Lat.] A diver; one who searches under water.

The precious things that grow there, as pearl, may be much more easily fetched up by the help of this, than by any other way of the *urinators*. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

Those relations of *urinators* belong only to those places where they have dived, which are always rocky. *Ray.*

U'RINE. *n. s.* [*urine*, Fr. *urina*, Latin.] Animal water.

Drink, Sir, is a great provoker of nose-painting, sleep, and *urine*. *Shakspeare.*

As though there were a seminality in *urine*, or that, like the seed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they foolishly believe we can visibly behold therein the anatomy of every particle. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The chyle cannot pass by *urine* nor sweat. *Arbuthnot.*

To U'RINE. *v. n.* [*uriner*, Fr. from the noun.] To make water.

Places where men *urine* commonly, have some smell of violets. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

No oviparous animal, which spawn or lay eggs, doth *urine*, except the tortoise. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

U'RINOUS. *adj.* [from *urine.*] Partaking of urine.

The putrid matter being distilled, affords a water impregnated with an *urinous* spirit, like that obtainable from animal substances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

URN. *n. s.* [*urne*, Fr. *urna*, Lat.]

1. Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body.

Vesta is not displeas'd, if her chaste *urn*
Do with repaired fuel burn:
But my saint frowns, though to her honour'd name,
I consecrate a never-dying flame. *Carew.*

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears,
And lives, and crimes, with his assessors, hears;
Round, in his *urn*, the blended balls he rolls;
Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dryden.*

2. A water-pot; particularly that in the sign of Aquarius.

The fish oppose the maid, the wat'ry *urn*,
With adverse fires sees raging Leo burn. *Creech.*

3. The vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.

Or lay these bones in an unworthy *urn*,
Tombless with no remembrance over them. *Shakspeare.*

A rustick digging in the ground by Padua, found an *urn*, or earthen pot, in which there was another *urn*; and in this lesser, a lamp clearly burning. *Wilkins.*

His scatter'd limbs with my dead body burn;
And once more join us in the pious *urn*. *Dryden.*

To URN.* *v. a.* To enclose in an urn.

From my hand Cornelia shall take
And *urn* thy reliques. *May, Lucan,* (1627,) B. 8.

URO'SCOPY. *n. s.* [οὖρον and σκέπτω.] Inspection of urine.

In this work, attempts will exceed performances; it being composed by snatches of time, as medical vacations, and *uroscopy* would permit. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

U'RRY. *n. s.* A mineral.

In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, commonly called *urry*, which is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot lands, especially pasture-ground.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

U'RSULINE.* *adj.* [from *Ursula.*] Denoting an order of nuns. *Mason.*

We went also to the Chapels of the Jesuits, and *Ursuline* nuns, the latter of which is very richly adorned. *Gray, Lett.*

US.† [M. Goth. and Germ. *uns*; Su. Goth. *oss.*] The oblique case of *we*.

The Lord made not this covenant with our fathers, but with *us*, even *us*, who are all of us here alive this day. *Deut.* v.

U'SABLE.* *adj.* That may be used.

U'SAGE. *n. s.* [*usage*, Fr.]

1. Treatment.

Which way
Might'st thou deserve, or they impose this *usage*. *Shakspeare.*

The lustre in your eye, heav'n in your cheek,
Plead you fair *usage*. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

My brother
Is pris'ner to the bishop, at whose hands
He hath good *usage*, and great liberty. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The rest were sav'd, and made enthralled swaines
To all the basest *usages* there bred. *Chapman.*

What *usage* have I met with from this adversary, who passes by the very words I translated, and produces other passages; and then hectors and cries out of my disingenuity? *Stillingfleet.*

Are not hawks brought to the hand, and to the lure; and lions reclaimed by good *usage*? *L'Estrange.*

He was alarmed with the expectation of that *usage*, which was then a certain consequent of such meritorious acts. *Fell.*

Neptune took unkindly to be bound,
And Eurus never such hard *usage* found
In his Æolian prison. *Dryden.*

2. Custom; practice long continued.

Of things once received and confirmed by use, long *usage* is a law sufficient. In civil affairs, when there is no other law, custom itself doth stand for law. *Hooker.*

3. Manners; behaviour. Obsolete.

A gentle nymph was found,
Hight Astery, excelling all the crew,
In courteous *usage*, and unstained hue. *Spenser.*

U'SAGER. *n. s.* [*usager*, Fr. from *usage.*] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another.

He consum'd the common treasury;
Whereof he being the simple *usager*
But for the state, not in propriety,
Did alien to his minions. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

U'SANCE.† *n. s.* [*usance*, Fr.]

1. Use; proper employment.

What art thou,
That here in desart hast thine habitance,
And these rich heaps of wealth dost hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right *usance*? *Spenser.*

By this discriminative *usance* or sanctification of things sacred, the name of God is honoured and sanctified, according to the tenour of our petition. *Mede, Diatr.* p. 60.

2. Usury; interest paid for money.

He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of *usance.* *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

3. [In bills of exchange.] A certain period of time, but different in different countries. *Mason.*

An *usance* is said to be regularly a month; but it varies according to the custom of particular countries. *Cunningham.*

USE. *n. s.* [*usus*, Lat.]

1. The act of employing any thing to any purpose.

The fat of the beast that dieth of itself may be used in any other *use.* *Lev.* vii. 24.

Number, the mind makes *use* of in measuring all things by us measurable. *Locke.*

Consider the history, with what *use* our author makes of it. *Locke.*

Things may, and must, differ in their *use*; but yet they are all to be used according to the will of God. *Law.*

2. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose.

Rice is of excellent *use* for illnesses of the stomach that proceed from cold or moist humours; a great digester and restorer of appetite. *Temple.*

3. Need of; occasion on which a thing can be employed.

This will secure a father to my child;
That done, I have no farther *use* for life. *A. Philips.*

4. Advantage received; power of receiving advantage.

More figures in a picture than are necessary, our author calls figures to be let; because the picture has no *use* for them. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

5. Convenience; help; usefulness.

Distinct growth in knowledge carries its own light in every step of its progression; than which nothing is of more *use* to the understanding. *Locke.*

Nothing would be of greater *use* towards the improvement of knowledge and politeness, than some effectual method for correcting, enlarging, and ascertaining our language. *Swift.*

When will my friendship be of *use* to thee? *A. Philips.*

You shew us Rome was glorious, not profuse,
And pompous buildings once were things of *use.* *Pope.*

6. Usage; customary act.

That which those nations did use, having been also in *use* with others, the antient Roman laws do forbid. *Hooker.*

He that first brought the word sham, wheedle, or banter in *use*, put together, as he thought fit, those ideas he made it stand for. *Locke.*

7. Practice; habit.

Sweetness, truth, and every grace,
Which time and *use* are wont to teach,
The eye may in a moment reach,
And read distinctly in her face. *Waller.*

8. Custom; common occurrence.

O Cæsar! these things are beyond all *use*,
And I do fear them. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

9. Interest; money paid for the use of money.

If it be good, thou hast received it from God, and then thou art more obliged to pay duty and tribute, *use*, and principal to him. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

Most of the learned, Heathen and Christian, assert the taking of *use* to be unlawful; yet the divines of the reformed church beyond the seas, do generally affirm it to be lawful. *South, Serm.*

To USE. *v. a.* [*user*, Fr. *usus*, Latin.]

1. To employ to any purpose.

You're welcome,
Most learned rev'rend Sir, into our kingdom;
Use us and it. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

They could *use* both the right hand and the left, in hurling stones and shooting arrows. *1 Chron.* xii. 2.

This occasion gave
For me to *use* my wits, which to their height
I striv'd to skrew up. *Chapman.*

Two trumpets of silver, that thou mayest *use* for the calling of the assembly. *Num.* x. 2.

He was unhappily too much *used* as a check upon the Lord Coventry; and when that lord perplexed their counsels with inconvenient objections, the authority of the Lord Manchester was still called upon. *Clarendon.*

These words of God to Cain, are, by many interpreters, understood in a quite different sense than what our author *uses* them in. *Locke.*

That prince was *using* all his endeavours to introduce popery, which he openly professed. *Swift.*

2. To accustom; to habituate.

He that intends to gain the Olympick prize,
Must *use* himself to hunger, heat and cold. *Roscommon.*

Those who think only of the matter, *use* themselves only to speak extempore. *Locke on Education.*

I've hitherto been *used* to think
A blind officious zeal to serve my king,
The ruling principle. *Addison, Cato.*

A people long *used* to hardships, lose by degrees the very notions of liberty; they look upon themselves as at mercy. *Swift.*

3. To treat.

Why dost thou *use* me thus? I know thee not. *Shakspeare.*

When he came to ask leave of Solyman that he might depart, he was courteously *used* of him. *Knolles.*

I know
My Aurengzebe would ne'er have *us'd* me so. *Dryden.*

If Virgil or Ovid be thus *used*, 'tis no longer to be called their work, when neither the thoughts nor words are drawn from the original. *Dryden.*

St. Paul was not afraid to plead his own cause, and serve himself of law, when others went about to *use* him with violence, contrary to it. *Kettlewell.*

I love to *use* people according to their own sense of good-breeding. *Tatler.*

Cato has *us'd* me ill; he has refus'd
His daughter Marcia to my ardent vows. *Addison, Cato.*

Gay is *used* as the friends of tories are by whigs, and generally by tories too. *Pope to Swift.*

4. To practise customarily.

Use hospitality one to another, without grudging. *1 Pet.* iv.

5. To behave: with the reciprocal pronoun. Out of use.

Pray forgive me, if I have *us'd* myself unmannerly. *Shakspeare.*

To USE. *v. n.*

1. To be accustomed; to practise customarily.

They *use* to place him that shall be their captain upon a stone, always reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill. *Spenser on Ireland.*

In polling of trees, many do *use* to leave a bough or two on the top, to help to draw up the sap. *Bacon.*

A prudent governor, to advance religion, will not consider men's duty but their practice; not what they ought to do, but what they *use* to do. *South, Serm.*

2. To be customarily in any manner; to be wont.

Fears *use* to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes than open them. *Bacon.*

The waters going and returning as the waves and great commotions of the sea *use* to do, retired leisurely. *Burnet.*

3. To frequent; to inhabit. Obsolete.

Conduct me well
In these strange ways, where never foot did *use*. *Spenser.*

Snakes that *use* within the house for shade,
Securely lurk, and, like a plague, invade
Thy cattle with venom. *May, Virg.*

Ye vallies low, where the mild whispers *use*
Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks. *Milton, Lycidas.*

U'SEFUL. *adj.* [*use* and *full.*] Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpose; valuable for use.

Providence would only enter mankind into the *useful* knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry. *More against Atheism.*

Gold and silver being little *useful* to the life of man, in proportion to food, raiment, and carriage, has its value only from the consent of men. *Locke.*

That the legislature should have power to change the succession, is very *useful* towards preserving our religion and liberty. *Swift.*

Deliver a particular account of the great and *useful* things already performed. *Swift.*

Next to reading, meditation and prayer, there is nothing that so secures our hearts from foolish passions, nothing that preserves so holy and wise a frame of mind, as some *useful*, humble employment of ourselves. *Law.*

U'SEFULLY. *adv.* [from *useful.*] In such a manner as to help forward some end.

In this account they must constitute two at least, male and female, in every species; which chance could not have made so very nearly alike, without copying, nor so *usefully* differing, without contrivance. *Bentley, Serm.*

U'SEFULNESS. *n. s.* Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end.

The grandeur of the commonwealth shows itself chiefly in works that were necessary or convenient. On the contrary, the magnificence of Rome, under the emperors, was rather for ostentation than any real *usefulness*. *Addison.*

U'SELESS. *adj.* [from *use.*] Answering no purpose; having no end.

So have I seen the lost clouds pour
Into the sea an *useless* show'r;
And the vext sailors curse the rain,
For which poor shepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

The hurtful teeth of vipers are *useless* to us, and yet are parts of their bodies. *Boyle.*

His friend, on whose assistance he most relied, either proves false and forsakes him, or looks on with an *useless* pity, and cannot help him. *Rogers, Serm.*

The waterman forlorn along the shore,
Pensive reclines upon his *useless* oar. *Gay.*

U'SELESSLY. *adv.* [from *useless.*] Without the quality of answering any purpose.

In a sauntering humour, some, out of custom, let a good part of their lives run *uselessly* away, without business or recreation. *Locke.*

U'SELESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *useless.*] Unfitness to any end.

He made a learned discourse on the trouble, *uselessness*, and indecency of foxes wearing tails. *L'Estrange.*

He would convince them of the vanity and *uselessness* of that learning, which makes not the possessor a better man. *South.*

U'SER. *n. s.* [from *use.*] One who uses.

Such things, which, by imparting the delight to others, makes the *user* thereof welcome, as musick, dancing, hunting, feasting, riding. *Sidney.*

That wind-like *user* of his feet, faire Thetis' progenie. *Chapman.*

My lord received from the countess of Warwick, a lady powerful in the court, and indeed a virtuous *user* of her power, the best advice that was ever given. *Wotton.*

U'SHER.† *n. s.* [*huissier*, Fr. *husher*, old Engl. "A gentle *husher*." Spenser, F. Q. This is also the correct spelling: the word being originally from *huis*, Fr. a door.]

1. One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank.

The wife of Antony
Should have an army for an *usher*, and
The neighs of horse to tell her approach
Long ere she did appear. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

You make guards and *ushers* march before, and then enters your prince. *Tatler.*

Gay paid his courtship with the croud,
As far as modest pride allow'd;
Rejects a servile *usher's* place,
And leaves St. James's in disgrace. *Swift.*

2. An under-teacher; one who introduces young scholars to higher learning.

Though grammar's profits less than rhetorick's are,
Yet ev'n in those his *usher* claims a share. *Dryden.*

To U'SHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun.

No sun shall ever *usher* forth my honours,
Or gild again the noble troops that waited
Upon my smiles. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The sun,
Declin'd, was hasting now with prone career
To the ocean isles, and in the ascending scale
Of heaven, the stars, that *usher* evening rose. *Milton, P. L.*

As the deluge is represented a disruption of the abyss, so the future combustion of the earth is to be *usher'd* in, and accompanied with violent impressions upon nature, and the chief will be earthquakes. *Burnet, Theory.*

With songs and dance we celebrate the day,
And with due honours *usher* in the May. *Dryden.*

The examiner was *ushered* into the world by a letter, setting forth the great genius of the author. *Addison.*

Oh name for ever sad! for ever dear!
Still breath'd in sighs, still *usher'd* with a tear. *Pope.*

USQUEBA'UGH.† *n. s.* [an Irish and Erse word, which signifies the water of life.] It is a compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromaticks; and the Irish sort is particularly distinguished for its pleasant and mild flavour. The Highland sort is somewhat hotter; and, by corruption, in Scottish they call it *whisky*.

Their wine, like the Irish *usquebaugh*, drunk immoderately, accelerates death. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 365.

Usquebaugh to our feast in pails was brought up,
An hundred at least. *Swift, Descript. of Irish Feast.*

U'STION. *n. s.* [*ustion*, Fr. *ustus*, Lat.] The act of burning; the state of being burned.

USTO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*ustum*, Lat.] Having the quality of burning.

The power of a burning-glass is by an *ustorious* quality in the mirror or glass, arising from a certain unknown substantial form. *Watts.*

USTULA'TION.* *n. s.* [*ustulatus*, Lat.] Act of burning or searing.

It seems to lie in a kind of singing and *ustulation*, such as rapid affrictions do cause. *Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. R. S.* p. 297.

U'SUAL. *adj.* [*usuel*, Fr.] Common; frequent; customary; frequently occurring.

Consultation with oracles was a thing very *usual* and frequent in their times. *Hooker.*

Could I the care of Providence deserve,
Heaven must destroy me, if it would preserve:
And that's my fate, or sure it would have sent
Some *usual* evil for my punishment. *Dryden.*

For roots and herbage rais'd at hours to spare,
With humble milk, compos'd his *usual* fare. *Harte.*

U'SUALLY. *adv.* [from *usual.*] Commonly; frequently; customarily.

The finding out the similitudes of different things, wherein the phansie is conversant, is *usually* a bar to the discerning the disparities of similar appearances, which is the business of discretion. *Fell.*

If men's desires are *usually* as large as their abilities, what course we took to allure the former, by that we might engage the latter. *South, Serm.*

Where men err against this method, it is *usually* on purpose, and to shew their learning. *Swift.*

U'SUALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *usual.*] Commonness; frequency.

It is only *usualness* or unusualness that makes the difference. *Clarke, Evid. of Nat. and Rev. Rel.*

USUCA'PTION. *n. s.* [*usus* and *capio*, Lat.] In the civil law, the acquisition of the property of a thing, by possession and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years, prescribed by law. *Dict.*

U'SUFRUCT. *n. s.* [*usufruit*, Fr. *usus* and *fructus*, Latin.] The temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate.

The persons receiving the same have only the *usufruct* thereof, and not any fee or inheritance therein. *Ayliffe.*

USUFRU'CTUARY. *n. s.* [*usufructuaire*, Fr. *usufructuarius*, Lat.] One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property of a thing.

The parsons of parishes are not in law accounted proprietors, but only *usufructuaries*, as having no right of fee-simple vested in them. *Ayliffe.*

To U'SURE.† *v. n.* [*usura*, Lat.] To practise usury; to take interest for money.

Is this the balsam that the *usuring* senate
Pours into captains' wounds? *Shakspeare, Timon.*

I do not love the *usuring* Jew. *Beaum. and Fl. Litt. Thief.*

Look into all the caves and dens of the wildest desart; see if there be any such tiger or wolf, as an enemy, as an *usuring* oppressor. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

U'SURER. *n. s.* [*usurier*, Fr. *usura*, Lat.] One who puts money out at interest. Commonly used for one that takes exorbitant interest.

Fie; thou sham'st thy shape, thy love, thy wit;
Which, like an *usurer* abound'st in all,
And usest none in that true use indeed,
Which should bedeck thy shape, thy love, thy wit. *Shakspeare.*

When *usurers* tell their gold i' the field,
And bawds and whores do churches build. *Shakspeare.*

If thou lend money to any that is poor, thou shalt not be to him as an *usurer*, nor lay upon him usury. *Ex.* xxii. 25.

There may be no commutative injustice, while each retains a mutual benefit, the *usurer* for his money, the borrower for his industry. *Child on Trade.*

The asses usuræ occasioned great tumults among the people; yet he that took it was not reckoned to transgress any law; and there were some greedy *usurers* that exacted double, triple. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

USU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*usuaire*, Fr. from *usury.*] Given to the practice of usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit.

For every hour that thou wilt spare me now,
I will allow,
Usurious god of love, twenty to thee,
When with my brown my grey hairs equal be. *Donne.*

To USU'RP. *v. a.* [*usurper*, Fr. *usurpo*, Latin.] To possess by force or intrusion; to seize, or possess without right.

So ugly a darkness, as if it would prevent the night's coming, *usurped* the day's right. *Sidney.*

Not having the natural superiority of fathers, their power must be *usurped*, and then unlawful; or if lawful, then granted or consented unto by them over whom they exercise the same, or else given them extraordinarily from God. *Hooker.*

In as much as the due estimation of heavenly truth dependeth wholly upon the known and approved authority of those famous oracles of God, it greatly behoveth the church to have always most special care, lest human inventions *usurp* the room and title of divine worship. *Hooker.*

Victorious prince of York!
Before I see thee seated in that throne,
Which now the house of Lancaster *usurps*,
These eyes shall never close. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

What art thou, that *usurp'st* this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form? *Shakspeare.*

Their fox-like thefts are so rank, as a man may find whole pages *usurped* from one author. *B. Jonson.*

So he dies,
But soon revives; death over him no power
Shall long *usurp*; ere the third dawning light
Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise
Out of his grave. *Milton, P. L.*

All fountains of the deep
Broke up, shall heave the ocean to *usurp*
Beyond all bounds, till inundation rise
Above the highest hills. *Milton, P. L.*

Farewell court,
Where vice not only hath *usurpt* the place,
But the reward, and even the name of virtue. *Denham.*

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threat'ning floods, and inundations near:
If so, a just reprise would only be
Of what the land *usurp'd* upon the sea. *Dryden.*

Who next *usurps* will a just prince appear,
So much your ruin will his reign endear. *Dryden.*

Struggling in vain, impatient of her load,
And labouring underneath the pond'rous god;
The more she strove to shake him from her breast,
With more and far superior force he press'd,
Commands his entrance, and without controul,
Usurps her organs, and inspires her soul. *Dryden.*

Who's this, that dares *usurp*
The guards and habit of Numidia's prince? *Addison, Cato.*

USURPA'TION.† *n. s.* [*usurpation*, Fr. from *usurp.*]

1. Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.

The Piercies,
Finding his *usurpation* most unjust,
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shakspeare.*

Succeeding kings' recovery of their right from unjust *usurpations*, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *King Charles.*

To raise a tempest on the sea was *usurpation* on the prerogative of Neptune, who had given him no leave. *Dryden.*

Oh baseness to support a tyrant throne,
And crush your freeborn brethren of the world!
Nay, to become a part of *usurpation*,
T' espouse the tyrant's person and her crimes. *Dryden.*

Whatever opposition was made to the *usurpations* of king James, proceeded altogether from the church of England. *Swift.*

2. Use; usage.

There can be no kind of certainty in any such observations of the articles, because the Greeks promiscuously often use them or omit them, without any reason of their *usurpation* or omission. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

USU'RPER. *n. s.* [from *usurp.* One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right. It is generally used of one who excludes the right heir from the throne.

Ever sithence he hath continued his first *usurped* power, and now exacteth upon all men what he list: so that now to sub-

due or expel an *usurper*, should be no unjust enterprize, but a restitution of antient right unto the crown. *Spenser.*

Richard, duke of York,
Was rightful heir unto the English crown;
And that your majesty was an *usurper*. *Shakspeare.*

But this *usurper* his encroachment proud,
Stays not on man; to God his tower intends
Siege and defiance. *Milton, P. L.*

Few *usurpers* to the shades descend
By a dry death, or with a quiet end. *Dryden.*

He griev'd, the land he freed should be opppress'd,
And he less for it than *usurpers* do. *Dryden.*

USU'RPINGLY. *adv.* [from *usurp.*] Without just claim.

Lay aside the sword,
Which sways *usurpingly* these several titles,
And put the same into young Arthur's hand,
Thy right royal sovereign. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

U'SURY. *n. s.* [*usuré*, Fr. *usura*, Lat.]

1. Money paid for the use of money; interest.

He that high does sit, and all things see,
With equal eyes their merits to restore;
Behold, what ye this day have done for me,
And what I cannot quit, requite with *usury*. *Spenser.*

The wished day is come at last,
That shall, for all the pains and sorrows past,
Pay to her *usury* of long delight. *Spenser.*

Our angles are like money put to *usury*; they may thrive, though we sit still and do nothing. *Walton, Angler.*

What he borrows from the antients, he repays with *usury* of his own; in coin as good, and almost as universally valuable. *Dryden, Ded. to Juv.*

2. The practice of taking interest. It is commonly used with some reproach.

Usury bringeth the treasure of a realm into few hands: for the usurer being at certainties, and others at uncertainties, at the end, most of the money will be in the box. *Bacon.*

UTE'NSIL. *n. s.* [*utensile*, Fr. *utensile*, low Lat.] An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade.

Burn but his books; he has brave *utensils*,
Which, when he has a house, he'll deck withal. *Shakspeare.*

Mules after these, camels and dromedaries,
And waggons fraught with *utensils* of war. *Milton, P. R.*

Tithes and lands given to God are never; and plate, vestments, and other sacred *utensils*, are seldom consecrated. *South.*

The springs of life their former vigour feel;
Such zeal he had for that vile *utensil*. *Garth, Dispensary.*

U'TERINE.† *adj.* [*uterin*, Fr. *uterinus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the womb.

In hot climates, and where the *uterine* parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of some simple, they may be reduced unto a conceptive constitution. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The vessels of the interior glandulous substance of the womb, are contorted with turnings and meanders, that they might accommodate themselves without danger of rupture to the necessary extension of the *uterine* substance. *Ray.*

2. Born of the same mother, but having a different father.

He was nephew to him by his brother *uterine*, Edmond Tudor. *Sir G. Buck, Rich. III.* p. 51.

U'TERUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] The womb.

UTI'LITY. *n. s.* [*utilité*, Fr. *utilitas*, Lat.] Usefulness; profit; convenience; advantageousness: applied to things only: as, this book is of great *utility*; not, this book was written for the *utility* of scholars.

Those things which have long gone together, are confederate; whereas new things piece not so well; but though they help by their *utility*, yet they trouble by their inconformity. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Should we blindly obey the restraints of physicians and astrologers, we should confine the *utility* of physick unto a very few days. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

M. Zulichem desired me that I would give a relation of the cure of the gout, that might be made publick, as a thing which might prove of common *utility* to so great numbers as were subject to that disease. *Temple.*

U'TIS.† *n. s.* A word which probably is corrupted, at least, is not now understood. *Utis* was the octave of a saint's day, and may perhaps be taken for any festivity. Dr. Johnson. — *Utas* is the word in our old lexicography. [eahta, Sax. octavæ festi alicujus. Skinner. Fr. *huit*, octo.]

Then here will be old *utis*: it will be an excellent stratagem. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

U'TMOST. *adj.* [utmœſt, Saxon; from utter.]

1. Extreme; placed at the extremity.

Much like a subtle spider, which doth sit
In middle of her web, which spreadeth wide;
If ought do touch the *utmost* thread of it,
She feels it instantly on every side. *Davies.*

As far remov'd from God and light of heaven,
As from the center thrice to th' *utmost* pole. *Milton, P. L.*

I went, by your command,
To view the *utmost* limits of the land. *Dryden.*

2. Being in the highest degree.

I'll undertake to bring him,
Where he shall answer by a lawful form,
In peace to his *utmost* peril. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

U'TMOST. *n. s.* The most that can be; the greatest power; the highest degree; the greatest effort.

What miscarries,
Shall be the general's fault, though he perform
To the *utmost* of a man. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I will be free,
Even to the *utmost* as I please in words. *Shakspeare.*

Such a conscience, as has employed the *utmost* of its ability to give itself the best information, and clearest knowledge of its duty, that it can, is a rational ground for a man to build such an hope upon. *South.*

Try your fortune.——
—I have to the *utmost*. Dost thou think me desperate
Without just cause? *Dryden, All for Love.*

A man, having carefully enquired into all the grounds of probability and unlikeliness, and done his *utmost* to inform himself in all particulars, may come to acknowledge on which side the probability rests. *Locke.*

The enemy thinks of raising threescore thousand men: let us perform our *utmost*, and we shall overwhelm them with our multitudes. *Addison.*

UTO'PIAN.* } *adj.* [from Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*,
UTO'PICAL. } or imaginary commonwealth; Gr. εὖ, benè, and τόπος, locus.] Ideal; not real. Bullokar has *utopian*, which he terms imaginary, feigned fabulous.

Let no idle Donatist of Amsterdam dream hence of an *utopical* perfection. *Bp. Hall, Beauty and Unity of the Ch.*

The task is so difficult, that I look upon it rather as an *utopian* idea. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain*, L. 42.

U'TTER. *adj.* [utter, Saxon.]

1. Situate on the outside, or remote from the centre.

In my flight
Through *utter* and through middle darkness borne,
I sung of chaos, and eternal night. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Placed beyond any compass; out of any place.

Pursue these sons of darkness; drive them out
From all heaven's bounds, into the *utter* deep. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Extreme; excessive; utmost. This seems to be Milton's meaning here; though the former sense may serve.

Such place eternal Justice had prepar'd
For those rebellious; here their prison ordain'd
In *utter* darkness; and their portion set
As far remov'd from God, and light of heav'n,
As from the center thrice to th' utmost pole. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Complete; total.

The parliament thought the *utter* taking it away necessary for the preservation of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*

5. Peremptory.

There could not be any other estimate made of the loss, than by the *utter* refusal of the auxiliary regiments of London and Kent to march farther. *Clarendon.*

6. Perfect; mere.

They feel fewer corporal pains, and are *utter* strangers to all those anxious thoughts which disquiet mankind. *Atterbury.*

To UTTER.† *v. a.* [from the adjective; to make public, or let out; *palam facere.*]

1. To speak; to pronounce; to express.

Men spake not with the instruments of writing, neither writ with the instruments of speech; and yet things recorded with the one, and *uttered* with the other, may be preached well enough with both. *Hooker.*

These very words I've heard him *utter.* *Shakspeare.*

There's more gold: but, sirrah,
We say the dead are well. Bring it to that,
The gold I give thee will I melt, and pour
Down thy ill-*uttering* throat. *Shakspeare.*

Shall not they teach thee and tell thee, and *utter* words but of their heart? *Job*, viii. 10.

Who knows but his poor, bleeding heart,
Amidst its agonies, remember'd Marcia,
And the last words he *utter'd*, call'd me cruel! *Addison.*

2. To disclose; to discover; to publish.

When do partial and sinister affections more *utter* themselves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whitgift.*

Were it folly to be modest in *uttering* what is known to all the world? *Ralegh.*

I meant my words should not reach your ears; but what I *uttered* was most true. *Dryden, All for Love.*

3. To sell; to vend.

Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that *utters* them. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

They bring it home, and *utter* it commonly by the name of Newfoundland fish. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

The Devonshire and Somersetshire grasiers feed yearly great droves of cattle in the north quarter of Cornwall, and *utter* them at home. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

4. To disperse; to emit at large.

To preserve us from ruin, the whole kingdom should continue in a firm resolution never to receive or *utter* this fatal coin. *Swift.*

5. To put forth.

Seest thou thilk same hawthorn stud,
How bragly it begins to bud,
And *utter* his tender head? *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

U'TTERABLE. *adj.* [from *utter.*] Expressible; such as may be uttered.

U'TTERANCE.† *n. s.* [from *utter.*]

1. Pronunciation; manner of speaking.

He, with *utt'rance* grave, and countenance sad,
From point to point discours'd his voyage. *Spenser.*

Many a man thinks admirably well, who has a poor *utterance*; while others have a charming manner of speech, but their thoughts are trifling. *Watts.*

2. [*Outrance*, French.] Extremity; terms of extreme hostility. Out of use.

Of him I gather'd honour;
Which he to seek of me again perforce,
Behoves me keep at *utterance.* *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Come, fate, into the list,
And champion me to the *utterance.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. Vocal expression; emission from the mouth.

Till Adam, though no less than Eve abash'd,
At length gave *utterance* to these words constrain'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Speaking is a sensible expression of the notions of the mind, by several discriminations of *utterance* of voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate significancies. *Holder.*

There have been some inventions, which have been able for the *utterance* of articulate sounds, as the speaking of certain words. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

4. Sale.

It will draw out of the inhabited country of Ireland provisions and victuals, and many necessaries, because they shall be sure of *utterance.* *Bacon on the Plantations in Ireland.*

U'TTERER. *n. s.* [from *utter.*]

1. One who pronounces.

2. A divulger; a discloser.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *Spenser.*

3. A seller; a vender.

U'TTERLY. *adv.* [from *utter.*] Fully; completely; perfectly. For the most part, in an ill sense.

God, whose property is to shew his mercies then greatest, when they are nearest to be *utterly* despaired. *Hooker.*

Arguments taken from the authority of men, may not only so far forth as hath been declared, but further also, be of some force in human sciences; which force, be it never so small, doth shew that they are not *utterly* naught. *Hooker.*

All your interest in those territories
Is *utterly* bereft you; all is lost. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

He was so *utterly* tired with an employment so contrary to his humour, that he did not consider the means that would lead him out of it. *Clarendon.*

There is nowhere any nation so *utterly* lost to all things of law and morality, as not to believe the existence of God. *Wilkins.*

While in the flesh we cannot be *utterly* insensible of the afflictions that befal us. *Atterbury.*

U'TTERMOST.† *adj.* [uttermæst. Sax.]

1. Extreme; being in the highest degree.

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel in this *uttermost* distress. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Most remote.

The land, from the *uttermost* end of the straits on Peru side, did go towards the south. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

U'TTERMOST.† *n. s.*

1. The greatest.

There needed neither promise nor persuasion to make her do her *uttermost* for her father's service. *Sidney.*

He cannot have sufficient honour done unto him; but the *uttermost* we can do, we must. *Hooker.*

2. The extreme part of any thing.

A city in the *uttermost* of thy border. *Numb.* xx. 16.

U'VEOUS. *adj.* [from *uva*, Latin.]

The *uveous* coat, or iris of the eye, hath a musculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil *Ray on the Creation.*

VULCA'NO. *n. s.* [Italian.] A burning mountain: it is commonly written after the Italian *volcano.*

Earth calcin'd, flies off into the air; the ashes of burning mountains, in *vulcanos*, will be carried to great distances. *Arbuthnot.*

VU'LGAR. *adj.* [*vulgaire*, Fr. *vulgaris*, Lat.]

1. Plebeian; suiting to the common people; practised among the common people.

Men who have passed all their time in low and *vulgar* life, cannot have a suitable idea of the several beauties and blemishes in the actions of great men. *Addison.*

2. Vernacular; national.

It might be more useful to the English reader, who was to be his immediate care, to write in our *vulgar* language. *Fell.*

3. Mean; low; being of the common rate.

It requiring too great a sagacity for *vulgar* minds to draw the line between virtue and vice, no wonder if most men attempt not a laborious scrutiny into things themselves, but only take names and words, and so rest in them. *South.*

Now wasting years my former strength confound,
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground:
Yet by the stubble you may guess the grain,
And mark the ruins of no *vulgar* man. *Broome.*

4. Publick; commonly bruited.

Do you hear aught of a battle toward? ——
— Most sure, and *vulgar*; every one hears that. *Shakspeare.*

VU'LGAR. *n. s.* [*vulgaire*, Fr.] The common people.

I'll about;
Drive away the *vulgar* from the streets. *Shakspeare.*

Those men, and their adherents, were then looked upon by the affrighted *vulgar*, as greater protectors of their laws and liberties than myself. *King Charles.*

The most considering and wisest men in all ages and nations, have constantly differed from the *vulgar* in their thought. *Wilkins.*

The *vulgar* imagine the pretender to have been a child imposed upon the nation by the fraudulent zeal of his parents, and their bigotted counsellors. *Swift.*

Vu'lgarism. *n. s.* [from *vulgar.*] Grossness; meanness; vulgarity.

The great events of Greek and Roman fable and history, which early education, and the usual course of reading have made familiar and interesting to all Europe, without being degraded by the *vulgarism* of ordinary life in any country. *Reynolds.*

To **Vu'lgarize.*** *v. a.* [from *vulgar.*] To render mean or vulgar.

Sometimes a single word will *vulgarize* a poetical idea. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scr. Art of Sink. in Poetry.*

Vulga'rity. *n. s.* [from *vulgar.*]

1. Meanness; state of the lowest people.

Although their condition may place them many spheres above the multitude; yet are they still within the line of *vulgarity* and democratical enemies to truth. *Brown.*

True it is, and I hope I shall not offend their *vulgarities*, if I say they are daily mocked into error by devisers. *Brown.*

2. Mean or gross mode.

Is the grandesophos of Persius, and the sublimity of Juvenal to be circumscribed with the meanness of words, and *vulgarity* of expression? *Dryden, Ded. to Juv.*

Vu'lgarly. *adv.* [from *vulgar.*] Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people.

He was, which people much respect
In princes, and which pleases *vulgarly*,
Of goodly personage and of sweet aspect. *Daniel.*

He that believes himself uncapable of pardon, goes on without thought of reforming; such an one we call *vulgarly* a desperate person. *Hammond, Pract. Chatechism.*

As it is *vulgarly* understood, that he cut a passage for his army through these mighty mountains, it may seem incredible. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Vu'lgate.* *adj.* [*vulgatus*, Lat.] Belonging to a noted Latin version of the Old and New Testament.

The Latin *vulgate* Bible was declared authentick, and canonized by the Council of Trent, A.D. 1546. Pope Sixtus Quintus corrected it with his own hand. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class.* ii. *Pref.* p. xvi.

Vu'lgate.* *n. s.* An ancient Latin translation of the Bible; the only one which the Church of Rome acknowledges to be authentick. *Chambers.*

Vu'lnerable. *adj.* [*vulnerable*, Fr. *vulnerabilis*, Lat.] Susceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries.

Let fall thy blade on *vulnerable* crests:
I bear a charmed life, which must not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Achilles though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel untouched by that water, although he were fortified elsewhere, he was slain in that part, as only *vulnerable* in the inferior and brutal part. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Vu'lnerary. *adj.* [*vulneraire*, Fr. *vulnerarius*, Lat.] Useful in the cure of wounds.

Try whether the same effect will not ensue, by common *vulnerary* plaisters. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I kept the orifice open, and prescribed him *vulneraries*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To **VU'LNERATE.** *v. a.* [*vulnero*, Lat.] To wound; to hurt.

There is an intercourse between the magnetick unguent and the *vulnerated* body. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Vulnera'tion.* *n. s.* [from *vulnerate.*] Act of wounding; infliction of wounds. *Cockeram.*

When God foretels by the prophet Zachary what he should suffer from the sons of men, he says expressly, "they shall look upon me whom they have pierced;" and therefore shews that he speaks of the Son of God, which was to be the Son of man, and by our nature liable to *vulneration*; and withal foretels the piercing of his body. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 4.

Vu'lpine.† *adj.* [*vulpinus*, Lat. *vulpine*, old French.] Belonging to a fox; like a fox.

The slyness of a *vulpine* craft. *Feltham, Res.* i. 12.

VU'LTURE. *n. s.* [*vultur*, Lat.] A large bird of prey, remarkable for voracity.

Nor the night raven, that still deadly yells,
Nor griesly *vultures* make us once affear'd. *Spenser.*

We've willing dames enough, there cannot be
That *vulture* in you to devour so many,
As will to greatness dedicate themselves. *Shakspeare.*

A ravenous *vulture*, in his open'd side,
Her crooked beak and cruel talons try'd. *Dryden.*

Vu'lturine. *adj.* [*vulturinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture.

Vu'lturous.* *adj.* [from *vultur.*] Like a vulture; voracious.

His *vulturous* stomach lets loose upon himself, and within few minutes more, one-half of him devours the other *Hammond, Works*, iv. 473.

A *vulturous* nature, which easily smelleth out, and hastily flieth towards, and greedily feedeth on, carrion. *Barrow*, i. 287.

U'vula. *n. s.* [*uvula*, Lat.] In anatomy, a round soft spongeous body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils over the glottis. *Dict.*

By an instrument bended up at one end, I got up behind the *uvula*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

UXO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*uxorius*, Latin.] Submissively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage.

Towards his queen he was nothing *uxorious*, nor scarce indulgent; but companionable and respective. *Bacon.*

That *uxorious* king, whose heart, though large,
Beguil'd by fair idolatresses, fell
To idols foul. *Milton, P. L.*

How would'st thou insult
When I must live *uxorious* to thy will
In perfect thraldom, how again betray me! *Milton, S. A.*

Uxo'riously. *adv.* [from *uxorious.*] With fond submission to a wife.

If thou art thus *uxoriously* inclin'd
To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,
Prepare thy neck. *Dryden, Juv.*

Uxo'riousness.† *n. s.* [from *uxorious.*] Connubial dotage; fond submission to a wife.

To say nothing of the carnality and *uxoriousness* of the Jews. *More, Myst. of Godl.* (1660,) p. 100.

Courage may be chang'd
To brutal force, and tender nuptial love
To mean *uxoriousness*. *Downman, Infancy.*

W.

W, Is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our *w* is expressed the sound of the Roman *v*, and the Eolick *f*. Both the form and sound are excluded from the languages derived from the Latin.

W is sometimes improperly used in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*, *view; strew:* the sound of *w* consonant, if it be a consonant, is uniform.

To WA'BBLE. *v. n.* [A low barbarous word.] To move from side to side; to change direction.

If in your work you find it *wabble;* that is, that one side of the flat inclines to the right or left hand, with soft blows of an hammer set it to rights, and then screw it hard up. *Moxon.*

WAD.† *n. s.* [peod, hay, Saxon.]

1. A bundle of straw or other loose matter thrust close together.

2. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value. Woodward. [Sax. pad, sandyx, nigrica fabrilis. Ray.]

3. Any thing crammed or stuffed in; as tow into a gun or cannon. [Icel. *vad*, *vod*, pannus propriè rudis, ad togas suffarciendas. Lye.]

The carved work [of the ship] is as rotten as touchwood, and will take fire even with a *wad*.
Maydman, Nav. Spec. (1691,) p. 97.

4. Old English for *woad*; which see. *Barret.*

WA'DDING. *n. s.* [from *vad*, Icelandick.] A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

To WA'DDLE.† *v. n.* [*waggelen*, Dutch, to *waggle;* whence, by a casual corruption, *waddle*. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Jamieson objects to this etymon, under the Scottish word *widdill*, preferring the Germ. *wedeln*, caudam motitare, to shake the tail as a beast.] To shake in walking from side to side: to deviate in motion from a right line.

She could have ran and *waddled* all about. *Shakspeare.*

The strutting petticoat smooths and levels all distinctions; while I cannot but be troubled to see so many well-shaped, innocent virgins bloated up, and *waddling* up and down like big bellied women. *Spectator.*

The farmer's goose,
Grown fat with corn and sitting still,
Can scarce get o'er the barn-door sill,
And hardly *waddles* forth to cool
Her belly in the neighb'ring pool. *Swift.*

Dulness, of business the directing soul,
To human heads, like bias to the bowl;
Which, as more ponderous, makes their aim more true,
Obliquely *waddling* to the mark in view. *Pope.*

She drawls her words, and *waddles* in her pace;
Unwasht her hands, and much besnufft her face. *Young.*

To WADE. *v. n.* [from *vadum*, Latin, pronounced *wadum*.]

1. To walk through the waters; to pass water without swimming.

We'll *wade* to the market-place in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakspeare.*

She *waded* through the dirt to pluck him off. *Shakspeare.*

I am in blood
Stept in so far, that, should I *wade* no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

He staid seven days at the Crassus, until a bridge was made for the transporting of his army, for that the river was not to be *waded* over. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Then since fortune's favours fade;
You that in her arms do sleep,
Learn to swim, and not to *wade*,
For the hearts of kings are deep. *Wotton, Poems.*

With head, hands, wings, or feet pursues his way,
And swims, or sinks, or *wades*, or creeps, or flies. *Milton, P. L.*

It is hard to *wade* deep in baths where springs arise. *Brown.*

Fowls that frequent waters, and only *wade*, have as well long legs as long necks; and those that are made for swimming have feet like oars. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

2. To pass difficultly and laboriously.

They were not permitted to enter unto war, nor conclude any league of peace, nor to *wade* through any act of moment between them and foreign states, unless the oracle of God, or his prophets, were first consulted with. *Hooker.*

I have *waded* through the whole cause, searching the truth by the causes of truth. *Hooker.*

Virtue gives herself light, through darkness for to *wade*. *Spenser.*

Occasions you have met with to excite your faculties to *wade* a little farther into the positive part of these doctrines. *Hammond.*

I should chuse rather with spitting and scorn to be tumbled into the dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth of our Lord; than, by a denial of those truths, through blood and perjury *wade* to a sceptre, and lord it in a throne. *South.*

'Tis not to my purpose to *wade* into those bottomless controversies, which, like a gulph, have swallowed up so much time of learned men. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

The dame
Now try'd the stairs, and *wading* through the night,
Search'd all the deep recess, and usher'd into light. *Dryden.*
The wrathful God then plunges from above,
And where in thickest waves the sparkles drove,
There lights, and *wades* through fumes, and gropes his way,
Half sing'd, half stiff'd. *Dryden.*

The king's admirable conduct has *waded* through all these difficulties. *Davenant.*

Simonides, the more he contemplated the nature of the Deity, found that he *waded* but the more out of his depth, and that he lost himself in the thought. *Addison.*

WA'FER. *n. s.* [*wafel*, Dutch.]

1. A thin cake.

Wife, make us a dinner; spare flesh, neither corn;
Make *wafers* and cakes, for our sheepe must be shorne. *Tusser.*

Poor Sancho they persuaded that he enjoyed a great dominion, and then gave him nothing to subsist upon but *wafers* and marmalade. *Pope.*

2. The bread given in the eucharist by the Romanists.

That the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once; that the whole body should lie hid in a little thin *wafer;* yet so, that the members thereof should not one run into another, but continue distinct, and have an order agreeable to a man's body, it doth exceed reason. *Bp. Hall.*

3. Paste made to close letters.

To WAFT.† *v. a.* preter. *wafted*, or perhaps *waft;* particip. passive *wafted*, or *waft*. [probably from *wave*. Dr. Johnson.— Serenius refers the word to *veifa*, Icel. *wefta*, Sueth. vibrare.]

1. To carry through the air, or on the water.

A braver choice of dauntless spirits,
Than now the English bottoms have *waft* o'er,
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakspeare.*

Our high admiral
Shall *waft* them over with our royal fleet. *Shakspeare.*

Thence *wafted* with a merry gale,
Sees Leinster, and the golden vale. *Drayton.*

Nor dares his transport-vessel cross the waves,
With such whose bones are not compos'd in graves:
A hundred years they wander on the shore;
At length, their penance done, are *wafted* o'er. *Dryden.*

Lend to this wretch your hand, and *waft* him o'er
To the sweet banks of yon forbidden shore. *Dryden.*

From hence might first spring that opinion of the vehicles of spirits; the vulgar conceiving that the breath was that wherein the soul was *wafted* and carried away. *Ray.*

They before *wafted* over their troops into Sicily in open vessels. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

In vain you tell your parting lover,
You wish fair winds may *waft* him over:
Alas: what winds can happy prove,
That bear me far from what I love? *Prior.*

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And *waft* a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

2. To buoy; to make float; to hinder from sinking.

Whether cripples, who have lost their thighs, will not sink but float; their lungs being able to *waft* up their bodies, which are in others overpoised by the hinder legs, we have not made experiment. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. To beckon; to inform by a sign of any thing moving.

But soft! who *wafts* us yonder? *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

It *wafts* you to a more removed ground. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

4. To turn.

Even now I met him
With customary compliment; when he
Wafting his eyes to the contrary, and falling
A lip of much contempt, speeds from me. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

To WAFT.† *v. n.* To float.

Such an one may *waft* up and down with the wind. *Bp. Hall, Serm. before the King.*

It *wafted* nearer yet, and then she knew,
That what before she but surmis'd, was true. *Dryden.*

Those trumpets his triumphant entry tell,
And now the shouts *waft* near the citadel. *Dryden.*

WAFT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A floating body. I know not whether authorized.

From the bellowing east oft the whirlwind's wing
Sweeps up the burthen of whole wintry plains,
In one wide *waft*. *Thomson, Winter.*

2. Motion of a streamer. Used as a token or mean of information at sea.

WA'FTAGE. *n. s.* [from *waft*.] Carriage by water or air. Not in use.

What ship of Epidamnum stays for me? —
— A ship you sent me to, to hire *waftage*. *Shakspeare.*

I stalk about her door,
Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks,
Staying for *waftage*. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

WA'FTER.† *n. s.* [from *waft*.]

1. A passage boat. *Ainsworth.*

2. One who wafts or conveys.

O Charon, Charon,
The *wafter* of the souls to bliss or bane. *Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.*

WA'FTURE.† *n. s.* [from *waft*.] The act of waving.

You answer'd not;
But with an angry *wafture* of your hand
Gave sign for me to leave you. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Caught by the *wafture* of a golden lure. *Young.*

To WAG. *v. a.* [pagian, Saxon; *waggen*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to shake slightly.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To *wag* their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven. *Shakspeare.*

All that pass hiss and *wag* their heads at thee. *Lam.* ii. 15.

Thou canst not *wag* thy finger, or begin
The least light motion, but it tends to sin. *Dryden.*

So have I seen in black and white,
A prating thing, a magpye hight,
Majestically stalk;
A stately, worthless animal,
That plies the tongue, and *wags* the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

To WAG. *v. n.*

1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion.

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all;
For women are shrews, both short and tall;
'Tis merry in hall, where beards *wag* all. *Shakspeare.*

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian;
Tremble and start at *wagging* of a straw. *Shakspeare.*

I will fight with him upon this theme,
Until my eyelids will no longer *wag*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. To go; to pack off.

I will provoke him to't, or let him *wag*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To be moved.

Her charms she mutter'd o'er;
And yet the resty sieve *wagg'd* ne'er the more:
I wept for woe. *Dryden, Theoc.*

WAG. *n. s.* [pœgan, Saxon, to cheat.] Any one ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll.

Cupid the *wag*, that lately conquer'd had
Wise counsellors, stout captains puissant;
And ty'd them fast to lead his triumphs bad,
Glutted with them, now plays with meanest things. *Sidney.*

Was not my lord the verier *wag* o' th' two. *Shakspeare.*

We wink at *wags*, when they offend,
And spare the boy, in hopes the man may mend. *Dryden.*

A counsellor never pleaded without a piece of packthread in his hand, which he used to twist about a finger all the while

he was speaking: the *wags* used to call it the thread of his discourse. *Addison.*

WAGE.† *n. s.* the plural *wages* is now only used. [*wegen*, or *wagen*, German; *gage*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — It is pronounced a corruption of the Su. Goth. *wad*, a pledge; whence the old Engl. word *wad*, in the same sense.]

1. Pay given for service.

All friends shall taste
The *wages* of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their deservings. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The last petition is for my men; they are the poorest,
But poverty could never draw them from me;
That they may have their *wages* duly paid them,
And something over to remember me. *Shakspeare.*

He with a mighty *wage*,
Won such, themselves by oath as deeply durst engage. *Drayton.*

By Tom Thumb, a fairy page;
He sent it, and doth him engage,
By promise of a mighty *wage*,
It secretly to carry. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

The thing itself is not only our duty, but our glory: and he who hath done this work, has in the very work partly received his *wages*. *South.*

2. Gage; pledge.

But th' elfin knight, which ought that warlike *wage*,
Disdain'd to loose the meed he wonne in fray. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To WAGE. *v. a.* [The origination of this word, which is now only used in the phrase *to wage war*, is not easily discovered: *wagen*, in German, is to attempt any thing dangerous.]

1. To attempt; to venture.

We must not think the Turk is so unskilful,
Neglecting an attempt of ease and gain,
To wake and *wage* a danger profitless. *Shakspeare.*

2. To make; to carry on. Applied to war.

Return to her, and fifty men dismiss'd!
No; rather I abjure all roofs and chuse
To *wage* against the enmity o' th' air,
To be a comrade with the wolf. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The sonnes of Greece *wag'd war* at Troy. *Chapman.*

Your reputation *wages war* with the enemies of your royal family, even within their trenches. *Dryden.*

He ponder'd, which of all his sons was fit
To reign, and *wage* immortal *war* with wit. *Dryden.*

3. [From *wage*, *wages*.] To set to hire. Not in use.

Thou must *wage*
Thy works for wealth, and life for gold engage. *Spenser.*

4. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay; to employ for wages. Obsolete.

I seem'd his follower, not partner; and
He *wag'd* me with his countenance, as if
I had been mercenary. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The officers of the admiralty having places of so good benefit, it is their parts, being well *waged* and rewarded, exactly to look into the sound building of ships. *Ralegh.*

The king had erected his courts of ordinary resort, and was at the charge not only to *wage* justice and their ministers, but also to appoint the safe custody of records. *Bacon.*

This great lord came not over with any great number of *waged* soldiers. *Davies on Ireland.*

5. [In law.]

When an action of debt is brought against one, as for money or chattels, left or lent the defendant, the defendant may *wage* his law; that is, swear, and certain persons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager* of law: and when it is accomplished, it is called the making or doing of law. *Blount.*

WA'GER.† *n. s.* [from *wage*, to venture.]

1. A bett; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance.

Love and mischief made a *wager*, which should have most power in me. *Sidney.*

Full fast she fled, ne ever look'd behind;
As if her life upon the *wager* lay. *Spenser.*

As soon hereafter will I *wagers* lay
'Gainst what an oracle shall say,
Fool that I was, to venture to deny
A tongue so us'd to victory,
A tongue so blest by nature and by art
That never yet it spoke but gain'd a heart. *Cowley.*

Besides these plates for horse-races, the *wagers* may be as the persons please. *Temple.*

Factious, and fav'ring this or t'other side,
Their *wagers* back their wishes. *Dryden.*

If any atheist can stake his soul for a *wager* against such an inexhaustible disproportion; let him never hereafter accuse others of credulity. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. Subject on which betts are laid.

The sea strove with the winds which should be louder; and the shrouds of the ship, with a ghastful noise to them that were in it, witnessed that their ruin was the *wager* of the other's contention. *Sidney.*

3. [In law.] An offer to make oath. See *To* WAGE *in law*. Dr. Johnson. — This legal sense is not confined to making oath, but extends to offering justification or proof in any way. *Mason.*

The next species of trial is still in force, if the parties choose to abide by it. I mean the trial by *wager* of battel. *Blackstone.*

Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare formerly, and there by *wager* of law ousted, which discouraged many suits. *Hale.*

To WA'GER.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay; to pledge as a bett; to pledge upon some casualty or performance.

Worthy to *wager* heart with mine, accept it. *Beaum. and Fl. Coronation.*

He that will lay much to stake upon every flying story, may as well *wager* his estate which way the wind will sit next morning. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

I feed my father's flock;
What can I *wager* from the common stock? *Dryden.*

To WA'GER.* *v. n.* To offer a wager.

'Twas merry when you *wager'd* on your angling. *Shakspeare.*

WA'GERER.* *n. s.* [from *wager*.] One who bets; one who wagers.

Desire your *wagerer* from me to be more cautious in determining on such matters, and not to venture the loss of his money and credit with so much odds against him. *Swift, Lett.*

WA'GES. *n. s.* See WAGE.

WA'GGERY. *n. s.* [from *wag*.] Mischievous merriment; roguish trick; sarcastical gaiety.

'Tis not the *waggeries* or cheats practised among schoolboys, that make an able man; but the principles of justice, generosity, and sobriety. *Locke.*

WA'GGISH. *adj.* [from *wag*.] Knavishly merry; merrily mischievous; frolicksome.

Change fear and niceness,
The handmaids of all women, or, more truly,
Woman its pretty self, to *waggish* courage. *Shakspeare.*

This new conceit is the *waggish* suggestion of some sly and skulking atheists. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

A company of *waggish* boys watching of frogs at the side of a pond, still as any of them put up their heads, they would be pelting them down with stones. Children, says one of the frogs, you never consider, that though this may be play to you, 'tis death to us. *L'Estrange.*

As boys, on holidays let loose to play,
Lay *waggish* traps for girls that pass that way;
Then shout to see in dirt and deep distress
Some silly cit. *Dryden.*

WA'GGISHLY.† *adv.* [from *waggish*.] In a waggish manner.

Now we are in private, let's wanton it a little, and talk *waggishly*. *B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

Wa'ggishness. *n. s.* [from *waggish.*] Merry mischief.

A Christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned for gagging, in a *waggishness*, a long-billed fowl. *Bacon.*

To **Wa'ggle.** *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, Dutch.] To waddle; to move from side to side.

The sport Basilius would shew to Zelmane, was the mounting of his hawk at a heron, which getting up on his *waggling* wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit for his great body to fly through, was now grown to diminish the sight of himself. *Sidney.*

Why do you go nodding and *waggling* so, as if hip shot? says the goose to her gosseling. *L'Estrange.*

Wa'gon.† } **Wa'ggon.** } *n. s.* [pæᵹen, Sax. *waeghens*, Dutch; *vagn*, Icelandick. *Wagon* is strictly conformable to the etymology; but *waggon* is the prevailing form.]

1. A heavy carriage for burthens.

The Hungarian tents were enclosed round with *waggons*, one chained to another. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Waggons fraught with utensils of war. *Milton, P. R.*

2. A Chariot. Not in use.

Now fair Phœbus gan decline in haste,
His weary *waggon* to the western vale. *Spenser.*
Then to her *waggon* she betakes,
And with her bears the witch. *Spenser.*
O Proserpina,
For the flowers now that frighted thou let'st fall
From Dis's *waggon.* *Shakspeare.*
Her *waggon*-spokes made of long spinners legs;
The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers. *Shakspeare.*

Wa'gonage. *n. s.* [from *wagon.*] Money paid for carriage in a waggon.

Wa'goner. *n. s.* [from *wagon.*] One who drives a wagon.

By this, the northern *wagoner* had set
His sevenfold team behind the stedfast star,
That was in ocean waves yet never wet. *Spenser.*
Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds,
Tow'rd Phœbus' mansion! such a *waggoner*
As Phaeton would whip you to the west. *Shakspeare.*

A *waggoner* took notice upon the creaking of a wheel, that it was the worst wheel that made most noise. *L'Estrange.*

The *waggoners* that curse their standing teams,
Wou'd wake e'en drowsy Drusus from his dreams. *Dryden.*

Wa'gtail.† *n. s.* [*motacilla*, Latin.] A bird.

Spare my grey beard, you *wagtail!* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Waid. [I suppose for *weighed.*] Crushed.

His horse *waid* in the back, and shoulder shotten. *Shakspeare.*

Waif.† } **Waift.** } *n. s.* [*wavium*, *waivium*, law Lat. from *wave.*] Goods found, but claim'd by nobody; that of which every one waves the claim. Sometimes written *weif*, or *weft.* Dr. Johnson. — It formerly was used for a person deserted as well as thing lost; and, according to Cowel and Blackstone, *waifs*, in the legal sense, are goods stolen, and *waived*, or thrown away by the thief in his flight.

For that a *waift*, the which by fortune came
Upon your seas, he claym'd as propertie;
And yet nor his, nor his in equitie,
But your's the *waift* by high prerogative. *Spenser, F. Q.*

What a wretched and disconsolate hermitage is that house which is not visited by thee, O Lord! and what a *waive* and stray is that man that hath not thy marks upon him! *Donne, Dev.* p 329.

To **WAIL.†** *v. a.* [*gualare*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — Icel. *vaela*, ejulare, plangere; Goth. *wail* planctus, *waila*, vociferari. Serenius.] To moan; to lament; to bewail.

Wise men ne'er *wail* their present woes,
But presently prevent the ways to *wail.* *Shakspeare.*
Say, if my spouse maintains her royal trust?
Or if no more her absent lord she *wails*,
But the false woman o'er the wife prevails? *Pope.*

To **Wail.** *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to express sorrow.

Tom shall make him weep and *wail.* *Shakspeare.*
I will *wail* and howl. *Mic.* i. 8.

Wail.† *n. s.* Audible sorrow; lamentation.

Then also unto *wail* or bliss, according to thy first and fundamental life. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 23.

Around the woods
She sighs her song, which with her *wail* resound. *Thomson.*

Wa'ilful. *adj.* [from *wail* and *full.*] Sorrowful; mournful.

Lay lime to tangle her desires
By *wailful* sonnets, whose composed rhimes
Should be full fraught with serviceable vows. *Shakspeare.*

Wa'iling. *n. s.* [from *wail.*] Lamentation; moan; audible sorrow.

Other cries amongst the Irish, savour of the Scythian barbarism; as the lamentations of their burials, with despairful outcries, and immoderate *wailings.* *Spenser on Ireland.*

The camp filled with lamentation and mourning, which would be increased by the weeping and *wailing* of them, which should never see their brethren. *Knolles.*

Take up *wailing* for us, that our eyes may run down with tears. *Jer.* ix. 18.

The *wailings* of a maiden I recite. *Gay.*

Wain. *n. s.* [contracted from *wagon.*] A carriage.

There ancient night arriving, did alight
From her high weary *wain.* *Spenser.*
Your's be the harvest; 'tis the beggar's gain,
To glean the fallings of the loaded *wain.* *Dryden.*

Wa'inage. *n. s.* [from *wain.*] A finding of carriages. *Ainsworth.*

Wa'inrope. *n. s.* [*wain* and *rope.*] A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon; cartrope.

Oxen and *wainropes* cannot hale them together. *Shakspeare.*

Wa'inscot. *n. s.* [*wageschot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall.

Some have the veins more varied and chambletted; as oak, whereof *wainscot* is made. *Bacon.*

She never could part with plain *wainscot* and clean hangings. *Arbuthnot.*

A rat your utmost rage defies,
That safe behind the *wainscot* lies. *Swift.*

To **Wa'inscot.** *v. a.* [*waegenschotten*, Dutch.]

1. To line walls with boards.

Musick soundeth better in chambers *wainscotted*, than hanged. *Bacon.*

2. To line buildings with different materials.

It is most curiously lined, or *wainscotted*, with a white testaceous crust, of the same substance and thickness with the *tubuli marini.* *Grew.*

One side commands a view of the garden, and the other is *wainscotted* with looking-glass. *Addison, Guardian.*

Wair. *n. s.* [In carpentry.] A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. *Bailey.*

WAIST.† *n. s.* [*gwasg*, Welsh; from the verb *gwasgu*, to press or bind. Dr. Johnson. — M. Goth. *wahstus*, statura. Serenius.]

1. The smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs.

The one seem'd woman to the *waist*, and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold,
Voluminous and vast. *Milton, P. L.*
She, as a veil, down to her slender *waist*,
Her unadorned golden tresses wore,
Dishevell'd. *Milton, P. L.*
They seiz'd, and with entangling folds embrac'd,
His neck twice compassing, and twice his *waist.* *Denham.*
Stiff stays constrain her slender *waist.* *Gay.*

2. The middle deck, or floor of a ship.

Sheets of water from the clouds are sent,
Which, hissing through the planks, the flames prevent,
And stop the fiery pest: four ships alone
Burn to the *waist*, and for the fleet atone. *Dryden.*

WA'ISTBAND.* *n. s.* [*waist* and *band.*] That part of the breeches which encircles the waist.

I beg of you to button your waistcoat from your collar to your *wais.band.* *Tatler,* No. 246.

WA'ISTCOAT. *n. s.* [*waist* and *coat.*] An inner coat; a coat close to the body.

Selby lean'd out of the coach to shew his lac'd *waistcoat.* *Richardson.*

To **WAIT.** *v. a.* [*wachten,* Dutch.]

1. To expect; to stay for.

Bid them prepare within;
I am to blame to be thus *waited* for. *Shakspeare.*

Aw'd with these words, in camps they still abide,
And *wait* with longing looks their promis'd guide. *Dryden.*

Such courage did the antient heroes show,
Who, when they might prevent, would *wait* the blow. *Dryden.*

2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect.

He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all
His warlike troops, to *wait* the funeral. *Dryden.*

3. To attend as a consequence of something.

Such doom
Waits luxury, and lawless care of gain. *Philips.*

Remorse and heaviness of heart shall *wait* thee,
And everlasting anguish be thy portion. *Rowe.*

4. To watch as an enemy.

He is *waited* for of the sword. *Job,* xv. 22.

To **WAIT.** *v. n.*

1. To expect; to stay in expectation.

All the days of my appointed time will I *wait* till my change come. *Job,* xiv. 14.

He never suffered any body to *wait* that came to speak with him, though upon a mere visit. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

The poultry stand
Waiting upon her charitable hand. *Gay.*

I know, if I am deprived of you, I die:
But oh! I die, if I *wait* longer for you. *A. Philips.*

2. To pay servile or submissive attendance: with *on* before the subject.

Though Syrinx your Pan's mistress were,
Yet Syrinx well might *wait on* her. *Milton, Arcades.*

One morning *waiting on* him at Causham, smiling upon me, he said, he could tell me some news of myself. *Denham.*

Fortune and victory he did pursue,
To bring them, as his slaves, to *wait on* you. *Dryden.*

A parcel of soldiers robbed a farmer of his poultry, and then made him *wait* at table. *Swift.*

We can now not only converse with, but gladly attend and *wait upon* the poorest kind of people. *Law.*

3. To attend: with *on.* A phrase of ceremony.

The dinner is on the table; my father desires your worship's company.—
—I will *wait on* him. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

4. To stay; not to depart from.

How shall we know when to *wait* for, when to decline persecution. *South, Serm.*

With Vulcan's rage the rising winds conspire,
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire:
Haste, my dear father, 'tis no time to *wait,*
And load my shoulders with a willing freight. *Dryden.*

5. To stay by reason of some hindrance.

6. To look watchfully.

It is a point of cunning to *wait* upon him, with whom you speak, with your eye, as the Jesuits give it in precept. *Bacon.*

7. To lie in ambush as an enemy.

Such ambush *waited* to intercept thy way. *Milton. P. L.*

8. To follow as a consequence.

It will import those men who dwell careless, to enter into serious consultation how they may avert that ruin, which *waits* on such a supine temper. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

WAIT. *n. s.* Ambush; insidious and secret attempts. It is commonly used in these phrases, *to lay wait,* and to *lie in wait.*

If he hurl at him by laying of *wait,* that he die; he that smote him shall be put to death. *Num.* xxxv. 20.

As a lion shall lie in *wait* for them. *Ecclus.* xxvii. 28.

Why sat'st thou like an enemy in *wait?* *Milton.*

WA'ITER. *n. s.* [from *wait.*] An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others.

Let the drawers be ready with wine and fresh glasses;
Let the *waiters* have eyes, though their tongues must be ty'd. *B. Jonson, Tavern Acad.*

The least tart or pie,
By any *waiter* there stolen and set by. *Bishop Corbet.*

A man of fire is a general enemy to all the *waiters* where you drink. *Tatler.*

The *waiters* stand in ranks, the yeomen cry,
Make room, as if a duke were passing by. *Swift.*

WA'ITING *gentlewoman.* }
WA'ITING *maid.* } *n. s.* [from *wait.*] An upper servant, who attends on a lady in her chamber.
WA'ITING *woman.* }

He made me mad,
To talk so like a *waiting-gentlewoman,*
Of guns, and drums, and wounds. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Flibbertigibbet, prince of mopping and mowing, since possesses chambermaids and *waiting-women.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

All the little lime-twigs laid,
By Machiavel the *waiting-maid.* *Cowley.*

The *waiting-woman* might be conversant in romances. *Swift.*

The *waiting-maid* hopes to ingratiate herself. *Swift.*

WAITS.* *n. s.* pl. [*wahts,* Goth. vigilia, excubiæ. Hence, in our old language, *wait* is a watchman, "speculator, vigil." Prompt. Parv. So, in old French, *waite,* "garde, sentinelle."] Nocturnal itinerant musicians. This is the only use of *waits* at present.

Let's have the *waits* of Southwark,
They're as rare fellows as any are in England. *Beaum. and Fl. Kn. Burn. Pestle.*

Hark! are the *waits* abroad?—Be softer, pr'ythee,
'Tis private musick. *Beaum. and Fl. Captain.*

As the custom prevails at present, there is scarce a young man of any fashion in a corporation, who does not make love with the town-musick: The *waits* often help him through his courtship. *Tatler,* No. 222.

To **WAKE.** *v. n.* [*wakan,* Goth. pacian, Sax. *waecken,* Dutch.]

1. To watch: not to sleep.

All night she watch'd, ne once a-down would lay
Her dainty limbs in her sad dreriment,
But praying still did *wake,* and *waking* did lament. *Spenser.*

The father *waketh* for the daughter, and the care for her taketh away sleep. *Ecclus.* xlii. 9.

Thou holdest mine eyes *waking.* *Ps.* lxxvii. 4.

I cannot think any time, *waking* or sleeping, without being sensible of it. *Locke.*

Though wisdom *wakes,* suspicion sleeps. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To be roused from sleep.

Each tree stirr'd appetite, whereat I *wak'd.* *Milton, P. L.*

3. To cease to sleep.

The sisters awaked from dreams, which flattered them with more comfort, than their *waking* would consent to. *Sidney.*

Come, thou powerful god,
And thy leaden charming rod,
Dipt in the Lethean lake,
O'er his watchful temples shake,
Lest he should sleep and never *wake.* *Denham.*

4. To be quick; to be alive.

In the valley of Jehoshaphat,
The judging God shall close the book of fate;
And there the last assizes keep,
For those who *wake,* and those who sleep. *Dryden.*

5. To be put in action; to be excited.

Gentle airs to fan the earth now *wak'd.* *Milton, P. L.*

To **WAKE.**† *v. a.* [peccian, Saxon; *wecken,* Dutch.]

1. To rouse from sleep.

They *wak'd* each other, and I stood and heard them. *Shakspeare.*

Shock, who thought she slept too long,
Leap'd up, and *wak'd* his mistress with his tongue. *Pope.*

2. To excite; to put in motion, or action.

Prepare war, *wake* up the mighty men; let them come up. *Joel*, iii. 9.

Thine, like Amphion's hand, had *wak'd* the stone,
And from destruction call'd the rising town;
Nor could he burn so fast as thou could'st build. *Prior.*

What you've said,
Has *wak'd* a thought in me which may be lucky. *Rowe.*

To *wake* the soul by tender strokes of art,
To raise the genius, and to mend the heart. *Prol. to Cato.*

3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.

To second life,
Wak'd in the renovation of the just. *Milton, P. L.*

4. [*wakna*, Goth. to watch.] To watch or attend a corpse.

The waiting a dead body before interment, is called in Sued. "wahstuga." Hence our phrase, to *wake* a corpse, and *leik-wake*; compounded of the two Goth. words *leik*, a dead body, and *wakna*, to watch. *Callander, Two Anc. Poems*, p. 48.

The foolish people began to *wake* the corpse, by lighting a fire on the floor. *Bp. of Killala, Narrat.* p. 50.

Wa'ke.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night.

Fill oven ful of flawnes, Ginnie passe not for sleepe,
Tomorrow thy father his *wake*-daie will keepe. *Tusser.*

The droiling peasant scarce thinks there is any world beyond his village, nor gaiety beyond that of a *wake*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Putting all the Grecian actors down,
And winning at a *wake* their parsley crown. *Dryden.*

Sometimes the vulgar will of mirth partake,
And have excessive doings at their *wake*. *King, Art of Cookery.*

2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep.

By dimpled brook, and fountain brim,
The wood-nymphs, deckt with daisies trim,
Their merry *wakes* and pastimes keep:
What hath night to do with sleep? *Milton, Comus.*

3. Act of waking from sleep.

Twixt sleep and *wake*. *Old Song of Rob. Goodfellow.*

4. The track formed on the water by the course of a ship.

Wa'keful. *adj.* [*wake* and *full*.] Not sleeping; vigilant.

Before her gate high God did sweat ordain,
And *wakeful* watches ever to abide. *Spenser.*

Why dost thou shake thy leaden sceptre? go,
Bestow thy poppy upon *wakeful* woe,
Sickness and sorrow, whose pale lids ne'er know
Thy downy finger; dwell upon their eyes,
Shut in their tears, shut out their miseries. *Crashaw.*

All thy fears,
Thy *wakeful* terrors, and affrighting dreams,
Have now their full reward. *Denham, Sophy.*

Dissembling sleep, but *wakeful* with the fright,
The day takes off the pleasure of the night. *Dryden.*

Wa'kefulness.† *n. s.* [from *wakeful*.]

1. Want of sleep.

Other perfumes are fit to be used in burning agues, consumptions, and too much *wakefulness*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Forbearance of sleep.

Broad open sight, eternal *wakefulness*,
Withouten labour, or consuming pain. *More, Sleep of the Soul*, iii. 14.

To **Wa'ken.**† *v. n.*

1. To watch; not to sleep.

The eyes of heaven that nightly *waken*
To view the wonders of the glorious Maker. *Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.*

2. To cease from sleep; to be roused from sleep.

Early Turnus *wakening* with the light,
All clad in armour, calls his troops to fight. *Dryden.*

To **Wa'ken.** *v. a.*

1. To rouse from sleep.

When he was *waken'd* with the noise,
And saw the beast so small;
What's this, quoth he, that gives so weak a voice,
That *wakens* men withal? *Spenser.*

A man that is *wakened* out of sleep. *Zech.* iv. 1.

We make no longer stay; go, *waken* Eve. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To excite to action.

Then Homer's and Tyrtæus' martial muse
Waken'd the world, and sounded loud alarms. *Roscommon.*

3. To produce; to excite.

They introduce
Their sacred song, and *waken* raptures high. *Milton, P. L.*

Wa'kener.* *n. s.* An exciter.

The Egyptians held salt as the *wakener* of carnality. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 36.

Wa'ker.* *n. s.* [from *wake*.]

1. One who watches. *Pr. Parv.*

2. One who rouses from sleep.

Late watchers are no early *wakers*. *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

Wa'kerobin. *n. s.* [*arum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Wa'king.* *n. s.*

1. Watch. Obsolete.

Aboute the fourth *waking* of the night. *Wicliffe, St. Mark*, vi.

2. The period of continuing awake.

His sleeps and his *wakings* are so much the same, that he knows not how to distinguish them. *Butler, Charact.*

Wale.† *n. s.* [pel, Sax. a web.] A rising part in the surface of cloth.

Thou art rougher far,
And of a coarser *wale*, fuller of pride. *Beaum. and Fl. Four Pl. in One.*

To **WALK.** *v. n.* [*walen*, German: pealcan Sax. to roll.]

1. To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up.

A man was seen *walking* before the door very composedly. *Clarendon.*

The self-same sun
At once does slow and swiftly run.
Swiftly his daily journey he goes,
But treads his annual with a statelier pace,
And does three hundred rounds enclose
Within one yearly circle's space.
Thus with a double course in the same sphere,
He runs the day and *walks* the year. *Cowley.*

2. It is used in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come*, or *go*.

Sir, *walk* in.——
—I had rather *walk* here, I thank you. *Shakspeare.*

3. To move for exercise or amusement.

What mean you, Cæsar? think you to *walk* forth? *Shakspeare.*

These bowers as wide as we need *walk*. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To move the slowest pace; not to trot, gallop, or amble. Applied to a horse.

5. To appear as a spectre.

The spirits of the dead
May *walk* again; if such things be, thy mother
Appear'd to me last night, *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

It then draws near the season,
Wherein the spirit is wont to *walk*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

There were *walking* spirits of the house of York, as well in Ireland as in England. *Davies on Ireland.*

Some say no evil thing that *walks* by night,
In fog, or fire, by lake, or moorish fen,
Blue, meagre hag, or stubborn unlaid ghost,
That breaks his magick chains at curfew time;
No goblin or swart fairy of the mine,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity. *Milton, Comus.*

In vain the cock has summon'd sprights away,
She *walks* at noon, and blasts the bloom of day. *Young.*

6. To act on any occasion.

Do you think I'd *walk* in any plot,
Where Madam Sempronia should take place of me,
And Fulvia come i' th' rear? *B. Jonson.*

7. To be in motion; applied to a clamorous or abusive female tongue, and is still in low language retained.

As she went, her tongue did *walk*
In foul reproach, and terms of vile despight;
Provoking him by her outragious talk. *Spenser.*

8. To act in sleep.

When was it she last *walk'd*?——
——I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, read it, and return to bed; yet all this while in a most fast sleep. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

9. To range; to be stirring.

Affairs that *walk*,
As they say spirits do at midnight, have
In them a milder nature, than the business
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

10. To move off; to depart.

When he comes forth, he will make their cows and garrans to *walk*, if he doth no other harm to their persons. *Spenser.*

11. To act in any particular manner.

Do justly, love mercy, and *walk* humbly with thy God. *Mic.* vi. 8.

I'll love with fear the only God, and *walk*
As in his presence. *Milton.*

12. To travel.

The Lord hath blessed thee; he knoweth thy *walking* through this wilderness. *Deut.* ii. 7.

To WALK.† *v. a.*

1. To pass through.

I do not without danger *walk* these streets. *Shakspeare.*

Love in her sunny eyes does basking play,
Love *walks* the pleasant mazes of her hair. *Cowley, The Change.*

No rich or noble knave
Shall *walk* the world in credit to his grave. *Pope.*

2. To lead out, for the sake of air or exercise: as, he *walked* his horse in the meadow.

3. To conduct; to lead.

He hath *walked* us through the whole labyrinth of this life. *Harmar, Transl. of Beza,* (1587,) p. 69.

I'll *walk* ye out before me. *Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Lieut.*

WALK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of walking for air or exercise.

Nor *walk* by moonlight without thee, is sweet. *Milton, P. L.*

Her keeper by her side,
To watch her *walks*, his hundred eyes applied. *Dryden.*

Philander used to take a *walk* in a neighbouring wood. *Addison.*

I long to renew our old intercourse, our morning conferences, and our evening *walks.* *Pope.*

2. Gait; step; manner of moving.

Morpheus, of all his numerous train, express'd
The shape of man, and imitated best;
The *walk*, the words, the gesture could supply,
The habit mimick, and the mien belie. *Dryden.*

3. A length of space, or circuit through which one walks.

He usually from hence to th' palace gate
Makes it his *walk.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

She would never miss one day,
A *walk* so fine, a sight so gay. *Prior.*

4. An avenue set with trees.

He hath left you all his *walks*,
His private harbours, and new-planted orchards,
On that side the Tiber. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Goodliest trees planted with *walks* and bowers. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Way; road; range; place of wandering.

The mountains are his *walks*, who wand'ring feeds
On slowly-springing herbs. *Sandys, Paraph.*

If that way be your *walk*, you have not far. *Milton, P. L.*

Set women in his eye, and in his *walk*,
Among daughters of men the fairest found. *Milton, P. R.*

Our souls, for want of that acquaintance here,
May wander in the starry *walks* above. *Dryden.*

That bright companion of the sun,
Whose glorious aspect seal'd our new-born king;
And now a round of greater years begun,
New influence from his *walks* of light did bring. *Dryden.*

6. Region; space.

Wanting an ampler sphere to expatiate in, he opened a boundless *walk* for his imagination. *Pope.*

They are to be cautiously studied by those who are ambitious of treading the great *walk* of history. *Reynolds.*

7. [*turbo*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

8. *Walk* is the slowest or least raised pace, or going of a horse. In a *walk*, a horse lifts two legs of a side, one after the other, beginning with the hind leg first; as suppose that he leads with the legs on his right side, then he lifts his far hind foot first; and in the time that he is setting it down, which in a step is always short of the tread of his fore foot upon the same side, he lifts his far fore foot, and sets it down before his near foot, and just as he lifts up his near hind foot, and sets it down again just short of his near fore foot, and just as he is setting it down, he lifts his near fore foot, and sets it down just before his far fore foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

WA'LKER.† *n. s.* [from *walk*; Sax. pealcepe.]

1. One that walks.

I ride and walk, and am reputed the best *walker* in this town. *Swift to Gay.*

May no such vicious *walkers* croud the street. *Gay.*

2. One who acts in any particular manner.

There is another sort of disorderly *walkers* who still keep amongst us. *Bp. Compton, Episcopalia,* p. 66.

3. A fuller; a walk-mill; a fulling-mill. [*walcher*, Dutch, fullo; *walcken*, Teut. pannum polire, probably from the Lat. *calcare*. Skinner.]

She curst the weaver, and the *walker*,
That clothe that had wrought.
Old Ballad of The Boy and the Mantle.

WA'LKINGSTAFF. *n. s.* A stick which a man holds to support him in walking.

The club which a man of an ordinary size could not lift, was but a *walking-staff* for Hercules. *Glanville.*

WALL. *n. s.* [*wal*, Welsh; *vallum*, Lat. pall, Saxon; *walle*, Dutch.]

1. A series of brick or stone, or other materials carried upwards, and cemented with mortar; the side of a building.

Poor Tom! that eats the *wall*-newt and the water-newt. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Where though I mourn my matchless loss alone,
And none between my weakness judge and me;
Yet ev'n these gentle *walls* allow my moan,
Whose doleful echoes with my plaints agree. *Wotton.*

Part rise in crystal *wall* or ridge direct. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Fortification; works built for defence. In this sense it is commonly used plurally.

With love's light wings did I o'erperch these *walls*;
For stony limits cannot hold out love. *Shakspeare.*

General, the *walls* are thine:
Witness the world, that I create thee here
My lord and master. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

A prey
To that proud city, whose high *walls* thou saw'st
Left in confusion. *Milton, P. L.*

I rush undaunted to defend the *walls.* *Dryden.*

3. *To take the* WALL. To take the upper place; not to give place.

I will *take the wall* of any man or maid of Montague's.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

When once the poet's honour ceases,
From reason far his transports rove:
And Boileau, for eight hundred pieces,
Makes Louis *take the wall* of Jove. *Prior.*

To WALL.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with walls; to surround as with a wall.

As if this flesh, that *walls* about our life,
Were brass impregnable. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Nay, grant that they had slav'd my body, my free mind,
Like to the palm-tree *walling* fruitful Nile,
Shall grow up straighter, and enlarge itself,
Spite of the envious weight that loads it with.
Beaum. and Fl. False One.

There bought a piece of ground, which Birsa call'd,
From the bull's hide they first inclos'd and *wall'd.* *Dryden.*

2. To defend by walls.

The *walled* towns do work my greater woe:
The forest wide is fitter to resound
The hollow echo of my careful cries. *Spenser.*

His council advised him to make himself master of some good *walled* town. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The Spaniards cast themselves continually into roundels, their strongest ships *walling* in the rest.
Bacon, War with Spain.

The terror of his name, that *walls* us in
From danger. *Denham, Sophy.*

3. To fill up with a wall.

Walling up that part of the church where the tomb of the saint was placed. *Ld. Lyttelton on the Conv. of St. Paul.*

WA'LLCREEPER. *n. s.* [*picus martius*, Lat.] A bird.
Ainsworth.

WA'LLET. *n. s.* [peallian, to travel, Saxon.]

1. A bag, in which the necessaries of a traveller are put; a knapsack.

Having entered into a long gallery, he laid down his *wallet*, and spread his carpet, in order to repose himself upon it.
Addison.

2. Any thing protuberant and swagging.

Who would believe, that there were mountaineers
Dew-lapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at them
Wallets of flesh? *Shakspeare.*

WA'LLEYE.† *n. s.* [from *wall* and *eye.* Dr. Johnson. — This word is written not *wall* but *whall*, in our old language: "*whally* eies, the signe of gelosy." Spenser, F. Q. i. iv. 24. "*Whaule-eyed*, glauciolus." Huloet.] A disease in the crystalline humour of the eye; the glaucoma.

A pair of *wall-eyes* in a face forced. *B. Jonson Cynth. Rev.*

WALLE'YED. *adj.* [*wall* and *eye.*] Having white eyes.

Wall-eyed slave! whither wouldst thou convey
This growing image of thy fiend-like face? *Shakspeare.*

WA'LLFLOWER. *n. s.* [*parietaria*, Lat.] A species of stock-gilliflower.

WA'LLFRUIT. *n. s.* Fruit, which to be ripened must be planted against a wall.

To *wallfruit* and garden-plants, there cannot be a worse enemy than snails. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

WALL-LOUSE. *n. s.* [*cimex*, Lat.] An insect; a bug.
Ainsworth.

To WA'LLOP. *v. n.* [pealan, to boil, Saxon.] To boil.

To WA'LLOW.† *v. n.* [*walugan*, Gothick; palpian, Saxon.]

1. To move heavily and clumsily.

Part, huge of bulk!
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To roll one's self in mire, or any thing filthy; to roll upon any thing.

He fell on the ground, and *wallowed* foaming.
St. Mark, xi. 20.

Dead bodies, in all places of the camp, *wallowed* in their own blood. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

A boar was *wallowing* in the water, when a horse was going to drink. *L'Estrange.*

3. To live in any state of filth or gross vice.

God sees a man *wallowing* in his native impurity, delivered over as an absolute captive to sin, polluted with its guilt, and enslaved by its power; and, in this most lothsome condition, fixes upon him as an object of his distinguishing mercy. *South.*

To WA'LLOW.* *v. a.* To roll.

O daughter of my people, gird thee with sack-cloth, and *wallow* thyself in ashes. *Jer.* vi. 26.

WA'LLOW. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A kind of rolling walk.

One taught the toss, and one the French new *wallow*;
His sword-knot this, his cravat that design'd. *Dryden.*

WA'LLOWER.* *n. s.* One who rolls himself in mire.

Lust's votaries, who live and die
Eternal *wallowers* in Circe's sty. *Nevile, Imit. of Juv.* p. 31.

WA'LLOWISH.* *adj.* [from *wallow.*]

As unwelcome to any true conceit, as sluttish morsels, or *wallowish* potions to a nice stomach. *Overbury, Charact.* G. 4. b.

WALLRU'E. *n. s.* [*adiantum album*, Latin.] An herb.
Ainsworth.

WA'LLWORT. *n. s.* [*ebulum*, Lat.] A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or danewort.

WA'LNUT. *n. s.* [palh hnuta, Saxon; *nux juglans*, Latin.] A tree and fruit. The characters are; it hath male flowers, or katkins, which are produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree; the outer cover of the fruit is very thick and green, under which is a rough hard shell, in which the fruit is inclosed, surrounded with a thin skin: the kernel is deeply divided into four lobes; and the leaves of the tree are pinnated or winged. The species are, 1. The common walnut. 2. The large French walnut. 3. The thin-shelled walnut. 4. The double walnut. 5. The late ripe walnut. 6. The hard-shelled walnut. 7. The Virginian black walnut. 8. Virginian black walnut, with a long furrowed fruit. 9. The hickery, or white Virginian walnut. 10. The small hickery, or white Virginian walnut. *Miller.*

'Tis a cockle, or a *walnut*-shell;
A knack, a toy. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

Help to search my house this one time; if I find not what I seek, let them say of me, as jealous as Ford, that searcheth a hollow *walnut* for his wife's leman. *Shakspeare.*

Some woods have the veins smooth, as fir and *walnut.* *Bacon.*

WA'LTRON. *n. s.*

The morse, or *waltron*, is called the sea-horse.
Woodward.

To WA'MBLE.† *v. n.* [*wemmelen*, Dutch. Hence the old Eng. "*wamblinge* of the stomach." Pr. Parv.] To roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach.

When your cold sallads without salt or vinegar
Be *wambling* in your stomachs. *Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.*

A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a *wambling* stomach, and an unsettled mind. *L'Estrange.*

WAN. *adj.* [pann, Saxon; *gwan*, weakly, Welsh.] Pale, as with sickness; languid of look.

Sad to view his visage pale and *wane*,
Who erst in flowers of freshest youth was clad. *Spenser.*

All the charms of love,
Salt Cleopatra, soften thy *wan* lip!
Let witchcraft join with beauty. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Why so pale and *wan*, fond lover?
Pr'ythee, why so pale?
Will, when looking well can't move her,
Looking ill prevail? *Suckling.*

Their course through thickest constellations held,
Spreading their bane; the blasted stars look'd *wan.* *Milton, P. L.*

How chang'd from him,
Companion of my arms! how *wan!* how dim!
How faded all thy glories! *Dryden.*

Wan, for *won*; the old pret. of *win.*

And those with which th' Eubean young man *wan*
Swift Atalanta, when through craft he her outran. *Spenser.*

Th' report of his great acts that over Europe ran,
In that most famous field he with the emperor *wan.* *Drayton.*

He *wan* the king with secrecy and diligence; but chiefly because he was his old servant in his less fortunes. *Bacon.*

Wand.† *n. s.* [*vaand*, Danish; *wand*, Su. Goth.]

1. A small stick, or twig; a long rod.

The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain *wands.* *Shakspeare.*

With a whip or *wand*, if you strike the air, the sharper and quicker you strike it, the louder sound it giveth. *Bacon.*

His spear, to equal which the tallest pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast
Of some great admiral, were but a *wand.* *Milton.*

A child runs away laughing, with good smart blows of a *wand* on his back, who would have cried for an unkind word. *Locke on Education.*

2. Any staff of authority, or use.

Though he had both spurs and *wand*, they seemed rather marks of sovereignty, than instruments of punishment. *Sidney.*

He held before his decent steps a silver *wand.* *Milton, P. L.*

3. A charming rod.

Nay, lady, sit; if I but wave this *wand*,
Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster. *Milton, Comus.*

Picus bore a buckler in his hand;
His other wav'd a long divining *wand.* *Dryden.*

To **WA'NDER.** *v. n.* [ƿanðꞃian, Saxon; *wandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go, without any certain course. It has always a sense either evil or slight, and imports either idleness, viciousness, or misery.

I have no will to *wander* forth of doors. *Shakspeare.*

I will go lose myself,
And *wander* up and down to view the city. *Shakspeare.*

The old duke is banish'd; four loving lords have put themselves into exile with him, whose revenues enrich the new duke; therefore he gives them good leave to *wander.* *Shakspeare.*

Then came *wandering* by
A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood, and he shriek'd out aloud. *Shakspeare.*

They *wandered* about in sheep's and goats' skins. *Heb.* xi.

Let them *wander* up and down for meat. *Ps.* lix.

From this nuptial bower,
How shall I part, and whither *wander* down
Into a lower world? *Milton, P. L.*

They give the reins to *wandering* thoughts,
Till by their own perplexities involv'd,
They ravel more. *Milton, P. L.*

Here should my wonder dwell, and here my praise;
But my fixt thoughts my *wandering* eye betrays. *Denham.*

A hundred years they *wander* on the shore. *Dryden.*

Virgil introduces his Æneas in Carthage, before he brings him to Laurentum; and even after that, he *wanders* to the kingdom of Evander. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. To deviate; to go astray.

O let me not *wander* from thy commandments. *Ps.* cxix.

To **Wa'nder.** *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain course.

The nether flood
Runs diverse, *wandering* many a famous realm. *Milton.*

Those few escap'd
Famine and anguish, will at last consume,
Wandering that wat'ry desart. *Milton, P. L.*

See harness'd steeds desert the stony town,
And *wander* roads unstable, not their own. *Gay.*

Wa'nderer. *n. s.* [from *wander.*] Rover; rambler.

Nor for my peace will I go far,
As *wanderers* that still do roam;
But make my strengths such as they are,
Here in my bosom, and at home. *B. Jonson.*

He here to every thirsty *wanderer*,
By sly enticement, gives his baneful cup. *Milton, Comus.*

The whole people is a race of such merchants as are *wanderers* by profession, and at the same time are in all places incapable of lands or offices. *Spectator.*

Taste, that eternal *wanderer*, which flies,
From head to ears, and now from ears to eyes. *Pope.*

Wa'ndering. *n. s.* [from *wander.*]

1. Uncertain peregrination.

He asks the god, what new appointed home
Should end his *wanderings*, and his toils relieve? *Addison.*

2. Aberration; mistaken way.

If any man's eagerness of glory has made him oversee the way to it, let him now recover his *wanderings.* *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

3. Incertainty; want of being fixed.

A proper remedy for this *wandering* of thoughts would do great service to the studious. *Locke.*

When a right knowledge of ourselves enters into our minds, it makes as great a change in all our thoughts and apprehensions, as when we awake from the *wanderings* of a dream. *Law.*

Wa'nderingly.* *adv.* [from *wandering.*] In an uncertain, unsteady manner.

Were thy prayers made in fear and holiness, with passion and desire? Were they not made unwillingly, weakly, and *wandringly?* *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1653.)

To **WANE.** *v. n.* [ƿanian, to grow less, Saxon.]

1. To grow less; to decrease. Applied to the moon; opposed to *wax.*

The husbandman, in sowing and setting, upon good reason observes the waxing and *waining* of the moon. *Hakewill.*

Waining moons their settled periods keep,
To swell the billows, and ferment the deep. *Addison.*

2. To decline; to sink.

A lady far more beautiful
Than any woman in this *waining* age. *Shakspeare.*

I will interchange
My *wained* state for Henry's regal crown. *Shakspeare.*

Your father were a fool
To give the all; and in his *waning* age
Set foot under thy table. *Shakspeare,*

In these confines slily have I lurk'd,
To watch the *waining* of mine enemies. *Shakspeare, Rich.* III.

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, towards the *waining* time, and suspect of satiety. *Wotton.*

I'm *waning* in his favour, yet I love him. *Dryden.*

You saw but sorrow in its *waining* form,
A working sea remaining from a storm;
When the now weary waves roll o'er the deep,
And faintly murmur, ere they fall asleep. *Dryden.*

Land and trade ever will wax and *wane* together. *Child.*

Her *waining* form no longer shall incite
Envy in woman, or desire in man. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

To **Wane.*** *v. a.* To cause to wane. Not in use.

No lustful finger can profane him,
Nor any earth with black eclipses *wane* him. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Wane. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Decrease of the moon.

The sowing at the *wane* of the moon is thought to make the corn sound. *Bacon.*

Young cattle, that are brought forth in the full of the moon, are stronger and larger than those that are brought forth in the *wane.* *Bacon.*

This is fair Diana's case;
For all astrologers maintain,
Each night a bit drops off her face,
When mortals say she's in her *wane.* *Swift.*

2. Decline; diminution; declension.
You're cast upon an age, in which the church is in its *wane*. *South.*

WANG.† *n. s.* [panᵹ-toð, Saxon.]
1. Jaw teeth. *Ainsworth.*
2. The latchet of a shoe; a shoe-thong; a *shoe-wang.* [ſceo-ðpanᵹ, Sax.] *Ray.*

WA'NHOPE.* *n. s.* [from pana, Saxon; to want, and *hope.*] Want of hope. Obsolete.
In *wanhope* and dyspayre. *Lib. Fest.* fol. 39.

WA'NNED. *adj.* [from *wan.*] Turned pale and faint-coloured.
Is it not monstrous that this player here,
But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,
Could force his soul so to his own conceit,
That, from her working, all his visage *wann'd*? *Shakspeare.*

WA'NNESS. *n. s.* [from *wan.*] Paleness; languor.

WA'NNISH.* *adj.* [from *wan.*] Of a pale or wan hue. *Barret, in V. Leprie.*
The ancient foe to man and mortal seed
His *wannish* eyes upon them bent askance. *Fairfax.*
The leaves should all be black whereon I write,
And letters where my tears have wash'd a *wannish* white. *Milton, Ode.*

To **WANT.†** *v. a.* [" *Waned, wan'd, want;* the past participle of panian, decrescere, to *wane*, to fall away." Mr. H. Tooke.]
1. To be without something fit or necessary.
Want no money, Sir John; you shall *want* none. *Shakspeare.*
A man to whom God hath given riches, so that he *wanteth* nothing for his soul of all that he desireth, yet God giveth him not power to eat thereof. *Eccl.* vi. 2.
Smells do most of them *want* names. *Locke.*
2. To be defective in something.
Nor can this be,
But by fulfilling that which thou didst *want*,
Obedience to the law. *Milton, P. L.*
3. To fall short of; not to contain.
Nor think, though men were none,
That heaven wou'd *want* spectators, God *want* praise. *Milton, P.L.*
4. To be without; not to have.
By descending from the thrones above,
Those happy places, thou hast deign'd a while
To *want*, and honour these. *Milton, P. L.*
How loth I am to have recourse to rites
So full of horror, that I once rejoice
I *want* the use of sight. *Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.*
The unhappy never *want* enemies. *Richardson Clarissa.*
5. To need; to have need of; to lack.
It hath caused a great irregularity in our calendar, and *wants* to be reformed, and the equinox to be rightly computed. *Holder.*
The sylvans to their shades retire,
Those very shades and streams new shades and streams require,
And *want* a cooling breeze of wind to fan the raging fire. *Dryden.*
God, who sees all things intuitively, does not *want* helps; he neither stands in need of logick, nor uses it. *Baker.*
6. To wish; to long; to desire.
Down I come, like glistering Phaeton,
Wanting the manage of unruly jades. *Shakspeare.*
What *wants* my son? for know
My son thou art, and I must call thee so. *Addison, Ov.*
Men who *want* to get a woman into their power, seldom scruple the means. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

To **WANT.** *v. n.*
1. To be wanted; to be improperly absent; not to be in sufficient quantity.
Nor did there *want* cornice or frieze. *Milton, P. L.*
Finds wealth where 'tis, bestows it where it *wants;*
Cities in desarts, woods in cities plants. *Denham.*
We have the means in our hands, and nothing but the application of them is *wanting*. *Addison.*
As in bodies, thus in souls, we find
What *wants* in blood and spirits, swell'd with wind. *Pope.*
The design, the disposition, the manners, and the thoughts, are all before it; where any of those are *wanting*, or imperfect, so much *wants* in the imitation of human life. *Dryden.*
2. To fail; to be deficient.
Nor shall I to the work thou enterprisest
Be *wanting*, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton, P. L.*
Though England is not *wanting* in a learned nobility, yet unhappy circumstances have confined me to a narrow choice. *Dryden.*
Whatever fortune, good or bad betide,
No time shall find me *wanting* to my truth. *Dryden.*
Religion will never be without enemies, nor those enemies be *wanting* in endeavours to expose it to the contempt of mankind. *Rogers, Serm.*
Several are against his severe usage of you, and would be glad of an occasion to convince the rest of their error, if you will not be *wanting* to yourself. *Swift.*
3. To be missed; to be not had.
Twelve, *wanting* one, he slew,
My brethren: I alone surviv'd. *Dryden.*
Granivorous animals have a long colon and cæcum, which in carnivorous are *wanting*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

WANT. *n. s.*
1. Need.
It infers the good
By thee communicated, and our *want*. *Milton, P. L.*
Parents should distinguish between the *wants* of fancy, and those of nature. *Locke.*
Here learn the great unreal *wants* to feign,
Unpleasing truths here mortify the vain. *Savage.*
Ev'n to brute beasts his righteous care extends,
He feels their sufferings, and their *wants* befriends. *Harte.*
2. Deficiency.
This proceeded not from any *want* of knowledge, but of judgement. *Dryden.*
One objection to Civita Vecchia is, that the air is not wholesome: this proceeds from *want* of inhabitants. *Addison.*
The blood flows through the vessels, by the excess of the force of the heart above the incumbent pressure, which in fat people is excessive; and as *want* of a due quantity of motion of the fluids increaseth fat, the disease is the cause of itself. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
Wants of all kinds are made to frame a plea,
One learns to lisp, another not to see. *Young.*
3. The state of not having.
You shall have no reason to complain of me, for *want* of a generous disdain of this world. *Pope.*
4. Poverty; penury; indigence.
Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches, as to conceive how others can be in *want*. *Swift.*
5. [panð, Saxon.] A mole.
A kind of hair resembling a *want* in his feet, and a cat in his tail. *Heylin.*

WA'NTLESS.* *adj.* [*want* and *less.*] Abundant; fruitful.
Fruitful banks, whose bounds are chiefly said,
The *wantlesse* counties Essex, Kent, Surrey, &c. *Warner, Albion's England.*
Nor sends a doit of needless subsidy
To cram the Kennet's *wantless* treasury. *Sylvester, in Ashm. Berk.* ii. 245.

WA'NTON.† *adj.* [This word is derived by Minsheu from *want one*, a man or woman that wants a companion. This etymology, however odd, Junius silently adopts. Skinner, who had more acuteness, cannot forbear to doubt it, but offers nothing better. Dr. Johnson.— Serenius refers it to the Goth. *faenta*, puella lasciva; Lye to the Danish *vaanden*, delicatus, pampered. Ben Jonson, in his Sad Shepherd, plays upon the word after the manner of Minsheu's etymology.]
1. Lascivious; libidinous; lecherous; lustful.
Thou art froward by nature, enemy to peace,
Lascivious, *wanton;* more than well beseems
A man of thy profession. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Entic'd to do him *wanton* rites. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Licentious; dissolute.

My plenteous joys,
Wanton in fulness, seek to hide themselves
In drops of sorrow. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Men grown *wanton* by prosperity,
Study'd new arts of luxury and ease. *Roscommon.*

3. Frolicksome; gay; sportive; airy.

As flies to *wanton* boys, we are to th' gods:
They kill us for their sport. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Note a wild and *wanton* herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,
As if it fed ye; and how sleek and *wanton*
Y' appear, in every thing may bring my ruin. *Shakspeare.*

Time drives the flocks from field to fold;
The flowers do fade, and *wanton* fields
To wayward winter reckoning yields. *Ralegh.*

4. Loose; unrestrained.

How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise! *Addison.*

5. Quick, and irregular of motion.

She as a veil down to the slender waist
Her unadorned golden tresses wore,
Dishevell'd, but in *wanton* ringlets wav'd,
As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Luxuriant; superfluous.

What we by day lop overgrown,
One night or two, with *wanton* growth derides,
Tending to wild. *Milton, P. L.*

Women richly gay in gems and *wanton* dress. *Milton, P. L.*

7. Not regular; turned fortuitously.

The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green,
For lack of tread are undistinguishable. *Shakspeare.*

WA'NTON. *n. s.*

1. A lascivious person; a strumpet; a whoremonger.

To lip a *wanton* in a secure couch,
And to suppose her chaste. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

An old *wanton* will be doating upon women, when he can scarce see without spectacles. *South, Serm.*

2. A trifler; an insignificant flutterer.

Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd, silken *wanton* brave your fields,
Mocking the air with colours idly spread,
And find no check? *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Pass with your best violence;
I am afraid you make a *wanton* of me. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

3. A word of slight endearment.

Peace, my *wantons*; he will do
More than you can aim unto. *B. Jonson.*

To WA'NTON. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play lasciviously.

He from his guards and midnight tent,
Disguis'd o'er hills and vallies went,
To *wanton* with the sprightly dame,
And in his pleasure lost his fame. *Prior.*

2. To revel; to play. In Otway it may be an adjective.

Oh! I heard him *wanton* in his praise;
Speak things of him might charm the ears. *Otway.*

Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton, P. L.*

O ye muses! deign your bless'd retreat,
Where Horace *wantons* at your spring,
And Pindar sweeps a bolder string. *Fenton.*

3. To move nimbly, and irregularly.

To WA'NTON.* *v. a.* To make wanton.

If he does win, it *wantons* him with overplus, and enters him into new ways of expence. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 58.

To WA'NTONIZE.* *v. n.* [from *wanton.*] To behave wantonly or dissolutely.

Do not thyself betray
With *wantonizing* years. *Daniel.*

The mind of man would, if let alone, launch out and *wantonize* in a boundless enjoyment of all its appetites and inclinations. *South, Serm.* iii. 227.

WA'NTONLY. *adv.* [from *wanton.*] Lasciviously; frolicksomely; gayly; sportively; carelessly.

Into what sundry gyres her wondered self she throws
And oft insles the shore, as *wantonly* she flows. *Drayton.*

Thou dost but try how far I can forbear,
Nor art that monster which thou wouldst appear:
But do not *wantonly* my passion move,
I pardon nothing that relates to love. *Dryden.*

WA'NTONNESS. *n. s.* [from *wanton.*]

1. Lasciviousness; lechery.

The spirit of *wantonness* is scar'd out of him. *Shakspeare.*

Bulls and goats bled apace; but neither the violence of the one, nor the *wantonness* of the other, ever died a victim at any of their altars. *South.*

2. Sportiveness; frolick; humour.

When I was in France,
Young would be as sad as night,
Only for *wantonness*. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Love, rais'd on beauty, will like that decay;
Our hearts may bear its slender chain a day:
As flowery bands in *wantonness* are worn,
A morning's pleasure, and at evening torn. *Pope.*

3. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint.

The tumults threatened to abuse all acts of grace, and turn them into *wantonness*. *King Charles.*

Wantonness and pride
Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. *Milton, P. L.*

WA'NTWIT. *n. s.* [*want* and *wit.*] A fool; an idiot.

Such a *wantwit* sadness makes of me,
That I have much ado to know myself. *Shakspeare.*

WA'NTY. *n. s.* [I know not whence derived.] A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse; a surcingle.

A panel and *wanty*, pack-saddle and ped,
With line to fetch litter. *Tusser.*

WA'PED.† *adj.* [Of this word I know not the original, except that to *whape*, to shock, or deject, is found in Spenser; from which the meaning may be gathered.] Dejected; crushed by misery. "This makes the *waped* widow wed again." Shaksp. Dr. Johnson. — The word in Shakspeare is not *waped* but *wappen'd*; which, as Mr. Mason observes, is of disputable authority; and upon the meaning of it the commentators differ. Warburton first gave *waped* for *wappen'd*, by way of paraphrase.

WA'PENTAKE.† *n. s.* [from pæpun, Saxon, and *take*; *wapentakium*, *wapentagium*, low Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the Goth. *tekan*, to touch, than from *take.*]

Wapentake is all one with what we call a hundred: as, upon a meeting for that purpose, they touched each other's weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance. *Cowel.*

Hundred signifieth a hundred pledges, which were under the command and assurance of their alderman; which, as I suppose, was also called a *wapentake*, so named, of touching the weapon or spear of their alderman, and swearing to follow him faithfully, and serve their prince truly. But others think, that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds, or boroughs. *Spenser.*

Let 'em get but ten mile out a town,
They outswagger all the *wapentake*. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

WA'PPERED.* *adj.* Restless; fatigued. Spoken of a sick person, in Gloucestershire. Grose. Hence in Beaumont and Fletcher *unwappered*, fresh.

We come towards the gods,
Young, and *unwapper'd*; not halting under crimes
Many and stale. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.*

WAR.† *n. s.* [*werre*, old Dutch; *guerre*, Fr. *wer*, German and A. Saxon, which Wachter derives from *weren*, to defend.]

1. *War* may be defined the exercise of violence under sovereign command against withstanders; force, authority, and resistance being the essential parts thereof. Violence, limited by authority, is sufficiently distinguished from robbery, and the like outrages; yet consisting in relation towards others, it necessarily requires a supposition of resistance, whereby the force of *war* becomes different from the violence inflicted upon slaves or yielding malefactors. *Ralegh.*

On, you noblest English,
Whose blood is fetch'd from fathers of *war* proof. *Shakspeare.*

After a denunciation or indiction of *war*, the *war* is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but left at large. *Bacon.*

I saw the figure and armour of him, that headed the peasants in the *war* upon Bern, with the several weapons found on his followers. *Addison.*

2. The instruments of war, in poetical language.

The god of love inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;
His complement of stores, and total *war*. *Prior.*

3. Forces; army. Poetically.

On the embattled ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the *war*. *Milton, P. L.*

4. The profession of arms.

Thine Almighty word leapt down from heaven, as a fierce man of *war* into the midst of a land of destruction. *Wisd.* xxviii. 15.

5. Hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition.

Duncan's horses
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience, as they would
Make *war* with man. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To **WAR.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make war; to be in a state of hostility.

Was this a face,
To be expos'd against the *warring* winds? *Shakspeare.*
Why should I *war* without the walls of Troy,
That find such cruel battle here within? *Shakspeare.*
Make peace with God, for you must die, my lord. —
— Have you that holy feeling in your soul,
To counsel me to make my peace with God,
And are you yet to your own souls so blind,
That you will *war* with God by murdering me? *Shakspeare.*

He teacheth my hands to *war*. 2 *Sam.* xxii.

This charge I commit unto thee, son Timothy, that thou by them mightest *war* a good warfare. 1 *Tim.* i. 18.

He limited his forces, to proceed in aid of the Britons, but in no wise to *war* upon the French. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

We seem ambitious God's whole work to undo;
With new diseases on ourselves we *war*,
And with new physick, a worse engine far. *Donne.*

His next design
Was all the Theban race in arms to join,
And *war* on Theseus. *Dryden.*

To the island of Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, nations *warring* with one another resorted with their goods, and traded as in a neutral country. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **WAR.**† *v. a.* To make war upon.

To them the same was render'd, to the end,
To *war* the Scot, and borders to defend. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

That small infantry
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton, P. L.*

To **WA'RBLE.**† *v. a.* [*werben*, old Teutonick; *wervelen*, German; to twirl, or turn round. Dr. Johnson. — The old French language has *werbler*, parler à haute voix, réciter, discourir. Roquefort.]

1. To quaver any sound.

Fountains, and ye that *warble* as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs *warbling* tune his praise. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To cause to quaver.

Follow me as I sing,
And touch the *warbled* string. *Milton, Arcades.*

3. To utter musically.

She can thaw the numming spell,
If she be right invok'd with *warbled* song. *Milton, Comus.*

To **WA'RBLE.** *v. n.*

1. To be quavered.

Such strains ne'er *warble* in the linnet's throat. *Gay.*

2. To be uttered melodiously.

A plaining song, plain-singing voice requires,
For *warbling* notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*
There birds resort, and in their kind, thy praise
Among the branches chant in *warbling* lays. *Wotton.*

3. To sing.

Creatures that liv'd and mov'd, and walk'd, or flew;
Birds on the branches *warbling*; all things smil'd. *Milton, P. L.*

She *warbled* in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note,
But indistinct. *Dryden.*

A bard amid the joyous circle sings
High airs attemper'd to the vocal strings;
Whilst, *warbling* to the varied strain advance,
Two sprightly youths to form the bounding dance. *Pope.*

WA'RBLE.* *n. s.* A song.

I give you thanks for your *warble*, and wish you could sing yourself to rest. *Gray, Lett. to West.*

Every *warble* of the feather'd choir. *Dyer.*

WA'RBLER. *n. s.* [from *warble*.] A singer; a songster.

Hark! on ev'ry bough,
In lulling strains the feather'd *warblers* woo. *Tickell.*

WARD. A syllable much used as an affix in composition, as *heavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way; from peaꝛð, Saxon; it notes tendency *to* or *from*.

Before she could come to the arbour, she saw walking from her-*ward*, a man in shepherdish apparel. *Sidney.*

To **WARD.** *v. a.* [peaꝛðian, Saxon; *waren*, Dutch; *garder*, Fr.]

1. To guard; to watch.

He marched forth towards the castle wall,
Whose gates he found fast shut, ne living wight
To *ward* the same, nor answer comer's call. *Spenser.*

2. To defend; to protect.

Tell him it was a hand that *warded* him
From thousand dangers, bid him bury it. *Shakspeare.*

3. To fence off; to obstruct, or turn aside any thing mischievous. It is now used with *off*, less elegantly.

Not once the baron lift his armed hand
To strike the maid, but gazing on her eyes,
Where lordly Cupid seem'd in arms to stand,
No way to *ward* or shun her blows he tries. *Fairfax.*
Up and down he traverses his ground;
Now *wards* a felling blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*
Toxeus amaz'd, and with amazement slow,
Or to revenge, or *ward* the coming blow,
Stood doubting; and while doubting thus he stood,
Receiv'd the steel bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*

The pointed javelin *warded off* his rage. *Addison.*

The provision of bread for food; cloathing to *ward off* the inclemency of the air, were to be first look'd after. *Woodward.*

It instructs the scholar in the various methods of *warding off* the force of objections, and of discovering and repelling the subtle tricks of sophisters. *Watts on the Mind.*

To **WARD.** *v. n.*

1. To be vigilant; to keep guard.

2. To act upon the defensive with a weapon.

So redoubling her blows, drove the stranger to no other shift than to *ward* and go back. *Sidney.*

Short crooked swords in closer fight they wear,
And on their *warding* arms light bucklers bear. *Dryden.*

WARD. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Watch; act of guarding.

Still when she slept, he kept both watch and *ward*. *Spenser.*

Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd;
And dire Tisiphone there keeps the *ward:*
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*

2. Garrison; those who are intrusted to keep a place.

By reason of these two forts, though there be but small *wards* left in them, there are two good towns now grown, which are the greatest stay of both those two countries. *Spenser.*

The assieged castles *ward*
Their stedfast stonds did mightily maintain. *Spenser.*

3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing.

Thou know'st my old *ward;* here I lay, and thus I bore my point. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Come from thy *ward*,
For I can here disarm thee with this stick. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Now, by proof it shall appear,
Whether thy horns are sharper, or my spear.
At this, I threw: for want of other *ward*,
He lifted up his hand, his front to guard. *Dryden.*

4. Fortress: strong hold.

She dwells securely on the excellency of her honour. Now could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her from the *ward* of her purity, her reputation, and a thousand other her defences, which now are too strongly embattled against me. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

5. [*warda*, law Lat.] District of a town.

Throughout the trembling city plac'd a guard,
Dealing an equal share to every *ward*. *Dryden.*

6. Custody; confinement.

That wretched creature being deprehended in that impiety, was held in *ward*. *Hooker.*

Stopt there was his too.vch'ment speech with speed,
And he sent close to *ward* from where he stood. *Daniel.*

7. The part of a lock, which, corresponding to the proper key, hinders any other from opening it.

In the key-hole turns
The intricate *wards*, and every bolt and bar. *Milton, P. L.*

As there are locks for several purposes, so are there several inventions in the making and contriving their *wards*, or guards. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

The keys, as well as the locks, were fitted *ward* to *ward*, by the same wisdom. *Grew, Cosmol.*

8. One in the hands of a guardian.

The king causeth bring up his *wards*, but bestoweth no more of their rents upon them than is useful. *Drummond.*

You know our father's *ward*,
The fair Moninia: is your heart at peace?
Is it so guarded that you could not love her? *Otway.*

Thy Violante's heart was ever thine,
Compell'd to wed, before she was my *ward*. *Dryden.*

When stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We lash the pupil, and defraud the *ward*. *Dryden.*

Titles of honour and privileges, the rich and the great can never deserve, unless they employ them for the protection of these, the true *wards* and children of God. *Sprat.*

9. The state of a child under a guardian.

I must attend his majesty's command, to whom I am now in *ward*, evermore in subjection. *Shakspeare.*

Lewis the eleventh of France having much abated the greatness and power of the peers, would say, that he had brought the crown out of *ward*. *Bacon.*

10. Guardianship; right over orphans.

It is also inconvenient in Ireland, that the *wards* and marriages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal of any of those lords. *Spenser.*

WA'RDEN. *n. s.* [*waerden*, Dutch.]

1. A keeper; a guardian.
2. A head officer.

The *warden* of apothecaries' hall. *Garth.*

3. Warden of the cinque ports.

A magistrate that has the jurisdiction of those havens in the east part of England, commonly called the cinque ports, or five havens, who has there all that jurisdiction which the admiral of England has in places not exempt. The reason why one magistrate should be assigned to these havens seems to be, because in respect of their situation, they formerly required a more vigilant care than other havens, being in greater danger of invasion by our enemies. *Cowel.*

4. [*Pyrum volemum*, Latin. I know not whence denominated.] A large pear.

Nor must all shoots of pears alike be set,
Crustumian, Syrian pears, and *wardens* great. *May, Virg.*

Ox-cheek when hot, and *wardens* bak'd some cry. *King.*

WA'RDENSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *warden.*] Office of a warden or guardian.

Had this castle actually existed as a strong western garrison under the *wardenship* of our hero Ella, &c. *Warton, Rowley Enq.* p. 64.

WA'RDER. *n. s.* [from *ward.*]

1. A keeper; a guard.

Upon those gates with force he fiercely flew,
And rending them in pieces, felly slew
Those *warders* strange, and all that else he met. *Spenser.*

Where be these *warders*, that they wait not here?
Open the gates. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Though bladed corn be lodg'd and trees blown down,
Though castles topple on their *warders* heads. *Shakspeare.*

The *warders* of the gate but scarce maintain
Th' unequal combat, and resist in vain. *Dryden.*

2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

Then, then, when there was nothing could have staid
My father from the breast of Bolingbroke,
O, when the king did throw his *warder* down,
His own life hung upon the staff he threw. *Shakspeare.*

WA'RDMOTE. *n. s.* [peaꞃꝺ and moꞇ, or ȝemoꞇ, Saxon; *wardemotus*, low Latin.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or district in London for the direction of their affairs.

WA'RDROBE. *n. s.* [*garderobe*, Fr. *garderoba*, low Latin.] A room where clothes are kept.

The third had of their *wardrobe* custody,
In which were not rich tires nor garments gay,
The plumes of pride, and wings of vanity,
But clothes meet to keep keen cold away. *Spenser.*

I will kill all his coats,
I'll murder all his *wardrobe* piece by piece
Until I meet the king. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Behold!
What from his *wardrobe* her belov'd allows,
To deck the wedding-day of his unspotted spouse. *Dryden.*

It would not be an impertinent design to make a kind of an old Roman *wardrobe*, where you should see togas and tunicas, the chlamys and trabea, and all the different vests and ornaments so often mentioned in the Greek and Roman authors. *Addison.*

WA'RDSHIP. *n. s.* [from *ward.*]

1. Guardianship.

By reason of the tenures in chief revived, the sums for respect of homage be encreased, and the profits of *wardships* cannot but be much advanced. *Bacon.*

2. Pupillage; state of being under ward.

The houses sued out their livery, and redeemed themselves from the *wardship* of tumults. *King Charles.*

WARE. The preterite of *wear*, more frequent *wore*.

A certain man — *ware* no clothes. *St. Luke*, viii. 27.

WARE. *adj.* [For this we commonly say *aware.*]

1. Being in expectation of; being provided against.

The lord of that servant shall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour that he is not *ware* of him. *St. Matth.* xxiv. 50.

2. Cautious; wary.

What man so wise, what earthly wit so *ware*,
As to descry the crafty cunning train
By which deceit doth mask in vizor fair. *Spenser.*

Bid her well be *ware* and still erect. *Milton, P. L.*

To WARE. *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware.

A shuffled, sullen, and uncertain light
That dances through the clouds, and shuts again,
Then *ware* a rising tempest on the main. *Dryden.*

WARE. *n. s.* [ƿaɲn, Saxon; *waerc*, Dutch; *wara*, Swedish.] Commonly something to be sold.

Let us, like merchants, shew our foulest *wares*,
And think, perchance, they'll sell. *Shakspeare.*

If the people bring *ware* or any victuals to sell, that we would not buy it. *Nehem.* x. 31.

I know thou whole art but a shop
Of toys and trifles, traps and snares,
To take the weak, and make them stop;
Yet art thou falser than thy *wares*. *B. Jonson.*

Why should my black thy love impair?
Let the dark shop commend the *ware*. *Cleaveland.*

London that vents of false *ware* so much store,
In no *ware* deceives us more. *Cowley.*

He turns himself to other *wares* which he finds your markets take off. *Locke.*

WA'REFUL. *adj.* [*ware* and *full*.] Cautious; timorously prudent.

WA'REFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *wareful*.] Cautiousness. Obsolete.

With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full; but full of *warefulness*. *Sidney.*

WA'REHOUSE. *n. s.* [*ware* and *house*.] A storehouse of merchandise.

His understanding is only the *warehouse* of other men's lumber, I mean false and unconcluding reasonings rather than a repository of truth for his own use. *Locke.*

She had never more ships at sea, greater quantities of merchandise in her *warehouses* than at present. *Addison.*

She the big *warehouse* built,
Rais'd the strong crane. *Thomson, Autumn.*

WA'RELESS.† *adj.* [from *ware*.]

1. Uncautious; unwary.

So was he justly damned by the doome
Of his owne mouth, that spake so *wareless* word,
To be her thrall, and service her afford. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. v. 17.

Such force and vertue hath this dolefull plaint,
Set forth with sighes and teares of crocodile,
Who seemes in sight as simple as a saint,
Hath laid a bait the *warelesse* to beguile.
Mir. for Mag. p. 464.

2. Suffered unawares, or contrary to expectation.

That when he wak'd out of his *warelesse* paine,
He found himselfe unwist so ill bestad
That lim he could not wag. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. i. 22.

WA'RELY. *adv.* [from *ware*.] Warily; cautiously; timorously.

They bound him hand and foot with iron chains,
And with continual watch did *warely* keep. *Spenser.*

WA'RFARE. *n. s.* [*war* and *fare*.] Military service; military life; state of contest and solicitude.

In the wilderness
He shall first lay down the rudiments
Of his great *warfare*, ere I send him forth
To conquer sin and death. *Milton, P. R.*

Faithful hath been your *warfare*, and of God,
Accepted, fearless in his righteous cause. *Milton, P. L.*

Tully, when he read the Tactics, was thinking on the bar which was his field of battle: the knowledge of *warfare* is thrown away on a general who does not make use of what he knows. *Dryden.*

The state of Christians, even when they are not actually persecuted, is a perpetual state of *warfare* and voluntary sufferings. *Atterbury, Serm.*

The Scripture has directed us to refer these miscarriages in our Christian *warfare* to the power of three enemies. *Rogers.*

To WA'RFARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lead a military life.

That was the only amulet in that credulous *warfaring* age to escape dangers in battles. *Camden, Rem.*

WA'RHABLE. *adj.* [*war* and *habile*; from *habilis*, Lat.] or *able*.] Military; fit for war.

The weary Britons, whose *warhable* youth
Was by Maximilian lately led away,
With wretched miseries and woeful ruth,
Were to those pagans made an open prey. *Spenser.*

WA'RILY. *adv.* [from *wary*.] Cautiously; with timorous prudence; with wise forethought.

The charge thereof unto a courteous sprite
Commended was, who thereby did attend,
And *warily* awaited day and night,
From other covetous fiends it to defend. *Spenser.*

The change of laws, especially concerning matters of religion, must be *warily* proceeded in. *Hooker.*

So rich a prize could not so *warily* be fenced, but that Portugals, French, English, and now of late the Low-countrymen have laid in their own barns part of the Spaniards' harvest. *Heylin.*

They searched diligently and concluded *warily*. *Sprat.*

It will concern a man to treat conscience awfully and *warily*, by still observing what it commands, but especially what it forbids. *South, Serm.*

WA'RINESS. *n. s.* [from *wary*.] Caution; prudent forethought; timorous scrupulousness.

For your own conscience he gives innocence,
But for your fame a discreet *wariness*. *Donne.*

It will deserve our special care and *wariness* to deliver our thoughts in this manner. *Hammond.*

To determine what are little things in religion, great *wariness* is to be used. *Sprat, Serm.*

The path was so very slippery, the shade so exceeding gloomy, and the whole wood so full of echoes, that they were forced to march with the greatest *wariness*, circumspection, and silence. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Most men have so much of ill-nature, or of *wariness*, as not to sooth the vanity of the ambitious man. *Addison.*

I look upon it to be a most clear truth; and expressed it with more *wariness* and reserve than was necessary. *Atterbury.*

WARK. *n. s.* [anciently used for *work*; whence *bulwark*.] Building.

Thou findest fault where any's to be found,
And buildest strong *wark* upon a weak ground. *Spenser.*

WA'RLIKE. *adj.* [*war* and *like*.]

1. Fit for war; disposed to war.

She using so strange, and yet so well succeeding a temper, made her people by peace *warlike*. *Sidney.*

Old Siward, with ten thousand *warlike* men,
All ready at appoint, was setting forth. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

When a *warlike* state grows soft and effeminate, they may be sure of a war. *Bacon.*

O imprudent Gauls,
Relying on false hopes, thus to incense
The *warlike* English! *Philips.*

2. Military; relating to war.

The great arch-angel from his *warlike* toil
Surceas'd. *Milton, P. L.*

WA'RLIKENESS.* *n. s.* [from *warlike*.] Warlike disposition or character.

Braveness of mind, and *warlikeness*.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, V. i. b.

WA'RLING.† *n. s.* [from *war*.] This word is I believe only found in the following adage, and seems to mean, one often quarrelled with. Dr. Johnson. — It is from *wear* or *weary*, as Butler in his Engl. Grammar of 1633 has pointed out, and as Mr. Malone also has observed; *wearling*, by the sound being more upon the *a* than *e*, becoming *warling*, like as *dearling*, *darling*: Hence Butler adds the

proverb given by Camden, and Mr. Malone accordingly defines *warling*, or *wearling*, one of whom a young man is weary.

Better be an old man's darling than a young man's *warling*. *Camden, Rem.*

WA'RLOCK. } WA'RLUCK. } *n. s.* [*vardlookr*, Icelandick, a charm; peplog, Saxon, an evil spirit. This etymology was communicated by Mr. Wise.] A male witch; a wizard.

Warlock in Scotland is applied to a man whom the vulgar suppose to be conversant with spirits, as a woman who carries on the same commerce is called a witch: he is supposed to have the invulnerable quality which Dryden mentions, who did not understand the word.

He was no *warluck*, as the Scots commonly call such men who they say are iron free or lead free. *Dryden.*

WARM. *adj.* [*warm*, Gothick; peapm, Sax. *warm*, Dutch.]

1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a small degree.

He stretched himself upon the child, and the flesh of the child waxed *warm*. *2 Kings*, iv. 34.

Main ocean flow'd, not idle, but with *warm*
Prolifick humour, softening all her globe. *Milton, P. L.*

We envy not the *warmer* clime that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent skies. *Addison.*

2. Zealous; ardent.

I never thought myself so *warm* in any party's cause, as to deserve their money. *Pope.*

Each *warm* wish springs mutual from the heart. *Pope.*

Scaliger in his poeticks is very *warm* against it. *Broome.*

3. Habitually passionate; ardent; keen.

4. Violent; furious; vehement.

Welcome day-light; we shall have *warm* work on't:
The Moor will 'gage
His utmost forces on his next assault,
To win a queen and kingdom. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

5. Busy in action; heated with action.

I hate the ling'ring summons to attend,
Death all at once would be a nobler end;
Fate is unkind: methinks a general
Should *warm*, and at the head of armies fall. *Dryden.*

6. Fanciful; enthusiastick.

If there be a sober and a wise man, what difference will there be between his knowledge and that of the most extravagant fancy in the world? If there be any difference between them, the advantage will be on the *warm*-headed man's side, as having the more ideas, and the more lively. *Locke.*

7. Vigorous; sprightly.

Now *warm* in youth, now with'ring in thy bloom,
Lost in a convent's solitary gloom. *Pope.*

To WARM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree.

It shall be for a man to burn, for he shall take thereof and *warm* himself. *Isa.* xliv. 15.

The mounted sun
Shot down direct his fervid rays to *warm*
Earth's inmost womb. *Milton, P. L.*

These soft fires with kindly heat,
Of various influence, foment and *warm*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To heat mentally; to make vehement.

The action of Homer being more full of vigour than that of Virgil, is more pleasing to the reader: one *warms* you by degrees, the other sets you on fire all at once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryden.*

To WARM. *v. n.* To grow less cold.

There shall not be a coal to *warm* at, nor fire to sit before it. *Isa.* xlvii. 14.

WA'RMINGPAN.† *n. s.* [*warm* and *pan*.] A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

The idle story of the Pretender's having been introduced in a *warming-pan* into the Queen's bed has been much more prejudicial to the cause of Jacobitism, than all that Mr. Locke and others have written. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

WA'RMINGSTONE. *n. s.* [*warm* and *stone*.] To stones add the *warming-stone*, digged in Cornwall, which being well heated at the fire retains warmth a great while, and hath been found to give ease in the internal hæmorrhoids. *Ray.*

WA'RMLY. *adv.* [from *warm*.]

1. With gentle heat.

There the warming sun first *warmly* smote
The open field. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Eagerly; ardently.

Now I have two right honest wives
One to Atrides I will send,
And t'other to my Trojan friend;
Each prince shall thus with honour have
What both so *warmly* seem to crave. *Prior.*

The ancients expect you should do them right in the account you intend to write of their characters: I hope you think more *warmly* than ever of that design. *Pope.*

WA'RMNESS.† } WARMTH. } *n. s.* [from *warm*.]

1. Gentle heat.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my gaol; from the loathed *warmth* whereof deliver me. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun encreasing than the hot herbs have; as a cold hand will sooner find a little *warmth* than an hot. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The Creator is willing mankind should serve themselves of all his creatures' various excellencies, in their strength, weight, light, sweetness, *warmness*. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 99.

He vital virtue infus'd, and vital *warmth*,
Throughout the fluid mass. *Milton, P. L.*

Here kindly *warmth* their mounting juice ferments
To nobler tastes, and more exalted scents. *Addison.*

2. Zeal; passion; fervour of mind.

What *warmth* is there in your affection towards any of these princely suitors that are already come? *Shakspeare.*

Our duties towards God and man, we should perform with that unfeigned integrity which belongs to Christian piety; with that temper and sobriety which becomes Christian prudence and charity; with that warmth and affection which agrees with Christian zeal. *Sprat, Serm.*

Your opinion that it is entirely to be neglected, would have been my own, had it been my own case; but I felt more *warmth* here than I did when first I saw his book against myself. *Pope.*

The best patriots, by seeing with what *warmth* and zeal the smallest corruptions are defended, have been wearied into silence. *Davenant.*

3. Fancifulness; enthusiasm.

The same *warmth* of head disposes men to both. *Temple.*

To WARN.† *v. a.* [peapnian, Saxon; *waernen*, Dutch; *warna*, Swedish; *varna*, Icelandick.]

1. To caution against any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill.

What, do'st thou scorn me for my gentle counsel?
And sooth the devil that I *warn* thee from? *Shakspeare.*

The hand can hardly lift up itself high enough to strike, but it must be seen; so that it *warns*, while it threatens; but a false insidious tongue may whisper a lie so close and low, that though you have ears to hear, yet you shall not hear. *South.*

Juturna *warns* the Daunian chief,
Of Lausus' danger, urging swift relief. *Dryden.*

He had chidden the rebellious winds for obeying the command of their usurping master: he had *warned* them from the seas; he had beaten down the billows. *Dryden.*

If we consider the mistakes in men's disputes and notions, how great a part is owing to words, and their uncertain or mistaken significations; this we are the more carefully to be *warned* of, because the arts of improving it have been made the business of men's study. *Locke.*

The father, whilst he *warn'd* his erring son,
The sad examples which he ought to shun
Describ'd. *Prior.*

When first young Maro sung of kings and wars,
Ere *warning* Phœbus touch'd his trembling ears,
Perhaps he seem'd above the criticks law,
And but from nature's fountains scorn'd to draw. *Pope.*

2. To admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken.

Cornelius was *warned* from God by an holy angel to send for thee. *Acts*, x. 22.

3. To inform previously of good or bad.

He wonders to what end you have assembled
Such troops of citizens to come to him,
His grace not being *warn'd* thereof before. *Shakspeare.*

He charg'd the soldiers with preventing care,
Their flags to follow, and their arms prepare,
Warn'd of the ensuing fight, and bade 'em hope the war. *Dryden, Æn.*

Man, who knows not hearts, should make examples,
Which like a *warning*-piece must be shot off,
To fright the rest from crimes. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

4. Milton put no preposition before the thing.

Our first parents had been *warn'd*
The coming of their secret foe, and 'scap'd
His mortal snare. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To keep off; to ward off.

Yet can they not *warne* death from wretched wight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

WA'RNER.* *n. s.* [from *warn.*] An admonisher. *Huloet.*

WA'RNING. *n. s.* [from *warn.*]

1. Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill.

I will thank the Lord for giving me *warning* in the night. *Psalms.*

He groaning from the bottom of his breast,
This *warning* in these mournful words exprest. *Dryden.*

Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,
Could *warning* make the world more just or wise. *Dryden.*

You have fairer *warning* than others who are unexpectedly cut off, and so have a better opportunity, as well as greater engagements to provide for your latter end. *Wake.*

A true and plain relation of my misfortunes may be of use and *warning* to credulous maids, never to put too much trust in deceitful men. *Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.*

2. Previous notice: in a sense indifferent.

Suppose he have a more leisurely death, that some disease give him *warning* of its approach, yet perhaps he will not understand that *warning*, but will still flatter himself, as very often sick people do, with hopes of life to the last. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

Death called up an old man, and bade him come; the man excused himself, that it was a great journey to take upon so short a *warning*. *L'Estrange.*

I saw with some disdain, more nonsense than either I or as bad a poet could have crammed into it at a month's *warning*; in which time it was wholly written. *Dryden.*

WARP. *n. s.* [peapp, Saxon; *werp*, Dutch.] That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as it is in the *warp* and the woof of texture, more inward or more outward. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To WARP.† *v. n.* [peoppan, Saxon; *werpen*, Dutch, to throw; whence we sometimes say, *the work casts.*]

1. To change from the true situation by intestine motion; to change the position of one part to another.

This fellow will but join you together as they join wainscot, then one of you will prove a shrunk-pannel, and like green timber *warp*. *Shakespeare, As You Like It.*

They clamp one piece of wood to the end of another piece, to keep it from casting or *warping*. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

2. To lose its proper course or direction.

There's our commission
From which we would not have you *warp*. *Shakspeare.*

This is strange! methinks
My favour here begins to *warp*. *Shakspeare.*

All attest this doctrine, that the pope can give away the right of any sovereign, if he shall never so little *warp*. *Dryden.*

3. To work itself forward. A sea term. *Hume.*

The potent rod
Of Amram's son in Egypt's evil day
Wav'd round the coast, up call'd a pitchy cloud
Of locusts, *warping* on the eastern wind,
That o'er the realm of impious Pharaoh hung
Like night. *Milton, P. L.*

To WARP. *v. a.*

1. To contract; to shrivel.

2. To turn aside from the true direction.

This first avow'd, nor folly *warp'd* my mind;
Nor the frail texture of the female kind
Betray'd my virtue. *Dryden.*

Not foreign or domestick treachery
Could *warp* thy soul to their unjust decree. *Dryden.*

A great argument of the goodness of his cause, which required in its defender zeal, to a degree of warmth able to *warp* the sacred rule of the word of God. *Locke.*

I have no private considerations to *warp* me in this controversy, since my first entering upon it. *Addison.*

Not *warp'd* by passion, aw'd by rumour,
Nor grave through pride, or gay through folly;
An equal mixture of good humour,
And sensible soft melancholy. *Swift.*

A constant watchfulness against all those prejudices that might *warp* the judgment aside from truth. *Watts.*

Aristotle's moral, rhetorical, and political writings, in which his excellent judgment is very little *warped* by logical subtleties, are far the most useful part of his philosophy. *Beattie.*

3. It is used by Shakspeare to express the effect of frost.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
Thou do'st not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot:
Though thou the waters *warp*,
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friends remember'd not. *Shakspeare, As You Like It.*

WA'RPING.* *n. s.* [from *warp.*] Act of turning aside from the true direction.

The heart upright without any sinful *warpings*. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 36.

This we should do as directly as may be, with as little *warping* and declension towards the creature as is possible. *Norris.*

WARPROO'F.* *n. s.* Valour known by proof. *Mason.*

On, on, you noblest English,
Whose blood is fet from fathers of *warproof*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

To WA'RRANT.† *v. n.* [*garantir*, French; from the Sax. papian, to defend. Lye.]

1. To support or maintain; to attest.

She needed not disdain any service, though never so mean, which was *warranted* by the sacred name of father. *Sidney.*

He that readeth unto us the Scriptures delivereth all the mysteries of faith, and not any thing amongst them all more than the mouth of the Lord doth *warrant*. *Hooker.*

If this internal light be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason *warrants* it, and we may safely receive it for true. *Locke.*

2. To give authority.

Now we'll together, and the chance of goodness
Be like our *warranted* quarrel. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. To justify.

How can any one *warrant* himself in the use of those things against such suspicions, but in the trust he has in the common honesty and truth of men in general? *South.*

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
That justice *warrants* and that wisdom guides;
All else is tow'ring frenzy and distraction. *Addison.*

4. To exempt; to privilege; to secure.

If my coming, whom, she said, he feared, as soon as he knew me by the armour, had not *warranted* her from that near approaching cruelty. *Sidney.*

These thoughts cannot, in this your loneliness, *warrant* you from suspicion in others, nor defend you from melancholy in yourself. *Sidney.*

I'll *warrant* him from drowning. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

In a place
Less *warranted* than this, or less secure,
I cannot be, that I should fear to change it. *Milton, Comus.*

5. To declare upon surety.

What a galled neck have we here! Look ye, mine's as smooth as silk, I *warrant* ye. *L'Estrange.*

The Moors king
Is safe enough, I *warrant* him for one. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

WA'RRANT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

A writ conferring some right or authority.

Are you now going to dispatch this deed?
—We are, my lord, and come to have the *warrant*,
That we may be admitted where he is. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

He sent him a *warrant* for one thousand pounds a year pension for his life. *Clarendon.*

2. A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption.

There was a damn'd design, cries one, no doubt;
For *warrants* are already issued out. *Dryden, Juv.*

3. A secure inviolable grant.

His promise is our plain *warrant*, that in his name what we ask we shall receive. *Hooker.*

4. A justificatory commission.

Is this a *warrant* sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as have been and are put in use for the establishment of that cause? *Hooker.*

When at any time they either wilfully break any commandment, or ignorantly mistake it, that is no *warrant* for us to do so likewise. *Kettlewell.*

5. Attestation.

The place of Paradise might be seen unto Moses, and unto the prophets who succeeded him; both which I take for my *warrant* to guide me in this discovery. *Ralegh.*

His *warrant* does the Christian faith defend;
On that relying, all their quarrels end. *Waller.*

The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore, that this might so enter as not to intrude, it was to bring its *warrant* from the same hand of Omnipotence. *South.*

6. Right; legality. Obsolete.

I attach thee
For an abuser of the world, a practicer
Of arts inhibited and out of *warrant*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Therefore to horse,
And let us not be dainty of leave-taking,
But shift away: there's *warrant* in that theft,
Which steals itself when there's no mercy left. *Shakspeare.*

WA'RRANTABLE. *adj.* [from *warrant.*] Justifiable; defensible.

To purchase a clear and *warrantable* body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know. *Brown.*

His meals are coarse and short, his employment *warrantable*, his sleep certain and refreshing. *South.*

If I can mend my condition by any *warrantable* industry, the way is fair and open; and that's a privilege every reasonable creature has in his commission. *L'Estrange.*

WA'RRANTABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *warrantable.*] Justifiableness.

By the foil thereof you may see the nobleness of my desire to you, and the *warrantableness* of your favour to me. *Sidney.*

The *warrantableness* of this practice may be inferred from a parity of reason. *Barrow, Serm.* i. 181.

WA'RRANTABLY. *adv.* [from *warrantable.*] Justifiably.

The faith which God requires is only this, that he will certainly reward all those that believe in him, and obey his commandments; but for the particular application of this faith to ourselves, that deserves no more of our assent, nor can indeed *warrantably* have it, than what is founded upon the serious consideration of our own performances. *Wake.*

WA'RRANTER. *n. s.* [from *warrant.*]

1. One who gives authority.
2. One who gives security.

WA'RRANTISE. *n. s.* [*warrantiso*, law Latin; from *warrant.*] Authority; security.

There's none protector of the realm but I:
Break up the gates, I'll be your *warrantize*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

WA'RRANTY. *n. s.* [*warrantia*, law Latin; *garantie*, *garant*, French.]

1. [In the common law.] A promise made in a deed by one man unto another for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed of between them. *Cowel.*

2. Authority; justificatory mandate.

Her obsequies have been so far enlarg'd
As we have *warranty*: her death was doubtful;
And but that great command o'ersways the order,
She should in ground unsanctify'd have lodg'd
Till the last trump. *Shakspeare.*

In the use of those epithets we have the *warranty* and consent of all the churches, since they ever had a liturgy. *Bp. Taylor.*

If they disobey any precept, that is no excuse to us, nor gives us any *warranty*, for company's sake, to disobey likewise. *Kettlewell.*

3. Security.

Every one cannot distinguish between fine and mixed silver: those who have had the care and government of politick societies, introduced coinage as a remedy: the stamp was a *warranty* of the publick, that under such a denomination they should receive a piece of such a weight and fineness. *Locke.*

To WA'RRAY, *v. a.* [from *war*; or from *guerroyer*, old Fr.] To make war upon. A word very elegant and expressive, though obsolete.

But Ebranc salved both their infancies
With noble deeds, and *warrayd* on Brunchild
In Hainault, where yet of his victories
Brave monuments remain, which yet that land envys. *Spenser.*

Of these a mighty people shortly grew,
And puissant kings, which all the world *warraid*,
And to themselves all nations did subdue. *Spenser.*

This continual, cruel, civil war,
The which myself against myself do make,
Whilst my weak powers of passions *warraid* are,
No skill can stint, nor reason can aslake. *Spenser.*

Six years were run since first in martial guise
The Christian lords *warraid* the eastern land. *Fairfax.*

WARRE.† *adj.* [pæpp, Saxon.] Worse. Still a provincial term: *war-and-war*, worse and worse. *Grose.*

They say the world is *warre* than it wont,
All for her shepherds is beastly and bloont:
Others saine, but how truly I note,
All for they holden shame of their cote. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

WA'RREN. *n. s.* [*waerande*, Dutch; *guerenne*, Fr.]

A kind of park for rabbits.

I found him here, as melancholy as a lodge in a *warren*. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

The coney convenes a whole *warren*, tells her story, and advises upon a revenge. *L'Estrange.*

Men should set snares in their *warrens* to catch polecats and foxes. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

WA'RRENER.† *n. s.* [from *warren.*] The keeper of a warren.

He hath fought with a *warrener*. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

WA'RRIANGLE, or *Wariangle*.† *n. s.* [*lanio*, Lat.] A hawk. Ainsworth. See *To* WRANGLE.

WA'RRIOUR. *n. s.* [from *war.*] A soldier; a military man.

I came from Corinth,
Brought to this town by that most famous *warrior*,
Duke Menaphon. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

Fierce fiery *warriours* fight upon the clouds,
In ranks and squadrons and right form of war,
Which drizzled blood upon the Capitol. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

I sing the *warriour* and his mighty deeds. *Lauderdale.*

The *warriour* horses ty'd in order fed. *Dryden, Æn.*

The mute walls relate the *warriour's* fame,
And Trojan chiefs the Tyrians' pity claim. *Dryden, Æn.*

Camilla led her troops, a *warriour* dame;
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd,
She chose the nobler Pallas of the field. *Dryden, Æn.*

Desire of praise first broke the patriot's rest,
And made a bulwark of the *warriour's* breast. *Young.*

WA'RRIOURESS.* *n. s.* [from *warriour.*] A female warriour. *Cotgrave.*

Eftsoones that *warriouresse* with haughty crest
Did forth issue, all ready for the fight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

WART. *n. s.* [peaꞃꞇ, Saxon; *werte*, Dutch.]

1. A corneous excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh.

If thou prate of mountains, let them throw
Millions of acres on us, till our ground,
Singeing his pate against the burning sun,
Make Ossa like a *wart.* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

In old statues of stone, which have been put in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden bands, there it appeared the lead did swell, insomuch as it hanged upon the stone like *warts.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Like vile stones lying in saffron'd tin,
Or *warts*, or weals, it hangs upon her skin. *Donne.*

In painting, the *warts* and moles, adding a likeness to the face, are not to be omitted. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. A protuberance of trees.

Malpighi, in his treatise of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, doth demonstrate that all such *warts*, tumours, and excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited or raised up by some venenose liquors, which with their eggs such insects shed; or boring with their terebræ, instil into the very pulp of such buds. *Ray on the Creation.*

WA'RTWORT. *n. s.* [*wart* and *wort*; *verrucaria*, Lat.] Spurge. *Ainsworth.*

WA'RTY. *adj.* [from *wart.*] Grown over with warts.

WA'RWORN. *adj.* [*war* and *worn.*] Worn with war.

Their gesture sad,
Invest in lank lean cheeks and *warworn* coats,
Presented them unto the gazing moon
So many horrid ghosts. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

WA'RY. *adj.* [pæꞃ, Saxon.] Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent.

He is above, and we upon earth; and therefore it behoveth our words to be *wary* and few. *Hooker.*

Leontius, their bishop, although an enemy to the better part, yet *wary* and subtle, as all the heads of the Arians faction were, could at no time be plainly heard to use either form. *Hooker.*

Good cause he had to hasten thence away;
For on a day his *wary* dwarf had spy'd,
Where in a dungeon deep huge numbers lay,
Of captive wretched thrals that wailed night and day. *Spenser.*

Each thing feigned ought more *wary* be. *Spenser.*

Each warns a *warier* carriage in the thing,
Lest blind presumption work their ruining. *Daniel.*

Others grow *wary* in their praises of one, who sets too great a value on them, lest they should raise him too high in his own imagination. *Addison, Spect.*

WAS. The preterite of *To* BE.

Enoch walked with God, and *was* not; for God took him. *Gen.* v. 24.

To **WASH.**† *v. a.* [ꞇaꞃcan, Saxon; *wasschen*, Dutch; *vatska*, Icel. from *vos*, *vaesa*, *veisa*, humor, mador, humectatio. Serenius.]

1. To cleanse by ablution.

How fain, like Pilate, would I *wash* my hands
Of this most grievous guilty murther done! *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Look how she rubs her hands.
—It is an accustom'd action with her to seem thus *washing* her hands. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Wash me throughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin. *Ps.* li. 2.

Thou didst *wash* thyself. *Ez.* xxiii. 40.

2. To moisten; to wet: as, the rain *washes* the flowers; the sea *washes* many islands.

3. To affect by ablution.

Be baptized, and *wash* away thy sins. *Acts*, xxii. 16.

Sins of irreligion must still be so accounted for as to crave pardon, and be *washed* off by repentance. *Bp. Taylor.*

Recollect the things you have heard, that they may not be *washed* all away from the mind by a torrent of other engagements. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

4. To colour by washing.

To *wash* over a course or insignificant meaning, is to counterfeit nature's coin. *Collier of the Aspect.*

Shall poesy, like law, turn wrong to right,
And dedications *wash* an Æthiop white. *Young.*

To **WASH.** *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of ablution.

I will go *wash*;
And when my face is fair, you shall perceive
Whether I blush or no. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Wash and be clean. *2 Kings*, v. 13.

Let each becalm his troubled breast,
Wash and partake serene the friendly feast. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. To cleanse clothes.

She can *wash* and scour.
—A special virtue; for then she need not be *washed* and scoured. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

WASH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water.

The *wash* of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where rain-water hath a long time settled, is of great advantage to all land. *Mortimer, Husb.*

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire.

Full thirty times hath Phœbus' car gone round
Neptune's salt *wash*, and Tellus' orbed ground. *Shakspeare.*

The best part of my power
Were in the *washes* all unwarily
Devoured by the unexpected flood. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

3. A medical or cosmetick lotion.

Try whether children may not have some *wash* to make their teeth better and stronger. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

They paint and patch their imperfections
Of intellectual complexions,
And daub their tempers o'er with *washes*,
As artificial as their faces. *Hudibras.*

He tried all manner of *washes* to bring him to a better complexion; but there was no good to be done. *L'Estrange.*

None are welcome to such, but those who speak, paint and *wash*; for that is the thing they love; and no wonder, since it is the thing they need. *South, Serm.*

To steal from rainbows, ere they drop in show'rs,
A brighter *wash.* *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

Here gallypots and vials plac'd,
Some fill'd with *washes*, some with paste. *Swift.*

4. A superficial stain or colour.

Imagination stamps signification upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much, who oftentimes, being deceived by the *wash*, never examine the metal, but take him upon content. *Collier.*

5. The feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like *wash*, and makes his trough
In your embowell'd bosoms. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

6. The act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed at once.

WASH.* *adj.* Washy; weak.

He looks lean;
'Tis a *wash* knave, he will not keep his flesh well. *Beaum. and Fl. Rule a Wife.*

Their bodies of so weak and *wash* a temper.
Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.

WA'SHBALL. *n. s.* [*wash* and *ball.*] Ball made of soap.

I asked a poor man how he did; he said he was like a *washball*, always in decay. *Swift.*

WA'SHER. *n. s.* [from *wash.*] One that washes.

Quickly is his laundress, his *washer*, and his wringer.
Shakspeare.

WA'SHPOT. *n. s.* [*wash* and *pot.*] A vessel in which any thing is washed.

Behold sev'n comely blooming youths appear,
And in their hands sev'n golden *washpots* bear. *Cowley.*

WA'SHY. *adj.* [from *wash.*]

1. Watery; damp.

On the *washy* ooze deep channels wore,
Easy, ere God had bid the ground be dry. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Weak; not solid.

A polish of clearness, evenly and smoothly spread, not overthin and *washy*, but of a pretty solid consistence. *Wotton.*

WASP. *n. s.* [ƿæſp, Saxon; *vespa*, Latin; *guespe*, French.] A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee.

More *wasps*, that buz about his nose,
Will make this sting the sooner. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Why, what a *wasp*-tongu'd and impatient
Art thou, to break into this woman's mood,
Tying thine ear to no tongue but thine own.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Encount'ring with a *wasp*,
He in his arms the fly doth clasp. *Drayton.*

WA'SPISH. *adj.* [from *wasp.*] Peevish; malignant; irritable; irascible.

I'll use you for my laughter,
When you are *waspish*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Come, you wasp, you are too angry.
— If I be *waspish*, best beware my sting. *Shakspeare.*

By the stern brow and *waspish* action,
Which she did use as she was writing of it,
It bears an angry tenour. *Shakspeare, As You Like It.*

The tailor's wife was only a good hearty shrew, under the impotency of an unruly *waspish* humour: she would have her will. *L'Estrange.*

Upon this gross mistake the poor *waspish* creature runs on for many leaves. *Stillingfleet.*

Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, waspish, wrong-head, rhiming race. *Pope.*

WA'SPISHLY. *adv.* [from *waspish.*] Peevishly.

WA'SPISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *waspish.*] Peevishness; irritability.

His scull is a mere nest of hornets, which sting into him their own *waspishness*.
Cleaveland, Poems, Orations, &c. p. 181.

WA'SSAIL.† *n. s.* [from pæſ hæl, your health, Saxon.]

1. A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English goodfellows.

Some lusty sport,
Or spiced *wassel*-bowl. *Fletcher, Faithf. Shepherdess.*

2. A drunken bout.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse,
Keeps *wassail*, and the swagg'ring upspring reels. *Shakspeare.*

3. A merry song. Ainsworth. — A particular song (called *wassail*) is still sung by boys at Christmas from house to house in some parts of Sussex. To a custom of such kind Ben Jonson seems to allude. *Mason.*

This, I you tell, is our jolly *wassel*,
And for twelfth-night more meet too.
B. Jonson, Christmas Masque.

To WA'SSAIL.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To attend at wassails; to frolick; to tope.

Pushed forward to gaming, jigging, *wassailing*.
Milton, Of Ref. in Engl. B. 2.

WA'SSAILER. *n. s.* [from *wassail.*] A toper; a drunkard.

I'm loth to meet the rudeness, and swill'd insolence
Of such late *wassailers*. *Milton, Comus.*

WAST. The second person of *was*, from *To be.*

To WASTE. *v. a.* [apeſtan, Saxon; *woesten*, Dutch; *guastare*, Italian; *vastare*, Latin.]

1. To diminish.

The fire that mounts the liquor 'till 't run o'er,
Seeming t' augment it, *wastes* it. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Could sighs furnish new breath, or draw life and spirits from the *wasting* of your's, your friends would encourage your passion. *Temple.*

The patient is much *wasted* and enfeebled; and he is the more so, because in this confined state of the distemper there is generally a great dejection of appetite. *Blackmore.*

2. To destroy wantonly, and luxuriously; to squander.

The people's praying after the minister, they say, *wasteth* time. *Hooker.*

There must be providence used, that our ship-timber be not *wasted*. *Bacon.*

No ways and means their cabinet employ,
But their dark hours they *waste* in barren joy. *Garth.*

3. To destroy; to desolate.

He only their provisions *wastes* and burns. *Daniel.*
Peace to corrupt, no less than war to *waste*. *Milton.*

First vegetive, then feels, and reasons last;
Rich of three souls, and lives all three to *waste*. *Dryden.*

The Tyber
Insults our walls, and *wastes* our fruitful grounds. *Dryden.*

Now *wasting* years my former strength confound,
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground;
Yet by the stubble you may guess the grain,
And mark the ruins of no vulgar man. *Broome.*

4. To wear out.

Here condemn'd
To *waste* eternal days in woe and pain. *Milton.*

5. To spend; to consume.

O were I able
To *waste* it all myself, and leave you none! *Milton.*

To WASTE. *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a state of consumption.

Man dieth and *wasteth* away. *Job*, xiv. 10.

Their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity; *wasting* and destruction are in their paths. *Is.* lix. 7.

The latter watch of *wasting* night,
And setting stars to kindly sleep invite. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Destroyed; ruined.

The Sophi leaves all *waste* in his retreat. *Milton, P. L.*

The multiplication and obstinacy of disputes, which have so laid *waste* the intellectual world, is owing to nothing more than to the ill use of words. *Locke.*

When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love,
In my swoln bosom, with long war had strove,
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood *waste*,
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past. *Prior.*

2. Desolate; uncultivated.

There be very *waste* countries and wildernesses; but we find not mention whether any do inhabit there. *Abbot.*

He found him in a desert land, and in the *waste* howling wilderness. *Deut.* xxxii. 10.

3. Superfluous; exuberant; lost for want of occupiers.

Quite surcharg'd with her own weight,
And strangled with her *waste* fertility. *Milton, Comus.*

4. Worthless; that of which none but vile uses can be made: as *waste* wood.

5. That of which no account is taken, or value found.

It may be published as well as printed, that so much skill in Hebrew derivations may not lie for *waste* paper. *Dryden.*

Waste. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Wanton or luxurious destruction; the act of squandering.

Freedom who loves, must first be wise and good;
But from that mark how far they rove we see,
For all this *waste* of wealth, and loss of blood. *Milton, Sonnet.*

So foolish and lavish are we, that too often we use some words in mere *waste*, and have no ideas for them. *Watts.*

2. Consumption; loss.

Reasons induce us to think it a good work, which they, in their care for well bestowing of time, account *waste*. *Hooker.*

Thin air is better pierced, but thick air preserveth the sound better from *waste*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

It was providently designed to repair the *waste* daily made by the frequent attrition in mastication. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Useless expense.

But youth, the perishing good, runs on too fast,
And unenjoy'd it spends itself to *waste*;
Few know the use of life before 'tis past. *Dryden.*

Secure the workings of your soul from running to *waste*, and even your looser moments will turn to happy account. *Watts.*

4. Desolate or uncultivated ground.

See the man who spacious regions gave,
A *waste* for beasts, himself deny'd a grave. *Pope.*

Land that is left wholly to nature, that hath no improvement of pasturage, tillage, or planting, is called *waste*. *Locke.*

5. Ground, place, or space unoccupied.

Lifted aloft, he gan to mount up higher,
And, like fresh eagle, made his hardy flight,
Thro' all that great wide *waste*, yet wanting sight. *Spenser.*

These gentlemen, on their watch,
In the dead *waste* and middle of the night,
Had been thus encountered. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Forty days Elijah, without food,
Wander'd this barren *waste*. *Milton, P. R.*

Lords of the world's great *waste*, the ocean, we
Whole forests send to reign upon the sea. *Waller.*

From that dire deluge, through the wat'ry *waste*,
Such length of years, such various perils past. *Dryden.*

Thee I pursue, oh great ill-fated youth!
Through all the dismal *waste* of gloomy death. *Smith.*

6. Region ruined and deserted.

All the leafy nation sinks at last,
And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the *waste*. *Dryden, Æn.*

7. Mischief; destruction.

The spirit of wantonness is, sure, scared out of him: if the devil have him not in fee-simple, he will never, I think, in the way of *waste*, attempt us again. *Shakspeare.*

8. [A law term.] Destruction of wood or other products of land.

You are but tenant for life, and shall make no *waste*. *Shadwell.*

Wa'steful. *adj.* [*waste* and *full*.]

1. Destructive; ruinous.

The folly of man
Let in these *wasteful* furies. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Wantonly or dissolutely consumptive.

To smooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish,
Is *wasteful* and ridiculous excess. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

In such cases they set them off more with wit and activity, than with costly and *wasteful* expences. *Bacon.*

3. Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal.

How has kind heav'n adorn'd the happy land,
And scatter'd blessings with a *wasteful* hand! *Addison.*

4. Desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied.

In wilderness and *wasteful* desarts stray'd,
To seek her knight. *Spenser.*

Outrageous as a sea, dark, *wasteful*, wild. *Milton, P. L.*

Wa'stefully. *adv.* [from *wasteful*.] With vain and dissolute consumption.

Never any man would think our labour mis-spent, or the time *wastefully* consumed. *Hooker.*

To her new-made favourite, Morat,
Her lavish hand is *wastefully* profuse. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

Wa'stefulness. *n. s.* [from *wasteful*.] Prodigality.

Wa'stel.* *n. s.* [*wastellus*, low Lat. *gasteau*, Fr.] A particular sort of bread; fine bread; a cake. Obsolete.

Wastel-bread was a better sort of bread. *Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, § iii.

Wa'steness. *n. s.* [from *waste*.] Desolation; solitude.

She, of nought afraid,
Through woods and *wasteness* wide him daily sought. *Spenser.*

That day is a day of wrath, a day of *wasteness*. *Zeph.* i. 15.

Wa'ster.† *n. s.* [from *waste*.]

1. One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; vain consumer.

Divers Roman knights,
The profuse *wasters* of their patrimonies,
So threaten'd with their debts, as they will now
Run any desperate fortune. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Plenty, in their own keeping, makes them wanton and careless, and teaches them to be squanderers and *wasters*. *Locke.*

Upon cards and dice never learn any play, and so be incapacitated for those encroaching *wasters* of useful time. *Locke.*

Sconces are great *wasters* of candles. *Swift.*

2. A kind of cudgel.

Thou wouldst be loth to play half a dozen of venies at *wasters*. *Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.*

With a good *waster* he so mortified this old Adam of his son-in-law squire, that he needed no other penance than this. *Harington, Brief View of the Church*, p. 22.

Wa'stethrift.* *n. s.* [*waste* and *thrift*.] A spendthrift.

Thou art a *wastethrift*, and art run away from thy master. *Beaum. and Fl. Kn. Burn. Pestle.*

Wa'strel. *n. s.* [from *waste*.]

Their works, both stream and load, lie in several, or in *wastrell*, that is, in inclosed grounds, or in commons. *Carew.*

WATCH. *n. s.* [pæcce, Sax.]

1. Forbearance of sleep.

2. Attendance without sleep.

All the long night their mournful *watch* they keep,
And all the day stand round the tomb and weep. *Addison.*

3. Attention; close observation.

In my school days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow, of the self-same flight,
The self-same way, with more advised *watch*,
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft found both. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

4. Guard; vigilant keep.

Still, when she slept, he kept both *watch* and ward. *Spenser.*

Hie thee to thy charge;
Use careful *watch*, chuse trusty centinels. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Love can find entrance not only into an open heart, but also into a heart well fortified, if *watch* be not well kept. *Bacon.*

5. Watchman; men set to guard. It is used in a collective sense.

Before her gate, high God did sweat ordain,
And wakeful *watches* ever to abide. *Spenser.*

Such stand in narrow lanes,
And beat our *watch*, and rob our passengers. *Shakspeare.*

The ports he did shut up, or at least kept a *watch* on them, that none should pass to or fro that was suspected. *Bacon.*

When by God's mercy in Christ, apprehended by faith, our hearts shall be purified, then to set *watch* and ward over them, and to keep them with all diligence. *Perkins.*

The towers of heaven are fill'd
With armed *watch*, that render all access
Impregnable. *Milton, P. L.*

An absurdity our Saviour accounted it for the blind to lead the blind, and to put him that cannot see to the office of a *watch*. *South, Serm.*

6. Place where a guard is set.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the *watch*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

7. Post or office of a watchman.

As I did stand my *watch* upon the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

8. A period of the night.

Your fair daughter,
At this odd, even, and dull *watch* o' the night,
Is now transported with a gondelier,
To the gross clasps of a lascivious Moor. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

All night he will pursue; but his approach
Darkness defends between, till morning *watch*. *Milton, P. L.*

The latter *watch* of wasting night,
And setting stars, to kindly sleep invite. *Dryden, Æn.*

9. A pocket clock; a small clock moved by a spring.

A *watch*, besides the hour of the day, gives the day of the month, and the place of the sun in the zodiack. *Hale.*

On the theatre we are confined to time; and though we talk not by the hour-glass, yet the *watch* often drawn out of the pocket warns the actors that their audience is weary. *Dryden.*

That Cloe may be serv'd in state,
The hours must at her toilet wait;
Whilst all the reasoning fools below
Wonder their *watches* go so slow. *Prior.*

To WATCH. *v. n.* [pacian, Sax.]

1. Not to sleep; to wake.

I have two nights *watch'd* with you; but can perceive no truth in your report. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Watching care will not let a man slumber, as a sore disease breaketh sleep. *Ecclus.* xxxi. 2.

Sleep, listening to thee, will *watch*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To keep guard.

I will *watch* over them for evil, and not for good. *Jer.* xliv.

In our *watching* we have *watched* for a nation that could not save us. *Lam.* iv. 17.

He gave signal to the minister that *watch'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To look with expectation.

My soul waiteth for the Lord, more than they that *watch* for the morning. *Ps.* cxxx. 6.

4. To be attentive; to be vigilant.

Watch thou in all things, endure afflictions. 2 *Tim.* iv. 5.

5. To be cautiously observant.

Watch over thyself, counsel thyself, judge thyself impartially. *Bp. Taylor.*

6. To be insidiously attentive.

He somewhere nigh at hand
Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find
His wish, and best advantage us asunder,
Hopeless to circumvent us join'd. *Milton, P. L.*

To WATCH. *v. a.*

1. To guard; to have in keep.

Flaming ministers *watch* and tend their charge. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To observe in ambush.

Saul sent messengers unto David's house to *watch* him, and to slay him. 1 *Sam.* xix. 11.

He is bold, and lies near the top of the water, *watching* the motion of any water-rat that swims betwixt him and the sky. *Walton.*

They under rocks their food
In jointed armour *watch*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To tend.

Paris *watched* the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Broome.*

4. To observe in order to detect or prevent.

WA'TCHER. *n. s.* [from *watch.*]

1. One who sits up; one who does not go to sleep.

Get on your night-gown, lest occasion call us,
And shew us to be *watchers*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. Diligent overlooker or observer.

Love hath chac'd sleep from my enthralled eyes,
And made them *watchers* of mine own heart's sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

It is observed, by those that are more attentive *watchers* of the works of nature. *More.*

WA'TCHET. † *adj.* [pæceb, Saxon, weak. Skinner.] Blue; pale blue.

The mariners all appeared in *watchet* or skycoloured cloth. *Milton, Br. Hist. of Moscovia*, ch. 5.

Whom 'midst the Alps do hanging throats surprise?
Who stares in Germany at *watchet* eyes? *Dryden, Juv.*

WA'TCHFUL. *adj.* [*watch* and *full.*] Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely observant. It has *of* before the thing to be regulated, and *against* before the thing to be avoided.

Call home our exil'd friends,
That fled the snares of *watchful* tyranny. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Be *watchful*, and strengthen the things ready to die. *Rev.* iii.

Nodding a while, and *watchful* of his blow,
He fell; and falling crush'd th' ungrateful nymph below. *Dryden.*

Readers should not lay by that caution which becomes a sincere pursuit of truth, and should make them always *watchful* against whatever might conceal or misrepresent it. *Locke.*

Be *watchful* of their behaviour, and as ready to require of them an exact observance of the duties of Christianity, as of the duties of their servants. *Law.*

WA'TCHFULLY. *adv.* [from *watchful.*] Vigilantly; cautiously; attentively; with cautious observation heedfully.

If this experiment were very *watchfully* tried in vessels of several sizes, some such things may be discovered. *Boyle.*

WA'TCHFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *watchful.*]

1. Vigilance; heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard; diligent observation.

The experience of our own frailties, and the consideration of the *watchfulness* of the tempter, discourage us. *Hammond.*

Love, fantastick pow'r! that is afraid
To stir abroad till *watchfulness* be laid;
Undaunted then o'er cliffs and valleys strays,
And leads his vot'ries safe through pathless ways. *Prior.*

Husbands are counselled not to trust too much to their wives owning the doctrine of unlimited conjugal fidelity, and so to neglect a due *watchfulness* over their manners. *Arbuthnot.*

Prejudices are cured by a constant jealousy and *watchfulness* over our passions, that they may never interpose when we are called to pass a judgement. *Watts.*

By a solicitous *watchfulness* about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, it will be constrained. *Locke.*

2. Inability to sleep.

Watchfulness, sometimes called a coma vigil, often precedes too great sleepiness. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

WA'TCHHOUSE. *n. s.* [*watch* and *house.*] Place where the watch is set.

Where statues breath'd, the works of Phidias' hands,
A wooden pump or lonely *watchhouse* stands. *Gay.*

WA'TCHING. *n. s.* [from *watch.*] Inability to sleep.

The bullet, not having been extracted, occasioned great pain and *watchings*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

WA'TCHLIGHT.* *n. s.* [*watch* and *light.*] A candle with a rush wick to burn in the night.

Item, a dozen pound of *watchlights* for the servants. *Addison, Drummer.*

WA'TCHMAKER. *n. s.* [*watch* and *maker.*] One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks.

Smithing comprehends all trades which use forge or file from the anchorsmith to the *watchmaker*; they all using the same tools, though of several sizes. *Moxon.*

WA'TCHMAN. *n. s.* [*watch* and *man.*] Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward.

On the top of all I do espy
The *watchman* waiting, tydings glad to hear. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Turn him into London-streets, that the *watchmen* might carry him before a justice. *Bacon.*

Drunkenness calls off the *watchmen* from their towers; and then all evils that proceed from a loose heart, an untied tongue, and a dissolute spirit, we put upon its account. *Taylor.*

Our *watchmen* from the tow'rs, with longing eyes.
Expect his swift arrival. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

The melancholy tone of a *watchman* at midnight. *Swift.*

WA'TCHTOWER. *n. s.* [*watch* and *tower.*] Tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.

In the day-time she sitteth in a *watchtower*, and flieth most by night. *Bacon.*

Up unto the *watchtower* get,
And see all things despoil'd of fallacies. *Donne.*

To hear the lark begin his flight,
And singing startle the dull night
From his *watchtower* in the skies,
Till the dappled dawn doth rise. *Milton, L'All.*

The senses in the head, as sentinels in a *watchtower*, convey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Ray.*

WA'TCHWORD. *n. s.* [*watch* and *word.*] The word given to the sentinels to know their friends.

All have their ears upright, waiting when the *watchword* shall come, that they should all arise into rebellion. *Spenser.*

We have heard the chimes at midnight, master Shallow.
— That we have, Sir John: our *watchword*, hem boys.
Shakspeare.

A *watchword* every minute of the night goeth about the walls, to testify their vigilancy. *Sandys.*

WA'TER.† *n. s.* [*waeter*, Dutch; pæteꝛ, Saxon; from the M. Goth. *wate*, aqua.]

1. Sir Isaac Newton defines *water*, when pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile, and void of all savour or taste; and it seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal specifick gravities, as Dr. Cheyne observes; and also that there are between them spaces so large, and ranged in such a manner, as to be pervious on all sides. Their smoothness accounts for their sliding easily over one another's surfaces: their sphericity keeps them also from touching one another in more points than one; and by both these their friction, in sliding over one another, is rendered the least possible. Their hardness accounts for the incompressibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture of air. The porosity of water is so very great, that there is at least forty times as much space as matter in it; for water is nineteen times specifically lighter than gold, and consequently rarer in the same proportion. *Quincy.*

My mildness hath allay'd their swelling griefs,
My mercy dry'd their *water*-flowing tears.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Your *water* is a sore decayer of your whoreson dead body.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

The sweet manner of it forc'd
Those *waters* from me, which I would have stopp'd,
But I had not so much of man in me;
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues
We write in *water*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Those healths will make thee and thy state look ill, Timon: here's that which is too weak to be a sinner, honest *water*, which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Water is the chief ingredient in all the animal fluids and solids; for a dry bone, distilled, affords a great quantity of insipid *water*: therefore *water* seems to be proper drink for every animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The sea.

Travel by land or by *water*. *Common Prayer.*

By *water* they found the sea, westward from Peru, always very calm. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

3. Urine.

If thou could'st, doctor, cast
The *water* of my land, find her disease,
And purge it to a sound and pristine health,
I would applaud thee. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Go to bed, after you have made *water*. *Swift.*

4. *To hold* WATER. To be sound; to be tight. From a vessel that will not leak.

A good Christian and an honest man must be all of a piece, and inequalities of proceeding will never *hold water*.
L'Estrange.

5. It is used for the lustre of a diamond.

'Tis a good form,
And rich: here is a *water*, look ye. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

6. WATER is much used in composition for things made with *water*, being in *water*, or growing in *water*.

She might see the same *water*-spaniel, which before had hunted, come and fetch away one of Philoclea's gloves, whose fine proportion shewed well what a dainty guest was wont there to be lodged. *Sidney.*

Oh that I were a mockery king of snow,
Standing before the sun of Bolingbroke,
And melt myself away in *water*-drops! *Shakspeare.*

Poor Tom eats the wall-newt, and the *water*-newt.
Shakspeare.

Touch me with noble anger!
O let not women's weapons, *water*-drops,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Let not the *water*-flood overflow me. *Ps.* lxix. 15.

They shall spring up as among the grass, as willows by the *water*-courses. *Is.* xliv. 4.

As the hart panteth after the *water*-brook, so panteth my soul after thee, O God. *Ps.* xlii. 1.

Deep calleth unto deep, at the noise of thy *water*-spouts.
Ps xlii. 7.

He turneth rivers into a wilderness, and the *water*-springs into dry ground. *Ps.* cvii. 33.

There were set six *water*-pots of stone. *Jo.* ii. 6.

Hercules's page, Hylas, went with a *water*-pot to fill it at a pleasant fountain that was near. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

As the carp is accounted the *water*-fox for his cunning, so the roach is accounted the *water*-sheep. *Walton, Angler.*

Sea-calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly;
The *water*-snakes with scales upstanding die. *May, Virg.*

By making the *water*-wheels larger, the motion will be so slow, that the screw will not be able to supply the outward streams. *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

Rain carried away apples, together with a dunghill that lay in the *water*-course *L'Estrange.*

Oh help, in this extremest need,
If *water*-gods are deities indeed. *Dryden.*

Because the outermost coat of the eye might be pricked, and this humour let out, therefore nature hath made provision to repair it by the help of certain *water*-pipes, or lymphæducts, inserted into the bulb of the eye, proceeding from glandules that separate this water from the blood. *Ray.*

The *lacerta aquatica*, or *water*-newt, when young, hath four neat ramified fins, two on one side, growing out a little above its forelegs, to poise and keep its body upright, which fall off when the legs are grown. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

Other mortar used in making *water*-courses, cisterns, and fishponds, is very hard and durable. *Moxon.*

The most brittle *water*-carriage was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail sometimes in boats made of earthen ware. *Arbuthnot.*

A gentleman watered St. foin in dry weather at new sowing, and, when it came up, with a *water*-cart, carrying his water in a cask, to which there was a tap at the end, which lets the water run into a long trough full of small holes. *Mortimer.*

In Hampshire they sell *water*-trefoil as dear as hops.
Mortimer.

To WA'TER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To irrigate; to supply with moisture.

A river went out of Eden to *water* the garden. *Gen.* ii. 10.

A man's nature runs to herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably *water* the one, and destroy the other. *Bacon.*

Chaste moral writing we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompense;
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That sacred stream, should never *water* weeds. *Waller.*

Could tears *water* the lovely plant, so as to make it grow again after once 'tis cut down, your friends would be so far from accusing your passion, that they would encourage it and share it. *Temple.*

You may *water* the lower land when you will. *Mortimer.*

2. To supply with water for drink.

Now gan the golden Phœbus for to steep
His fiery face in billows of the west,
And his faint steeds *water'd* in ocean deep,
Whilst from their journal labours they did rest. *Spenser.*

Doth not each on the sabbath loose his ox from the stall, and lead him away to *watering?* *St. Luke*, xiii. 15.

His horsemen kept them in so strait, that no man could, without great danger, go to *water* his horse. *Knolles.*

Water him, and, drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirst again with bran. *Dryden.*

3. To fertilize or accommodate with streams.

Mountains, that run from one extremity of Italy to the other, give rise to an incredible variety of rivers that *water* it. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To diversify as with waves.

The different ranging the superficial parts of velvet and *watered* silk, does the like. *Locke.*

To WA'TER. *v. n.*

1. To shed moisture.

I stain'd this napkin with the blood
That valiant Clifford, with his rapier's point
Made issue from the bosom of the boy;
And if thine eyes can *water* for his death,
I give thee this to dry thy cheeks withal. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Mine eyes,
Seeing those beads of sorrow stand in thine,
Began to *water*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The tickling of the nostrils within, doth draw the moisture to the nostrils, and to the eyes by consent; for they also will *water*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

How troublesome is the least mote, or dust falling into the eye, and how quickly does it weep, and *water* upon the least grievance. *South, Serm.*

2. To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water.

He set the rods he had pulled before the flocks in the gutters in the *watering* troughs. *Gen.* xxx. 38.

Mahomet sent many small boats manned with harquebusiers and small ordnance, into the lake near unto the camp, to keep the Christians from *watering* there. *Knolles.*

3. *The mouth* WATERS. The man longs; there is a vehement desire. From dogs who drop their slaver when they see meat which they cannot get.

Cardinal Wolsey's *teeth watering* at the bishoprick of Winchester, sent one unto bishop Fox, who had advanced him, for to move him to resign the bishoprick, because extreme age had made him blind; which Fox did take in so ill part, that he willed the messenger to tell the cardinal, that, although I am blind, I have espied his malicious unthankfulness. *Camden.*

These reasons made his *mouth* to *water*,
With amorous longings to be at her. *Hudibras.*

Those who contend for 4 per cent. have set men's *mouths a-watering* for money at that rate. *Locke.*

WA'TERCOLOURS. *n. s.* [*water* and *colour.*]

Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water or oil; those they call *watercolours*, and these they term oilcolours. *Boyle on Colours.*

Less should I daub it o'er with transitory praise,
And *watercolours* of these days:
These days! where e'en the extravagance of poetry
Is at a loss for figures to express
Men's folly, whimsies, and inconstancy. *Swift.*

WA'TERCRESSES. *n. s.* [*sisymbrium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful; upon their heads are garlands of *watercresses*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

WA'TERER. *n. s.* [from *water.*] One who waters.

This ill weed, rather cut off by the ground than plucked up by the root, twice or thrice grew forth again; but yet, maugre the warmers and *waterers*, hath been ever parched up. *Carew.*

WA'TERFALL. *n. s.* [*water* and *fall.*] Cataract; cascade.

I have seen in the Indies far greater *waterfalls* than those of Nilus. *Ralegh.*

Not Lacedæmon charms me more,
Than high Albana's airy walls,
Resounding with her *waterfalls*. *Addison.*

WA'TERFLAG. *n. s.* [from *water* and *flag; iris aquatica*, Lat.] Water flower-de-luce.

WA'TERFOWL. *n. s.* Fowl that live, or get their food in water.

Waterfowl joy most in that air which is likest water. *Bacon.*

Waterfowls supply the weariness of a long flight by taking water, and numbers of them are found in islands, and in the main ocean. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Fish and *waterfowl*, who feed of turbid and muddy slimy water, are accounted the cause of phlegm. *Floyer.*

WA'TERGALL.* *n. s.* [*water* and *gall.*]

1. Some appearance attendant on the rainbow. The word is current among the shepherds on Salisbury plain. *Steevens.*

These *watergalls* in her dim element
Foretell new storms. *Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.*

2. A cavity made in the earth by a rapid descent of water. *Bagshaw.*

WATERGRU'EL. *n. s.* [*water* and *gruel.*] Food made with oatmeal boiled in water.

For breakfast milk, milk-pottage, *watergruel*, and flummery, are very fit to make for children. *Locke.*

The aliment ought to be slender, as *watergruel* acidulated. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

WA'TERHEN. *n. s.* [from *water* and *hen; fulica*, Lat.] A coot; a waterfowl.

WA'TERINESS. *n. s.* [from *watery.*] Humidity; moisture.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, night-mares, weakness, *wateryness*, and turgidity of the eyes. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TERING-PLACE.* *n. s.* A town, village, or other place, usually on the sea-coast, noted, at certain seasons, for a numerous resort of persons to it: a modern cant term.

He had a right to employ those hours in so innocent and so elegant a relaxation, which other gentlemen usually squander away in the noisy sports of the field, the expensive pleasures of the metropolis in the winter, or in the loitering dissipation of our public *watering-places* in the summer season. *Graves, Recollect. of Shenstone*, (1788,) p. 55.

WA'TERISH. *adj.* [from *water.*]

1. Resembling water.

Where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected from the *waterish* matter, but an insipid manhood, and a stupid old infancy? *Dryden.*

2. Moist; boggy.

Some parts of the earth grow moorish or *waterish*, others dry. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

WA'TERISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *waterish.*] Thinness; resemblance of water.

A pendulous sliminess answers a pituitous state, or an acerbity, which resembles the tartar of our humours, or *waterishness*, which is like the serosity of our blood. *Floyer.*

WA'TERLEAF. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WA'TERLILLY. *n. s.* [*nymphæa*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Let them lie dry twelve months, to kill the waterweeds, as *waterlillies* and bulrushes. *Walton, Angler.*

WA'TERLOGGED.* *adj.* Applied to a ship, when by leaking she has received a great deal of water into her hold, and is become so inactive upon the sea,

as to yield without resistance to the effort of every wave rushing over her deck. *Chambers.*

The shattered, weather-beaten, leaky, *waterlogged* vessel. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

WA'TERMAN. *n. s.* [*water* and *man.*] A ferryman; a boatman.

Having blocked up the passage to Greenwich, they ordered the *watermen* to let fall their oars more gently. *Dryden.*

Bubbles of air working upward from the very bottom of the lake, the *watermen* told us that they are observed always to rise in the same places. *Addison on Italy.*

The *waterman* forlorn along the shore,
Pensive reclines upon his useless oar. *Gay.*

WA'TERMARK. *n. s.* [*water* and *mark.*] The utmost limit of the rise of the flood.

Men and beasts
Were borne above the tops of trees that grew
On th' utmost margin of the *watermark.* *Dryden.*

WA'TERMELON. *n. s.* A plant. It hath trailing branches, as the cucumber or melon, and is distinguished from other cucurbitaceous plants, by its leaf deeply cut and jagged, and by its producing uneatable fruit. *Miller.*

WA'TERMILL. *n. s.* Mill turned by water.

Forth flowed fresh
A gushing river of black gory blood,
That drowned all the land whereon he stood:
The stream thereof would drive a *watermill.* *Spenser.*

Corn ground by windmills, erected on hills, or in the plains where the *watermills* stood. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

WA'TERMINT.† *n. s.* [*mentha aquatica.*] A plant.

Those which perfume the air most delightfully — are burnet, wild-thyme, and *water-mints.* *Bacon, Ess.* 46.

WA'TERRADISH. *n. s.* A species of water-cresses.

WA'TERRAT. *n. s.* [*mus aquaticus.*] A rat that makes holes in banks.

There be land-rats and *water-rats.* *Shakspeare.*

The pike is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the motion of any frog or *water-rat,* or mouse. *Walton.*

WA'TERROCKET.† *n. s.* [*eruca aquatica.*]

1. A species of water-cresses.

2. A kind of firework to be discharged in water.

WA'TERTIGHT.* *adj.* [*water* and *tight.*] That will not admit water.

Cottages not high built, yet wind-tight and *water-tight.* *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 46.

WA'TERVIOLET. *n. s.* [*hottonia,* Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

WATERSA'PPHIRE. *n. s.* A sort of stone.

Watersapphire is the occidental sapphire, and is neither of so bright a blue, nor so hard as the oriental. *Woodward.*

WA'TERWILLOW. *n. s.* [from *water* and *willow; lysimachia,* Latin.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

WA'TERWITH. *n. s.* [*water* and *with.*] A plant.

The *waterwith* of Jamaica growing on dry hills, in the woods, where no water is to be met with, its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords so plentifully a limpid, innocent, and refreshing water, or sap, as gives new life to the droughty traveller or hunter. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

WA'TERWORK. *n. s.* [*water* and *work.*] Play of fountains; artificial spouts of water; any hydraulick performance.

Engines invented for mines and *waterworks* often fail in the performance. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

The French took from the Italians the first plans of their gardens as well as *waterworks.* *Addison.*

WA'TERY. *adj.* [from *water.*]

1. Thin; liquid; like water.

Quicksilver, which is a most crude and *watery* body, heated, and pent in, hath the like force with gunpowder. *Bacon.*

The bile, by its saponaceous quality, mixeth the oil and *watery* parts of the aliment together. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless.

We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross, *watery* pumpion. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

No heterogeneous mixture use, as some
With *watery* turneps have debas'd their wines. *Philips.*

3. Wet; abounding with water.

When the big lip, and *watery* eye
Tell me, the rising storm is nigh:
'Tis then thou art yon angry main,
Deform'd by winds, and dash'd by rain. *Prior.*

4. Relating to the water.

On the brims her sire, the *watery* god,
Roll'd from a silver urn his crystal flood. *Dryden.*

5. Consisting of water.

The *watery* kingdom is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia. *Shakspeare*

Those few escap'd
Famine, and anguish, will at last consume,
Wand'ring that *watery* desart. *Milton, P. L.*

Betwixt us and you wide oceans flow,
And *watery* desarts. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

Perhaps you'll say,
That the attracted *watery* vapours rise
From lakes and seas, and fill the lower skies. *Blackmore.*

WA'TTLE. *n. s.* [from *waghelen,* to shake, German. Skinner.]

1. The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill.

The loach is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of *wattles* like a barbel. *Walton.*

The barbel is so called, by reason of his barb, or *wattels,* at his mouth, which is under his nose or chops. *Walton.*

The cock's comb and *wattels* are an ornament becoming his martial spirit. *More against Atheism.*

2. A hurdle. *Ainsworth.*

To WA'TTLE. *v. a.* [patelas, Saxon, *twigs.*] To bind with twigs; to form, by platting twigs one within another.

Might we but hear
The folded flocks penn'd in their *wattled* cotes,
Or sound of pastoral reed with oaten stops. *Milton, Comus.*

A plough was found in a very deep bog, and a hedge *wattled* standing. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

WAVE. *n. s.* [pæᵹe, Saxon; *waegh,* Dutch; *vague,* French.]

1. Water raised above the level of the surface; billow; water driven into inequalities.

The shore, that o'er his *wave*-worn basis bow'd. *Shakspeare.*

The *waves* that rise would drown the highest hill;
But at thy check they flee, and when they hear
Thy thund'ring voice, they post to do thy will. *Wotton.*

Amidst these toils succeeds the balmy night;
Now hissing waters the quench'd guns restore;
And weary *waves* withdrawing from the fight,
Are lull'd, and pant upon the silent shore. *Dryden.*

The *wave* behind impels the *wave* before. *Pope.*

Luxuriant on the *wave*-worn bank he lay
Stretch'd forth, and panting in the sunny ray. *Pope.*

2. Unevenness; inequality.

Thus it happens, if the glass of the prisms be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plane and well polished, without those numberless *waves,* or curls, which usually arise from sand-holes a little smoothed in polishing with putty. *Newton.*

To WAVE.† *v. n.* [paꝼian, Saxon.]

1. To play loosely; to float.

I may find
Your warlike ensigns *waving* in the wind. *Dryden.*

Messapus' helm
He laces on, and wears the *waving* crest. *Dryden.*

2. To be moved as a signal.

A bloody arm it is, that holds a pine
Lighted above the capitol, and now
It *waves* unto us. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

3. To be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate; to waver.

They *wave* in and out, no way sufficiently grounded, no way resolved, what to think, speak, or write, more than only that because they have taken it upon them, they must be opposite. *Hooker.*

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he *waved* indifferently 'twixt doing them neither good nor harm. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

To WAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To raise into inequalities of surface.

He had a thousand noses,
Horns welk'd and *wav'd* like the enridged sea. *Shakspeare.*

2. To move loosely.

They *wav'd* their fiery swords, and in the air
Made horrid circles. *Milton, P. L.*

Æneas *wav'd* his fatal sword
High o'er his head. *Dryden.*

He beckoned to me, and, by the *waving* of his hand, directed me to approach the place where he sat. *Addison.*

3. To waft; to remove any thing floating.

Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth below should *wave* one from a knock perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing.

Look with what courteous action
It *waves* you to a more removed ground:
But do not go with it. *Shakspeare.*

5. [*guesver*, Fr. Skinner.] To put off; to quit; to depart from.

He resolved not to *wave* his way upon this reason, that if he should but once, by such a diversion, make his enemy believe he were afraid of danger, he should never live without. *Wotton, Duke of Buckingham.*

These, *waving* plots, found out a better way;
Some god descended, and preserv'd the play. *Dryden.*

6. To put aside for the present.

I have *wav'd* the subject of your greatness, to resign myself to the contemplation of what is more peculiarly your's. *Dryden.*

Since she her interest for the nation's *wav'd*,
Then I who sav'd the king, the nation sav'd. *Dryden.*

If any had a better right, they were content to *wave* it, and recognize the right of the other. *Leslie.*

WA'VELESS.* *adj.* [*wave* and *less*.] Smooth; without waves.

Smoother than this *waveless* spring,
And purer than the substance of the same.
Peele, David and Bethsabe, (1599.)

To WA'VER. *v. n.* [papian, Saxon.]

1. To play to and fro; to move loosely.

I took two triangular glasses, and one of them being kept fixed in the same posture, that the Iris it projected on the floor might not *waver*, I cast on the same floor another Iris, with another prism, moving it to and fro. *Boyle.*

The whitening shower descends,
At first thin *wavering*. *Thomson, Winter.*

2. To be unsettled; to be uncertain, or inconstant; to fluctuate; not to be determined.

In which amazement, when the miscreant
Perceived him to *waver*, weak and frail,
Whilst trembling horror did his conscience daunt,
And hellish anguish did his soul assail. *Spenser.*

Remember where we are;
In France, among a fickle, *wavering* nation. *Shakspeare.*

Thou almost mak'st me *waver* in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That souls of animals infuse themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakspeare.*

Hold fast the faith without *wavering*. *Heb.* x.

The *wav'ring* faith of people vain and light. *Daniel.*

Faith as absolutely determines our minds, and as perfectly excludes all *wavering*, as our knowledge itself; and we may as well doubt of our own being, as we can, whether any revelation from God be true. *Locke.*

What if Hospinian should have said, that Luther *waver'd* in the point of the sacrament? does it follow that he really did so? *Atterbury.*

They, who at this distance from the first rise of the Gospel, after weighing the several evidences of it, *waver* in their faith, would have *waver'd*, though they had seen the first promulgers work wonders. *Atterbury.*

3. To totter; to be in danger of falling.

Has any disloyalty dared to feign that religion *wavers*? They foully mistake; as commonly they do, that are more cunning in other mens' lives than in their own: 'tis not religion *wavers*, but their loyalty. *Holyday.*

WA'VER.* *n. s.* [a technical word with woodmen, perhaps derived from *waving* with every wind.] A young slender tree. *Mason.*

It is a very ordinary copse that will not afford [per acre] three or four firsts, fourteen seconds, twelve thirds, eight *wavers*. *Evelyn*, B. III. ch. 1. § 3.

WA'VERER. *n. s.* [from *waver*.] One unsettled and irresolute.

Come, young *waverer*, come, and go with me;
In one respect I'll thy assistant be. *Shakspeare.*

WA'VERINGNESS.* *n. s.* State or quality of being wavering.

The *waveringness* of our cupidities turneth the mind into a dizziness unawares to itself.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. I. Pref.

WA'VING.* *n. s.* [from *wave*.] Act of moving or playing loosely.

I am delighted with the *wavings* of thy forests.
Addison, Spect. No. 585.

WA'VY.† *adj.* [from *wave*.]

1. Rising in waves.

In safe conduct of these
Did thirtie hollow-bottom'd barkes divide the *wavie* seas.
Chapman.

For thee the ocean smiles, and smooths her *wavy* breast;
And heav'n itself with more serene and purer light is blest.
Dryden.

2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations.

Where full-ear'd sheaves of rye
Grow *wavy* on the tilth, that soil select
For apples. *Philips.*

Let her glad vallies smile with *wavy* corn;
Let fleecy flocks her rising hills adorn. *Prior.*

3. Winding.

The sides of this fissure are firm solid rock, perpendicular and smooth, only seeming to lie in a *wavy* form all down, as it were to comply with the motion of the water.
Maundrell, Trav. p. 6.

WAWES, or *Waes*.† *n. s.* [A word used by Spenser, according to the Saxon pronunciation. Dr. Johnson. — It is used by Wicliffe, and is in our old lexicography.] Waves.

Another did the dying brands repair
With iron tongs, and sprinkled oft the same
With liquid *waes*. *Spenser.*

Whilst they fly that gulf's devouring jaws,
They on this rock are rent, and sunk in helpless *wawes*.
Spenser.

To WAWL.† *v. n.* [pa, *grief*, Sax. Dr. Johnson. — Allied to the Icel. *vaele*, ejulo, plango, if not formed from the sound. Dr. Jamieson in V. *To* WAW.] To cry; to howl.

Jabbering and *wawling* according to the office of Saynt Antonyne's personage. *Bale, Yet a Course*, &c. (1543,) fol. 43. b.

The first time that we smell the air,
We *wawl* and cry. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Where cats do *waule* by day, and dogs by night.
Ret. from Parnassus, 1606.

WAX. *n. s.* [pæxe, Saxon; *wax*, Danish; *wacks*, Dutch.]

1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee, and formed into cells for the reception of the honey.

Wax consists of an acid spirit, of a nauseous taste, and an oil or butter, which is emollient, laxative, and anodyne. *Arbuthnot.*

They gave us food which may with nectar vie,
And *wax*, that does the absent sun supply. *Roscommon.*

All the magistrates, every new or full moon, give honour to Confucius with bowings, *wax* candles, and incense. *Stillingfleet.*

While visits shall be paid on solemn days,
When num'rous *wax* lights in bright order blaze;
So long my honour, name, and praise shall live. *Pope.*

2. Any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters.

We soften the *wax*, before we set on the seal. *More.*

3. A kind of concretion in the flesh.

A fontanel in her neck was much inflamed, and many *wax*-kernels about it. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To WAX. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear; to join with wax.

He form'd the reeds, proportion'd as they are;
Unequal in their length, and *wax'd* with care,
They still retain the name of his ungrateful fair. *Dryden.*

To WAX. *v. n.* pret. *wox*, *waxed*, part. pass. *waxed*, *waxen*. [peaxan, Saxon; *wachsen*, German.]

1. To grow; to increase; to become bigger, or more. Used of the moon, in opposition to *wane*, and figuratively of things which grow by turns bigger and less.

The husbandman in sowing and setting, upon good reason, observes the *waxing* and waning of the moon. *Hakewill.*

They *wax* and wane
'Twixt thrift and penury. *Carew.*

2. To pass into any state; to become; to grow. It is in either sense now almost disused.

Where things have been instituted, which being convenient and good at the first, do afterward in process of time *wax* otherwise, we make no doubt but they may be altered, yea, though councils or customs general have received them. *Hooker.*

Careless the man soon *wax*, and his wit weak
Was overcome of things that did him please. *Spenser.*

Art thou like the adder *waxen* deaf? *Shakspeare.*

We will destroy this place; because the cry of them is *waxen* great before the Lord. *Gen.* xix. 13.

Flowers removed *wax* greater, because the nourishment is more easily come by in the loose earth. *Bacon.*

This answer given, Argantes wild drew near,
Trembling for ire, and *waxing* pale for rage;
Nor could he hold. *Fairfax.*

If I *wax* but cold in my desire,
Think heav'n hath motion lost, and the world fire. *Donne.*

Their manners *wax* more and more corrupt, in proportion as their blessings abound. *Atterbury.*

WA'XCHANDLER. *n. s.* [from *wax* and *chandler.*] A maker of wax candles.

WA'XEN. *adj.* [from *wax.*] Made of wax.

Swarming next appear'd
The female bee, that feeds her husband drone
Deliciously, and builds her *waxen* cells,
With honey stor'd. *Milton, P. L.*

I can yet shoot beams, whose heat can melt
The *waxen* wings of this ambitious boy. *Denham.*

So weary bees in little cells repose;
But if night-robbers lift the well-stor'd hive,
An humming through their *waxen* city grows,
And out upon each other's wings they drive. *Dryden.*

WA'XY.* *adj.* [from *wax.*] Soft like wax; yielding.

He is servile in imitation, *waxy* to persuasion. *Bp. Hall, Charact.* p. 111.

That the softer *waxy* part of you may receive some impression from this discourse, let us close all with an application. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 679.

WA'XWORK.* *n. s.* [*wax* and *work.*] Figures formed of wax in imitation of the substances which they represent.

I never saw so great an assembly of spectators as were met together at the opening of this great piece of *waxwork*. *Addison, Tatler*, No. 257.

WAY.† *n. s.* [pæȝ, Saxon; *weigh*, Dutch; *vig*, or *wig*, M. Goth. *via*, Lat. Vox antiquissima, pluribusque linguis communis. Serenius.]

1. The road in which one travels. This word is applied in many relations which seem unlike one another, but have all the original of *road* or *travel*, noting either progression or the mode of progression, local or intellectual.

I am amaz'd, and lose my *way*,
Among the thorns and dangers of this world. *Shakspeare.*

You cannot see your *way*. —
— I have no *way*, and therefore want no eyes:
I stumbled when I saw. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To God's eternal house direct the *way*,
A broad and ample road. *Milton.*

Flutt'ring the god, and weeping said,
Pity poor Cupid, generous maid!
Who happen'd, being blind, to stray,
And on thy bosom lost his *way*. *Prior.*

2. Road made for passengers.

Know'st thou the *way* to Dover? —
— Both stile and gate, horse-*way*, and foot-path. *Shakspeare.*

Attending long in vain, I took the *way*,
Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay. *Dryden.*

3. A length of space.

Birnbaumer forest extends a great *way*, wherein are many deer, wild boars, foxes, wolves and bears. *Brown, Trav.*

An old man that had travelled a great *way* under a huge burden, found himself so weary, that he called upon death to deliver him. *L'Estrange.*

4. Course; direction of motion; local tendency.

I now go toward him, therefore follow me,
And mark what *way* I make. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Come a little nearer this *way*,
I warrant thee no body hears. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

He stood in the gate, and ask'd of ev'ry one
Which *way* she took, and whither she was gone. *Dryden.*

With downward force he took his *way*,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden.*

My seven brave brothers, in one fatal day,
To death's dark mansions took the mournful *way*. *Dryden.*

To observe every the least difference that is in things, keeps the understanding steady and right in its *way* to knowledge. *Locke.*

5. Advance in life.

The boy was to know his father's circumstances, and that he was to make his *way* by his own industry. *Spectator.*

6. Passage; power of progression made or given.

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head:
This sword of mine shall give them instant *way*,
Where they shall rest for ever. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Th' angelick choirs,
On each hand parting, to his speed gave *way*,
Through all th' empyreal road. *Milton, P. L.*

Youth and vain confidence thy life betray:
Through armies this has made Melantius' *way*. *Waller.*

The reason may be, that men seldom come into those posts, till after forty; about which time the natural heat beginning to decay, makes *way* for those distempers. *Temple.*

The air could not readily get out of those prisons, but by degrees, as the earth and water above would give *way*. *Burnet.*

As a soldier, foremost in the fight,
Makes *way* for others. *Dryden.*

Some make themselves *way*, and are suggested to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

7. Vacancy made by timorous or respectful recession.

There would be left no difference between truth and falsehood, if what we certainly know, give *way* to what we may possibly be mistaken in. *Locke.*

Nor was he satisfy'd, unless he made the pure profession of the gospel give *way* to superstition and idolatry, wherever he had power to expel the one, and establish the other. *Atterbury.*

The senate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the people, thought it their wisest course to give *way* also to the time. *Swift.*

I would give *way* to others, who might argue very well upon the same subject. *Swift.*

8. Course; regular progression.

But give me leave to seize my destin'd prey,
And let eternal justice take the *way*. *Dryden.*

9. Course or progress considered as obstructed or hindered.

The imagination being naturally tumultuous, interposeth itself without asking leave, casting thoughts in our *way*, and forcing the understanding to reflect upon them. *Duppa.*

10. Tendency to any meaning, or act.

There is nothing in the words that sound that *way*, or points particularly at persecution. *Atterbury.*

11. Access; means of admittance.

Being once at liberty, 'twas said, having made my *way* with some foreign prince, I would turn pirate. *Ralegh.*

12. Sphere of observation.

These inquisitions are never without baseness, and very often useless to the curious inquirer. For men stand upon their guards against them, laying all their counsels and secrets out of their *way*. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

The general officers, and the publick ministers that fell in my *way*, were generally subject to the gout. *Temple.*

13. Means; mediate instrument; intermediate step.

By noble *ways* we conquest will prepare;
First offer peace, and that refus'd, make war. *Dryden.*

What conceivable *ways* are there, whereby we should come to be assured that there is such a being as God? *Tillotson.*

A child his mother so well instructed this *way* in geography, that he knew the limits of the four parts of the world. *Locke.*

It is not impossible to God to make a creature with more *ways* to convey into the understanding the notice of corporeal things, than those five he has given to man. *Locke.*

14. Method; scheme of management.

He durst not take open *way* against them, and as hard it was to take a secret, they being so continually followed by the best and every way ablest of that region. *Sidney.*

A physician, unacquainted with your body, may put you in a *way* for a present cure, but overthroweth your health in some other kind. *Bacon.*

Will not my yielded crown redeem my breath?
Still am I fear'd? is there no *way* but death? *Daniel.*

As by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to himself in the *way* of flattery; so by calling good evil, he is misrepresented to others, in the *way* of slander. *South, Serm.*

Now what impious *ways* my wishes took?
How they the monarch, and the man forsook? *Prior.*

15. Private determination; particular will or humour.

He was of an high mind, and loved his own will and his *way*, as one that revered himself, and would reign indeed. *Bacon.*

If I had my *way*,
He had mew'd in flames at home, not i' th' senate;
I had sing'd his furs by this time. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

16. Manner; mode.

She with a calm carelessness let every thing slide, as we do by their speeches, who neither in matter nor person do any *way* belong unto us. *Sidney.*

God hath so many times and *ways* spoken to men. *Hooker.*

Few writers make an extraordinary figure, who have not something in their *way* of thinking or expressing, that is entirely their own. *Spectator.*

His *way* of expressing and applying them, not his invention of them, is what we admire. *Addison.*

17. Method; manner of practice.

Having lost the *way* of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of terribleness. *Sidney.*

Matter of mirth,
She could devise, and thousand *ways* invent,
To feed her foolish humour, and vain jolliment. *Spenser.*

Taught
To live the easiest *way*, not with perplexing thoughts. *Milton.*

18. Method or plan of life, conduct or action.

To attain
The highth and depth of thy eternal *ways*,
All human thought comes short. *Milton.*

When a man sees the prodigious expence our forefathers have been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles they would have left us, had they only been instructed in the right *way*. *Addison on Italy.*

19. Process of things good or ill.

The affairs here began to settle in a prosperous *way*. *Heylin.*

20. Right method to act or know.

We are quite out of the *way*, when we think that things contain within themselves the qualities that appear to us in them. *Locke.*

They are more in danger to go out of the *way*, who are marching under the conduct of a guide that will mislead them, than he that has not yet taken a step, and is likelier to enquire after the right *way*. *Locke.*

By me, they offer all that you can ask,
And point an easy *way* to happiness. *Rowe.*

21. General scheme of acting.

Men who go out of the *way* to hint free things, must be guilty of absurdity, or rudeness. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

22. *By the way.* Without any necessary connection with the main design; *en passant.*

Note, *by the way*, that unity of continuance is easier to procure, than unity of species. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Will. Honeycomb, now on the verge of threescore, asked me, in his most serious look, whether I would advise him to marry lady Betty Single, who, *by the way*, is one of the greatest fortunes about town. *Spectator.*

23. *To go* or *come one's way*, or *ways*; to come along, or depart. A familiar phrase.

Nay, *come your ways;*
This is his majesty, say your mind to him. *Shakspeare.*

To a boy fast asleep upon the brink of a river, fortune came and wak'd him; prithee get up, and *go thy ways*, thou'lt tumble in and be drown'd else. *L'Estrange.*

24. *Way* and *ways*, are now often used corruptly for *wise*.

But if he shall any *ways* make them void after he hath heard them, then he shall bear her iniquity. *Numb.* xxx. 15.

They erect conclusions no *way* inferible from their premises. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Being sent to reduce Paros, he mistook a great fire at a distance for the fleet, and being no *ways* a match for them, set sail for Athens. *Swift.*

'Tis no *way* the interest even of priesthood. *Pope.*

WA'YBREAD.† *n. s.* [*plantago.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

Next *Waybread* rose, propt by her seven nerves
Who th' honour of a noble house preserves. *Cowley Englished.*

WA'YFARER. *n. s.* [*way* and *fare*, to go.] traveller.

* Howsoever, many *wayfarers* make themselves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, especially the women, forslow not to bain them. *Carew.*

WA'YFARING. *adj.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey.

They to whom all this is revealed, if they will not be directed into a path so plained and smoothed, that the *wayfaring* men, though fools, shall not err therein, must needs acknowledge themselves in the number of the blind, that will not enter into God's rest. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

WA'YFARINGTREE.† *n. s.* [*viburnum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

The viburnum or *wayfaringtree* makes pins for the yokes of oxen. *Evelyn*.

To **WA'YLAY.** *v. a.* [*way* and *lay*.] To watch insidiously in the way; to beset by ambush.

I will *waylay* thee going home, where if it be thy chance to kill me, — thou kill'st me like a rogue and a villain. *Shakspeare*.

The employment of money is chiefly merchandizing or purchasing; and usury *waylays* both: it dulls and damps all industries. *Bacon*.

How thou lurk'st
In valley or green meadow, to *waylay*
Some beauty rare. *Milton, P. R.*

Now on their coasts our conquering navy rides,
Waylays their merchants, and their land besets,
Each day new wealth without their care provides,
They lay asleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden*.
Like hunted castors, conscious of their store,
Their *waylaid* wealth to Norway's coasts they bring. *Dryden*.

WA'YLAYER. *n. s.* [from *waylay*.] One who waits in ambush for another.

WA'YLESS. *adj.* [from *way*.] Pathless; untracked.

When on upon my *wayless* walk,
As my desires me draw,
I, like a madman fell to talk
With every thing I saw. *Drayton, Cynthia*.

WA'YMAKER.* *n. s.* [*way* and *make*.] One who causes way to be made for another; a precursor.

Christ never comes before his *waymaker* hath laid even the heart with sorrow and repentance.
Bacon, Lett. to Sir E. Coke. Suppl. to Cab. p. 61.

Laurentius Valla, both the earls of Mirandula, &c. and the rest of those famous *waymakers* to the succeeding restitution of the evangelical truth. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.*

WA'YMARK. *n. s.* [*way* and *mark*.] Mark to guide in travelling.

Set thee up *waymarks*, make thee high heaps. *Jer.* xxxi. 21.

To **WAYME'NT.**† *v. a.* [ƿa, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — Old French *gaimenter*, se plaindre, se lamenter. Roquefort.] To lament, or grieve. Obsolete.

For what boots it to weep and to *wayment*,
When ill is chanc'd, but doth the ill increase,
and the weak mind with double woe torment. *Spenser, F. Q.*

WA'YWARD. *adj.* [ƿa, *woe*, and peapꝺ, Saxon.] Froward; peevish; morose; vexatious; liking his own way.

That night the elder it was, the more *wayward* it shewed itself towards them. *Sidney*.

How *wayward* is this foolish love,
That, like a testy babe, will scratch the nurse,
And presently all humbled, kiss the rod. *Shakspeare*.
Wayward beauty doth not fancy move,
A frown forbids, a smile engend'reth love. *Fairfax*.
To mischief bent,
He seldom does a good with good intent;
Wayward, but wise; by long experience taught
To please both parties, for ill ends he fought. *Dryden*.

WA'YWARDLY. *adv.* [from *wayward*.] Frowardly; perversely.

Waywardly proud; and therefore bold: because extremely faulty. *Sidney*.

Howsoever, some will still be *waywardly* disposed; yet if such as be in authority will do their duties, they may by convenient discipline be kept within the bounds of modesty, or else removed. *Whitgift*.

WA'YWARDNESS. *n. s.* [from *wayward*.] Frowardness; perverseness.

Such the behaviour of ladies, as builded their chastity not upon *waywardness*, but choice of worthiness. *Sidney*.

The best of his time hath been but rash; then must we look from his age to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrafted condition, but the unruly *waywardness*, that infirm and cholerick years bring. *Shakspeare*.

A child will have as much wit as he hath *waywardness*. *Wotton on Education*.

WE. *pronoun*. In oblique cases *us*. See *I*. [*weis*, Goth.]

1. The plural of *I*.

Retire *we* to our chamber,
A little water clears us of this deed. *Shakspeare*.
Fair and noble hostess,
We are your guests to-night. *Shakspeare, Macbeth*.

Notwithstanding animals had nothing like the use of reason, *we* find in them all the lower parts of our nature, in the greatest strength. *Addison*.

2. I and others, indefinitely.

We first endure, then pity, then embrace. *Pope*.

3. Improperly and ungrammatically for the oblique case, *us*.

To poor *we*,
Thine enmity's most capital. *Shakspeare*.

WEAK.† *adj.* [ƿæc, Saxon; *week*, Dutch; from the Su. Goth. *wika*, to fail, to give way. Mr. H. Tooke, in like manner, refers to the Sax. verb ƿican, the same.]

1. Feeble; not strong.

He is weary and *weak* handed. 2 *Sam.* xvii. 2.
Here only *weak*
Against the charm of beauty's powerful glance. *Milton*.
Wert thou not *weak* with hunger, mad with love,
My hand should force thee. *Dryden*.

Fame and reputation are *weak* ties: many have not the least sense of them: powerful men are only awed by them as they conduce to their interest. *Dryden*.

Children, being by the course of nature born *weak*, and unable to provide for themselves, they have, by the appointment of God, a right to be maintained by their parents. *Locke*.

2. Infirm; not healthy.

Here I stand your brave,
A poor, infirm, *weak*, and despis'd old man. *Shakspeare*.

He is now daily watching over the *weak* and infirm, humbling himself to perverse, rude, ignorant people wherever he can find them. *Law*.

3. Soft; pliant; not stiff.

4. Low of sound.

A voice not soft, *weak*, piping and womanish; but audible, strong and manlike. *Ascham*.

5. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting discernment.

As the case stands with this present age, full of tongue and *weak* of brain, we yield to the stream thereof. *Hooker*.

This murder'd prince, though *weak* he was,
He was not ill, nor yet so *weak*, but that
He shew'd much martial valour in his place. *Daniel*.
She first his *weak* indulgence will accuse. *Milton, P. L.*

That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms, they may thank the Whigs, whose false representations they were so *weak* to believe. *Swift*.

Origen was never *weak* enough to imagine that there were two Gods, equal in invisibility, in eternity, in greatness. *Waterland*.

To think every thing disputable, is a proof of a *weak* mind, and captious temper. *Beattie*.

6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient: as, a *weak* tincture, *weak* beer.

7. Not powerful; not potent.

I must make fair weather yet a while,
Till Henry be more *weak* and I more strong. *Shakspeare*.

The *weak*, by thinking themselves strong, are induced to venture and proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the strong, by conceiting themselves *weak*, are thereby rendered unactive and useless. *South, Serm.*

If the poor found the rich disposed to supply their wants, or if the *weak* might always find protection from the mighty, they could none of them lament their own condition. *Swift.*

8. Not well supported by argument.

A case so *weak* and feeble hath been much persisted in. *Hooker.*

9.* Unfortified.

To quell the tyrant love, and guard thy heart
On this *weak* side, where most our nature fails,
Would be a conquest worthy Cato's son. *Addison, Cato.*

To WEAK.* *v. a.* To render weak. Obsolete.

We must toil to make our doctrine good,
Which will impair the flesh, and *weak* the knee.
More, Life of the Soul, st. 80.

To WEAK.* *v. n.* To become weak. Obsolete.

Somewhat to *weken* gan the pain.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. iv. 1144.

To WEA'KEN. *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength.

The first which *weakened* them was their security. *Hooker.*
Their hands shall be *weakened* from the work that it be not done. *Neh.* vi. 9.

Intestine broils,
Weakening the sceptre of old night. *Milton, P. L.*

Every violence offered to the body *weakens* and impairs it, and renders it less durable. *Ray on the Creation.*

Let us not *weaken* still the weaker side
By our divisions. *Addison, Cato.*

Solemn impressions that seem to *weaken* the mind, may, by proper reflection, be made to strengthen it.
Richardson, Clarissa.

WEA'KENER.* *n. s.* [from *weaken.*] That which makes weak; that which lessens the effects.

Fastings and mortifications, no question, rightly managed, are huge helps to piety, and great *weakeners* of sin, and furtherances to a man in his Christian course. *South,* vol. vi. S. 11.

WEA'KLING. *n. s.* [from *weak.*] A feeble creature.

Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight;
And, *weakling,* Warwick takes his gift again,
And Henry is my king, Warwick his subject. *Shakspeare.*

Ulysses; who I thought was mand
With great and goodly personage; and bore
A vertue answerable; and this shore
Should shake with weight of such a conqueror,
When now a *weakling* came, a dwarfie thing. *Chapman.*

Æsop begged his companions not to overcharge him; they found him a *weakling,* and bade him please himself.
L'Estrange.

WEA'KLY.* *adv.* [from *weak.*]

1. Feebly; faintly; without strength.

2. With want of efficacy.

The motion of gravity worketh *weakly,* both far from the earth, and also within the earth. *Bacon.*

Was plighted faith so *weakly* seal'd above,
That for one error, I must lose your love? *Dryden.*

3. Indiscreetly; injudiciously; timorously; with feebleness of mind.

This high gift of strength committed to me,
Under the seal of silence, could not keep,
But *weakly* to a woman must reveal it. *Milton, S. A.*

Tancred, I neither am dispos'd to make
Request for life, nor offer'd life to take:
Much less deny the deed: but least of all
Beneath pretended justice *weakly* fall. *Dryden, Fab.*

WEA'KLY. *adj.* [from *weak.*] Not strong; not healthy.

Being old and *weakly,* twenty years in prison, it was ten to one that ever I should have returned. *Ralegh.*

WEA'KNESS. *n. s.* [from *weak.*]

1. Want of strength; want of force; feebleness.

Troy in our *weakness* lives, not in her strength. *Shakspeare.*

Argument
Of human *weakness* rather than of strength. *Milton.*

The general's force, as kept alive by fight,
Now, not oppos'd, no longer can pursue:
Lasting till heav'n had done his courage right,
When he had conquer'd, he his *weakness* knew. *Dryden.*

2. Want of spriteliness.

New graces yearly like thy works display,
Soft without *weakness,* without glaring gay. *Pope.*

3. Want of steadiness.

By such a review we shall discern and strengthen our *weaknesses* with good resolution, and so order our future conversation as may render us least exposed to falling. *Rogers, Serm.*

4. Infirmity; unhealthiness.

Persons in those posts derive a *weakness* of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the delicacy of their own education. *Temple.*

5. Want of cogency.

She seems to be conscious of the *weakness* of those testimonies. *Tillotson.*

6. Want of judgement; want of resolution; foolishness of mind.

A woman, and thence weak. ——
—— *Weakness* is thy excuse,
And I believe it; weakness to resist
Philistian gold: if weakness may excuse,
What murderer, what traitor, parricide,
Incestuous, sacrilegious, but may plead it?
All wickedness is weakness. *Milton, S. A.*

7. Defect; failing.

If you will work on any man, you must know his nature, and so lead him or his *weaknesses* and disadvantages, and so awe him. *Bacon.*

Many find a pleasure in contradicting the common reports of fame, and in spreading abroad the *weaknesses* of an exalted character. *Addison, Spect.*

WEAKSI'DE. *n. s.* [*weak* and *side.*] Foible; deficience; infirmity.

This dog would have fought for his master in any other case; but the love of mutton was his *weakside.* *L'Estrange.*

Trade has increased their shipping, which they found to be their *weakside* in their last attempts. *Temple.*

WEAL. *n. s.* [pelan, Saxon; *wealust,* Dutch.]

1. Happiness; prosperity; flourishing state.

Our *weal* on you depending,
Counts it your *weal,* that he have liberty. *Shakspeare.*

As we love the *weal* of our souls and bodies, let us so behave ourselves as we may be at peace with God. *Bacon.*

Thine, and of all thy sons,
The *weal* or woe in thee is plac'd; beware! *Milton, P. L.*

Ireland ought to be considered, not only in its own interest, but likewise in relation to England, upon whose *weal* in the main, that of this kingdom depends. *Temple.*

2. Republick; state; publick interest.

Blood hath been shed
Ere human statute purg'd the general *weal.* *Shakspeare.*

How shall the muse, from such a monarch steal
An hour, and not defraud the publick *weal.* *Pope.*

To WEAL, or WALE.* *v. a.* [palan, Sax.] To mark with stripes or lashes.

Thy sacred body was stripped of thy garments, and *waled* with bloody stripes. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

WEAL.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] The mark of a stripe.

Like warts or *weals* it hangs upon her skin. *Donne.*

WEAL-*away.*† *interj.* Alas. See WELAWAY.

WEALD, *Wald, Walt.* Whether singly or jointly, signify a wood or grove, from the Saxon pealb.
Gibson.

WEA'LSMAN.* *n. s.* A sneering word for politician.
Mason.

Meeting two such *wealsmen* as you are, I cannot call you Lycurgusses. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

WEALTH.† *n. s.* [paleð, rich, Saxon; the third person singular of pelegian, locupletare. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. Prosperity; external happiness.

1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour.

Fair Phœbus gan decline in haste,
His *weary* waggon to the western vale. *Spenser.*

Gentle Warwick,
Let me embrace thee in my *weary* arms,
I, that did never weep, now melt with woe. *Shakspeare.*

I am *weary*, yea, my memory is tir'd:
Have we no wine here? *Shakspeare.*

An old man broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his *weary* bones among ye:
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakspeare.*

Let us not be *weary* in well-doing. *Gal.* vi. 9.

Our swords so wholly did the fates employ,
That they at length grew *weary* to destroy:
Refus'd the work we brought, and out of breath,
Made sorrow and despair attend for death. *Dryden.*

2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irksome.

The king was as *weary* of Scotland as he had been impatient to go thither, finding all things proposed to him without consideration of his honour or interest. *Clarendon.*

My hopes all flat, nature within me seems,
In all her functions, *weary* of herself. *Milton, S. A.*

3. Desirous to discontinue.

See the revolution of the times,
Make mountains level, and the continent,
Weary of solid firmness, melt itself
Into the seas. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

4. Causing weariness; tiresome.

Their gates to all were open evermore
That by the *weary* way were travelling,
And one sat waiting ever them before
To call in comers by that needy were and poor. *Spenser.*

The *weariest* and most lothed life
That age, ach, penury, imprisonment,
Can lay on nature, is a paradise
To what we fear of death. *Shakspeare.*

Put on what *weary* negligence you please,
You and your fellows, I'd have it come to question. *Shakspeare.*

To WEA'RY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To tire; to fatigue; to harass; to subdue by labour.

Better that the enemy seek us;
So shall he waste his means, *weary* his soldiers,
Doing himself offence. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The people labour in the very fire, *weary* themselves for very vanity. *Hab.* ii. 13.

Dewy sleep oppress'd them *weary'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

Sea would be pools, without the brushing air,
To curl the waves; and sure some little care,
Should *weary* nature so, to make her want repose. *Dryden.*

You have already *weary'd* fortune so,
She cannot farther be your friend or foe,
But sits all breathless. *Dryden.*

It would not be difficult to continue a paper by resuming the same subjects, and *wearying* out the reader with the same thoughts in a different phrase. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. To make impatient of continuance.

I stay too long by thee, I *weary* thee. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Should the government be *wearied* out of its present patience, what is to be expected by such turbulent men? *Addison.*

3. To subdue or harass by any thing irksome.

Mustering all her wiles,
With blandish'd parleys, feminine assaults,
Tongue-batteries; she surceas'd not day nor night
To storm me over-watch'd and *weary'd* out. *Milton, S. A.*

WEA'SAND. See WESAND.

WEA'SEL. *n. s.* [pesel, Saxon; *wesel*, Dutch; *mustela*, Latin.] A small animal that eats corn and kills mice.

Ready in gybes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and
As quarrelsome as the *weasel*. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

A *weasel* once made shift to slink
In at a corn-loft through a chink. *Pope.*

WEA'THER. *n. s.* [pebeр, Saxon.]

1. State of the air respecting either cold or heat, wet or dryness.

Who's there, besides foul *weather*? — One minded like the *weather*, most unquietly. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I am far better born than is the king;
But I must make fair *weather* yet a while,
Till Henry be more weak, and I more strong. *Shakspeare.*

Again the northern winds may sing and plow,
And fear no haven but from the *weather* now. *Cowley.*

Men must content themselves to travel in all *weathers*, and through all difficulties. *L'Estrange.*

The sun
Foretels the change of *weather* in the skies:
Whene'er through mists he shoots his sullen beams,
Suspect a drisling day. *Dryden.*

2. The change of the state of the air.

It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle not in decay; how much more to behold an ancient family, which have stood against the waves and *weathers* of time! *Bacon.*

3. Tempest; storm.

What gusts of *weather* from that gathering cloud,
My thoughts presage. *Dryden, Virg.*

To WEA'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To expose to the air.

He perch'd on some branch thereby,
To *weather* him, and his moist wings to dry. *Spenser.*

Mustard-seed gather for being too ripe,
And *weather* it wel, yer ye give it a stripe. *Tusser.*

2. To pass with difficulty.

He *weather'd* fell Charibdis; but ere long,
The skies were darken'd, and the tempests strong. *Garth.*

Could they *weather* and stand the shock of an eternal duration, and yet be at any time subject to a dissolution? *Hale.*

3. *To* WEATHER *a point.* To gain a point against the wind; to accomplish against opposition.

We have been tugging a great while against the stream, and have almost *weather'd our point;* a stretch or two more will do the work. *Addison.*

4. *To* WEATHER *out.* To endure.

When we have pass'd these gloomy hours,
And *weather'd out* the storm that beats upon us. *Addison.*

WEA'THERBEATEN. *adj.* Harassed and seasoned by hard weather.

They perceived an aged man and a young, both poorly arrayed, extremely *weatherbeaten;* the old man blind, the young man leading him. *Sidney.*

She enjoys sure peace for evermore,
As *weatherbeaten* ship arriv'd on happy shore. *Spenser.*

Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And sandy bottom'd Severn, have I sent
Him bootless home, and *weatherbeaten* back. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

I hope when you know the worst, you will at once leap into the river, and swim through handsomely, and not *weatherbeaten* with the divers blasts of irresolution, stand shivering upon the brink. *Suckling.*

A *weatherbeaten* vessel holds
Gladly the port. *Milton, P. L.*

Dido receiv'd his *weatherbeaten* troops. *Dryden, Virg.*

The old *weatherbeaten* soldier carries in his hand the Roman eagle. *Addison.*

WEA'THERBOARD, or *Weatherbow. n. s.* In the sea language, that side of a ship that is to the windward. *Dict.*

WEA'THERCOCK. *n. s.* [*weather* and *cock.*]

1. An artificial cock set on the top of a spire, which, by turning, shows the point from which the wind blows.

But alas! the sun keeps his light, though thy faith be darkened; the rocks stand still, though thou change like a *weathercock*. *Sidney.*

A kingfisher hanged by the bill, converting the breast to that

point of the horizon from whence the wind doth blow, is a very strange introducing of natural *weathercocks*. *Brown.*

2. Any thing fickle and inconstant.

Where had you this pretty *weathercock*? —— I cannot tell what his name is my husband had him of. *Shakspeare.*

He break my promise and absolve my vow!
The word which I have given shall stand like fate,
Not like the king's, that *weathercock* of state. *Dryden.*

WEA'THERDRIVEN. *part.* Forced by storms or contrary winds.

Philip, during his voyage towards Spain, was *weatherdriven* into Weymouth. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

To WEA'THER-FEND.* *v. a.* [from *weather* and *defend.*] To shelter.

In the lime-grove which *weather-fends* your cell. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

WEA'THERGAGE. *n. s.* [*weather* and *gage.*] Any thing that shows the weather.

To vere and tack, and steer a cause,
Against the *weathergage* of laws. *Hudibras.*

WEA'THERGLASS. *n. s.* [*weather* and *glass.*]

1. A barometer; a glass that shows the weight of the air.

John's temper depended very much upon the air; his spirits rose and fell with the *weatherglass*. *Arbuthnot.*

We shall hardly wish for a perpetual equinox to save the charges of *weatherglasses*; for the two equinoxes of our year are the most windy and tempestuous. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. A thermometer. Less used.

As in some *weatherglass* my love I hold,
Which falls or rises with the heat or cold,
I will be constant yet. *Dryden.*

WEA'THERPROOF.* *adj.* [*weather* and *proof.*] Proof against rough weather.

Our bark's not *weather-proof*. *Quarles, Hist. of Jon.* (1620,) E. i. b.

WEA'THERSPY. *n. s.* [*weather* and *spy.*] A star-gazer; an astrologer: one that foretells the weather.

And sooner may a gulling *weatherspy*,
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme tell certainly,
What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits next year,
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Donne.*

WEA'THERWISE. *adj.* [*weather* and *wise.*] Skilful in foretelling the weather.

WEA'THERWISER.† *n. s.* [*weather* and *wisen*, Dutch; to show.] Any thing that foreshows the weather.

Several discourses about thermometers, hygroscopes, baroscopes, and other *weatherwisers*. *Sprat, Hist. R. S.* p. 255.

Most vegetables expand their flowers and down in warm sun-shiny weather, and again close them toward the evening, or in rain, as is in the flowers of pimpernel, the opening and shutting of which are the countryman's *weatherwiser*. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

To WEAVE.† *v. a.* pret. *wove*, *weaved*, part. pass. *woven*, *weaved*; [pefan, Saxon; *weven*, Dutch; *gwev*, Welsh; *waefwa*, Su. Goth. *waibjan*, M. Goth. Serenius.]

1. To form by texture; to form by inserting one part of the materials within another.

Here in her hairs
The painter plays the spider, and hath *woven*
A golden mesh to intrap the hearts of men,
Faster than gnats in cobwebs. *Shakspeare.*

The women *wove* hangings for the grove. *2 Kings*, xxiii. 7.

There our secret thoughts unseen,
Like nets be *weav'd* and intertwin'd,
Wherewith we catch each other's mind. *Carew.*

White seem'd her robes, yet *woven* so they were,
As snow and gold together had been wrought. *Dryden.*

These purple vests were *weav'd* by Dardan dames. *Dryden.*

Dan Pope, for thy misfortune griev'd,
With kind concern and skill has *weav'd*
A silken web; and ne'er shall fade
Its colours; gently has he laid
The mantle o'er thy sad distress:
And Venus shall the texture bless. *Prior.*

2. To unite by intermixture.

When religion was *woven* into the civil government, and flourished under the protection of the emperors, men's thoughts and discourses were full of secular affairs; but in the three first centuries of Christianity, men who embraced this religion had given up all their interests in this world, and lived in a perpetual preparation for the next. *Addison.*

3. To interpose; to insert.

The duke be here to-night! the better! best!
This *weaves* itself perforce into my business. *Shakspeare.*

To WEAVE. *v. n.* To work with a loom.

WEA'VER. *n. s.* [from *weave.*] One who makes threads into cloth.

Upon these taxations,
The clothiers all not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, *weavers*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

My days are swifter than a *weaver's* shuttle, and are spent without hope. *Job*, vii. 6.

The *weaver* may cast religion upon what loom he please. *Howell.*

Her flag aloft spreads ruffling to the wind,
And sanguine streamers seem the flood to fire:
The *weaver* charm'd with what his loom design'd,
Goes on to see, and knows not to retire. *Dryden.*

WEA'VER.† *n. s.* [*araneus piscis*, Latin.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

The *weaver*, which although his prickles venom be
(By fishers cut away, which buyers seldom see)
Yet for the fish he bears, 'tis not accounted bad. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 25.

WEB.† *n. s.* [pebba, Saxon; from *webjan*, M. Goth. to weave.]

1. Texture; any thing woven.

Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,
Devis'd a *web* her wooers to deceive;
In which the work that she all day did make,
The same at night she did again unreave. *Spenser.*

Staid at gate,
And heard within, the goddesse elevate
A voice divine, as at her *web* she wrought,
Subtle, and glorious, and past earthly thought. *Chapman.*

Spiders touch'd, seek their *web's* inmost part. *Davies.*

By day the *web* and loom,
And homely houshold task, shall be her doom. *Dryden.*

The fates, when they this happy *web* have spun,
Shall bless the sacred clue, and bid it smoothly run. *Dryden.*

2. Some part of a sword. Obsolete. Dr. Johnson.— It seems to have been the blade. *Mason.*

The sword, whereof the *web* was steel;
Pommel, rich stone; hilt, gold, approv'd by touch. *Fairfax.*

3. A kind of dusky film that hinders the sight; suffusion.

This is the foul flibertigibbet; he gives the *web* and the pin, squints the eye, and makes the hairlip. *Shakspeare.*

WE'BBED. *adj.* [from *web.*] Joined by a film.

Such as are whole-footed, or whose toes are *webbed* together, their legs are generally short, the most convenient size for swimming. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

WE'BFOOTED. *adj.* [*web* and *foot.*] Palmipede; having films between the toes.

Webfooted fowls do not live constantly upon the land, nor fear to enter the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

WE'BSTER.† *n. s.* [pebyꞇꞃe, Sax. a woman-weaver.] A weaver. Still a northern term. The old word is also *webber*, Pr. Parv. "a maker of cloth."

After local names, the most in number have been derived from occupations; as Taylor, *Webster*, Wheeler. *Camden.*

To WED.† *v. a.* [pebbian, Saxon; *withan*, M. Goth. conjungere, marem nempè et fœminam, St. Mark, ix. 10. Ulphil.; *wetten*, Germ. *dyweddio*, Cambr. conjungere. Affine Su. Goth. *wad*, sponsio, a pledge.

Serenius. The Sax. peb is the same, and Junius refers to it our *wed*; which Dr. Jamieson supports by observing, "that it was customary to espouse by means of a *wed* or pledge." Thus *wed* for *pledge*, in old Engl. "And thus his truth he laith to *wedde*." Gower, Conf. Am. B. 1.]

1. To marry; to take for husband or wife.

If one by one you *wedded* all the world,
Or, from the all that are, took something good
To make a perfect woman; she you kill'd
Would be unparallel'd. *Shakspeare.*

Never did thy beauty, since the day
I saw thee first, and *wedded* thee, adorn'd
With all perfection, so inflame my senses. *Milton, P. L.*

Cloe, blind to wit and worth,
Weds the rich dullness of some son of earth. *Pope.*

2. To join in marriage.

In Syracusa was I born, and *wed*
Unto a woman happy but for me. *Shakspeare.*

Then I shall be no more;
And Adam, *wedded* to another Eve,
Shall live with her. *Milton, P. L.*

The woman in us still prosecutes a deceit like that begun in the garden; and our understandings are *wedded* to an Eve, as fatal as the mother of their miseries. *Glanville.*

3. To unite for ever.

Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,
And thou art *wedded* to calamity. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

4. To take for ever.

Though the principal men of the house of commons were again elected to serve in this parliament, yet they were far from *wedding* the war, or taking themselves to be concerned to make good any declaration made by the former. *Clarendon.*

They positively and concernedly *wedded* his cause. *Clarendon.*

5. To unite by love or fondness.

Men are *wedded* to their lusts, and resolved upon a wicked course; and so it becomes their interest to wish there were no God. *Tillotson, Serm.*

To WED. *v. n.* To contract matrimony.

When I shall *wed*,
That lord whose hand shall take my plight, shall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty. *Shakspeare.*

To love, to *wed*,
For Hymen's rites, and for the marriage bed,
You were ordain'd. *Suckling.*

Nor took I Guiscard, by blind fancy led,
Or hasty choice as many women *wed*;
But with deliberate care. *Dryden.*

WE'DDED.* *adj.* [from *wed.*] Belonging to matrimony.

Solomon, among his gravest proverbs, countenances a kind of ravishment and erring fondness in the entertainment of *wedded* leisures. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

WE'DDING.† *n. s.* [pebbunȝ, Saxon.] Marriage; nuptials; the nuptial ceremony.

Come, away!
For you shall hence upon your *wedding*-day. *Shakspeare.*
I will dance and eat plums at your *wedding*. *Shakspeare.*
Let her beauty be her *wedding*-dower;
For me and my possessions she esteems not. *Shakspeare.*

When my son was entered into his *wedding*-chamber, he fell down and died. *2 Esdr. x. 1.*

These three country bills agree, that each *wedding* produces four children. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

His friends were invited to come and make merry with him, and this was to be the *wedding*-feast. *L'Estrange.*

If she affirmed herself a virgin, she must on her *wedding* day, and in her *wedding*-clothes, perform the ceremony of going alone into the den, and stay an hour with the lion. *Swift.*

A woman seldom asks advice before she has bought her *wedding*-clothes. *Spectator.*

WEDGE. *n. s.* [*vgge*, Danish; *wegge*, Dutch.]

1. A body, which having a sharp edge, continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber; one of the mechanical powers.

A barbarous troop of clownish fone,
The honour of these noble bows down threw;
Under the *wedge* I heard the trunk to groan. *Spenser.*

The fifth mechanical faculty is the *wedge* used in the cleaving of wood. *Wilkins, Mathem. Magick.*

He left his *wedge* within the cloven oak. *Dryden, Æn.*

The oak let many a heavy groan, when he was cleft with a *wedge* of his own timber. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

2. A mass of metal.

As sparkles from the anvil used to fly,
When heavy hammers on the *wedge* are swaid. *Spenser.*

When I saw a goodly Babylonish garment, and a *wedge* of gold of fifty shekels weight, then I coveted them. *Josh. vii.*

3. Any thing in the form of a wedge.

In warlike musters they appear,
In rhombs, and *wedges*, and half moons, and wings. *Milton, P. L.*

To WEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cleave with a wedge.

My heart
As *wedged* with a sigh would rive in twain,
Lest Hector, or my father, should perceive me. *Shakspeare.*

2. To drive as a wedge is driven.

Where have you been broiling? —
— Among the crowd i' the abbey, where a finger
Could not be *wedg'd* in more. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

3. To force as a wedge forces.

Part
In common, rang'd in figure, *wedge* their way;
Intelligent of seasons. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To fasten by wedges.

Wedge on the keenest scythes,
And give us steeds that snort against the foe. *A. Philips.*

5. To fix as a wedge.

Your wit will not so soon out as another man's will; it is strongly *wedged* up in a blockhead. *Shakspeare.*

Sergesthus in the centaur soon he pass'd,
Wedg'd in the rocky shoals and sticking fast. *Dryden.*

What impulse can be propagated from one particle, entomb'd and *wedged* in the very center of the earth, to another in the center of Saturn. *Bentley, Serm.*

WE'DLOCK.† *n. s.* [peb and lac, Sax. marriage and gift. Dr. Johnson. — Sax. peb-lac, pignus. Others from pebbian, to marry, and loc, Sax. a fastening.] Marriage; matrimony.

She doth stray about
By holy crosses, where she kneels and prays
For happy *wedlock*-hours. *Shakspeare.*

Sirrah, your brother is legitimate:
Your father's wife did after *wedlock* bear him;
And if she did play false, the fault was her's. *Shakspeare.*

Can *wedlock* know so great a curse,
As putting husbands out to nurse? *Cleaveland.*

He his happiest choice too late,
Shall meet already link'd, and *wedlock*-bound
To a fell adversary. *Milton, P. L.*

May not a prison or a grave,
Like *wedlock*, honour's title have? *Denham.*

One thought the sex's prime felicity
Was from the bonds of *wedlock* to be free:
And uncontroll'd to give account to none. *Dryden.*

A man determined about the fiftieth year of his age to enter upon *wedlock*. *Addison.*

WE'DNESDAY. *n. s.* [pobenrbæȝ, Saxon; *odensday*, Swedish; *woensday*, Dutch; *wensday*, Icelandick.] The fourth day of the week, so named by the Gothick nations from *Woden* or *Odin*.

Where is the honour of him that died on *wednesday*? *Shakspeare.*

The offices of prayer he had in his church upon the sundaies, and festivals, and their eves, as also *wednesdaies* and fridaies. *Fell.*

WEE.† *adj.* [*weinigh*, Teut. little; *wenig*, Germ. Lye thinks it an abbreviation of the Sax. hpene,

few.] Little; small: whence the word *weasle* or *weesel* is used for little; as a *weesel* face. In Scotland and the north of England, it denotes small or little; as, *wee* ane, a little one, or child; a *wee* bit, a little bit.

Does he not wear a great round beard, like a glover's paring knife?—No, forsooth; he hath but a little *wee* face with a little yellow beard. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

WE'ECHELM. *n. s.* [This is often written *witch elm.*] A species of elm.

A cion of a *weechelm* grafted upon an ordinary elm, will put forth leaves as broad as the brim of a hat. *Bacon.*

WEED. *n. s.* [peoð, Saxon, tares.]

1. An herb noxious or useless.

If he had an immoderate ambition; which is a *weed*, if it be a *weed*, apt to grow in the best soils, it doth not appear that it was in his nature. *Clarendon.*

He wand'ring feeds
On slowly growing herbs and ranker *weeds*. *Sandys.*

Too much manuring fill'd that field with *weeds*,
While sects, like locusts, did destroy the seeds. *Denham.*

Stinking *weeds* and poisonous plants have their use. *More.*

When they are cut, let them lie, if weedy, to kill the *weeds*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood,
Rolling, its course design'd the country's good;
But oft the torrent's too impetuous speed,
From the low earth tore some polluting *weed;*
And with the blood of Jove there always ran
Some viler part, some tincture of the man. *Prior.*

If they are often seen to lose that little religion they were taught in their youth, 'tis no more to be wondered at, than to see a little flower choked and killed amongst rank *weeds*. *Law.*

2. [pæða, Saxon; *waed*, Dutch.] A garment; clothes; habit; dress. Now scarce in use, except in *widow's weeds*, the mourning dress of a widow.

My mind for *weeds* your virtue's livery wears. *Sidney.*

Neither is it any man's business to cloath all his servants with one *weed;* nor their's to cloath themselves so, if left to their own judgement. *Hooker.*

They meet upon the way
An aged sire in long black *weeds* yclad;
His feet all bare, his beard all hoary gray,
And by his belt his book he hanging had. *Spenser.*

Livery is also called the upper *weed* which a serving man wears, so called as it was delivered and taken from him at pleasure. *Spenser.*

The snake throws her enamelled skin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in. *Shakspeare.*

Throngs of knights and barons bold,
In *weeds* of peace high triumphs hold,
With store of ladies. *Milton, L'All.*

Lately your fair hand in woman's *weed*
Wrapp'd my glad head. *Waller.*

3. It is used by *Chapman* for the upper garment.

The morning in her throne of gold,
Survaid the vast world, by whose orient light,
The nymph adorn'd me with attires as bright:
Her own hands putting on both shirt and *weede*. *Chapman.*

To WEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rid of noxious plants.

When you sow the berries of bays, *weed* not the borders for the first half year; for the weed giveth them shade. *Bacon.*

Your seedlings having stood till June, bestow a *weeding* or a slight howing upon them. *Mortimer.*

2. To take away as noxious plants.

Oh Marcius,
Each word thou'st spoke hath *weeded* from my heart
A root of ancient envy! *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Sarcasms, contumelies, and invectives, fill so many pages of our controversial writings, that, were those *weeded* out, many volumes would be reduced to a more moderate bulk and temper. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

3. To free from any thing hurtful or offensive.

He *weeded* the kingdom of such as were devoted to Elaiana, and manumized it from that most dangerous confederacy. *Howell, Voc. For.*

4. To root out vice.

Wise fathers be not as well aware in *weeding* from their children ill things, as they were before in grafting in them learning. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

One by one, as they appeared, they might all be *weeded* out, without any signs that ever they had been there. *Locke.*

WE'EDER. *n. s.* [from *weed.*] One that takes away any thing noxious.

A *weeder* out of his proud adversaries,
A liberal rewarder of his friends. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

WE'EDERY.* *n. s.* [from *weed.*] Weeds.

Hard by there was a place all cover'd o'er
With stinging nettles, and such *weedery*.
More, Life of the Soul, ii. 141.

WE'EDHOOK.† } *n. s.* [*weed* and *hook.*] A hook
WE'EDINGHOOK. } by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.

In May get a *weedhook*, a crotch, and a glove,
And weed out such weeds as the corn doth not love. *Tusser.*

The *weeding-hook* of reformation would, after two ages, pluck up his glorious poppy. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B.* I.

WE'EDLESS. *adj.* [from *weed.*] Free from weeds; free from any thing useless or noxious.

So many *weedless* paradises be,
Which of themselves produce no venomous sin. *Donne.*

A crystal brook,
When troubled most it does the bottom show;
'Tis *weedless* all above, and rockless all below. *Dryden.*

WE'EDY. *adj.* [from *weed.*]

1. Consisting of weeds.

There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weed
Clamb'ring to hang, an envious sliver broke,
When down her *weedy* trophies and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. Abounding with weeds.

Hid in a *weedy* lake all night I lay,
Secure of safety. *Dryden, Æn.*

If it is *weedy*, let it lie upon the ground. *Mortimer.*

WEEK.† *n. s.* [peoc, Saxon; *weke*, Dutch; *wecka*, Swedish; from the M. Goth. *wik*, ordo. Serenius.] The space of seven days.

Fulfil her *week*, and we will give thee this also. *Gen.* xxix.

The division of time by *weeks*, hath been universally observed in the world, not only amongst the civilized, but likewise among the most barbarous nations. *Wilkins.*

WE'EKDAY. *n. s.* [*week* and *day.*] Any day not Sunday.

One solid dish his *weekday* meal affords,
An added pudding solemniz'd the Lord's. *Pope.*

WE'EKLY. *adj.* [from *week.*] Happening, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary.

The Jews had always their *weekly* readings of the law of Moses. *Hooker.*

So liv'd our sires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with heirs their *weekly* bill. *Dryden.*

Nothing more frequent in their *weekly* papers, than affecting to confound the terms of clergy and high-church, and then loading the latter with calumny. *Swift.*

WE'EKLY. *adv.* [from *week.*] Once a week; by hebdomadal periods.

These are obliged to perform divine worship in their turns *weekly*, and are sometimes called hebdomadal canons. *Ayliffe.*

WEEL.† } *n. s.* [pæl, Saxon.]
WE'ELY. }

1. A whirlpool. A Lancashire word. *Ray.*

2. A twiggen snare or trap for fish, [perhaps from *willow.*]

These fishes are taken generally by a little sein-net; especially the eels in *weellies*. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Who would think your father should lay *weels*
To catch you thus? *Mayne, City Watch.*

To WEEN. *v. n.* [penan, Saxon; *waenen*, Dutch.] To think; to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy. Obsolete.

Ah! lady dear, quoth then the gentle knight,
Well may I *ween* your grief is wond'rous great. *Spenser, F. Q.*
So well it her beseems, that ye would *ween*
Some angel she had been. *Spenser, Epithal.*
When *weening* to return, whence they did stray,
They cannot find that path which first was shown;
But wander to and fro in ways unknown,
Furthest from end then, when they nearest *ween*. *Spenser.*
Thy father, in pity of my hard distress,
Levy'd an army, *weening* to redeem
And reinstal me in the diadem. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
Ween you of better luck,
I mean, in perjur'd witness, than your master,
Whose minister you are, while here he liv'd
Upon this naughty earth. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
They *ween'd*
That selfsame day, by fight or by surprise,
To win the mount of God; and on his throne
To set the envier of his state, the proud
Aspirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain.
Milton, P. L.

To WEEP. *v. n.* preter. and part. pass. *wept*, *weeped*. [peopan Sax.]

1. To show sorrow by tears.

In that sad time
My manly eyes did scorn an humble tear;
And what these sorrows could not hence exhale,
That beauty hath, and made them blind with *weeping*.
Shakspeare.

I fear he will prove the *weeping* philosopher when he grows old, being so full of unmannerly sadness in his youth. *Shakspeare.*

The days of *weeping* and mourning for Moses were ended. *Deut.* xxxiv. 8.

Have you *wept* for your sin, so that you were indeed sorrowful in your spirit? Are you so sorrowful that you hate it? Do you so hate it that you have left it? *Bp. Taylor.*

Away, with women *weep*, and leave me here,
Fix'd, like a man, to die without a tear,
Or save, or slay us both. *Dryden.*
A corpse it was, but whose it was, unknown;
Yet mov'd, howe'er, she made the case her own;
Took the bad omen of a shipwreck'd man,
As for a stranger *wept*. *Dryden.*

When Darius *wept* over his army, that within a single age not a man of all that confluence would be left alive, Artabanus improved his meditation by adding, that yet all of them should meet with so many evils, that every one should wish himself dead long before. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

2. To shed tears from any passion.

Then they for sudden joy did *weep*,
And I for sorrow sung,
That such a king should play bo-peep,
And go the fools among. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. To lament; to complain.

They *weep* unto me, saying, Give us flesh that we may eat. *Numbers.*

To WEEP. *v. a.*

1. To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan.

If thou wilt *weep* my fortunes, take my eyes. *Shakspeare.*
Nor was I near to close his dying eyes,
To wash his wounds, to *weep* his obsequies. *Dryden.*
We wand'ring go
Through dreary wastes, and *weep* each other's woe. *Pope.*

2. To shed moisture.

Thus was this place
A happy rural seat of various view,
Groves whose rich trees *wept* od'rous gums and balm.
Milton, P. L.

3. To drop.

Let India boast her plants, nor envy we
The *weeping* amber or the balmy tree,
While by our oaks the precious loads are borne,
And realms commanded which those trees adorn. *Pope.*

4. To abound with wet.

Rye-grass grows on clayey and *weeping* grounds. *Mortimer.*

WE'EPER. *n. s.* [from *weep*.]

1. One who sheds tears; a lamenter; a bewailer; a mourner.

If you have served God in a holy life, send away the women and the *weepers*: tell them it is as much intemperance to weep too much as to laugh too much: if thou art alone, or with fitting company, die as thou should'st; but do not die impatiently, and like a fox catched in a trap. *Bp. Taylor.*

Laughter is easy; but the wonder lies,
What store of brine supply'd the *weeper's* eyes. *Dryden.*

2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.

WE'EPINGLY.* *adv.* [from *weep*.] With weeping; in tears.

She took her son into her arms *weepingly* laughing.
Wotton, Elem. of Architect.

Such as these, *weepingly* inclined, should be as full of all outward expression of devotion, as if they were just then to be converted. *Echard, Answ. to Cont. of the Cl.* p. 139.

WE'ERISH. *adj.* [See WEARISH.] This old word is used by Ascham in a sense which the lexicographers seem not to have known. Applied to tastes, it means insipid; applied to the body, weak and washy: here it seems to mean sour; surly.

A voice not soft, weak, piping, womanish; but audible, strong, and manlike: a countenance not *weerish* and crabbed but fair and comely. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

To WEET. *v. n.* preterite *wot* or *wote*. [pitan, Saxon *weten*, Dutch.] To know; to be informed; to have knowledge. Obsolete.

Him the prince with gentle court did board;
Sir knight, mought I of you this court'sy read,
To *weet* why on your shield, so goodly scor'd,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head? *Spenser.*
I bind,
On pain of punishment, the world to *weet*
We stand up peerless. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
But well I *weet* thy cruel wrong
Adorns a nobler poet's song. *Prior.*

WE'ETLESS.† *adj.* [from *weet*.]

1. Unknowing.

And now all *weetlesse* of the wretched stormes
In which his love was lost, he slept full fast. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. Unsuspected.

But the false archer, which that arrow shot
So slyly that she did not feel the wound,
Did smile full smoothly at her *weetlesse* wofull stound.
Spenser, F. Q.

WE'EVIL. *n. s.* [pepel, Saxon; *vevel*, Dutch; *curculio*, Latin.] A grub.

A worm called a *weevil*, bred under ground, feedeth upon roots; as parsnips and carrots. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Corn is so innocent from breeding of mice, that it doth not produce the very *weevils* that live in it and consume it. *Bentley.*

WE'EZEL. *n. s.* [See WEASEL.]

I suck melancholy out of a song, as a *weazel* sucks eggs. *Shakspeare.*

The corn-devouring *weezel* here abides,
And the wise ant. *Dryden, Georg.*

WEFT. The old preterite and part. pass. of *wave*. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

WEFT. *n. s.* [*guaive*, French; *vofa*, to wander, Icelandick; *vagus*, Latin.]

1. That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner, and seized by the lord of the manour.

His horse, it is the herald's *weft;*
No, 'tis a mare. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

2. It is in Bacon for *waft*, a gentle blast.

The smell of violets exceedeth in sweetness that of spices, and the strongest sort of smells are best in a *weft* afar off. *Bacon.*

WEFT.† *n. s.* [pefta, Saxon; *waeft*, Su. Goth. from *waefwa*, to weave.] The woof of cloth.

WE'FTAGE. *n. s.* [from *weft*.] Texture.

The whole muscles, as they lie upon the bones, might be truly tanned; whereby the *weftage* of the fibres might more easily be observed. *Grew, Mus.*

To WEIGH. *v. a.* [pægan, Saxon; *weyhen*, Dutch.]

1. To examine by the balance.

Earth taken from land adjoining to the Nile, and preserved, so as not to be wet nor wasted, and *weighed* daily, will not alter weight until the seventeenth of June, when the river beginneth to rise; and then it will grow more and more ponderous, till the river cometh to its height. *Bacon.*

The Eternal hung forth his golden scales,
Wherein all things created first he *weigh'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

She does not *weigh* her meat in a pair of scales, but she weighs it in a much better balance; so much as gives a proper strength to her body, and renders it able and willing to obey the soul. *Law.*

2. To be equivalent to in weight.

They that must *weigh* out my afflictions,
They that my trust must grow to, live not here;
They are, as all my comforts are, far hence. *Shakspeare.*

By the exsuction of the air out of a glass-vessel, it made that vessel take up, or suck up, to speak in the common language, a body *weighing* divers ounces. *Boyle.*

3. To pay, allot, or take by weight.

They *weighed* for my price thirty pieces of silver. *Zech.* xi.

4. To raise; to take up the anchor.

Barbarossa, using this exceeding cheerfulness of his soldiers, *weighed* up the fourteen gallies he had sunk. *Knolles.*

They having freight
Their ships with spoile enough, *weigh* anchor streight. *Chapman.*

Here he left me, ling'ring here delay'd
His parting kiss, and there his anchor *weigh'd*. *Dryden.*

5. To examine; to balance in the mind; to consider.

Regard not who it is which speaketh, but *weigh* only what is spoken. *Hooker.*

I have in equal balance justly *weigh'd*
What wrongs our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer,
And find our griefs heavier than our offences. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The ripeness or unripeness of the occasion must ever be well *weighed*. *Bacon.*

His majesty's speedy march left that design to be better *weighed* and digested. *Clarendon.*

You chose a retreat, and not till you had maturely *weighed* the advantages of rising higher, with the hazards of the fall. *Dryden.*

All grant him prudent; prudence interest *weighs*,
And interest bids him seek your love and praise. *Dryden.*

The mind, having the power to suspend the satisfaction of any of its desires, is at liberty to examine them on all sides, and *weigh* them with others. *Locke.*

He is the only proper judge of our perfections, who *weighs* the goodness of our actions by the sincerity of our intentions. *Addison, Spect.*

6. To compare by the scales.

Here in nice balance truth with gold she *weighs*,
And solid pudding against empty praise. *Pope.*

7. To regard; to consider as worthy of notice.

I weigh not you ———
You do not *weigh* me; that is, you care not for me. *Shakspeare.*

8. *To* WEIGH *down*. To overbalance.

Fear *weighs down* faith with shame. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

9. *To* WEIGH *down*. To overburden; to oppress with weight; to depress.

In thy blood will reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To *weigh* thy spirits *down*. *Milton, P. L.*

Her father's crimes
Sit heavy on her, and *weigh down* her prayers;
A crown usurp'd, a lawful king depos'd,
His children murder'd. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

My soul is quite *weigh'd down* with care, and asks
The soft refreshment of a moment's sleep. *Addison, Cato.*

Excellent persons, *weighed down* by this habitual sorrow of heart, rather deserve our compassion than reproach. *Addison.*

To WEIGH. *v. n.*

1. To have weight.

Exactly weighing and strangling a chicken in the scales, upon an immediate ponderation, we could discover no difference in weight; but suffering it to lie eight or ten hours until it grew perfectly cold, it *weighed* most sensibly lighter. *Brown.*

2. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance.

This objection ought to *weigh* with those, whose reading is designed for much talk and little knowledge. *Locke.*

A wise man is then best satisfied, when he finds that the same argument which *weighs* with him has *weighed* with thousands before him, and is such as hath borne down all opposition. *Addison.*

3. To raise the anchor.

When gath'ring clouds o'ershadow all the skies,
And shoot quick lightnings, *weigh*, my boys, he cries. *Dryden.*

4. To bear heavily; to press hard.

Can'st thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which *weighs* upon the heart? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

5. To sink by its own weight.

The Indian fig boweth so low, as it taketh root again; the plenty of the sap, and the softness of the stalk, making the bough, being overloaden, *weigh down*. *Bacon.*

WE'IGHED. *adj.* [from *weigh*.] Experienced.

In an embassy of weight, choice was made of some sad person of known experience, and not of a young man, not *weighed* in state matters. *Bacon.*

WE'IGHER.† *n. s.* [from *weigh*.]

1. One who weighs. *Huloet.*

2. Any thing which weighs, or is considered important.

The worse [choice,] most an end, was the *weigher*. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 3.

WEIGHT.† *n. s.* [pæzeð, Saxon; the third person singular of the indicative of pæzan: the *weight* of any thing, being that which it *weigheth*. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. Quantity measured by the balance.

Tobacco cut and weighed, and then dried by the fire, loseth *weight*; and, after being laid in the open air, recovereth *weight* again. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Fain would I chuse a middle course to steer;
Nature's too kind, and justice too severe:
Speak for us both, and to the balance bring,
On either side, the father and the king:
Heav'n knows my heart is bent to favour thee;
Make it but scanty *weight*, and leave the rest to me. *Dryden.*

So was every thing of the temple, even to the *weight* of a flesh-hook, given to David, as you may see. *Leslie.*

Boerhaave fed a sparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own *weight*; and yet there was no acid found in its body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined.

Just balances, just *weights* shall ye have. *Lev.* xix. 36.

Undoubtedly there were such *weights* which the physicians used, who, though they might reckon according to the *weight* of the money, they did not weigh their drugs with pieces of money. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

When the balance is entirely broke, by mighty *weights* fallen into either scale, the power will never continue long in equal division, but run entirely into one. *Swift.*

3. Ponderous mass.

A man leapeth better with *weights* in his hands than without; for that the *weight*, if proportionable, strengtheneth the sinews by contracting them; otherwise, where no contraction is needful, *weight* hindereth; as we see in horseraces, men are curious to foresee that there be not the least *weight* upon the one horse more than upon the other. In leaping with *weights*, the arms are first cast backwards, and then forwards, with so much the greater force. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Wolsey, who from his own great store might have
A palace or a college for his grave,
Lies here interr'd?
Nothing but earth to earth, no pond'rous *weight*
Upon him, but a pebble or a quoit:
If thus thou liest neglected, what must we
Hope after death, who are but shreds of thee? *Bp. Corbet.*

All their confidence
Under the *weight* of mountains bury'd deep. *Milton, P. L.*

Pride, like a gulf, swallows us up; our very virtues, when so leavened, becoming *weights* and plummets to sink us to the deeper ruin. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Then shun the ill; and know, my dear,
Kindness and constancy will prove
The only pillars fit to bear
So vast a *weight* as that of love. *Prior.*

4. Gravity; heaviness; tendency to the centre.

Heaviness or *weight* is not here considered as being such a natural quality, whereby condensed bodies do of themselves tend downwards; but rather as being an affection, whereby they may be measured. *Wilkins.*

The shaft that slightly was impress'd,
Now from his heavy fall with *weight* increas'd,
Drove through his neck. *Dryden.*

What natural agent impel them so strongly with a transverse side blow against that tremendous *weight* and rapidity, when whole worlds are falling? *Bentley.*

5. Pressure; burthen; overwhelming power.

Thou art no Atlas for so great a *weight*. *Shakspeare.*

As some of the angels did scarce sooner receive, than break the law of obedience; so some men, by an unhappy imitation of such angels, are more ready to slander the *weight* of their yoke than to bear it. *Holyday.*

So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own *weight* groaning. *Milton, P. L.*

We must those, who groan beneath the *weight*
Of age, disease, or want, commiserate. *Denham.*

The prince may carry the plough, but the *weight* lies upon the people. *L'Estrange.*

Possession's load was grown so great,
He sunk beneath the cumb'rous *weight*. *Swift.*

They are like so many *weights* upon our minds, that make us less able, and less inclined to raise up our thoughts and affections to the things that are above. *Law.*

6. Importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment.

How to make ye suddenly an answer,
In such a point of *weight*, so near mine honour,
In truth I know not. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

If this right of heir carry any *weight* with it, if it be the ordinance of God, must not all be subject to it. *Locke.*

To make the sense of esteem or disgrace sink the deeper, and be of the more *weight*, other agreeable or disagreeable things should constantly accompany these different states. *Locke.*

An author's arguments lose their *weight*, when we are persuaded that he only writes for argument's sake. *Addison.*

See, Lord, the sorrows of my heart,
Ere yet it be too late;
And hear my Saviour's dying groans,
To give those sorrows *weight*. *Addison, Spect.*

The solemnities that encompass the magistrate add dignity to all his actions, and *weight* to all his words. *Atterbury.*

We'ightily. *adv.* [from *weighty*.]

1. Heavily; ponderously.

2. Solidly; importantly.

Is his poetry the worse, because he makes his agents speak *weightily* and sententiously? *Broome on the Odyss.*

We'ightiness. *n. s.* [from *weighty*.]

1. Ponderosity; gravity; heaviness.

2. Solidity; force.

I fear I have dwelt longer on this passage than the *weightiness* of any argument in it requires. *Locke.*

3. Importance.

The apparent defect of her judgment, joined to the *weightiness* of the adventure, caused many to marvel. *Hayward.*

We'ightless. *adj.* [from *weight*.] Light; having no gravity.

How by him balanc'd in the *weightless* air?
Can'st thou the wisdom of his works declare? *Sandys.*

It must both *weightless* and immortal prove,
Because the centre of it is above. *Dryden.*

We'ighty. *adj.* [from *weight*.]

1. Heavy; ponderous.

You have already weary'd fortune so,
She cannot farther be your friend or foe;
But sits all breathless, and admires to feel
A fate so *weighty*, that it stops her wheel. *Dryden.*

2. Important; momentous; efficacious.

I to your assistance do make love,
Masking the business from the common eye
For sundry *weighty* reasons. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

It only forbids suits in lighter losses and indignities, such as our Lord there mentions, and making the law the instrument of revenge in *weightier* matters. *Kettlewell.*

No fool Pythagoras was thought:
Whilst he his *weighty* doctrines taught,
He made his list'ning scholars stand,
Their mouth still cover'd with their hand:
Else, may-be, some odd thinking youth,
Less friend to doctrine than to truth,
Might have refus'd to let his ears
Attend the musick of the spheres. *Prior.*

Thus spoke to my lady the knight full of care,
Let me have your advice in a *weighty* affair. *Swift.*

3. Rigorous; severe. Not in use.

If, after two days' shine, Athens contains thee,
Attend our *weightier* judgment. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Weird.* *adj.* [from pyrd, peard, Sax. fate: the plural means the fates, who are called the *weird sisters* in Gawen Douglas's Virgil. G. Chalmers.] Skilled in witchcraft.

The *weird* sisters hand-in-hand,
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do go about, about. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To the *weird* lady of the woods,
Full long and many a daye,
Thro' lonely shades and thickets rough,
He winds his weary waye. *Old Ballad, Birth of St. George.*

To **Weive.*** *v. a.* [now written *wave*, and sometimes *waive*.] To decline; to withdraw; to forsake.

Baptisme they receiven,
And all their false goddes *weiven*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 2.
He was deceived
Of love, and from his purpose *weived*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 2.

We'laway. *interj.* [This I once believed a corruption of *weal away*, that is, *happiness is gone*: so Junius explained it; but the Saxon exclamation is palapa, *woe on woe*: from *welaway* is formed by corruption *weladay*.] Alas.

Harrow now out, and *wealaway*, he cried,
What dismal day hath sent this cursed light! *Spenser.*

Ah, *welaway!* most noble lords, how can
Your cruel eyes endure so piteous sight? *Spenser.*

Welaway, the while I was so fond,
To leave the good that I had in hond. *Spenser.*

WE'LCOME. *adj.* [*bien venu*, French; pilcume, Saxon; *welkom*, Dutch.]

1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly to any place or enjoyment; grateful; pleasing.

I serve you, madam:
Your graces are right *welcome*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He, though not of the plot, will like it,
And wish it should proceed; for, unto men
Prest with their wants, all change is ever *welcome*. *B. Jonson.*

Here let me earn my bread,
Till oft invocated death
Hasten the *welcome* end of all my pains. *Milton, S. A.*

He that knows how to make those he converses with easy, has found the true art of living, and being *welcome* and valued every where. *Locke.*

2. *To bid* WELCOME. To receive with professions of kindness.

Some stood in a row in so civil a fashion, as if to welcome us; and divers put their arms a little abroad, which is their gesture when they *bid* any *welcome*. *Bacon.*

WE'LCOME. *interj.* A form of salutation used to a new comer, elliptically used for *you are welcome.*

Welcome, he said,
O long expected to my dear embrace. *Dryden.*
Welcome, great monarch, to your own. *Dryden.*

WE'LCOME. *n. s.*

1. Salutation of a new comer.

Welcome ever smiles, and farewel goes out sighing. *Shakspeare.*

Leontes opening his free arms, and weeping
His *welcome* forth. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. Kind reception of a new comer.

I should be free from injuries, and abound as much in the true causes of *welcomes*, as I should find want of the effects thereof. *Sidney.*

I look'd not for you yet, nor am provided
For your fit *welcome*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Madam, new years may well expect to find
Welcome from you, to whom they are so kind:
Still as they pass they court and smile on you,
And make your beauty as themselves seem new. *Waller.*

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and impartiality keeps it, truth finds an entrance and a *welcome* too. *South, Serm.*

To WE'LCOME. *v. a.* To salute a new comer with kindness.

I know no cause
Why I should *welcome* such a guest as grief,
Save bidding farewel to so sweet a guest
As my sweet Richard. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

They stood in a row in so civil a fashion, as if to *welcome* us. *Bacon.*

Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And *welcome* thee, and wish thee long. *Milton.*

To *welcome* home
His warlike brother, is Pirithous come. *Dryden.*

The lark and linnet strain their warbling throats,
To *welcome* in the spring. *Dryden.*

WE'LCOME *to our house. n. s.* [*lactuca marina*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WE'LCOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *welcome.*] Gratefulness.

Our joys, after some centuries of years, may seem to have grown elder, by having been enjoyed so many ages; yet will they really still continue new, not only upon the scores of their *welcomeness*, but by their perpetually equal, because infinite, distance from a period. *Boyle.*

WE'LCOMER. *n. s.* [from *welcome.*] The saluter or receiver of a new comer.

Farewel, thou woeful *welcomer* of glory. *Shakspeare.*

WELD or *Would.*† *n. s.* [*luteola*, Latin.] Yellow weed, or dyer's weed.

Many colouring materials, — as red-wood, *weld*, woad. *Obs. on Dyeing, Sprat's Hist. R. S.* p. 302.

To WELD, for *To wield.*†

Those that *weld* the awful crown. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

To WELD.† *v. a.* [*wella*, Swed. the same. Serenius.] To beat one mass into another, so as to incorporate them.

Sparkling or *welding* heat is used when you double up your iron to make it thick enough, and so *weld* or work in the doubling into one another. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

WE'LDER. *n. s.* [A term perhaps merely Irish; though it may be derived from *To wield*, to *turn* or *manage*: whence *wielder*, welder.] Manager; actual occupier.

Such immediate tenants have others under them, and so a third and fourth in subordination, till it comes to the *welder*, as they call him, who sits at a rack-rent, and lives miserably. *Swift.*

WE'LFARE. *n. s.* [*well* and *fare.*] Happiness; success; prosperity.

If friends to a government forbear their assistance, they put it in the power of a few desperate men to ruin the *welfare* of those who are superior to them in strength and interest. *Addison.*

Discretion is the perfection of reason: cunning is a kind of instinct that only looks out after our immediate interest and *welfare*. *Addison, Spect.*

To WELK.† *v. a.* Of this word in Spenser I know not well the meaning: pealcan, in Saxon, is to *roll*; *wolken*, in German, and pelcen, in Saxon, are clouds; whence I suppose *welk*, or *whilk*, is an undulation or corrugation, or corrugated or convolved body. *Whilk* is used for a small shell-fish. Dr. Johnson. — The contemporary commentator on Spenser explains *welked* by *shortened* or *impaired*: and to this agrees our elder languaage: "The lond now *welketh*, and now it groweth." Gower, Conf. Am. Prol. It seems in Spenser, both active and neuter.

Now sad Winter *welked* hath the day,
And Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,
Established hath his steeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fishes hask. *Spenser.*

As gentle shepherd in sweet eventide,
When ruddy Phœbus gins to *welk* in west,
Marks which do bite their hasty supper best. *Spenser.*

The *welked* Phœbus gan avale
His weary wain. *Spenser.*

To WELK.* *v. n.* To dry; to wither. North. Mown grass in drying for hay is said to *welk*. Grose. Thus in our old lexicography "*welkynge*, marcor; *welkyd*, marcidus." Pr. Parv.

WE'LKED. *adj.* Set with protuberances. Properly, I believe, *whelked*, from *whelk*.

Methought his eyes
Were two full moons: he had a thousand noses,
Horns *welk'd* and wav'd like the enridged sea. *Shakspeare.*

WE'LKIN.† *n. s.* [from pealcan, to roll, or pelcen, clouds, Sax.]

1. The visible regions of the air. Out of use, except in poetry.

Ne in all the *welkin* was no cloud. *Chaucer.*

He leaves the *welkin* way most beaten plain,
And rapt with whirling wheels inflames the skyen,
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shine. *Spenser.*

The swallow peeps out of her nest,
And cloudy *welkin* cleareth. *Spenser.*

Spur your proud horses hard, and ride in blood:
Amaze the *welkin* with your broken staves. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

With feats of arms
From either end of heaven the *welkin* burns. *Milton, P. L.*

Now my task is smoothly done,
I can fly, or I can run
Quickly to the green earth's end,
Where the bow'd *welkin* slow doth bend. *Milton, Comus.*

Their hideous yells
Rend the dark *welkin*. *Philips.*

2. WELKIN *eye*, is, I suppose, blue eye; skycoloured eye. Dr. Johnson. — Not so, but a rolling eye, equally applicable to an eye of any colour. [pealcan, Sax. to roll.] Mr. H. Tooke.

Yet were it true
To say this boy were like me! Come, sir page,
Look on me with your *welkin eye*, sweet villain. *Shakspeare.*

WELL. *n. s.* [pelle, pœll, Saxon.]

1. A spring; a fountain; a source.

Begin then, sisters of the sacred *well*,
That from beneath the seat of Jove doth spring. *Milton, Lycidas.*

As the root and branch are but one tree,
And *well* and stream do but one river make;
So if the root and *well* corrupted be,
The stream and branch the same corruption take. *Davies.*

2. A deep narrow pit of water.

Now up, now down, like buckets in a *well*. *Dryden.*

The muscles are so many *well*-buckets: when one of them acts and draws, 'tis necessary that the other must obey. *Dryden.*

3. The cavity in which stairs are placed.

Hollow newelled stairs are made about a square hollow newel: suppose the *well*-hole to be eleven foot long, and six foot wide, and we would bring up a pair of stairs from the first floor eleven foot high, it being intended a sky-light shall fall through the hollow newel. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

To WELL. *v. n.* [peallan, Sax.] To spring; to issue as from a spring.

Thereby a crystal stream did gently play,
Which from a sacred fountain *welled* forth alway. *Spenser.*

A dreary corse,
All wallow'd in his own yet lukewarm blood,
That from his wound yet *welled* fresh, alas! *Spenser.*

Himself assists to lift him from the ground,
With clotted locks, and blood that *well'd* from out the wound. *Dryden, Æn.*

From his two springs,
Pure *welling* out, he through the lucid lake
Of fair Dambea rolls his infant stream. *Thomson, Summer.*

To WELL. *v. a.* To pour any thing forth.

To her people wealth they forth do *well*,
And health to every foreign nation. *Spenser.*

WELL. *adj.* [*well* seems to be sometimes an adjective, though it is not always easy to determine its relations.]

1. Not sick; being in health.

Lady, I am not *well*, else I should answer
From a full flowing stomach. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

In poison there is physick; and this news,
That would, had I been *well*, have made me sick,
Being sick, hath in some measure made me *well*. *Shakspeare.*

While thou art *well*, thou may'st do much good; but when thou art sick, thou canst not tell what thou shalt be able to do; it is not very much nor very good. Few men mend with sickness, as there are but few who by travel and a wandering life become devout. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

Men under irregular appetites never think themselves *well*, so long as they fancy they might be better; then from better they must rise to best. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis easy for any, when *well*, to give advice to them that are not. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

2. Happy.

Mark, we use
To say the dead are *well*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as *well* was the landlord who could get one to be his tenant. *Carew.*

Charity is made the constant companion and perfection of all virtues; and *well* it is for that virtue where it most enters, and longest stays. *Sprat, Serm.*

3. Convenient; advantageous.

This exactness is necessary, and it would be *well* too, if it extended itself to common conversation. *Locke.*

It would have been *well* for Genoa, if she had followed the example of Venice, in not permitting her nobles to make any purchase of lands in the dominions of a foreign prince. *Addison.*

4. Being in favour.

He followed the fortunes of that family; and was *well* with Henry the fourth. *Dryden.*

5. Recovered from any sickness or misfortune.

I am sorry
For your displeasure; but all will sure be *well*. *Shakspeare.*

Just thoughts and modest expectations are easily satisfied. If we don't over-rate our pretensions, all will be *well*. *Collier.*

WELL. *adv.* [*wil*, Gothick; pell, Saxon; *wel*, Dutch; *vel*, Icelandick.]

1. Not ill; not unhappily.

Some sense, and more estate, kind heav'n
To this *well*-lotted peer has given:
What then? he must have rule and sway;
Else all is wrong till he's in play. *Prior.*

2. Not ill; not wickedly.

My bargains, and *well*-won thrift he calls interest. *Shakspeare.*

Thou one bad act with many deeds *well* done
May'st cover. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Skilfully; properly; in a laudable manner.

Beware and govern *well* thy appetite. *Milton, P. L.*

Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,
Or chaste Diana bathing in the stream;
None can record their heavenly praise so *well*. *Dryden.*

What poet would not mourn to see
His brother write as *well* as he? *Swift.*

4. Not amiss; not unsuccessfully; not erroneously.

Solyman commended them for a plot so *well* by them laid, more than he did the victory of others got by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reason. *Knolles.*

The soldier that philosopher *well* blam'd,
Who long and loudly in the schools declaim'd. *Denham.*

'Tis almost impossible to translate verbally and *well*. *Dryden.*

5. Not insufficiently; not defectively.

The plain of Jordan was *well* watered everywhere. *Genesis.*

We are *well* able to overcome it. *Num.* xiii. 30.

The merchant adventurers being a strong company, and *well* underset with rich men, held out bravely. *Bacon.*

6. To a degree that gives pleasure.

I like *well*, in some places, fair columns upon frames of carpenters' work. *Bacon.*

7. With praise; favourably.

All the world speaks *well* of you. *Pope.*

8. *Well* is sometimes like the French *bien*, a term of concession.

The knot might *well* be cut, but untied it could not be. *Sidney.*

9. Conveniently; suitably.

Know,
In measure what the mind can *well* contain. *Milton, P. L.*

10. To a sufficient degree: a kind of slight sense.

A private caution I know not *well* how to sort, unless I should call it political, by no means to build too near a great neighbour. *Wotton.*

11. It is a word by which something is admitted as the ground for a conclusion.

Well, let's away, and say how much is done. *Shakspeare.*

Well, by this author's confession, a number superior are for the succession in the house of Hanover. *Swift.*

12. *As well as.* Together with; not less than.

Long and tedious, *as well as* grievous and uneasy courses of physick, how necessary soever to the cure, much enfeeble the patient, and reduce him to a low and languishing state. *Blackmore.*

Coptos was the magazine of all the trade from Æthiopia, by the Nile, *as well as* of those commodities that came from the west by Alexandria. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

13. *Well is him or me; bene est*, he is happy.

Well is him that dwelleth with a wife of understanding, and that hath not slipped with his tongue. *Ecclus.* xxv. 8.

14. *Well nigh.* Nearly; almost.

I freed *well nigh* half the angelick name. *Milton.*

15. *Well enough.* In a moderate degree; tolerably.

16. It is used much in composition to express any thing right, laudable, or not defective.

Antiochus understanding him not to be *well*-affected to his affairs, provided for his own safety. *2 Mac.* iv. 21.

There may be safety to the *well*-affected Persians; but to those which do conspire against us, a memorial of destruction. *Esth.* xvi. 23.

Should a whole host at once discharge the bow,
My *well*-aim'd shaft with death prevents the foe. *Pope.*

What *well*-appointed leader fronts us here? *Shakspeare.*

Well-apparelled April on the heel
Of limping winter treads. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

The power of wisdom march'd before,
And ere the sacrificing throng he join'd,
Admonish'd thus his *well*-attending mind. *Pope.*

Such musick —
Before was never made,
But when of old the sons of morning sung,
Whilst the Creator great
His constellations set,
And the *well*-balanc'd world on hinges hung. *Milton, Ode.*

Learners must at first be believers, and their master's rules having been once made axioms to them, they mislead those who think it sufficient to excuse them, if they go out of their way in a *well*-beaten track. *Locke.*

He chose a thousand horse, the flower of all
His warlike troops, to wait the funeral:
To bear him back, and share Evander's grief;
A *well*-becoming, but a weak relief. *Dryden.*

Those opposed files,
Which lately met in the intestine shock,
And furious close of civil butchery,
Shall now, in mutual *well*-beseeming rank,
March all one way. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

O'er the Elean plains, thy *well*-breath'd horse
Impels the flying car, and wins the course. *Dryden.*

More dismal than the loud disploded roar
Of brazen enginery, that ceaseless storms
The bastion of a *well*-built city. *Philips.*

He conducted his course among the same *well*-chosen friendships and alliances with which he began it. *Addison.*

My son corrupts a *well*-derived nature
With his inducement. *Shakspeare.*

If good accrue, 'tis conferred most commonly on the base and infamous; and only happening sometimes to *well*-deservers. *Dryden.*

It grieves me he should desperately adventure the loss of his *well*-deserving life. *Sidney.*

What a pleasure is *well*-directed study in the search of truth! *Locke.*

A certain spark of honour, which rose in her *well*-disposed mind, made her fear to be alone with him, with whom alone she desired to be. *Sidney.*

The unprepossessed, the *well*-disposed, who both together make much the major part of the world, are affected with a due fear of these things. *South, Serm.*

A clear idea is that, whereof the mind hath such a full and evident perception, as it does receive from an outward object, operating duly on a *well*-disposed organ. *Locke.*

Amid the main, two mighty fleets engage;
Actium surveys the *well*-disputed prize. *Dryden.*

The ways of *well*-doing are in number even as many as are the kinds of voluntary actions: so that whatsoever we do in this world, and may do it ill, we shew ourselves therein by *well*-doing to be wise. *Hooker.*

The conscience of *well*-doing may pass for a recompence. *L'Estrange.*

Beg God's grace that the day of judgment may not overtake us unawares, but that by a patient *well*-doing, we may wait for glory, honour, and immortality. *Nelson.*

God will judge every man according to his works; to them, who by patient continuance in *well*-doing, endure through the heat and burden of the day, he will give the reward of their labour. *Rogers, Serm.*

As far the spear I throw,
As flies an arrow from the *well*-drawn bow. *Pope.*

Fair nymphs and *well*-dress'd youths around her shone,
But ev'ry eye was fixt on her alone. *Pope.*

Such a doctrine in St. James's air,
Shou'd chance to make the *well*-dress'd rabble stare. *Pope.*

The desire of esteem, riches, or power, makes men espouse the *well*-endowed opinions in fashion. *Locke.*

We ought to stand firm in *well*-established principles, and not be tempted to change for every difficulty. *Watts.*

Echenus sage, a venerable man!
Whose *well*-taught mind the present age surpass'd. *Pope.*

Some reliques of the true antiquity, though disguised, a *well*-eyed man may happily discover. *Spenser on Ireland.*

How sweet the products of a peaceful reign!
The heaven-taught poet, and enchanting strain:
The *well*-fill'd palace, the perpetual feast;
A land rejoicing, and a people blest. *Pope.*

Turkish blood did his young hands imbrue.
From thence returning with deserv'd applause,
Against the Moors his *well*-flesh'd sword he draws. *Dryden.*

Fairest piece of *well*-form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*

A rational soul can be no more discerned in a *well*-formed, than ill-shaped infant. *Locke.*

A *well*-formed proposition is sufficient to communicate the knowledge of a subject. *Watts.*

Oh! that I'd dy'd before the *well*-fought wall!
Had some distinguish'd day renown'd my fall,
All Greece had paid my solemn funerals. *Pope.*

Good men have a *well*-grounded hope in another life; and are as certain of a future recompence, as of the being of God. *Atterbury.*

Let firm, *well*-hammer'd soles protect thy feet
Through freezing snows. *Gay, Trivia.*

The camp of the heathen was strong, and *well*-harnessed, and compassed round with horsemen. *1 Mac.* iv. 7.

Among the Romans, those who saved the life of a citizen, were dressed in an oaken garland; but among us, this has been a mark of such *well*-intentioned persons as would betray their country. *Addison.*

He, full of fraudful arts,
This *well*-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryden.*

He, by enquiry, got to the *well*-known house of Kalander. *Sidney.*

Soon as thy letters trembling I unclose,
That *well*-known name awakens all my woes. *Pope.*

Where proud Athens rears her tow'ry head,
With opening streets, and shining structures spread,
She past, delighted, with the *well*-known seats. *Pope.*

From a confin'd *well*-manag'd store,
You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller.*

A noble soul is better pleased with a zealous vindicator of liberty, than with a temporizing poet, or *well*-manner'd court slave, and one who is ever decent, because he is naturally servile. *Dryden, Ded. to Juv.*

Well-meaners think no harm; but for the rest,
Things sacred they pervert, and silence is the best. *Dryden.*

By craft they may prevail on the weakness of some *well*-meaning men to engage in their designs. *Rogers, Serm.*

He examines that *well*-meant, but unfortunate, lie of the conquest of France. *Arbuthnot.*

A critick supposes he has done his part, if he proves a writer to have failed in an expression; and can it be wondered at, if the poets seem resolved not to own themselves in any error? for as long as one side despises a *well*-meant endeavour, the other will not be satisfied with a moderate approbation. *Pope, Pref. to his Works.*

Many sober, *well*-minded men, who were real lovers of the peace of the kingdom, were imposed upon. *Clarendon.*

Jarring int'rests of themselves create
The according musick of a *well*-mix'd state. *Pope.*

When the blast of winter blows,
Into the naked wood he goes;
And seeks the tusky boar to rear,
With *well*-mouth'd hounds, and pointed spear. *Dryden.*

The applause that other people's reason gives to virtuous and *well*-ordered actions, is the proper guide of children, till they grow able to judge for themselves. *Locke.*

The fruits of unity, next unto the *well*-pleasing of God, which is all in all, are towards those that are without the church; the other toward those that are within. *Bacon.*

The exercise of the offices of charity is always *well*-pleasing to God, and honourable among men. *Atterbury.*

My voice shall sound, as you do prompt mine ear;
And I will stoop and humble my intents
To your *well*-practis'd wise directions. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The *well*-proportion'd shape, and beauteous face,
Shall never more be seen by mortal eyes. *Dryden.*

'Twas not the hasty product of a day,
But the *well*-ripen'd fruit of wise delay. *Dryden.*

Procure those that are fresh gathered, strait, smooth, and *well*-rooted. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

If I should instruct them to make *well*-running verses, they want genius to give them strength. *Dryden.*

The eating of a *well*-seasoned dish, suited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight itself that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end. *Locke.*

Instead of *well*-set hair, baldness. *Isa.* iii. 24.

A sharpe edg'd sword, he girt about
His *well*-spred shoulders. *Chapman.*

Abraham and Sarah were old, and *well*-stricken in age. *Gen.*

Many *well*-shaped innocent virgins are waddling like big-bellied women. *Spectator.*

We never see beautiful and *well*-tasted fruits from a tree choaked with thorns and briars. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

The *well*-tim'd oars
With sounding strokes divide the sparkling waves. *Smith.*

Wisdom's triumph is *well*-tim'd retreat,
As hard a science to the fair as great. *Pope.*

Mean time we thank you for your *well*-took labour.
Go to your rest. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Oh you are *well*-tun'd now; but I'll let down the pegs that make this musick. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Her *well*-turn'd neck he view'd,
And on her shoulders her dishevel'd hair. *Dryden.*

A *well*-weighed judicious poem, which at first gains no more upon the world than to be just received, insinuates itself by insensible degrees into the liking of the reader. *Dryden.*

He rails
On me, my bargains, and my *well*-won thrift,
Which he calls interest. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Each by turns the other's bound invade,
As, in some *well*-wrought picture, light and shade. *Pope.*

WE'LLADAY. *interject.* [This is a corruption of *welaway.* See WELAWAY.] Alas.

O *welladay*, mistress Ford, having an honest man to your husband, to give him such cause of suspicion. *Shakspeare.*

Ah, *welladay!* I'm shent with baneful smart. *Gay.*

WELLBE'ING. *n. s.* [*well* and *be.*] Happiness; prosperity.

Man is not to depend upon the uncertain dispositions of men for his *wellbeing*, but only on God and his own spirit. *Bp. Taylor, Living Holy.*

For whose *wellbeing*
So amply, and with hands so liberal,
Thou hast provided all things. *Milton, P. L.*

The most sacred ties of duty are founded upon gratitude: such as the duties of a child to his parent, and of a subject to his sovereign. From the former there is required love and honour, in recompence of being; and from the latter obedience and subjection, in recompence of protection and *wellbeing.* *South, Serm.*

All things are subservient to the beauty, order, and *well-being* of the whole. *L'Estrange.*

He who does not co-operate with this holy spirit, receives none of those advantages which are perfecting of his nature, and necessary to his *wellbeing.* *Spectator.*

WELLBO'RN. *adj.* Not meanly descended.

One whose extraction from an antient line,
Gives hope again that *wellborn* men may shine. *Waller.*

Heav'n, that *wellborn* souls inspires,
Prompts me through lifted swords, and rising fires,
To rush undaunted to defend the walls. *Dryden.*

WELLBRE'D. *adj.* [*well* and *bred.*] Elegant of manners; polite.

None have been with admiration read,
But who, besides their learning, were *wellbred.* *Roscommon.*

Both the poets were *wellbred* and well-natur'd. *Dryden.*

Wellbred spaniels civilly delight,
In mumbling of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*

WELLDO'NE. *interject.* A word of praise.

Welldone, thou good and faithful servant. *St. Matth.* xxv. 21.

WE'LLFARE. *n. s.* [*well* and *fare.*] Happiness; prosperity.

They will ask, what's the final cause of a king? And they will answer the people's *welfare.* Certainly a true answer; and as certainly an imperfect one. *Holyday.*

WELLFA'VOURED. *adj.* [*well* and *favour.*] Beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

His wife seems to be *wellfavoured.* I will use her as the key of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer. *Shakspeare.*

WE'LLHEAD.* *n. s.* [*well* and *head.*] Source: fountain; wellspring.

From dame nature's fruitful pap
Their *wellheads* spring. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Holding it a point of discretion to draw water as near as I could to the *well-head.* *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 11.

WELLMA'NNERED.* *adj.* [*well* and *manner.*] Polite; civil; complaisant.

By which *well-mannered* and charitable expressions, I was certain of his sect before I knew him. *Dryden, Ep. to the Whigs.*

WELLME'ANER.* *n. s.* [*well* and *mean.*] One who means well.

Wellmeaners think no harm. *Dryden, Pal. and Arc.*

WELLME'ANING.* *adj.* Having a good intention.

Only may I be allowed to be a plain and *well-meaning* monitor. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 320.

WELLME'T. *interj.* [*well* and *meet.*] A term of salutation.

Once more to-day *wellmet*, distempered lords;
The king by me requests your presence straight. *Shakspeare.*

WELLNA'TURED. *adj.* [*well* and *nature.*] Good-natured; kind.

On their life no grievous burthen lies,
Who are *wellnatur'd*, temperate and wise:
But an inhuman and ill-temper'd mind,
Not any easy part in life can find. *Denham.*

The manners of the poets were not unlike; both of them were well-bred, *wellnatured*, amorous and libertine at least in their writings; it may be also in their lives. *Dryden.*

Still with esteem no less convers'd than read;
With wit *wellnatur'd*, and with books well-bred. *Pope.*

WELLNI'GH. *adv.* [*well* and *nigh.*] Almost.

The same so sore annoyed has the knight,
That *wellnigh* choaked with the deadly stink,
His forces fail. *Spenser.*

My feet were almost gone: my steps had *wellnigh* slipt. *Ps.*

England was *wellnigh* ruined by the rebellion of the barons, and Ireland utterly neglected. *Davies.*

Whoever shall read over St. Paul's enumeration of the duties incumbent upon it, might conclude, that *wellnigh* the whole of christianity is laid on the shoulders of charity alone. *Sprat, Serm.*

Notwithstanding a small diversity of positions, the whole aggregate of matter, as long as it retained the nature of a chaos, would retain *wellnigh* an uniform tenuity of texture. *Bentley.*

WELLSPE'NT. *adj.* Passed with virtue.

They are to lie down without any thing to support them in their age, but the conscience of a *wellspent* youth. *L'Estrange.*

What a refreshment then will it be to look back upon a *wellspent* life! *Calamy, Serm.*

The constant tenour of their *wellspent* days,
No less deserv'd a just return of praise. *Pope.*

WE'LLSPRING. *n. s.* [pællȝeſpꞃıng, Saxon.] Fountain; source.

The fountain and *wellspring* of impiety, is a resolved purpose of mind to reap in this world, what sensual profit or sensual pleasure soever the world yieldeth. *Hooker.*

Understanding is a *wellspring* of life. *Prov.* xvi. 22.

WELLWI'LLER. *n. s.* [*well* and *willer.*] One who means kindly.

Disarming all his own countrymen, that no man might shew himself a *wellwiller* of mine. *Sidney.*

There are fit occasions ministred for men to purchase to themselves *wellwillers* by the colour, under which they oftentimes prosecute quarrels of envy. *Hooker.*

WELLWI'SH. *n. s.* [*well* and *wish.*] A wish of happiness.

Let it not enter into the heart of any one that hath a *wellwish* for his friends or posterity, to think of a peace with France, till the Spanish monarchy be entirely torn from it. *Addison.*

WELLWI'SHER. *n. s.* [from *wellwish.*] One who wishes the good of another.

The actual traitor is guilty of perjury in the eye of the law; the secret *wellwisher* of the cause is so before the tribunal of conscience. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Betray not any of your *wellwishers* into the like inconveniencies. *Spectator.*

No man is more your sincere *wellwisher* than myself, or more the sincere *wellwisher* of your family. *Pope.*

WELSH.* *adj.* Relating to the people or country of Wales. [" This word, as well as other *gentile* nouns, is excluded from Dr. Johnson's dictionary; but the opinion of the author concerning it, is shown by those places in which he refers to the language of that people for etymology, as in *cuckoo, hoiden,* &c. [where he writes it *Welsh.*] I differ from him in it, because I observe that *ch* is usual in such nouns, whenever a consonant precedes the final letters, as *Dutch, French, Scotch: sh* is always preceded by an *i,* as *English, Irish, Scottish,* &c. Nor is the form of *lch* repugnant to the use of our language, for we have several words so terminated, as *filch, milch,* &c. I should therefore write *Welch.*" Nares, Elem. of Orthœp. p. 318.]

Heavens defend me from that *Welsh* fairy! *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

WELSH.* *n. s.* The people of Wales.

Dathan said that he was provoked to it by the Welshman, who pretended that the *Welsh* were an ancienter people than the Jews. *Addison, Tatler,* No. 256.

WELLSPO'KEN.* *adj.* [*well* and *spoken.*] Speaking well; speaking finely; speaking gracefully; speaking kindly.

A knight *well-spoken* neat, and fine. *Shakspeare Two Gent. of Ver.*

You have many *wellspoken* friends; may you have more doing friends! *Worthington to Hartlib,* Ep. 2.

WELT.† *n. s.* [*wel,* Sueth. pannus vel linteum convolutum. Serenius.] A border; a guard; an edging.

Little low edges made round like *welts,* with some pretty pyramids, I like well. *Bacon.*

Certain scioli, or smatterers, are busy in the skirts and outsides of learning, and have scarce any thing of solid literature to recommend them. They may have some edging or trimming of a scholar, a *welt,* or so; but no more. *B. Jonson.*

To WELT.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sew any thing with a border.

The bodies and sleeves of green velvet, *welted* with white satin. *Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix.* p. 3. ch. 13.

To WE'LTER.† *v. n.* [*welteren,* Teut. *weltra,* Sw. *veaultrer,* Fr. *volutare,* Lat. pælcan, Sax. *waltjan,* M. Goth. It is observable that *walter* is the old Engl. word. " *Walteringe* and walowinge, volutatio." Pr. Parv. See also Barret's Alv. 1580. And the second definition of the word before us.]

1. To roll in water or mire.

He must not float upon his wat'ry bier
Unwept, nor *welter* to the parching winds. *Milton, Lycidas.*

The companions of his fall o'erwhelm'd
He soon discerns; and *well'ring* by his side
The next himself. *Milton, P. L.*

The gasping head flies off; a purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that *welters* in the blood. *Dryden.*

He sung Darius, great and good,
By too severe a fate,
Fallen from his high estate,
And *welt'ring* in his blood. *Dryden, St. Cecilia.*

Bellona wades in blood; that mangled body,
Deform'd with wounds and *welt'ring* in its gore,
I know it well; Oh close the dreadful scene;
Believe me, Phœbus, I have seen too much. *Murphy.*

2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow.

By this bedde is understande the fylthy voluptuousnes of the body, wherin the synner *waltereth* and wrappeth hymselfe, lyke as a sowe waloweth in the stynkynge gore pytte, or in the puddell. *Bp. Fish. Ps.* p. 18.

If a man inglut himself with vanity, or *welter* in filthiness like a swine, all learning, all goodness is soon forgotten. *Ascham.*

Such hopes and such principles of earth, as these wherein she *welters* from a young one, are the immediate generation both of a slavish and tyrannous life to follow. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

To WEM.* *v. a.* [pemman, Sax.] To corrupt; to vitiate; to spot.

The verie crounes and sceptres of best monarks and princes had bene rustie, *wembde,* and warpde with oblivion. *Drant, Tr. of Hor.* (1567,) sign.* iij.

WEM.† *n. s.* [pem, Saxon.] A spot; a scar.

It hadde no *wem,* ne ryveling, or ony such thing. *Wicliffe, Ephes.* v.

Although the wound be healed, yet the *wemme* or scar still remaineth. *Brerewood on Languages.*

WEN. *n. s.* [pen, Saxon.] A fleshy or callous excrescence, or protuberance.

Warts are said to be destroyed by the rubbing them with a green elder stick, and then burying the stick to rot in muck. It would be tried with corns and *wens,* and such other excrescences. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Mountains seem but so many *wens* and unnatural protuberances upon the face of the earth. *More.*

The poet rejects all incidents which are foreign to his poem; they are *wens* and other excrescences, which belong not to the body. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

A promontory *wen* with griesly grace,
Stood high upon the handle of his face. *Dryden.*

WENCH.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson refers our word to the Sax. pencle, a handmaid: Mr. Horne Tooke, to the verb pincian, to wink; *wench,* as he most absurdly pronounces it, being the past participle, implying therefore one that is *winked* at, one who may be had by a nod or a *wink!* — What can be a better etymon than the Sax. cpen, Goth. *quens,* a girl, a wench, a woman; whence our *quean?* See QUEAN.]

1. A young woman.

What do I, silly *wench,* know what love hath prepared for me? *Sidney.*

Now — how dost thou look now? Oh ill-starr'd *wench!*
Pale as thy smock! when we shall meet at compt,
This look of thine will hurl my soul from heav'n,
And fiends will snatch at it. Cold, cold, my girl,
Ev'n like thy chastity. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Thou wouldst perswade her to a worse offence
Than that, whereof thou didst accuse her *wench.* *Donne.*

2. A young woman in contempt; a strumpet.

But the rude *wench* her answer'd nought at all. *Spenser.*

Do not pray in *wench*-like words with that
Which is so serious. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Men have these ambitious fancies,
And wanton *wenches* read romances. *Prior.*

3. A strumpet.

It is not a digression to talk of bawds in a discourse upon *wenches*. *Spectator.*

To WENCH. *v. n.* [from *wench.*] To frequent loose women.

They asked the knight whether he was not ashamed to go a *wenching* at his years. *Addison.*

WE'NCHER. *n. s.* [from *wench.*] A fornicator.

He must be no great eater, drinker, or sleeper; no gamester, *wencher*, or fop. *Grew, Cosmol.*

WE'NCHLIKE.* *adj.* [*wench* and *like.*] After the manner of wenches. *Huloet.*

To WEND. *v. n.* [penban, Saxon.]

1. To go; to pass to or from. This word is now obsolete, but its preterite *went* is still in use.

Back to Athens shall the lovers *wend*
With league, whose date till death shall never end.
Shakspeare.

They *went* on, and inferred, that if the world were a living creature, it had a soul. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

When Rome shall *wend* to Benevento;
Great feats shall he atchieve! *Arbuthnot.*

2. To turn round. It seems to be an old sea term.

A ship of 600 tons will carry as good ordnance as a ship of 1200 tons; and though the greater have double the number, the lesser will turn her broadsides twice, before the greater can *wend* once. *Ralegh.*

WE'NNEL. *n. s.* [a corrupted word for *weanling.*] An animal newly taken from the dam.

Pinch never thy *wennels* of water or meat,
If ever ye hope for to have them good neat. *Tusser.*

WE'NNISH.† } *adj.* [from *wen.*] Having the nature of
WE'NNY. } a wen.

The incision of a *wennish* tumour. *Wotton, Rem.* p.434.

Some persons, so deformed with these, have suspected them to be *wenny*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

WENT. *pret.* [See WEND and GO.]

WENT.* *n. s.* Way; course; path.

By wondrous skill and many hidden wayes
To the three fatal sisters' house she went,
Farre under ground from tract of living *went*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

But here my wearie teeme nigh over-spent
Shall breathe itselfe a while after so long a *went*.
Spenser, F. Q.

He knew the diverse *went* of mortal wayes. *Spenser, F. Q.*

WEPT. pret. and part. of *weep.*

She for joy tenderly *wept*. *Milton.*

WERE, of the verb. *To be.* The plural in all persons of indicative imperfect, and all the persons of the subjunctive imperfect, except the second, which is *wert.*

To give our sister to one uncircumcised, *were* a reproach unto us. *Gen.* xxxiv. 14.

In infusions in things that are of too high a spirit, you *were* better pour off the first infusion, and use the latter. *Bacon.*

Henry divided, as it *were*,
The person of himself into four parts. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

As though there *were* any feriation in nature, or justitiums imaginable in professions, this season is termed the physicians vacation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He had been well assur'd that art
And conduct *were* of war the better part. *Dryden.*

WERE. *n. s.* A dam. See WEAR.

O river! let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds and mud; let some unjust niggards make *weres* to spoil thy beauty. *Sidney.*

WERT. the second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect of *To be.*

Thou *wert* heard. *B. Jonson.*
O that thou *wert* as my brother. *Cant.* viii. 1.
All join'd, and thou of many *wert* but one *Dryden.*

WERTH. *weorth, wyrth.* Whether initial or final in the names of places, signify a farm, court, or village, from the Saxon peorðiᵹ, used by them in the same sense. *Gibson's Camden.*

WE'SAND. *n. s.* [paſen, Saxon. This word is very variously written; but this orthography is nearest to the original word.] The windpipe; the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted; the larynx.

Marry Diggon, what should him affray,
To take his own where-ever it lay;
For had his *weasand* been a little wider,
He would have devoured both hidder and shidder. *Spenser.*

Cut his *wezand* with thy knife. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Matter to be discharged by expectoration must first pass into the lungs, then into the aspera arteria, or *weasand*, and from thence to be coughed up and spit out by the mouth.
Wiseman.

The shaft that slightly was impress'd,
Now from his heavy fall with weight increas'd,
Drove through his neck aslant; he spurns the ground,
And the soul issues through the *weazon*'s wound. *Dryden.*

WE'SIL. *n. s.* See WESAND.

The *wesil*, or windpipe, we call aspera arteria. *Bacon.*

WEST. *n. s.* [peſt, Saxon; *west*, Dutch.] The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.

The *west* yet glimmers with some streaks of day.
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The moon in levell'd *west* was set. *Milton.*

All bright Phœbus views in early morn,
Or when his evening beams the *west* adorn. *Pope.*

WEST. *adj.* Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.

A mighty strong *west* wind took away the locusts. *Ex.* x.

This shall be your *west* border. *Num.* xxxiv. 6.

The Phenicians had great fleets; so had the Carthaginians, which is yet farther *west*. *Bacon.*

WEST. *adv.* To the west of any place; more westward.

West of this forest,
In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakspeare.*

What earth yields in India east or *west*. *Milton.*

West from Orontes to the ocean. *Milton.*

To WEST.* *v. n.* To pass to the west; to set, as the sun.

The hote sunne began to *weste*. *Chaucer.*

And twice hath risen, where he now doth *west*.
Spenser, F. Q.

WE'STERING. *adj.* Passing to the west.

The star that rose at evening bright,
Toward heaven's descent had slop'd his *westering* wheel.
Milton.

WE'STERLY. *adj.* [from *west.*] Tending or being towards the west.

These bills give us a view of the most easterly, southerly, and *westerly* parts of England. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

WE'STERN. *adj.* [from *west.*] Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets.

Now fair Phœbus gan decline in haste
His weary waggon to the *western* vale. *Spenser.*

The *western* part is a continued rock. *Addison.*

WE'STWARD. *adv.* [peſtpeapð, Saxon.] Towards the west.

By water they found the sea *westward* from Peru, which is always very calm. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

The grove of sycamore,
That *westward* rooteth from the city side. *Shakspeare.*

When *westward* like the sun you took your way,
And from benighted Britain bore the day. *Dryden.*

The storm flies,
From *westward*, when the show'ry kids arise. *Addison.*
At home then stay,
Nor *westward* curious take thy way. *Prior.*

WE'STWARDLY. *adv.* [from *westward.*] With tendency to the west.

If our loves faint, and *westwardly* decline;
To me thou falsely thine,
And I to thee mine actions shall disguise. *Donne.*

WET.† *n. s.* [*wate*, M. Goth. water; *vaeta*, Icel. rain; pæta, Sax. humidity; ὑετὸς, Gr. rain, from ὕω.] Water; humidity; moisture; rainy weather.

Plants appearing weathered, stubby, and curled, is the effect of immoderate *wet*. *Bacon.*

Now the sun, with more effectual beams,
Had cheer'd the face of earth, and dry'd the *wet*
From drooping plant. *Milton, P. R.*

Tuberoses will not endure the *wet*; therefore set your pots into the conserve, and keep them dry. *Evelyn.*

Your master's riding-coat turn inside out, to preserve the outside from *wet*. *Swift.*

WET.† *adj.* [pæt, Sax. See the substantive.]

1. Humid; having some moisture adhering: opposed to *dry*.

They are *wet* with the showers of the mountains. *Job*, xxiv.

The soals of the feet have great affinity with the head, and the mouth of the stomach; as going *wet*-shod to those that use it not, affecteth both. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Fishermen who know the place *wet* and dry, have given unto seven of these vallies peculiar names. *Brown.*

2. Rainy; watery.

Wet weather seldom hurts the most unwise. *Dryden.*

To **WET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To humectate; to moisten; to make to have moisture adherent.

Better learn of him, that learned be,
And han been watered at the muses well;
The kindly dew drops from the higher tree,
And *wets* the little plants, that lowly dwell. *Spenser.*

A drop of water running swiftly over straw, *wetteth* not. *Bacon.*

Wet the thirsty earth with falling showers. *Milton.*

2. To moisten with drink.

Let's drink the other cup to *wet* our whistles, and so sing away all sad thoughts. *Walton, Angler.*

WE'THER. *n. s.* [peðep, Saxon; *weder*, Dutch.] A ram castrated.

I am a tainted *wether* of the flock,
Meetest for death. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

He doth not apprehend how the tail of an African *weather* outweigheth the body of a good calf, that is, an hundred pound. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Although there be naturally of horses, bulls, or rams, more males than females; yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, oxen, and *weathers*, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

When Blowzelind expir'd, the *weather*'s bell
Before the drooping flock toll'd forth her knell. *Gay.*

It is much more difficult to find a fat *weather*, than if half that species were fairly knocked on the head. *Swift.*

WE'TNESS. *n. s.* [from *wet.*] The state of being wet; moisture; humidity.

The *wetness* of these bottoms often spoils them for corn. *Mortimer, Husb.*

WE'TSHOD.* *adj.* [*wet* and *shod.*] Wet over the shoes.

The valley all did swimme with streames of bloud,
So great that time a slaughter was there made:
It stainde the mightie mouthes of Nilus floud,
And on the shores you might bloud *wetshod* wade. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 182.

To **WEX.** *v. a.* [corrupted from *wax* by Spenser, for a rhyme, and imitated by Dryden.] To grow; to increase.

She first taught men a woman to obey;
But when her son to man's estate did *wex*,
She it surrender'd. *Spenser.*

She trod a *wexing* moon, that soon wou'd wane,
And drinking borrow'd light, be fill'd again. *Dryden.*

Counting sev'n from noon,
'Tis Venus' hour, and in the *wexing* moon. *Dryden.*

WE'ZAND. *n. s.* [See WESAND.] The windpipe.

Air is ingustible, and by the rough artery, or *wezand*, conducted into the lungs. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To **WHACK.*** *v. a.* To strike: a word used in some parts of the north, and apparently a corruption of *thwack*.

WHALE. *n. s.* [hpale, Saxon; *balæna*, Latin.] The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe.

God created the great *whales*. *Genesis.*

Barr'd up with ribs of *whale*-bone, she did leese
None of the *whale*'s length, for it reach'd her knees. *Bishop Corbet.*

The greatest *whale* that swims the sea,
Does instantly my pow'r obey. *Swift.*

WHA'LEBONE.* *n. s.* [*whale* and *bone.*] The fin of a whale; the fin of a whale cut and used in making stays. *Ash.*

WHA'LY. *adj.* [See WEAL.] Marked in streaks: properly *wealy*.

A bearded goat, whose rugged hair,
And *whaly* eyes, the sign of jealousy,
Was like the person's self, whom he did bear. *Spenser, F. Q.*

WHAME. *n. s.*

The *whame*, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horses in summer, not by stinging, but by their bombylious noise, or tickling them in sticking their nits on the hair. *Derham.*

WHANG.* *n. s.* [ðpang, Sax.] A thong; a leather thong. A word used in several parts of the north.

To **WHANG.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat; perhaps with thongs. North. *Grose.*

WHAP.* *n. s.* A blow: a low expression. The Cornish term is *whaf*. In Scotland, *wap* is a blunt or edgeless stroke. See Callander's Two Anc. Poems, p. 138.

WHA'PPER.* *n. s.* Any thing uncommonly large; a thumper. Common in the north of England.

WHARF.† *n. s.* [*warf*, Swedish; *werf*, Dutch. Mr. H. Tooke pronounces our word the past participle of the Sax. hpýppan, pýppan, ambire, projicere. Serenius derives it from the Icel. *huerfa*, in gyrum agitare, noticing hpeoppa, Sax. crepido litoris, à formâ circulari sic dict.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels; a quay, or key.

Duller should'st thou be, than the fat weed,
That roots itself in ease on Lethe's *wharf*,
Would'st thou not stir in this. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

There were not in London used so many *wharfs*, or keys, for the landing of merchants' goods. *Child on Trade.*

WHA'RFAGE. *n. s.* [from *wharf.*] Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHA'RFINGER.† *n. s.* [from *wharf.*] One who attends a wharf.

Boat-takers and *wharfingers* ought to be diligent to provide for the transport of the provisions where ordered. *Maydman, Nav. Spec.* (1691,) p. 121.

WHAT. *pronoun.* [hpæt, Saxon; wat, Dutch.]

1. That which: pronoun indefinite.

What you can make her do,
I am content to look on; *what* to speak,
I am content to hear. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Let them say *what* they will, she will do what she list. *Drayton.*

In these cases we examine the why, the *what*, and the how of things. *L'Estrange.*

He's with a superstitious fear not aw'd,
For *what* befals at home, or *what* abroad. *Dryden.*

It can be no more sin to ask *what* God grants. *Kettlewell.*

A satire on one of the common stamp, never meets with that approbation, as *what* is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an eminence. *Addison.*

Mark *what* it is his mind aims at in the question, and not what words he expresses. *Locke.*

If any thing be stated in a different manner from *what* you like, tell me freely. *Pope to Swift.*

Whatever commodities lie under the greatest discouragements from England, those are *what* they are most industrious in cultivating. *Swift.*

2. Which part.

If we rightly estimate things, *what* in them is purely owing to nature, and *what* to labour, we shall find ninety-nine parts of a hundred are wholly to be put on the account of labour. *Locke.*

3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely.

I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear her. *Shakspeare.*

4. Which of several.

Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed; that is, *what* kind of comet for magnitude, colour, placing in the heaven, or lasting, produceth *what* kind of effect. *Bacon.*

See *what* natures accompany *what* colours; for by that you shall induce colours by producing those natures. *Bacon.*

Shew *what* aliment is proper for that intention, and *what* intention is proper to be pursued in such a constitution. *Arbuthnot.*

5. An interjection by way of surprise or question.

What! canst thou not forbear me half an hour?
Then get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself. *Shakspeare.*

What if I advance an invention of my own to supply the defect of our new writers! *Dryden, Juv.*

6. WHAT *Though. What* imports it *though?* notwithstanding. An elliptical mode of speech.

What though a child may be able to read; there is no doubt but the meanest among the people under the law had been as able as the priests themselves were to offer sacrifices, did this make sacrifice of no effect? *Hooker.*

What though none live my innocence to tell,
I know it; truth may own a generous pride,
I clear myself, and care for none beside. *Dryden.*

7. WHAT *Time, What day.* At the time when; on the day when.

What day the genial angel to our sire
Brought her, more lovely than Pandora. *Milton, P. L.*

Then balmy sleep had charm'd my eyes to rest,
What time the morn mysterious visions brings,
While purer slumbers spread their golden wings. *Pope.*

Me sole the daughter of the deep address'd,
What time with hunger pin'd, my absent mates
Roam'd the wild isle in search of rural cates. *Pope.*

8. [Pronoun interrogative.] Which of many? interrogatively.

What art thou,
That here in desart hast thy habitance? *Spenser.*

What is't to thee if he neglect thy urn,
Or without spices lets thy body burn? *Dryden.*

Whate'er I begg'd, thou like a dotard speak'st
More than is requisite; and *what* of this?
Why is it mention'd now? *Dryden.*

What one of an hundred of the zealous bigots in all parties ever examined the tenets he is so stiff in? *Locke.*

When any new thing comes in their way, children ask the common question of a stranger, *what* is it? *Locke.*

9. To how great a degree, used either interrogatively or indefinitely.

Am I so much deform'd?
What partial judges are our love and hate! *Dryden.*

10. It is sometimes used for *whatever.*

Whether it were the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will, or the dazling of his suspicions, or *what* it was, certain it is, that the perpetual troubles of his fortunes could not have been without some main errors in his nature. *Bacon.*

11. It is used adverbially for partly; in part.

The enemy having his country wasted, *what* by himself, and *what* by the soldiers, findeth succour in no place. *Spenser.*

Thus, *what* with the war, *what* with the sweat, *what* with the gallows, and *what* with poverty, I am custom shrunk. *Shakspeare.*

The year before, he had so used the matter, that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the Christians above thirty small castles. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

When they come to cast up the profit and loss, *what* betwixt force, interest, or good manners, the adventurer escapes well, if he can but get off. *L'Estrange.*

What with carrying apples, grapes, and fewel, he finds himself in a hurry. *L'Estrange.*

What with the benefit of their situation, the art and parsimony of their people, they have grown so considerable, that they have treated upon an equal foot with great princes. *Temple.*

They live a popular life, and then *what* for business, pleasures, company, there's scarce room for a morning's reflexion. *Norris.*

If these halfpence should gain admittance, in no long space of time, *what* by the clandestine practices of the coiner, *what* by his own counterfeits and those of others, his limited quantity would be tripled. *Swift.*

12. WHAT *Ho!* An interjection of calling.

What ho! thou genius of the clime, *what ho!*
Ly'st thou asleep beneath these hills of snow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs. *Dryden.*

WHAT.* *n. s.* Fare; things; matter. Obsolete.

If thee lust to holden chat
With seely shepheard's swayne,
Come downe, and learne the little *what*,
That Thomalin can sayne. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Such homely *what* as serves the simple clown. *Spenser, F. Q.*

WHATE'VER. WHA'TSO. WHATSOE'VER. *pronouns.* [from *what* and *soever.*] *Whatso* is not now in use.

1. Having one nature or another; being one or another either generically, specifically or numerically.

To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,
Castles, and *whatsoever*, and to be
Out of the king's protection. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Whatsoever is first in the invention, is last in the execution. *Hammond.*

If thence he 'scape into *whatever* world. *Milton, P. L.*

In *whatsoever* shape he lurk I'll know. *Milton, P. L.*

Wisely restoring *whatsoever* grace
It lost by change of times, or tongues or place. *Denham.*

Holy writ abounds in accounts of this nature, as much as any other history *whatsoever.* *Addison, Freeholder.*

No contrivance, no prudence *whatsoever* can deviate from his scheme without leaving us worse than it found us. *Atterbury.*

Thus *whatever* successive duration shall be bounded at one end, and be all past and present, must come infinitely short of infinity. *Bentley, Serm.*

Whatever is read differs as much from what is repeated without book, as a copy does from an original. *Swift.*

I desire nothing, I press nothing upon you, but to make the most of human life, and to aspire after perfection in *whatever* state of life you chuse. *Law.*

2. Any thing, be it what it will.

Whatsoever our liturgy hath more than their's, they cut it off. *Hooker.*

Whatever thing
The sithe of time mows down, devour. *Milton, P. L.*

3. The same, be it this or that.
Be *whate'er* Vitruvius was before. *Pope.*

4. All that; the whole that; all particulars that.
From whence he views with his black-lidded eye,
Whatso the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*
Whate'er the ocean pales or sky inclips
Is thine. *Shakspeare.*
At once came forth *whatever* creeps. *Milton, P. L.*

WHEAL. *n. s.* [See WEAL.] A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter.

The humour cannot transpire, whereupon it corrupts and raises little *wheals* or blisters. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

WHEAT.† *n. s.* [hpeate, Saxon; *weyde*, Dutch; *hwaitei*, M. Goth. *hweite*, Icel. from *hwit*, albus. Serenius.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made.

It hath an apetalous flower, disposed into spikes; each of them consists of many stamina which are included in a squamose flower-cup, having awns: the pointal rises in the centre, which afterwards becomes an oblong seed, convex on one side, but furrowed on the other: it is farinaceous, and inclosed by a coat which before was the flower-cup: these are produced singly, and collected in a close spike, being affixed to an indented axis. The species are; 1. White or red *wheat*, without awn. 2. Red *wheat*, in some places called Kentish *wheat*. 3. White *wheat*. 4. Red-eared bearded *wheat*. 5. Cone *wheat*. 6. Grey *wheat*, and in some places duck-bill *wheat* and grey pollard. 7. Polonian *wheat*. 8. Many eared *wheat*. 9. Summer *wheat*. 10. Naked barley. 11. Long grained *wheat*. 12. Six rowed *wheat*. 13. White eared *wheat* with long awns. Of all these sorts cultivated in this country, the cone *wheat* is chiefly preserved, as it has a larger ear and a fuller grain than any other; but the seeds of all should be annually changed; for if they are sown on the same farm, they will not succeed so well as when the seed is brought from a distant country. *Miller.*

He mildews the white *wheat*, and hurts the poor creature of the earth. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Reuben went in the days of *wheat*-harvest. *Gen.* XXX.

August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aspect; upon his head a garland of *wheat* and rie. *Peacham.*

Next to rice is *wheat*; the bran of which is highly acescent. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The damsels laughing fly: the giddy clown
Again upon a *wheat*-sheaf drops adown. *Gay.*

WHEA'TEN. *adj.* [from *wheat*.] Made of wheat.

Of *wheaten* flour shalt thou make them. *Exod.* xxix.
Here summer in her *wheaten* garland crown'd. *Addison.*
The assize of *wheaten* bread is in London. *Arbuthnot.*
His task it was the *wheaten* loaves to lay,
And from the banquet take the bowls away. *Pope.*

There is a project on foot for transporting our best *wheaten* straw to Dunstable, and obliging us by law to take off yearly so many tun of the straw hats. *Swift.*

WHEA'TEAR. *n. s.* [*oenanthe*, Latin.] A small bird very delicate.

What cook would lose her time in picking larks, *wheatears*, and other small birds? *Swift.*

WHEA'TPLUM. *n. s.* A sort of plum. *Ainsworth.*

To WHEEDLE.† *v. a.* [Of this word I can find no etymology, though used by good writers. Locke seems to mention it as a cant word. Dr. Johnson. — It is no cant word; and is apparently derived from the Saxon abpelian, seducere.] To entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words.

His business was to pump and *wheedle*,
And men with their own keys unriddle,
To make them to themselves give answers,
For which they pay the necromancers. *Hudibras.*

A fox stood licking of his lips at the cock, and *wheedling* him to get him down. *L'Estrange.*

His sire,
From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's schools
To learn the unlucky art of *wheedling* fools. *Dryden.*

He that first brought the word sham, or *wheedle*, in use, put together as he thought fit, ideas he made it stand for. *Locke.*

A laughing, toying, *wheedling*, whimp'ring she,
Shall make him amble on a gossip's message. *Rowe.*

The world has never been prepared for these trifles by prefaces, *wheedled* or troubled with excuses. *Pope.*

Johnny *wheedl'd*, threaten'd, fawn'd,
Till Phillis all her trinkets pawn'd. *Swift.*

WHEE'DLER.* *n. s.* [from *wheedle*.] One who wheedles. The word is, I think, in use.

WHEEL.† *n. s.* [hpeol, Sax. *wiel*, Dutch; *hioel*, Icelandick; from the M. Goth. *walwian*, to roll. Serenius.]

1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis.

Carnality within raises all the combustions without: this is the great *wheel* to which the clock owes its motion. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Where never yet did pry,
The busy morning's curious eye;
The *wheels* of thy bold coach pass quick and free,
And all's an open road to thee. *Cowley.*

The gasping charioteer beneath the *wheel*
Of his own car. *Dryden.*

Fortune sits all breathless, and admires to feel
A fate so weighty, that it stops her *wheel*. *Dryden.*

Some watches are made with four *wheels*. *Locke.*
A *wheel*-plough is one of the easiest draughts. *Mortimer.*

2. A circular body.

Let go thy hold when a great *wheel* runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. A carriage that runs upon wheels.

Through the proud street she moves the publick gaze,
The turning *wheel* before the palace stays. *Pope.*

4. An instrument on which criminals are tortured.

Let them pull all about mine ears, present me
Death on the *wheel*, or at wild horses' heels. *Shakspeare.*

Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound
Upon a *wheel* of fire. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

For all the torments of her *wheel*
May you as many pleasures share. *Waller.*

His examination is like that which is made by the rack and *wheel*. *Addison.*

5. The instrument of spinning.

Verse sweetens care, however rude the sound,
All at her work the village maiden sings;
Nor as she turns the giddy *wheel* around,
Revolves the sad vicissitudes of things. *Giffard.*

6. Rotation; revolution.

Look not too long upon these turning *wheels* of vicissitude, lest we become giddy. *Bacon.*

According to the common vicissitude and *wheel* of things, the proud and the insolent, after long trampling upon others, come at length to be trampled upon themselves. *South.*

7. A compass about; a tract approaching to circularity.

He throws his flight in many an aëry *wheel*. *Milton, P. L.*

To WHEEL.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To move on wheels.

Who sees a clock moving in every part,
A sailing pinnace, and a *wheeling* cart,
But thinks, that reason, ere it came to pass,
The first impulsive cause and mover was.
Sir J. Davies, Orchestra.

2. To turn on an axis.

The moon carried about the earth always shews the same face to us, not once *wheeling* upon her own center. *Bentley.*

3. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.

The course of justice *wheel'd* about,
And left thee but a very prey to time. *Shakspeare.*

4. To turn; to have vicissitudes.

5. To fetch a compass.

Spies
Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to *wheel*
Three or four miles about. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

You my Myrmidons,
Mark what I say, attend me where I *wheel.* *Shakspeare.*

Continually *wheeling* about, he kept them in so strait, that no man could, without great danger, go to water his horse. *Knolles.*

He at hand provokes
His rage, and plies him with redoubled strokes;
Wheels as he *wheels.* *Dryden.*

Half these draw off, and coast the south
With strictest watch: these other *wheel* the north:
Our circuit meets full west: as flame they part,
Half *wheeling* to the shield, half to the spear. *Milton, P. L.*

Now smoothly steers through air his rapid flight,
Then *wheeling* down the steep of heav'n he flies
And draws a radiant circle o'er the skies. *Pope.*

6. To roll forward.

Thunder
Must *wheel* on the earth, devouring where it rolls. *Milton, P. L.*

To WHEEL. *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round.

Heav'n rowl'd
Her motions, as the great first Mover's hand
First *wheels* their course. *Milton, P. L.*

WHEE'LBARROW. *n. s.* [*wheel* and *barrow.*] A carriage driven forward on one wheel.

Carry bottles in a *wheelbarrow* upon rough ground, but not filled full, but leave some air. *Bacon.*

Pippins did in *wheelbarrows* abound. *King.*

WHEE'LER. *n. s.* [from *wheel.*] A maker of wheels.

After local names, the most have been derived from occupations, as Potter, Smith, Brasier, *Wheeler*, Wright. *Camden.*

WHEE'LWRIGHT. *n. s.* [*wheel* and *wright.*] A maker of wheel-carriages.

It is a tough wood, and all heart, being good for the *wheelwrights.* *Mortimer.*

WHEE'LY. *adj.* [from *wheel.*] Circular; suitable to rotation.

Hinds exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a *wheely* form
To the expected grinder. *Philips.*

To WHEEZE. *v. n.* [hpeoron, Saxon.] To breathe with noise.

The constriction of the trachæa streightens the passage of the air, and produces the *wheezing* in the asthma. *Floyer.*

It is easy to run into ridicule the best descriptions, when once a man is in the humour of laughing, till he *wheezes* at his own dull jest. *Dryden.*

The fawning dog runs mad; the *wheezing* swine
With coughs is choak'd. *Dryden, Virg.*

Prepare balsamick cups, to *wheezing* lungs
Medicinal, and short-breath'd. *Philips.*

Wheezing asthma loth to stir. *Swift.*

WHELK. *n. s.* [See *To* WELK.]

1. An inequality; a protuberance.

His face is all bubukles, and *whelks*, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

2. A pustule. [See WEAL.]

WHE'LKED.* See WELKED.

WHE'LKY.* *adj.* [from *whelk.*] Embossed; protuberant; rounded.

Ne aught the *whelky* pearls esteemeth he,
Which are from Indian seas brought far away. *Spenser, Virg. Gnat.*

To WHELM.† *v. a.* [*hulian*, M. Goth. *hilma*, (or *hwilma*,) Icel. tegere. Serenius.]

1. To cover with something not to be thrown off; to bury.

Grievous mischiefs which a wicked fay
Had wrought, and many *whelm'd* in deadly pain. *Spenser.*

This pink is my prize, or ocean *whelm* them all. *Shakspeare.*

On those cursed engines triple row,
They saw them *whelm'd*, and all their confidence
Under the weight of mountains bury'd deep. *Milton, P. L.*

So the sad offence deserves,
Plung'd in the deep for ever let me lye,
Whelm'd under seas. *Addison.*

Discharge the load of earth that lies on you, like one of the mountains under which the poets say, the giants and men of the earth are *whelmed.* *Pope.*

Deplore
The *whelming* billow and the faithless oar. *Gay.*

2. To throw upon something so as to cover or bury it.

Whelm some things over them, and keep them there. *Mortimer.*

WHELP. *n. s.* [*welp*, Dutch; *hwolpar*, Icelandick; *hwalp*, Swedish.]

1. The young of a dog; a puppy.

They call'd us, for our fierceness, English dogs,
Now, like their *whelps*, we crying run away. *Shakspeare.*

Whelps come to their growth within three quarters of a year. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Whelps are blind nine days, and then begin to see as generally believed; but as we have elsewhere declared, it is rare that their eye-lids open until the twelfth day. *Brown.*

2. The young of any beast of prey.

The lion's *whelp* shall be to himself unknown. *Shakspeare.*

Those unlickt bear *whelps.* *Donne.*

3. A son. In contempt.

The young *whelp* of Talbot's raging brood
Did flesh his puny sword in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakspeare.*

4. A young man. In contempt.

Slave, I will strike your soul out with my foot,
Let me but find you again with such a face:
You *whelp.* *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

That aukward *whelp*, with his money-bags, would have made his entrance. *Addison, Guardian.*

To WHELP. *v. n.* To bring young. Applied to beasts, generally beasts of prey.

A lioness hath *whelped* in the streets,
And graves have yawn'd. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea-monsters *whelp'd*
And stabled. *Milton, P. L.*

In a bitch ready to *whelp*, we found four puppies. *Boyle.*

WHEN. *adv.* [*whan*, Gothick; hpænne, Sax. *wanneer*, Dutch.]

1. At the time that.

Divers curious men judged that one Theodosius should succeed, *when* indeed Theodosius did. *Camden.*

One who died several ages ago, raises a secret fondness and benevolence for him in our minds, *when* we read his story. *Addison.*

2. At what time? interrogatively.

When was it she last walk'd?—
— Since his majesty went into the field. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

If there's a power above us,
And that there is all nature cries aloud,
Through all her works; he must delight in virtue,
And that which he delights in must be happy,
But *when*? or where? *Addison*

3. Which time.

I was adopted heir by his consent,
Since *when*, his oath is broke. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

4. After the time that.

When I have once handed a report to another, how know I how he may improve it? *Gov. of the Tongue.*

5. At what time.

Kings may
Take their advantage *when* and how they list. *Daniel.*

6. At what particular time.

His seed, *when* is not set, shall bruise my head. *Milton.*

7. WHEN *as.* At the time when; what time. Obsolete.

This *when as* Guyon saw, he gan enquire
What meant that preace about that lady's throne. *Spenser.*
When as sacred light began to dawn
In Eden, on the humid flowers, that breath'd
Their morning incense, came the human pair. *Milton, P. L.*

WHENCE.† *adv.* [formed from *where* by the same analogy with *hence* from *here.* Dr. Johnson.—Serenius adduces the M. Goth. *hwana,* and Su. Goth. *hwaden,* unde.]

1. From what place?

Whence, and what art thou, execrable shape? *Milton, P. L.*

2. From what person?

Whence, feeble nature! shall we summon aid,
If by our pity and our pride betray'd? *Prior.*

3. From what cause?

Whence comes this unsought honour unto me?
Whence does this mighty condescension flow? *Fenton.*

4. From which premises.

Their practice was to look no farther before them than the next line; *whence* it will follow, that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

5. From what place or person: indefinitely.

Grateful to acknowledge *whence* his good descends. *Milton.*

6. For which cause.

Recent urine, distilled with a fixed alkali, is turned into an alkaline nature; *whence* alkaline salts, taken into a human body, have the power of turning its benign salts into fiery and volatile. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

7. From what source: indefinitely.

I have shewn *whence* the understanding may get all the ideas it has. *Locke.*

8. From which cause.

Ulcers, which corrode, and make the wind-pipe dry and less flexible, *whence* that suffering proceeds. *Blackmore.*

9. *From* WHENCE. A vitious mode of speech.

From whence he views with his black-lidded eye,
Whatso the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion, and his titles, in a place,
From whence himself does fly. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
O how unlike the place *from whence* they fell! *Milton, P. L.*

10. *Of* WHENCE. Another barbarism.

He ask'd his guide,
What and *of whence* was he who press'd the hero's side? *Dryden, Æn.*

WHE'NCESOEVER. *adv.* [*whence* and *ever.*] From what place soever; from what cause soever.

Any idea, *whencesoever* we have it, contains in it all the properties it has. *Locke.*
Wretched name, or arbitrary thing!
Whence ever I thy cruel essence bring,
I own thy influence, for I feel thy sting. *Prior.*

WHE'NEVER. } *adv.* [*when* and *ever,* or *soever.*] At
WHE'NSOEVER. } whatsoever time.

O welcome hour *whenever!* why delays
His hand to execute? *Milton, P. L.*
Men grow first acquainted with many of these self-evident truths, upon their being proposed; not because innate, but because the consideration of the nature of the things, contained in those words, would not suffer him to think otherwise, how or *whensoever* he is brought to reflection. *Locke.*
Our religion, *whenever* it is truly received into the heart, will appear in justice, friendship, and charity. *Rogers.*

WHERE.† *adv.* [hpæp, Saxon; *waer,* Dutch; *whar,* M. and Su. Goth.]

1. At which place or places.

She visited that place, *where* first she was so happy as to see the cause of her unhap. *Sidney.*
God doth in publick prayer respect the solemnity of places *where* his name should be called on amongst his people. *Hooker.*
In every land we have a larger space,
Where we with green adorn our fairy bowers. *Dryden.*
In Lydia born,
Where plenteous harvests the fat fields adorn. *Dryden.*
The solid parts, *where* the fibres are more close and compacted. *Blackmore.*

2. At what place?

Where were ye, nymphs, when the remorseless deep
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas? *Milton.*
Ah! *where* was Eloise? *Pope.*

3. At the place in which.

Where I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherish'd by her child-like duty,
I now am full resolv'd to take a wife. *Shakspeare.*

4. *Any* WHERE. At any place.

Those subterraneous waters were universal, as a dissolution of the exterior earth could not be made *any where* but it would fall into waters. *Burnet, Theory.*

5. WHERE, like *here* and *there,* has in composition a kind of pronominal signification: as, *whereof,* of which.

6. It has the nature of a noun. Not now in use.

He shall find no *where* safe to hide himself. *Spenser.*
Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind,
Thou losest here, a better *where* to find. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

WHE'REABOUT. *adv.* [*where* and *about.*]

1. Near what place? as, *whereabout* did you lose what you are seeking?

2. Near which place.

Thou firm-set earth,
Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear
Thy very stones prate of my *whereabout.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. Concerning which.

The greatness of all actions is measured by the worthiness of the subject from which they proceed, and the object *whereabout* they are conversant: we must of necessity, in both respects, acknowledge that this present world affordeth not any thing comparable unto the duties of religion. *Hooker.*

WHEREA'S. *adv.* [*where* and *as.*]

1. When on the contrary.

Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who are most notoriously ignorant; *whereas* true zeal should always begin with true knowledge. *Sprat, Serm.*
The aliment of plants is nearly one uniform juice; *whereas* animals live upon very different sorts of substances. *Arbuthnot.*

2. At which place. Obsolete.

They came to fiery flood of Phlegeton,
Whereas the damned ghosts in torments fry. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

3. The thing being so that. Always referred to something different.

Whereas we read so many of them so much commended, some for their mild and merciful disposition, some for their virtuous severity, some for integrity of life; all these were the fruits of true and infallible principles delivered unto us in the word of God. *Hooker.*
Whereas all bodies seem to work by the communication of their natures, and impressions of their motions; the diffusion of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former, and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon.*
Whereas wars are generally causes of poverty, the special nature of this war with Spain, if made by sea, is like to be a lucrative war. *Bacon.*
Whereas seeing requires light, a free medium, and a right line to the objects, we can hear in the dark, immured, and by curve lines. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*
Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their number is already swoln to five. *Baker on Learning.*

4. But on the contrary.

One imagines that the terrestrial matter, which is showered down with rain, enlarges the bulk of the earth; another fancies that the earth will ere long all be washed away by rains, and the waters of the ocean turned forth to overwhelm the dry land: *whereas* by this distribution of matter, continual provision is every where made for the supply of bodies. *Woodward.*

WHEREA'T. *adv.* [*where* and *at.*]

1. At which.

This he thought would be the fittest resting place, till we might go further from his mother's fury; *whereat* he was no less angry, and ashamed, than desirous to obey Zelmane. *Sidney.*

This is, in man's conversion unto God, the first stage *whereat* his race towards heaven beginneth. *Hooker.*

Whereat I wak'd, and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively shadow'd. *Milton, P. L.*

When we have done any thing *whereat* they are displeased, if they have no reason for it, we should seek to rectify their mistakes about it, and inform them better. *Kettlewell.*

2. At what? as, *whereat* are you offended?

WHEREBY'. *adv.* [*where* and *by.*]

1. By which.

But even that, you must confess, you have received of her, and so are rather gratefully to thank her, than to press any further, till you bring something of your own, *whereby* to claim it. *Sidney.*

Prevent those evils *whereby* the hearts of men are lost. *Hooker.*

You take my life,
When you do take the means *whereby* I live. *Shakspeare.*

If an enemy hath taken all that from a prince *whereby* he was a king, he may refresh himself by considering all that is left him, *whereby* he is a man. *Bp. Taylor.*

This is the most rational and most profitable way of learning languages, and *whereby* we may best hope to give account to God of our youth spent herein. *Milton on Education.*

This delight they take in doing of mischief, *whereby* I mean the pleasure they take to put any thing in pain that is capable of it, is no other than a foreign and introduced disposition. *Locke.*

2. By what? as, *whereby* wilt thou accomplish thy design?

WHERE'VER. *adv.* [*where* and *ever.*] At whatsoever place.

Which to avenge on him they dearly vow'd,
Wherever that on ground they mought him find. *Spenser.*

Him serve, and fear!
Of other creatures, as him pleases best,
Wherever plac'd, let him dispose. *Milton, P. L.*

Not only to the sons of Abraham's loins
Salvation shall be preach'd; but to the sons
Of Abraham's faith, *wherever* through the world. *Milton, P.L.*

Where-e'er thy navy spreads her canvas wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all she brings. *Waller.*

The climate, about thirty degrees, may pass for the Hesperides of our age, whatever or *where-ever* the other was. *Temple.*

He cannot but love virtue, *wherever* it is. *Atterbury.*

Wherever he hath receded from the Mosaick account of the earth, he hath receded from nature and matter of fact. *Woodward.*

Wherever Shakspeare has invented, he is greatly below the novelist; since the incidents he has added are neither necessary nor probable. *Shakspeare Illustrated.*

WHE'REFORE. *adv.* [*where* and *for.*]

1. For which reason.

The ox and the ass desire their food, neither purpose they unto themselves any end *wherefore.* *Hooker.*

There is no cause *wherefore* we should think God more desirous to manifest his favour by temporal blessings towards them than towards us. *Hooker.*

Shall I tell you why?
— Ay, sir; and *wherefore*; for, they say, every why hath a *wherefore.* *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

2. For what reason?

Wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some wond'rous monument? *Shakspeare.*

O *wherefore* was my birth from heav'n foretold
Twice by an angel? *Milton, S. A.*

WHEREI'N. *adv.* [*where* and *in.*]

1. In which.

Whenever yet was your appeal denied?
Wherein have you been galled by the king? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Try waters by weight, *wherein* you may find some difference, and the lighter account the better. *Bacon.*

Heaven
Is as the book of God before thee set,
Wherein to read his wonderous works. *Milton.*

Too soon for us the circling hours
This dreaded time have compast, *wherein* we
Must bide the stroke of that long threaten'd wound. *Milton.*

This the happy morn
Wherein the Son of heaven's Eternal King,
Our great redemption from above did bring! *Milton.*

Had they been treated with more kindness, and their questions answered, they would have taken more pleasure in improving their knowledge, *wherein* there would be still newness. *Locke.*

Their treaty was finished, *wherein* I did them several good offices, by the credit I now had at court, and they made me a visit. *Swift.*

There are times *wherein* a man ought to be cautious as well as innocent. *Swift.*

2. In what?

They say, *wherein* have we wearied him? *Malachi.*

WHEREI'NTO. *adv.* [*where* and *into.*] Into which.

Where's the palace, *whereinto* foul things
Sometimes intrude not? *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Another disease is the putting forth of wild oats, *whereinto* corn oftentimes degenerates. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

My subject does not oblige me to point forth the place *whereinto* this water is now retreated. *Woodward.*

WHE'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *where.*] Ubiety; imperfect locality.

A point hath no dimensions, but only a *whereness*, and is next to nothing. *Grew, Cosmol.*

WHEREO'F. *adv.* [*where* and *of.*]

1. Of which.

A thing *whereof* the church hath, ever sithence the first beginning, reaped singular commodity. *Hooker.*

I do not find the certain numbers *whereof* their armies did consist. *Davies on Ireland.*

'Tis not very probable that I should succeed in such a project, *whereof* I have not had the least hint from any of my predecessors, the poets. *Dryden.*

2. Of what; indefinitely.

How this world, when and *whereof* created. *Milton.*

3. Of what? interrogatively; as, *whereof* was the house built?

WHEREO'N. *adv.* [*where* and *on.*]

1. On which.

As for those things *whereon*, or else wherewith, superstition worketh, polluted they are by such abuse. *Hooker.*

Infected be the air *whereon* they ride. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

So looks the strand, *whereon* th' imperious flood
Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

He lick'd the ground *whereon* she trod. *Milton, P. L.*

2. On what? as, *whereon* did he sit?

WHE'RESO. }
WHERESOE'VER. } *adv.* [*where* and *soever.*]

1. In what place soever. *Whereso* is obsolete.

That short revenge the man may overtake,
Whereso he be, and soon upon him light. *Spenser.*

Poor naked wretches, *wheresoe'er* you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He oft
Frequented their assemblies, *whereso* met. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To what place soever. Not proper.

Can misery no place of safety know?
The noise pursues me *wheresoe'er* I go. *Dryden.*

WHERETHROU'GH.* *adv.* [*where* and *through.*] Through which.

Wherethrough all the people went. *Wisd.* xix. 8.

WHERETO'. } **WHEREUNTO'.** } *adv.* [*where* and *to*, or *unto.*]

1. To which.

She bringeth forth no kind of creature, *whereto* she is wanting in that which is needful. *Hooker.*

What Scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the first place both of credit and obedience is due; the next *whereunto* is whatsoever any man can necessarily conclude by force of reason: after these, the voice of the church succeedeth. *Hooker.*

I hold an old accustom'd feast,
Whereto I have invited many a guest. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Whereto the Almighty answer'd, not displeas'd. *Milton.*

2. To what? to what end? as, *whereto* is this expence?

WHEREUPO'N. *adv.* [*where* and *upon.*] Upon which.

The townsmen mutinied, and sent to Essex; *whereupon* he came thither. *Clarendon.*

Whereupon there had risen a war betwixt them, if the earl of Desmond had not been sent into England. *Davies.*

WHEREWI'TH.† } **WHEREWITHA'L.** } *adv.* [*where* and *with*, or *withal.*]

1. With which.

As for those things *wherewith* superstition worketh, polluted they are. *Hooker.*

Her bliss is all in pleasure and delight,
Wherewith she makes her lovers drunken. *Spenser.*

Northumberland, thou ladder *wherewithal*
The mounting Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shakspeare.*

In regard of the troubles *wherewith* this king was distressed in England, this army was not of sufficient strength to make an entire conquest of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

Builders of Babel, still with vain design,
New Babels, had they *wherewithal*, would build. *Milton.*

You will have patience with a debtor, who has an inclination to pay you his obligations, if he had *wherewithal* ready about him. *Wycherley.*

The prince could save from such a number of spoilers, *wherewithal* to carry on his wars abroad. *Davenant.*

The frequency, warmth and affection, *wherewith* they are proposed. *Rogers, Serm.*

But it is impossible for a man, who openly declares against religion, to give any reasonable security that he will not be false and cruel, whenever a temptation offers, which he values more than he does the power *wherewith* he was trusted. *Swift.*

2. With what? interrogatively.

If the salt hath lost its savour *wherewith* shall it be salted? *St. Matth.* v. 13.

3. I know that *wherewithal* is ever used in question. Dr. Johnson. — It is.

Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? Even by ruling himself after Thy word. *Psalm* cxix.

To **WHE'RRET.†** *v. a.* [Corrupted, I suppose, from *ferret*. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius refers it to the Germ. *wirren*, to throw into confusion, to disturb.]

1. To hurry; to trouble; to tease. A low colloquial word.

Don't keep *wherreting* me with your nonsense. *Bickerstaff, Love in a Village.*

2. To give a box on the ear. *Ainsworth.*

WHE'RRET.* *n. s.* A box on the ear.

Then there's your souce, your *wherrit*, and your dowit,
Tugs on the hair, &c. *Beaum. and Fl. Nice Valour.*
How meekly
This other fellow here receives his *wherrit*. *Beaum. and Fl. Nice Valour.*

WHE'RRY.† *n. s.* [Of uncertain derivation. Dr. Johnson. — The name *wherry* is very ancient, and by the Romans was expressed *horia*. Bryant, Obs. on Rowley.] A light boat used on rivers.

And falling down into a lake,
Which him up to the neck doth take,
His fury somewhat it doth slake,
He calleth for a ferry;
What was his club he made his boat,
And in his oaken cup doth float,
As safe as in a *wherry*. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

Let the vessel split on shelves,
With the freight enrich themselves:
Safe within my little *wherry*,
All their madness makes me merry. *Swift.*

To **WHET.** *v. a.* [hpettan, Saxon; *wetten*, Dutch.]

1. To sharpen by attrition.

Fool, thou *whet'st* a knife to kill thyself. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou hast *whetted* on thy stony heart,
To stab at half an hour of my frail life. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

This visitation
Is but to *whet* thy almost blunted purpose. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Unsophisticated vitriol, rubbed on the *whetted* blade of a knife, will not impart its colour. *Boyle.*

There is the Roman slave *whetting* his knife, and listening. *Addison on Italy.*

Eloquence, smooth and cutting, is like a razor *whetted* with oil. *Swift.*

2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious: it is used with *on* and *forward*, but improperly.

Peace, good queen;
O *whet* not *on* these too too furious peers;
For blessed are the peace-makers. *Shakspeare.*

Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Cæsar,
I have not slept. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

I will *whet on* the king. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

He favoured the Christian merchants; and the more to *whet* him *forwards*, the bassa had cunningly insinuated into his acquaintance one Mulearabe. *Knolles.*

Let not thy deep bitterness beget
Careless despair in me; for that will *whet*
My mind to scorn. *Donne.*

The cause why onions, salt, and pepper, in baked meats, move appetite, is by vellication of those nerves; for motion *whetteth*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A disposition in the king began to be discovered, which, nourished and *whetted on* by bad counsellors, proved the blot of his times; which was the crushing treasure out of his subjects' purses, by penal laws. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

'Tis sad that we should sacrifice the church's peace to the *whetting* and inflaming of a little vain curiosity. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Great contemporaries *whet* and cultivate each other. *Dryden.*

Himself invented first the shining share,
And *whetted* human industry by care;
Nor suffer'd sloth to rust his active reign. *Dryden.*

WHET. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sharpening.

2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.

An iv'ry table is a certain *whet*;
You would not think how heartily he'll eat. *Dryden.*

He assisted at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention sips, drams, and *whets*. *Spectator.*

WHE'THER.† *adv.* [hpæðep, Saxon; *hwathar*, M. Goth.] A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other: answered by *or*.

As they, so we have likewise a publick form, how to serve God both morning and evening, *whether* sermons may be had *or* no. *Hooker.*

Resolve *whether* you will *or* no. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Perkins's three counsellors registered themselves sanctuary-men; and *whether* upon pardon obtained, *or* continuance within the privilege, they were not proceeded with. *Bacon.*

If we adjoin to the lords, *whether* they prevail *or* not, we engulph ourselves into assured danger. *Hayward.*

Then didst thou found that order, *whether* love
Or victory thy royal thoughts did move,
Each was a noble cause. *Denham.*

It has been the question of some curious wits, *Whether* in the world there are more heads *or* feet? *Holyday.*

Epictetus forbids a man, on such an occasion, to consult with the oracle *whether* he should do it *or* no, it being necessary to be done. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Whether by health or sickness, life *or* death, mercy is still contriving and carrying on the spiritual good of all who love God. *South, Serm.*

This assistance is only offered to men, and not forced upon them, *whether* they will *or* no. *Tillotson.*

When our foreign trade exceeds our exportation of commodities, our money must go to pay our debts, *whether* melted *or* not. *Locke.*

Whether it be that the richest of these discoveries fall not into the pope's hands, *or* for some other reason, the prince of Farnese will keep this seat from being turned up, till one of his own family is in the chair. *Addison, on Italy.*

WHE'THER. *pronoun.* Which of two.

Whither when they came, they fell at words
Whether of them should be the lord of lords. *Spenser.*

Whether of them twain did the will of his father? *St. Matt.* xxi.

Whether is more beneficial, that we should have the same yearly quantity of heat distributed equally, *or* a greater share in summer, and in winter a less? *Bentley.*

Let them take *whether* they will: if they deduce all animals from single pairs, even to make the second of a pair, is to write after a copy. *Bentley.*

WHE'TSTONE. *n. s.* [*whet* and *stone.*] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it sharp.

The minds of the afflicted do never think they have fully conceived the weight or measure of their own woe: they use their affection as a *whetstone* both to wit and memory. *Hooker.*

What avail'd her resolution chaste,
Whose soberest looks were *whetstones* to desire? *Fairfax.*

These the *whetstone* sharps to eat,
And cry, millstones are good meat. *B. Jonson.*

Diligence is to the understanding as the *whetstone* to the razor; but the will is the hand, that must apply the one to the other. *South.*

A *whetstone* is not an instrument to carve with; but it sharpens those that do. *Shakspeare, Illustrated.*

WHE'TTER.† *n. s.* [from *whet.*] One that whets or sharpens.

Love and enmity are notable *whetters* and quickeners of the spirit of life in all animals. *More.*

No more, I have too much on't,
Too much by you, ye *whetters* of my follies,
Ye angel formers of my sins, but devils! *Beaum. and Fl. Valentinian.*

The *whetter* is obliged to refresh himself every moment with a liquor, as the snuff-taker with a powder. *Tatler*, No. 141.

WHEY. *n. s.* [hpæᵹ, Saxon; *wey* Dutch.]

1. The thin or serous part of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated.

I'll make you feed on curds and *whey.* *Shakspeare.*

Milk is nothing but blood turned white, by being diluted with a greater quantity of serum or *whey* in the glandules of the breast. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. It is used of any thing white and thin.

Those linen cheeks of thine
Are counsellors to fear. What, soldiers *whey* face? *Shakspeare.*

WHE'YEY. } *adj.* [from *whey.*] Partaking of whey;
WHE'YISH. } resembling whey.

Those medicines, being opening and piercing, fortify the operation of the liver, in sending down the *wheyey* part of the blood to the reins. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He that quaffs
Such *wheyish* liquors, oft with cholick pangs
He'll roar. *Philips.*

WHICH.† *pron.* [hpılc, Saxon; *welk*, Dutch: *hwileiks*, M. Goth. à *hwa*, quid, et *leiks*, similis. Serenius.]

1. The pronoun relative; relating to things.

The apostles term it the pledge of our heavenly inheritance, sometimes the handsel or earnest of that *which* is to come. *Hooker.*

In destructions by deluge, the remnant *which* hap to be reserved are ignorant. *Bacon.*

To *which* their want of judging abilities, add also their want of opportunity to apply to such consideration as may let them into the true goodness and evil of things, *which* are qualities *which* seldom display themselves to the first view. *South, Serm.*

The queen of furies by their side is set,
And snatches from their mouths th' untasted meat,
Which, if they touch, her hissing snakes she rears. *Dryden.*

After the several earths, consider the parts of the surface of this globe *which* is barren, as sand and rocks. *Locke.*

2. It had formerly sometimes *the* before it.

Do they not blaspheme that worthy name, by *the which* ye are called? *Ja.* ii. 7.

3. It formerly was used for *who*, and related likewise to persons: as in the first words of the Lord's prayer.

The Almighty, *which* giveth wisdom to whomsoever it pleaseth him, did, for the good of his church, stay those eager affections. *Hooker.*

Do you hear, sir, of a battle?
—— Every one hears that,
Which can distinguish sound. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Had I been there, *which* am a silly woman,
The soldiers should have toss'd me on their pikes,
Before I would have granted to that act. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

4. The genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, is *whose*; but *whose*, as derived from *which*, is scarcely used but in poetry.

Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste. *Milton, P. L.*

5. It is sometimes a demonstrative: as, take *which* you will.

What is the night?
— Almost at odds with morning, *which* is *which.* *Shakspeare.*

6. It is sometimes an interrogative; as, *which* is the man?

Which of you convinceth me of sin? *St. John*, viii. 46.

For *which* of these works do ye stone me? *St. John* x. 32.

Two fair twins,
The puzzled strangers *which* is *which* enquire. *Tickell.*

WHICHSOE'VER. *pron.* [*which* and *soever.*] Whether one or the other.

Whichsoever of these he takes, and how often soever he doubles it, he finds that he is not one jot nearer the end of such addition than at first setting out. *Locke.*

WHIFF.† *n. s.* [*chwyth*, Welsh. Dr. Johnson. — This is Junius's derivation; and he renders the Welsh word "flatus subitus et vehemens." Our old lexicography has "*weffe*, vapor." Prompt. Parv. This, I suppose, is the same word.] A blast; a puff of wind.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide;
But with the *whiff* and wind of his fell sword,
Th' unnerved father falls. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

If some unsav'ry *whiff* betray the crime,
Invent a quarrel straight. *Dryden.*

Three pipes after dinner he constantly smokes.
And seasons his *whiffs* with impertinent jokes. *Prior.*

Nick pulled out a boatswain's whistle: upon the first *whiff* the tradesmen came jumping in. *Arbuthnot.*

To **WHIFF.*** *v. a.* To consume in whiffs; to emit with whiffs, as in smoking.

The gourmand sacrifices whole hecatombs to his paunch, and *whiffs* himself in Nicotian incense to the idol of his vain intemperance. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

They are bound by their law of good fellowship to be pouring in at their mouths, or *whiffing* out at their noses!
Junius, Sin Stigm. (1639,) p. 269.

To WHI'FFLE. *v. n.* [from *whiff.*] To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

Nothing is more familiar, than for a *whiffling* fop, that has not one grain of the sense of a man of honour, to play the hero.
L'Estrange.

Was our reason given, to be thus puff'd about,
Like a dry leaf, an idle straw, a feather,
The sport of ev'ry *whiffling* blast that blows? *Rowe.*

A person of a *whiffling* and unsteady turn of mind cannot keep close to a point of controversy, but wanders from it perpetually. *Watts.*

To WHI'FFLE.* *v. a.* To disperse as by a puff; to blow away; to scatter.

This is a plain and obvious sense — against such as would *whiffle* away all these truths by resolving them into a mere moral allegory. *More on the Sev. Ch.* ch. 9.

WHI'FFLE.* *n. s.* Anciently, a fife or small flute. See WHIFFLER. *Douce.*

WHI'FFLER.† *n. s.* [from *whiffla*, a fife; for *whifflers* were originally those who preceded armies or processions as fifers or pipers. Douce, Illustr. of Shaksp. i. 507.]

1. A harbinger, probably one with a horn or trumpet. Dr. Johnson. — A fifer or piper. Douce.

The beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps outvoice the deep-mouth'd sea,
Which, like a mighty *whiffler* 'fore the king,
Seems to prepare his way. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

A new company of counterfeit vizards, *whifflers*, maskers, mummers. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* Pref.

The *wifflers* had long staves, white and red.
Old Meg of Herefordshire, &c. (1609.)

Now he is at the pageants among the *whifflers*.
Milton, Anim. Rem. Def. § 4.

2. One of no consequence; one moved with a whiff or puff; a trifler. [pæplepe, blatero. Douce.]

Our fine young ladies retain in their service a great number of supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like *whifflers*, and commonly call shoeing horns. *Spectator.*

Every *whiffler* in a laced coat, who frequents the chocolate-house, shall talk of the constitution. *Swift.*

WHIG.† *n. s.* [hpæʒ, Sax.] A kind of sour or thin milk; whey. In some parts of the north of England, it means the watery part or whey of a baked custard.

With leeks and onions, *whig* and whey,
I must content me as I may.
Breton, Works of a Young Wit, (1577.)

Sweet growte, or *whig*, his bottle had.
Warner, Alb. England.

WHIG.† *n. s.* [The south-west counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them round the year; and the northern parts producing more than they need, those in the west come in the summer to buy at Leith the stores that come from the north; and from a word, *whiggam*, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the *whiggamors*, and shorter the *whiggs*. Now in that year before the news came down of duke Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated their people to rise and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching at the head of their parishes with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The marquis of Argyle and his party came and headed them, they being about six thousand. This was called the *whiggamor*'s inroad; and ever after that, all that opposed the court came in contempt to be called *whigs*: and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of disunion. *Bp. Burnet.* Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Jamieson mentions, from Woodrow, that the *whiggamors* or *whigs* were so called from a kind of milk they were forced to drink in their wanderings and straits; and that this is the etymon generally adopted. But the former, he adds, is more probable. See Dr. Jamieson in V. WHIG.] One of the party, in our political history, opposed to the *tories*. Dr. Johnson has elsewhere observed, " a wise *tory* and a wise *whig*, I believe, will agree." See his explanation in Boswell's Life of him, under the year 1781.

Wit and fool are consequents to *whig* and tory; and every man is a knave or an ass to the contrary side.
Dryden, Pref. to Abs. and Achit.

Whoever has a true value for church and state, should avoid the extremes of *whig* for the sake of the former, and the extremes of tory on the account of the latter. *Swift.*

WHI'GGARCHY.* *n. s.* [*whig*, and ἀρχὴ, Greek.] Government by whigs.

Let them come roundly to the business, and in plain terms give us to understand, that they will not recognise any other government in Great Britain, but *whiggarchy* only.
Swift, Appendix to Cond. of the Allies.

WHI'GGISH. *adj.* [from *whig.*] Relating to the whigs.

She'll prove herself a tory plain,
From principles the whigs maintain;
And, to defend the *whiggish* cause,
Her topicks from the tories draws. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISM. *n. s.* [from *whig.*] The notions of a whig.

I could quote passages from fifty pamphlets, wholly made up of *whiggism* and atheism. *Swift.*

WHILE.† *n. s.* [*weil*, German; hpile, Saxon; *hweila*, M. Goth.] Time; space of time.

If my beauty be any thing, then let it obtain this much of you, that you will remain some *while* in this company, to ease your own travel and our solitariness. *Sidney.*

I have seen her rise from her bed, and again return to bed; yet all this *while* in a most fast sleep. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

One *while* we thought him innocent,
And then w' accus'd the consul. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

We saw him feeding come,
And on his necke a burthen lugging home,
Most highly huge, of sere-wood; which the pile
That fed his fire, supplide all supper *while*. *Chapman.*

I hope all ingenuous persons will advertise me fairly, if they think it worth their *while*, of what they dislike in it. *Digby.*

Pausing a *while*, thus to herself she mus'd. *Milton.*

How couldst thou look for other, but that God should condemn thee for the doing of those things for which thine own conscience did condemn thee, all the *while* thou wast doing of them? *Tillotson.*

That which I have all this *while* been endeavouring to convince men to, is no other but what God himself doth particularly recommend. *Tillotson.*

Few, without the hope of another life, would think it worth their *while* to live above the allurements of sense.
Atterbury.

What fate has disposed of the papers, 'tis not worth *while* to tell. *Locke.*

WHILE. }
WHILES. } *adv.* [hpile, Saxon. *Whiles* is now out of use.]
WHILST. }

1. During the time that.

Whiles I was protector,
Pity was all the fault that was in me. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
What we have, we prize not to the worth,
Whiles we enjoy it; but being lackt and lost,
Why, then we rack the value. *Shakspeare.*
Repeated, *while* the sedentary earth
Attains her end. *Milton, P. L.*

2. As long as.

Use your memory, you will sensibly experience a gradual improvement, *while* you take care not to overload it. *Watts.*

3. At the same time that.

Whiles by the experiment of this ministration they glorify God, for your professed subjection unto the gospel. 2 *Cor.* ix.

Can he imagine that God sends forth an irresistible strength against some sins, *whilst* in others he permits men a power of repelling his grace? *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

All hearts shall bend, and ev'ry voice
In loud applauding shouts rejoice,
While all his gracious aspect praise,
And crowds grow loyal as they gaze. *Addison.*
He sits attentive to his own applause,
While Wits and Templars ev'ry sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise. *Pope.*

To WHILE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loiter.

Men guilty this way never have observed that the *whiling* time, the gathering together, and waiting a little before dinner, is the most aukwardly passed away of any. *Spectator.*

To WHILE.* *v. a.* To draw out; to consume in a tedious way.

The word "while" has been the father of a verb, which gives me an opportunity of lamenting, that I should have caused you to *while* away so much time in perusing this disquisition. *Pegge, Anecd. of the Eng. Lang.* p. 229.

WHI'LERE. *adv.* [*while* and *ere*, or *before*.] A little while ago; ere while. Not in use.

That cursed wight, from whom I 'scap'd *whilere*,
A man of hell, that calls himself Despair. *Spenser.*
Let us be jocund: will you troul the catch
You taught me but *while-ere*? *Shakspeare.*
Those armies that *while-ere*
Affrighted all the world, by him struck dead with fear. *Drayton.*
Here lies Hobbinol, our shepherd *whilere*. *Ralegh.*
He who, with all heaven's heraldry, *whilere*
Enter'd the world, now bleeds to give us ease. *Milton, Ode.*

WHI'LOM. *adv.* [hpilom, Saxon, that is, *once on a time*.] Formerly; once; of old. Not in use.

Where now the studious lawyers have their bowers,
There *whilom* wont the Templar knights abide,
Till they decayed through pride. *Spenser.*
In northern clime a val'rous knight
Did *whilom* kill his bear in fight,
And wound a fiddler. *Hudibras.*
Yet art thou not inglorious in thy fate;
For so Apollo, with unweeting hand,
Whilom did slay his dearly loved mate. *Milton, Ode.*

WHIM.† *n. s.* [This word is derived by Skinner from a thing turning round; nor can I find any etymology more probable. Dr. Johnson. — That of Serenius may not, however, be overpassed, viz. *hwima*, Icel. huc illuc circumspicere; *hwima*, Sueth. caput in gyrum agitare, unde *hwimmerkant*, cui caput est turbatum.] A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice; an irregular motion of desire.

All the superfluous *whims* relate,
That fill a female gamester's pate. *Swift.*
He learnt his *whims*, and high-flown notions too,
Such as fine men adopt, and fine men rue. *Harte.*

To WHI'MPER. *v. n.* [*wimmeren*, German.] To cry without any loud noise.

The father by his authority should always stop this sort of crying, and silence their *whimpering*. *Locke.*

A laughing, toying, wheedling, *whimp'ring* she,
Shall make him amble on a gossip's message. *Rowe.*
In peals of thunder now she roars, and now
She gently *whimpers* like a lowing cow. *Swift.*

WHI'MPERING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of uttering a small cry; a squeak.

The noise of little birds, the *whimpering* of mice, every small stirrage, waketh them. *Granger on Eccles.* (1621,) p. 320.

WHI'MPLED. *adj.* [I suppose from *whimper*.] This word seems to mean distorted with crying.

This *whimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This signior Junio's giant dwarf, Dan Cupid,
Regent of love-rhimes, lord of folded arms,
Th' anointed sovereign of sighs and groans. *Shakspeare.*

WHI'MSEY.† *n. s.* [Only another form of the word *whim*.] A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy; a whim.

I can feel
A *whimsey* in my blood. *B. Jonson, Fox,* (1607.)
You'll pick a bottle open, or a *whimsey*,
As soon as the best of us. *Beaum. and Fl. Bloody Brother.*

At this rate a pretended freak or *whimsey* may be palliated. *L'Estrange.*

All the ridiculous and extravagant shapes that can be imagined, all the fancies and *whimsies* of poets and painters, and Egyptian idolaters, if so be they are consistent with life and propagation, would be now actually in being, if our atheists' notion were true. *Ray on the Creation.*

So now, as health or temper changes,
In larger compass Alma ranges;
This day below, the next above,
As light or solid *whimseys* move. *Prior.*
What I speak, my fair Cloe, and what I write, shows
The difference there is betwixt nature and art;
I court others in verse, but I love thee in prose:
And they have my *whimsies*, but thou hast my heart. *Prior.*
Oranges in *whimsey*-boards went round. *King.*

He spoke this with such a sedate and undisturbed mind, that I could not impute it to melancholy, or a splenetick *whimsey*. *Blackmore.*

Th' extravagance of poetry
Is at a loss for figures to express
Men's folly, *whimsies*, and inconstancy. *Swift.*

To WHI'MSEY.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill with whimsies.

To have a man's brains *whimsied* with his wealth. *Beaum. and Fl. Rule a Wife.*

WHI'MSICAL. *adj.* [from *whimsey*.] Freakish; capricious; oddly fanciful.

In another circumstance I am particular, or, as my neighbours call me, *whimsical*: as my garden invites into it all the birds, I do not suffer any one to destroy their nests. *Addison.*

WHI'MSICALLY.* *adv.* [from *whimsical*.] So as to be oddly fanciful.

Your situation and mine are *whimsically* odd in relation to the present dispute about articles and subscriptions. *Dean Tucker, Lett. to Dr. Kippis,* p. 67.

WHI'MSICALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *whimsical*.] State of being whimsical.

Every one values Mr. Pope, but every one for a different reason; one for his grave behaviour, another for his *whimsicalness*, &c. *Pope, Lett. to M. Blount.*

WHI'MWHAM.* *n. s.* [a ludicrous reduplication of *whim*.] A plaything; a toy; an odd device; a strange fancy; a freak.

A *whim-wham*,
Knit with a trim-tram. *Skelton, Poems,* p. 125.
They'll pull ye all to pieces for your *whim-whams*,
Your garters, and your gloves. *Beaum. and Fl. Litt. Thief.*
Your behaviours
Have made men stand amaz'd; ——
Your scorns of those that came to visit ye;
Your studied *whim-whams*, and your fine set faces. *Beaum. and Fl. Wild-Goose Chase.*

WHIN. *n. s.* [*chwyn*, Welsh; *genista spinosa*, Lat.] Furze; gorse.

With *whins* or with furzes thy hovel renew. *Tusser.*

Plants that have prickles in their leaf are holly, juniper, *whin*-bush, and thistle. *Bacon.*

To **WHINE.**† *v. n.* [*hwina*, Su. Goth. to mourn; *quina*, Icel. *quainan*, M. Goth.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noise; to moan meanly and effeminately.

They came to the wood, where the hounds were in couples staying their coming, but with a *whining* accent craving liberty. *Sidney.*

At his nurse's tears
He *whin'd* and roar'd away your victory,
That pages blush'd at him. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Twice and once the hedge-pig *whin'd*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Whip him,
Till, like a boy, you see him cringe his face,
And *whine* aloud for mercy. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The common people have a *whining* tone and accent in their speech, as if they did still suffer some oppression. *Davies.*

Then, if we *whine*, look pale,
And tell our tale,
Men are in pain
For us again;
So, neither speaking, doth become
The lover's state, nor being dumb. *Suckling.*

He made a viler noise than swine
In windy weather, when they *whine*. *Hudibras.*

Some, under sheep's cloathing, had the properties of wolves, that is, they could *whine* and howl, as well as bite and devour. *South, Serm.*

I was not born so base to flatter crouds,
And move your pity by a *whining* tale. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

Laughing at their *whining* may perhaps be the proper method. *Locke.*

Life was given for noble purposes; and therefore it must not be sacrificed to a quarrel, nor *whined* away in love. *Collier.*

Upon a general mourning, mercers and woollen-drapers would in four-and-twenty hours raise their cloths and silks to above a double price; and, if the mourning continued long, come *whining* with petitions to the court, that they were ready to starve. *Swift.*

Whine. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Plaintive noise; mean or affected complaint.

The favourable opinion of men comes oftentimes by a few demure looks and affected *whines*, set off with some odd devotional postures and grimaces. *South.*

Thy hateful *whine* of woe
Breaks in upon my sorrows, and distracts
My jarring senses with thy beggar's cry. *Rowe, J. Shore.*

Whi'ner.* *n. s.* [from *whine*.] One who whines.

One pitiful *whiner*, Melpomene.
Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. p. 242.

Whi'nny.* *adj.* [from *whin*.] Abounding with whins.

Gateskale being a *whinny* place.
Nicolson and Burn, Westm. and Cumb. ii. 319.

To **Whi'nny.**† *v. n.* [*hinnio*, Lat. from the sound.] To make a noise like a horse or colt.

The horse — while he is *whinneying*.
More, Immort. of the Soul, i. i. 13.

Whi'nyard. *n. s.* [pinnan and ape, to gain honour, Saxon. Skinner. I know not whether this word was ever used seriously, and therefore perhaps it might be denominated in contempt from *whin*, a tool to cut *whins*.] A sword: in contempt.

He snatch'd his *whinyard* up, that fled
When he was falling off his steed. *Hudibras.*

To **WHIP.** *v. a.* [hpeopan, Saxon; *wippen*, Dutch.]

1. To strike with any thing tough and flexible.

He took
The harness'd steeds, that still with horror shook,
And plies them with the lash, and *whips* 'em on;
And, as he *whips*, upbraids 'em with his son. *Addison.*

2. To sew slightly.

In half *whipt* muslin needles useless lie. *Gay.*

3. To drive with lashes.

This unheard sauciness, and boyish troops,
The king doth smile at; and is well prepar'd
To *whip* this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Let's *whip* these stragglers o'er the seas again;
Lash hence these over-weening rags of France,
These famish'd beggars. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Since I pluckt geese, play'd truant, and *whipt* top, I knew not what 'twas to be beaten till lately. *Shakspeare.*

If ordered every day to *whip* his top, so long as to make him weary, he will wish for his book, if you promise it him as a reward of having *whipt* his top lustily quite out. *Locke.*

Whipt cream; unfortify'd with wine or sense!
Froth'd by that slattern-muse, Indifference. *Harte.*

4. To correct with lashes.

I'll leave you to the hearing of the cause,
Hoping you'll find good cause to *whip* them all. *Shakspeare.*

Reason with the fellow,
Before you punish him, where he heard this,
Lest you should chance to *whip* your information. *Shakspeare.*

Hourly we see some raw pin-feather'd thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes sing,
Who for false quantities was *whipt* at school
But t'other day, and breaking grammar-rule. *Dryden.*

How did he return this haughty brave,
Who *whipt* the winds, and made the sea his slave? *Dryden.*

This requires more than setting children a task, and *whipping* them without any more ado, if it be not done to our fancy. *Locke.*

Oh chain me! *whip* me! let me be the scorn
Of sordid rabbles and insulting crowds!
Give me but life. *Smith, Phædra and Hippol.*

Heirs to titles and large estates have a weakness in their eyes, and are not able to bear the pain and indignity of *whipping*. *Swift.*

5. To lash with sarcasm.

They would *whip* me with their fine wits, till I was as crest-fallen as a dried pear. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

6. To inwrap.

Its string is firmly *whipt* about with small gut, that it may the easier move in the edge of the rowler. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

7. To take any thing nimbly: always with a particle ascertaining the sense; as, *out*, *on*, *up*, *away*. A ludicrous use.

In his lawless fit,
Behind the arras hearing something stir,
He *whipt* his rapier *out*, and cries, a rat!
And in this brainish apprehension kills
The unseen good old man. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

She in a hurry *whips up* her darling under her arm. *L'Estrange.*

Raise yourself upon your hinder legs, and then stretch out your head: I can easily *whip up* to your horns, and so out of the well. *L'Estrange.*

Brisk Susan *whips* her linen *from* the rope,
Whilst the first drizz'ling show'r is born aslope. *Swift.*

Thus disposed, it lies ready for you to *whip* it *out* in a moment. *Swift.*

To **Whip.** *v. n.* To move nimbly. A ludicrous word.

Two friends travelling together, met a bear upon the way: the one *whips up* a tree, and the other throws himself flat upon the ground. *L'Estrange.*

The simple 'squire made a sudden start to follow; but the justice of the quorum *whipped* between. *Tatler.*

Whip. *n. s.* [hpeop, Sax.] An instrument of correction tough and pliant.

There sat infernal pain,
And fast beside him sat tumultuous strife;
The one in hand an iron *whip* did strain,
The other brandished a bloody knife. *Spenser.*

Put in ev'ry honest hand a *whip*,
To lash the rascal naked through the world. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Love is merely madness, and deserves as well a dark-house and a *whip* as madmen do. *Shakspeare.*

High on her head she rears two twisted snakes;
Her chain she rattles, and her *whip* she shakes. *Dryden.*

In his right hand he holds the *whip* with which he is supposed to drive the horses of the sun. *Addison.*

Whip *and spur.* With the utmost haste.

Each staunch polemick
Came *whip and spur*, and dash'd thro' thin and thick. *Pope*

Whi'pcord. *n. s.* [*whip* and *cord.*] Cord of which lashes are made.

In Raphael's first works are many small foldings, often repeated, which look like so many *whipcords*. *Dryden.*

Whi'pgrafting. *n. s.* [In gardening.] A kind of grafting.

Whi'phand. *n. s.* [*whip* and *hand.*] Advantage over.

The archangel, when discord was restive, and would not be drawn from her beloved monastry with fair words, has the *whiphand* of her, and drags her out with many stripes. *Dryden.*

Whi'plash. *n. s.* The lash or small end of a whip.

Have *whiplash* wel knotted and cartrope inough. *Tusser.*

Whi'pper. *n. s.* [from *whip.*] One who punishes with whipping.

Love is merely a madness, and deserves as well a dark-house and a whip as madmen do; and the reason why they are not so punished is, that the *whippers* are in love too. *Shakspeare.*

Whi'pping.* *n. s.* [from *whip.*] Correction with a whip or rod.

Let it be with us, as with some good-natured children, whom I have seen even after their *whippings* unquiet, till with their continued tears and importunities they have made their peace with their offended parent. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 108.

Whi'ppingpost. *n. s.* [*whip* and *post.*] A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed.

Could not the *whippingpost* prevail,
With all its rhet'rick, nor the jail,
To keep from flaying scourge thy skin,
And ankle free from iron gin? *Hudibras.*

Whi'psaw. *n. s.* [*whip* and *saw.*]

The *whipsaw* is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of stuff that the handsaw will not easily reach through. *Moxon.*

Whi'pstaff. *n. s.* [On shipboard.] A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship. *Bailey.*

Whi'pster. *n. s.* [from *whip.*] A nimble fellow.

I am not valiant neither;
But ev'ry puny *whipster* gets my sword. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Give that *whipster* but his errand,
He takes my lord chief justice' warrant. *Prior.*

Whi'pstock.* *n. s.* [*whip* and *stock.*] The handle of a whip; the whip itself.

By his rusty outside he appears
To have practis'd more the *whipstock* than the lance. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

Phebus when
He broke his *whipstock*, and exclaim'd against
The horses of the sun, but whisper'd, to
The loudness of his fury. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.*

Whipt, for *whipped.*

In Bridewel a number be stript,
Lesse worthie than theefe to be *whipt.* *Tusser.*

To **Whir.*** } *v. n.* [of the same origin as *whirl*;
To **Whi'rry.** } which see. Dr. Johnson notices *whirring* as an adjective, with the example from Pope; but mistakenly calls it a word formed in imitation of the sound expressed by it.] To turn round rapidly, with noise: a bird that flies with a quick motion, accompanied with noise, is still said to *whir* away. See Steevens and Malone on Shakspeare's Pericles.

Gathering dust with *whirring* fiercely round. *Chapman, Il.* 14.

They rapt — the *whirring* chariot. *Chapman, Il.* 17.

Through pools and ponds
I *whirry*. *Old Ballad of Robin Goodfellow.*

Now from the brake the *whirring* pheasant springs. *Pope.*

To **Whir.*** *v. a.* To hurry. The following is the original reading. *Malone.*

This world to me is like a lasting storm,
Whirring me from my friends. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

To **WHIRL.**† *v. a.* [*whirla*, Icel. turbine versari continuo: consent. linguis Septentr. Sic *hwairban*, M. Goth. transire, ab antiquiss. Scyth. *yrra*, *whirra*, sursum et deorsum ferri. Serenius, and Callander.] To turn round rapidly.

My thoughts are *whirled* like a potter's wheel:
I know not where I am, nor what I do. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

He *whirls* his sword around without delay,
And hews through adverse foes an ample way. *Dryden.*

With his full force he *whirl'd* it first around;
But the soft yielding air receiv'd the wound. *Dryden.*

The Stygian flood,
Falling from on high, with bellowing sound,
Whirls the black waves and rattling stones around. *Addison.*

With impetuous motion *whirl'd* apace,
This magick wheel still moves, yet keeps its place. *Granville.*

They have ever been taught by their senses, that the sun, with all the planets and the fixed stars, are *whirled* round this little globe. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

To **Whirl.** *v. n.*

1. To run round rapidly.

He, rapt with *whirling* wheels, inflames the skyen,
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shine. *Spenser.*

Five moons were seen to-night,
Four fixed, and the fifth did *whirl* about
The other four in wond'rous motion. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

As young striplings whip the top for sport
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout. *Dryden.*

Wild and distracted with their fears,
They justling plunge amidst the sounding deeps;
The flood away, the struggling squadron sweeps,
And men and arms, and horses *whirling* bears. *Smith.*

2. To move hastily.

She what he swears regards no more
Than the deaf rocks when the loud billows roar;
But *whirl'd* away, to shun his hateful sight,
Hid in the forest. *Dryden, Æn.*

Whirl.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution.

What flaws and *whirls* of weather,
Or rather storms, have been aloft these three days! *Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim.*

'Twere well your judgments but in plays did range;
But ev'n your follies and debauches change
With such a *whirl*, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot score them on the stage. *Dryden.*

Wings raise my feet; I'm pleas'd to mount on high,
Trace all the mazes of the liquid sky;
Their various turnings and their *whirls* declare,
And live in the vast regions of the air. *Creech, Manil.*

Nor *whirl* of time, nor flight of years can waste. *Creech.*

I have been watching what thoughts came up in the *whirl* of fancy, that were worth communicating. *Pope.*

How the car rattles, how its kindling wheels
Smoke in the *whirl*: the circling sand ascends,
And in the noble dust the chariot's lost. *Smith.*

2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation.

For though in dreadful *whirls* we hung
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not slow to hear,
Nor impotent to save. *Addison, Spect.*

WHI'RLBAT. *n. s.* [*whirl* and *bat.*] Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. It is frequently used by the poets for the ancient cestus.

At *whirlbat* he had slain many, and was now himself slain by Pollux. *L'Estrange.*

The *whirlbat's* falling blow they nimbly shun,
And win the race ere they begin to run. *Creech, Manil.*

The guardian angels of kingdoms he rejected, as Dares did the *whirlbats* of Eryx, when they were thrown before him by Entellus. *Dryden.*

The *whirlbat* and the rapid race shall be
Reserv'd for Cæsar, and ordain'd by me. *Dryden, Virg.*

WHI'RLBONE. *n. s.* The patella; the cap of the knee. *Ainsworth.*

WHI'RLIGIG.† *n. s.* [*whirl* and *gig.*] A toy which children spin round.

That men should have such *whirle-gigs* in their brain!
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. (1625,) p. 81.

He found that marbles taught him percussion, and *whirligigs* the axis in peritrochio. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

That since they gave things their beginning,
And set this *whirligig* a-spinning. *Prior.*

WHI'RLPIT. / WHI'RLPOOL. } *n. s.* [hpyppole, Saxon.] A place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its centre; a vortex.

Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath led through ford and *whirlpool*, o'er bog and quagmire. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

In the fathomless profound
Down sunk they, like a falling stone,
By raging *whirlpits* overthrown. *Sandys.*

This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,
Into an unseen *whirlpool* draws you fast,
And in a moment sinks you. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Send forth, ye wise! send forth your lab'ring thought:
Let it return with empty notions fraught,
Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling *whirlpools*, and of spheres of smoke. *Prior.*

There might arise some vertiginous motions or *whirlpools* in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms must be thrust and crowded to the middle of those *whirlpools*, and there constipate one another into great solid bodies. *Bentley.*

WHI'RLWIND. *n. s.* [*werbelwind*, German.] A stormy wind moving circularly.

In the very torrent and *whirlwind* of your passion, beget a temperance that may give it smoothness. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

With *whirlwinds* from beneath she toss'd the ship,
And bare expos'd the bosom of the deep. *Dryden, Æn.*

WHI'RRING.† See *To* WHIR.

WHISK.† *n. s.* [*wischen*, to wipe, German.]

1. A small besom, or brush.

The white of an egg, though in part transparent, yet, being long agitated with a *whisk* or spoon, loses its transparency. *Boyle.*

If you break any china with the top of the *whisk* on the mantle-tree, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*

2. A part of a woman's dress.

An easy means to prevent being one farthing the worse for the abatement of interest, is wearing a lawn *whisk* instead of a point de Venice. *Child of Trade.*

3. A quick violent motion; and hence perhaps a sudden gale. *Malone.*

One showre of haile with sudden *whiske*
Makes all not worth a pin. *Turbervile, Tr. of Mantuan,* (1567.)

This first sad *whisk*
Takes off thy dukedom. *Beaum. and Fl. Nob. Gentleman.*

To WHISK.† *v. a.* [*wischen*, to wipe, German.]

1. To sweep with a small besom.

For I suppose that he is
Of Jeremy the *whisking* rod;
The flayle, the scourge,
Of Almighty God. *Skelton, Poems,* p. 174.

2. To move nimbly, as when one sweeps.

He *whisk'd* his party-coloured wings,
And down to earth he comes. *Ralegh.*

With the *whisking* of my sword about,
I take thy honours off; this first sad whisk
Takes off thy dukedom; thou art but an earl.
Beaum. and Fl. Nob. Gentleman.

To WHISK.* *v. n.* To move with velocity.

Here you might have heard the *whisking* winds.
Purchas, Pilgr. (1617,) p. 83.

Cardan believ'd great states depend
Upon the tip o' th' bear's tail's end;
That as she *whisk'd* it t'wards the sun,
Strow'd mighty empires up and down. *Hudibras.*

A strange gentleman *whisk'd* by me. *Addison, Drummer.*

WHI'SKER. *n. s.* [from *whisk.*] The hair growing on the upper lip or cheek unshaven; a mustachio.

A sacrifice to fall of state,
Whose thread of life the fatal sisters
Did twist together with its *whiskers*. *Hudibras.*

Behold four kings in majesty rever'd,
With hoary *whiskers* and a forky beard. *Pope.*

A painter added a pair of *whiskers* to the face. *Addison.*

WHI'SKERED.* *adj.* Formed into whiskers.

Preferring sense from chin that's bare,
To nonsense thron'd in *whisker'd* hair.
Green, Poem of the Spleen.

WHI'SKY.* *n. s.* The word *whisky* signifies water, and is applied by way of eminence to *strong water*, or distilled liquor. The spirit drunk in the north is drawn from barley. Dr. Johnson, Journ. West. Isl. See also USQUEBAUGH.

To WHI'SPER. *v. n.* [*wisperen*, Dutch.] To speak with a low voice, so as not to be heard but by the ear close to the speaker; to speak with suspicion or timorous caution.

All that hate me *whisper* together against me. *Ps.* xli. 7.

In speech of man, the whispering or susurrus, whether louder or softer, is an interiour sound; but the speaking out is an exteriour sound, and therefore you can never make a tone, nor sing in *whispering*; but in speech you may. *Bacon.*

The king Acestis calls;
Then softly *whisper'd* in her faithful ear,
And bade his daughters at the rites appear. *Pope.*

It is as offensive to speak wit in a fool's company, as it would be ill manners to *whisper* in it: he is displeased at both, because he is ignorant of what is said. *Pope.*

The hollow *whispering* breeze, the pliant rills
Purl down amid the twisted roots. *Thomson.*

To WHI'SPER. *v. a.*

1. To address in a low voice.

When they talk of him, they shake their heads,
And *whisper* one another in the ear. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Give sorrow words; the grief that does not speak,
Whispers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it break. *Shakspeare.*

He first *whispers* the man in the ear, that such a man should think such a card. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The steward *whispered* the young Templar, That's true to my knowledge. *Tatler.*

2. To utter in a low voice.

You have heard of the news abroad, I mean the *whisper'd* ones; for they are yet but ear-kissing arguments. *Shakspeare.*

Sit and eat your bread,
Nor *whisper* more a word; or get ye gone,
And weepe without doors. *Chapman.*

They might buzz and *whisper* it one to another, and, tacitly withdrawing from the apostles, noise it about the city. *Bentley.*

3. To prompt secretly.

Charles the emperor,
Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,
For 'twas indeed his colour, but he came
To *whisper* Wolsey, here makes visitation.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

WHI'SPER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A low soft voice; cautious and timorous speech.

The extension is more in tones than in speech; therefore the inward voice or *whisper* cannot give a tone. *Bacon.*

Strictly observe the first hints and *whispers* of good and evil that pass in the heart, and this will keep conscience quick and vigilant. *South.*

Soft *whispers* through th' assembly went. *Dryden.*
He uncall'd, his patron to control,
Divulg'd the secret *whispers* of his soul. *Dryden.*

With such like false *whispers*, in former reigns, the ears of princes have been poisoned. *Davenant.*

WHI'SPERER.† *n. s.* [from *whisper.*]

1. One that speaks low.

St. Gregory had no meaner *whisperer*, under the shape of a pigeon, sitting quietly upon his head.
Brevint, Saul and Sam. at End. p. 47.

2. A private talker; a teller of secrets; a conveyer of intelligence.

Kings' trust in eunuchs hath rather been as to good spials and good *whisperers*, than good magistrates. *Bacon.*

WHI'SPERING.* *n. s.* [from *whisper.*] Act of speaking in a low voice; cautious speech.

The court and city were full of *whisperings* and expectation of some sudden change. *Sidney.*

In speech of man, the *whispering*, or susurrus, whether louder or softer, is an interiour sound. *Bacon.*

God comes, not only within the ken of our necessities, but within the hearing of the softest *whisperings* of our prayers.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 95.

Birds will bear thy *whisperings* on their wings.
Sandys, Paraphr. Eccl.

WHI'SPERINGLY.* *adv.* [from *whispering.*] In a low voice.

The one is uttered vocally, the other *whisperingly.*
Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor, p. 107.

To WHIST.† *v. a.* [this word is called by Skinner, who seldom errs, an interjection commanding silence, and so it is commonly used; but Shakspeare uses it as a verb, and Milton as an adjective or a participle. Dr. Johnson. — It is certainly a verb; and was formerly common; as the examples now added to those from Shakspeare and Milton, show. It is probably from *hush*, whence *hust* in Chaucer, and *hist* in present use.] To silence; to still.

So was the Titaness put downe and *whist.* *Spenser, F. Q.*
The ayre is cleere, and southerne windes are *whist.*
Marlow and Nash's Dido, 1594.
The wild waves *whist*, (i. e. being stilled.)
Shakspeare, Tempest.
In dead of night, when all was *whist* and still.
Sandys, Ov. Met. B. i.

The winds with wonder *whist*,
Smoothly the waters kiss'd,
Whispering new joys to the mild ocean. *Milton, Ode Nat.*

To WHIST.* *v. n.* To become silent.

They *whisted* all. *Ld. Surrey and Phaer, Tr. of Virg. Æn.* 2.

WHIST.† *interj.* Be still: be silent.

Whist, wanton, still ye. *Lodge, Euphues's Golden Legacie.*

WHIST.† *n. s.* A game at cards, requiring close attention and silence; vulgarly pronounced *whisk.* Dr. Johnson. — The earliest notice I have yet found of this game is in the following example. Malone.

But what was this? a game at *whist*
Unto our Plowden canonist.
Second Part of Hudibras, (spurious,) 1663.

The clergyman used to play at *whist* and swobbers. *Swift.*

Whist awhile
Walks his grave round beneath a cloud of smoke,
Wreath'd fragrant from the pipe. *Thomson, Autumn.*

To WHI'STLE. *v. n.* [hpiſtlan, Saxon; *fistula*, Latin.]

1. To form a kind of musical sound, by an inarticulate modulation of the breath.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard:
Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll *whistle.* *Shakspeare.*

Let one *whistle* at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the sound shall strike so sharp as you can scarce endure it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

While the plowman near at hand
Whistles o'er the furrow'd land. *Milton, L'All.*

Should Bertran sound his trumpets,
And Torrismond but *whistle* through his fingers,
He draws his army off. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

He *whistled* as he went for want of thought. *Dryden.*

The ploughman leaves the task of day,
And trudging homeward *whistles* on the way. *Gay.*

2. To make a sound with a small wind-instrument.

3. To sound shrill.

His big manly voice
Changing again toward childish treble pipes,
He *whistles* in his sound. *Shakspeare.*

Soft whispers run along the leafy woods,
And mountains *whistle* to the murm'ring floods. *Dryden.*

Rhætus from the hearth a burning brand
Selects, and whirling waves; till from his hand
The fire took flame, then dash'd it from the right
On fair Charaxus' temples, near the sight
Then *whistling* past came on. *Dryden.*

When winged deaths in *whistling* arrows fly,
Wilt thou, though wounded, yet undaunted stay,
Perform thy part, and share the dangerous day. *Prior.*

The wild winds *whistle*, and the billows roar,
The splitting raft the furious tempest tore. *Pope.*

To WHI'STLE. *v. a.* To call by a whistle.

Let him *whistle* them backwards and forwards, till he is weary. *South, Serm.*

He chanc'd to miss his dog: we stood still till he had *whistled* him up. *Addison.*

When simple pride for flatt'ry makes demands,
May dunce by dunce be *whistled* off my hands. *Pope.*

WHI'STLE. *n. s.* hpiſtle, Saxon.]

1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth.

My sire in caves constrains the winds;
Can with a breath their clamorous rage appease;
They fear his *whistle*, and forsake the seas. *Dryden.*

2. A sound made by a small wind-instrument.

3. The mouth; the organ of whistling.

Let's drink the other cup to wet our *whistles*, and so sing away all sad thoughts. *Walton, Angler.*

4. A small wind-instrument.

The masters and pilots were so astonished, that they knew not how to direct; and if they knew, they could scarcely, when they directed, hear their own *whistle.* *Sidney.*

Behold,
Upon the hempen tackle shipboys climbing;
Hear the shrill *whistle*, which doth order give
To sounds confus'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Small *whistles*, or shepherds' oaten pipes, give a sound, because of their extreme slenderness, whereby the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Her infant grandame's *whistle* next it grew,
The bells she jingled, and the *whistle* blew. *Pope.*

5. The noise of winds.

6. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.

Madam, here comes my lord.
— I have been worth the *whistle.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The knight, pursuing this epistle,
Believ'd he'd brought her to his *whistle*. *Hudibras.*

WHI'STLER. *n. s.* [from *whistle.*] One who whistles.

The prize was a guinea, to be conferred upon the ablest *whistler*, who could whistle clearest, and go through his tune without laughing. *Addison.*

WHI'STLY.* *adv.* [from *To whist.*] Silently.

I, upon a little rising hill,
Stood *wistly* watching for the herd's approach.
Arden of Feversham, (1599.)

WHIT. *n. s.* [þiht, a thing; aþiht, any thing, Sax.] A point; a jot.

We love, and are no *whit* regarded. *Sidney.*

Her sacred book, with blood ywrit,
That none could read, except she did him teach;
She unto him disclosed every *whit*,
And heavenly documents thereout did preach. *Spenser.*

The motive cause of doing it is not in ourselves, but carrieth us as if the wind should drive a feather in the air; we no *whit* furthering that whereby we are driven. *Hooker.*

Although the lord became the king's tenant, his country was no *whit* reformed thereby, but remained in the former barbarism. *Davies on Ireland.*

Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd
In unsuperfluous, even proportion,
And she no *whit* encumber'd with her store. *Milton, Comus.*

It does not me a *whit* displease,
That the rich all honours seize. *Cowley.*

In account of ancient times it ought to satisfy any enquirer, if they can be brought any *whit* near one another. *Tillotson.*

It is every *whit* as honourable to assist a good minister, as to oppose a bad one. *Addison, Freeholder.*

WHITE.† *adj.* [hpit, Saxon; *wit*, Dutch; *hweits*, M. Goth. consent. linguis cognatis. Serenius.]

1. Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours; snowy.

When the paper was held nearer to any colour than to the rest, it appeared of that colour to which it approached nearest; but when it was equally, or almost equally distant from all the colours, so that it might be equally illuminated by them all, it appeared *white*. *Newton, Opt.*

Why round our coaches crowd the *white*-glov'd beaus? *Pope.*

2. Having the colour of fear; pale.

— My hands are of your colour, but I shame
To wear a heart so *white*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. Having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence.

Welcome, pure-ey'd faith, *white*-handed hope:
Thou hovering angel girt with golden wings,
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity. *Milton, Comus.*

Wert thou that sweet-smiling youth?
Or that crown'd matron, sage, *white*-robed truth?
Milton, Ode.

Let this auspicious morning be exprest
With a *white* stone distinguish'd from the rest;
White as thy fame, and as thy honour clear,
And let new joys attend on thy new-added year. *Dryden.*

To feastful mirth be this *white* hour assign'd,
And sweet discourse, the banquet of the mind. *Pope.*

Peace o'er the world her olive-wand extend,
And *white*-rob'd innocence from heaven descend. *Pope.*

4. Grey with age.

I call you servile ministers,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd,
Your high-engender'd battles 'gainst a head
So old and *white* as this. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

So minutes, hours, and days, weeks, months, and years
Past over, to the end they were created,
Would bring *white* hairs unto a quiet grave. *Shakspeare.*

5. Pure; unblemished; unclouded.

Was not the first man by the desire of knowledge corrupted even in the *whitest* integrity of nature? *Donne, Parad.* 8.

Figurative expressions of some *white* and gladsome days shortly to succeed. *Spencer on Prod.* p. 153.

Unhappy Dryden! in all Charles's days,
Roscommon only boasts unspotted lays:
And in our own, excuse some courtly stains,
No *whiter* page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

WHITE. *n. s.*

1. Whiteness; any thing white; white colour.

My Nun shall be the queen of all the fairies,
Finely attired in a robe of *white*. *Shakspeare.*

A friend coming to visit me, I stopp'd him at the door, and before I told him what the colours were, or what I was doing, I asked him which of the two *whites* were the best, and wherein they differed? and after he had at that distance view'd them well, he answer'd, that they were both good *whites*, and that he could not say which was best, nor wherein their colours differ'd. *Newton, Opt.*

2. The mark at which an arrow is shot, which used to be painted white.

If a mark be set up for an archer at a great distance, let him aim as exactly as he can, the least wind shall take his arrow, and divert it from the *white*. *Dryden.*

Remove him then, and all your plots fly sure,
Point blank, and level to the very *white*
of your designs. *Southern.*

3. The albugineous part of eggs.

I'll fetch some flax and *whites* of eggs
T' apply to's bleeding face. *Shakspeare.*

The strongest repellents are the *whites* of new-laid eggs beaten to a froth, with alum. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

When fates among the stars do grow,
Thou into the close nests of time dost peep;
And there with piercing eye,
Through the firm shell and the thick *white* dost spy
Years to come a forming lie,
Close in their sacred secundine asleep. *Cowley.*

What principle manages the *white* and yolk of an egg into such a variety of textures, as is requisite to fashion a chick? *Boyle.*

The two in most regions represent the yolk and the membrane that lies next above it; so the exterior region of the earth is as the shell of the egg, and the abyss under it as the *white* that lies under the shell. *Burnet.*

4. The white part of the eye.

Our general himself
Sanctifies himself with's hands,
And turns up the *white* o' th' eye to his discourse. *Shakspeare.*

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye, doth not lie in the same superficies with the *white* of the eye, but riseth up as a hillock above its convexity. *Ray.*

To WHITE.† *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make white; to dealbate; to whitewash.

His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no fuller on earth can *white* them. *St. Mark*, ix. 3.

Like unto *whited* sepulchres, which appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones. *St. Matt.* xxiii.

Thou — dost never
Wear thy own face, but putt'st on his, and gather'st
Baits for his ears; liv'st wholly at his beck; —
Whit'st over all his vices. *Beaum. and Fl. Bloody Brother.*

WHITELE'AD. *n. s.*

White lead is made by taking sheet-lead, and having cut it into long and narrow slips, they make it up into rolls, but so that a small distance may remain between every spiral revolution. These rolls are put into earthen pots, so ordered that the lead may not sink down above half way, or some small matter more in them: these pots have each of them very sharp vinegar in the bottom, so full as almost to touch the lead. When the vinegar and lead have both been put into the pot, it is covered up close, and so left for a certain time; in which space the corrosive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the surface of the lead into a mere white calx, which they separate by knocking it with a hammer. There are two sorts of this sold at the colour shops,

the one called ceruse, which is the most pure part, and the other is called *white lead*. *Quincy.*

Whi'telimed.* *adj.* [*white* and *lime*.] Covered with white plaister.

Ye *white-lim'd* walls. *Titus Andronicus.*

Whiteli'vered.† *adj.* [from *white* and *liver*.] Envious; malicious; cowardly.

Whitelivered runagate, what doth he there? *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

A *whitelivered* soldier. *Sir R. Williams, Act. of the Low Countr.* p. 55.

White-livered wretches, without one word to ask a reason why! *Beaum. and Fl. Elder Brother.*

Whi'tely. *adj.* [from *white*.] Coming near to white.

A *whitely* wanton, with a velvet brow,
With two pitch-balls stuck in her face for eyes. *Shakspeare.*
Now, governor, I see I must blush
Quite through this vail of night a *whitely* shame,
To think I could design to make those free,
Who were by nature slaves. *Southern, Oroonoko.*

Whi'temeat. *n. s.* [*white* and *meat*.] Food made of milk.

Much saltness in *whitemeat* is ill for the stone. *Tusser.*

The Irish banished into the mountains, lived only upon *whitemeats*. *Spenser.*

To **Whi'ten.** *v. a.* [from *white*.] To make white.

The smoke of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to *whiten* tiffanies. *Brown.*

Flax, the soil and climate are proper for *whitening*, by the frequency of brooks, and also of winds. *Temple.*

Women of my complexion ought to be more modest, especially since our faces debar us from all artificial *whitenings*. *Guardian.*

Striking her cliff, the storm confirms her pow'r;
The waves but *whiten* her triumphant shore. *Prior.*
Whether the darken'd room to muse invite,
Or *whiten'd* wall provoke the skew'r to write;
In durance, exile, Bedlam, or the mint,
Like Lee or Budgell, I will rhyme and print. *Pope.*

To **Whi'ten.** *v. n.* To grow white.

The bark expects its freight;
The loosen'd canvas trembles with the wind,
And the sea *whitens* with auspicious gales. *Smith.*

Whi'tener. *n. s.* [from *whiten*.] One who makes any thing white.

Whi'teness. *n. s.* [from *white*.]

1. The state of being white; freedom from colour.

This doth lead me to her hand,
Of my first love the fatal band,
Where *whiteness* doth for ever sit;
Nature herself enamell'd it. *Sidney.*

Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having disposed itself indifferently to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton, Opt.*

2. Paleness.

Thou tremblest, and the *whiteness* of thy cheek,
Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand. *Shakspeare.*

3. Purity; cleanness.

The least spot is visible on ermine; but to preserve this *whiteness* in its original purity, you have, like that ermine, forsaken the common track of business, which is not always clean. *Dryden.*

Whi'tepot. *n. s.* A kind of food.

Cornwall squab-pye, and Devon *whitepot* brings. *King.*

Whites. *n. s.* [*fluor albus*.] It arises from a laxness of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituitous blood. *Quincy.*

Whi'tethorn. *n. s.* [*spina alba*, Latin.] A species of thorn.

As little as a *whitethorn* and a pear-tree seem of kin, a cion of the latter will sometimes prosper well, being grafted upon a stock of the former. *Boyle.*

Whi'tewash. *n. s.* [*white* and *wash*.]

1. A wash to make the skin seem fair.

The clergy, during Cromwell's usurpation, were very much taken up in reforming the female world; I have heard a whole sermon against a *whitewash*. *Addison.*

2. A kind of liquid plaster with which walls are whitened.

Four rooms, above, below, this mansion grac'd,
With *white-wash* deckt, and river-sand o'er-cast. *Harte.*

To **Whi'tewash.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with whitewash. *Mason.*

Whi'tewine. *n. s.* [*white* and *wine*.] A species of wine produced from the white grapes.

The seeds and roots are to be cut, beaten, and infused in *whitewine*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Whi'ther.† *adv.* [hpyðep, Saxon; *hwader*, M. Goth.]

1. To what place? Interrogatively.

Sister, well met; *whither* away so fast?—
—No farther than the Tower. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
The common people swarm like summer flies;
And *whither* fly the gnats, but to the sun? *Shakspeare.*
Ah! *whither* am I hurry'd? ah! forgive,
Ye shades, and let your sister's issue live. *Dryden.*

2. To what place? Absolutely.

I stray'd I knew not *whither*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To which place; relatively.

Whither, when as they came, they fell at words,
Whether of them should be the lord of lords. *Spenser.*

At Canterbury, *whither* some voice was run on before, the mayor seized on them, as they were taking fresh horses. *Wotton.*

That lord advanced to Winchester, *whither* Sir John Berkley brought him two regiments more of foot. *Clarendon.*

4. To what degree? Obsolete; perhaps never in use.

Whither at length wilt thou abuse our patience?
Still shall thy fury mock us? *B. Jonson.*

5. Whithersoever.

Thou shalt let her go *whither* she will. *Deut.* xxi. 14.

Whithersoe'ver. *adv.* [*whither* and *soever*.] To whatsoever place.

For whatever end faith is designed, and *whithersoever* the nature and intention of the grace does drive us, thither we must go, and to that end we must direct all our actions. *Bp. Taylor.*

Whi'ting. *n. s.* [*wittingh*, Dutch; *alburnus*, Latin.]

1. A small seafish.

Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle, as *whiting* and mackerel. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

The muscular fibres of fishes are more tender than those of terrestrial animals, and their whole substance more watery. Some fishes, as *whitings*, can be almost entirely dissolved into water. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A soft chalk. [from *white*.]

That this impregnated liquor may be improved, they pour it upon *whiting*, which is a white chalk, or clay finely powdered, cleansed, and made up into balls. *Boyle.*

When you clean your plate, leave the *whiting* plainly to be seen in all the chinks. *Swift.*

Whi'tish. *adj.* [from *white*.] Somewhat white.

The same aqua-fortis, that will quickly change the redness of red lead into a darker colour, will, being put upon crude lead, produce a *whitish* substance, as with copper it did a bluish. *Boyle.*

Whi'tishness. *n. s.* [from *whitish*.] The quality of being somewhat white.

Take good venereal vitriol of a deep blue, and compare with some of the entire crystals, purposely reserved, some of the subtile powder of the same salt, which will exhibit a very considerable degree of *whitishness*. *Boyle on Colours.*

Whi'tleather. *n. s.* [*white* and *leather*.] Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness.

Whole bridle and saddle, *whitlether* and nal,
With collars and harneis. *Tusser, Husbandry.*

He bor'd the nerves through, from the heel to th' ankle, and then knit
Both to his chariot, with a thong of *whitleather*. *Chapman.*
Nor do I care much, if her pretty snout
Meet with her furrow'd chin, and both together
Hem in her lips, as dry as good *whitleather*. *Suckling.*

WHI'TLOW. *n. s.* [hpit, Saxon, and *loup*, a wolf, Skinner; hpit, Saxon, and *low*, a flame. Lye.] A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow, or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.

Paronychia is a small swelling about the nails and ends of the fingers, by the vulgar people generally called *whitflaw*. *Wiseman.*

WHI'TSOUR. *n. s.* A kind of apple.

WHI'TSTER, or *whiter*. *n. s.* [from *white*.] A whitener.

Carry it among the *whitsters* in Datchet mead. *Shakspeare.*

WHI'TSUL. *n. s.* A provincial word.

Their meat was *whitsul*, as they call it, namely, milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, butter. *Carew.*

WHI'TSUN.* *adj.* Observed at Whitsuntide.

Busied with a *Whitsun* morrice-dance. *Shakspeare, Hen V.*
This is a tale,
Would befit our *Whitsun* ale. *Browne, Sh. p. Pipe.*
Whitsun ale is the common name, in the midland counties, for the rural sports and feastings at Whitsuntide. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 129.

WHI'TSUNTIDE.† *n. s.* [*white* and *sunday*; because the converts, newly baptized, appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white. Skinner. H. L'Estrange offers a conjecture, that it is derived from the Fr. *huict*, *huit*, eight; and then *Whitsunday* will be the *eighth* sunday from Easter.] The feast of Pentecost.

Strephon, with leafy twigs of laurel tree,
A garland made on temples for to wear;
For he then chosen was the dignity
Of village lord that *Whitsontide* to bear. *Sidney.*
This they employ in brewing and baking against *Whitsuntide*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

WHI'TTENTREE. *n. s.* [*sambucus aquatica*.] A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*

WHI'TTLE.† *n. s.* [hpytel, Saxon.]

1. A white dress for a woman. Not in use. Dr. Johnson.—Grose mentions the *whittle* as a double blanket, worn by the west-country women over their shoulders, like cloaks.
2. [hpytel, Saxon.] A knife.

There's not a *whittle* in th' unruly camp,
But I do prize it at my love, before
The reverend'st throat in Athens. *Shakspeare.*
The knot a very dull *whittle* may cut asunder. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Cl.* p. 36.
He wore a Sheffield *whittle* in his hose. *Betterton, Chaucer's Miller.*

To WHI'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut with a knife.
2. To edge; to sharpen. Not in use.

When they are come to that once, and are thoroughly *whittled*, then shall you have them cast their wanton eyes upon men's wives. *Hakewill on Providence.*

WHI'TYBROWN.* *adj.* [*white* and *brown*.] Of a colour between white and brown; as, *whitybrown* paper, *whitybrown* bread. *Pegge.*

To WHIZ *v. n.* [from the sound that it expresses.] To make a loud humming noise.

The exhalations, *whizzing* in the air,
Give so much light, that I may read by them. *Shakspeare.*
Turn him about,
I know him, he'll but *whiz*, and strait go out. *Dryden.*
Soon all with vigour bend their trusty bows,
And from the quiver each his arrow chose:
Hippocoon's was the first; with forceful sway
It flew, and *whizzing* cut the liquid way. *Dryden.*

WHIZ.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A loud humming noise.

He never once ducked at the *whiz* of a cannon-ball. *Guardian*, No. 92.

WHO. *pronoun.* genitive *whose*; other cases *whom*. [hpa, Saxon; *wie*, Dutch.]

1. A pronoun relative, applied to persons.

We have no perfect description of it, nor any knowledge how, or by *whom* it is inhabited. *Abbot.*
Oft have I seen a timely-parted ghost,
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Being all descended to the lab'ring heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the same for aidance 'gainst the enemy. *Shakspeare.*
Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present,
Whom I may rather challenge for unkindness,
Than pity for mischance. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
The son of Duncan,
From *whom* this tyrant holds the due of birth,
Lives in the English court. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. Which of many.

A man can never be obliged to submit to any power, unless he can be satisfied, *who* is the person *who* has a right to exercise it. *Locke.*
We are still as much at a loss, *who* civil power belongs to. *Locke.*

3. *As who should say*, elliptically for *as one who should say*.

Hope throws a generous contempt upon ill usage, and looks like a handsome defiance of a misfortune: *as who should say*, you are somewhat troublesome now, but I shall conquer you. *Collier against Despair.*

4. *Whose* is the genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, and is applied to things.

Whose soever sins ye remit, they are remitted; and *whose* soever sins ye retain, they are retained. *St. John*, xx. 23.
The question *whose* solution I require,
Is what the sex of women most desire. *Dryden.*
Is there any other doctrine, *whose* followers are punished? *Addison.*

5. It has sometimes a disjunctive sense.

There thou tell'st of kings, and *who* aspire;
Who fall, *who* rise, *who* triumphs, *who* do moan. *Daniel.*
Tell *who* loves *who*; what favours some partake,
And *who* is jilted. *Dryden.*

6. It is used often interrogatively; as, *who* is this? meaning, what is the character or name of this person? *Who* shall do this? that is, where shall any be found that can do this?

In the grave *who* shall give thee thanks? *Psalms.*
Who is like unto the Lord? *Psalms.*
Who is this that darkneth counsel by words without knowledge? *Job.*
Who first seduc'd them to that dire revolt?
The infernal serpent. *Milton.*
Who feeds that alms-house neat, but void of state,
Where age and want sit smiling at the gate?
Who taught that heav'n-directed spire to rise?
The man of Ross; each lisping babe replies. *Pope.*

WHOE'VER. *pronoun.* [*who* and *ever*.] Any one, without limitation or exception.

Whoever doth to temperance apply
His stedfast life, and all his actions frame,
Trust me, shall find no greater enemy,
Than stubborn perturbation to the same. *Spenser.*
I think myself beholden, *whoever* shews me my mistakes. *Locke.*

Whoe'er thou art, that fortune brings to keep
The rights of Neptune, monarch of the deep;
Thee first it fits, O stranger, to prepare
The due libation, and the solemn prayer. *Pope.*
Whoever is really brave, has always this comfort when he is oppress'd, that he knows himself to be superior to those who injure him, by forgiving it. *Pope.*

WHOLE.† *adj.* [hal, Saxon; *heel*, Dutch. Serenius notices *heill*, Icel. *hel*, Sueth. integer, totus; *oll*, *holh*, Cambr. idem. This will lead us to the Greek ὅλος, the very same. Our word was formerly written *hole.*]

1. All; total; containing all.
All the *whole* army stood agaz'd at him. *Shakspeare.*
This I my glory account,
My exaltation, and my *whole* delight. *Milton.*
Looking down he saw
The *whole* world fill'd with violence, and all flesh
Corrupting each their way. *Milton.*
Wouldst thou be soon destroy'd, and perish *whole*,
Trust Maurus with the life, and Milbourne with the soul. *Dryden.*
Fierce extremes,
Contiguous might distemper the *whole* frame. *Milton.*

2. Complete; not defective.
The elder did *whole* regiments afford,
The younger brought his fortune and his sword. *Waller.*

3. Uninjured; unimpaired, [*hails*, M. Goth. sanus.]
Anguish is come upon me, because my life is yet *whole* in me. *2 Sam.* i. 9.
For while unhurt, divine Jordain,
Thy work and Seneca's remain;
Thou keep'st his body, they his soul,
He lives and breathes, restor'd and *whole*. *Prior.*

4. Well of any hurt or sickness.
When they had done circumcising all the people, they abode in the camp, till they were *whole*. *Jos.* v. 8.

WHOLE. *n. s.*

1. The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts.
Fear God, and keep his commandments, for this is the *whole* of man. *Ecclesiastes.*
It contained the *whole* of religion amongst the antients; and made philosophy more agreeable. *Broome.*
There is a metaphysical *whole*, when the essence of a thing is said to consist of two parts, the genus and the difference, *i. e.* the general and the special nature, which, being joined together, make up a definition. *Watts, Logick.*

2. A system; a regular combination.
Begin with sense, of every art the soul,
Parts answering parts, shall slide into a *whole*. *Pope.*

WHO'LESALE. *n. s.* [*whole* and *sale.*]

1. Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels.

2. The whole mass.
Some from vanity, or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *wholesale*. *Watts.*

WHO'LESALE. *adj.* Buying or selling in the lump, or in large quantities.
These are *wholesale* chapmen to Satan, that do not truck and barter one crime for another, but take the whole herd. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
This cost me at the *wholesale* merchant's a hundred drachmas; I make two hundred by selling it in retail. *Addison.*

WHO'LESOME. *adj.* [*heelsam*, Dutch; *heylsam*, Teutonick; both from hæl, Saxon, *health.*]

1. Sound. Contrary to unsound in doctrine.
So the doctrine contain'd be but *wholesome* and edifying, a want of exactness in speaking may be overlook'd. *Atterbury.*

2. Contributing to health.
Night not now, as ere man fell,
Wholesome and cool and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd, with damps and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*
Besides the *wholesome* luxury which that place abounds with, a kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery. *Addison.*
She held it *wholesomer* by much,
To rest a little on the couch. *Prior.*

3. Preserving; salutary. Obsolete.
The Lord helpeth his anointed, and will hear him from his holy heaven; even with the *wholesome* strength of his right hand. *Psalm* xx. 6.

4. Useful; conducive to happiness or virtue.
They suffer us to famish, repeal daily any *wholesome* act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes to chain up the poor. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
'Tis no less
To govern justly, make your empire flourish,
With *wholesome* laws, in riches, peace, and plenty;
Than, by the expence of wealth and blood, to make
New acquisitions. *Denham, Sophy.*

5. Kindly; pleasing. A burlesque use.
I cannot make you a *wholesome* answer; my wit's diseased. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
To wail friends lost,
Is not by much so *wholesome*, profitable,
As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shakspeare.*

WHO'LESOMELY.† *adv.* [from *wholesome.*] Salubriously; salutiferously.
He caused him to be more *wholesomely* kept, concerning his diet, than he was before. *Fox, Acts and Mon. of T. Bilney.*

WHO'LESOMENESS.† *n. s.* [from *wholesome.*]

1. Quality of conducing to health; salubrity.
His palate was so tractable and subdued to the dictates of an higher choice, that he really thought no meat pleasant, but in proportion to its *wholesomeness*. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*
We made a standard of the healthfulness of the air, from the proportion of acute and epidemical diseases, and of the *wholesomeness* of the food from that of the chronical. *Graunt.*
At Tonon they shewed us a great fountain of water, that is in great esteem for its *wholesomeness;* weighing two ounces in a pound less than the same measure of the lake water. *Addison.*
Little foresaw he that th' Almighty pow'r,
Who feeds the faithful at his chosen hour,
Consults not taste, but *wholesomeness* of food,
Nor means to please their sense, but do them good. *Harte.*

2. Salutariness; conduciveness to good.
And now concerning the *wholesomeness* of discoursing. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. i.

WHO'LLY. *adv.* [from *whole.*]

1. Completely; perfectly.
The thrust was so strong, that he could not so *wholly* beat it away, but that it met with his thigh, through which it ran. *Sidney.*
Thus equal deaths are dealt with equal chance;
By turns they quit their ground, by turns advance:
Victors, and vanquish'd in the various field,
Nor *wholly* overcome, nor *wholly* yield. *Dryden.*
This story was written before Boccace; but its author being *wholly* lost, Chaucer is now become an original. *Dryden.*

2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds.
Metals are *wholly* subterrany. *Bacon.*
Nor *wholly* lost we so deserv'd a prey;
For storms repenting part of it restor'd. *Dryden.*
They employed themselves *wholly* in domestick life; and provided a woman could keep her house in order, she never troubled herself about regulating the commonwealth. *Addison.*

WHOM. The accusative of *who*, singular and plural.
As God is originally holy in himself, so he might communicate his sanctity to the sons of men, *whom* he intended to bring into the fruition of himself. *Pearson.*
There be men in the world, *whom* you had rather have your son be with five hundred pounds, than some other with five thousand. *Locke on Education.*

WHOMSOE'VER. *pron.* [oblique case of *whosoever.*] Any without exception.
With *whomsoever* thou findest thy goods, let him not live. *Gen.* xxxi. 32.
Nature has bestowed mines on several parts; but their riches are only for the industrious and frugal. *Whomsoever* else they visit, 'tis with the diligent and sober only they stay. *Locke.*

WHOO'BUB. *n. s.* Hubbub. See HUBBUB.
In this time of lethargy, I pick'd and cut most of their festival purses: and had not the old man come in with a *whoobub* against his daughter, and scar'd my choughs from the chaff, I had not left a purse in the whole army. *Shakspeare.*

WHOOP. *n. s.* [See Hoop.]

1. A shout of pursuit.

Let them breathe a-while, and then
Cry *whoop*, and set them on again. *Hudibras.*

A fox crossing the road, drew off a considerable detachment, who clapped spurs to their horses, and pursued him with *whoops* and halloos. *Addison.*

2. [*Upupa*, Latin.] A bird. *Dict.*

To **Whoop.**† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shout.

Treason and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils sworn to either's purpose:
Working so grosly in a nat'ral cause,
That admiration did not *whoop* at them. *Shakspeare.*

One cries and shouts; another sings, *whoops*, and hallooes. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 284.

With that the shepherd *whoop'd* for joy. *Drayton, Shep. Garland.*

To **Whoop.** *v. a.* To insult with shouts.

While he trusts me, 'twere so base a part
To fawn, and yet betray; I shou'd be hiss'd
And *whoop'd* in hell for that ingratitude. *Dryden.*

To **Whoot.**† *v. n.* [See *To* Hoot.] To shout.

Satyrs — run *whooting* to the hills. *Drayton.*

To **Whoot.*** *v. a.* To insult with shouts.

The man, who shews his heart,
Is *whooted* for his nudities. *Young, Night. Th.* 8.

WHORE.† *n. s.* [hupe, Sax. *hoere*, Dutch; *hore*, Dan. *hora*, Su. Goth. *hoera*, Icel. Verelius observes that the Icel. word anciently signified a handmaid, ancilla; and changed its sense, like *kona*, a woman, olim uxor, hodie (*queane*) meretrix. Dr. Jamieson, in V. Hure. Mr. H. Tooke derives it from hypan, Sax. to hire; as Verstegan, long before, had done. So Serenius, from the Su. Goth. *hyra*, the same. Our old books and lexicography write this word *hore*. The old French language has *hore* in the same sense. Bishop Richardson contends for this spelling, *hore* being, he observes, from *hire*. Obs. on the O. Test. 1655. p. 157.]

1. A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money.

Orontes
Conveys his wealth to Tiber's hungry shores,
And fattens Italy with foreign *whores*. *Dryden.*

We weary'd should lie down in death:
This cheat of life would take no more;
If you thought fame but empty breath;
Your Phyllis but a perjur'd *whore*. *Prior.*

2. A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatress; an adultress; a strumpet.

To put out the word *whore*, thou dost me woo,
Throughout my book; troth, put out woman too. *B. Jonson.*

To **Whore.**† *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity.

Thou kept'st me brave at court, and *whor'd* me;
Then married me to a young noble gentleman,
And *whor'd* me still. *Beaum. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.*

Here is another, justice will not spare;
An hot, lascivious, loose adulterer;
That *whores* his neighbour's wife, and makes him be
The laughing-stock of fools: — Cursed is he. *Jordan's Poems*, §§§ 8. b.

Have I *whor'd* your wife? *Congreve.*

To **Whore.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converse unlawfully with the other sex.

'Tis a noble general's prudent part,
To cherish valour, and reward desert:
Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and *whore*;
Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*

Who'redom. *n. s.* [from *whore.*] Fornication.

Some let go *whoredom* as an indifferent matter, which yet strive for an holy-day, as for their life. *Bp. Hall.*

Nor can that person who accounts it his recreation to see one man wallowing in his filthy revels, and another infamous by his sensuality, be so impudent as to allege, that all the enormous draughts of the one can leave the least relish upon the tip of his tongue; or that all the fornications and *whoredoms* of the other can quench his own lust. *South, Serm.*

Who'remaster. } **Who'remonger.** } *n. s.* [*whore* and *master*, or *monger.*] One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress.

What is a *whoremaster*, fool? a fool in good clothes and something like thee. *Shakspeare.*

As if we were drunkards, by a planetary influence; an admirable evasion of *whoremaster* man, to lay his goatish disposition on the change of a star. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Art thou fully persuaded that no *whoremonger* nor adulterer shall have any inheritance in the kingdom of God? and dost thou continue to practise these vices? *Tillotson, Serm.*

A rank notorious *whoremaster*, to choose,
To thrust his neck into the marriage noose. *Dryden.*

If he were jealous, he might clip his wife's wings: but what would this avail, when there were flocks of *whoremasters* perpetually hovering over his house. *Addison, Guardian.*

Who'reson. *n. s.* [*whore* and *son.*] A bastard. It is generally used in a ludicrous dislike.

Whoreson, mad compound of majesty, welcome. *Shakspeare.*

Thou *whoreson* Zed! thou unnecessary letter. *Shakspeare.*

How now, you *whoreson* peasant,
Where have you been these two days loitering? *Shakspeare.*

Frog was a sly *whoreson*, the reverse of John. *Arbuthnot.*

Who'rish. *adj.* [from *whore.*] Unchaste; incontinent.

You, like a letcher, out of *whorish* loins
Breed your inheritors. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

By means of a *whorish* woman a man is brought to a piece of bread. *Prov.* vi. 26.

Who'rishly. *adv.* [from *whorish.*] Harlot like.

Who'rishness.* *n. s.* [from *whorish.*] Character of a whore.

I would fayne know how they could be chaste, brought up in *whoryshnesse*. *Bale, Yet a Course, &c.* fol. 67. b.

Censure *whorishness* with the emblem of labour, the cart. *Bp. Rainbow, Serm.* (1634,) p. 28.

Who'rtleberry. *n. s.* [heoptbepian, Saxon; *vitis idæa.*] Bilberry. A plant. *Miller.*

Whose. *n. s.*

1. Genitive of *who.*

Though I could
With barefac'd power sweep him from my sight,
And bid my will avouch it, yet I must not;
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whose loves I may not drop. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. Genitive of *which.*

Thy name affrights me, in *whose* sound is death. *Shakspeare.*

Those darts *whose* points make gods adore
His might, and deprecate his power. *Prior.*

Who'so. } **Whosoe'ver.** } *pronoun.* [*who* and *soever.*] Any, without restriction. *Whoso* is out of use.

Whoso is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will seek to come at even hand, by depressing another's fortune. *Bacon.*

Let there be persons licensed to lend upon usury; let the rate be somewhat more easy for the merchant than that he formerly payed; for all borrowers shall have some ease, be he merchant or *whosoever*. *Bacon.*

He inclos'd
Knowledge of good, and evil, in this tree,
That *whoso* eats thereof, forthwith attains
Wisdom. *Milton, P. L.*

Whosoever hath Christ for his friend, shall be sure of counsel, and *whosoever* is his own friend will be sure to obey it. *South, Serm.*

To Whur. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force. *Dict.*

Whurt. *n. s.* A whortleberry; a bilberry.

For fruits, both wild, as *whurts*, strawberries, pears and plums, though the meaner sort come short, the gentlemen step not far behind those of other parts. *Carew.*

Why. *adv.* [hpi, forhpi, Saxon.]

1. For what reason? Interrogatively.

If it be lawful to support the faith of the church against an irresistable party, *why* not the government and discipline of the church? *Leslie.*

They both deal justly with you; *why?* not from any regard they have for justice, but because their fortune depends on their credit. *Swift.*

2. For which reason. Relatively.

In every sin, men must not consider the unlawfulness thereof only, but the reason *why* it should be unlawful. *Perkins.*

Mortar will not have attained its utmost compactness till fourscore years after it has been employed; and this is one reason *why*, in demolishing ancient fabricks, it is more easy to break the stone than the mortar. *Boyle.*

No ground of enmity
Why he should mean me ill. *Milton, P. L.*

Such, whose sole bliss is eating; who can give
But that one brutal reason, *why* they live. *Dryden.*

3. For what reason. Relatively.

I was dispatch'd for their defence and guard;
And listen *why*, for I will tell you now. *Milton, Comus.*

We examine the *why*, the what and the how of things. *L'Estrange.*

Turn the discourse; I have a reason *why*
I would not have you speak so tenderly. *Dryden.*

4. It is sometimes used emphatically.

Ninus' tomb, man; *why*, you must not speak that yet: that you answer to Pyram. *Shakspeare.*

You have not been a-bed then?
Why, no; the day had broke before we parted. *Shakspeare.*

If her chill heart I cannot move,
Why I'll enjoy the very love. *Cowley.*

Whence is this? *why*: from that essential suitableness which obedience has to the relation which is between a rational creature and his Creator. *South, Serm.*

Why.* *n. s.* [*quie*, Danish.] A young heifer: and a *why*-calf is a *cow*-calf. Used in the north of England. *Grose.*

Why'not. *adv.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod,
And snap'd their canons with a *whynot*. *Hudibras.*

Wi. [Sax.] Holy. Thus *Wimund*, holy peace; *Wibert*, eminent for sanctity; *Alwi*, altogether holy, as Hierocles, Hieronymus, Hosius, &c. *Gibson's Camden.*

Wic, *Wich.* Comes from the Saxon pic, which according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold signification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a castle. *Gibson's Camden.*

Wick. *n. s.* [peoce, Saxon; *wiecke*, Dutch.] The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

But true it is, that when the oil is spent,
The light goes out, and *wick* is thrown away;
So, when he had resign'd his regiment,
His daughter gan despise his drooping day. *Spenser.*

There lives within the very flame of love
A kind of *wick* or snuff that will abate it. *Shakspeare.*

Bodies are inflamed wholly and immediately, without any *wick* to help the inflammation. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Little atoms of oil or melted wax continually ascend apace up the *wick* of a burning candle. *Digby.*

The fungous parcels about the *wicks* of candles only signifieth a moist and pluvious air about them. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Wi'cked.† *adj.* [Of this common word the etymology is very obscure: picca, is *an enchanter*; pæccan, is *to oppress*; pipian, *to curse*; piceð, is *crooked*: all these however Skinner rejects for *vitiatus*, Latin. Perhaps it is a compound of pic, *vile*, *bad*, and *head*, *malum caput*. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. H. Tooke makes *wicked* the same as *witched*, deriving it from the Sax. piccian, incantare, veneficiis uti. Div. of Purl. ii. 313. — Serenius would refer it to the Su. Goth. *wika*, to yield, to give way. *Wick* was our old word, as a substantive and adjective: "Pride is the worst of all *wicke*." Gower, Conf. Am. B. 1. "Beware, and leave thy *wicke* speche." Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2.]

1. Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad.

The dwelling place of the *wicked* shall come to nought. *Job*, viii. 22.

And as the better spirit, when she doth bear
A scorn of death, doth shew she cannot die;
So when the *wicked* soul death's face doth fear,
Ev'n then she proves her own eternity. *Davies.*

He of their *wicked* ways shall them admonish. *Milton, P. L.*

But since thy veins paternal virtue fires,
Go and succeed! the rival's aims despise;
For never, never *wicked* man was wise. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. It is a word of ludicrous or slight blame.

That same *wicked* bastard of Venus, that blind rascally boy, that abuses every one's eyes because his own are out, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakspeare.*

3. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect; as, medicinal things are called virtuous.

The *wicked* weed which there the fox did lay,
From underneath his head he took away. *Spenser.*

As *wicked* dew as e'er my mother brush'd,
With raven's feather from unwholsome fen,
Drop on you both. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Wi'ckedly. *adv.* [from *wicked*.] Criminally; corruptly; badly.

I would now send him where they all should see,
Clear as the light his heart shine; where no man
Could be so *wickedly* or fondly stupid,
But should cry out, he saw, touch'd, felt wickedness,
And grasp'd it. *B. Jonson.*

He behaved himself with great modesty and wonderful repentance; being convinced in his conscience that he had done *wickedly*. *Clarendon.*

That thou may'st the better bring about
Thy wishes, thou art *wickedly* devout. *Dryden.*

'Tis phrase absurd to call a villain great:
Who *wickedly* is wise, or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope.*

Wi'ckedness. *n. s.* [from *wicked*.] Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill.

It is not good that children should know any *wickedness*; old folks have discretion and know the world. *Shakspeare.*

These tents thou saw'st so pleasant, were the tents
Of *wickedness*; wherein shall dwell his race
Who slew his brother. *Milton, P. L.*

Wi'cker.† *adj.* [*vigre*, Danish, a twig; from *viger*, to yield; or Teut. *wicken*, to shake; because of its pliant quality. Dr. Jamieson.] Made of small sticks.

Each one a little *wicker* basket had
Made of fine twigs, entrailed curiously;
In which they gather'd flow'rs. *Spenser.*

Then quick did dress
His halfe milke up for cheese, and in a presse
Of *wicker* prest it. *Chapman.*

The long broad shields, made up of *wicker* rods, which are commonly used among the northern Irish, but especially among the Scots, are brought from the Scythians. *Spenser.*

If your influence be quite damm'd up
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,

Though a rush candle from the *wicker* hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With thy long-levell'd rule of streaming light. *Milton, Comus.*

A foolish painter drew January sitting in a *wicker* chair, with four nightcaps on by the fire, and without doors green trees, as if it had been in the midst of July. *Peacham.*

WI'CKET.† *n. s.* [*guichet*, French; *wicket*, Dutch; *gwichet*, Welsh, from *gwich*, stridor. Serenius.]

1. A small gate.

When none yielded, her unruly page,
With his rude claws the *wicket* open rent,
And let her in. *Spenser.*

These *wickets* of the soul are plac'd on high,
Because all sounds do lightly mount aloft. *Davies.*

Now St. Peter, at heaven's *wicket* seems
To wait them with his keys. *Milton, P. L.*

The cave was now a common way,
The *wicket*, often open'd, knew the key. *Dryden.*

The chaffering with dissenters, and dodging about this or the other ceremony, is like opening a few *wickets*, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

2. A pair of short laths, set up within a few inches of each other, to be bowled at in the game of cricket. *Mason.*

Full fast the Kentish *wickets* fell. *Duncombe, Ballad.*

WI'CLIFFITE.* *n. s.* One of the followers of the great religious reformer Wicliffe.

If two persons were met travelling on the road, it was much if one of them was not a *Wicliffite*. *Lewis, Life of Bp. Pecock*, p. 10.

The *Wickliffites* entirely grounded their ideas of reformation both in morals and doctrine on scriptural proofs. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 390.

WI'DDY.* See WITHY.

WIDE. *adj.* [pide, Saxon; *wijd*, Dutch.]

1. Broad; extended far each way.

They found fat pasture, and the land was *wide* and quiet. *1 Chron.* iv. 40.

He wand'ring long a *wider* circle made,
And many-languag'd nations he survey'd. *Pope.*

2. Broad to a certain degree: as, three inches *wide*.

3. Deviating; remote.

Many of the fathers were far *wide* from the understanding of this place. *Ralegh.*

Consider the absurdities of that distinction betwixt the act and the obliquity, and the contrary being so *wide* from the truth of Scripture and the attributes of God, and so noxious to good life, we may certainly conclude, that to the perpetration of whatsoever sin, there is not at all any predestination of God. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

To move
His laughter at their quaint opinions *wide*. *Milton, P. L.*

Oft *wide* of nature must he act a part,
Make love in tropes, in bombast break his heart. *Tickell.*

WIDE. *adv.*

1. At a distance. In this sense *wide* seems to be sometimes an adverb.

A little *wide*
There was a holy chapel edify'd,
Wherein the hermit wont to say
His holy things each morn and even tide. *Spenser.*

The Chinese, a people whose way of thinking seems to lie as *wide* of ours in Europe as their country does. *Temple.*

2. With great extent.

Of all these bounds enrich'd
With plenteous rivers, and *wide* skirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

On the east-side of the garden place,
Cherubick watch; and of a sword the flame
Wide-waving; all approach far off to fright. *Milton, P. L.*

She open'd, but to shut;
Excell'd her power, the gates *wide* open stood. *Milton, P. L.*

With huge two-handed sway,
Brandish'd aloft, the horrid age came down,
Wide wasting. *Milton, P. L.*

The south wind rose, and with black wings,
Wide hovering all the clouds together drove
From under heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

Stretch'd at ease the panting lady lies,
To shun the fervour of meridian skies;
While sweating slaves catch ev'ry breeze of air,
And with *wide*-spreading fans refresh the fair. *Gay.*

Yet *wide* was spread their fame in ages past,
And poets once had promis'd they should last. *Pope.*

WI'DELY. *adv.* [from *wide*.]

1. With great extent each way.

Any that considers how immense the intervals of the chaos are, in proportion to the bulk of the atoms, will hardly induce himself to believe, that particles so *widely* disseminated could ever throng one another to a compact texture. *Bentley.*

2. Remotely; far.

Let him exercise the freedom of his reason, and his mind will be strengthened, and the light which the remote parts of truth will give to one another, will so assist his judgment, that he will seldom be *widely* out. *Locke.*

To **WI'DEN.** *v. a.* [from *wide*.] To make wide; to extend.

So now the gates are ope; now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers, fortune *widens* them,
Not for the flyers. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

These accidents when they first happen, seem but small and contemptible; but by degrees they branch out and *widen* themselves into a numerous train of mischievous consequences. *South.*

He was accustomed to sleep with a peaceable nose, softening in his slumbers the wrinkles of it, and the anger which commonly mounted to that part; but now his nostrils were *widened* to the last degree of fury. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

To **WI'DEN.** *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itself.

It is in this that the species of brutes are discriminated from man, and that proper difference, wherein they are wholly separated, and which at last *widens* to so vast a distance. *Locke.*

With her the temple ev'ry moment grew,
Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend;
And arches *widen*, and long isles extend. *Pope.*

WI'DENESS. *n. s.* [from *wide*.]

1. Breadth; large extent each way.

The rugged hair began to fall away;
The sweetness of her eyes did only stay,
Though not so large; her crooked horns decrease;
The *wideness* of her jaws and nostrils cease. *Dryden.*

2. Comparative breadth.

Within the same annual time, the centre of the earth is carried above fifty times as far round the orbis magnus, whose *wideness* we now assume to be twenty thousand terrestrial diameters. *Bentley, Serm.*

WI'DGEON.† *n. s.* [Serenius notices the Icel. *ugda*, *ygda*, certain birds named in the Edda.] A water-fowl not unlike a wild duck, but not so large.

Among the first sort we reckon creysers, curlews, and *widgeon*. *Carew.*

WI'DOW. *n. s.* [pidpa, Sax. *weduwe*, Dutch; *weddw*, Welsh; *vidua*, Latin.] A woman whose husband is dead.

To take the *widow*,
Exasperates, makes mad her sister Goneril. *Shakspeare.*

Catharine no more
Shall be call'd queen; but princess dowager,
And *widow* to prince Arthur. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Our fatherless distress was left unmoan'd,
Your *widow*-dolours likewise be unwept. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

And will she yet debase her eyes on me,
That cropt the golden prime of this sweet prince,
And made her *widow* to a woeful bed? *Shakspeare.*

And you, fair *widow*, who stay here alive,
Since he so much rejoices, cease to grieve;
Your joys and pains were wont the same to be,
Begin not now, blest pair! to disagree. *Cowley.*

The barren they more miserable make,
And from the *widow* all her comfort take. *Sandys.*

He warns the *widow*, and her household gods,
To seek a refuge in remote abodes. *Dryden.*

Who has the paternal power whilst the *widow* queen is with child. *Locke.*

To WI'DOW. *v. a.* [from *widow.*]

1. To deprive of a husband.

In this city he
Hath *widow'd* and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
You are beguil'd;
Both you and I; for Romeo is exil'd:
He made you for a highway to my bed,
But I, a maid, die maiden *widowed.* *Shakspeare.*

Thy little care to mend my *widow'd* nights,
Has forc'd me to recourse of marriage rites,
To fill an empty side. *Dryden.*

2. To endow with a widow-right.

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do instate and *widow* you withal,
To buy you a better husband. *Shakspeare.*

3. To strip of any thing good.

The *widow'd* isle in mourning
Dries up her tears. *Dryden.*

Frosty blasts deface
The blithesome year, trees of their shrivell'd fruits
Are *widow'd*, dreary storms o'er all prevail. *Philips.*

WI'DOWER. *n. s.* [from *widow.*] One who has lost his wife.

The king, sealing up all thoughts of love under the image of her memory, remained a *widower* many years after. *Sidney.*

The main consents are had, and here we'll stay
To see our *widower's* second marriage-day. *Shakspeare.*

They that marry, as they that shall get no children; and they that marry not, as the *widowers.* 2 *Esdr.* xvi. 44.

WI'DOWHOOD. *n. s.* [from *widow.*]

1. The state of a widow.

Cecropia, having in her *widowhood* taken this young Artesia into her charge, had taught her to think that there is no wisdom but in including both heaven and earth in one's self. *Sidney.*

Ne ween my right with strength adown to tread,
Through weakness of my *widowhood* or woe,
For truth is strong. *Spenser.*

She employed her last *widowhood* to works no less bountiful than charitable. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

It is of greater merit wholly to abstain from things desirable, than after fruition to be content to leave them; as they who magnify single life prefer virginity much before *widowhood.* *Wotton.*

Cherish thy hasten'd *widowhood* with the gold
Of matrimonial treason: so farewell. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Estate settled on a widow. Not in use.

For that dow'ry, I'll assure her of
Her *widowhood*, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

WIDOWHU'NTER. *n. s.* [*widow* and *hunter.*] One who courts widows for a jointure.

The *widowhunters* about town often afford them great diversion. *Addison.*

WIDOWMA'KER. *n. s.* [*widow* and *maker.*] One who deprives women of their husbands.

It grieves my soul
That I must draw this metal from my side
To be a *widowmaker.* *Shakspeare, K. John.*

WI'DOW-WAIL. *n. s.* [*widow* and *wail.*] A plant. *Miller.*

WIDTH. *n. s.* [from *wide.*] Breadth; wideness. A low word.

For the *width* of the mortess gage this side, then for the tennant, gage on that end of the quarter you intend the tennant shall be made. *Moxon.*

Let thy vines in intervals be set,
Indulge their *width*, and add a roomy space,
That their extremest lines may scarce embrace. *Dryden.*

To WIELD. *v. a.* [pealdan, Saxon, to manage in the hand.]

1. To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder.

His looks are full of peaceful majesty,
His head by nature fram'd to wear a crown,
His hand to *wield* a sceptre, and himself
Likely in time to bless a regal throne. *Shakspeare.*

'Mongst forests, hills, and floods, was ne'er such heave and shove,
Since Albion *wielded* arms against the son of Jove. *Drayton.*

There is that hand bolden'd to blood and war,
That must the sword in wond'rous actions *wield.* *Daniel.*

They are in the dark before they are aware; and then they make a noise only with terms; which, like too heavy weapons that they cannot *wield*, carry their strokes beyond their aim. *Digby on Bodies.*

The least of whom could *wield*
These elements, and arm him with the force
Of all their regions. *Milton, P. L.*

Part *wield* their arms, part curb the foaming steed. *Milton, P. L.*

If Rome's great senate could not *wield* that sword,
Which of the conquer'd world had made them lord;
What hope had ours, while yet their pow'r was new,
To rule victorious armies, but by you? *Waller.*

He worthiest, after him, his sword to *wield*,
Or wear his armour, or sustain his shield. *Dryden.*

2. To handle; in an ironical sense.

Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot *wield.* *Shakspeare.*

WIE'LDLESS.* *adj.* [*wield* and *less.*] Unmanageable.

That with the weight of his own *weeldlesse* might
He falleth nigh to ground, and scarse recovereth flight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

WIE'LDY.† *adj.* [from *wield.*] Manageable. Dr. Johnson. — Chaucer has once used it in the sense of *active.*

WI'ERY. *adj.* [from *wire.*]

1. Made of wire: it were better written *wiry.*

Your gown going off, such beauteous state reveals,
As when through flow'ry meads th' hill's shadow steals;
Off with that *wiery* coronet, and shew
The hairy diadem which on your head doth grow. *Donne.*

2. Drawn into wire.

Polymnia shall be drawn with her hair hanging loose about her shoulders, resembling *wiery* gold. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. [From pæp, a pool.] Wet; wearish; moist. Obsolete.

Where but by chance a silver drop hath fall'n,
Ev'n to that drop ten thousand *wiery* friends
Do glew themselves in sociable grief. *Shakspeare.*

WIFE.† *n. s.* Plural *wives.* [pıf, Saxon; *wiff*, Dutch; *wyf*, Icel. mulier; sic dicta à *waefwa*, texere: *Kona kalldest vyf af vefnandi*, mulier adpellatur *wyf* à texendo: Edda. Serenius.]

1. A woman that has a husband.

There's no bottom, none
In my voluptuousness: your *wives*, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The kings of Spain have been used to say, that they loved the East-Indies for their mistress only, in whose favours they could patiently enough endure a rival; but esteemed America as their *wife*, in whose love they could not brook a competitor without foul dishonour. *Heylin.*

The *wife*, where danger or dishonour lurks,
Safest and seemliest by her husband stays. *Milton.*

The *wife* her husband murders, he the *wife.* *Dryden.*

Fond of his friend, and civil to his *wife.* *Pope.*

2. It is used for a woman of low employment.

Strawberry *wives* lay two or three great strawberries at the mouth of their pot, and all the rest are little ones. *Bacon.*

WI'FEHOOD.* *n. s.* [*wife* and *hood.*] State and character of a wife.

She hath neither manners, honesty, behaviour,
Wifehood, nor womanhood. *Beaum. and Fl. Tam. Tamed.*

WI'FELESS.* *adj.* [*wife* and *less.*] Without a wife; unmarried. *Prompt. Parv.*

And sixty yeres a *wifeless* man was he.
Chaucer, March. Tale.

WI'FELY.* *adj.* [from *wife.*] Becoming a wife.

I met you
With all the tenderness of *wifely* love. *Dryden, Amphitryon.*

WIG. *n. s.* *Wig* being a termination in the names of men, signifies war, or else a heroe, from piᵹa, a word of that signification. *Gibson's Camden.*

WIG.† *n. s.* [contracted from *periwig.* "*Wigs* were but little, if at all, worn in England, till the restoration of Charles the second." Graves, Spir. Quixote, B. 3. ch. 19.]

1. False hair worn on the head.

Triumphing Tories and desponding Whigs
Forget their feuds, and join to save their *wigs.* *Swift.*

2. A sort of cake. [*wegghe*, Teut. Kilian.] In the north, it is a bun or muffin. *Ainsworth.*

WIGHT. *n. s.* [piht. Saxon.] A person; a being. Now used only in irony or contempt.

Beshrew the witch! with venomous *wight* she stays,
Tedious as hell; but flies the grasps of love,
With wings more momentary swift than thought. *Shakspeare.*

This world below did need one *wight*,
Which might thereof distinguish every part. *Davies.*

This meaner *wights*, of trust and credit bare,
Not so respected, could not look t' effect. *Daniel.*

A *wight* he was whose very sight wou'd
Entitle him mirror of knighthood. *Hudibras.*

The water flies all taste of living *wight.* *Milton.*

How could'st thou suffer thy devoted knight,
On thy own day, to fall by foe oppress'd,
The *wight* of all the world who lov'd thee best. *Dryden.*

His station he yielded up to a *wight* as disagreeable as himself. *Addison, Guardian.*

In Fame's full bloom lies Florio down at night,
And wakes next day a most inglorious *wight;*
The tulip's dead. *Young.*

WIGHT.† *adj.* [*wight* signifies *strong.* Gibson. See WIGHT as an initial. But our wight seems to be from the Su. Goth. *wig*, agilis, alacer.] Swift; nimble; not out of use, as Dr. Johnson pronounces it; but in some parts of the north still used for active, swift. Grose notices *weet* or *wite* thus used also in the south.

He was so wimble and so *wight*,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

WIGHT. An initial in the names of men, signifies strong; nimble; lusty: being purely Saxon. *Gibson's Camden.*

WI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *wight.*] Swiftly; nimbly.

Her was her, while it was day-light,
But now her is a most wretched wight;
For day that was is *wightly* past,
And now at last the night doth hast. *Spenser.*

WILD. *adj.* [pilb, Saxon; *wild*, Dutch.]

1. Not tame; not domestick.

For I am he, am born to tame you, Kate,
And bring you from a *wild* cat to a kate,
Conformable as other household kates. *Shakspeare.*

Winter's not gone yet, if the *wild* geese fly that way.
Shakspeare.

All beasts of the earth since *wild.* *Milton.*

2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated.

Whatsoever will make a *wild* tree a garden tree, will make a garden tree to have less core or stone. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Goose grass or *wild* tansy is a weed that strong clays are very subject to. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The *wild* bee breeds in the stocks of old willows, in which they first bore a canal, and furnish afterwards with hangings, made of rose leaves: and to finish their work divide the whole into several rooms or nests. *Grew, Mus.*

3. Desart; uninhabited.

The wild beast where he wons in forest *wild.* *Milton.*

4. Savage; uncivilized: used of persons, or practices.

Affairs that walk,
As they say spirits do, at midnight, have
In them a *wilder* nature than the business
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Though the inundation destroyed man and beast generally, yet some few *wild* inhabitants of the woods escaped. *Bacon.*

When they might not converse with any civil men without peril of their lives, whither should they fly but into the woods and mountains, and there live in a *wild* and barbarous manner.
Davies on Ireland.

May those already curst Essexian plains,
Where hasty death and pining sickness reigns,
Prove as a desart, and none there make stay,
But savage beasts, or men as *wild* as they. *Waller.*

5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular.

His passions and his virtues lie confus'd,
And mixt together in so *wild* a tumult,
That the whole man is quite disfigur'd in him. *Addison.*

6. Licentious; ungoverned.

The barbarous dissonance
Of that *wild* rout that tore the Thracian bard. *Milton.*

Valour grown *wild* by pride, and power by rage,
Did the true charms of majesty impair:
Rome by degrees advancing more in age,
Show'd sad remains of what had once been fair. *Prior.*

7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle.

In the ruling passion, there alone,
The *wild* are constant, and the cunning known. *Pope.*

8. Inordinate; loose.

Other bars he lays before me,
My riots past, my *wild* societies. *Shakspeare.*

Besides, thou art a beau; what's that, my child?
A fop well-drest, extravagant and *wild:*
She that cries herbs has less impertinence,
And in her calling, more of common sense. *Dryden.*

9. Uncouth; strange.

What are these,
So wither'd, and so *wild* in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' the earth,
And yet are on't. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

10. Done or made without any consistent order or plan.

With mountains, as with weapons arm'd; they make
Wild work in heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

The sea was very necessary to the ends of providence, and would have been a very *wild* world had it been without.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

11. Merely imaginary.

As universal as these appear to be, an effectual remedy might be applied: I am not at present upon a *wild* speculative project, but such a one as may be easily put in execution.
Swift.

WILD. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A desart: a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.

Whereas the scorching sky
Doth singe the sandy *wilds* of spiceful Barbary. *Drayton.*

We sometimes
Who dwell this *wild*, constrain'd by want come forth
To town or village nigh. *Milton, P. R.*

This gentle knight
Forsook his easy couch at early day,
And to the wood and *wilds* pursu'd his way. *Dryden.*

Then Libya first, of all her moisture drain'd,
Became a barren waste, a *wild* of sand. *Addison.*

Is there a nation in the *wilds* of Africk,
Amidst the barren rocks and burning sands
That does not tremble at the Roman name? *Addison.*

You rais'd these hallow'd walls: the desert smil'd,
And paradise was open'd in the *wild*. *Pope.*

WILD *Basil.* *n. s.* [*acinus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

WILD *Cucumber.* *n. s.* [*elaterium*, Lat.] A plant.

The branches are somewhat like those of the cucumber; but have no tendrils; the fruit is prickly, and when ripe bursts with great elasticity, and abounds with fetid juice. *Miller.*

WILD *Olive.* *n. s.* [*eleagnus*, Latin, from ἐλαία, *oliva*, and ἄγνος, *vitex*.] This plant hath leaves like those of the chaste tree, and a fruit like an olive. *Miller.*

WILD *Service.* *n. s.* [*cratægus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

To WI'LDER. *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract.

The little courtiers, who ne'er come to know
The depth of factions, as in mazes go,
Where interests meet, and cross so oft, that they
With too much care are *wildered* in the way. *Dryden.*

Oh thou! who free'st me from my doubtful state,
Long lost and *wilder'd* in the maze of fate,
Be present still. *Pope.*

WI'LDERNESS. *n. s.* [from *wild*.]

1. A desert; a tract of solitude and savageness.

He travell'd through wide wasteful ground,
That nought but desert *wilderness* shew'd all around. *Spenser.*

When as the land she saw no more appear,
But a wild *wilderness* of waters deep,
Then gan she greatly to lament and weep. *Spenser.*

O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!
When that my care could not with-hold thy riots,
What wilt thou do when riot is thy care?
O, thou wilt be a *wilderness* again,
Peopled with wolves thy old inhabitants! *Shakspeare.*

But who can always on the billows lie?
The wat'ry *wilderness* yields no supply. *Waller.*

All those animals have been obliged to change their woods and *wildernesses* for lodgings in cities. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. The state of being wild or disorderly. Not in use.

The paths and bowers, doubt not, but our joint hands
Will keep from *wilderness* with ease. *Milton.*

WI'LDFIRE. *n. s.* [*wild* and *fire*.] A composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.

When thou rann'st up Gadshill in the night to catch my horse, I did think thou had'st been an ignis fatuus, or a ball of *wildfire*. *Shakspeare.*

Brimstone, pitch, *wildfire*,—though they burn cruelly, and are hard to quench, yet they make no such fiery wind as gunpowder doth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.* No. 30.

Yet shall it in his boiling stomach turn
To bitter poison, and like *wildfire* burn;
He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd. *Sandys.*

No matter in the world so proper to write with as *wildfire*, as no characters can be more legible than those which are read by their own light. *Addison, Guardian.*

In flames, like Semele's, be brought to bed,
While opening hell spouts *wildfire* at your head. *Pope.*

WILDGOOSECHA'SE. *n. s.* A pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as the wildgoose.

If our wits run the *wildgoosechace*, I have done; for thou hast more of the wildgoose in one of thy wits, than I have in my whole five. *Shakspeare.*

Let a man consider the time, money, and vexation, that this *wildgoosechace* has cost him, and then say what have I gotten to answer all this expence, but giddy frolick? *L'Estrange.*

WI'LDING. *n. s.* [*wildelinghe*, Dutch.] A wild sour apple.

Ten ruddy *wildings* in the wood I found,
And stood on tip-toes, reaching from the ground. *Dryden.*

The red streak, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of *wilding*, never pleasing to the palate. *Mortimer.*

The *wilding*'s fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist
Its feculence. *Philips.*

WI'LDLY. *adv.* [from *wild*.]

1. Without cultivation.

That which grows *wildly* of itself, is worth nothing. *More.*

2. Without tameness; with ferity.

3. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction.

Put your discourse into some frame, and start not so *wildly* from my affair. *Shakspeare.*

Mrs. Page, at the door, sweating, blowing, and looking *wildly*, would needs speak with you. *Shakspeare.*

Young mothers *wildly* stare with fear opprest,
And strain their helpless infants to their breast. *Dryden.*

His fever being come to a height, he grew delirious and talked very *wildly*. *Female Quixote.*

4. Without attention; without judgement; heedlessly.

As the unthought accident is guilty
Of what we *wildly* do, so we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shakspeare.*

5. Capriciously; irrationally.

Who is there so *wildly* sceptical as to question, whether the sun shall rise in the east? *Wilkins.*

6. Irregularly.

She, *wildly* wanton, wears by night away
The sign of all our labours done by day. *Dryden.*

WI'LDNESS. *n. s.* [from *wild*.]

1. Rudeness; disorder like that of uncultivated ground.

The heath which was the third part of our plot, I wish to be framed, as much as may be, to a natural *wildness*. *Bacon.*

Vainly thou tell'st me, what the woman's care
Shall in the *wildness* of the wood prepare. *Prior.*

2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners.

This same starved justice hath done nothing but prated to me of the *wildness* of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbal-street; and every third word a lie. *Shakspeare.*

He is giv'n
To sports, to *wildness*, and much company. *Shakspeare.*

3. Savageness; brutality.

He came in like a wild man; but such a *wildness* as shewed his eye-sight had tamed him, full of withered leaves; which though they fell not, still threatened falling. *Sidney.*

4. Ferity; the state of an animal untamed: contrary to *tameness*.

5. Uncultivated state.

Their *wildness* lose, and quitting nature's part,
Obey the rules and discipline of art. *Dryden.*

6. Deviation from a settled course; irregularity.

A delirium is but a short *wildness* of the imagination; a settled irregularity of fancy is distraction and madness. *Watts.*

7. Alienation of mind.

Ophelia, I wish
That your good beauties be the happy cause
Of Hamlet's *wildness*; so shall I hope your virtues
May bring him to his wonted way again. *Shakspeare.*

WILE. *n. s.* [ƿile, Saxon; *wiel*, Icelandick.] A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a stratagem; a practice artful, sly, and insidious.

Their leader by his *wiles* had much obtain'd,
And done much mischief on the English state. *Daniel.*

My sentence is for open war; of *wiles*
More unexpert, I boast not; them let those
Contrive who need. *Milton, P. L.*

Life essay'd the surest *wile*,
Gilding itself with Laura's smile. *Roscommon.*

So Sforza, curs'd with a too fertile brain,
Lost by his *wiles* the pow'r his wit did gain. *Dryden.*

The heart of man is so full of *wiles*, artifices, and deceit, there is no guessing at what he is from his speeches. *Addison.*

Wisdom's above suspecting *wiles*,
The queen of learning gravely smiles. *Swift.*

To WILE.* *v. a.* [*wiela*, Icel. pɪʒlian, Sax.] To deceive; to impose upon; to beguile.

So perfect in that art was Paridell,
That he Malbecco's halfen eye did *wile*,
His halfen eye he *wiled* wondrous well. *Spenser, F. Q.*

WI'LFUL. *adj.* [*will* and *full.*]

1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible.

The *wilful* never want woe. *Proverb.*

2. Done or suffered by design.

Sthenobœa herself did choak
With *wilful* cord, for wanting of her will. *Spenser.*
Thou to me
Art all things under heaven, all places thou,
Who for my *wilful* crime art banish'd hence. *Milton, P. L.*

The silent stranger stood amaz'd to see
Contempt of wealth, and *wilful* poverty. *Dryden.*

By chance he ancient amities forgot,
Or else expung'd them with one *wilful* blot:
Nor knew he God nor man, nor faith, nor friends,
But for by-purposes and worldly ends. *Harte.*

WI'LFULLY. *adv.* [from *wilful.*]

1. Obstinately; stubbornly.

The mother, who being determinately, lest I should say of a great lady *wilfully*, bent to marry her to Demagoras, tried all ways which a witty and hard-hearted mother could devise. *Sidney.*

Evil could she conceal her fire, and *wilfully* persevered she in it. *Sidney.*

Religion is matter of our freest choice; and if men will obstinately and *wilfully* set themselves against it, there is no remedy. *Tillotson.*

2. By design; on purpose.

That will carry us, if we do not *wilfully* betray our succours, through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

If you do not *wilfully* pass over any of your greater offences, but confess particularly, and repent seriously of them, God will more easily pass by your lesser infirmities. *Bp. Taylor.*

This let him know;
Lest, *wilfully* offending, he pretend
Surprisal. *Milton, P. L.*

WI'LFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *wilful.*] Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

So full of *wilfulness* and self-liking is our nature, that without some definitive sentence, which, being given, may stand, small hope there is that strifes will end. *Hooker.*

Thy causeless ruth repress;
He that his sorrow sought through *wilfulness*,
And his foe fetter'd would release again,
Deserves to taste his folly's fruit. *Spenser.*

Never hydra-headed *wilfulness*
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakspeare.*

Sins of presumption are such as proceed from pride, arrogancy, *wilfulness* and haughtiness of man's heart. *Perkins.*

A stiff and stubborn obstinacy, is not so much firmness and resolution, as *wilfulness*. *L'Estrange.*

That is not hastily to be interpreted obstinacy or *wilfulness*, which is the natural product of their age. *Locke.*

WI'LILY. *adv.* [from *wily.*] By stratagem; fraudulently.

They did work *wilily*, and went and made as if they had been ambassadors. *Josh.* ix. 4.

WI'LINESS. *n. s.* [from *wily.*] Cunning; guile.

The ungodly, for his own lust, doth persecute the poor: let them be taken in the crafty *wiliness* that they have imagined. *Psalm*, x. 2.

She supplied the weakness of force by *wiliness* of art, and advantage of treaty. *Howell, Voc. For.*

WILK.* *n. s.* [pealc, Sax.] A kind of periwinkle; a sea-snail.

The scallop cordial judg'd, the dainty *wilk* and limp. *Drayton, Polyolb. S.* 25.

All having their lights burning out of *whelks* or murex shells. *B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.*

WILL.† *n. s.* [pılla, Saxon; *wille*, Dutch; *wilja*, M. Goth. vox antiquissima, plurimisque linguis usitata. Serenius.]

1. That power by which we desire, and purpose; velleity.

What freedom the *will* naturally, under this corrupt state, hath, I do not consider. *Hammond.*

The *will* cannot be constrained. *Perkins.*

Two principal fountains there are of human actions, knowledge and *will*; which *will*, in things tending towards any end, is termed choice. *Hooker.*

2. Choice; arbitrary determination.

Will is the power, which the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it, or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, and vice versa. *Locke.*

Is it her nature, or is it her *will*,
To be so cruel to an humble foe?
If nature, then she may it mend with skill;
If *will*, then she at *will* may *will* forego. *Spenser.*

These things have a shew of wisdom in *will* worship and humility. *Col.* ii. 23.

Will holds the scepter in the soul,
And on the passions of the heart doth reign. *Davies.*

The truth is, such a man understands by his *will*, and believes a thing true or false, merely as it agrees or disagrees with a violent inclination; and therefore, whilst that inclination lasts in its strength, he discovers nothing of the different degrees of evidence. *Atterbury.*

3. Discretion; choice.

Religion was observed in the beginning of the world, before there were civil laws amongst them, I mean any other than the meer *wills* of their princes and governors. *Wilkins.*

Go then the guilty at thy *will* chastize. *Pope.*

4. Command; direction.

At his first sight the mountains are shaken, and at his *will* the south wind bloweth. *Eccles.* xliii. 16.

Our prayers should be according to the *will* of God, they should have nothing in them, but what is wise and holy, and heavenly. *Law.*

5. Disposition; inclination; desire.

I make bold to press upon you with so little preparation.—
You're welcome; what's your *will*? *Shakspeare.*

He hath a *will*, he hath a power to perform. *Drummond.*

He said, and with so good a *will* to die,
Did to his breast the fatal point apply,
It found his heart. *Dryden.*

6. Power; government.

Deliver me not over unto the *will* of mine enemies. *Psalms.*

He had his *will* of his maid before he could go; he had the mastery of his parents ever since he could prattle; and why, now he is grown up, must he be restrained? *Locke.*

7. Divine determination.

I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground. The *wills* above be done; but I would fain die a dry death. *Shakspeare.*

8. Testament; disposition of a dying man's effects.

Another branch of their revenue still
Remains, beyond their boundless right to kill,
Their father yet alive, impower'd to make a *will*. *Dryden.*

Do men make their last *wills* by word of mouth only? *Stephens, Serm.*

9. GOOD-*will*. Favour; kindness.

I'll to the doctor, he hath my *good-will*,
And none but he to marry with Nan Page. *Shakspeare.*

10. GOOD-*will*. Right intention.

Some preach Christ of envy, and some of *good-will*. *Phil.* i. 15.

11. ILL-*will*. Malice; malignity.

WILL *with a wisp. n. s.* Jack with a lanthorn.

Will with the wisp is of a round figure, in bigness like the flame of a candle; but sometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs set on fire. It sometimes gives a brighter light than that of a wax-candle; at

other times more obscure, and of a purple colour. When viewed near at hand, it shines less than at a distance. They wander about in the air, not far from the surface of the earth; and are more frequent in places that are unctuous, mouldy, marshy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt burying places, places of execution, dunghills. They commonly appear in summer, and at the beginning of autumn, and are generally at the height of about six feet from the ground. Now they dilate themselves, and now contract. Now they go on like waves, and rain as it were sparks of fire; but they burn nothing. They follow those that run away, and fly from those that follow them. Some that have been catched were observed to consist of a shining, viscous, and gelatinous matter, like the spawn of frogs, not hot or burning, but only shining; so that the matter seems to be phosphorus, prepared and raised from putrified plants or carcasses by the heat of the sun; which is condensed by the cold of the evening, and then shines. *Muschenbroek.*

Will-a-wisp misleads night-faring clowns,
O'er hills and sinking bogs. *Gay.*

To WILL. *v. a.* [*wiljan*, Gothick; pillan, Saxon; *willen*, Dutch.]

1. To desire that any thing should be, or be done; or not be, or not be done.

To *will*, is to bend our souls to the having or doing of that which they see to be good. *Hooker.*

Let Richard be restor'd to his blood,
As *will* the rest; so *willeth* Winchester. *Shakspeare.*

I speak not of God's determining his own will, but his predetermining the acts of our will. There is as great difference betwixt these two, as betwixt my *willing* a lawful thing myself, and my inducing another man to do that which is unlawful. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Whosoever *wills* the doing of a thing, if the doing of it be in his power, he will certainly do it; and whosoever does not do that thing, which he has in his power to do, does not properly *will* it. *South.*

A man that sits still, is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he *wills* it. *Locke.*

2. To be inclined or resolved to have.

She's too rough for me;
There, there, Hortensio, *will* you any wife? *Shakspeare.*

3. To command; to direct.

St. Paul did *will* them of Corinth, every man to lay up somewhat on the Sunday, and to reserve it in store for the church of Jerusalem, for the relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*

How rarely does it meet with this time's guise,
When man was *willed* to love his enemies? *Shakspeare.*

Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more perfect in the use of arms,
Our armours all as strong, our cause the best;
Then reason *wills* our hearts should be as good. *Shakspeare.*

He *willed* him to be of good comfort, promising to bestow upon him whatsoever he should win. *Knolles.*

If they had any business, his Majesty *willed* that they should attend. *Clarendon.*

'Tis your's, O queen! to *will*
The work, which duty binds me to fulfil. *Dryden.*

4. It has a loose and slight signification.

Let the circumstances of life be what, or where they *will*, a man should never neglect improvement. *Watts.*

5. It is one of the signs of the future tense; of which it is difficult to show or limit the signification.

I will come. I am determined to come, importing choice.

Thou wilt come. It must be so that thou must come, importing necessity; or it shall be that thou shalt come, importing choice.

Wilt thou come? Hast thou determined to come? importing choice.

He will come. He is resolved to come; or it must be that he must come, importing either choice or necessity.

It will come. It must so be that it must come; importing necessity.

The plural follows the analogy of the singular.

To WILL.* *v. n.* To dispose of effects by will.

The which *willed* in his testament. *Brand, Pop. Antiq.* ii. 214.

WI'LLER.* *n. s.* [from *will.*] One that wills.

Cast a glance on two considerations. 1. What the will is, to which 2d, who the *willer* is, to whom we must submit. *Barrow*, vol. iii. S. 4.

WI'LLI and *Vili*, among the English Saxons, as *viele* at this day among the Germans, signified many. So *Willielmus* is the defender of many; *Wilfred*, peace to many; which are answered in sense and signification by Polymachus, Polycrates, and Polyphilus. *Gibson's Camden.*

WI'LLING. *adj.* [from *will.*]

1. Inclined to any thing; consenting; not disposed to refuse.

Some other able, and as *willing*, pays
The rigid satisfaction. *Milton.*

Can any man trust a better support under affliction, than the friendship of Omnipotence, who is both able and *willing*, and knows how to relieve him? *Bentley.*

2. Pleased; desirous.

He *willing* to please one in authority, forced all his skill to make the resemblance of the best fashion. *Wisdom.*

He stoop'd with weary wings and *willing* feet. *Milton.*

3. Favourable; well disposed to any thing.

As many as were *willing* hearted brought bracelets and earrings. *Ex.* xxxv. 22.

4. Ready; complying.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, to make governors the apter to rule with conscience, inferiors for conscience sake the *willinger* to obey. *Hooker.*

We've *willing* dames enough. *Shakspeare.*

5. Chosen.

They're held with his melodious harmony,
In *willing* chains, and sweet captivity. *Milton.*

6. Spontaneous.

Forbear, if thou hast pity,
These groans proceed not from a senseless plant,
No spouts of blood run *willing* from a tree. *Dryden.*

7. Consenting.

How can hearts not free serve *willing*? *Milton.*

WI'LLINGLY. *adv.* [from *will.*]

1. With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance.

That preservation of peace and unity amongst Christian churches should be by all good means procured, we join most *willingly* and gladly with them. *Hooker.*

I dare not make myself so guilty,
To give up *willingly* that noble title
Your master wed me to. *Shakspeare.*

This ransom, if my whole inheritance,
May compass, it shall *willingly* be paid. *Milton.*

2. By one's own desire.

The condition of that people is not so much to be envied as some would *willingly* represent it. *Addison.*

WI'LLINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *willing.* Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.

We praise the things we hear with much more *willingness*, than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and overlaid by the other. *B. Jonson.*

It is not doing good after that same wonderful manner, that Christ's example obligeth us unto, but to a like *willingness* and readiness to do good as far as our power reacheth. *Calamy.*

For never yet a generous mind did gain;
We yield on parley; but are storm'd in vain;
Constraint, in all things, makes the pleasure less,
Sweet is the love which comes with *willingness.* *Dryden.*

WI'LLOW. *n. s.* [pelie, Saxon; *salix*, Lat. *gwilou*, Welsh.] A tree: of the boughs of which a garland was said to be worn by forlorn lovers.

It hath amentaceous flowers consisting of several stamina, which are collected into a spike, but are barren. The embryos are produced upon different trees from the male flowers, and afterwards become a fruit or husk, shaped like a cone, opening in two parts, and containing downy seeds. *Miller.*

I offered him my company to a *willow* tree, to make him a garland, as being forsaken, to bind him up a rod, as being worthy to be whipt. *Shakspeare.*

In such a night
Stood Dido with a *willow* in her hand
Upon the wild sea-banks. *Shakspeare.*

Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower shortly,
I wear the *willow* garland for his sake. *Shakspeare.*

When heaven's burning eye the fields invades,
To marshes he resorts, obscur'd with reeds,
And hoary *willows*, which the moisture feeds. *Sandys.*

Afflicted Israel shall sit weeping down,
Their harps upon the neighb'ring *willows* hung,
Nor joyous hymn encouraging their tongue. *Prior.*

Wi'llowed.* *adj.* [from *willow.*] Abounding with willows.

Or dwell in *willow'd* meads. *Collins, Ode to Liberty.*

Gentle river, gentle river,
Lo, thy streams are stain'd with gore,
Many a brave and noble captain
Floats along thy *willow'd* shore.
Bp. Percy, Tr. of Spanish Song.

Its river Glym, a deep but narrow stream, winding through *willowed* meadows, abounds in trouts, pikes, and wildfowl.
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 25.

Wi'llowish. *adj.* [from *willow.*] Resembling the colour of willow.

Make his body with greenish coloured crewel, or *willowish* colour. *Walton.*

Wi'lloweed. *n. s.* [from *willow* and *weed*; *lysimachia*, Lat.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

Wi'llowwort. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

Wi'llowy.* *adj.* [from *willow.*] Abounding with willows.

Ye brown o'er-arching groves,
That contemplation loves,
Where *willowy* Camus lingers with delight!
Gray, Install. Ode.

Wi'lsome.* *adj.* [from *will.*] Obstinate; stubborn. A forgotten old word, but as proper as *humoursome*, and the like. It is in the Prompt. Parv. which has also *wilsomeness* or *wylsomnesse* for obstinacy.

Wi'ly. *adj.* [from *wile.*] Cunning; sly; full of stratagem; fraudulent; insidious; subtle; mischievously artful.

They are so cautelous and *wily* headed, especially being men of small practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilities and shifts. *Spenser.*

In the *wily* snake
Whatever slights, none would suspicions mark
As from his wit, and native subtilty
Proceeding. *Milton, P. L.*

Since this false, *wily*, doubling disposition of mind, is so intolerably mischievous to society, God is sometimes pleased, in mere compassion to men, to give them warning of it, by setting some odd mark upon such Cains. *South.*

My *wily* nurse by long experience found,
And first discover'd to my soul its wound;
'Tis love, said she. *Dryden.*

Wi'mble. *adj.* Active; nimble; shifting to and fro.

He was so *wimble* and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumics latched. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

WI'MBLE. *n. s.* [*wimpel*, old Dutch, from *wemelen*, to bore.] An instrument with which holes are bored.

At harvest-home, trembling to approach
The little barrel, which he fears to broach,
He essays the *wimble*, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a smack. *Dryden.*

As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the *wimble* some huge beam to bore;
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep-piercing till it scoops it out. *Pope.*

The trepan is like a *wimble*, used by joiners. *Sharp.*

To **Wi'mble.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bore.

The soldier — *wimbled* a hole into the coffin that was largest, probably fancying there was something well worthy his adventure. *Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Ch. I.* p. 142.

WI'MPLE.† *n. s.* [*guimple*, Fr.] A hood; a veil.

So fair and fresh, as freshest flower in May,
For she had laid her mournful stole aside,
And widow-like sad *wimple* thrown away. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The Lord will take away the changeable suits of apparel, and the *wimples*, and the crisping-pins. *Is.* ii. 22.

The veil and the *wimple* were two different articles in the dress of a nun. *Warton, Obs. on Spenser.*

Wi'mple. *n. s.* [*piplion*, Lat.] A plant.

To **Wi'mple.**† *v. a.* [*wimpelen*, Teut. to veil.] To draw down as a hood or veil.

The same did hide,
Under a veil that *wimpled* was full low. *Spenser.*

Win. Whether initial or final in the names of men, may either denote a masculine temper, from pin, which signifies in Saxon, war, strength, &c. or else the general love and esteem he hath among the people; from the Saxon pine, i. e. dear, beloved. In the names of places it implies a battle fought there. *Gibson.*

To **WIN.**† *v. a.* pret. *wan* and *won*; part. pass. *won.* [pinna, Sax. *winnen*, Dutch; *winna*, Su. Goth. *winnan*, M. Goth.]

1. To gain by conquest.

The town of Gaza where the enemy lay encamped, was not so strong but it might be *won.* *Knolles.*

He gave him a command in his navy, and under his good conduct *won* many islands. *Heylin.*

His whole descent, who thus shall Canaan *win.* *Milton.*

Follow chearful to the trembling town;
Press but an entrance, and presume it *won.* *Dryden.*

2. To gain the victory in a contest.

Loyalty is still the same
Whether it *win* or lose the game:
True as the dial to the sun,
Altho' it be not shin'd upon. *Hudibras.*

I five years at Tarentum *wan*
The questorship, and then our love began. *Denham.*

Thy well breath'd horse
Impels the flying car, and *wins* the course. *Dryden.*

3. To gain something withheld, or something valuable.

When you see my son, tell him, that his sword can never *win* the honour that he loses. *Shakspeare.*

Resolv'd to *win*, he meditates the way,
By force to ravish, or by fraud betray. *Pope.*

4. To obtain; to allure to kindness or compliance.

Thy virtue *wan* me; with virtue preserve me. Dost thou love me? Keep me then still worthy to be beloved. *Sidney.*

Devilish Macbeth
By many of these trains hath sought to *win* me. *Shakspeare.*

5. To gain by play.

He had given a disagreeable vote in parliament, for which reason not a man would have so much correspondence with him as to *win* his money. *Addison.*

6. To gain by persuasion.

They *win* great numbers to receive
With joy the tidings brought from heaven. *Milton.*

7. To gain by courtship.

She's beautiful; and therefore to be woo'd:
She is a woman, therefore to be *won.* *Shakspeare.*

No tears, Celia, now shall *win*
My resolv'd heart to return,
I have search'd thy soul within,
And find nought but pride and scorn. *Carew.*

That flood witness'd his inconstant flame,
When thus he swore, and *won* the yielding dame. *Gay.*

To WIN. *v. n.*

1. To gain the victory.

Nor is it ought but just,
That he who in debate of truth hath *won,*
Should *win* in arms. *Milton.*

2. To gain influence or favour.

You express yourself very desirous to *win* upon the judgement of your master, and not upon his affections only. *Bacon.*

You have a softness and beneficence *winning* on the hearts of others. *Dryden.*

Thy words like musick every breast controul;
Steal thro' the air, and *win* upon the soul. *Pope.*

3. To gain ground.

The rabble will in time *win* upon power. *Shakspeare.*

4. To be conqueror or gainer at play.

Charles, I will play no more to-night;
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.
— Sir, I did never *win* of you before.
— But little, Charles;
Nor shall not when my fancy's on my play. *Shakspeare.*

To WINCE. *v. n.* [*gwingo,* Welsh.] To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.

I will sit as quiet as a lamb,
I will not stir, nor *wince,* nor speak a word. *Shakspeare.*

Room, room, for my horse will *wince,*
If he came within so many yards of a prince. *B. Jonson.*

The angry beast did straight resent
The wrong done to his fundament,
Began to kick, and fling, and *wince,*
As if h' had been beside his sense. *Hudibras.*

WI'NCER.† *n. s.* [from *wince.*] A kicking beast; one wincing as a beast.

A slovenly *wincer* of a confutation.
Milton, Apol. for Smectym. Pref.

WINCH. *n. s.* [*guincher,* French, to twist.] A windlace; something held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned.

Put a *winch* with the wheel. *Mortimer.*

To WINCH. *v. a.* [The same with *wince,* or perhaps from *guincher,* French, to *twist; winch* signifying sometimes to writhe or contort the body.] To kick with impatience; to shrink from any uneasiness.

We who have free souls,
It touches not, let the gall'd jade *winch;*
Our withers are unwrung. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Have these bones rattled, and this head
So often in thy quarrel bled!
Nor did I ever *winch* or grudge it. *Hudibras.*

This last allusion gall'd the panther more;
Yet seem'd she not to *winch,* though shrewdly pain'd. *Dryden.*

Their consciences are galled, and this makes them *winch* and fling, as if they had some mettle. *Tillotson.*

WINCH.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A kick of a beast impatient of the rider or of pain.

The mule, frighted by that terrible blow, ran away as fast as it could about the fields, and within two or three *winches* overthrew him to the ground.
Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix. P. ii. ch. 1.

WI'NCOPIPE. *n. s.*

There is a small red flower in the stubble-fields, which country people call the *wincopipe;* which if it opens in the morning, you may be sure, a fair day will follow. *Bacon.*

WIND.† *n. s.* [pinb, Saxon; *wind,* Dutch; *winds,* M. Goth. *wind,* Icel. vox antiquiss. Celto-Scythica, ac fortè à simpliciori M. Goth. *wajan,* Germ. *wehen,* spirare. Serenius.]

1. *Wind* is when any tract of air moves from the place it is in, to any other, with an impetus that is sensible to us, wherefore it was not ill called by the antients, a swifter course of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effusion, or stream of air. *Muschenbroek.*

The worthy fellow is our general. He's the rock, the oak not to be *wind* shaken. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Love's heralds should be thoughts,
Which ten times faster glides than the sun beams,
Driving back shadows over low'ring hills.
Therefore do nimble-pinion'd doves draw love;
And therefore hath the *wind*-swift Cupid wings. *Shakspeare.*

Falmouth lieth farther out in the trade way, and so offereth a sooner opportunity to *wind*-driven ships than Plymouth. *Carew.*

Wind is nothing but a violent motion of the air, produced by its rarefaction, more in one place than another, by the sunbeams, the attractions of the moon, and the combinations of the earth's motions. *Cheyne.*

2. Direction of the blast from a particular point. As eastward; westward.

I'll give thee a *wind.*
I myself have all the other,
And the very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know
I' the shipman's card. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

In the year 1300, one Flavio of Malphi, in the realm of Naples, found out the compass, or *pixis nautica,* consisting of eight *winds* only, the four principal, and four collateral; and not long after, the people of Bruges and Antwerp perfected that excellent invention, adding twenty-four other subordinate *winds* or points. *Heylin.*

3. Breath; power or act of respiration.

If my *wind* were but long enough to say my prayers, I would repent. *Shakspeare.*

His *wind* he never took whilst the cup was at his mouth, but justly observ'd the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hakewell.*

The perfume of the flowers, and their virtues to cure shortness of *wind* in pursy old men, seems to agree most with the orange. *Temple.*

It stop'd at once the passage of his *wind,*
And the free soul to flitting air resign'd. *Dryden.*

4. Air caused by any action.

On each side her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids
With divers colour'd fans, whose *wind* did seem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shakspeare.*

In an organ, from one blast of *wind,*
To many a row of pipes the sound-board breathes. *Milton.*

5. Breath modulated by an instrument.

Where the air is pent, there breath or other blowing, which carries but a gentle percussion, suffices to create sound; as in pipes and *wind* instruments. *Bacon.*

Their instruments were various in their kind;
Some for the bow, and some for breathing *wind.* *Dryden.*

6. Air impregnated with scent.

A hare had long escap'd pursuing hounds,
By often shifting into distant grounds,
Till finding all his artifices vain,
To save his life, he leap'd into the main.
But there, alas! he could not safety find,
A pack of dog-fish had him in the *wind*. *Swift.*

7. Flatulence; windiness.

It turns
Wisdom to folly, as nourishment to *wind*. *Milton.*

8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind.

Think not with *wind* of aery threats to awe. *Milton.*

9. *Down the* WIND. To decay.

A man that had a great veneration for an image in his house, found that the more he prayed to it to prosper him in the world, the more he went *down the wind* still. *L'Estrange.*

10. *To take or have the* WIND. To gain or have the upperhand.

Let a king in council beware how he opens his own inclinations too much, for else counsellors will but *take the wind* of him; instead of giving free council. *Bacon.*

To WIND.† *v. a.* preter. *wound;* sometimes, though rarely, *winded;* part. *wound.* [pinban, Saxon; *winden*, Dutch; from the noun.]

1. To blow; to sound by inflation.

The squire 'gan nigher to approach,
And *wind* his horn under the castle wall,
That with the noise it shook as it would fall. *Spenser.*
I will have a recheat *winded*. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*
Every Triton's horn is *winding*,
Welcome to the wat'ry plain. *Dryden.*
Ye vig'rous swains! while youth ferments your blood,
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net. *Pope.*

2. To turn round; to twist.

Nero could touch and time the harp well; but in government sometimes he used to *wind* the pins too high, and sometimes let them down too low. *Bacon.*

The figure of a sturdy woman done by Michael Angelo, washing and *winding* of linen cloaths, in which act she wrings out the water that made the fountain. *Wotton.*

Wind the wood-bine round this arbour. *Milton.*

3. To regulate in motion; to turn to this or that direction.

He vaulted with such ease into his seat,
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,
To turn and *wind* a firy pegasus,
And witch the world with noble horsemanship. *Shakspeare.*

4. To nose; to follow by scent.

In a commonwealth or realm,
The government is call'd the helm;
With which, like vessels under sail,
They're turn'd and *winded* by the tail. *Hudibras*

5. To ventilate. *Prompt. Parv.*

6. To turn by shifts or expedients.

Whence turning of religion's made
The means to turn and *wind* a trade. *Hudibras.*

Mr. Whiston did not care to give more than short, general hints of this famous challenge, and the issue of it; but he endeavours to *wind* and turn himself every way to evade its force. *Waterland.*

7. To introduce by insinuation.

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all season'd offices, and to *wind*
Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Edmund, seek him out, *wind* me into him, frame the business after your own wisdom. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Little arts and dexterities they have to *wind* in such things into discourse. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

8. To change.

Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might *wind* and turn our constitution at his pleasure, and shape our government to his fancy. *Addison.*

9. To entwist; to enfold; to encircle.

Sleep thou, and I will *wind* thee in my arms. *Shakspeare.*
You know me well, and herein spend but time
To *wind* about my love with circumstance. *Shakspeare.*

Sometime am I
All *wound* with adders who with cloven tongues
Do hiss me into madness. *Shakspeare.*

10. *To* WIND *out.* To extricate.

When he found himself dangerously embarked, he bethought himself of all possible ways to disentangle himself, and *to wind* himself *out* of the labyrinth he was in. *Clarendon.*

11. *To* WIND *up.* To bring to a small compass, as a bottom of thread.

Without solemnly *winding up* one argument, and intimating that he began another, he lets his thoughts, which were fully possessed of the matter, run in one continued strain. *Locke.*

12. *To* WIND *up.* [Used of a watch.] To convolve the spring.

I frown the while, and perchance *wind up* my watch, or play with some rich jewel. *Shakspeare.*

13. *To* WIND *up.* To put into a state of renovated or continued motion.

Fate seemed to *wind* him *up* for fourscore years,
Yet freshly ran he on, ten winters more:
Till like a clock worn out with calling time,
The wheels of weary life at last stood still. *Dryden.*

Will not the Author of the universe, having made an automaton, which can *wind up* itself, see whether it hath stood still, or gone true. *Grew.*

Is there a tongue, like Delia's o'er her cup,
That runs for ages without *winding up*? *Young.*

14. *To* WIND *up.* To raise by degrees.

These he did so *wind up* to his purpose that they withdrew from the court. *Hayward.*

When they could not cooly convince him, they railed, and called him an heretick: thus they *wound up* his temper to a pitch, and treacherously made use of that infirmity. *Atterbury.*

15. *To* WIND *up.* To straiten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune.

Hylas! why sit we mute,
Now that each bird saluteth the spring?
Wind up the slacken'd strings of thy lute,
Never canst thou want matter to sing. *Waller.*
Your lute may *wind* its strings but little higher
To tune their notes to that immortal quire. *Prior.*

16. *To* WIND *up.* To put in order for regular action: from a watch.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach of his abused nature;
Th' untun'd and jarring senses, O, *wind up*,
Of this child-changed father. *Shakspeare.*
The weyrd sisters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine:
Peace, the charm's *wound up*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To WIND. *v. n.*

1. To turn; to change.

So swift your judgments turn and *wind*,
You cast our fleetest wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*

2. To turn; to be convolved.

Some plants can support themselves, and some others creep along the ground, or *wind* about other trees, and cannot support themselves. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Stairs of a solid newel spread only upon one small newel, as the several folds of fans spread about their center; but these, because they sometimes *wind*, and sometimes fly off from that *winding*, take more room up in the stair-case. *Moxon.*

3. To move round.

If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still,
But *wind* about, till thou hast topp'd the hill. *Denham.*

4. To proceed in flexures.

It shall not *wind* with such a deep indent,
As rob me of so rich a bottom here. *Shakspeare.*
Ever more did *winde*
About his bosome a most crafty minde. *Chapman.*

He *winds* with ease
Through the pure marble air his oblique way,
Amongst innumerable stars. *Milton, P. L.*
It was a rock *winding* with one ascent. *Milton, P. L.*
The silver Thames, her own domestick flood,
Shall bear her vessels, like a sweeping train;
And often *wind*, as of his mistress proud,
With longing eyes to meet her face again. *Dryden.*
You that can search those many corner'd minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and *winds*. *Dryden.*
Still fix thy eyes intent upon the throng,
And, as the passes open, *wind* along. *Gay.*

5. *Wound* is commonly the preterite. Pope has used *winded*.
Swift ascending from the azure wave,
He took the path that *winded* to the cave. *Pope.*

6. To be extricated; to be disentangled: with *out*.
Long labouring underneath, ere they could *wind*
Out of such prison. *Milton, P. L.*

WI'NDBOUND. *adj.* [*wind* and *bound*.] Confined by contrary winds.
Yet not for this the *windbound* navy weigh'd;
Slack were their sails, and Neptune disobey'd. *Dryden.*
When I bestir myself, it is high sea in his house; and when I sit still, his affairs forsooth are *windbound*. *Addison, Spect.*
Is it reasonable that our English fleet, which used to be the terror of the ocean, should be *windbound?* *Spectator.*

WI'NDEGG. *n. s.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life.
Sound eggs sink, and such as are addled swim; as do also those termed hypenemia, or *windeggs*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

WI'NDER.† *n. s.* [from *wind*.]
1. An instrument or person by which any thing is turned round.
The *winder* shows his workmanship so rare
As doth the fleece excel, and mocks her looser clew;
As neatly bottom'd up as nature forth it drew. *Drayton.*
To keep troublesome servants out of the kitchen, leave the *winder* sticking on the jack to fall on their heads. *Swift.*
2. A plant that twists itself round others.
Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have their bodies not proportionable to their length; and therefore they are *winders* and creepers, as ivy and bryony. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
3. A winding step in a stair-case. *Mason.*

WI'NDFALL.† *n. s.* [*wind* and *fall*.]
1. Fruit blown down from the tree.
Their boughs were too great for their stem, they became a *windfall* upon the sudden. *Bacon, Ess.* 29.
Gather now, if ripe, your Winter fruits, as apples, to prevent their falling by the great winds; also gather your *windfalls*. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*
2. An unexpected legacy; any unexpected advantage.
He had a mighty *windfall* out of doubt.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

WI'NDFALLEN.* *adj.* Blown down by the wind.
To gather *windfall'n* sticks, his greatest care.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

WI'NDFLOWER. *n. s.* The anemone. A flower.

WI'NDGALL. *n. s.* [*wind* and *gall*.]
Windgalls are soft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horse to halt. They are caused by violent straining, or by a horse's standing on a sloping floor, or from extreme labour and heat, or by blows. *Farrier's Dict.*
His horse infected with the fashions, full of *windgalls*, and sped with spavins. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

WI'NDGUN. *n. s.* [*wind* and *gun*.] Gun which discharges the bullet by means of wind compressed.
The *windgun* is charged by the forcible compression of air, being injected through a syringe; the strife and distention of the imprisoned air serving, by the help of little falls or shuts within, to stop and keep close the vents by which it was admitted. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*
Forc'd from *windguns*, lead itself can fly,
And ponderous slugs cut swiftly through the sky. *Pope.*

WI'NDINESS. *n. s.* [from *windy*.]
1. Fulness of wind; flatulence.
A *windiness* and puffing up of your stomach after dinner, and in the morning. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
Orifices are prepared for the letting forth of the rarified spirits in ructus, or *windiness*, the common effects of all fermented liquors. *Floyer on the Humours.*
2. Tendency to generate wind.
Sena loseth somewhat of its *windiness* by decocting; and, generally, subtile or windy spirits are taken off by incension or evaporation. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
3. Tumour; puffiness.
From this his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the swelling *windiness* of much knowledge, issued this. *Brerewood on Languages.*

WI'NDING. *n. s.* [from *wind*.] Flexure; meander.
It was the pleasantest voyage in the world to follow the *windings* of this river Inn, through such a variety of pleasing scenes as the course of it naturally led us. *Addison on Italy.*
The ways of heav'n are dark and intricate;
Our understanding traces them in vain,
Nor sees with how much art the *windings* run,
Nor where the regular confusion ends. *Addison, Cato.*

WI'NDINGSHEET. *n. s.* [*wind* and *sheet*.] A sheet in which the dead are enwrapped.
These arms of mine shall be thy *windingsheet*;
My heart, sweet boy, shall be thy sepulchre;
For from my heart thine image ne'er shall go.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.
The great *windingsheets*, that bury all things in oblivion, are deluges and earthquakes. *Bacon.*
The chaste Penelope, having, as she thought, lost Ulysses at sea, employed her time in preparing a *windingsheet* for Laertes, the father of her husband. *Spectator.*

WI'NDLACE.† }
WI'NDLASS. } *n. s.* [*wind* and *lace*.]
1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder.
2. A handle by which any thing is turned.
Thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
With *windlasses*, and with assays of byas,
By indirections find directions out. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Which by slie drifts, and *windlaces* aloofe,
They brought about. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 336.

To WI'NDLACE, or WI'NDLASS.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To act indirectly; to go warily to work.
She is not so much at leisure as to *windlace*, or use craft, to satisfy them. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 566.
A skilful woodsman, by *windlassing*, presently gets a shoot, which without taking a compass, and thereby a commodious stand, he could never have obtained.
Hammond, Works, iv. 615.

WI'NDLE. *n. s.* [from *To wind*.] A spindle. *Ainsworth.*

WI'NDLESS.* *adj.* [*wind* and *less*.] Wanting wind; out of breath. *Barret, in V. Pursie.*
The weary hounds at last retire,
Windless, displeased, from the fruitless chace. *Fairfax.*
He flutters up and down, *windless*, without recovery.
Overbury, Charact. sign. G. 4.

WI'NDMILL. *n. s.* [*wind* and *mill*.] A mill turned by the wind.
We like Don Quixote do advance
Against a *windmill* our vain lance. *Waller.*
Such a sailing chariot might be more conveniently framed with moveable sails, whose force may be impressed from their motion, equivalent to those in a *windmill*. *Wilkins.*
Windmills grind twice the quantity in an hour that watermills do. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

His fancy has made a giant of a *windmill*, and he's now engaging it. *Atterbury.*

WI'NDOW.† *n. s.* [*vindue*, Danish. Skinner thinks it originally *wind-door*. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius most satisfactorily offers the Icel. *windauge*, q. d. oculus tecti, ab intromissâ luce.]

1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted.

Being one day at my *window* all alone,
Many strange things happened me to see. *Spenser.*
A fair view her *window* yields,
The town, the river, and the fields. *Waller.*
He through a little *window* cast his sight,
Though thick of bars that gave a scanty light;
But ev'n that glimmering serv'd him to descry
Th' inevitable charms of Emily. *Dryden.*

When you leave the *windows* open for air, leave books on the *window*-seat, that they may get air too. *Swift.*

2. The frame of glass or any other materials that covers the aperture.

To thee I do commend my watchful soul,
Ere I let fall the *windows* of mine eyes:
Sleeping or waking, oh defend me still! *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

In the sun's light, let into my darkened chamber through a small round hole in my *window*-shutter, at about ten or twelve feet from the *window*, I placed a lens. *Newton, Opt.*

3. Lines crossing each other.

The fav'rite, that just begins to prattle,
Is very humoursome, and makes great clutter,
'Till he has *windows* on his bread and butter. *King.*

4. An aperture resembling a window.

To WI'NDOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with windows.

Between these half columns above, the whole room was *windowed* round. *Wotton on Architecture.*

With pert flat eyes she *window'd* well its head,
A brain of feathers, and a heart of lead. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. To place at a window.

Would'st thou be *window'd* in great Rome, and see
Thy master thus with pleacht arms, bending down
His corrigible neck, his face subdu'd
To penetrative shame? *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

3. To break into openings.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and *window'd* raggedness, defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

WI'NDOWY.* *adj.* [from *window*.] Like a window; having little crossings.

Or treacherously poor fish beset
With strangling snare, or *windowy* net. *Donne, Poems*, p. 38.

WI'NDPIPE. *n. s.* [*wind* and *pipe*.] The passage for the breath; the *aspere arteria*.

Let gallows gape for dogs, let man go free,
And let not hemp his *windpipe* suffocate. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

The wezzon, rough artery, or *windpipe*, is a part inservient to voice and respiration: thereby the air descendeth unto the lungs, and is communicated unto the heart. *Brown.*

The quacks of government, who sat
At the unregarded helm of state,
Consider'd timely how t' withdraw,
And save their *windpipes* from the law. *Hudibras.*

Because continual respiration is necessary for the support of our lives, the *windpipe* is made with annulary cartilages. *Ray.*

The *windpipe* divides itself into a great number of branches, called bronchia: these end in small air-bladders, capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

WI'NDSHOCK.* *n. s.* [*wind* and *shock*.] A crack or other damage in the body of a tree, supposed to be occasioned by high winds. *Ash.*

The *windshock* is a bruise and shiver throughout the tree, though not constantly visible. *Evelyn.*

WI'NDTIGHT.* *adj.* [*wind* and *tight*.] Fenced against winds.

Cottages in a valley, though not high-built, yet *wind-tight*, and water-tight. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 46.

WI'NDWARD. *adv.* [from *wind*.] Towards the wind.

WI'NDWARD.* *adj.* Lying towards the wind.

WI'NDWARD.* *n. s.* Point towards the wind.

I observed to the *windward* of me a black cloud falling to the earth in long trails of rain, which made me betake myself for shelter to a house. *Tatler*, No. 218.

WI'NDY. *adj.* [from *wind*.]

1. Consisting of wind.

See what showers arise,
Blown with the *windy* tempest of my soul
Upon thy wounds, that kill mine eyes and heart. *Shakspeare.*

Subtile or *windy* spirits are taken off by incension or evaporation. *Bacon.*

2. Next the wind.

Lady, you have a merry heart.
—— Yes, my lord, I thank it, poor fool,
It keeps on the *windy* side of care. *Shakspeare.*

3. Empty; airy.

Why should calamity be full of words?
—— *Windy* attornies to their client woes,
Poor breathing orators of miseries. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

What *windy* joy this day had I conceiv'd,
Hopeful of his delivery, which now proves
Abortive as the first-born bloom of spring,
Nipt with the lagging rear of winter's frost! *Milton, S. A.*

Look, here's that *windy* applause, that poor transitory pleasure, for which I was dishonoured. *South.*

Of every nation, each illustrious name
Such toys as these have cheated into fame,
Exchanging solid quiet to obtain
The *windy* satisfaction of the brain. *Dryden, Juv.*

4. Tempestuous; molested with wind.

On this *windy* sea of land the fiend
Walk'd up and down. *Milton, P. L.*

It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water; and when we see it *windy* and dusty, the wind does not make but only raise dust. *South.*

5. Puffy; flatulent.

In such a *windy* colic, water is the best remedy after a surfeit of fruit. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

WINE. *n. s.* [ƿin, Saxon; *vinn*, Dutch.]

1. The fermented juice of the grape.

The *wine* of life is drawn, and the mere lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Do not fall in love with me;
For I am falser than vows made in *wine*. *Shakspeare.*

The increase of the vineyards for the *wine*-cellars. *1 Chron.* xxvii. 27.

Be not amongst *wine*-bibbers, amongst riotous eaters. *Prov.* xxiii. 20.

Thy garments like him that treadeth in the *wine*-fat. *Isaiah*, lxiii. 2.

They took old sacks upon their asses, and *wine*-bottles old and rent, and bound up. *Jos.* ix. 4.

Where the *wine*-press is hard wrought, it yields a harsh *wine* that tastes of the grape-stone. *Bacon.*

His troops on my strong youth like torrents rusht;
As in a *wine*-press Judah's daughter crusht. *Sandys.*

With large *wine*-offerings pour'd, and sacred feast. *Milton.*

Shall I, to please another *wine*-sprung mind,
Lose all mine own? God hath giv'n me a measure,
Short of his canne and body: must I find
A pain in that, wherein he finds a pleasure? *Herbert.*

The firstlings of the flock are doom'd to die;
Rich fragrant *wines* the cheering bowl supply. *Pope.*

If the hogshead falls short, the *wine*-cooper had not filled it in proper time. *Swift, Direct. to the Butler.*

2. Preparations of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of *wines*, have quite different qualities from the plant; for no fruit, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality of *wine*. *Arbuthnot.*

WING.† *n. s.* [ƿeheninƿ, Saxon; *winge*, Danish.]

1. The limb of a bird by which it flies.

As Venus' bird, the white swift lovely dove,
Doth on her *wings* her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce, not fur. *Sidney.*

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the *wing* wherewith we fly to heaven. *Shakspeare.*

An eagle stirreth up her nest, spreadeth abroad her *wings*, taketh them, and beareth them on her *wings*. *Deut.* xxxii.

A spleenless wind so stretcht
Her *wings* to waft us, and so urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

The prince of augurs Helitherses, rose;
Prescient he view'd th' aerial tracts, and drew
A sure presage from every *wing* that flew. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. A fan to winnow.

Wing, cartnave, and bushel, peck, ready at hand. *Tusser.*

3. Flight; passage by the wing.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes *wing* to the rooky wood:
Good things of day begin to droop and drowze,
While night's black agents to their prey do rouze. *Shakspeare.*

Thy affections hold a *wing*
Quite from the flight of all thy ancestors. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

I have pursued her, as love hath pursued me, on the *wing* of all occasions. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

While passion is upon the *wing*, and the man fully engaged in the prosecution of some unlawful object, no remedy or controul is to be expected from his reason. *South.*

You are too young your power to understand;
Lovers take *wing* upon the least command. *Dryden.*

And straight, with in-born vigour, on the *wing*,
Like mounting larks, to the new morning sing. *Dryden.*

Then life is on the *wing*; then most she sinks,
When most she seems reviv'd. *Smith, Phæd. and Hippol.*

4. The motive or incitement of flight.

Fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary:
Then fiery expedition be my *wing*,
Jove's Mercury, and heralds for a king. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

5. The side bodies of an army.

The footmen were Germans, to whom were joined as *wings* certain companies of Italians. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

The left *wing* put to flight,
The chiefs o'erborn, he rushes on the right. *Dryden.*

6. Any side piece.

The plough proper for stiff clays is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square earth-board, the coulter long and very little bending, with a very large *wing*. *Mortimer.*

7. Figuratively, protection: generally, but not always, in the plural.

Under the shadow of thy *wings* will I rejoice. *Ps.* lxiii. 8.

To WING.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly.

The speed of gods
Time counts not, though with swiftest minutes *wing'd*. *Milton.*

Who knows but he, whose hand the lightning forms,
Who heaves old ocean, and who *wings* the storms,
Pours fierce ambition in a Cæsar's mind,
Or turns young Ammon loose to scourge mankind. *Pope.*

It will invigorate our endeavours, and *wing* our activity. *Scott, Chr. Life*, P. i. ch. 4. § 5.

2. To supply with side bodies.

We ourself will follow
In the main battle, which on either side
Shall be well *winged* with our chiefest horse. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

3. To transport by flight.

I, an old turtle,
Will *wing* me to some wither'd bough, and there
My mate, that's never to be found again,
Lament till I am lost. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

4. To exert the power of flying.

Warm'd with more particles of heavenly flame,
He *wing'd* his upward flight, and soar'd to fame;
The rest remain'd below, a crowd without a name. *Dryden.*

Struck with the horror of the sight,
She turns her head and *wings* her flight. *Prior.*

From the Meotis to the northern sea,
The goddess *wings* her desp'rate way. *Prior.*

5. To wound a bird in the *wing*: a term among sportsmen.

WI'NGED.† *adj.* [from *wing.*]

1. Furnished with wings; flying.

And shall grace not find means, that finds her way,
The speediest of thy *winged* messengers,
To visit all thy creatures? *Milton, P. L.*

We can fear no force
But *winged* troops, or Pegasean horse. *Waller.*

The *winged* lion's not so fierce in fight,
As Lib'ri's hand presents him to our sight. *Waller.*

The cockney is surprised at many actions of the quadruped and *winged* animals in the fields. *Watts.*

2. Swift; rapid.

Now we bear the king
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there, and there being seen,
Heave him away upon your *winged* thoughts
Athwart the sea. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Hie, good sir Michael, bear this sealed brief
With *winged* haste to the lord marshal. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

3. Fanned with wings; swarming with birds.

The earth cumber'd, and the *wing'd* air dark'd with plumes. *Milton, Comus.*

WI'NGFOOTED.* *adj.* [*wing* and *foot.*] Swift; nimble; fleet.

Wingfooted coursers him did bear so fast a way. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Wingfooted time them farther off doth bear. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 10.

WI'NGLESS.* *adj.* [*wing* and *less.*] Not having wings; not able to ascend.

Wingless flies, which suck a living out of the corrupt blood of uncleanness. *Junius, Sin Stigm.* (1639,) p. 330.

Our freedom chain'd, quite *wingless* our desire. *Young.*

WINGEDPEA'. *n. s.* [*ochrus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WI'NGSHELL. *n. s.* [*wing* and *shell.*] The shell that covers the wing of insects.

The long-shelled goat-chaffer is above an inch long, and the *wingshells* of themselves an inch, and half an inch broad; so deep as to come down below the belly on both sides. *Grew.*

WI'NGY. *adj.* [from *wing.*] Having wings; resembling wings.

They spring together out, and swiftly bear
The flying youth through clouds and yielding air;
With *wingy* speed outstrip the eastern wind,
And leave the breezes of the morn behind. *Addison.*

To WINK. *v. n.* [ƿincian, Saxon; *wincken*, Dutch.]

1. To shut the eyes.

Let's see thine eyes; *wink* now, now open them,
In my opinion, yet, thou see'st not well. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

They're fairies; he that speaks to them shall die:
I'll *wink* and couch, no man their sports must eye. *Shakspeare.*

His false cunning
Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance,
And grew a twenty years removed thing,
While one would *wink*. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

He with great imagination,
Proper to madmen, led his pow'rs to death,
And, *winking*, leap'd into destruction. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

In despite of all this, he runs foolishly into his sin and ruin, merely because he *winks* hard, and rushes violently like a horse into the battle. *Bp. Taylor.*

The Scripture represents wicked men as without understanding; not that they are destitute of the natural faculty: they are not blind, but they *wink*. *Tillotson.*

If any about them should make them think there is any difference between being in the dark and *winking*, get it out of their minds. *Locke.*

2. To hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids.

You saw my master *wink* and laugh upon you. *Shakspeare.*

Send him a spoon when he wants a knife: *wink* at the footman to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*

3. To close and exclude the light.

While Hermes pip'd and sung, and told his tale,
The keeper's *winking* eyes began to fail,
And drowsy slumber on the lids to creep,
Till all the watchman was at length asleep. *Dryden.*

When you shoot, and shut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the other friendly aid,
Or *wink*, as coward, and afraid. *Prior.*

4. To connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate.

They be better content with one that will *wink* at their faults, than with him that will reprove them. *Whitgift.*

I, for *winking* at your discords too,
Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Let not night see my black and deep desires;
The eye *wink* at the hand! *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The king gave him great gifts, and *winked* at the great spoil of Bosworth-field, which came almost wholly to this man's hands. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Let us not write at a loose rambling rate,
In hope the world will *wink* at all our faults. *Roscommon.*

Obstinacy cannot be *winked* at, but must be subdued. *Locke.*

Cato is stern, and awful as a god:
He knows not how to *wink* at human frailty,
Or pardon weakness that he never felt. *Addison, Cato.*

5. To be dim.

The sullen tyrant slept not all the night,
But, lonely walking by a *winking* light,
Sobb'd, wept and groan'd, and beat his wither'd breast. *Dryden.*

WINK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of closing the eye.

You doing thus,
To the perpetual *wink* for ay might put
This ancient moral. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

At every *wink* of an eye some new grace will be born. *Shakspeare.*

Since I receiv'd command to do this business,
I have not slept one *wink*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

The beams so reverend and strong,
Do'st thou not think
I could eclipse and cloud them with a *wink*,
But that I would not lose her sight so long? *Donne.*

It raged so all night, that I could not sleep a *wink*. *Temple.*

Not write! but then I think;
And for my soul I cannot sleep a *wink*. *Pope.*

2. A hint given by motion of the eye.

Her *wink* each bold attempt forbids. *Sidney.*

The stockjobber thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the freeman a *wink*;
Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

WI'NKER. *n. s.* [from *wink*.] One who winks.

A set of nodders, *winkers*, and whisperers, whose business is to strangle all others offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*

WI'NKINGLY. *adv.* [from *winking*.] With the eye almost closed.

If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it *winkingly*, as those do that are purblind; but if any thing that is black, he looketh upon it with a broad and full eye. *Peacham on Drawing.*

WI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *win*.] One who wins.

A gamester, having lost all, borroweth of his next fellow-gamester somewhat to maintain play; which he setting unto him again, shortly winneth all from the *winner*. *Spenser.*

Go together,
You precious *winners* all; your exultation
Partake to every one. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Beshrew the *winners*; for they play'd me false. *Shakspeare.*

Whether the *winner* laughs or no, the loser will complain; and rather than quarrel with his own skill, will do it at the dice. *Temple.*

WI'NNING. *participial adj.* [from *win*.] Attractive; charming.

Yet less fair,
Less *winning* soft, less amiably mild,
Than that smooth wat'ry image. *Milton, P. L.*

On her, as queen,
A pomp of *winning* graces waited still;
And from about her shot darts of desire
Into all eyes, to wish her still in sight. *Milton, P. L.*

Cato's soul
Shines out in every thing she acts or speaks,
While *winning* mildness and attractive smiles
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace
Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison.*

WI'NNING. *n. s.* [from *win*.] The sum won.

A simile in one of Congreve's prologues compares a writer to a buttering gamester, that stakes all his *winnings* upon every cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be undone. *Addison, Freeholder.*

To WI'NNOW. *v. a.* [ƿınƿıan, Saxon; *evanno*, Latin.]

1. To separate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff.

Were our royal faith martyrs in love,
We shall be *winnow'd* with so rough a wind,
That even our corn shall seem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no partition. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

In the sun your golden grain display,
And thrash it out and *winnow* it by day. *Dryden, Virg.*

2. To fan; to beat as with wings.

Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan
Winnows the buxome air. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To sift; to examine.

Winnow well this thought, and you shall find
'Tis light as chaff that flies before the wind. *Dryden.*

4. To separate; to part.

Bitter torture shall
Winnow the truth from falsehood. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

To WI'NNOW. *v. n.* To part corn from chaff.

Winnow not with every wind, and go not into every way. *Ecclus.* v. 9.

WI'NNOWER. *n. s.* [from *winnow*.] He who winnows.

WI'NSOME.* *adj.* [ƿınſum, Sax. from ƿẏn, joy.] Merry; cheerful. Used in the north: in some places pronounced *wunsome*.

WI'NTER. *n. s.* [ƿınтeɲ, Saxon; *winter*, Danish, German, and Dutch.] The cold season of the year.

Though he were already stept into the *winter* of his age, he found himself warm in those desires, which were in his son far more excuseable. *Sidney.*

After summer evermore succeeds
The barren *winter* with his nipping cold. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

A woman's story at a *winter*'s fire. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

He hath bought a pair of cast lips of Diana: a nun of *winter*'s sisterhood kisses not more religiously; the very ice of chastity is in them. *Shakspeare, As You Like It.*

The two beneath the distant poles complain
Of endless *winter* and perpetual rain. *Dryden.*

Liest thou asleep beneath those hills of snow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs; awake, awake,
And *winter* from thy furry mantle shake. *Dryden.*

Suppose our poet was your foe before,
Yet now, the bus'ness of the field is o'er,
'Tis time to let your civil wars alone,
When troops are into *winter*-quarters gone. *Dryden.*

He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only loads his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in *winter*-nights for the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

Stern *Winter* smiles on that auspicious clime,
The fields are florid with unfading prime. *Pope.*

To define *Winter*, I consider first wherein it agrees with Summer, Spring, Autumn, and I find they are all seasons of the year; therefore a season of the year is a genus: then I observe wherein it differs from these, and that is in the shortness of the days; therefore this may be called its special nature, or difference: then, by joining these together, I make a definition. *Winter* is that season of the year wherein the days are shortest. *Watts, Logick.*

To **Wi'nter.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the winter.

The fowls shall summer upon them, and all the beasts of the earth shall *winter* upon them. *Is.* xviii. 6.

Because the haven was not commodious to *winter* in, the more part advised to depart. *Acts*, xxvii. 12.

To **Wi'nter.** *v. a.* To feed or manage in the winter.

The cattle generally sold for slaughter within, or exportation abroad, had never been handled or *wintered* at handmeat. *Temple.*

Young lean cattle may by their growth pay for their *wintering*, and so be ready to fat next summer. *Mortimer.*

Winter is often used in composition.

The king sat in the *winter*-house, and there was a fire burning before him. *Jer.* xxxvi. 22.

If in November and December they fallow, 'tis called a *winter*-fallowing. *Mortimer.*

Shred it very small with thyme, sweet margarome, and a little *winter*-savoury. *Walton, Angler.*

Wi'nterbeaten. *adj.* [*winter* and *beat.*] Harassed by severe weather.

He compareth his careful case to the sad season of the year, to the frosty ground, to the frozen trees, and to his own *winter-beaten* flocke. *Spenser.*

Wi'ntercherry. *n. s.* [*alkekenge.*] A plant. The fruit is about the bigness of a cherry, and inclosed in the cup of the flower, which swells over it in form of a bladder. *Miller.*

Wi'ntercitron. *n. s.* A sort of pear.

Wi'ntergreen. *n. s.* [*pyrola*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Wi'nterly. *adj.* [*winter* and *like.*] Such as is suitable to winter; of a wintry kind.

If't be Summer news,
Smile to't before; if *winterly*, thou need'st
But keep that count'nance still. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Wi'ntry. *adj.* [from *winter.*] Brumal; hyemal; suitable to winter.

He saw the Trojan fleet dispers'd, distress'd
By stormy winds, and *wintry* heav'n oppress'd. *Dryden.*

Wi'ny. *adj.* [from *wine.*] Having the taste or qualities of wine.

Set cucumbers among muskmelons, and see whether the melons will not be more *winy*, and better tasted. *Bacon.*

To **WIPE.** *v. a.* [ƿipan, Saxon.]

1. To cleanse by rubbing with something soft.

Such a handkerchief,
I'm sure it was your wife's, did I to-day
See Cassio *wipe* his beard with. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

She a gentle tear let fall
From either eye, and *wip'd* them with her hair. *Milton, P. L.*

Then with her vest the wound she *wipes* and dries. *Denham.*

2. To take away by tersion.

Calumniate stoutly; for though we *wipe* away with never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some sulliage behind. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

3. To strike off gently.

Let me *wipe* off this honourable dew,
That silverly doth progress on thy cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

Some natural tears they dropp'd, but *wip'd* them soon. *Milton, P. L.*

A young man, having suffered many tortures, escaped with life, and told his fellow Christians, that the pain of them had been rendered tolerable by the presence of an angel, who stood by him and *wiped* off the tears and sweat. *Addison.*

4. To clear away.

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples; reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

5. [*Emungo.*] To cheat; to defraud.

The next bordering lords commonly incroach one upon another, as one is stronger, or lie still in wait to *wipe* them out of their lands. *Spenser on Ireland.*

6. *To* Wipe *out.* To efface.

This blot, that they object against your house,
Shall be *wip'd out* in the next parliament. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

As thou lov'st me, Camillo, *wipe* not out the rest of thy services by leaving me now. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Take one in whom decrepid old age has blotted out the memory of his past knowledge, and clearly *wiped out* the ideas his mind was formerly stored with, and stopped up all the passages for new ones to enter; or if there be some of the inlets yet left open, the impressions made are scarce perceived. *Locke.*

Wipe.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An act of cleansing.

2. A blow; a stroke; a jeer; a gibe; a sarcasm.

The dignities and liberties of this kingdom shall receive no *wipe* of abatement during my reign. *Proceed. against Garnet*, (1606,) Rr. i. b.

To statesmen would you give a *wipe*,
You print it in Italick type:
When letters are in vulgar shapes,
'Tis ten to one the wit escapes;
But when in capitals exprest,
The dullest reader smokes the jest. *Swift.*

3. [*Vanellus.*] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

Wi'per. *n. s.* [from *wipe.*] An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped.

The maids and their makes,
At dancing and wakes,
Had their napkins and posies,
And the *wipers* for their noses. *B. Jonson.*

WIRE.† *n. s.* [*virer*, French, to draw round. Skinner. Icel. *wijr*; Sueth. *wir*, fila ex orichalco; ab antiquiss. *wirra*, implicare. Serenius.] Metal drawn into slender threads.

Tane was the damsel; and without remorse
The king condemn'd her, guiltless, to the fire:
Her vail and mantle pluckt they off by force,
And bound her tender arms in twisted *wire*. *Fairfax.*

Thou shalt be whipt with *wire*, and stew'd in brine,
Smarting in ling'ring pickle. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The soldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horror all environ,
That's strong with *wire* instead of veins,
In whose embraces you're in chains. *Beaum. and Fletcher.*

And the cherubick host, in thousand quires,
Touch their immortal harps of golden *wires*. *Milton, Ode.*

Some roll a mighty stone, some laid along,
And, bound with burning *wires*, on spokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden, Æn.*

To **Wi'redraw.** *v. a.* [*wire* and *draw.*]

1. To spin into wire.

2. To draw out into length.

A fluid moving through a flexible canal, when small, by its friction will naturally lengthen, and *wiredraw* the sides of the canal, according to the direction of its axis. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To draw by art or violence.

I have been wrongfully accused, and my sense *wiredrawn* into blasphemy. *Dryden.*

Wi'redrawer. *n. s.* [*wire* and *draw.*] One who spins wire.

Those who have need of unmixed silver, as gilders and *wiredrawers*, must, besides an equal weight of silver mixed with other metals, give an overplus to reward the refiner's skill. *Locke.*

Wi'ry.* *adj.* [from *wire.*] See **Wiery.** Mr. Nares prefers *wiry*, Elem. of Orthoep. p. 320. Dr. Johnson has chosen *wiery*, after the example, I suppose, of *fiery*. Yet we write *miry* and *spiry*.

To **Wis.†** *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *wist.* [ƿiȷȷan, Saxon; *wissen*, German; *wysen*, Dutch.] To think; to imagine. Obsolete.

Thus proud and fierce, unto the hearts he stept
Of them poor souls; and cutting reason's reins,
Made them his own before they had it *wist*. *Sidney.*

When Mammon saw his purpose mist,
Him to entrap unwares, another way he *wist*. *Spenser.*

This book, advisedly read and diligently followed but one year at home, would do a young gentleman more good, I *wiss*, than three years travel abroad. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

There be fools alive, I *wis*,
Silver'd o'er; and so was this. *Shakspeare.*

Marry with a king,
A batchelor, a handsome stripling too,
I *wis* your grandam had a worser match. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

When for more worlds the Macedonian cry'd,
He *wist* not Thetys in her lap did hide
Another yet, a world reserv'd for you,
To make more great than that he did subdue. *Waller.*

WI'SDOM. *n. s.* [piꞅbom, Saxon; *wiisdom*, Danish.]

1. Sapience; the power of judging rightly; the knowledge of divine and human things.

That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that which ordereth his work is *wisdom*, and that which perfecteth his work is power. *Hooker.*

As from senses reason's work doth spring,
So many reasons understanding gain,
And many understandings knowledge bring,
And by much knowledge *wisdom* we obtain. *Davies.*

Wisdom is that which makes men judge what are the best ends, and what the best means to attain them, and gives a man advantage of counsel and direction. *Temple.*

As science is properly that knowledge which relateth to the essences of things, so *wisdom* to their operations. *Grew, Cosmol.*

O sacred solitude! divine retreat!
Choice of the prudent! envy of the great!
By thy pure stream, or in the waving shade,
We court fair *wisdom*, that celestial Maid. *Young.*

2. Prudence; skill in affairs; judicious conduct.

'Tis much he dares,
And to that dauntless temper of his mind,
He hath a *wisdom* that doth guide his valour
To act in safety. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Wisdom and fortune combating together,
If that the former dare but what it can,
No chance may shake it. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

WI'SARD.* See WIZARD.

WISE.† *adj.* [piꞅ, Saxon; *wiis*, Dutch and Danish: from piꞅꞅan, *wissen*, *wysen*, to know. See *To* WIS.]

1. Sapient; judging rightly; having much knowledge.

Heaven is for thee too high; be lowly *wise*. *Milton, P. L.*

All the writings of the ancient Goths were composed in verse, which were called runes, or viises, and from thence the term of *wise* came. *Temple.*

Since the floods demand
For their descent a prone and sinking land:
Does not this due declivity declare,
A *wise* director's providential care? *Blackmore.*

The *wisest* and best men in all ages, have lived up to the religion of their country, when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality. *Addison.*

2. Judicious; prudent; practically knowing.

There were ten virgins, five of them were *wise*, and five were foolish. *St. Matthew*, xxv.

I would have you *wise* unto that which is good, and simple concerning evil. *Rom.* xvi. 19.

The young and gay declining, Alma flies
At nobler game, the mighty and the *wise*:
By nature more an eagle than a dove,
She impiously prefers the world to love. *Young.*

3. Skilful; dexterous.

Speak unto all that are *wise*-hearted, whom I have filled with the spirit of wisdom, that they may make Aaron's garments. *Exod.* xxviii. 3.

Do we count him a *wise* man, who is *wise* in any thing but his own proper profession and employment, and *wise* for every body but himself? *Tillotson.*

They are *wise* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge. *Jer.* iv. 22.

4. Skilled in hidden arts: a sense somewhat ironical.

There was an old fat woman even now with me.——
—Pray, was't not the *wise* woman of Brainford? *Shakspeare.*

5. Grave; becoming a wise man.

One eminent in *wise* deport spake much. *Milton, P. L.*

It must be a *wise* Being that is the cause of those *wise* effects. *Wilkins.*

WISE. *n. s.* [piꞅe, Saxon; *wyse*, Dutch; *weise*, Germ. *guise*, Fr. *guisa*, Italian.] Manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways*.

This song she sings in most commanding *wise*;
Come, shepherd's boy, let now thy heart be bow'd
To make itself to my least look a slave. *Sidney.*

Ere we farther pass, I will devise
A passport for us both, in fittest *wise*. *Spenser.*

On this *wise* ye shall bless Israel. *Num.* vi. 23.

The lovers standing in this doleful *wise*,
A warrior bold approached. *Fairfax.*

With foam upon thy lips, and sparkling eyes,
Thou say'st and do'st in such outrageous *wise*,
That mad Orestes, if he saw the show,
Wou'd swear thou wert the madder of the two. *Dryden.*

'Tis in no *wise* strange that such a one should believe, that things were blindly shuffled. *Woodward.*

WI'SEACRE.† *n. s.* [It was anciently written *wisesegger*, as the Dutch *wiseggher*, a soothsayer.] Dr. Johnson.—Germ. *weissager*, à Sueth. *wiss*, certus, et *saega*, dicere. Serenius.]

1. A wise, or sententious man. Obsolete.

Pythagoras lerned muche,—becomming a myghtye *wyseacre*. *Leland, Cert. Quest. Lives, &c.* i. 99.

2. A fool; a dunce.

Why, says a *wiseacre* that sat by him, were I as the king of France, I would scorn to take part with footmen. *Addison.*

WI'SELING.* *adj.* [from *wise*.] One pretending to be wise: a word of contempt.

This may well put to the blush these *wiselings*, that shew themselves fools in so speaking. *Donne, Hist. of the Sept.* p. 214.

WI'SELY. *adv.* [from *wise*.] Judiciously; prudently.

If thou covet death, as utmost end
Of misery; so thinking to evade
The penalty pronounc'd; doubt not but God
Hath *wiselier* arm'd his vengeful ire. *Milton, P. L.*

He sits like discontented Damocles,
When by the sportive tyrant *wisely* shown,
The dangerous pleasure of a flatter'd throne. *Dryden.*

Admitting their principles to be true, they act *wisely*: they keep their end, evil as it is, steadily in view. *Rogers.*

The doctors, tender of their fame,
Wisely on me lay all the blame:
We must confess his case was nice,
But he wou'd never take advice. *Swift.*

WI'SENESS. *n. s.* [from *wise*.] Wisdom; sapience. Obsolete.

No less deserveth his wittiness in devising, his pithiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness, and his moral *wiseness*. *Spenser.*

To WISH. *v. n.* [piꞅcian, Sax.]

1. To have strong desire; to long.

The sun beat upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and *wished* in himself to die. *Jonah*, iv. 8.

If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tedious as to work;
But when they seldom come, they *wish'd* for come. *Shakspeare.*

They have more than heart could *wish*. *Ps.* lxxiii. 7.

Eve,
With lowliness majestick from her seat,
And grace, that won who saw to *wish* her stay,
Rose, and went forth. *Milton, P. L.*

There are ships prepar'd by my command,
That shall convey you to the *wish'd*-for port. *Addison, Cato.*

That Noah or Janus understood navigation, may be very well supported by his image found upon the first Roman coins. One side was stampt with a Janus bifrons, and the other with a rostrum, or prow of a ship. This is as good an argument as an antiquary could *wish* for. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

And much he *wish'd*, but durst not ask to part. *Parnel.*

2. To be disposed, or inclined.

Those potentates, who do not *wish* well to his affairs, have shewn respect to his personal character. *Addison.*

3. It has a slight signification of hope, or fear.

I *wish* it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune, to have met with such a miser as I am. *Sidney.*

To WISH. *v. a.*

1. To desire; to long for.

He was fain to pull him out by the heels, and shew him the beast as dead as he could *wish* it. *Sidney.*

2. To recommend by wishing.

Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not *wish* them to a fairer death.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

3. To imprecate.

If heavens have any grievous plague in store,
Exceeding those that I can *wish* upon thee;
O let them keep it till thy sins be ripe,
And then hurl down their indignation. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

4. To ask.

Digby should find the best way to make Antrim communicate the affair to him, and to *wish* his assistance. *Clarendon.*

WISH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Longing desire.

To his *wish*,
Beyond his hope, Eve separate he spies. *Milton, P. L.*

A *wish* is properly the desire of a man sitting or lying still; but an act of the will, is a man of business vigorously going about his work. *South, Serm.*

2. Thing desired.

What next I bring shall please thee; be assur'd,
Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy other self,
Thy *wish*, exactly to thy heart's desire. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Desire expressed.

Shame come to Romeo! —
— Blister'd be thy tongue
For such a *wish*. *Shakspear. Rom. and Jul.*

I admire your whig-principles of resistance in the spirit of the Barcelonians: I join in your *wish* for them. *Pope.*

WI'SHEDLY. *adv.* [from *wished.*] According to desire. Not used.

What could have happened unto him more *wishedly*, than with his great honour to keep the town still. *Knolles.*

WI'SHER. *n. s.* [from *wish.*]

1. One who longs.

2. One who expresses wishes.

Wishers and woulders are never good householders.
Proverb.

With half that wish, the *wisher*'s eyes be press'd.
Shakspeare.

WI'SHFUL. *adj.* [from *wish* and *full.*]

1. Longing; showing desire.

From Scotland am I stol'n ev'n of pure love,
To greet mine own land with my *wishful* sight. *Shakspeare.*

2. Desirable; exciting wishes.

Nor could I see a soile where ere I came,
More sweete and *wishfull.* *Chapman.*

WI'SHFULLY.† *adv.* [from *wishful.*] Earnestly; with longing.

How *wishfully* she looks
On all she's leaving! *Blair, Grave.*

I was weary of this day, and began to think *wishfully* of being again in motion. *Boswell, Tour to the Hebr.* p. 98.

WI'SHLY.* *adv.* [from *wish.*] With longing; wishfully. Not in use.

Devereux, that undaunted knight,
Who stood astern his ship, and *wishly* ey'd
How deep the skirmish drew on either side.
Mir. for Mag. p. 863.

WI'SKET. *n. s.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

WISP. *n. s.* [*wisp*, Swedish, and old Dutch.] A small bundle, as of hay or straw.

A *wisp* of straw for a ballad. *Shakspeare.*

A gentleman would fast five days, without meat, bread, or drink; but the same used to have continually a great *wisp* of herbs that he smelled on: and amongst those, some esculent herb of strong scent, as onions. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Jews, who their whole wealth can lay
In a small basket, on a *wisp* of hay. *Dryden.*

WIST. pret. and part. of *wis.*

WI'STFUL. *adj.*

1. Attentive; earnest; full of thought.

Why, Grubbinel, dost thou so *wistful* seem?
There's sorrow in thy look. *Gay, Pastorals.*

2. It is used by Swift, as it seems, for *wishful*; though it may mean earnest, eager.

Lifting up one of my sashes, I cast many a *wistful* melancholy look towards the sea. *Swift.*

WI'STFULLY. *adv.* [from *wistful.*] Attentively; earnestly.

With that he fell again to pry
Through perspective more *wistfully*. *Hudibras.*

WI'STLY. *adv.* [from *wis.*] Attentively; earnestly.

Speaking it, he *wistly* look'd on me;
As who shall say, — I would thou wert the man. *Shakspeare.*

To WIT.† *v. n.* [ƿitan, Saxon.] To know; to be known. This word is now only used in the phrase *to wit*; that is to say. Formerly *to weet*.

There is an officer, to *wit*, the sheriff of the shire, whose office it is, to walk up and down his bailiwick. *Spenser.*

Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay,
Swift-winged with desire to get a grave;
As *witting*, I no other comfort have. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

WIT.† *n. s.* [ȝepit, Sax. *wit*, Icel. from *wita*; *witan*, M. Goth. ƿitan, Sax. to know. Serenius.]

1. The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects. This is the original signification.

Who would set his *wit* to so foolish a bird? *Shakspeare.*

The king your father was reputed for
A prince most prudent, of an excellent
And unmatch'd *wit* and judgement. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Will puts in practice what the *wit* deviseth:
Will ever acts, and *wit* contemplates still:
And as from *wit* the power of wisdom riseth,
All other virtues daughters are of will.
Will is the prince, and *wit* the counsellor,
Which doth for common good in council sit;
And when *wit* is resolv'd, will lends her power
To execute what is advis'd by *wit*. *Davies on Ireland.*

For *wit* and pow'r, their last endeavours bend
T' outshine each other. *Dryden.*

2. Imagination; quickness of fancy.

They never meet, but there's a skirmish of *wit* between them.
— Alas, in our last conflict four of his five *wits* went halting off, and now is the whole man governed by one. *Shakspeare.*

Lewd, shallow, hair-brain'd huffs, make atheism and contempt of religion, the only badge and character of *wit*. *South.*

And though a tun in thy large bulk be writ,
Yet thou art but a kilderkin of *wit*. *Dryden.*

Wit lying most in the assemblage of ideas, and putting those together with quickness and variety, wherein can be found any resemblance, or congruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures in the fancy. Judgement, on the contrary, lies in separating carefully one from another, ideas, wherein can be found the least difference, thereby to avoid being misled by similitude. *Locke.*

Cou'd any but a knowing prudent cause
Begin such motions, and assign such laws?
If the great mind had form'd a different frame,
Might not your wanton *wit* the system blame? *Blackmore.*

3. Sentiments produced by quickness of fancy; or by genius: the effect of wit.

All sorts of men take a pleasure to gird at me. The brain of this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any thing that tends more to laughter, than what I invent, and is invented on me. I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that *wit* is in other men. *Shakspeare.*

His works become the frippery of *wit.* *B. Jonson.*

The Romans made those times the standard of their *wit*, when they subdu'd the world. *Sprat.*

The definition of *wit* is only this; that it is a propriety of thoughts and words; or, in other terms, thoughts and words elegantly adapted to the subject. *Dryden.*

Let a lord once but own the happy lines;
How the *wit* brightens, and the style refines! *Pope.*

4. A man of fancy.

Intemperate *wits* will spare neither friend nor foe; and make themselves the common enemies of mankind. *L'Estrange.*

A poet, being too witty himself, could draw nothing but *wits* in a comedy: even his fools were infected with the disease of their author. *Dryden.*

To tell them wou'd a hundred tongues require;
Or one vain *wit*'s, that might a hundred tire. *Pope.*

5. A man of genius.

Hence 'tis a *wit*, the greatest word of fame,
Grows such a common name;
And *wits* by our creation they become;
Just so as titular bishops made at Rome:
'Tis not a rule, tis not a jest,
Admir'd with laughter at a feast,
Nor florid talk which can that title gain,
The proofs of wit for ever must remain. *Cowley.*

Searching *wits*, of more mechanick parts;
Who grac'd their age with new-invented arts:
Those who to worth their bounty did extend,
And those who knew that bounty to commend. *Dryden.*

How vain that second life in others breath?
Th' estate which *wits* inherit after death;
Ease, health, and life, for this they must resign,
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine!
The great man's curse, without the gain endure;
Be envy'd, wretched; and be flatter'd, poor. *Pope.*

Nought but a genius can a genius fit;
A *wit* herself, Amelia weds a *wit.* *Young.*

6. Sense; judgment.

Strong was their plot,
Their practice close, their faith suspected not;
Their states far off, and they of wary *wit.* *Daniel.*

Come, leave the loathed stage,
And this more loathsome age;
Where pride and impudence in faction knit,
Usurp the chair of *wit.* *B. Jonson.*

Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,
He wants not *wit* the danger to decline. *Dryden.*

7. Faculty of the mind.

If our *wits* run the wild-goose chace, I have done; for thou hast more of the wild-goose in one of thy *wits*, than I have in my whole five. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

8. [In the plural.] Soundness of understanding; intellect not crazed; sound mind.

I had a son
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he sought my life:
The grief hath craz'd my *wits.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Are his *wits* safe? is he not light of brain? *Shakspeare.*

Sound sleep cometh of moderate eating; he riseth early, and his *wits* are with him: but the pain of watching, and choler, and pangs of the belly, are with an unsatiable man. *Ecclus.* xxxi. 20.

No man in his *wits* can make any doubt, whether there be such things as motion, and sensation and continuity of bodies. *Wilkins.*

Wickedness is voluntary frenzy, and every sinner does more extravagant things than any man that is crazed, and out of his *wits*, only that he knows better what he does. *Tillotson.*

No man in his *wits* can seriously think that his own soul hath existed from all eternity. *Bentley.*

9. Contrivance; stratagem; power of expedients; invention; ingenuity.

How can it chuse but bring the simple to their *wits* end? how can it chuse but vex and amaze them? *Hooker.*

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of *wit*, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me. *Shakspeare.*

Sleights from his *wit* and subtlety proceed. *Milton.*

The neighbourhood were at their *wits* end, to consider what would be the issue. *L'Estrange.*

WITCH.† *n. s.* [piꝛce, Saxon; from the West-Goth. *wita*, fascinare, Serenius; from the Sax. piccian, incantare, Mr. H. Tooke. Old English *wiche.*]

1. A woman given to unlawful arts.

Wise judges have prescribed, that men may not rashly believe the confessions of *witches*, nor the evidence against them. For the *witches* themselves are imaginative; and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents to witchcraft. *Bacon.*

View the ruder *witch*, the conjurer by root, and has she not store of ignorance, and zeal of mischief. *Holyday.*

The night-hag comes to dance
With Lapland *witches*, while the labouring moon
Eclipses at their charms. *Milton, P. L.*

When I consider whether there are such persons as *witches*, my mind is divided: I believe in general that there is such a thing as witchcraft, but can give no credit to any particular instance of it. *Addison, Spect.*

2. [From pic, Saxon.] A winding sinuous bank. *Witch* is here the reading of all the old copies of Spenser. Hughes altered it to *ditch.*

Leave me those hills where harbrough nis to see,
Nor holy bush, nor briar, nor winding *witch.* *Spenser.*

To WITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant.

Me ill befits, that in der-doing arms,
And honour's suit my vowed days do spend,
Unto thy bounteous baits, and pleasing charms,
With which weak men thou *witchest* to attend. *Spenser.*

'Tis now the very *witching* time of night,
When church-yards yawn. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

I'll *witch* sweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shakspeare.*

WI'TCHCRAFT. *n. s.* [*witch* and *craft.*]

1. The practices of witches.

People are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to *witchcraft.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Power more than natural.

Urania name, whose force he knew so well,
He quickly knew what *witchcraft* gave the blow. *Sidney.*

Have not some of learning and gravity thought themselves wise, in thinking *witch-craft* rather a mistake, than a crime? *Holyday.*

If you cannot
Bar his access to the king, never attempt
Any thing on him, for he hath a *witchcraft*
Over the king in's tongue. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

What subtile *witchcraft* man constrains,
To change his pleasure into pains? *Denham.*

WI'TCHELM.* *n. s.* [*witch* and *elm.*] A kind of elm. *Scott.*

There's a good deal of virtue in that wand; I fancy 'tis made out of *witch-elm.* *Addison, Drummer.*

WI'TCHERY. *n. s.* [from *witch.*] Enchantment.

Another kind of petty *witchery*, if it be not altogether deceit, they call charming of beasts and birds. *Ralegh.*

Great Comus!
Deep-skill'd in all his mother's *witcheries*. *Milton.*

WI'TCRAFT. *n. s.* [*wit* and *craft.*] Contrivance; invention. Obsolete.

He was no body that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this *witcraft*, and picture it accordingly. *Camden, Rem.*

WI'TCRACKER. *n. s.* [*wit* and *cracker.*] A joker; one who breaks a jest.

A college of *witcrackers* cannot flout me out of my humour; dost thou think I care for a satire or an epigram? *Shakspeare.*

WI'TWORM. *n. s.* [*wit* and *worm.*] One that feeds on wit; a canker of wit.

Thus to come forth so suddenly a *witworm*. *B. Jonson.*

To WITE. *v. a.* [ƿitan, Saxon.] To blame; to reproach.

The palmer gan most bitterly
Her to rebuke, for being loose and light;
Which not abiding, but more scornfully
Scoffing at him, that did her justly *wite*,
She turn'd her boat about. *Spenser.*

WITE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Blame; reproach.

His own thought he knew most clear from *wite*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

WI'TELESS.* *adj.* [*wite* and *less.*] Blameless.

Ne can Willie wite the *witeless* herdgroom. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

WITH.† *preposit.* [ƿið, Saxon. Serenius refers this preposition to the M. Goth. *withan*, to join; of which Mr. H. Tooke also pronounces it the imperative mood.]

1. By. Noting the cause.

Truth, tir'd *with* iteration,
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon. *Shakspeare.*

With thy pow'rful blast,
Heat apace, and cool as fast. *Carew.*

They adhered to John their deprived bishop: and could not be charmed *with* the saintship of any second bishop, during his life. *Leslie.*

With ev'ry stab her bleeding heart was torn,
With wounds much harder to be seen than born. *Rowe.*

2. Noting the means.

Rude and unpolished are all operations of the soul in their beginnings, before they are cultivated *with* art and study. *Dryden.*

3. Noting the instrument.

Boreas through the lazy vapour flies,
And sweeps, *with* healthy wings, the rank polluted skies. *Rowe.*

By perflations *with* large bellows, miners give motion to the air. *Woodward.*

4. On the side of; for; noting confederacy, or favour.

Fear not, for I am *with* thee. *Genesis.*

5. In opposition to; in competition or contest.

I do contest as hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever against thy valour. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He shall lie *with* any friar in Spain. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

6. Noting comparison.

Can blazing carbuncles *with* her compare? *Sandys.*

7. In society; noting connection.

God gave man a soul that should live for ever, although the body be destroyed; and those who were good should be *with* him. *Stillingfleet.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt such a touchy, testy, pleasing fellow:
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living *with* thee, nor without thee. *Tatler.*

8. In company of.

At the instant that your messenger came, in loving visitation was *with* me, a young doctor from Rome. *Shakspeare.*

9. In appendage; noting consequence, or concomitance.

Men might know the persons who had a right to regal power, and *with* it to their obedience. *Locke.*

10. In mutual dealing.

I will buy *with* you, sell *with* you, talk *with* you, walk *with* you, and so following; but I will not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray *with* you. *Shakspeare.*

11. Noting confidence: as, I trust you *with* all my secrets; or, I trust all my secrets *with* you.

12. In partnership.

Though Jove himself no less content would be,
To part his throne, and share his heaven *with* thee. *Pope.*

13. Noting connection.

Pity your own, or pity our estate,
Nor twist our fortunes *with* your sinking fate. *Dryden.*

14. Immediately after.

With that she told me, that though she spake of her father Cremes, she would hide no truth from me. *Sidney.*

With that, he crawled out of his nest,
Forth creeping on his caitiff hands and thighs. *Spenser, F. Q.*

In falling, both an equal fortune try'd;
Wou'd fortune for my fall so well provide!
With this he pointed to his face, and show'd
His hands, and all his habit smear'd with blood. *Dryden.*

With that, the God his darling phantom calls,
And from his falt'ring lips this message falls. *Garth.*

15. Amongst.

Jasper Duke of Bedford, whom the king used to employ *with* the first in his wars, was then sick. *Bacon.*

Tragedy was originally *with* the antients, a piece of religious worship. *Rymer on Traged.*

Immortal powers the term of conscience know,
But interest is her name *with* men below. *Dryden.*

16. Upon.

Such arguments had invincible force *with* those Pagan philosophers, who became Christians. *Addison.*

17. In consent. Noting parity of state.

See! where on earth the flow'ry glories lie:
With her they flourish'd, and *with* her they die. *Pope.*

18. This preposition might perhaps be exemplified in many more relations, for its use is very frequent, and therefore very lax and various. *With* and *by*, it is not always easy to distinguish, nor perhaps is any distinction always observed. *With* seems rather to denote an instrument, and *by* a cause: thus, he killed his enemy *with* a sword, but he died *by* an arrow. The arrow is considered rather as a cause, as there is no mention of an agent. If the agent be more remote, *by* is used; as, the vermin which he could not kill *with* his gun, he killed *by* poison: if these two prepositions be transposed, the sentence, though equally intelligible, will be less agreeable to the common modes of speech.

19. *With* in composition signifies opposition, or privation, except *withal.*

A present natural good may be *parted with*, upon a profitable expectation of a future moral good. *Wilkins.*

WITHA'L. *adv.* [*with* and *all.*]

1. Along with the rest; likewise; at the same time.

Yet it must be *withal* considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be farthest from perfection. *Hooker.*

How well supply'd with noble counsellors?
How modest in exception, and *withal*
How terrible in constant resolution? *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

The one contains my picture, prince;
If you chuse that, then I am yours *withal.* *Shakspeare.*

This that prince did not transmit as a power, to make conquest, but as a retinue for his son, and *withal* to enable him to recover some part of Ulster. *Davies on Ireland.*

The river being wholly of fresh water, and so large *withal*, chilleth the air. *Heylin.*

God, when he gave me strength, to shew *withal*
How slight the gift was, hung it in my hair. *Milton, S. A.*

'Tis necessary men should be out of their non-age before they can attain to an actual use of this principle; and *withal* that they should be ready to exert and exercise their faculties. *Wilkins.*

I cannot, cannot bear; 'tis past; 'tis done:
Perish this impious, this detested son!
Perish his sire, and perish I *withal*,
And let the house's heir, and the hop'd kingdom fall. *Dryden.*

Christ had not only an infinite power to work miracles, but an equal wisdom to know the just force and measure of every argument, to persuade, and *withal* to look through and through all the dark corners of the soul of man, and to discern what prevails upon them, and what does not. *South.*

2. It is sometimes used by writers where we now use *with*, but I think improperly.

Time brings means to furnish him *withal*;
Let him but wait th' occasions as they fall. *Daniel.*

It is to know what God loves and delights in, and is pleased *withal*, and would have us do in order to our happiness. *Tillotson.*

We owe to christianity the discovery of the most perfect rule of life, that ever the world was acquainted *withal*. *Tillotson.*

To WITHDRA'W. *v. a.* [*with* and *draw*; from piδ, or piδeр, Saxon, *against*, and *draw*.]

1. To take back; to bereave.

It is not possible they should observe the one, who from the other *withdraw* unnecessarily obedience. *Hooker.*

Impossible it is that God should *withdraw* his presence from any thing, because the very substance of God is infinite. *Hooker.*

2. To call away; to make to retire.

Nausicaa is *withdrawn*, and a whole nation introduced, for a more general praise of Ulysses. *Broome.*

To WITHDRA'W. *v. n.* To retire; to retreat.

She from her husband soft *withdrew*. *Milton, P. L.*

At this excess of courage all amaz'd,
The foremost of his foes awhile *withdraw*:
With such respect in enter'd Rome they gaz'd,
Who on high chairs the godlike fathers saw. *Dryden.*

Duumvir has pass'd the noon of life; but cannot *withdraw* from entertainments, which are pardonable only before that stage of our being. *Tatler.*

WITHDRA'WER.* *n. s.* [from *withdraw*.] One who bereaves.

He was not a *withdrawer* of the corn, but a seller. *Outred, Tr. of Cope on Prov.* (1580,) fol. 192. b.

WITHDRA'WINGROOM. *n. s.* [*withdraw* and *room*.] Room behind another room for retirement.

For an ordinary gentleman, a hall, a great parlour, with a *withdrawingroom*, with a kitchen, butteries, and other conveniencies, is sufficient. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

WITHE.† *n. s.* [piδiʒ, Sax. salix; *wide*, Sueth. id. *widia*, Sueth. vimen, vinculum vimineum. Serenius.]

1. A willow twig.

An Irish rebel put up a petition, that he might be hanged in a *with*, and not a halter, because it had been so used with former rebels. *Bacon.*

There let him lie
Till I, of cut-up osiers, did imply
A *with*, a fathome long, with which his feete
I made together, in a sure league meete. *Chapman.*

2. A band, properly a band of twigs. [*withan*, M. Goth. to join.]

These cords and *withes* will hold men's consciences, when force attends and twists them. *King Charles.*

Birch is of use for ox-yoaks, hoops, screws, *wythes* for faggots. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To WI'THER. *v. n.* [ʒepiδeroδ, Saxon, dry, faded.]

1. To fade; to grow sapless; to dry up.

That which is of God we defend, to the uttermost of that ability which he hath given: that which is otherwise, let it *wither* even in the root from whence it hath sprung. *Hooker.*

When I have pluck'd thy rose,
I cannot give it vital growth again;
It needs must *wither*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

It shall *wither* in all the leaves of her spring. *Ezek.* xvii. 9.

The soul may sooner leave off to subsist, than to love: and like the vine, it *withers* and dies, if it has nothing to embrace. *South, Serm.*

2. To waste, or pine away.

Are there so many left of your own family, that you should desire wholly to reduce it, by suffering the last branch of it to *wither* away before its time. *Temple.*

3. To lose, or want animal moisture.

Vain men, how vanishing a bliss we crave,
Now warm in love, now *with'ring* in the grave. *Dryden.*

To WI'THER. *v. a.*

1. To make to fade.

The sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat, but it *withereth* the grass, and the flower thereof falleth. *Ja.* i. 11.

2. To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle, for want of animal moisture.

Age cannot *wither* her, nor custom stale her infinite variety. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
Is, like a blasted sapling, *withered* up. *Shakspeare.*

What are these,
So *wither'd*, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,
And yet are on't? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change
To *wither'd*, weak, and grey. *Milton, P. L.*

In Spain our springs, like old men's children be,
Decay'd and *wither'd*, from their infancy:
No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the seasons in a timely birth. *Dryden.*

WI'THERBAND. *n. s.* A piece of iron, which is laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's *withers*, to keep the two pieces of wood tight, that form the bow. *Farrier's Dict.*

WI'THEREDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *withered*.] The state of being withered; marcidity.

The dead *witheredness* of good affections. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

Water them as soon as set, till they have recovered their *witheredness*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

WI'THERS. *n. s.* Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the shoulder. *Farrier's Dict.*

Let the gall'd beast wince;
We are unwrung in the *withers*. *Shakspeare.*

Rather than let your master take long journies, contrive that the saddle may pinch the beast in his *withers*. *Swift.*

WI'THERWRUNG. The hurt expressed by *witherwrung* sometimes is caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide; for when they are so, they bruise the flesh against the spines of the second and third vertebre of the back, which forms that prominence that rises above their shoulders. *Farrier's Dict.*

To WITHHO'LD. *v. a.* [*with* and *hold*.] *Withheld* or *withholden*, pret. and part. Spenser has, for the sake of rhyme, very licentiously written *withhault*.

1. To restrain; to keep from action; to hold back.

Sith mine he is, or free or bound;
Withhold, O sovereign prince, your hasty hand
From knitting league with him. *Spenser.*

That hand, which, as no kind of imminent danger could cause at first to *withhold* itself, so neither have any practices so many, so bloody, following since, been ever able to make weary. *Hooker.*

The prince
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
And by his mother was perforce *withheld*. *Shakspeare.*

A great number of suits are for abusive words, or a box on the ear, or other trivial matters, which leave no permanent ill effects, but if our passions may be *with-held* from estimating them, pass off without making us the worse, or doing us any prejudice. *Kettlewell.*

Be careful to *withhold*
Your talons from the wretched and the bold:
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair;
For though your violence should leave them bare
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryden.*

Volition is an act of the mind, knowingly exerting that dominion it takes itself to have over any part of man, by employing it in, or *withholding* it from any particular action. *Locke.*

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

What difficulties there are, which as yet *withhold* our assent till we be further and better satisfied, I hope no indifferent amongst them will scorn or refuse to hear. *Hooker.*

3. To take away; to refuse.

Soon as Titan gan his head exault,
And soon again as he his light *withhault*,
Their wicked engines they against it bent. *Spenser.*

WITHHO'LDEN. *part. pass.* of *withhold.*

The word keep back, sheweth, that it was a thing formerly due unto God; for we cannot say that any thing is kept back, or *withholden*, that was not due before. *Spelman.*

WITHHO'LDER.† *n. s.* [from *withhold.*] One who withholds.

The words are spoken against them that invade tithes and church rights; and that which is there threatened, happened to this *withholder*. *Stephens, Add. to Spelman on Sacril.* p. 138.

WITHI'N. *prep.* [piðinnan, Saxon.]

1. In the inner part of.

Who then shall blame
His pester'd senses to recoil and start,
When all that is *within* him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

By this means, not only many helpless persons will be provided for, but a generation of men will be bred up *within* ourselves, not perverted by any other hopes. *Sprat.*

Till this be cured by religion, it is as impossible for a man to be happy, that is, pleased and contented *within* himself, as it is for a sick man to be at ease. *Tillotson.*

The river is afterwards wholly lost *within* the waters of the lake, that one discovers nothing like a stream, till within about a quarter of a mile from Geneva. *Addison.*

2. In the compass of; not beyond: used both of place and time.

Next day we saw, *within* a kenning before us, thick clouds, which put us in hope of land. *Bacon.*

A beet-root, and a radish-root, which had all their leaves cut close to the roots, *within* six weeks had fair leaves. *Bacon.*

Most birds come to their growth *within* a fortnight. *Bacon.*

Within some while the king had taken up such liking of his person, that he resolved to make him a masterpiece. *Wotton.*

The invention of arts necessary or useful to human life, hath been *within* the knowledge of men. *Burnet.*

As to infinite space, a man can no more have a positive idea of the greatest than he has of the least space. For in this latter, which is more *within* our comprehension, we are capable only of a comparative idea of smallness, which will always be less than any one, whereof we have the positive idea. *Locke.*

This, with the green hills and naked rocks *within* the neighbourhood, makes the most agreeable confusion. *Addison.*

Bounding desires *within* the line which birth and fortune have marked out, is an indispensable duty. *Atterbury.*

3. Not reaching to any thing external.

Were every action concluded *within* itself, and drew no consequences after it, we should undoubtedly never err in our choice of good. *Locke.*

4. Not longer ago than.

Within these five hours Hastings liv'd,
Untainted, unexamin'd, free at liberty. *Shakspeare.*

Within these three hours, Tullus,
Alone I fought in your Corioli walls,
And made what work I pleas'd. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

5. Into the reach of.

When on the brink the foaming boar I met,
The desperate savage rush'd *within* my force,
And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Otway.*

6. In the reach of.

Secure of outward force, within himself
The danger lies, yet lies *within* his power;
Against his will, he can receive no harm. *Milton.*

I have suffer'd in your woe;
Nor shall be wanting ought *within* my power
For your relief. *Dryden.*

Though Aurengzebe return a conqueror,
Both he and she are still *within* my power. *Dryden.*

7. Into the heart or confidence of.

When by such insinuations they have once got *within* him, and are able to drive him on from one lewdness to another, no wonder if they rejoice to see him guilty of all villainy. *South.*

8. Not exceeding.

Be informed how much your husband's revenue amounts to, and be so good a computer as to keep *within* it. *Swift.*

9. In the inclosure of.

No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows *within* the vulgar shade;
But poplar wreaths around his temples spread. *Addison.*

Sedentary and *within*-door arts, and delicate manufactures, that require rather the finger than the arm, have a contrariety to a military disposition. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

WITHI'N. *adv.*

1. In the inner parts; inwardly; internally.

This is yet the outward, fairest side
Of our design. *Within* rests more of fear,
More dread of sad event yet undescry'd. *Daniel.*

Yet sure tho' the skin
Be clos'd without, the wound festers *within*. *Carew.*

Death thou hast seen
In his first shape on man; but many shapes
Of death, and many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave: all dismal, yet to sense
More terrible at the entrance, than *within*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. In the mind.

Language seems too low a thing to express your excellence, and our souls are speaking so much *within*, that they despise all foreign conversation. *Dryden, State of Innocence.*

These, as thy guards from outward harms, are sent;
Ills from *within* thy reason must prevent. *Dryden.*

WITHI'NSIDE. *adv.* [*within* and *side.*] In the interiour parts.

The forceps for extracting the stone is represented a little open, that the teeth may be better seen *withinside*. *Sharp.*

WITHO'UT. *prep.* [piðutan, Saxon.]

1. Not with.

Many there are, whose destinies have prevented their desires, and made their good motives the wards of their executors, not *without* miserable success. *Bp. Hall.*

2. In a state of absence from.

Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor *without* thee. *Tatler.*

3. In the state of not having.

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains; and that *without* virtue, from those that feed in the vallies. *Bacon.*

Infallibility and inerrableness are assumed and inclosed by the Romish church, *without* any inerrable ground to hold it on. *Hammond.*

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time, when the mind was *without* those principles; and then they will not be innate, but be derived from some other original. *Locke.*

4. Beyond; not within the compass of.

Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach: but that little spot of ground that lies betwixt those two great oceans, this we are to cultivate. *Burnet, Theory.*

5. Supposing the negation, or omission of.

Without the separation of the two monarchies, the most advantageous terms from the French, must end in our destruction. *Addison.*

6. Not by; not by the use of; not by the help of.

Excess of diet in costly meats and drinks, fetched from beyond the seas, would be avoided: wise men will do it *without* a law; I would there might be a law to restrain fools. *Bacon.*

There is in a manner two sorts of virgin mercury; the one running out and discovering itself without labour, the other requiring some way of extraction and separation, though not so high an one as by fire. *Brown, Trav.*

7. On the outside of.

Without the gate
Some drive the cars, and some the coursers rein. *Dryden.*

8. Not within.

When the weather hinders me from taking my diversions *without* doors, I frequently make a little party with select friends. *Addison.*

9. With exemption from.

The great lords of Ireland informed the king, that the Irishry might not be naturalized *without* damage to themselves or the crown. *Davies on Ireland.*

Happiness under this view, every one constantly pursues. Others things acknowledged to be good, he can look upon *without* desire, pass by, and be content without. *Locke.*

WITHO'UT. *adv.*

1. Not on the inside.

Forming trees and shrubs into sundry shapes, is done by moulding them within, and cutting them *without.* *Bacon.*

Wise men use studies; for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom *without* them, and above them, won by observation. *Bacon.*

These were from *without* the growing miseries. *Milton, P. L.*

Having gone as far as they could *without*, they began to observe them within. *Grew.*

2. Out of doors.

The reception of light into the body of the building, was very prompt from *without*, and from within. *Wotton.*

Their doors are barr'd against a bitter flout;
Snarl, if you please, but you shall snarl *without.* *Dryden.*

3. Externally; not in the mind.

WITHO'UT. *conjunct.* Unless; if not; except. Not in use, except in conversation.

I find my love shall be proved no love, *without* I leave to love, being too unfit a vessel in whom so high thoughts should be engraved. *Sidney.*

You will never live to my age, *without* you keep yourselves in breath with exercise, and in heart with joyfulness. *Sidney.*

WITHO'UTEN. *prep.* [ƿiðutan, Saxon.] Without. Obsolete.

Her face so fair, as flesh it seemed not,
But heavenly pourtrait of bright angel's hue,
Clear as the sky, *withouten* blame or blot,
Through goodly mixture of complexion's dew. *Spenser.*

To WITHSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*with* and *stand.*] To gainstand; to oppose; to resist.

The violence of sorrow is not at the first to be striven withal, being like a mighty beast, sooner tamed with following, than overthrown by *withstanding.* *Sidney.*

The wonderful zeal and fervour wherewith ye have *withstood* the received orders of this church, was the first thing which caused me to enter into consideration, whether every Christian man fearing God, stand bound to join with you. *Hooker.*

It is our frailty that in many things we all do amiss, but a virtue that we would do amiss in nothing, and a testimony of that virtue, that when we pray that what occasion of sin soever do offer itself, we may be strengthened from above to *withstand* it. *Hooker.*

They soon set sail; nor now the fates *withstand;*
Their forces trusted with a foreign hand. *Dryden.*

When Elymas withstood Paul and Barnabas, and when Paul says of Alexander, he hath greatly *withstood* our words, do we think the *withstanding* there was without speaking? *Atterbury.*

WITHSTA'NDER. *n. s.* [from *withstand.*] An opponent; resisting power.

War may be defined the exercise of violence under sovereign command against *withstanders;* force, authority, and resistance being the essential parts thereof. *Ralegh.*

WI'THWIND. *n. s.* [*convolvulus*, Latin.] An herb.

WI'THY.† *n. s.* [ƿiðiᵹ, Saxon. See WITHE.] A willow-tree. In some parts of the north, a *withy* is a round hoop of osier. Grose. In Scotland, *widdy*, a halter made of withies. G. Chalmers. And so old Eng. See SMIDDY.

The *withy* is a reasonable large tree, for some have been found ten feet about. *Evelyn.*

WI'THY.* *adj.* [from *withe.*] Made of withes.

I learnt to fold my net,
And *withy* labyrinths in straits to set. *P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl.* i. 5.

WI'TLESS. *adj.* [from *wit.*] Wanting understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought.

Why then should *witless* man so much misween
That nothing is but that which he hath seen? *Spenser.*

I have ever lov'd the life remov'd;
And held in idle price to haunt assemblies,
Where youth, and cost, and *witless* bravery keeps. *Shakspeare.*

So't pleas'd my destiny,
Guilty of my sin of going, to think me
As vain, as *witless*, and as false as they
Which dwell in court. *Donne.*

He kept us slaves, by which we fitly prove
That *witless* pity breedeth fruitless love. *Fairfax.*

The apple's outward form
Delectable, the *witless* swain beguiles,
Till with a writhen mouth and spattering noise
He tastes the bitter morsel and rejects. *Philips.*

WI'TLESSLY.* *adv.* [from *witless.*] Inconsiderately; without understanding.

I have transgress'd all goodness, *witlessly*
Rais'd mine own curses from posterity;
I'll follow, to redress in what I may.
Beaum. and Fl. Four Pl. in One.

WI'TLESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *witless.*] Want of consideration.

Where wilful *witlessness* doth not bar against it.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel. R. 2. b.

WI'TLING. *n. s.* [Diminutive of *wit.*] A pretender to wit; a man of petty smartness.

You have taken off the senseless ridicule, which for many years the *witlings* of the town have turned upon their fathers and mothers. *Addison, Spect.*

Those half-learn'd *witlings* num'rous in our isle,
As half-form'd insects on the banks of Nile. *Pope.*

A beau and *witling* perish'd in the throng,
One dy'd in metaphor, and one in song. *Pope.*

WI'TNESS. *n. s.* [ƿitneſſe, Saxon.]

1. Testimony; attestation.

The devil can cite scripture for his purpose;
An evil soul producing holy *witness*,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek;
A goodly apple rotten at the heart. *Shakspeare.*

May we, with the warrant of womanhood, and the *witness* of a good conscience, pursue him any further revenge. *Shakspeare.*

If I bear *witness* of myself, my *witness* is not true. *St. John*, v. 31.

Many bare false *witness*, but their *witness* agreed not. *St. Mark*, xiv. 56.

Nor was long his *witness* unconfirmed. *Milton.*

Ye moon and stars, bear *witness* to the truth!
His only crime, if friendship can offend,
Is too much love to his unhappy friend. *Dryden, Æn.*

Our senses bear *witness* to the truth of each other's report, concerning the existence of sensible things. *Locke.*

2. One who gives testimony.

The king's attorney
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions
Of divers *witnesses.* *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

God is *witness* betwixt me and thee. *Gen.* xxxi. 50.

Thy trial choose
With me, best *witness* of thy virtue try'd. *Milton.*

A fat benefice became a crime, and *witness* too against its incumbent. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Nor need I speak my deeds, for these you see;
The sun and day are *witnesses* for me. *Dryden.*

3. *With a* WITNESS. Effectually; to a great degree, so as to leave some lasting mark or testimony behind. A low phrase.

Here was a blessing handed out with the first pairs of animals at their creation; and it had effect *with a witness.* *Woodward.*

Now gall is bitter *with a witness;*
And love is all delight and sweetness. *Prior.*

To WI'TNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attest; to tell with asseveration.

There ran a rumour
Of many worthy fellows that were out,
Which was to my belief *witness'd* the rather,
For that I saw the tyrant's pow'r a-foot. *Shakspeare.*

Though by the father he were hir'd to this,
He ne'er could *witness* any touch or kiss. *Donne.*

These be those discourses of God, whose effects those that live *witness* in themselves; the sensible in their sensible natures, the reasonable in their reasonable souls. *Ralegh.*

To WI'TNESS. *v. n.* To bear testimony.

The sea strave with the winds which should be louder, and the shrouds of the ship with a ghastly noise to them that were in it, *witnessed* that their ruin was the wager of the others contention. *Sidney.*

Mine eye doth his effigies *witness,*
Most truly limn'd and living in your face. *Shakspeare.*

Witness you ever-burning lights above!
You elements that clip us round about!
Witness that here Iago now doth give
The execution of his wit, hands and heart,
To Othello's service. *Shakspeare.*

Lorenzo
Shall *witness* I set forth as soon as you. *Shakspeare.*

I *witness* to
The times that brought them in. *Shakspeare.*

Another beareth witness of me, and I know that the witness which he *witnesseth* of me is true. *St. John,* v. 32.

The Americans do acknowledge and speak of the deluge in their continent, as Acosta *witnesseth,* and Laet in the histories of them. *Burnet, Theory.*

Witness, ye heav'ns! I live not by my fault,
I strove to have deserv'd the death I sought. *Dryden, Æn.*

Lord Falkland *witnesses* for me, that in a book there were many subjects that I had thought on for the stage. *Dryden.*

Witness for me, ye awful gods,
I took not arms till urg'd by self-defence,
The eldest law of nature. *Rowe.*

WI'TNESS. *interj.* An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it.

For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witness, when I was worried with thy peels. *Milton, S. A.*

WI'TNESSER.* *n. s.* [from *witness.*] One who gives testimony.

He was now so well become a constant *witnesser* of the passion of Christ, that, by crucifying the desires of his flesh, he gave an example of an heavenly conversation unto all his subjects. *Martin, Marr. of Priests,* sign. Z. iii.

WITSNA'PPER. *n. s.* [*wit* and *snap.*] One who affects repartee.

Go in, sirrah; bid them prepare for dinner.—
—That is done, sir; they have all stomachs.——
—What a *witsnapper* are you! *Shakspeare.*

WI'TTED. *adj.* [from *wit.*] Having wit: as, a quick *witted* boy.

WI'TTICISM. *n. s.* [from *witty.*] A mean attempt at wit. This word Dryden innovated. "A mighty *witticism,* pardon a new word." Dryden, Pref. to he State of Innocence.

We have a libertine fooling even in his last agonies, with a *witticism* between his teeth, without any regard to sobriety and conscience. *L'Estrange.*

He is full of conceptions, points of epigram and *witticisms,* all which are below the dignity of heroick verse. *Addison.*

WI'TTILY. *adv.* [from *witty.*]

1. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.

But is there any other beast that lives,
Who his own harm so *wittily* contrives? *Dryden.*

2. With flight of imagination.

In conversation *wittily* pleasant, pleasantly gamesome. *Sidney.*

The old hermit, that never saw pen and ink, very *wittily* said to a niece of king Gordobuck, that that is, is. *Shakspeare.*

Obstinate contemners of all helps and arts, such as presuming on their natural parts, dare deride all diligence, and seem to mock at the terms when they understand not the things; think that way to get off *wittily* with their ignorance. *B. Jonson.*

WI'TTINESS.† *n. s.* [from *witty.*] The quality of being witty.

No less deserveth his *wittiness* in devising, his pithiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness and his moral wiseness. *Spenser.*

A well conceited *wittiness.* *B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev.*

WI'TTINGLY. *adv.* [from *witting,* knowing; pitan, Sax. to weet or know.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by design.

Whatsoever we work as men, the same we do *wittingly* work and freely; neither are we, according to the manner of natural agents, any way so tied, but that it is in our power to leave things we do undone. *Hooker.*

Withhold revenge, 'tis not my fault,
Nor *wittingly* have I infring'd my vow. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

During that dreadful siege, every particular accident for brevity I *wittingly* pass over. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

He knowingly and *wittingly* brought evil into the world. *More.*

No forger of lies willingly and *wittingly* furnished out the means of his own detection. *West on the Resurrection.*

WI'TTOL. *n. s.* [pittol, Sax. from pitan, *to know.*] A man who knows the falsehood of his wife, and seems contented; a tame cuckold.

O Mars, for what doth serve thy armed ax,
To let that *witold* beast consume in flames
Thy Venus child? *Sidney.*

Amaimon sounds well; Lucifer well; yet they are the names of fiends: but cuckold, *wittol-cuckold,* the devil himself hath not such a name. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

The Theban *wittal,* when he once descries
Jove is his rival, falls to sacrifice. *Cleaveland.*

WI'TTOLLY. *adj.* [from *wittol.*] Cuckoldly.

The jealous *wittolly* knave hath masses of money. *Shakspeare.*

WI'TTY. *adj.* [from *wit.*]

1. Judicious; ingenious; inventive.

The deep revolving, *witty* Buckingham,
No more shall be the neighbour to my counsels. *Shakspeare.*

Thou art beautiful in thy countenance, and *witty* in thy words. *Judith,* xi. 23.

2. Full of imagination.

Histories make men wise, poets *witty,* the mathematick subtile. *Bacon.*

Where there is a real stock of wit, yet the *wittiest* sayings will be found in a great measure the issues of chance. *South.*

In gentle verse the *witty* told their flame,
And grac'd their choicest songs with Emma's name. *Prior.*

3. Sarcastic; full of taunts.

Honeycomb, who was so unmercifully *witty* upon the women, has given the ladies ample satisfaction by marrying a farmer's daughter. *Addison, Spect.*

WI'TWAL. *n. s.* [*vireo,* Lat.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

To WIVE. *v. n.* [from *wife.*] To marry; to take a wife.

Were she as rough
As are the swelling Adriatick seas,
I come to *wive* it wealthily in Padua. *Shakspeare.*

The ancient saying is no heresy,
Hanging and wiving goes by destiny. *Shakspeare.*

A shop of all qualities that man loves woman for; besides that hook of *wiving*, fairness, which strikes the eye. *Shakspeare.*

Design or chance makes others *wive*,
But nature did this match contrive. *Waller.*

To WIVE.† *v. a.*

1. To match to a wife.

She dying gave it me;
And bid me, when my fate would have me *wiv'd*,
To give it her. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

She won so much upon his fancy, though already *wived*, as [to cause him] to demand her in marriage. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 3.

2. To take for a wife.

If he have the condition of a saint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he should shrive me than *wive* me. *Shakspeare.*

Her whom the first man did *wive*. *Donne, Poems*, p. 296.

WI'VEHOOD.* *n. s.* [*wive* and *hood.*] Behaviour becoming a wife.

That girdle gave the virtue of chaste love,
And *wivehood* true, to all that did it bear. *Spenser, F. Q.*

No less than counsel on your *wivehood*, wife. *B. Jonson, Dev. an Ass.*

WI'VELESS.* *adj.* [*wive* and *less.*] Without a wife; unmarried.

The gift of *wyveless* life. *Confut. of N. Shaxton*, (1546,) H. vi. b.

They in their *wiveless* state run into open abominations. *Homily of Matrimony.*

WI'VELY. *adv.* [from *wives.* It were written more analogically *wifely*, that is, *wife-like.*] Belonging to a wife.

Basilius could not abstain from praising Parthenia, as the perfect picture of a womanly virtue, and *wively* faithfulness. *Sidney.*

WI'VER, or WI'VERN.* *n. s.* A kind of heraldick dragon.

The erle of Kent beareth a *wiver* for his creste and supporters. *Thynne, Animadv. on Chaucer.*

WIVES. *n. s.* The plural of wife.

A man of his learning should not so lightly have been carried away with old *wives* tales, from approvance of his own reason. *Spenser, on Ireland.*

WI'ZARD.† *n. s.* [from *wise:* and therefore should be written *wisard.*]

1. A wise person; a learned person. Dr. Johnson has observed, that *probably* the word had at first a laudable meaning; but he took no trouble to discover it, illustrating only the sense of it as an enchanter.

The antique *wisards.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

Light — whose nature yet so much is marvelled
Of mortal wights, that it doth much amaze
The greatest *wisards* which thereon do gaze. *Spenser, Hymn Heav. Beauty.*

Upon the eastern road
The star-led *wizards* haste with odours sweet. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

2. A conjurer; a magician; an enchanter.

Patience, good lady; *wizards* know their times. *Shakspeare.*

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the cross-row plucks the letter G;
And says, a *wizard* told him that by G
His issue disinherited should be. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

That damn'd *wizard*, hid in sly disguise,
For so by certain signs I knew, had met
Already, ere my best speed could prevent
The aidless innocent lady his wish'd prey. *Milton, Comus.*

The prophecies of *wizards* old
Increas'd her terror, and her fall foretold. *Waller.*

The wily *wizard* must be caught,
For, unconstrain'd, he nothing tells for nought. *Dryden.*

WI'ZARD.* *adj.*

1. Enchanting; charming; overpowering.

At which the *wizard* passions fly. *Collins, Ode to the Manners.*

2. Haunted by wizards.

Where Deva spreads her *wizard* stream. *Milton, Lycidas.*

To WI'ZEN.* *v. n.* [ƿiꞅnian, Sax. arescere.] To wither; to become dry: *wizened*, dried, withered, shrunk. Common in several parts of the north of England.

WO.† } *n. s.* [ƿa, Saxon; *wai*, M. Goth. οὐαι, Gr. *Woe*
WOE. } is the prevailing orthography, and probably will continue to be so. To remove the *e* is to take away a third part of the word; and being accustomed to see other words of the same kind written with *e*, as *foe*, *doe*, *toe*, we are the more tenacious of that letter here. Nares, Elem. of Orthoep. p. 321.]

1. Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity.

The king is mad: how stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract;
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs;
And *woes* by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

So many miseries have craz'd my voice,
That my *woe*-weary'd tongue is still. *Shakspeare.*

Her rash hand in evil hour,
Forth reaching to the fruit, Eve pluck'd, she eat:
Earth felt the wound; and nature from her seat
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of *woe*
That all was lost. *Milton, P. L.*

O'er dreary wastes, they weep each other's *wo.* *Pope.*

2. It is often used in denunciations, *wo be;* or in exclamations of sorrow, *wo is;* anciently *wo worth;* ƿa ƿurð, Saxon.

All is but lip wisdom which wants experience: I now, *wo is* me, do try what love can do. *Sidney.*

Wo is my heart;
That poor soldier, that so richly fought,
Whose rags sham'd gilded arms; whose naked breast
Stept before shields of proof, cannot be found. *Shakspeare.*

Many of our princes, *woe* the while!
Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood. *Shakspeare.*

Happy are they which have been my friends; and *woe* to my lord chief-justice. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Howl, ye, *wo worth* the day. *Ezek.* xxx. 2.

Wo be to the shepherds of Israel that do feed themselves. *Ez.*

Wo is me for my hurt, my wound is grievous. *Jer.* x. 19.

He took and laid it by and wept for *wo.* *Chapman.*

If God be such a being as I have described, *wo* to the world if it were without him: this would be a thousand times greater loss to mankind than the extinguishing of the sun. *Tillotson.*

Woe to the vanquish'd, *woe!* *Dryden, Albion.*

3. A denunciation of calamity; a curse.

Can there be a *wo* or curse in all the stores of vengeance equal to the malignity of such a practice; of which one single instance could involve all mankind in one confusion? *South.*

4. *Wo* seems in phrases of denunciation or imprecation to be a substantive, and in exclamation an adjective, as particularly in the following lines of Shakspeare, which, Dr. Johnson says, seem improper and ungrammatical. This is a mistake: as an adjective, *woe* is pure Saxon, ƿa, mœstus. And our old authors so use it.

He wexed wondrous *woe.* *Spenser. F. Q.*

Woe are we, sir! you may not live to wear
All your true followers out. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

WOAD. *n. s.* [ƿad, Saxon; *glastum*, Lat.] A plant cultivated for the dyers, who use it for the foundation of many colours. *Miller.*

In times of old, when British nymphs were known
To love no foreign fashions like their own;
When dress was monstrous, and fig-leaves the mode,
And quality put on no paint but *woad*. *Garth.*

Wo'begone. *adj.* [*wo* and *begone.*] Lost in wo; distracted in wo; overwhelmed with sorrow.

Such a man,
So dull, so dead in look, so *woebegone*,
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And would have told him half his Troy was burn'd;
But Priam found the fire, ere he his tongue. *Shakspeare.*

Who so *woebegone*
For Ochy, as the isle of ancient Avalon? *Drayton.*

Tancred he saw his life's joy set at naught,
So *woebegone* was he with pains of love. *Fairfax.*

Wode.† *adj.* Mad. See Wood.

Woe.† See Wo.

Woe *worth thee.*† See *To* Worth.

Wo'ful. *adj.* [*wo* and *full.*]

1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning.

The *woful* Gynecia, to whom rest was no ease, had left her lothed lodging, and gotten herself into the solitary places those deserts were full of. *Sidney.*

How many *woful* widows left to bow
To sad disgrace! *Daniel, Civ. War.*

In a tower, and never to be loos'd,
The *woful* captive kinsmen are inclos'd. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitous; afflictive.

Wilful extravagance ends in *woful* want. *Proverb.*
O *woeful* day! O day of woe! *Philips.*

3. Wretched; paltry; sorry.

What *woeful* stuff this madrigal would be,
In some starv'd hackney-sonneteer, or me?
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the style refines! *Pope.*

Wo'fully. *adv.* [from *woful.*]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

2. Wretchedly: in a sense of contempt.

He who would pass such a judgement upon his condition, as shall be confirmed at that great tribunal, from which there lies no appeal, will find himself *wofully* deceived, if he judges of his spiritual estate by any of these measures. *South.*

Wo'fulness.† *n. s.* [from *woful.*] Misery; calamity.

I would you to be void of care and *wofulness.*
Martin, Marr. of Pr. Y. ii. b.

Wold.† *n. s.* [*Wold*, whether singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain open country; from the Saxon polb, a plain and a place without wood. Gibson.]

1. A plain open country; downs.

St. Withold footed thrice the *wold.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Who sees not a great difference betwixt the *wolds* in Lincolnshire and the fens. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 257.

2. *Wold* and *wald* with the Saxons signified a ruler or governour; from whence *Bertwold* is a famous governour; *Ethelwold* a noble governour: *Herwald*, and by inversion *waldher*, a general of an army.
Gibson's Camden.

WOLF.† *n. s.* [pulp, Saxon; *wolf*, Dutch; from the M. Goth. *wilwan*, rapere, diripere. Serenius.]

1. A kind of wild dog that devours sheep: thence any thing ravenous or destructive.

Advance our waving colours on the walls,
Rescu'd is Orleans from the English *wolves.* *Shakspeare.*

No, rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To be a com'rade with the *wolf* and owl,
Necessity's sharp pinch. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

If *wolves* had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,
Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the key,
All cruel's else subscrib'd. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. An eating ulcer.

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions; and what absurd conceits the vulgar will swallow in the literals, an example we have in our profession, who having called an eating ulcer by the name of *wolf*, common apprehension conceives a reality therein. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Wo'lfdog. *n. s.* [*wolf* and *dog.*]

1. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard sheep.

The luckless prey, how treach'rous tumblers gain,
And dauntless *wolfdogs* shake the lion's mane. *Tickell.*

2. A dog supposed to be bred between a dog and wolf.

Wo'lfish. *adj.* [from *wolf.*] Resembling a wolf in qualities or form.

Thy desires
Are *wolfish*, bloody, starv'd, and ravenous. *Shakspeare.*

I have another daughter,
Who, I am sure, is kind and comfortable;
When she shall hear this of thee, with her nails
Shall flea thy *wolfish* visage. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Nothing more common than those *wolfish* back-friends in all our pretensions. *L'Estrange.*

A pretence of kindness is the universal stale to all base projects: all *wolfish* designs walk under sheeps cloathing.
Gov. of the Tongue.

Wo'lfsbane. *n. s.* [*wolf* and *bane*; *aconitum*, Lat.] A poisonous plant; aconite. *Miller.*

Wolfsbane is an early flower. *Mortimer, Husb.*

Wo'lfsmilk. *n. s.* [*tithymallus*, Lat.] An herb.
Ainsworth.

Wo'lvish. *adj.* [from *wolves*, of *wolf*; *wolvish* is more proper.] Resembling a wolf.

Why in this *wolvish* gown do I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

My people are grown half wild, they would not worry one another so in that *wolvish* belluine manner else. *Howell.*

There is a base *wolvish* principle within that is gratified with another's misery. *South, Serm.*

WO'MAN. *n. s.* [pipman, pimman, Saxon; whence we yet pronounce *women* in the plural, *wimmen.* Skinner and Wallis.]

1. The female of the human race.

That man who hath a tongue is no man,
If with his tongue he cannot win a *woman.* *Shakspeare.*

Thou dotard, thou art *woman*-tir'd, unroosted
By thy dame Partlet here. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakspeare.*

And Abimelech took men-servants and *women*-servants.
Gen. xx. 14.

O *woman*, lovely *woman*, nature form'd thee
To temper man: we had been brutes without thee. *Otway.*

Ceneus a *woman* once and once a man;
But ending in the sex she first began. *Dryden, Æn.*

Women are made as they themselves would chuse,
Too proud to ask, too humble to refuse. *Garth.*

Women in their nature are much more gay and joyous than men; whether it be that their blood is more refined, their fibres more delicate, and their animal spirits more light; vivacity is the gift of *women*, gravity that of men. *Addison.*

2. A female attendant on a person of rank.

I could not personally deliver to her
What you commanded me; but by her *woman*
I sent your message. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

To **Wo'man.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make pliant like a woman.

I've felt such quirks of joy and grief,
That the first face of neither on the start
Can *woman* me unto't. *Shakspeare.*

Wo'maned. *adj.* [from *woman.*] Accompanied or united with a woman.

I do attend here on the general,
And think it no addition, nor my wish,
To have him see me *woman'd.* *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Wo'manhater. *n. s.* [*woman* and *hater.*] One that has an aversion to the female sex.

How could it come into your mind,
To pitch on me of all mankind,
Against the sex to write a satire;
And brand me for a *womanhater.* *Swift.*

Wo'manhead. } *n. s.* [from *woman.*] The character
Wo'manhood. } and collective qualities of a woman. Obsolete.

Ne in her speech, ne in her haviour,
Was lightness seen, or looser vanity,
But gracious *womanhood* and gravity. *Spenser.*
There dwells sweet love and constant chastity,
Unspotted faith, and comely *womanhood,*
Regard of honour, and mild modesty. *Spenser.*
'Tis present death I beg; and one thing more,
That *womanhood* denies my tongue to tell:
O keep me from their worse than killing lust. *Shakspeare.*
When my grave is broke up again,
Some second guest to entertain;
For graves have learn'd that *womanhead*
To be to more than one a bed. *Donne.*

Wo'manish. *adj.* [from *woman.*] Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; resembling a woman.

Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more *womanish*; since I assure you there is nothing I desire more than fully to prove myself a man. *Sidney.*

Zelmane making a *womanish* habit to be the armour of her boldness, giving up her life to the lips of Philoclea, humbly besought her to keep her speech a while within the paradise of her mind. *Sidney.*

A voice not soft, weak, piping, and *womanish,* but audible, strong, and manlike. *Ascham.*

She then to him these *womanish* words gan say,
For love of me, leave off. *Spenser.*
Our fathers minds are dead,
And we are govern'd with our mothers spirits;
Our yoke and suff'rance shew us *womanish.* *Shakspeare.*
I do not think he fears death;
He never was so *womanish.* *Shakspeare.*

During his banishment, he was so softened and dejected, as he wrote nothing but a few *womanish* epistles. *Bacon.*

In a sad look or *womanish* complaint. *Denham.*
I melt to *womanish* tears, and if I stay,
I find my love my courage will betray. *Dryden.*
The godlike hero, in his breast
Disdain'd, or was asham'd to show
So weak, so *womanish* a woe. *Dryden.*

Wo'manishly.* *adv.* [from *womanish.*] In a womanish manner.

His hair curled, and *womanishly* disheveled.
Comment on Chaucer, (1665,) p. 18.

Wo'manishness.* *n. s.* [from *womanish.*] State or quality of being womanish.

The *womanishness* of the church of Rome in this period is perstringed. *More, on the Sev. Churches,* p. 78.

Effeminacy and *womanishness* of heart.
Hammond, Works, iv. 567.

To **Wo'manize.** *v. a.* [from *woman.*] To emasculate; to effeminate; to soften. Proper, but not used.

This effeminate love of a woman doth *womanize* a man.
Sidney, Arc. b. 1.

Wo'mankind. *n. s.* [*woman* and *kind.*] The female sex; the race of women.

Musidorus had over bitterly glanced against the reputation of *womankind.* *Sidney.*

So easy is to appease the stormy wind
Of malice, in the calm of pleasant *womankind.* *Spenser.*
Because thou doat'dst on *womankind,* admiring
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace,
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys.
Milton, P. R.
Each inconvenience makes their virtue cold;
But *womankind* in ills is ever bold. *Dryden, Juv.*
Juba might make the proudest of our sex,
Any of *womankind,* but Marcia, happy. *Addison, Cato.*
She advanc'd, that *womankind*
Would by her model form their mind. *Swift.*

Wo'manly. *adj.* [from *woman.*]

1. Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine not masculine.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly: why then, alas!
Do I put up that *womanly* defence,
To say I'd done no harm? *Shakspeare.*
She brings your froward wives
As prisoners, to her *womanly* persuasion. *Shakspeare.*
All will spy in thy face
A blushing *womanly* discovering grace. *Donne.*
Rage choaks my words; 'tis *womanly* to weep. *Dryden.*

Let him be taught to put off all those tender airs, affected smiles, and all the enchanting *womanly* behaviour that has made him the object of his own admiration.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

2. Not childish; not girlish.

Young persons, under a *womanly* age, are often troubled with some of the same symptoms. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Wo'manly.† *adv.* [from *woman.*] In the manner of a woman; effeminately.

Sing lullabies as women do,
With which they charm their babes to rest;
And lullaby can I sing too,
As *womanly* as can the best. *Gascoigne, Poems,* (1579.)

WOMB. *n. s.* [*wamba,* Goth. pamb, Sax. *wamb,* Icelandick.]

1. The place of the fœtus in the mother.

When yet he was but tender-bodied, and the only son of my *womb.* *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

New-born children bring not many ideas into the world, bating some faint ideas of hunger and thirst which they may have felt in the *womb.* *Locke.*

Conceiving, as she slept, her fruitful *womb*
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addison.*

2. The place whence any thing is produced.

The earth was form'd, but, in the *womb* as yet
Of waters embryon immature involv'd,
Appeared not. *Milton, P. L.*
The *womb* of earth the genial seed receives. *Dryden.*

3. Any cavity.

An amphitheatre unpeopled Rome,
And held, uncrowded, nations in its *womb.* *Addison.*

To **Womb.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose; to breed in secret.

Not for all the sun sees, or
The close earth *wombs,* will I break my oath
To this my fair belov'd, *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Wo'mby. *adj.* [from *womb.*] Capacious. Not in use.

He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,
That caves and *womby* vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock,
In second accent to his ordnance. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Wo'men. Plural of *woman.*

Thus it shall befal
Him who to worth in *women* over-trusts. *Milton.*

Won. The preterite and participle passive of *win.*

All these the Parthian,
From the luxurious kings of Antioch *won.* *Milton, P. R.*
Against myself I victories have *won,*
And by my fatal absence am undone. *Dryden.*

My mother is won over to my side, but dares not mention me to my father, for fear of provoking him. *Addison, Spect.*

To WON.† *v. n.* [ƿonian, punian, Saxon; *wonen*, German.] To dwell; to live; to have abode. It is still a northern word, at least in Lancashire, and pronounced *wun.*

Him fortuned
To come where vile Arcasia does *won.* *Spenser.*
Out of the ground uprose
As from his lair, the wild beast where he *wons*
In forest wild. *Milton, P. L.*
A people near the northern pole that *won;*
Whom Ireland sent from loughes and forests hore. *Fairfax.*

WON. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation.

What secret place, quoth he, can safely hold
So huge a mass, and hid from heaven's eye;
Or where hast thou thy *won*, that so much gold
Thou can'st preserve from wrong and robbery. *Spenser.*
The solitary *won*
Of dreaded beasts, the Lybian lion's moan. *Beaumont, Psyche.*

To WO'NDER.† *v. n.* [ƿundpian, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.]

1. To be struck with admiration; to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished: with *at*, rarely with *after.*

The want of these magazines of victuals I have complained of in England, and *wondered at* in other countries. *Spenser.*
His deadly wound was healed: and all the world *wondered after* the beast. *Rev.* xiii. 3.
No wonder to us, who have conversed with too many strange actions, now to *wonder at* any thing: wonder is from surprise, and surprise ceases upon experience. *South.*
King Turnus *wonder'd at* the fight renew'd. *Dryden.*
Who can *wonder* that the sciences have been so overcharged with insignificant and doubtful expressions, capable to make the most quick-sighted little the more knowing? *Locke.*
I could not sufficiently *wonder at* the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to mount and walk upon my body. *Swift.*

2. To doubt: as, I *wonder* whether he will be here in time. A colloquial expression.

WO'NDER. *n. s.* [ƿunbop, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.]

1. Admiration; astonishment; amazement; surprise caused by something unusual or unexpected.

What is he, whose griefs
Bear such an emphasis? whose phrase of sorrow
Conjures the wand'ring stars, and makes them stand
Like *wonder*-wounded hearers. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Wonder causeth astonishment, or an immoveable posture of the body; for in *wonder* the spirits fly not as in fear, but only settle. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Cause of wonder; a strange thing; something more or greater than can be expected.

The Cornish *wonder-gatherer* describeth the same. *Carew.*
Great effects come of industry in civil business; and to try things oft, and never to give over, doth *wonders.* *Bacon.*
Lo, a *wonder* strange!
Of every beast, and bird, and insect small
Came sevens, and pairs. *Milton, P. L.*
What woman will you find,
Though of this age the *wonder* and the fame,
On whom his leisure will vouchsafe an eye
Of fond desire? *Milton, P. R.*
No *wonder* sleep from careful lovers flies,
To bathe himself in Sacharissa's eyes;
As fair Astrea once from earth to heav'n,
By strife and loud impiety was driven. *Waller.*
Drawn for your prince, that sword could *wonders* do:
The better cause makes mine the sharper now. *Waller.*
It is no *wonder* if part of the matter of this disease, which so easily adheres to the glands, and augments and distends them to an unnatural dimension, should at length stop in the lungs. *Blackmore.*

3. Any thing mentioned with wonder.

There Babylon the *wonder* of all tongues. *Milton, P. R.*
Ample souls among mankind have arrived at that prodigious extent of knowledge which renders them the *wonder* and glory of the nation where they live. *Watts.*

WO'NDERER.* *n. s.* [from *wonder.*] One who wonders. *Barret.*

WO'NDERFUL. *adj.* [*wonder* and *full.*] Admirable; strange; astonishing.

I uttered that which I understood not, things too *wonderful* for me which I knew not. *Job,* xlii. 3.
Strange
Hath been the cause, and *wonderful* to hear. *Milton, P. L.*

WO'NDERFUL. *adv.* To a wonderful degree. Improperly used.

The house which I am about to build shall be *wonderful* great. 2 *Chron.* ii. 9.

WO'NDERFULLY. *adv.* [from *wonderful.*] In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree.

The pope, knowing himself to be unprofitable to the Christian world, was *wonderfully* glad to hear that there were such echoes of him sounding in remote parts. *Bacon.*
There is something *wonderfully* divine in the airs of this picture. *Addison on Italy.*
If a man out of vanity, or from a desire of being in the fashion, or in order to pass for *wonderfully* wise, shall say that Berkley's doctrine is true, while at the same time his belief is precisely the same with mine, I leave him to enjoy the fruits of his hypocrisy. *Beattie.*

WO'NDERFULNESS.* *n. s.* [from *wonderful.*] State or quality of being wonderful or amazing.

There stood between them a young maid, whose *wonderfulness* took away all beauty from her. *Sidney, Arc.* b. i.

WO'NDERMENT.† *n. s.* [from *wonder.*]

1. Astonishment; amazement. Not in use, except in low or sarcastick language.

When my pen would write her titles true,
It ravish'd is with fancy's *wonderment.* *Spenser.*
Those things which I here set down, do naturally take the sense, and not respect petty *wonderments.* *Bacon.*
The patterns of perfection, and the *wonderment* of women. *Beaum. and Fl. Wom. Hater.*
The neighbours made a *wonderment* of it, and asked him what he meant. *L'Estrange.*

2. Wonderful appearance; wonderful relation.

But Britomart would not thereto assent,
Ne her owne Amoret forgoe so light
For that strange dame, whose beautie's *wonderment*
She lesse esteem'd than th' other's vertuous government. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Some strangers of the wiser sort
Made all these idle *wonderments* their sport. *Dryden, Hind and Panther.*

WO'NDEROUS.† *adj.* See WONDROUS. The word is now usually written *wonderous.*

WO'NDERSTRUCK. *adj.* [*wonder* and *strike.*] Amazed.

Ascanius, *wonderstruck* to see
That image of his filial piety. *Dryden, Æn.*

WO'NDER-WORKING.† *adj.* [from *wonder* and *working.*] Doing surprising things.

The *wonder-working* dill he gets. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.
He commends the mathematicks, as the only *wonder-working* knowledge, and therefore requiring the best spirits. *Herbert, Country Parson,* ch. 32.

WO'NDROUS. *adj.* [This is contracted from *wonderous*, of *wonder.*]

1. Admirable; marvellous; strange; surprising.

The credit of whose virtue rest with thee;
Wondrous indeed, if cause of such effects. *Milton.*
In such charities she pass'd the day;
'Twas *wondrous* how she found an hour to pray. *Dryden.*
Researches into the springs of natural bodies, and their motions, should awaken us to admire the *wondrous* wisdom of our Creator in all the works of nature. *Watts.*

2. [*Wondrous* is barbarously used for an adverb.] In a strange degree.

From that part where Moses remembereth the giants, begotten by the sons of good men upon the daughters of the wicked; did they steal those *wondrous* great acts of their ancient kings and powerful giants. *Ralegh.*

There is a place deep, *wondrous* deep, below
Which genuine night and horrours do o'erflow. *Cowley.*

To shun the allurement is not hard
To minds resolv'd, forewarn'd and well prepar'd;
But *wond'rous* difficult, when once beset,
To struggle through the straits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden.*

You are so beautiful,
So *wondrous* fair, you justify rebellion. *Dryden.*

Sylphs, yet mindful of their ancient race,
Are, as when women, *wond'rous* fond of place. *Pope.*

Wo'ndrously. *adv.* [from *wondrous.*]

1. To a strange degree.

My lord led *wondrously* to discontent. *Shakspeare.*

This made Proserpina
Make to them the greater speed,
For fear that they too much should bleed,
Which *wondrously* her troubled. *Drayton.*

Such doctrines in the pidgeon house were taught:
You need not ask how *wondrously* they wrought. *Dryden.*

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,
Cloe complains, and *wondrously's* aggriev'd. *Granville.*

2. In a strange manner.

Then medicines *wound'rously* compos'd, the skilfull leech applyed. *Chapman.*

To Wont. } *v. n.* [preterite and participle *wont;*
To be Wont. } punian, Saxon; *gewoonen,* Dutch.]
To be accustomed; to use; to be used.

A yearly solemn feast she *wont* to make,
The day that first doth lead the year around. *Spenser.*

Through power of that, his cunning thieveries
He *wonts* to work, that none the same espies. *Spenser.*

Jason the Thessalian was *wont* to say, that some things must be done unjustly, that many things may be done justly. *Bacon.*

I this night have dream'd;
If dream'd, not as I oft am *wont*, of thee,
But of offence and trouble. *Milton, P. L.*

The eagle's fate and mine are one,
Which on the shaft that made him die
Espy'd a feather of his own,
Wherewith he *wont* to soar so high. *Waller.*

For others that he saw perplexed about the manage of their difficult affairs, he was *wont* to ask them, when they would begin to trust God, or permit him to govern the world. *Fell.*

A mother was *wont* always to indulge her daughters, when any of them desired squirrels or birds, but then they must keep them well. *Locke.*

Another sort of sophism is *wont* to be called an imperfect enumeration or false induction, when from a few experiments men infer general theorems. *Watts, Logick.*

WONT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Custom; habit; use. Out of use.

Passing their time according to their *wont*, they waited for the coming of Phalantus. *Sidney.*

Things natural in that regard forget their ordinary natural *wont*, that which is heavy mounting sometime upwards of its own accord. *Hooker.*

'Tis not his *wont* to be the hindmost man,
Whate'er occasion keeps him from us now. *Shakspeare.*

They are by sudden alarm or watchword to be called out to their military motions under sky or covert, according to the season, as was the Roman *wont.* *Milton.*

Wo'n't. A contraction of *would not:* used for *will not.*

Wo'nted. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Accustomed; used; usual: used both of persons and things.

Her champion stout, to aid his friend,
Again his *wonted* weapon proved. *Spenser.*

So pray'd they, innocent, and to their thoughts
Firm peace recover'd soon and *wonted* calm. *Milton, P. L.*

The pond-frog would fain have gotten the other frog over; but she was *wonted* to the place, and would not remove. *L'Estrange.*

Who have no house, sit round where once it was,
And with full eyes each *wonted* room require;
Haunting the yet warm ashes of the place,
As murther'd men walk where they did expire. *Dryden.*

Wo'ntedness. *n. s.* [from *wonted.*] State of being accustomed to. Not in use.

Did I see any thing more of Christ in those that pretend to other modes of government, I might suspect my judgment biassed with prejudice or *wontedness* of opinion. *King Charles.*

Wo'ntless. *adj.* [from *wont.*] Unaccustomed; unusual. Obsolete.

Whither, love, wilt thou now carry me?
What *wontless* fury dost thou now inspire
Into my feeble breast, when full of thee? *Spenser.*

To WOO.† *v. a.* [apoʒob, courted, Saxon; poʒepe, a suitor or lover. Our old word is *wow*, or *wowe.* "with gifts he oft her *wowed.*" Spenser, F. Q.]

1. To court; to sue to for love.

We cannot fight for love, as men may do;
We should be *woo'd*, and were not made to *woo.* *Shakspeare.*

Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems;
That *woo'd* to the slimy bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by. *Shakspeare.*

Fancies and notions he pursues,
Which ne'er had being but in thought:
Each like the Grecian artist *woos*
The image he himself has wrought. *Prior.*

My proud rival *woos*
Another partner to his throne and bed. *Philips.*

How is the loadstone nature's subtle pride,
By the rude iron *woo'd*, and made a bride? *Cowley.*

Oh, stretch thy reign, fair peace! from shore to shore,
Till conquest cease, and slav'ry be no more;
Till the freed Indians in their native groves
Reap their own fruits, and *woo* their sable loves. *Pope.*

2. To court solicitously; to invite with importunity.

Yet can she love a foreign emperor,
Whom of great worth and pow'r she hears to be;
If she be *woo'd* but by ambassador,
Or but his letters or his pictures see:
So while the virgin soul on earth doth stay,
She *woo'd* and tempted is ten thousand ways
By these great pow'rs, which on the earth bear sway,
The wisdom of the world, wealth, pleasure, praise. *Davies.*

Sweet bird that shunn'st the noise of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy!
Thee, chauntress, oft the woods among,
I *woo* to hear thy even-song. *Milton, Il Pens.*

To Woo. *v. n.* To court; to make love.

With pomp, and trains, and in a crowd they *woo*,
When true felicity is but in two. *Dryden.*

Wood.† *adj.* [*wôds*, Gothick; pob, Saxon; *woed*, Dutch.] Mad; furious; raging. Written also *wode.* Mr. Pegge notices *wode* as still a provincial term for *angry*, "almost mad with anger."

Winds do rage as winds were *wood*,
And cause spring tides to raise great flood. *Tusser.*

Coal-black steeds yborn of hellish brood,
That on their rusty bits did champ as they were *wood.* *Spenser.*

Calm the tempest of his passion *wood;*
The banks are overflown, when stopped is the flood. *Spenser.*

Sure these wanton swains are *wode.* *Fletcher, Faithf. Shepherdess.*

WOOD. *n. s.* [pube, Saxon; *woud*, Dutch.]

1. A large and thick collection of trees.

The *wood*-born people fall before her flat,
And worship her as goddess of the *wood.* *Spenser.*

St. Valentine is past:
Begin these *wood*-birds but to couple now? *Shakspeare.*

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the rooky *wood*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
The *woods* are ruthless, dreadful, deaf and dull:
There speak and strike. *Titus Andronicus.*
Amongst his well-grown *woods*, the shag-hair'd satyrs stand. *Drayton.*
Hecate, when she gave to rule the *woods*,
Then led me trembling through those dire abodes. *Dryden.*

2. The substance of trees; timber.
Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,
And burn sweet *wood* to make the lodging sweet. *Shakspeare.*
The cavity of the tin plate was filled with a melted cement, made of pitch, rosin, and *wood*-ashes, well incorporated. *Boyle.*
Having filled it about five inches with throughly kindled *wood*-coals, we let it down into the glass. *Boyle.*
Of long growth there stood
A laurel's trunk, a venerable *wood*. *Dryden, Æn.*
The soft *wood* turners use commonly. *Moxon.*
The size of faggots and *wood*-stacks differs. *Mortimer.*
Herrings must be smoked with *wood*. *Child.*

WOODANE'MONE. *n. s.* A plant.

WOO'DBIND. } *n. s.* [puobinð, Saxon; *periclymenon*,
WOO'DBINE. } Lat.] Honeysuckle.
Beatrice, e'en now
Couch'd in the *woodbine* coverture. *Shakspeare.*
The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn, upon their heads garlands of *woodbine* and wild roses. *Peacham.*

WOO'DCOCK. *n. s.* [pobucoc, Saxon; *stolopax*, Latin.] A bird of passage with a long bill; his food is not known. It is a word ludicrously used for a dunce.
He hath bid me to a calve's head and a capon; shall I not find a *woodcock* too? *Shakspeare.*
Soon as in doubtful day the *woodcock* flies,
Her cleanly pail the pretty housewife bears. *Gay.*

WOO'DDRINK. *n. s.* Decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as sassafras.
The drinking elder-wine or *wooddrinks* are very useful. *Floyer on the Humours.*

WOO'DED. *adj.* [from *wood*.] Supplied with wood.
Wooded so,
It makes a spring of all kindes that grow. *Chapman.*
The lord Strutts have been possessed of a very great landed estate, well-conditioned, *wooded* and watered. *Arbuthnot.*

WOO'DEN. *adj.* [from *wood*.]
1. Ligneous; made of wood; timber.
Like a strutting player, whose conceit
Lies in his hamstring, he doth think it rich
To hear the *wooden* dialogue and sound
'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage. *Shakspeare.*
They used to vault or leap up; and therefore they had *wooden* horses in their houses and abroad. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
Press'd with the burden, Cœneus pants for breath;
And on his shoulders bears the *wooden* death. *Dryden.*
The haberdasher stole off his hat that hung upon a *wooden* peg. *Addison, Spect.*
2. Clumsy; awkward.
I'll win this lady Margaret: for whom?
Why, for my king: tush, that's a *wooden* thing. *Shakspeare.*
When a bold man is out of countenance, he makes a very *wooden* figure on it. *Collier on Confidence.*

WOO'DFRETTER. *n. s.* [*teres*, Lat.] An insect; a woodworm. *Ainsworth.*

WOO'DGOD.* *n. s.* A pretended sylvan deity.
The wyld *woodgods* arrived in the place. *Spenser, F. Q.*

WOO'DHOLE. *n. s.* [*wood* and *hole*.] Place where wood is laid up.
What should I do? or whither turn? amaz'd,
Confounded, to the dark recess I fly,
Of *woodhole*. *Philips.*

WOO'DINESS.* *n. s.* The state of containing much wood. *Mason.*
The vine, which was grown to that bulk and *woodiness*, as to make a statue of Jupiter and columns in Juno's temple. *Evelyn, B. iii. Ch. 3. § 4.*

WOO'DLAND. *n. s.* [*wood* and *land*.] Woods; ground covered with woods.
He that rides post through a country, may, from the transient view, tell how the parts lie; here a morass, and there a river, *woodland* in one part, and savanas in another. *Locke.*
Here hills and vales, the *woodland* and the plain,
Here earth and water seems to strive again. *Pope.*

WOO'DLAND.* *adj.* Covered with woods; belonging to woods.
The household beast that us'd the *woodland* grounds. *Dryden, Æn.*
By her awak'd, the *woodland* choir
To hail the common god prepares. *Fenton.*

WOO'DLARK.† *n. s.* [*galerita arborea*, Latin.] A melodious sort of wild lark.
Where, smit with undissembled pain,
The *woodlark* mourns her absent love. *Shenstone.*

WOO'DLOUSE. *n. s.* [*wood* and *louse*.] An insect.
The millepes or *woodlouse* is a small insect; it has only fourteen pair of short legs; it is a very swift runner, but it can occasionally roll itself up into the form of a ball. They are found under old logs of wood or large stones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. *Hill, Mat. Med.*
Wrap thyself up like a *woodlouse*, and dream revenge. *Congreve.*
There is an insect they call a *woodlouse*,
That folds up itself in itself, for a house,
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Inclos'd cap-a-pe in a strong coat of mail. *Swift.*

WOO'DLY.* *adv.* [from *wood*.] Madly. *Huloet.*

WOO'DMAN.† } *n. s.* [*wood* and *man*.] A sportsman;
WOO'DSMAN. } a hunter.
Their cry being composed of so well-sorted mouths, that any man would perceive therein some kind of proportion, but the skilful *woodmen* did find a musick. *Sidney.*
The duke is a better *woodman* than thou takest him for. *Shakspeare.*
This is some one like us night-foundered here,
Or else some neighbour *woodman*. *Milton, Comus.*
A skilful *woodsman*, by windlassing, presently gets a shoot. *Hammond, Works, iv. 615.*
So when the *woodman*'s toil her cave surrounds,
And with the hunter's cry the grove resounds,
With grief and rage the mother-lion stung,
Fearless herself, yet trembles for her young. *Pope.*

WOO'DMONGER.† *n. s.* [*wood* and *monger*.] A wood-seller.
A carman of one Smith, a *woodmonger* in Westminster, found a paper. *Wotton, Rem. p. 547.*

WOO'DNESS.* *n. s.* [from *wood*.] Anger; rage; madness.
When that he sholde stryke upon his harpe, the *woodnesse* of the wycked spyryte sholde be mytygate and swaged. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.*
To appease the *woodnesse* of the people. *Huloet.*
With fell *woodness* he effierced was,
And wilfully him throwing on the gras
Did beat and bounse his head and breast full sore. *Spenser, F. Q.*

WOO'DNIGHTSHADE. *n. s.* [*solanum sylvaticum*, Latin.] A plant.

WOO'DNOTE. *n. s.* Wild musick.
Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned sock be on,
Or sweetest Shakespear, fancy's child,
Warble his native *woodnotes* wild. *Milton, L'All.*

WOO'DNYMPH. *n. s.* [*wood* and *nymph*.] A fabled goddess of the woods.
Soft she withdrew, and like a *woodnymph* light,
Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton, P. L.*

By dimpled brook and fountain brim,
The *woodnymphs*, deck'd with daisies trim,
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep. *Milton, Comus.*

WOODO'FFERING. *n. s.* Wood burnt on the altar.

We cast the lots for the *woodoffering*. *Neh.* x. 34.

WOO'DPECK.† } *n. s.* [*wood* and *peck*; *picus martius*,
WOO'DPECKER. } Lat.] A bird.

The structure of the tongue of the *woodpecker* is very singular, whether we look at its great length, its bones and muscles, its incompassing parts of the neck and head, the better to exert itself in length, and, again, to retract it into its cell; and lastly, whether we look at its sharp, horny, bearded point, and the gluey matter at the end of it, the better to stab and draw little maggots out of wood. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

Nor *woodpecks*, nor the swallow, harbour near.
Addison, Tr. of Virg. Georg. 4.

WOO'DPIGEON, or *Woodculver*.† *n. s.* [*palumbes*, Lat.] A wild pigeon.

If Semiramis be a *wood-pigeon* in Greece, it may perchance have been a house-pigeon in the country of Ashur.
Gregory, Posthum. p. 236.

WOO'DREVE.* *n. s.* [*wood* and *reve*.] One who has the care of woods. Used in Kent and Essex.

WOO'DROOF. *n. s.* [*asperula*, Lat.] An herb.
Ainsworth.

WOO'DSARE. *n. s.*

The froth called *woodsare*, being like a kind of spittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and sage.
Bacon.

WOO'DSEERE. *n. s.* [*wood* and *sere*.] The time when there is no sap in the tree. Obsolete.

From May to October leave cropping, for why,
In *woodseere*, whatsoever thou croppest shall die. *Tusser.*

WOO'DSORREL. *n. s.* [*oxys*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WOO'DWARD.† *n. s.* [*wood* and *ward*.] A forester; an overlooker of woods.

A chase or park hath only keepers and *woodwards*.
Howell, Lett. iv. 16.

He used to ride to the woods, and visit all the coppices, and ask the *woodward* several questions.
Dr. Pope, Life of Bp. Ward, p. 75.

WOO'DWORM. *n. s.* [from *wood* and *worm*; *cossis*, Latin.] A worm bred in wood.

WOO'DY. *adj.* [from *wood*.]

1. Abounding with wood.

Oft in glimmering bowers and glades
He met her, and in secret shades
Of *woody* Ida's inmost grove. *Milton, Il Pens.*
Four times ten days I've pass'd
Wand'ring this *woody* maze, and human food
Nor tasted, nor had appetite. *Milton, P. R.*
Diana's *woody* realms he next invades,
And crosses through the consecrated shades. *Addison.*

2. Ligneous; consisting of wood.

In the *woody* parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastick. *Grew.*

Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing *woody* in them, as grass and hemlock. *Locke.*

3. Relating to woods; sylvan.

With the *woody* nymphs when she did play. *Spenser.*
All the satyrs scorn their *woody* kind,
And henceforth nothing fair but her on earth they find.
Spenser.

WOO'ER.† *n. s.* [pozepe, Sax. See *To* Woo.] One who courts a woman.

The *wooers* most are toucht on this ostent,
To whom are dangers great and imminent. *Chapman.*

Aristippus said, that those that studied particular sciences, and neglected philosophy, were like Penelope's *wooers*, that made love to the waiting-woman. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Usurping *wooers* felt his thund'ring sword,
And willing nations knew their native lord. *Creech.*

WOOF. *n. s.* [from *wove*.]

1. The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the *woof* of textile, is more inward or more outward. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Texture; cloth.

A vest of purple flow'd,
Iris had dipp'd the *woof*. *Milton, P. L.*
I must put off
These my sky-robes, spun out of Iris' *woof*. *Milton, Comus.*
To spread the pall beneath the regal chair,
Of softest *woof*, is bright Alcippe's care. *Pope, Odyss.*

WOO'INGLY. *adv.* [from *wooing*.] Pleasingly; so as to invite stay.

The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
By his lov'd mansionry, that heaven's breath
Smells *wooingly* here. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

WOOL. *n. s.* [pul, Saxon; *wollen*, Dutch.]

1. The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth.

A gown made of the finest *wool*,
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Fair lined slippers for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold. *Ralegh.*

Concerning their complaint for price of *wool*, he would give orders that his commissioners should cause clothiers to take *wool*, paying only two parts of the price. *Hayward.*

Struthium is a root used by the *wool*-dressers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any short thick hair.

In the cauldron boil and bake;
Wool of bat and tongue of dog *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

WOO'LCOMBER.* *n. s.* [*wool* and *comb*.] One whose business is to comb wool.

Of "The Fleece," which never became popular, and is now universally neglected, I can say little that is likely to recall it to attention. The *woolcomber* and the poet appear to me such discordant natures, that an attempt to bring them together is to "couple the serpent with the fowl." *Johnson, Life of Dyer.*

WOO'LFEL. *n. s.* [*wool* and *fell*.] Skin not stripped of the wool.

Wool and *woolfels* were ever of little value in this kingdom.
Davies on Ireland.

WOO'LLEN. *adj.* [from *wool*.] Made of wool not finely dressed, and thence used likewise for any thing coarse: it is likewise used in general for *made of wool*, as distinct from *linen*.

I was wont
To call them *woollen* vassals, things created
To buy and sell with groats. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face; I had rather lye in *woollen*. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

Woollen cloth will tenter, linen scarcely. *Bacon.*

At dawn of day our general cleft his pate
Spite of his *woollen* nightcap. *Dryden.*

WOO'LLEN. *n. s.* Cloth made of wool.

His breeches were of rugged *woollen*,
And had been at the siege of Bullen. *Hudibras.*
Odious! in *woollen*! 'twould a saint provoke!
No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face. *Pope.*
He is a bel-esprit and a *woollen* draper. *Swift.*

WOO'LLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *woolly*.] State or quality of being woolly.

WOO'LLY. *adj.* [from *wool*.]

1. Clothed with wool.

When the work of generation was
Between these *woolly* breeders,
The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands. *Shakspeare.*

2. Consisting of wool.

Some few, by temp'rance taught, approaching slow,
To distant fate by easy journeys go:
Gently they lay 'em down as ev'ning sheep
On their own *woolly* fleeces softly sleep. *Dryden.*

3. Resembling wool.

What signifies
My fleece of *woolly* hair, that now uncurls? *Shakspeare.*

Nothing profits more
Than frequent snows: O may'st thou often see
Thy furrows whiten'd by the *woolly* rain,
Nutritious! *Philips.*

Woo'lpack.† } **Woo'lsack.†** } *n. s.* [*wool, pack,* and *sack.*]

1. A bag of wool; a bundle of wool.

As *woolpacks* quash the leaden ball. *Shenstone, Prog. of Taste.*

2. The seat of the judges in the house of lords.

At bar abusive, on the bench unable,
Knave on the *woolsack*, fop at council table. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing bulky without weight.

Chaos of presbyt'ry, where laymen guide
With the tame *woolpack*-clergy by their side. *Cleaveland.*

Woo'lward.† *adv.* [*wool* and *ward.*] In wool. Obsolete.

Some of them never eat any flesh; others go *woolward* and in hair. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza,* (1587,) p. 315.

They go *woolward*, whip themselves, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 675.

I have no shirt: I go *woolward* for penance. *Shakspeare.*

Woop. *n. s.* [*rubicilla*, Latin.] A bird.

Woos. *n. s.* [*alga*, Latin.] Sea-weed. An herb.

WORD.† *n. s.* [ƿoꞃd, Saxon; *woord*, Dutch; *waurd*, M. Goth.]

1. A single part of speech.

If you speak three *words*, it will three times report you the three *words*. *Bacon.*

As conceptions are the images of things to the mind within itself, so are *words* or names the marks of those conceptions to the minds of them we converse with. *South, Serm.*

Amongst men who confound their ideas with *words*, there must be endless disputes, wrangling, and jargon. *Locke.*

2. A short discourse.

Shall I vouchsafe your worship a *word* or two?
— Two thousand, and I'll vouchsafe thee the hearing. *Shakspeare.*

A *word*, Lucilius,
How he receiv'd you. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

A friend who shall own thee in thy lowest condition, answer all thy wants, and, in a *word*, never leave thee. *South.*

In a *word*, the Gospel describes God to us in all respects such a one as we would wish him to be. *Tillotson.*

3. Talk; discourse.

Why should calamity be full of *words*?
— Let them have scope, though what they do impart
Help nothing else, yet they do ease the heart. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

He commanded the men to be ranged in battalions, and rid to every squadron, giving them such *words* as were proper to the occasion. *Clarendon.*

If you dislike the play,
Pray make no *words* on't till the second day,
Or third be past; for we would have you know it,
The loss will fall on us, not on the poet. *Denham.*

Cease this contention: be thy *words* severe,
Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear. *Dryden.*

If *words* are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill, or unbecomingness of the faults. *Locke.*

If I appear a little *word*-bound in my first solutions, I hope it will be imputed to the long disuse of speech. *Spectator.*

4. Dispute; verbal contention.

In argument upon a case,
Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerset and me. *Shakspeare.*

5. Language; oral expression; living speech.

Found you no displeasure by *word* or countenance? *Shakspeare.*

I'll write thee a challenge, or I'll deliver thy indignation to him by *word* of mouth. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Why should she write to Edmund? Might not you
Transport her purposes by *word*? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

An easy way, by *word* of mouth communicated to me. *Boyle.*

6. Promise.

Obey thy parents, keep thy *word* justly, swear not. *Shakspeare.*

I take your princely *word* for these redresses.
— I give it you, and will maintain my *word*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

All of them stout and hard people, false of their *words*, treacherous in their practices, and merciless in their revenges. *Heylin.*

The duke shall wield his conqu'ring sword,
The king shall pass his honest *word*. *Dryden.*

7. Signal; token; order.

Every soldier, kill his prisoners;
Give the *word* through. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

8. Account; tidings; message.

Bring me *word* thither
How the world goes, that to the pace of it
I may spur on my journey. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Two optick nerves she ties,
Like spectacles across the eyes;
By which the spirits bring her *word*,
Whene'er the balls are fix'd or stirr'd. *Prior.*

9. Declaration; purpose expressed.

I know you brave, and take you at your *word*;
That present service which you vaunt, afford. *Dryden.*

10. Affirmation.

Every person has enough to do to work out his own salvation; which if we will take the apostle's *word*, is to be done with fear and trembling. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

I desire not the reader should take my *word*, and therefore I will set two of their discourses in the same light for every man to judge. *Dryden.*

11. Scripture; word of God.

They say this church of England neither hath the *word* purely preached, nor the sacraments sincerely ministred. *Whitgift.*

12. The second person of the ever adorable Trinity. A scripture term.

Thou my *Word*, begotten Son, by thee
This I perform. *Milton, P. L.*

13. A motto; a short sentence; a proverb.

Round about the wreath this *word* was writ,
"Burnt I do burne." *Spenser, F. Q.*

The *word* under her silver shield. *B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.*

The old *word* is, "what the eye views not, the heart rues not." *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

To **Word.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dispute.

He that descends not to *word* it with a shrew, does worse than beat her. *L'Estrange.*

To **Word.†** *v. a.*

1. To express in proper words.

Whether his extemporary *wording* might not be a defect. *Fell.*

Let us blacken him what we can, said Harrison of the blessed king, upon the *wording* and drawing up his charge against approaching trial. *South.*

The apology for the king is the same, but *worded* with greater deference to that great prince. *Addison.*

2. To affect by many words; to overpower by words.

If one were to be *worded* to death, Italian is the fittest language. *Howell, Lett.* i. i. 42.

The laws will not be *worded* out of their course. *South, Serm.* vii. 304.

Wo'rdcatcher.* *n. s.* [*word* and *catch.*] One who cavils at words.

Each wight who reads not, and but scans and spells,
Each *word-catcher* that lives on syllables. *Pope, Prol. Sat.*

Wo'rder.* *n. s.* [from *word.*] One who uses words; a speaker.

We could not say as much of our high *worders*. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl.* (1654,) p. 359.

Wo'rdiness.* *n. s.* [from *wordy.*] State or quality of abounding with words. *Ash.*

Wo'rdish.* *adj.* [from *word.*] Respecting words.
Both [poetry and oratory] have such an affinity in the *wordish* considerations. *Sidney, Def. of Poetry.*
What I have hitherto said in these *wordish* testimonies. *Hammond, Works,* ii. 167.

Wo'rdishness.* *n. s.* [from *wordish.*] Manner of wording or expression.
The truth they hide by their dark *wordishness.* *Verses Pref. to Digby of Bodies.*

Wo'rdless.* *adj.* [*word* and *less.*] Silent; without words.
Her joy with heav'd-up hands she doth express,
And, *wordless,* so greets heaven for his success. *Shakspeare, Rape of Lucr.*
Wordless quakers shall go down the wind. *Stillingfleet, Verses on Gataker, Serm. &c.* (1655,) p. 78.

Wo'rdy. *adj.* [from *word.*] Verbose; full of words.
Phocion, beholding a *wordy* orator, while he was making a magnificent speech full of vain promises, said, I now fix my eyes upon a cypress-tree: it has all the pomp imaginable in its branches, leaves, and height; but it bears no fruit. *Spectator.*
We need not lavish hours in *wordy* periods,
As do the Romans, ere they dare to fight. *Philips, Briton.*
Intemp'rate rage, a *wordy* war began. *Pope.*

Wore. The preterite of *wear.*
This on his helmet *wore* a lady's glove,
And that a sleeve embroider'd by his love. *Dryden.*
My wife, the kindest, dearest, and the truest
That ever *wore* the name. *Rowe, Royal Convert.*

To **WORK.**† *v. n.* pret. *worked,* or *wrought.* [peoncan, Saxon; *werken,* Dutch; *waurkian,* M. Goth.]

1. To labour; to travail; to toil.
Good Kent, how shall I live and *work*
To match thy goodness? life will be too short. *Shakspeare.*
Go and *work;* for no straw shall be given you. *Ex.* v. 18.
Whether we *work* or play, or sleep or wake,
Our life doth pass, and with time's wings doth fly. *Davies.*

2. To be in action; to be in motion.
In Morat your hopes a crown design'd
And all the woman *work'd* within your mind. *Dryden.*

3. To act; to carry on operations.
Our better part remains
To *work* in close design. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To operate as a manufacturer.
They that *work* in fine flax. *Isaiah,* xix. 9.

5. To ferment.
Into wine and strong beer put some like substances, while they *work,* which may make them fume and inflame less. *Bacon.*
If in the wort of beer, while it *worketh,* before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

6. To operate; to have effect.
With some other business put the king
From these sad thoughts that *work* too much upon him. *Shakspeare.*
All things *work* together for good to them that love God. *Rom.* viii. 28.
Gravity *worketh* weakly, both far from the earth, and also within the earth. *Bacon.*
Although the same tribute laid by consent, or by imposing, be all one to the purse, yet it *works* diversely on the courage: no people overcharged with tribute is fit for empire. *Bacon.*
These positive undertakings *wrought* upon many to think that this opportunity should not be lost. *Clarendon.*
Nor number, nor example with him *wrought*
To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind. *Milton, P. L.*
Objects of pity, when the cause is new,
Would *work* too fiercely on the giddy crowd. *Dryden.*
Poison will *work* against the stars; beware,
For ev'ry meal an antidote prepare. *Dryden, Jun. Juv.*
When this reverence begins to *work* in him, next consider his temper of mind. *Locke.*
This so *wrought* upon the child, that afterwards he desired to be taught. *Locke.*
Humours and manners *work* more in the meaner sort than with the nobility. *Addison on Italy.*
The ibibaböca is a foot round, and three yards and a half long: his colours are white, black, and red: of all serpents his bite is the most pernicious, yet *worketh* the slowest. *Grew.*

7. To obtain by diligence.
Without the king's assent
You *wrought* to be a legate. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

8. To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other physick.
Work on,
My medicine, *work!* thus credulous fools are caught. *Shakspeare.*
I should have doubted the operations of antimony, where such a potion could not *work.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
It is benign, nor far from the nature of aliment, into which, upon defect of *working,* it is oft times converted. *Brown.*
Most purges heat a little; and all of them *work* best, that is, cause the blood so to do, as do fermenting liquors, in warm weather, or in a warm room. *Grew, Cosmol.*

9. To act as on a subject.
Let it be pain of body, or distress of mind, there's matter yet left for philosophy and constancy to *work* upon. *L'Estrange.*
Natural philosophy has sensible objects to *work* upon; but then it often puzzles the reader with the intricacy of its notions. *Addison.*
The predictions Bickerstaff published, relating to his death, too much affected and *worked* on his imagination. *Swift.*

10. To make way.
Body shall up to spirit *work.* *Milton.*
Who would trust chance, since all men have the seeds
Of good and ill, which should *work* upward first? *Dryden.*

11. To be tossed or agitated.
The sea *wrought,* and was tempestuous. *Jonah,* i. 11.
Vex'd by wint'ry storms, Benacus raves,
Confus'd with *working* sands and rolling waves. *Addison.*

To **Work.** *v. a.* preter. and participle pass. *worked* or *wrought.*

1. To labour; to manufacture; to form by labour.
He could have told them of two or three gold mines, and a silver mine, and given the reason why they forbare to *work* them at that time, and when they left off from *working* them. *Ralegh, Apology.*
The chaos, by the Divine Power, was *wrought* from one form into another, till it settled into an habitable earth. *Burnet.*
This mint is to *work* off part of the metals found in the neighbouring mountains. *Addison.*
The young men acknowledged in love-letters, sealed with a particular wax, with certain enchanting words *wrought* upon the seals, that they died for her. *Tatler.*
They now begin to *work* the wond'rous frame,
To shape the parts, and raise the vital flame. *Blackmore.*
The industry of the people *works* up all their native commodities to the last degree of manufacture. *Swift.*

2. To bring by action into any state.
So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains,
Works itself clear, and, as it runs, refines,
'Till by degrees the floating mirrour shines. *Addison, Cato.*

3. To influence by successive impulses.
If you would *work* any man, know his nature and fashions, and so lead him. *Bacon.*
To hasten his destruction, come yourself,
And *work* your royal father to his ruin. *A. Philips.*

4. To make by gradual labour, and continued violence.
Sidelong he *works* his way. *Milton, P. L.*
Through winds, and waves, and storms he *works* his way,
Impatient for the battle: one day more
Will set the victor thundering at our gates. *Addison.*

5. To produce by labour; to effect.

Fly the dreadful war,
That in thyself thy lesser parts do move,
Outrageous anger, and woe-working jar. *Spenser.*

Our light affliction for a moment *worketh* for us a far more eternal weight of glory. *2 Cor.* iv. 18.

We might *work* any effect, not holpen by the co-operation of spirits, but only by the unity of nature. *Bacon.*

Moisture, although it doth not pass through bodies without communication of some substance, as heat and cold do, yet it *worketh* effects by qualifying of the heat and cold. *Bacon.*

Such power, being above all that the understanding of man can conceive, may well *work* such wonders. *Drummond.*

God, only wise, to punish pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this confusion *wrought;*
As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds did hit,
By tongues confusion was to ruin brought. *Davies.*

Of the tree,
Which, tasted, *works* knowledge of good and evil,
Thou may'st not: in the day thou eat'st, thou dy'st. *Milton, P. L.*

Each herb he knew, that *works* or good or ill,
More learn'd than Mesve, half as learn'd as Hill. *Harte.*

6. To manage; in a state of motion; to put into motion.

Mere personal valour could not supply want of knowledge in building and *working* ships. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To put to labour; to exert.

Now, Marcus, thy virtue's on the proof;
Put forth thy utmost strength, *work* every nerve,
And call up all thy father in thy soul. *Addison, Cato.*

8. To embroider with a needle: as, she *worked* an apron.

I *worked* a violet leaf. *Spectator.*

9. *To* Work *out.* To effect by toil.

Not only every society, but every single person has enough to do to *work out* his own salvation. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

The mind takes the hint from the poet, and *works out* the rest by the strength of her own faculties. *Addison.*

10. *To* Work *out.* To erase; to efface.

Tears of joy for your returning spilt,
Work out and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden.*

11. *To* Work *up.* To raise.

That which is wanting to *work up* the pity to a greater height, was not afforded me by the story. *Dryden.*

This lake resembles a sea, when *worked up* by storms. *Addison.*

The sun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,
Works up more fire and colour in their cheeks. *Addison, Cato.*

We should inure ourselves to such thoughts, till they have *worked up* our souls into filial awe and love of him. *Atterbury.*

12. *To* Work *up.* To expend in any work, as materials.

Work. *n. s.* [peopc, Saxon; *werk*, Dutch.]

1. Toil; labour; employment.

Bread, correction, and *work* for a servant. *Ecclus.* xxxiii.

In the bottom of some mines in Germany there grow vegetables, which the *work*-folks say have magical virtue. *Bacon.*

The ground, unbid, gives more than we can ask;
But *work* is pleasure, when we chuse our task. *Dryden.*

2. A state of labour.

All the world is perpetually at *work*, only that our poor mortal lives should pass the happier for that little time we possess them, or else end the better when we lose them: upon this occasion riches came to be coveted, honours esteemed, friendship pursued, and virtues admired. *Temple.*

3. Bungling attempt.

It is pleasant to see what *work* our adversaries make with this innocent canon: sometimes 'tis a mere forgery of hereticks, and sometimes the bishops that met there were not so wise as they should have been. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle.

Round her *work* she did empale,
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy-winding trail. *Spenser.*

That handkerchief, you gave me: I must take out the *work:* a likely piece of work, that you should find it in your chamber, and know not who left it there. This is some minx's token, and I must take out the *work?* There, give it your hobby-horse: wheresoever you had it, I'll take out no *work* on't. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Flavia is very idle, and yet very fond of fine *work:* This makes her often sit working in bed until noon. *Law.*

5. Any fabrick or compages of art.

Nor was the *work* impair'd by storms alone,
But felt the approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*

6. Action; feat; deed.

The instrumentalness of riches to *works* of charity has rendered it necessary, in every Christian commonwealth, by laws to secure property. *Hammond.*

Nothing lovelier can be found in woman,
Than good *works* in her husband to promote. *Milton, P. L.*

Not in the *works* of bloody Mars employ'd,
The wanton youth inglorious peace enjoy'd. *Pope.*

7. Any thing made.

Where is that holy fire, which verse is said
To have? Is that enchanting force decay'd?
Verse, that draws nature's *works* from nature's law,
Thee, her best *work*, to her work cannot draw. *Donne.*

O fairest of creation! last and best
Of all God's *works!* creature, in whom excels
Whatever can to sight or thought be form'd;
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet,
How art thou lost! *Milton, P. L.*

8. Operation.

As to the composition or dissolution of mixt bodies, which is the chief *work* of elements, and requires an intire application of the agents, water hath the principality and excess over earth. *Digby.*

9. Effect; consequence of agency.

Fancy
Wild *work* produces oft, and most in dreams. *Milton, P. L.*

10. Management; treatment.

Let him alone; I'll go another way to *work* with him. *Shakspeare.*

11. *To set on* Work. To employ; to engage.

It *setteth* those wits *on work* in better things, which would be else employed in worse. *Hooker.*

Wo'rker.† *n. s.* [from *work.*] Whoever or whatever works.

Ye fair nymphs, which oftentimes have loved
The cruel *worker* of your kindly smarts,
Prepare yourselves, and open wide your hearts. *Spenser.*

His father was a *worker* in brass. *1 Kings*, vii. 14.

Words are but slow *workers.* *Beaum. and Fl. Coxcomb.*

You spoke me fair; but betrayed me: depart from me, you professors of holiness, but *workers* of iniquity. *South.*

Wo'rkfellow. *n. s.* [*work* and *fellow.*] One engaged in the same work with another.

Timotheus, my *workfellow*, and Lucius, salute you. *Rom.* xvi. 21.

Wo'rkfolk.* *n. s.* [*work* and *folk.*] Persons employed in working.

Thou shalt — oversee my *work-folks*,
And at the week's end pay them all their wages. *Beaum. and Fl. Nob. Gentleman.*

Wo'rkhouse. } *n. s.* [from *work* and *house.*]
Wo'rkinghouse. }

1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on.

The quick forge and *workinghouse* of thought. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Protogenes had his *workhouse* in a garden out of town, where he was daily finishing those pieces he begun. *Dryden.*

2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.

Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and pilferers? Esteem and promote those useful charities which remove such pests into prisons and *workhouses.* *Atterbury.*

Wo'rking.* *n. s.* [from *work.*]

1. Motion; operation.

Glory grows guilty of detested crimes,
When for fame's sake
We bend to that the *working* of the heart. *Shakspeare.*

We see the *workings* of gratitude in the Israelites. *South.*

2. Fermentation.

Staying the *working* of beer. *Bacon.*

WO'RKINGDAY. *n. s.* [*work* and *day.*] Day on which labour is permitted; not the sabbath: it therefore is taken for coarse and common.

How full of briars is this *workingday* world? *Shakspeare.*
Will you have me, lady?
—— No, my lord, unless I might have another for *working-days*; your grace is too costly to wear every day. *Shakspeare.*

WO'RKMAN. *n. s.* [*work* and *man.*] An artificer; a maker of any thing.

When *workmen* strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in covetousness. *Shakspeare.*
If prudence works, who is a more cunning *workman*? *Wisd.* viii. 6.

There was no other cause preceding than his own will, no other matter than his own power, no other *workman* than his own word, and no other consideration than his own infinite goodness. *Ralegh.*

They have inscribed the pedestal, to shew their value for the *workman.* *Addison on Italy.*

WO'RKMANLIKE.* *adj.* [*workman* and *like.*] Skilful; well performed.

The gardener —
Their selected plants doth, *workmanlike*, bestow. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 18.

WO'RKMANLY. *adj.* [from *workman.*] Skilful; well performed; workmanlike.

WO'RKMANLY. *adv.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a workman.

In having but fortie foot *workmanly* dight,
Take saffron enough for a lord and a knight. *Tusser.*
We will fetch thee straight
Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds,
And at that sight shall sad Apollo weep,
So *workmanly* the blood and tears are drawn. *Shakspeare.*

WO'RKMANSHIP. *n. s.* [from *workman.*]

1. Manufacture; something made by any one.

Nor any skill'd in *workmanship* emboss'd,
Nor any skill'd in loops of fing'ring fine,
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare
With this so curious network to compare. *Spenser.*

By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by being the immediate *workmanship* of God, by so much did that chosen garden exceed all parts of the world. *Ralegh.*

He moulded him to his own idea, delighting in the choice of the materials; and afterwards, as great architects use to do, in the *workmanship* of his regal hand. *Wotton.*

What more reasonable than to think, that if we be God's *workmanship*, he shall set this mark of himself upon all reasonable creatures? *Tillotson.*

2. The skill of a worker; the degree of skill discovered in any manufacture.

The Tritonian goddess having heard
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward
For her praise-worthy *workmanship* to yield. *Spenser.*
The wand'ring streams, in whose entrancing gyres
Wise nature oft herself her *workmanship* admires. *Drayton.*

3. The art of working.

If there were no metals, 'tis a mystery to me how Tubalcain could ever have taught the *workmanship* and use of them. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

WO'RKMASTER. *n. s.* [*work* and *master.*] The performer of any work.

What time this world's great *workmaster* did cast
To make all things, such as we now behold,
It seems that he before his eyes had plac'd
A goodly pattern, to whose perfect mould
He fashion'd them so comely. *Spenser.*

Every carpenter and *workmaster* that laboureth. *Eccl.* xxxviii.

Desire, which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great *workmaster*, leads to no excess. *Milton, P. L.*

WO'RKSHOP.* *n. s.* [*work* and *shop.*] The place where the workman carries on his work.

Jornandes, the Goth, has called the north of Europe the magazine or *workshop* of human kind. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

Supreme beauty is seldom found in cottages or *workshops.* *Johnson, Journ. West. Isl.*

WO'RKWOMAN. *n. s.* [*work* and *woman.*]

1. A woman skilled in needle-work.

The most fine-fingred *workwoman* on ground,
Arachne, by his means was vanquished. *Spenser.*

2. A woman that works for hire.

WO'RKYDAY. *n. s.* [Corrupted from *workingday.*] The day not the sabbath.

Tell her but a *workyday* fortune. *Shakspeare.*
Sunday, the other days, and thou
Make up one man; whose face thou art,
The *workydays* are the back part. *Herbert.*
Holydays, if haply she were gone,
Like *workydays*, I wish would soon be done. *Gay.*

WORLD. *n. s.* [populb, Saxon; *wereld*, Dutch.]

1. *World* is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Locke.*

2. System of beings.

Begotten before all *worlds.* *Nicene Creed.*

God hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, by whom he made the *worlds.* *Hebr.* i. 2.
Know how this *world*
Of heaven and earth conspicuous first began. *Milton, P. L.*

3. The earth; the terraqueous globe.

He the *world*
Built on circumfluous waters. *Milton, P. L.*

Ferdinand Magellanus was the first that compassed the whole *world.* *Heylin.*

4. Present state of existence.

I'm in this earthly *world*, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The making of a will is generally an uneasy task, as being at once a double parting with the *world.* *Fell.*

I was not come into the *world* then. *L'Estrange.*

He wittingly brought evil into the *world.* *More.*

Christian fortitude consists in suffering for the love of God, whatever hardships can befal in the *world.* *Dryden.*

5. A secular life.

Happy is she that from the *world* retires,
And carries with her what the *world* admires.
Thrice happy she, whose young thoughts fixt above,
While she is lovely, does to heav'n make love;
I need not urge your promise, ere you find
An entrance here, to leave the *world* behind? *Waller.*

By the *world*, we sometimes understand the things of this *world*; the variety of pleasures and interests which steal away our affections from God. Sometimes we are to understand the men of the *world*, with whose solicitations we are so apt to comply. *Rogers, Serm.*

6. Publick life; the publick.

Why dost thou shew me thus to th' *world*?
Bear me to prison. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*
Hence banished, is banish'd from the *world*;
And *world*-exil'd is death. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

7. Business of life; trouble of life.

Here I'll set up my everlasting rest,
And shake the yoke of man's suspicious stars
From this *world*-wearied flesh. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

8. Great multitude.

You a *world* of curses undergo,
Being the agents, or base second means. *Shakspeare.*

Nor doth this wood lack *worlds* of company;
For you in my respect are all the world. *Shakespeare.*

I leave to speak of a *world* of other attempts furnished by kings. *Ralegh, Apology.*

Garments richly woven
And *worlds* of prize. *Chapman.*

In double fiftie sable barks: with him a *world* of men
Most strong and full of valure went. *Chapman.*

What a *world* of contradictions would follow upon the contrary opinion, and what a *world* of confusions upon the contrary practice. *Sanderson.*

Just so romances are, for what else
Is in them all, but love and battles?
O' th' first of these we have no great matter
To treat of, but a *world* o' th' latter. *Hudibras.*

It brought into this world a *world* of woe. *Milton, P. L.*

There were a *world* of paintings, and among the rest the picture of a lion. *L'Estrange.*

Marriage draws a *world* of business on our hands, subjects us to law-suits, and loads us with domestick cares. *Dryden.*

From thy corporeal prison freed,
Soon hast thou reach'd the goal with mended pace;
A *world* of woes dispatch'd in little space. *Dryden.*

Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,
And steel your heart to such a *world* of charms? *Addison.*

9. Mankind; an hyperbolical expression for many: *all the world* is a favourite phrase in French, for *many*.

This hath bred high terms of separation between such and the rest of the *world*, whereby the one sort are named the brethren, the godly; the other worldlings, time-servers, pleasers of men more than of God. *Hooker.*

'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, *all the world* well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Thus the *world* may see what 'tis to innovate! *Drayton.*

He was willing to declare to *all the world*, that, as he had been brought up in that religion established in the church of England, so he could maintain the same by unanswerable reasons. *Clarendon.*

We turn them over to the study of beauty and dress, and the whole *world* conspires to make them think of nothing else. *Law.*

10. Course of life.

Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the *world* unjustly. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

11. Universal empire.

Rome was to sway the *world*. *Milton.*

This through the east just vengeance hurl'd,
Love lost poor Antony the *world*. *Prior.*

12. The manners of men; the practice of life.

Children should not know any wickedness. Old folks have discretion, and know the *world*. *Shakspeare.*

What start at this! when sixty years have spread
Their grey experience o'er thy hoary head?
Is this the all-observing age could gain?
Or hast thou known the *world* so long in vain? *Dryden.*

If knowledge of the *world* makes man perfidious,
May Juba ever live in ignorance. *Addison, Cato.*

The girl might pass, if we could get her
To know the *world* a little better;
To know the *world*! a modern phrase
For visits, ombre, balls and plays. *Swift.*

13. Every thing that the world contains.

Had I now a thousand *worlds*, I would give them all for one year more, that I might present to God one year of such devotion and good works, as I never before so much as intended. *Law.*

14. A large tract of country; a wide compass of things.

'Tis I who love's Columbus am, 'tis I,
That must new *worlds* in it descry. *Cowley.*

15. A collection of wonders; a wonder. Obsolete.

The bassa having recommended Barbarussa, it was a *world* to see, how the court was changed upon him. *Knolles.*

16. Time. A sense originally Saxon; now only used in *World without end.*

17. *In the world.* In possibility.

All the precautions *in the world* were taken for the marriage of his younger brother. *Addison.*

18. *For all the world.* Exactly. A ludicrous sense; now little used.

He had a pair of horns like a bull, his feet cloven, as many eyes upon his body as my grey mare hath dapples, and *for all the world* so placed. *Sidney.*

Wo'rldliness. *n. s.* [from *worldly.*] Covetousness; addictedness to gain.

Wo'rldling. *n. s.* [from *world.*] A mortal set upon profit.

Baseminded wretches! are your thoughts so deeply bemired in the trade of ordinary *worldlings*, as for respect of gain to let so much time pass. *Sidney.*

The one sort are named the brethren, the godly; the other *worldlings*, timeservers, and pleasers of men more than pleasers of God. *Hooker.*

God of the world and *worldlings*,
Great Mammon! greatest god below the sky. *Spenser.*

For his weeping in the needless stream;
Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament
As *worldlings* do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

That other on his friends his thoughts bestows:
The covetous *worldling*, in his anxious mind,
Thinks only on the wealth he left behind. *Dryden.*

If we consider the expectations of futurity, the *worldling* gives up the argument. *Rogers.*

Wo'rldly. *adj.* [from *world.*]

1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come.

He is divinely bent to meditation;
And in no *worldly* suits would he be moved,
To draw him from his holy exercise. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Hast thou not *worldly* pleasure at command? *Shakspeare.*

The fortitude of a Christian consists in patience, not in enterprizes which the poets call heroic, and which are commonly the effects of interest, pride, and *worldly* honour. *Dryden.*

Compare the happiness of men and beasts no farther than it results from *worldly* advantages. *Atterbury.*

As to *worldly* affairs, which my friends thought so heavy upon me, they are most of them of our own making, and fall away as soon as we know ourselves. *Law.*

2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future state.

They'll practise how to live secure,
Worldly or dissolute, on that their lords
Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Human; common; belonging to the world.

Many years it hath continued, standing by no other *worldly* mean, but that one only hand which erected it. *Hooker.*

Times and places are approved witnesses of *worldly* actions. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Wo'rldly. *adv.* [from *world.*] With relation to the present life.

It is a token of a *worldly* wise man, not to contend in vain against the nature of times wherein he liveth. *Ralegh.*

Subverting *worldly* strong and *worldly* wise,
By simply meek. *Milton, P. L.*

This cannot be done, if my will be *worldly*, or voluptuously disposed. *South, Serm.*

Since your mind is *worldly* bent,
Therefore of the two gifts in my dispose,
Think ere you speak, I grant you leave to choose. *Dryden.*

WORM.† *n. s.* [pýpm, Saxon; *worm*, Dutch; *vermis*, Lat.]

1. A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth.

Both the princes
Thy broken faith hath made a prey to *worms*. *Shakspeare.*

Help me into some house,
Or I shall faint; — a plague o' both your houses!
They have made *worms'* meat of me. *Shakspeare.*

Though *worms* devour me, though I turn to mold,
Yet in my flesh I shall his face behold:

I from my marble monument shall rise
Again intire, and see him with these eyes. *Sandys, Paraphr.*
At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Insect or *worm*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. A poisonous serpent.
The mortal *worm*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Animal bred in the body.
Physicians observe these *worms* engendered within the body of man. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

4. The animal that spins silk. Silkworm.
Thou owest the *worm* no silk, the sheep no wool. *Shakspeare.*

5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture.
'Tis no awkward claim,
Pick'd from the *worm*-holes of long-vanish'd days,
Nor from the dust of old oblivion rak'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

6. Something tormenting.
The *worm* of conscience still begnaw thy soul! *Shakspeare.*
Chains of darkness, and the undying *worm*. *Milton, P. L.*

7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing spiral.
The threads of screws, when bigger than can be made in screw-plates, are called *worms*. The length of a *worm* begins at the one end of the spindle, and ends at the other; the breadth of the *worm* is contained between any two grooves on the spindle; the depth of the *worm* is cut into the diameter of the spindle, viz. the depth between the outside of the *worm*, and the bottom of the groove. *Moxon.*

8. A supposed membrane or ligament under the tongue of a dog. See the second meaning of *To* WORM.
When you see a mad dog step aside out of his walk only to bite somebody, and then return to it again, you had best ask him the reason why he did so? Why, the reason is that he is mad, and his *worm* will not let him be quiet, without doing mischief, when he has opportunity. *South, Serm.* x. 162.

To WORM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work slowly, secretly, and gradually.
When debates and fretting jealousy,
Did *worm* and work within you more and more,
Your colour faded. *Herbert.*

To WORM. *v. a.*
1. To drive by slow and secret means, perhaps as by a screw.
They find themselves *wormed* out of all power, by a new spawn of independents, sprung from your own bowels. *Swift.*

2. To deprive a dog of something, nobody knows what, under his tongue, which is said to prevent him, nobody knows why, from running mad.
Every one that keepeth a dog, should have him *wormed*. *Mortimer.*

WO'RMEAT.† } WO'RMEATEN. } *adj.* [*worm* and *eaten*.]
1. Gnawed by worms.
For his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a *wormeaten* nut. *Shakspeare.*

2. Old; worthless.
His chamber all was hanged about with rolls,
And old records from antient times deriv'd;
Some made in books, some in long parchment scrolls,
That were all *wormeaten*, and full of canker holes. *Spenser.*
Wormeat stories of old times. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* i. 4.
Things among the Greeks, which antiquity had worn out of knowledge, were called ogygia, which we call *wormeaten*, or of defaced date. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*
Thine's like *wormeaten* trunks cloath'd in seal's skin;
Or grave, that's dust without, and stink within. *Donne.*

WORMEA'TENNESS.* *n. s.* State of being wormeaten; rottenness.
By the ceasing of the teeth, we must understand all those infirmities that are incident to them by reason of age, whether looseness, hollowness, rottenness, *wormeatenness*, &c. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 85.

WO'RMWOOD. *n. s.* [from its virtue to kill worms in the body; perhaps properly *wormwort*.] A plant.
Wormwood hath an indeterminate stalk, branching out into many small shoots, with spikes of naked flowers hanging downward; the leaves are hoary and bitter. Of this plant there are thirty-two species, one of which, the common *wormwood*, grows in the roads; but it is also planted in gardens for common use. Great variety of sea *wormwoods* are found in the salt marshes of England, and sold in the markets for the true Roman *wormwood*, though they differ greatly. *Miller.*
She was wean'd; I had then laid
Wormwood to my dug. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*
Pituitous Cacochymia must be corrected by bitters, as *wormwood* wine. *Floyer on the Humours.*
I ask whether one be not invincibly conscious to himself of a different perception, when he actually tastes *wormwood*, or only thinks on that savour. *Locke.*

WO'RMY.† *adj.* [from *worm*.]
1. Full of worms.
Spirits that in crossways and floods have burial,
Already to their *wormy* beds are gone. *Shakspeare.*
Yet can I not persuade me thou art dead,
Or that thy corse corrupts in earth's dark womb;
Or that thy beauties lie in *wormy* bed. *Milton, Ode.*

2. Earthy; groveling.
By greatness of mind we are brought to a just contempt of sordid and *wormy* affections.
Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 37.

WORN. part. pass. of *wear*. *Worn out* is quite consumed.
His is a maiden shield,
Guiltless in fight: mine batter'd, hew'd and bor'd,
Worn out of service, must forsake his lord. *Dryden.*
What I now offer, is the wretched remainder of a sickly age, *worn out* with study, and oppress'd by fortune. *Dryden.*
The greatest part of mankind are given up to labour, whose lives are *worn out* only in the provisions for living. *Locke.*
Your cold hypocrisy's a stale device,
A *worn-out* trick; would'st thou be thought in earnest,
Cloath thy feign'd zeal in rage, in fire, in fury. *Addison.*

WO'RNIL. *n. s.*
In the backs of cows in the summer, are maggots generated, which in Essex we call *wornils*, being first only a small knot in the skin.
Derham, Phys. Theol.

WO'RRIER.* *n. s.* [from *worry*.] One who worries or torments.
More material and coarser sort of dæmons, conceived the *worriers* of souls. *Spencer on Prod.* (1665,) p. 229.

To WO'RRY.† *v. a.* [ƿoꞃızan, Saxon, depopulari; cognatum, sine dubio, Su. Goth. *warg*, *wargr*, lupus, latro: à Germ. *wurgen*, trucidare, premere, strangulare. Serenius. The old word seems to be in the following passage: "To *werre* each other, and to slay." Gower, Conf. Am. B. 3.]
1. To tear, or mangle, as a beast tears its prey.
If we with thrice such powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog;
Let us be *worried*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
The fury of the tumults might fly so high as to *worry* and tear those in pieces, whom as yet they but play'd with in their paws. *King Charles.*
'Tis no new thing for the dogs that are to keep the wolves from *worrying* the sheep, to be deliver'd up to the enemy, for fear the sheep should *worry* the wolves. *L'Estrange.*

This revives and imitates that inhuman barbarity of the old heathen persecutors, wrapping up christians in the skins of wild beasts, that so they might be *worried* and torn in pieces by dogs. *South, Serm.*

2. To harass, or persecute brutally.

Then embraces his son-in-law; then again *worries* he his daughter with clipping her. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witness when I was *worried* with thy peals. *Milton, S. A.*

It has pleased Providence at length to give us righteousness instead of exaction, and hopes of religion to a church *worried* with reformation. *South, Serm.*

All his care
Was to preserve me from the barbarous rage,
Which *worried* him only for being mine. *Southern.*

I shall not suffer him to *worry* any man's reputation, nor indeed fall on any person whatsoever. *Addison.*

Let them rail,
And *worry* one another at their pleasure. *Rowe.*

Madam, contrive and invent,
And *worry* him out, till he gives his consent. *Swift.*

WORSE.† *adj.* The comparative of *bad*: *bad, worse, worst.* [ƿyꞃꞅ, Saxon; *wairs*, M. Goth.] More bad; more ill.

Why should he see your faces *worse* liking than the children of your sort? *Daniel*, i. 10.

In happiness and misery, the question still remains, how men come often to prefer the *worse* to the better, and to chuse that, which, by their own confession, has made them miserable. *Locke.*

WORSE. *adv.* In a manner more bad.

The more one sickens, the *worse* at ease he is. *Shakspeare.*

The WORSE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The loss; not the advantage; not the better.

Was never man, who most conquests atchiev'd,
But sometimes had *the worse*, and lost by war. *Spenser.*

Judah was put to *the worse* before Israel; and they fled to their tents. *2 Kings*, xiv. 12.

2. Something less good.

A man, whatever are his professions, always thinks *the worse* of a woman, who forgives him for making an attempt on her virtue. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

To WORSE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To put to disadvantage. This word, though analogical enough, is not now used.

Perhaps more valid arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and *worse* our foes. *Milton, P. L.*

To WO'RSEN.* *v. a.* [from *worse*.] To worse.

It *worsens* and slugs the most learned. *Milton, Of Ref. in Engl.* B. 1.

WO'RSER. *adj.* A barbarous word, formed by corrupting *worse* with the usual comparative termination.

Gods! take my breath from me:
Let not my *worser* spirit tempt me again
To die before you please. *Shakspeare.*

A dreadful quiet felt, and *worser* far
Than arms, a sullen interval of war. *Dryden.*

WO'RSHIP. *n. s.* [ƿeoꞃðꞅcype, Saxon.]

1. Dignity; eminence; excellence.

Elfin born of noble state,
And muckle *worship* in his native land,
Well could he tourney, and in lists debate. *Spenser.*

My train are men of choice, and rarest parts,
That all particulars of duty know;
And in the most exact regard support
The *worship* of their names. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Thou madest him lower than the angels, to crown him with glory and *worship.* *Ps.* viii. 5.

2. A character of honour.

I belong to *worship*, and effect
In honour, honesty. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

3. A title of honour.

Dinner is on table; my father desires your *worship's* company. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

The old Romans freedom did bestow,
Our princes *worship* with a blow. *Hudibras.*

What lands and lordships for their owner know
My quondam barber, but his *worship* now. *Dryden.*

4. A term of ironical respect.

Against your *worship*, when had S—k writ?
Or P—ge pour'd forth the torrent of his wit? *Pope.*

5. Adoration; religious act of reverence.

They join their vocal *worship* to the quire
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton, P. L.*

Under the name of church, I understand a body, or collection of human persons professing faith in Christ, gathered together in several places of the world for the *worship* of the same God, and united into the same corporation. *Pearson.*

He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly vain,
Sought godlike *worship* from a servile train. *Dryden.*

The *worship* of God is an eminent part of religion, and prayer is a chief part of religious *worship*: hence religion is described by seeking God. *Tillotson.*

There was a voyage of the Egyptians under Osiris up the Danube; from them the Suevi had their *worship* of Isis. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Honour; respect; civil deference.

The humble guest shall have *worship* in the presence of those who sit at meat with him. *St. Luke*, xiv. 10.

Since God hath appointed government among men, it is plain that his intention was, that some kind of *worship* should be given from some to others; for where there is a power to punish and reward, there is a foundation of *worship* in those who are under that power; which *worship* lies in expressing a due regard to that power, by a care not to provoke it, and an endeavour to obtain the favour of it, which, among mankind, is called civil *worship.* *Stillingfleet.*

7. Idolatry of lovers; submissive respect.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream
That can entame my spirits to your *worship.* *Shakspeare.*

To WO'RSHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites.

Thou shalt *worship* no other God. *Exod.* xxxiv. 14.

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility and *worshipping* of angels. *Col.* ii. 18.

The law of nature teacheth, that the true and living God ought to be *worshipped*, and that a sufficient and convenient time is to be set apart for the same. *White.*

Adore and *worship* God Supreme. *Milton.*

First *worship* God; he that forgets to pray,
Bids not himself good-morrow nor good-day. *Randolph.*

On the smooth rind the passenger shall see
Thy name engrav'd, and *worship* Helen's tree. *Dryden.*

2. To respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence.

Our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth,
Not *worshipp'd* with a waxen epitaph. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

3. To honour with amorous respect.

With bended knees I daily *worship* her,
Yet she consumes her own idolater. *Carew.*

To WO'RSHIP. *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration.

The people went to *worship* before the golden calf. *1 Kings*, xii. 30.

WO'RSHIPFUL. *adj.* [*worship* and *full*.]

1. Claiming respect by any character or dignity.

This is *worshipful* society,
And fits the mounting spirit like myself. *Shakspeare.*

When old age comes upon him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it; but when it comes to wait upon a great and *worshipful* sinner, who for many years has ate well and done ill, it is attended with a long train of rheums. *South.*

2. A term of ironical respect.

Every man would think me an hypocrite; and what excites your most *worshipful* thought to think so? *Shakspeare.*

Suppose this *worshipful* idol be made, yet still it wants sense and motion. *Stillingfleet.*

Wo'rshipfully. *adv.* [from *worshipful.*] Respectfully.

Hastings will lose his head, ere give consent,
His master's son, as *worshipfully* he terms it,
Shall lose the royalty of England's throne. *Shakspeare.*

Wo'rshipper. *n. s.* [from *worship.*] Adorer; one that worships.

What art thou, thou idol ceremony?
What kind of god art thou that suffer'st more
Of mortal griefs, than do thy *worshippers.* *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Those places did not confine the immensity of God, nor give his *worshippers* a nearer approach to heaven by their height. *South, Serm.*

If posterity takes its notions of us from our medals, they must fancy one of our kings paid a great devotion to Minerva, that another was a professed *worshipper* of Apollo. *Addison.*

By sanctifying the seventh day after they had laboured six, they avowed themselves *worshippers* of that only God, who created heaven and earth. *Nelson.*

Worst. *adj.* [The superlative of *bad*, formed from *worse: bad, worse, worst.*] Most bad; most ill.

If thou hadst not been born the *worst* of men,
Thou hadst been knave and flatterer. *Shakspeare.*

The pain that any one actually feels is still of all other the *worst;* and it is with anguish they cry out. *Locke.*

Worst. *n. s.* The most calamitous or wicked state; the utmost height or degree of any thing ill.

Who is't can say, I'm at the *worst?*
I'm worse than e'er I was,
And worse I may be yet: the *worst* is not,
So long as we can say, this is the *worst.* *Shakspeare.*

That you may be armed against the *worst* in this unhappy state of affairs in our distressed country, I send you these considerations on the nature and immortality of the soul. *Digby.*

Happy the man, and happy he alone,
He, who can call to-day his own:
He who secure within can say,
To-morrow do thy *worst*, for I have liv'd to-day. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger gets into the frontiers of his estate, before he beats about in search of a hare, on purpose to spare his own fields, where he is always sure of finding diversion when the *worst* comes to the *worst.* *Addison, Spect.*

To Worst. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow.

The case will be no worse than where two duellists enter the field, where the *worsted* party hath his sword given him again without further hurt. *Suckling.*

The bear was in a greater fright,
Beat down and *worsted* by the knight. *Hudibras.*

It is downright madness to contend where we are sure to be *worsted.* *L'Estrange.*

The victorious Philistines were *worsted* by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army. *South, Serm.*

She could have brought the chariot again, when she saw her brother *worsted* in the duel. *Dryden.*

Wo'rsted.✝ *n. s.* [from *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk famous for the woollen manufacture. "A n̄re seigneur le roi monstrant les poueres listours et overours des draps de *Wurthstede* en le comte de Norff'." Rot. Parl. 2. Ed. III.] Woollen yarn; wool spun.

A base, proud, shallow, beggarly three suited, hundred pound, filthy *worsted*-stocking knave. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

There Ridpath, Roper cudgel'd might ye view;
The very *worsted* still look'd black and blue. *Pope.*

Wort.✝ *n. s.* [ꝩẏꞃꞇ, ꝩeoꞃꞇ, Saxon; *worte*, Dutch.]

1. Originally a general name for an herb; whence it still continues in many, as *liverwort, spleenwort.*

2. A plant of the cabbage kind.

Mending of broken ways, carrying of water,
planting of *worts* and onions. *Beaum. and Fl. Valentinian.*

3. [ꝩẏꞃꞇ, Saxon.] New beer either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

If in the *wort* of beer, while it worketh, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To Worth, or *Wurth.*✝ *v. a.* To betide; to happen to. This word was formerly common in conjunction with *woe;* as, *woe worth thee,* i. e. *woe be to thee,* or *woe betide thee;* an expression still used in several parts of the north of England: pa. ꝩeoꞃðe, or ꝩuꞃðe, Saxon, from ꝩeoꞃðan, evenire, fieri.

Wo *worth* the man
That first did teach the cursed steel to bite
In his own flesh, and make way to the living sp'rit. *Spenser.*

My royal mistress' favour towards me,
Woe *worth* ye, sir, you have poison'd, blasted! *Beaum. and Fl. Loy. Subject.*

They shall —
Despise my cruelty, and cry woe *worth* me! *Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.*

Worth, in the termination of the names of places, comes from ꝩoꞃð, a court or farm, or ꝩoꞃðiᵹ, a street or road. *Gibson.*

WORTH.✝ *n. s.* [ꝩeoꞃð, Saxon; *wairths*, M. Goth. from *wairthan;* Sax. ꝩeoꞃðan; to be.]

1. Price; value.

Your clemency will take in good *worth* the offer of these my simple and mean labours. *Hooker.*

What is *worth* in any thing,
But so much money as 'twill bring? *Hudibras.*

A common marcasite shall have the colour of gold exactly; and yet upon trial yield nothing of *worth* but vitriol and sulphur. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Excellence; virtue.

How can you him unworthy then decree;
In whose chief part your *worths* implanted be. *Sidney.*

Is there any man of *worth* and virtue, although not instructed in the school of Christ, that had not rather end the days of this transitory life as Cyrus, than to sink down with them of whom Elihu hath said, *memento moriuntur?* *Hooker.*

Having from these suck'd all they had of *worth*,
And brought home that faith which you carried forth,
I throughly love. *Donne.*

Her virtue, and the conscience of her *worth*
That would be woo'd. *Milton, P. L.*

A nymph of your own train
Gives us your character in such a strain,
As none but she, who in that court did dwell,
Could know such *worth*, or *worth* describe so well. *Waller.*

Detected *worth*, like beauty disarray'd,
To covert flies, of praise itself afraid. *Young.*

3. Importance; valuable quality.

Peradventure those things whereupon time was then well spent, have sithence lost their dignity and *worth.* *Hooker.*

Take a man possessed with a strong desire of any thing, and the *worth* and excellency of that thing appears much greater than when that desire is quite extinguished. *South.*

Worth. *adj.*

1. Equal in price to; equal in value to.

Women will love her that she is a woman,
More *worth* than any man: men that she is
The rarest of all women. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

You have not thought it *worth* your labour to enter a professed dissent against a philosophy, which the greatest part of Europe have deserted as a mere maze of words. *Glanville.*

As if 'tis nothing *worth* that lies conceal'd;
And science is not science till reveal'd? *Dryden.*

It is *worth* while to consider how admirably he has turned the course of his narration, and made his husbandman concerned even in what relates to the battle. *Addison.*

If your arguments produce no conviction, they are *worth* nothing to me. *Beattie.*

2. Deserving of, either in a good or bad sense.

Your son and daughter found this trespass worth
The shame which here it suffers. *Shakspeare.*

The castle appeared to be a place *worth* the keeping, and capable to be made secure against a good army. *Clarendon.*

Here we may reign secure, and, in my choice,
To reign is *worth* ambition, though in hell. *Milton, P. L.*

Haste hither Eve, and *worth* thy sight behold,
Eastward among those trees, what glorious shape
Comes this way moving. *Milton, P. L.*

Whatsoever
Is worthy of their love is *worth* their anger. *Denham.*

This is life indeed; life *worth* preserving;
Such life as Juba never felt till now. *Addison, Cato.*

I have long had it in my thoughts to trouble you with a letter; but was discouraged for want of something that I could think *worth* sending fifteen hundred miles. *Berkley to Pope.*

Many things are *worth* enquiry to one man, which are not so to another. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

3. Equal in possessions to.

Dang'rous rocks,
Which touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the spices on the stream,
Enrobe the roaring waters with my silks;
And in a word but even now *worth* this,
And now *worth* nothing. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Although *worth* nothing, he shall be proffered the best endowed, and most beautiful virgin of their island. *Sandys.*

At Geneva are merchants reckoned *worth* twenty hundred thousand crowns. *Addison on Italy.*

WO'RTHILY. *adv.* [from *worthy.*]

1. Suitably; not below the rate of.

The divine original of our souls hath little influence upon us to engage us to walk *worthily* of our extraction, and to do nothing that is base. *Ray.*

2. Deservedly; according to merit.

They are betray'd
While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To loathsome sickness *worthily*, since they
God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Milton, P. L.*

You *worthily* succeed, not only to the honours of your ancestors, but also to their virtues. *Dryden.*

3. Justly; not without cause.

Christian men having, besides the common light of all men, so great help of heavenly direction from above, together with the lamps of so bright examples as the church of God doth yield, it cannot but *worthily* seem reproachful for us to leave both the one and the other. *Hooker.*

The king is present; if 't be known to him
That I gainsay my deed, how may he wound,
And *worthily*, my falsehood. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

A Christian cannot lawfully hate any one; and yet I affirm that some may very *worthily* deserve to be hated; and of all, the deceiver deserves it most. *South, Serm.*

WO'RTHINESS. *n. s.* [from *worthy.*]

1. Desert; merit.

The prayers which our Saviour made were for his own *worthiness* accepted, ours God accepteth not, but with this condition, if they be joined with a belief in Christ. *Hooker.*

2. Excellence; dignity; virtue.

Determining never to marry but him, whom she thought worthy of her, and that was one in whom all *worthinesses* were harboured. *Sidney.*

He that is at all times good, must hold his virtue to you, whose *worthiness* would stir it up where it wanted, rather than slack it where there is such abundance. *Shakspeare.*

Who is sure he hath a soul, unless
It see and judge, and follow *worthiness*,
And by deeds praise it? he who doth not this,
May lodge an inmate soul, but 'tis not his. *Donne.*

What set my thoughts on work was the *worthiness* and curiosity of the subject in itself. *Holder.*

3. State of being worthy; quality of deserving.

She is not worthy to be loved, that hath not some feeling of her own *worthiness.* *Sidney.*

WO'RTHLESS. *adj.* [from *worth.*]

1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence.

You, his false hopes, the trust of England's honour,
Keep off aloof, with *worthless* emulation. *Shakspeare.*

A little time will melt her frozen thoughts,
And *worthless* Valentine shall be forgot. *Shakspeare.*

On Laura's lap you lay,
Chiding the *worthless* crowd away. *Roscommon.*

2. Having no value.

Anxious pains we all the day,
In search of what we like, employ:
Scorning at night the *worthless* prey,
We find the labour gave the joy. *Prior.*

Am I then doom'd to fall
By a boy's hand? and for a *worthless* woman? *Addison.*

WO'RTHLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *worthless.*] Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value.

But that mine own *worthlessness* spoils the conceit, I could think our company parallel to the seven wise men of Greece. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

A notable account is given us by the apostle of this windy insignificant charity of the will, and of the *worthlessness* of it, not enlivened by deeds. *South, Serm.*

WO'RTHY. *adj.* [from *worth.*]

1. Deserving; such as merits: with *of* before the thing deserved.

She determined never to marry any but him, whom she thought *worthy of* her, and that was one in whom all worthinesses were harboured. *Sidney.*

Further, I will not flatter you,
That all I see in you is *worthy* love,
Than this; that nothing do I see in you
That should merit hate. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Thou art *worthy of* the sway,
To whom the heav'ns in thy nativity
Adjudg'd an olive branch and laurel crown. *Shakspeare.*

2. Valuable; noble; illustrious; having excellence or dignity.

If the best things have the perfectest and best operations, it will follow, that seeing man is the *worthiest* creature on earth, and every society of men more *worthy* than any man, and of society that most excellent which we call the church. *Hooker.*

He now on Pompey's basis lies along,
No *worthier* than the dust? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

A war upon the Turks is more *worthy* than upon any other Gentiles in point of religion and honour; though hope of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon.*

Think of her worth, and think that God did mean,
This *worthy* mind should *worthy* things embrace:
Blot not her beauties with thy thoughts unclean,
Nor her dishonour with thy passion base. *Davies.*

Happier thou may'st be, *worthier* canst not be. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Having worth; having virtue.

The doctor is well money'd, and his friends
Potent at court; he, none but he, shall have her;
Though twenty thousand *worthier* come to crave her. *Shakspeare.*

The matter I handle is the most important within the whole extent of human nature, for a *worthy* person to employ himself about. *Digby on the Soul.*

We see, though order'd for the best,
Permitted laurels grace the lawless brow,
Th' unworthy rais'd, the *worthy* cast below. *Dryden.*

4. Not good. A term of ironical commendation.

My *worthy* wife our arms mislaid,
And from beneath my head my sword convey'd;
The door unlatch'd; and with repeated calls
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

5. Suitable for any quality good or bad; equal in value; equal in dignity.

Flowers *worthy* of paradise. *Milton, P. L.*

Thou, Drances, art below a death from me:
Let that vile soul in that vile body rest,
The lodging is well *worthy* of the guest. *Dryden.*

My suff'rings for you make your heart my due;
Be *worthy* me, as I am *worthy* you. *Dryden.*

6. Suitable to any thing bad.

The merciless Macdonald,
Worthy to be a rebel; for to that
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do swarm upon him. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

7. Deserving of ill.

What has he done to Rome that's *worthy* death. *Shakspeare.*
If the wicked man be *worthy* to be beaten, the judge shall cause him to be beaten. *Deut.* xxv. 2.

WO'RTHY. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

Such as are constellated unto knowledge come short of themselves if they go not beyond others, and must not sit down under the degree of *worthies*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
It were a matter of more trouble, than necessity, to repeat in this quarrel, what has been alledged by the *worthies* of our church. *Holyday.*

What do these *worthies*
But rob and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave
Peaceable nations. *Milton, P. R.*
No *worthies* form'd by any muse but thine
Could purchase robes, to make themselves so fine. *Waller.*
For this day's palm, and for thy former acts,
Thou Arthur hast acquir'd a future fame,
And of three Christian *worthies* art the first. *Dryden.*
The next *worthy* came in with a retinue of historians. *Tatler.*

To WO'RTHY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render worthy; to aggrandise; to exalt. Not used.

He conjunct, trip'd me behind;
And put upon him such a deal of man,
That *worthied* him; got praises of the king,
For him attempting, who was self-subdu'd. *Shakspeare.*

To WOT. † } *v. n.* [pat, from pitan, Sax. whence *weet*,
To WOTE. } to know; of which the preterite was *wot*, knew.] To know; to be aware. Obsolete.

The things that grievous were to do or beare
Them to renew, I *wote*, breeds no delight. *Spenser, F. Q.*
The salve of reformation they mightily call for, but where, and what the sores are which need it, as they *wot* full little, so they think not greatly material to search. *Hooker.*
More water glideth by the mill
Than *wots* the miller of. *Shakspeare.*
Wot you, what I found?
Forsooth, an inventory, thus importing. *Shakspeare.*

WOVE. The preterite and participle passive of *weave*.

Adam, waiting her return, had *wove*
Of choicest flowers, a garland. *Milton, P. L.*

WO'VEN. † The participle passive of *weave*.

No man living
Could say, that is my wife there: all were *woven*
So strangely in one piece. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

WOULD. The preterite of *will*.

1. It is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood.

If God's providence did not so order it, cheats *would* daily be committed, which would justle private men out of their rights, and unhinge states. *Ray.*

2. *I* WOULD *do it*. My resolution is that it should be done by me.

Thou WOULDEST *do it*. Such must be the consequence to thee; that such should be thy act.

He WOULD or *it would*. This must be the consequence to *him* or *it*; that such should be *his* act, or *its* effect.

3. The plural as the singular.

To themselves they live,
And to their island, that enough *would* give
A good inhabitant. *Chapman.*
He by the rules of his own mind could construe no other end of men's doings but self-seeking, suddenly feared what they could do, and as suddenly suspected what they *would* do, and as suddenly hated them, as having both might and mind so to do. *Sidney.*
There are several who *would*, or at least pretend they *would*, bear much in their own business, who will bear nothing at all. *Kettlewell.*

4. Was or am resolved; I wish or wished to; I am or was willing.

She *would* give her a lesson for walking so late, that should make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*
Jealous Philoclea, that was even jealous of herself; for Zelmane *would* needs have her glove. *Sidney.*
You *would* be satisfied?—
Would? nay, and will. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
They know not what they are, nor what they *would* be, any further than that they *would* not be what they are. *L'Estrange.*
It will be needless to enumerate all the simple ideas belonging to each sense: nor indeed is it possible if we *would*; there being a great many more of them belonging to most of the senses than we have names for. *Locke.*
By pleasure and pain I *would* be understood to signify, whatsoever delights or molests us, whether from the thoughts of our minds, or any thing operating on our bodies. *Locke.*

5. It is a familiar term for *wish to do*, or *to have*.

What *wouldst* thou with us? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Mr. Slender, what *would* you with me?—
—I *would* little or nothing with you. *Shakspeare.*

6. Should wish.

Celia! if you apprehend
The muse of your incensed friend;
Nor *would* that he record your blame,
And make it live; repeat the same;
Again deceive him, and again,
And then he swears he'll not complain. *Waller.*

7. It is used in old authors for *should*.

The excess of diet *would* be avoided. *Bacon.*
As for percolation, which belongeth to separation, trial *would* be made by clarifying by adhesion, with milk put into new beer and stirred with it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

8. It has the signification of I wish, or I pray, this, I believe, is improper; and formed by a gradual corruption of the phrase, *would God*; which originally imported, *that God would*, *might God will*; *might God decree*; from this phrase ill understood came *would to God*; thence, *I would to God*: and thence *I would*, or elliptically, *would*, came to signify, *I wish*; and so it is used even in good authors, but ought not to be imitated.

I *would* my father look'd but with my eyes. *Shakspeare.*
I *would* this musick would come.
I, this sound I better know. *Shakspeare.*
Wise men will do it without a law; *I would* there might be a law to restrain fools. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*
List! *I would* I could hear mo. *B. Jonson.*
Would to heaven, that youth such spirit did feed
Now in my nerves; and that my joynts were knit
With such a strength, as made me then held fit
To lead men with Ulysses. *Chapman.*
This is yet the outward, fairest side
Of our design: within rests more of fear
Than my most worthy lords, *I would* there were. *Daniel.*
Would thou hadst hearken'd to my words, and stay'd
With me, as I besought thee, when that strange
Desire of wand'ring, this unhappy morn,
Possess'd thee. *Milton, P. L.*
Would God we might prevent the need of such unkindly expedients, and by a thankful sense of what we have, provide to conserve it. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*
I scarce am pleas'd, I tamely mount the throne,
Would Aurengzebe had all their souls in one. *Dryden.*
And *would* to heav'n the storm you felt, would bring
On Carthaginian coasts your wand'ring king. *Dryden.*

WOU'LDING. *n. s.* [from *would*.] Motion of desire; disposition to any thing; propension; inclination; incipient purpose.

It will be every man's interest to join good performances to spiritual purposes, to subdue the exorbitancies of the flesh, as well as to continue the *wouldings* of the spirit. *Hammond.*

WOUND.† *n. s.* [punb, Saxon; *wonde*, Dutch; *wunda*, M. Goth.] A hurt given by violence.

I am faint; my gashes cry for help.—
—So well thy words become thee as thy *wounds*,
They smack of honour both. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Now shew the *wound* mine eyes have made in thee;
Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains
Some scar of it. *Shakspeare.*

He, stooping, open'd my left side, and took
From thence a rib: wide was the *wound*,
But suddenly fill'd up and heal'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Not poison but a *wound* the soldier slew. *Rowe.*

The aliment of such as have fresh *wounds* should be mild, without stimulating or saline substances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

They feel the smart and see the scar of their former *wounds*; and know that they must be made a sacrifice to the least attempt towards a change. *Swift.*

To WOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt by violence.

I kill, and I make alive; I *wound*, and I heal. *Deut.* xxxii. 39.

The battle went sore against Saul, and the archers hit him, and he was sore *wounded*. 1 *Sam.* xxxi. 3.

He was *wounded* for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities. *Isa.* liii. 5.

When ye sin so against the brethren, and *wound* their weak conscience, ye sin against Christ. 1 *Cor.* viii. 12.

Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the sea, suppos'd with blood
Of Thammuz, yearly *wounded*. *Milton, P. L.*

Heroes of old, when *wounded* shelter sought. *Dryden.*

The savages *wounded* Atkins, and slew his followers. *Robinson Crusoe.*

WOUND. The preterite and participle passive of *wind*.

He had rais'd to every ayry blow
A front of great height; and in such a place
That round ye might behold, of circular grace
A walk so *wound* about it. *Chapman.*

These mathematical engines cannot be so easily and speedily *wound* up, and so certainly levelled as the other. *Wilkins.*

The parliament being called here, and the main settlement of Ireland *wound* up in England, and put into the Duke of Ormond's hands to pass here into an act, all persons came over in a shoal. *Temple.*

WOU'NDER. *n. s.* [from *wound*.] One that wounds.

WOU'NDLESS.† *adj.* [from *wound*.] Exempt from wounds.

Turn thee to those that weld the awefull crowne;
To doubted knights, whose *woundless* armour rusts,
And helms unbronzed wexen daily brown. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Haply slander
——— may miss our aim,
And hit the *woundless* air. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

WOU'NDWORT. *n. s.* [*vulneraria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WOU'NDY. *adj.* Excessive. A low bad word.

We have such a world of holydays; that 'tis a *woundy* hindrance to a poor man that lives by his labour. *L'Estrange.*

These stockings of Susan's cost a *woundy* deal of pains the pulling on. *Gay.*

WOX. } The preterite of *wax*. Became. Obsolete.
WOXE. }

The ape in wond'rous stomach *wox*,
Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox. *Spenser.*

Not one puff of wind there did appear,
That all the three the great *wox* much afraid. *Spenser.*

WO'XEN.† The participle of *To wax*. Obsolete.

And all his sinews *woxen* weak and raw. *Spenser. F. Q.*

WRACK.† *n. s.* [*wrack*, Dutch, a ship broken; pnæcce, Sax. a wretch. See WRECK. The old poets use *wrack* or *wreck* indifferently, not only as rhyme requires, but in any part of the verse; later writers, both of poetry and prose, *wreck*.]

1. Destruction of a ship by winds or rocks.

Now, with full sails into the port I move,
And safely can unlade my breast of love;
Quiet and calm: why should I then go back,
To tempt the second hazard of a *wrack*? *Dryden.*

2. Ruin; destruction. This is the true Saxon meaning.

With use of evil, growing more and more evil, they took delight in slaughter, and pleased themselves in making others' *wrack* the effect of their power. *Sidney.*

A world devote to universal *wrack*. *Milton, P. L.*

To WRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To destroy in the water; to wreck. See WRECK.]
2. It seems in Milton to mean *to rock*, to shake.

Each on his rock transfix'd, the sport and prey
Of *wracking* wirlwinds. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To torture; to torment. This is commonly written *rack*; and the instrument of torture, always *rack*.

Merab rejoic'd in her *wrack'd* lover's pain,
And fortify'd her virtue with disdain. *Cowley.*

Pharaoh's and Joseph's dreams are oftentimes *wracked* beyond their symbolization. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

WRA'CKFUL.* *adj.* [*wrack* and *full*.] Ruinous; destructive.

The dent — of *wrackfull* warre. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 213.
Ships — with *wrackfull* tempests rent. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 1.

WRAITH.* *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *swarth* or *swairth*, which see.] The apparition of a person about to die, as pretended in parts of the north. *Grose.*

The *wraith* or spectral appearance of a person shortly to die, is a firm article in the creed of Scottish superstition. Nor is it unknown to our sister kingdom. See the story of the beautiful Lady Diana Rich, in Aubrey's Miscell. p. 89. *Scott, Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, p. cxxxvi.

To **WRA'NGLE.†** *v. n.* [Minsheu derives it from *wrang*, *wrangen*. Teut. bitter, q. d. to be embittered against one; Skinner, from *wrong*; and to this latter derivation Serenius refers, *ranglegur*, Goth. improbus, *wraeng*, Sueth. perversus. It may be at least amusing to see what the enlarged Expositor of Bullokar, in 1656, says on this point, under *wariangles*, certain birds which are mentioned by Chaucer. "*Wariangles* a kind of ravenous birds, and full of noise, whence happily our word *wrangling* for *cavilling*; more likely than, what some will, from the Belgick *wrangen*, i. e. *astringere*. We sometimes call it brangling!"] To dispute peevishly; to quarrel perversely; to altercate; to squabble.

Yes, for a score of kingdoms you should *wrangle*,
And I would call it fair play. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Some unhatch'd practice
Hath puddled his clear spirit; and in such cases,
Men's natures *wrangle* with inferiour things,
Though great ones are their object. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

How wounding a spectacle is it to see those who were by Christ designed for fishers of men, picking up shells on the shore, and unmanly *wrangling* about them too? *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

In incompleat ideas we impose on ourselves, and *wrangle* with others. *Locke.*

Amongst unthinking men, who examine not scrupulously ideas, but confound them with words, there must be endless dispute and *wrangling*. *Locke.*

His great application to the law had not infected his temper with any thing litigious; he did not know what it was to *wrangle* on indifferent points. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Fill'd with the sense of age, the fire of youth,
A scorn of *wrangling*, yet a zeal for truth. *Pope.*

And all the question, *wrangle* e'er so long,
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong. *Pope.*

He advises therefore to set aside all logical *wranglings*, and to produce the testimonies of the antients. *Waterland.*

WRA'NGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A quarrel; a perverse dispute.

The giving the priest a right to the tithe would produce lawsuits and *wrangles*. *Swift.*

WRA'NGLER. *n. s.* [from *wrangle.*] A perverse, peevish, disputative man.

Tell him h'ath made a match with such a *wrangler*,
That all the courts of France will be disturb'd
With chases. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Lord, the house and family are thine,
Though some of them repine;
Turn out these *wranglers*, which defile thy seat:
For where thou dwellest all is neat. *Herbert.*

You should be free in every answer, rather like well-bred gentlemen in polite conversation, than like noisy and contentious *wranglers*. *Watts on the Mind.*

The captious turn of an habitual *wrangler* deadens the understanding, sours the temper, and hardens the heart. *Beattie.*

To **WRAP.**† *v. a.* pret. and part. pass *wrapped* or *wrapt*. [*wrafla*, Danish; *wrafla* sammen, implicare; *reifar*, Icel. fasciis involvere; *reifar*, fasciæ. Serenius.]

1. To roll together; to complicate.

Peter seeth the napkin that was about his head *wrapped* together by itself. *St. John*, xx. 7.

This said, he took his mantle's foremost part,
He 'gan the same together fold and *wrap*. *Fairfax.*

2. To involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round. It has often the particle *up* intensive.

Nilus opens wide
His arms, and ample bosom to the tide,
And spreads his mantle o'er the winding coast;
In which he *wraps* his queen and hides the flying host. *Dryden.*

Wise poets, that *wrap* truth in tales,
Knew her themselves through all her veils. *Carew.*

The sword made bright is *wrapt up* for the slaughter. *Ezek.* xxi. 15.

Their vigilance to elude, I *wrapt* in mist
Of midnight vapour glide obscure. *Milton, P. L.*

Wrap candles *up* in paper. *Swift, Direct. to the Butler.*

3. To comprise; to contain.

Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happiness was *wrapt up*, died in a few days after the death of her daughter. *Addison.*

4. *To* **WRAP** *up.* To involve totally.

Some dear cause
Will in concealment *wrap* me *up* a while;
When I am known aright, you shall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

King John fled to Lascus, who was careful how to comfort him, *wrapt up* in so many calamities, after the loss of his kingdom. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Things reflected on, in gross and transiently, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be *wrapped up* in impenetrable obscurity. *Locke.*

5. [It is often corruptly written for *rap* or *rape*, from *rapio*, Latin.] To snatch up miraculously.

Whatever things were discovered to St. Paul, when he was *wrapped up* into the third heaven, all the description he makes is, that there are such things as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke.*

6. To transport; to put in ecstasy: for *rapt*.

Much more the reverent sire prepar'd to say,
Wrapp'd with his joy; how the two armies lay. *Cowley.*

7. [Perhaps the following passage should properly be *rapped*; though *wrapped* is now frequently used in this sense.]

Wrapt up in silent fear he lies. *Waller.*

Wrap'd in amaze the matrons wildly stare. *Dryden.*

WRA'PPER. *n. s.* [from *wrap.*]

1. One that wraps.

2. That in which any thing is wrapped.

My arms were pressed to my sides, and my legs closed together by so many *wrappers*, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Addison, Spect.*

WRA'PPING.* *n. s.* [from *wrap.*] That in which any thing is wrapped.

The sheep, that is near at hand, gives us shelter enough from the cold; why should we hunt after more costly furs and *wrappings*? *Bp. Rainbow, Serm.* (1635,) p. 15.

WRATH.† *n. s.* [ꝩꞃað, Saxon; *wrede*, Danish; *wreed*, cruel, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius adds *wrede*, Sueth. *reide*, Icel. ira, *reidr*, iratus; and deduces it from *reita*, irritare. Mr. Horne Tooke pronounces it the past participle of the Saxon ꝩꞃiðan, torquere, to writhe.] Anger; fury; rage.

Thou dost the prayers of the righteous seed
Present before the majesty divine,
And his avenging *wrath* to clemency incline. *Spenser.*

With one fool's head I came to woo,
But I go away with two:
Sweet, adieu! I'll keep my oath,
Patiently to bear my *wrath*. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

I fear, lest there be debates, envyings, *wraths*, strifes. *2 Cor.* xii. 20.

He hop'd not to escape, but shun
The present, fearing guilty what his *wrath*
Might suddenly inflict. *Milton.*

Achilles' *wrath*, to Greece the direful spring
Of woes unnumber'd, heav'nly goddess, sing. *Pope.*

WRA'THFUL. *adj.* [*wrath* and *full.*] Angry; furious; raging.

He cry'd, as raging seas are wont to roar,
When wintry storm his *wrathful* wreck doth threat. *Spenser.*

Fly from wrath:
Sad be the sights, and bitter fruits of war,
And thousand furies wait on *wrathful* swords. *Spenser.*

How now, your *wrathful* weapons drawn! *Shakspeare.*

The true evangelical zeal should abound more in the mild and good-natured affections, than the vehement and *wrathful* passions. *Sprat, Serm.*

WRA'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *wrathful.*] Furiously; passionately.

——— Gentle friends,
Let's kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully*. *Shakspeare.*

WRA'THLESS. *adj.* [from *wrath.*] Free from anger.

Before his feet, so sheep and lions lay,
Fearless and *wrathless*, while they heard him play. *Waller.*

To **WRAWL.*** *v. n.* To cry as a cat.

Some were of dogs that barked day and night,
And some of cats that *wrawling* still did cry. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. xii. 27.

To quiet and make still his *wrauling* cries. *Anderson, Expos. of Benedict.* (1573,) fol. 30.

To **WREAK.** *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. *wroke* and *wroken*; now *wreaked*. It is likely that the word *wrought*, which is only used in the past tense, is originally the preterite of *wreak*. [ꝩꞃæcan, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.]

1. To revenge.

In an ill hour thy foes thee hither sent,
Another's wrongs to *wreak* upon thyself. *Spenser.*

Him all that while occasion did provoke
Against Pyrocles, and new matter fram'd
Upon the old, him stirring to be *wroke*
Of his late wrongs. *Spenser.*

Pale death our valiant leader hath opprest,
Gome *wreak* his loss, whom bootless ye complain. *Fairfax.*

You could pursue
The son of Perops then, and did the goddess stir
That villainy to *wreak* the tyrant did to her. *Drayton.*

2. To execute any violent design. This is the sense in which it is now used.

On me let death *wreak* all his rage. *Milton, P. L.*

He left the dame,
Resolv'd to spare her life, and save her shame,
But that detested object to remove,
To *wreak* his vengeance, and to cure her love. *Dryden.*

Think how you drove him hence, a wand'ring exile,
To distant climes, then think what certain vengeance
His rage may *wreak* on your unhappy orphan. *Smith.*

Her husband scour'd away,
To *wreak* his hunger on the destin'd prey. *Pope.*

3. It is corruptly written for *reck*, to heed; to care.

My master is of churlish disposition,
And little *wreaks* to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of hospitality. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

WREAK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Revenge; vengeance. Obsolete.

Fortune, mine avowed foe,
Her wrathful *wreaks* themselves do now allay. *Spenser.*

Join with the Goths, and with revengeful war
Take *wreak* on Rome for this ingratitude,
And vengeance on the traitor Saturnine. *Tit. Andron.*

Some ill's behind, rude swaine, for thee to beare;
That fear'd not to devoure thy guests, and breake
All laws of humanes: Jove sends therefore *wreake*. *Chapman.*

2. Passion; furious fit. Obsolete.

What and if
His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his *wreaks*,
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness? *Tit. Andron.*

WRE'AKFUL. *adj.* [from *wreak*.] Revengeful; angry. Not in use.

Call the creatures,
Whose naked natures live in all the spite
Of *wreakful* heaven. *Shakspeare.*

She in Olympus top
Must visit Vulcan for new arms, to serve her *wreakful* son. *Chapman, Iliad.*

WRE'AKLESS. *adj.* [I know not whether this word be miswritten for *reckless*, careless; or comes from *wreak*, revenge, and means unrevenging.]

So flies the *wreakless* shepherd from the wolf;
So first the harmless flock doth yield his fleece,
And next his throat unto the butcher's knife. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

WREATH.† *n. s.* [ꝩꞃeoð, Saxon, from ꝩꞃıðan, torquere. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. Any thing curled or twisted.

The *wreath* of three was made a *wreath* of five: to these three first titles of the two houses, were added the authorities parliamentary and papal. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Clouds began
To darken all the hill, and smoke to roll
In dusky *wreaths* reluctant flames. *Milton, P. L.*

He of his tortuous train
Curl'd many a wanton *wreath*. *Milton, P. L.*

Let altars smoak,
And richest gums, and spice, and incense roll
Their fragrant *wreaths* to heav'n. *Smith, Phæd. and Hip.*

2. A garland; a chaplet.

Now are our brows bound with victorious *wreaths*,
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Dropp'd from his head, a *wreath* lay on the ground. *Roscommon.*

The boughs of Lotos, form'd into a *wreath*,
This monument, thy maiden beauty's due,
High on a plane-tree shall be hung to view. *Dryden.*

When for thy head the garland I prepare,
A second *wreath* shall bind Aminta's hair;
And when my choicest songs thy worth proclaim,
Alternate verse shall bless Aminta's name. *Prior.*

To WREATH.† *v. a.* pret. *wreathed*; part. pass. *wreathed*, *wreathen*. [ꝩꞃıðan, Sax.]

1. To curl; to twist; to convolve.

Longaville
Did never sonnet for her sake compile,
Nor ever laid his *wreathed* arms athwart
His loving bosom to keep down his heart. *Shakspeare.*

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had *wreath'd* itself,
Who, with her head, nimble in threats approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,
And with indented glides did slip away. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

The beard of an oat is *wreathed* at the bottom, and one smooth entire straw at the top: they take only the part that is *wreathed*, and cut off the other. *Bacon.*

2. It is here used for, *to writhe*.

Impatient of the wound,
He rolls and *wreaths* his shining body round:
Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide. *Gay.*

3. To interweave; to entwine one in another.

Two chains of pure gold of *wreathen* work shalt thou make them, and fasten the *wreathen* chains to the ouches. *Ex.* xxviii.

As snakes breed in dunghills not singly, but in knots; so in such base noisome hearts you shall ever see pride and ingratitude indivisibly *wreathed* and twisted together. *South.*

4. To encircle as a garland.

In the flow'rs that *wreathe* the sparkling bowl,
Fell adders hiss, and pois'nous serpents rowl. *Prior.*

5. To encircle as with a garland; to dress in a garland.

For thee she feeds her hair,
And with thy winding ivy *wreathes* her lance. *Dryden.*

The soldier, from successful camps returning,
With laurel *wreath'd*, and rich with hostile spoil,
Severs the bull to Mars. *Prior.*

To WREATH. *v. n.* To be interwoven; to be intertwined.

Here, where the labourer's hands have form'd a bow'r
Of *wreathing* trees, in singing waste an hour. *Dryden.*

WRE'ATHY.† *adj.* [from *wreath*.]

1. Spiral; curled; twisted.

That which is preserved at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath *wreathy* spires, and cochleary turnings about, which agreeth with the description of an unicorn's horn in Ælian. *Brown.*

2. Covered with a wreath.

Less mild the Bachanalian dames appear,
When from afar their mighty god they hear,
And howl about the hills, and shake their *wreathy* spear. *Dryden, Æn.*

WRECK.† *n. s.* [ꝩꞃæcce, Saxon, a miserable person; *wracke*, Dutch, a ship broken. From *wrikan*, Goth. ꝩꞃıcan, Sax. persequi, affligere, lædere, perdere. Serenius, and Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea.

Fair be ye sure; but hard and obstinate,
As is a rock amidst the raging floods;
'Gainst which a ship, of succour desolate,
Doth suffer *wreck* both of herself and goods. *Spenser.*

Like those that see their *wreck*
Ev'n on the rocks of death; and yet they strain,
That death may not them idly find t' attend
To their uncertain task, but work to meet their end. *Daniel.*

Think not that flying fame reports my fate;
I present, I appear, and my own *wreck* relate. *Dryden.*

2. Dissolution by violence.

Not only Paradise,
In this commotion, but the starry cope
Had gone to *wreck*. *Milton, P. L.*

The soul shall flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The *wreck* of matter, and the crush of worlds. *Addison.*

3. Ruin; destruction.

Whether he was
Combin'd with Norway, or did line the rebel
With hidden help and vantage; or that with both
He labour'd in his country's *wreck*, I know not. *Shakspeare.*

4. It is misprinted here for *wreak*.

He cry'd as raging seas are wont to roar,
When wintry storm his wrathful *wreck* doth threat. *Spenser.*

5. The thing wrecked: as, the ship was considered as a *wreck*.

That most ungrateful boy there by your side
From the rude sea's enrag'd and foamy mouth
Did I redeem; a *wreck* past hope he was.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

6. Dead, undigested stems of grasses and weeds in a ploughed land. Norfolk. *Grose.*

To WRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands.

Have there been any more such tempests, wherein she hath wretchedly been *wrecked?* *Spenser on Ireland.*

A pilot's thumb,
Wreck'd as homeward he did come. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The coral found growing upon *wrecked* ships and lost anchors, that are daily dragged up out of the sea, demonstrates that coral continues to be formed to this day. *Woodward.*

2. To ruin.

Weak and envy'd, if they should conspire,
They *wreck* themselves, and he hath his desire. *Daniel.*

3. In the following passages it is ignorantly used for *wreak*, in its different senses of *revenge* and *execute.*

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy *wreck'd* with a week of teen. *Shakspeare.*

I faint! I die! the goddess cry'd:
O cruel, could'st thou find none other
To *wreck* thy spleen on? Parricide!
Like Nero, thou hast slain thy mother. *Prior.*

To WRECK. *v. n.* To suffer wreck.

With manlier objects we must try
His constancy, with such as have more shew
Of worth, of honour, glory, and popular praise,
Rocks whereon greatest men have oftest *wreck'd*. *Milton, P. R.*

WRE'CKFUL.* *adj.* [*wreck* and *full.*] Causing wreck.

Thereto they us'd one most accursed order,
To eate the flesh of men whom they mote fynde,
And strangers to devoure, which on their border
Were brought by error, or by *wreckfull* wynde. *Spenser, F. Q.*

WREN. *n. s.* [ƿrenna, Saxon; *regulus*, Lat.] A small bird.

The poor *wren*,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

All ages have conceived that the *wren* is the least of birds, yet the discoveries of America have shewed us one far less, the hum-bird not much exceeding a beetle. *Brown.*

To WRENCH.† *v. a.* [ƿrinȝan, Saxon; *wrenghen*, Dutch; old Engl. *raunch.* "Hasting to *raunch* the arrow out." Spenser, Shep. Cal. Aug.]

1. To pull by violence; to wrest; to force.

Wrench his sword from him. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Oh form!
How often dost thou with thy case, thy habit,
Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wiser souls
To thy false seeming! *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Give me that mattock and the *wrenching* iron. *Shakspeare.*

Cæsar's army, wanting something, demanded a mission or discharge, with no intention it should be granted; but thought by that means to *wrench* him to their other desires. *Bacon.*

Sing the Parthian, when transfix'd he lies,
Wrenching the Roman jav'lin from his thighs. *Dryden.*

Struggling to get loose, I broke the strings, and *wrenched* out the pegs that fastened my arm to the ground. *Swift.*

2. To sprain; to distort.

O most small fault!
How ugly didst thou in Cordelia show?
Which, like an engine, *wrencht* my frame of nature
From the fix'd place; drew from my heart all love,
And added to the gall. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

You *wrenched* your foot against a stone, and were forced to stay. *Swift.*

WRENCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A violent pull or twist.

2. A sprain.

Some small part of the foot being injured by a *wrench*, the whole leg thereby loses its strength. *Locke.*

3. *Wrenches*, in Chaucer, signifies means, sleights, subtilties; which is, I believe, the sense here.

He resolved to make his profit of this business of Britain, as a quarrel for war; and that of Naples as a *wrench* and mean for peace. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To WREST.† *v. a.* [ƿræſtan, Sax.]

1. To twist by violence; to extort by writhing or force.

To wring this sentence, to *wrest* thereby out of men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reason.
Ascham.

To what wretched state reserv'd,
Better end here unborn! Why is life giv'n,
To be thus *wrested* from us? *Milton, P. L.*

Where you charged in person, you were a conqueror: the rebels afterwards recovered strength, and *wrested* that victory from others that they had lost to you. *Dryden.*

Our country's cause,
That drew our swords, now *wrests* 'em from our hand,
And bids us not delight in Roman blood,
Unprofitably shed. *Addison, Cato.*

O prince, I blush to think what I have said;
But fate has *wrested* the confession from me. *Addison.*

2. To distort; to writhe; to force.

So far to extend their speeches, is to *wrest* them against their meaning. *Hooker.*

My father's purposes have been mistook,
And some about him have too lavishly
Wrested his meaning and authority. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Wrest once the law to your authority;
To do a great right, do a little wrong. *Shakspeare.*

3. To wind; to screw: applied to the tuning of instruments. Obsolete. *Minsheu.*

The claricord hath a tunely kynde,
As the wyre is *wrested* high and lowe. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 291.

WREST.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Distortion; violence.

Whereas it is concluded, out of weak premises, that the retaining of divers things in the church of England, which other reformed churches have cast out, must needs argue that we do not well, unless we can shew that they have done ill: what needed this *wrest*, to draw out from us an accusation of foreign churches? *Hooker.*

2. It is used in Spenser for an active or moving power; I suppose, from the force of a tilter acting with his lance in his rest.

Adown he kest it with so puissant *wrest*,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave against his mother earth a gronefull sound. *Spenser.*

*3 An instrument to tune. Dr. Johnson had placed the following example from Shakspeare under the preceding sense. But Mr. Douce has abundantly shewn that it belongs to this. Illustr. of Shaksp. ii. 61.

The minstrel tempered a string or two with his *wrest*.
Laneham, Lett. from Kenilworth, (1575.)

Antenor is such a *wrest* in their affairs,
That their negotiations all must slacken,
Wanting his manage. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

WRE'STER.† *n. s.* [from *wrest.*] One who wrests; one who uses a wrest.

Any instrument mistunyd shall hurt a true song,
Yet blame not the claricord the *wrester* doth wrong.
Skelton, Poems, p. 291.

To WRE'STLE. *v. n.* [from *wrest.*]

1. To contend who shall throw the other down.

If ever he goes alone again, I'll never *wrestle* for prize more. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Another, by a fall in *wrestling,* started the end of the clavicle from the sternon. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To play or *wrestle* well, it should be used with those that do it better. *Temple.*

None in the leap spring with so strong a bound,
Or firmer in the *wrestling* press the ground. *Pope.*

2. To struggle; to contend: followed by *with.*

I persuaded them, if they lov'd Benedick,
To wish him *wrestle with* affection,
And never to let Beatrice know of it. *Shakspeare.*

James knew not how to *wrestle with* desperate contingencies, and so abhorred to be entangled in such. *Clarendon.*

To WRE'STLE.* *v. a.* To overcome in wrestling.

Life recover'd had the reine,
And over-*wrestled* his strong enemy. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. vii. 24.

WRE'STLER. *n. s.* [from *wrestle.*]

1. One who wrestles; one who professes the athletick art.

When the young *wrestlers* at their sport grew warm,
Old Milo wept, to see his naked arm. *Denham.*

'Tis not from whom, but where we live;
The place does oft those graces give:
Great Julius, on the mountains bred,
A flock perhaps, or herd, had led;
He that the world subdu'd, had been
But the best *wrestler* on the green. *Waller.*

2. One who contends in wrestling.

So earnest with thy God, can no new care,
No sense of danger, interrupt thy prayer?
The sacred *wrestler,* till a blessing giv'n,
Quits not his hold, but halting conquers heav'n. *Waller.*

Two *wrestlers* help to pull each other down. *Dryden*

WRETCH.† *n. s.* [ƿrecca, ƿpæc, Sax. from ƿpecan, Goth. *wrikan,* persequi, affligere, punire, vindicare, ulcisci, lædere, perdere. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. A miserable mortal.

When I loved, I was a *wretch.* *Accidence.*

She weeps, and says her Henry is depos'd;
He smiles, and says his Edward is install'd;
That she, poor *wretch,* for grief can speak no more. *Shakspeare.*

The butcher takes away the calf,
And binds the *wretch,* and beats it when it strives. *Shakspeare.*

Illustrious *wretch!* repine not, nor reply:
View not what heav'n ordains with reason's eye;
For bright the object is, the distance is too high. *Prior.*

2. A worthless sorry creature.

Base-minded *wretches,* are your thoughts so deeply bemired in the trade of ordinary worldlings, as for respect of gain some paultry wool may yield you, to let so much time pass without knowing perfectly her estate? *Sidney.*

He now
Has these poor men in question: never saw I
Wretches so quake; they kneel, they kiss the earth,
Forswear themselves as often as they speak. *Shakspeare.*

Title of honour, worth and virtue's right,
Should not be given to a *wretch* so vile. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

When they are gone, a company of starved hungry *wretches* shall take their places. *L'Estrange.*

3. It is used by way of slight, or ironical pity, or contempt.

When soon away the wasp doth go;
Poor *wretch* was never frighted so:
He thought his wings were much too slow,
O'erjoy'd they so were parted. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

Then, if the spider find him fast beset,
She issues forth, and runs along her loom:
She joys to touch the captive in her net,
And drags the little *wretch* in triumph home. *Dryden.*

4. It is sometimes a word of tenderness, as we now say *poor thing.*

Chastened but thus, and thus his lesson taught,
The happy *wretch* she put into her breast. *Sidney.*

Excellent *wretch.* *Shakspeare.*

WRE'TCHED. *adj.* [from *wretch.*]

1. Miserable; unhappy.

These we should judge to be most miserable, but that a *wretcheder* sort there are, on whom, whereas nature hath bestowed ripe capacity, their evil disposition seriously goeth about therewith to apprehend God, as being not God. *Hooker.*

O cruel death! to those you are more kind,
Than to the *wretched* mortals left behind. *Waller.*

Why do'st thou drive me
To range all o'er a waste and barren place,
To find a friend? The *wretched* have no friends. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitous; afflictive.

3. Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthless.

When God was served with legal sacrifices, such was the miserable and *wretched* condition of some men's minds, that the best of every thing they had, being culled out for themselves, if there were in their flocks any poor, starved, or diseased thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God. *Hooker.*

Affected noise is the most *wretched* thing,
That to contempt can empty scribblers bring. *Roscommon.*

Forgive the many failings of those who, with their *wretched* art, cannot arrive to those heights that you possess. *Dryden.*

4. Despicable; hatefully contemptible.

An adventure worthy to be remembered for th unused examples therein, as well of true natural goodness as of *wretched* ungratefulness. *Sidney.*

WRE'TCHEDLY. *adv.* [from *wretched.*]

1. Miserably; unhappily.

From these two wars, so *wretchedly* entered into, the duke's ruin took its date. *Clarendon.*

2. Meanly; despicably.

When such little shuffling arts come once to be ripped up, and laid open, how poorly and *wretchedly* must that man sneak, who finds himself guilty and baffled too? *South.*

WRE'TCHEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *wretched.*]

1. Misery; unhappiness; afflicted state.

My misery cannot be greater than it is: fear not the danger of my blind steps, I cannot fall worse than I am, and do not obstinately continue to infect thee with my *wretchedness.* *Sidney.*

He gan inquire
What hard mishap him brought to such distress,
And made that caitif's thrall the thrall of *wretchedness.* *Spenser.*

Clarion did at last decline
To lowest *wretchedness;* and is there then
Such rancor in the hearts of mighty men? *Spenser.*

When they are weary of wars, and brought down to extreme *wretchedness,* then they creep a little, and sue for grace, till they have recovered their strength again. *Spenser.*

I love not to see *wretchedness* o'ercharg'd,
And duty in his service perishing. *Shakspeare.*

We have with the feeling lost the very memory of such *wretchedness* as our forefathers endured by those wars, of all others the most cruel. *Ralegh.*

2. Pitifulness; despicableness.

WRE'TCHLESS. *adj.* [This is, by I know not whose corruption, written for *reckless.*] Careless; mindless; heedless.

For any man to put off his present repentance, on contemplation of a possibility that his latter repentance may serve the turn, is the most *wretchless* presumption, and hath no promise of mercy annexed to it. *Hammond.*

If persons of so circumspect a piety have been thus overtaken, what security can there be for our *wretchless* oscitancy? *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Wre'tchlessness. *n. s.* [from *wretchless.*] Carelessness.

The devil drives them into desperation, or into *wretchlessness* of unclean living. *39 Art. of Rel.*

To **Wrig.*** *v. a.* [pꞃiʒan, Sax.] To move to and fro; to rub; to shake; to put into quick motion.

The bore his taile *wrygges*
Against the hye bench. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 128.
Worms in sturdy pride
Do *wrigge* and wrest their parts divorc'd by knife.
More, Immort. of the Soul, ii. ii. 37.

To **WRI'GGLE.** *v. n.* [pꞃiʒan, Saxon; *ruggelen*, Dutch.] To move to and fro with short motions.

If sheep or thy lamb fall a *wrigling* with tail,
Go by and by search it, whiles help may prevail. *Tusser.*

The busy importunities of these extensional phantasms I look upon as contemptuously, as upon the quick *wrigglings* up and down of pismires. *More.*

The excellency of sawing is to keep in the line marked to be sawn, without *wriggling* on either side. *Moxon.*

To bed went the bridegroom and the bride:
Was never such an ill-pair'd couple ty'd;
Restless he toss'd, and tumbled to and fro,
And roll'd and *wriggled* farther off for woe. *Dryden.*
How wildly will ambition steer!
A vermin *wriggling* in th' usurper's ear. *Dryden.*

And both he and his successors would often *wriggle* in their seats as long as the cushion lasted. *Swift.*

To **Wri'ggle.** *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion; to introduce by shifting motion.

Ralpho was mounted now, and gotten
O'erthwart his beast with active vaulting,
Wriggling his body to recover
His seat, and cast his right leg over. *Hudibras.*

A slim thin-gutted fox made a hard shift to *wriggle* his body into a hen roost. *L'Estrange.*

Wri'ggle.† *adj.* [from the verb.] Pliant; flexible; moving to and fro.

My ragged ronts all shiver and shake;
They wont in the wind wagg their *wriggle* tails,
Peark as a peacoke, but nought it avails. *Spenser.*

Wright.† *n. s.* [pꞃihta, pẏꞃhta, Saxon. The third person of the indicative of pẏꞃcan, one that *worketh.* Mr. H. Tooke. See *To* **Work.**] A workman; an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer.

Nor place the neighbour Cyclops their delights,
In brave vermilion prow deckt ships; nor *wrights*
Usefull and skilfull. *Chapman.*

It is impossible duly to consider these things, without being rapt into admiration of the infinite wisdom of the Divine Architect, and contemning the arrogant pretences of the world and animal *wrights*, and much more the productions of chance. *Cheyne.*

The verb To write has the same sound with *wright*, a workman, right or equity, and rite or ceremony; but spelled very differently. *Watts, Logick.*

To **WRING.** *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *wringed* and *wrung.* [pꞃinʒan, Saxon.]

1. To twist; to turn round with violence.

The priest shall *wring* off his head, and burnt it on the altar. *Lev.* i. 15.

2. To force by contortion; with a particle, as *out.*

He thrust the fleece together, and *wringed* the dew *out* of it, a bowl full of water. *Judg.* vi. 38.

The figure of a sturdy woman, done by Michael Angelo, washing and winding of linen cloths; in which act she *wrings out* the water that made the fountain. *Wotton.*

Apply mild detergents on pledgets of lint over it, with a compress *wrung out.* *Wiseman.*

3. To squeeze; to press.

In sleep I heard him say, sweet Desdemona,
Let us be wary, let us hide our loves!
And then, Sir, would he gripe and *wring* my hand. *Shakspeare.*

4. To writhe.

The silly owner of the goods
Weeps over them, and *wrings* his hapless hands. *Shakspeare.*

5. To pinch.

The king began to find where his shoe did *wring* him, and that it was his depressing the house of York that did rankle and fester the affections of his people. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

If he had not been too much grieved, and *wrung* by an uneasy and streight fortune, he would have been an excellent man of business. *Clarendon.*

6. To force by violence; to extort.

I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for drachmas, than to *wring*
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash
By any indirection. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*
Who can be bound by any solemn vow
To *wring* the widow from her custom'd right,
And have no other reason for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a solemn oath? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
That which I must speak,
Must either punish me, not being believ'd,
Or *wring* redress from you. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*
Thirty spies,
Threatening cruel death, constrain'd the bride
To *wring* from me, and tell to them, my secret. *Milton, S. A.*

7. To harass; to distress; to torture.

He dives into the king's soul, and there scatters
Doubts, dangers, *wringing* of the conscience,
Fear and despair, and all these for his marriage. *Shakspeare.*
Pleasure enchants, impetuous rage transports,
And grief dejects and *wrings* the tortur'd soul. *Roscommon.*
Didst thou taste but half the griefs
That *wring* my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly. *Addison.*

8. To distort; to turn to a wrong purpose.

To *wring* this sentence, to wrest thereby out of men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reason. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Lord, how dare these men thus *wring* the Scriptures? *Whitgift.*

9. To persecute with extortion.

The merchant-adventurers have been often wronged and *wringed* to the quick; but were never quick and lively in thanks to those by whose endeavours they were freed. *Hayward.*

To **Wring.** *v. n.* To writhe with anguish.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that *wring* under the load of sorrow:
But no man's virtue nor sufficiency,
To be so moral when he shall endure
The like himself. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

Wring.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Action of anguish.

The sighs, and tears, and *wrings* of a disconsolate mourner. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

Wri'nger. *n. s.* [from *wring.*] One who squeezes the water out of clothes.

One Mrs. Quickly is in the manner of his nurse, his laundress, his washer, and his *wringer.* *Shakspeare.*

WRI'NKLE. *n. s.* [pꞃincle, Saxon; *wrinkel*, Dutch.]

1. Corrugation or furrow of the skin or the face.

Give me that glass, and therein will I read:
No deeper *wrinkles* yet? Hath sorrow struck
So many blows upon this face of mine,
And made no deeper wounds? *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

She hath continued a virgin without any visible token, or least *wrinkle* of old age. *Howel, Voc. For.*

To see a beggar's brat in riches flow,
Adds not a *wrinkle* to my even brow. *Dryden.*
Though you and all your senseless tribe,
Could art, or time, or nature bribe,
To make you look like beauty's queen,
And hold for ever at fifteen;
No bloom of youth can ever blind
The cracks and *wrinkles* of your mind:
All men of sense will pass your door,
And crowd to Stella's at four-score. *Swift.*

2. Rumple of cloth.

3. Any roughness.

Our British heaven was all serene;
No threat'ning cloud was nigh,
Not the least *wrinkle* to deform the sky. *Dryden.*

To WRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [ꝩꞃıncliꞇ, Saxon.]

1. To corrugate; to contract into furrows.

It is still fortune's use
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with hollow eye and *wrinkled* brow
An age of poverty. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Scorn makes us *wrinkle* up the nose, and stretch the nostrils also, at the same time drawing up the upper lip. *Bacon.*

Here steams ascend,
That in mixt fumes the *wrinkled* nose offend. *Gay.*

Here stood ill-nature, like an ancient maid,
Her *wrinkled* form in black and white array'd. *Pope.*

2. To make rough or uneven.

A keen north-wind, blowing dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge as decay'd. *Milton, P. L.*

WRIST.† *n. s.* [ꝩꞃıꞅꞇ, Saxon; from ꝩꞃæꞅꞇan, torquere. Mr. H. Tooke.] The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.

He took me by the *wrist*, and held me hard. *Shakspeare.*

The brawn of the arm must appear full, shadowed on one side; then shew the *wrist*-bone thereof. *Peacham.*

The axillary artery, below the cubit, divideth unto two parts, the one running along the radius, and passing by the *wrist*, or place of the pulse, is at the fingers subdivided into three branches. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

WRI'STBAND.† *n. s.* [*wrist* and *band.*] The fastening of the shirt at the hand.

You'll — dip your *wristbands*
(For cuffs y' have none) as comely in the sauce
As any courtier. *Beaum. and Fl. Bloody Brother.*

WRIT. *n. s.* [from *write.*]

1. Any thing written; Scripture. This sense is now chiefly used in speaking of the Bible.

The church, as a witness, preacheth his mere revealed truth, by reading publickly the sacred Scripture; that a second kind of preaching is the reading of holy *writ*. *Hooker.*

Divine Eliza, sacred empress,
Live she for ever, and her royal places
Be fill'd with praises of divinest wits,
That her eternize with their heavenly *writs*. *Spenser.*

Bagdat rises out of the ruins of the old city of Babylon, so much spoken of in holy *writ*. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Others famous after known,
Although in holy *writ* not nam'd. *Milton, P. R.*

He cannot keep his fingers from meddling with holy *writ*. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

Sacred *writ* our reason does exceed. *Waller.*

His story, filled with so many surprising incidents, bears so close an analogy with what is delivered in holy *writ*, that it is capable of pleasing the most delicate reader, without giving offence to the most scrupulous. *Addison, Spect.*

Of ancient *writ* unlocks the learned store,
Consults the dead, and lives past ages o'er. *Pope.*

2. A judicial process, by which any one is summoned as an offender.

Hold up your head; hold up your hand:
Wou'd it were not my lot to shew ye
This cruel *writ*, wherein you stand
Indicted by the name of Cloe. *Prior.*

3. A legal instrument.

The king is fled to London,
To call a present court of parliament:
Let us pursue him ere the *writs* go forth. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

I folded the *writ* up in form of th' other,
Subscrib'd it, gave the impression, plac'd it safely,
The changeling never known. *Shakspeare.*

For every *writ* of entry, whereupon a common recovery is to be suffered, the queen's fine is to be rated upon the *writ* original, if the lands comprised therein be held. *Ayliffe.*

WRIT. The preterite of *write.*

When Sappho *writ*,
By their applause the criticks show'd their wit. *Prior.*

WRI'TATIVE. A word of Pope's coining: not to be imitated.

Increase of years makes men more talkative, but less *writative*; to that degree, that I now write no letters but of plain how d'ye's. *Pope to Swift.*

To WRITE. *v. a.* pret. *writ* or *wrote*; part. pass. *written*, *writ*, or *wrote.* [ꝩꞃıꞇan, aꝩꞃıꞇan, Saxon; *rita*, Icelandick; *writs*, a letter, Gothick.]

1. To express by means of letters.

I'll *write* you down,
The which shall point you forth at every sitting,
What you must say. *Shakspeare.*

Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues we *write* in water. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

When a man hath taken a wife, and she find no favour in his eyes, then let him *write* her a bill of divorcement. *Deut.*

David *wrote* a letter. *2 Sam.* xi.

The time, the place, the manner how to meet,
Were all in punctual order plainly *writ*. *Dryden.*

2. To engrave; to impress.

Cain was so fully convinced that every one had a right to destroy such a criminal, that he cries out, Every one that findeth me shall slay me; so plain was it *writ* in the hearts of all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To produce as an author.

When more indulgent to the writer's ease,
You are so good, to be so hard to please;
No such convulsive pangs it will require
To *write* — the pretty things that you admire. *Granville.*

4. To tell by letter.

I chose to *write* the thing I durst not speak
To her I lov'd. *Prior.*

To WRITE. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of writing.

I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, and *write* upon't. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge that begg'd it; and his clerk,
That took some pains in *writing*, he begg'd mine. *Shakspeare*

2. To play the author.

Hearts, tongues, figures, scribes, bards, poets, cannot,
Think, speak, cast, *write*, sing, number,
His love to Antony. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world than a man who has *written* himself down. *Addison.*

3. To tell in books.

I past the melancholy flood,
With that grim ferryman which poets *write* of.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

4. To send letters.

He *wrote* for all the Jews concerning their freedom. *1 Esdr.*

5. To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the style of.

About it, and *write* happy when thou'st done. *Shakspeare.*

Let it not your wonder move,
Less your laughter that I love;
Though I now *write* fifty years,
I have had and have my peers. *B. Jonson.*

Those who begun to *write* themselves men, but thought it no shame to learn. *Fell.*

He *writes* himself *divina providentia*, whereas other bishops only us *divina permissione.* *Ayliffe.*

6. To compose; to form compositions.

Chaste moral *writing* we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompense;
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That sacred stream should never water weeds. *Waller.*

They can write up to the dignity and character of the authors. *Felton on the Classicks.*

WRI'TER. *n. s.* [from *write.*]

1. One who practises the art of writing.

2. An author.

All three were ruined by justice and sentence, as delinquents; and all three famous *writers*. *Bacon.*

Peaceable times are the best to live in, though not so proper to furnish materials for a *writer*. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Writers are often more influenced by a desire of fame, than a regard to the publick good. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Would a *writer* know how to behave himself with relation to posterity, let him consider in old books what he finds that he is glad to know, and what omissions he most laments. *Swift.*

To WRITHE. *v. a.* [ƿpıðan, Saxon.]

1. To distort; to deform with distortion.

It cannot be this weak and *writhed* shrimp
Should strike such terror in his enemics. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

With hatefulest disrelish *writh'd* their jaws,
With soot and cinders fill'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Her mouth she *writh'd*, her forehead taught to frown,
Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown,
Her sallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,
And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the curstness of a shrew. *Dryden.*

2. To twist with violence.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And *writh'd* him to and fro convolv'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Amid' the plaited scales it took its course,
And in the spinal marrow spent its force;
The monster hiss'd aloud, and rag'd in vain,
And *writh'd* his body to and fro with pain;
He bit the dart. *Addison.*

3. To wrest; to force by violence; to torture; to distort.

The reason which he yieldeth, showeth the least part of his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *writhed*. *Hooker.*

4. To twist.

The King of heav'n
Bar'd his red arm, and launching from the sky
His *writhen* bolt, not shaking empty smoke,
Down to the deep abyss the flaming felon strook. *Dryden.*

To WRITHE. *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture.

Let each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, impaled, and left
To *writhe* at leisure round the bloody stake. *Addison.*

To WRI'THLE.† *v. a.* [from *writhe.*] To wrinkle: to corrugate. Obsolete.

No *writhel'd* witch. *P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl.* vi. 9.

The skin that was white and smooth is turned tawnie and *writhel'd*. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

But see! this whitenesse is obscure,
Cynthia spotted, she impure;
Her body *writhel'd*, and her eyes
Departing lights at obsequies. *Lovelace, Luc.* p. 151.

WRI'TING. *n. s.* [from *writ.*]

1. A legal instrument; as, the *writings* of an estate.

Gentlemen keep *writings* in their closets, ladies medicines. *Seller.*

2. A composure; a book.

They thought no other *writings* in the world should be studied, insomuch as one of their great prophets exhorting them to cast away all respect unto human *writings*, to his motion they condescended. *Hooker.*

Such arguments had an invincible force with those pagan philosophers, who became Christians, as we find in most of their *writings*. *Addison.*

3. A written paper of any kind.

In at his windows throw
Writings, all tending to the great opinion
That Rome holds of his name. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

WRI'TINGMASTER. *n. s.* One who teaches to write.

The facility of which I spoke consists not in bold strokes, if it makes not a great effect at a distance: that sort of freedom belongs rather to a *writingmaster* than a painter. *Dryden.*

WRI'TTEN. The participle passive of *write.*

Their doctrine and their story *written* left,
They die. *Milton, P. L.*

Language is a connexion of audible signs, the most apt in nature for communication of our thoughts: *written* language is a description of the said audible signs, by signs visible. *Holder.*

WRI'ZZLED.* *adj.* [perhaps a corruption of *writhle.*] Wrinkled.

Her *wrizled* skin, as rough as maple rind,
So scabby was, that would have loath'd all womankind. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Youthful fires
Gild his dim eyes, and paint with ruddy hue
His *wrizzled* visage, ghastly wan before. *Wine, A Poem,* (1709,) p. 3.

WRO'KEN.† The part. pass. of *To wreak.* *Spenser.*

Who lookt a little up at that his speech,
Yet would not let their battell so be broken,
Both greedie fierse on other to be *wroken*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

WRONG. *n. s.* [ƿpanʒ, Saxon.]

1. An injury; a designed or known detriment; not right; not justice.

It is a harm, and no *wrong*, which he hath received. *Sidney.*

She resolved to spend all her years, which her youth promised should be many, in bewailing the *wrong*, and yet praying for the wrongdoer. *Sidney.*

If he may not command them, then that law doth *wrong* that bindeth him to bring them forth to be justified. *Spenser.*

They ever do pretend
To have receiv'd a *wrong*, who *wrong* intend. *Daniel.*

One spake much of right and *wrong*. *Milton, P. L.*

Imitation of an author is the most advantageous way for a translator to show himself, but the greatest *wrong* which can be done to the reputation of the dead. *Dryden.*

Cowley preferred a garden and a friend, to those whom in our own *wrong* we call the great. *Dryden.*

Expecting more in my own *wrong*,
Protracting life, I've liv'd a day too long. *Dryden.*

In the judgment of right and *wrong*, every man has a self. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Errour; not right; not truth.

Be not blindly guided by the throng,
The multitude is always in the *wrong*. *Roscommon.*

Here was *wrong* on both sides; and what would follow but confusion. *Leslie.*

Proceed: quoth Dick, sir, I aver
You have already gone too far;
When people once are in the *wrong*,
Each line they add is much too long:
Who fastest walks, but walks astray,
Is only farthest from his way. *Prior.*

WRONG. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Not morally right; not just; not agreeable to propriety or truth; not true.

I find you are an invincible Amazon, since you will overcome, though in a *wrong* matter. *Sidney.*

If it be right to comply with the wrong, then it is *wrong* to comply with the right. *Leslie.*

When the dictates of honour are contrary to those of religion and equity, they give *wrong*, ambitious, and false ideas of what is good and laudable. *Addison, Spect.*

Their hearts are constantly employed, perverted, and kept in a *wrong* state, by the indiscreet use of such things as are lawful to be used. *Law.*

2. Not physically right: unfit; unsuitable.

Of Glo'ster's treachery,
And of the loyal service of his son,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me sot,
And told me I had turn'd the *wrong* side out. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

We never think of the main business of life, till a vain repentance minds us of it at the *wrong* end. *L'Estrange.*

Dividing a living of five hundred pounds a year into ten parts, is a contrivance, the meaning whereof hath got on the *wrong* side of my comprehension. *Swift.*

Singularity shows something *wrong* in the mind. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

3. Acting improperly.

Who want, while thro' black life they dream along,
Sense to be right, and passion to be *wrong*. *Young.*

Wrong. *adv.* Not rightly; amiss.

If he go *wrong*, she will give him over to his own ruin. *Eccl.* iv. 19.

A thousand odd capricios, men's minds are acted by, may make one man quote another man's words *wrong*. *Locke.*

Ten censure *wrong*, for one that writes amiss. *Pope.*

To **Wrong.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to use unjustly, either by doing injury, or imputing evil without justice.

So worthy a part of divine service we should greatly *wrong*, if we did not esteem preaching as the blessed ordinance of God. *Hooker.*

For fear the stones her tender foot should *wrong*,
Be strewed with fragrant flowers all along. *Spenser.*

Judge me, you gods! *wrong* I mine enemy? *Shakspeare.*
Once more farewel!
And know thou *wrong'st* me, if thou think'st
Ever was love or ever grief like mine. *Addison.*

Wrongdo'er. *n. s.* [*wrong* and *doer.*] An injurious person.

She resolved to spend all her years in bewailing the wrong, and yet praying for the *wrongdoer*. *Sidney.*

If any seat be taken away by a stranger, the churchwarden may have action against the *wrongdoer*. *Ayliffe.*

Wro'nger. *n. s.* [from *wrong.*] He that injures; he that does wrong.

That cuckold lives in bliss,
Who, certain of his fate, loves not his *wronger*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Many times a prince is driven to spend far more of his treasure in punishing by war the *wrongers* of his people, than the loss of his people did amount unto. *Ralegh.*

Wro'ngful. *adj.* [*wrong* and *full.*] Injurious; unjust.

I am so far from granting thy request,
That I despise thee for thy *wrongful* suit. *Shakspeare.*

He that hath wronged so in daily trade, that he knows not in what measure he hath done it, must redeem his fault by alms, according to the value of his *wrongful* dealing. *Bp. Taylor.*

Those whom forms of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause,
Nor want they lots, nor judges to review
The *wrongful* sentence, and award a new. *Dryden.*

Wro'ngfully. *adv.* [from *wrongful.*] Unjustly.

Dorus, said Pamela, you blame your fortune very *wrongfully*, since the fault is not in fortune, but in you, that cannot frame yourself to your fortune; and as *wrongfully* do require Mopsa to so great a disparagement as to her father's servant. *Sidney.*

This poor fellow,
He had thought to murder *wrongfully*. *Shakspeare.*

Salius then, exclaiming loud,
Urges his cause may in the court be heard,
And pleads, the prize is *wrongfully* conferr'd. *Dryden.*

I cry thee mercy, for suspecting a friar of the least good-nature; what, would you accuse him *wrongfully*? *Dryden.*

He who suffers *wrongfully* in a man's opinion, resolves to give him reason for his suspicion. *Spectator.*

Wro'nghead.† } **Wronghe'aded.** } *adj.* [*wrong* and *head.*] Having a perverse understanding.

Much do I suffer, much to keep in peace
This jealous, waspish, *wronghead*, rhyming race. *Pope.*

Whether we can propose to thrive, so long as we entertain a *wrongheaded* distrust of England? *Bp. Berkeley, Querist,* § 436.

Wro'nglessly. *adv.* [from *wrongless.*] Without injury to any.

Dearly esteemed of her for his exceeding good parts, being honourably courteous, and *wronglessly* valiant, considerately pleasant in conversation, and an excellent courtier, without unfaithfulness. *Sidney.*

Wro'ngly. *adv.* [from *wrong.*] Unjustly; amiss.

What thou would'st highly
That would'st thou holily; would'st not play false,
And yet would'st *wrongly* win. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Madmen having joined together some ideas very *wrongly*, err, as men do that argue right from wrong principles. *Locke.*

Wro'ngness.* *n. s.* [from *wrong.*] Wrong disposition.

The best have great *wrongnesses* within themselves, which they complain of, and endeavour to amend. *Butler, Anal. of Nat. and Rev. Rel.*

Wrote.† pret. and part. of *write.* Dr. Johnson. — *Written* is now generally used for the participle: *wrote* has within the last thirty years perhaps been giving place to it.

No man has the estate of his soul drawn upon his face, nor the decree of his election *wrote* upon his forehead. He who would know a man thoroughly, must follow him into the closet of his heart; the inspection of which is only the prerogative of omniscience. *South.*

It is to his fables, though *wrote* in his old age, that Dryden will owe his immortality. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope,* ii. 75. (1782.)

Wroth.† *adj.* [from ꝥꝛæð, Saxon. See **Wrath.**] Angry.

The Lord said unto Cain, Why art thou *wroth*? *Gen.* iv.

Wroth to see his kingdom fail. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

Wrought.† [ꝥꝛoht, Saxon. The pret. and part. pass. as it seems, of *work*: as the Dutch *wercken*, makes *gerocht*. Dr. Johnson. — Our ancestors, by substituting *h* for *k* or *c*, wrote ꝥoꝛht; and by transposition ꝥꝛoht; which we now write *wrought*, and retain both as past tense and past participle of ꝥyꝛcan, to work. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. Effected; performed.

Why trouble ye the woman? for she hath *wrought* a good work upon me. *St. Matth.* xxvi. 10.

The Jews wanted not power and ability to have convinced the world of the falsehood of these miracles, had they never been *wrought*. *Stephens, Serm.*

2. Influenced; prevailed on.

Had I thought the sight of my poor image
Would thus have *wrought* you, for the stone is mine,
I'd not have showed it. *Shakspeare.*

If thou be one that hast, by the help of God's grace, been *wrought* upon by these calls, and brought from a prophane or worldly, to a Christian course of life, thou art surely in the highest degree tied to magnify and praise his goodness. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

Nor number, nor example with him *wrought*
To swerve from truth. *Milton, P. L.*

Do not I know him? could his brutal mind
Be *wrought* upon? could he be just or kind? *Dryden.*

This Artemisa, by her charms,
And all her sex's cunning, *wrought* the king. *Rowe.*

3. Produced; caused.

All his good prov'd ill in me,
And *wrought* but malice. *Milton.*

They *wrought* by their faithfulness the publick safety. *Dryden.*

This *wrought* the greatest confusion in the unbelieving Jews, and the greatest conviction in the Gentiles, who every where speak with astonishment of these truths they met with in this new magazine of learning, which was opened. *Addison*

His too eager love
Has made him busy to his own destruction.
His threats have *wrought* this change of mind in Pyrrhus. *Philips, Distr. Mother.*

4. Worked; laboured.

They that *wrought* in silver, and whose works are unsearchable, are gone down to the grave. *Bar.* iii. 18.

Moses and Eleazar took the gold, even all *wrought* jewels. *Num.* xvi. 22.

Celestial panoply, divinely *wrought*. *Milton, P. L.*

What might be *wrought*
Fusil, or graven in metal. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Gained; attained.

We ventured on such dang'rous seas,
That if we *wrought* out life, 'twas ten to one. *Shakspeare.*

6. Operated.

Such another field
They dreaded worse than hell: so much the fear
Of thunder, and the sword of Michael,
Wrought still within them. *Milton, P. L.*

7. Used in labour.

Take an heifer which hath not been *wrought* with, and which hath not drawn in the yoke. *Deut.* xxi. 3.

8. Worked; driven.

As infection from body to body is received many times by the body passive, yet is it by the good disposition thereof repulsed and *wrought* out, before it be formed in a disease. *Bacon.*

9. Actuated.

Vain Morat, by his own rashness *wrought*,
Too soon discover'd his ambitious thought;
Believ'd me his, before I spoke him fair,
And pitch'd his head into the ready snare. *Dryden.*

10. Manufactured.

It had been no less a breach of peace to have *wrought* any mine of his, than it is now a breach of peace, to take a town of his in Guiana, and burn it. *Ralegh.*

11. Formed.

He that hath *wrought* us for the same thing, is God. 2 *Cor.* v. 5.

12. Excited by degrees, produced by degrees.

The spirit is *wrought*,
To dare things high, set up an end my thought. *Chapman.*

The two friends had *wrought* themselves to such an habitual tenderness for the children under their direction, that each of them had the real passion of a father. *Addison.*

Advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which so many successes had *wrought* the nation up to. *Swift.*

Whatever littleness and vanity is to be observed in the minds of women, it is like the cruelty of butchers, a temper that is *wrought* into them by that life which they are taught and accustomed to lead. *Law.*

13. Guided; managed.

A ship by skilful steersman *wrought*. *Milton, P. L.*

14. Agitated; disturbed.

We stay upon your leisure ——
— Give me your favour: my dull brain was *wrought*
With things forgot. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

WRUNG. The pret. and part. passive of *wring*.

He first cald to me: then my hand he *wrung*. *Chapman.*

No mortal was ever so much at ease, but his shoe *wrung* him somewhere. *L'Estrange.*

The tender anguish nature shoots
Through the *wrung* bosom of the dying man. *Thomson.*

WRY. *adj.* [from *writhe*.]

1. Crooked; deviating from the right direction.

Sometimes to her news of myself to tell
I go about, but then is all my best
Wry words, and stamm'ring, or else doltish dumb;
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidney.*

2. Distorted.

It is but a kick with thy heels, and a *wry* mouth, and Sir Roger will be with thee. *Arbuthnot.*

Instructive work! whose *wry*-mouth'd portraiture
Display'd the fates her confessors endure. *Pope.*

Cutting the *wry* neck is never to be practised, but when the disorder is a contraction of the mastoideus muscle. *Sharp.*

3. Wrung; perverted; wrested.

He mangles and puts a *wry* sense upon protestant writers. *Atterbury.*

To WRY.† *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction.

Whose building hath *wryed* on the one side long ago. *Wood, Tr. of Bp. Gardiner's De Ver. Ob.* (1553.)

Wrying but a little. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

These *wry* too much on the right hand, ascribing to the holy scripture such kind of perfection as it cannot have. *Sandys.*

To WRY.† *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make to deviate: to distort.

They have wrested and *wry'd* his doctrine. *Robinson, Tr. of More's Utop.* (1551.)

To what pass are our minds brought, that from the right line of virtue are *wryed* to these crooked shifts? *Sidney.*

Using his *wry'd* looks
(In nature of a vice) to wrest and turn
The good aspect of those that shall sit near him. *B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Humour.*

WRY'NECK.† *n. s.* [*torquilla*, Lat.] A bird.

Wryneck: these birds appear on the grass-plats and walks; they walk a little as well as hop, and thrust their bills into the turf, in quest, I conclude, of ants, which are their food. While they hold their bills in the grass, they draw out their prey with their tongues, which are so long as to be coiled round their heads. *Rev. G. White, Naturalist's Calendar.*

WRY'NESS.* *n. s.* [from *wry*.] State of being wry; deviation from the right way.

Exploring the rectitude or *wryness* of their behaviours. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. I. (1648,) p. 143.

X.

X† Is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language. Dr. Johnson. — An attempt has lately been made to introduce, from the French, the last of three or four words which I will mention; two seem to have been once received; and the sea term is yet, I think, in use.

X.* The numeral letter for ten.

XE'BEC.* *n. s.* [a sea term.] A small three-masted vessel, navigated in the Mediterranean. *Chambers.*

XENO'DOCHY.* *n. s.* [ξενοδοχία, Gr.] Reception of strangers; hospitality. *Cockeram.*

XERO'PHAGY.* *n. s.* [*xerophagie*, French; from the Gr. ξηρὸς, dry, and φάγω, to eat.] Dry food; subsistence on dry victuals.

Practising new and extraordinary fasts, as three Lents, and two weeks of *xerophagy*, in which they eat nothing but dry things. *Christian Antiq. Ind. Hæret.* i. 49.

XYLO'GRAPHY.* *n. s.* [*xylographie*, Fr.; from the Gr. ξύλον, wood, and γράφω, to write.] The art of engraving on wood. Of very recent usage.

Y.

Y, At the beginning of words, is commonly taken, though I think erroneously, for a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, is a vowel, and has the sound of *i*. It is used at the end of words, and whenever two *i i*'s would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *u*. *Y* was much used by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers.

Y is in old English sometimes prefixed as an increasing syllable to preterites, and passive participles of verbs. It seems borrowed from ȝe, the Saxon *augmentum* of the preterite. It is sometimes put before present tenses, but, I think, erroneously.

YACHT.† *n. s.* [a Dutch word.] A small ship for carrying passengers.

The evening before, we met, off the sound, Lord Sandwich in the Augusta *yacht*. *Cook's Voyage.*

YAM.* *n. s.* A root, that grows in America and the South Sea islands. *Mason.*

Both ships were by this time crowded with a great number of the natives, who brought with them cocoa-nuts, plantains, bananas, apples, *yams*, and other roots. *Cook's Voyage.*

To YAP.* *v. n.* [a contraction of *yelp*, or *yaulp*, as it was formerly written.] To bark.

A voice not unlike the *yapping* of a cur. *L'Estrange, Tr. of Quev.* p. 243.

YARD. *n. s.* [ȝeaрð, Saxon.]

1. Inclosed ground adjoining to an house.

One of the lions leaped down into a neighbour's *yard*, where, nothing regarding the crowing of the cocks, he eat them up. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Xanthus one day sent Æsop into the *yard*, and bade him look well about him. *L'Estrange.*

His wanton kids with budding horns prepar'd,
Fight harmless battles in his homely *yard*. *Dryden.*

2. [ȝерð, Saxon.] A measure of three feet.

A peer, a counsellor, and a judge, are not to be measured by the common *yard*, but by the pole of special grace. *Bacon.*

The arms, spread cross in a straight line, and measured from one end of the long finger on one hand, to that of the other; made a measure equal to the stature, and is named a fathom. Half of that, viz. from the end of the long finger of either arm, so spread, to the middle of the breast, is, with us, called a *yard*. *Holder on Time.*

An aqueduct of a Gothick structure, that conveys water from mount St. Francis to Spoletto, from the foundation of the lowest arch to the top, is two hundred and thirty *yards*. *Addison.*

3. The supports of the sails.

A breeze from shore began to blow;
The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row;
Then hoist their *yards* a-trip, and all their sails
Let fall to court the wind. *Dryden.*

YA'RDLAND.* *n. s.* [*yard* and *land*.] A quantity of land, various, according to the place; as, at Wimbledon in Surrey it is but fifteen acres; in other counties, twenty; in some, twenty-four; in some, thirty; and in others, forty acres. *Cowel.*

YA'RDWAND. *n. s.* [*yard* and *wand*.] A measure of a yard.

All the revolutions in nature can give it nothing more than different degrees of dimensions. What affinity has thinking with such attributes? no more than there is between a syllogism and a *yardwand*. *Collier.*

YARE.† *adj.* [ȝeaрpe, Saxon; from ȝeaрpian, or ȝýрpan, to prepare. Mr. H. Tooke.] Ready; dextrous; nimble; eager.

Yare, yare, good Iros, quick; — methinks I hear
Antony call. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

I do desire to learn, Sir; and I hope, if you have occasion to use me for your turn, you shall find me *yare*. *Shakspeare.*

The lesser [ship] will come and go, leave or take, and is *yare*: whereas the greater is slow. *Raleigh.*

YA'RELY. *adv.* [from *yare*.] Dextrously; skilfully.

The silken tackles,
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands
That *yarely* frame the office. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To YARK.* See *To* YERK.

YARN.† *n. s.* [ȝeaрn, Saxon; the past participle of ȝýрnan, to prepare, to make ready. Mr. H. Tooke.] Spun wool; woollen thread.

You would be another Penelope; yet they say, all the *yarn* she spun in Ulysses's absence, did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The web of our life is of a mingled *yarn*, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipt them not; and our crimes would despair, if they were not cherished by our virtues. *Shakspeare.*

Yarn is a commodity very proper to this country, which of all others ought to be most encouraged. *Temple.*

It may be useful for the reeling of *yarn*. *Wilkins.*

The fates but only spin the coarser clue,
The finest of the wool is left for you.

Spare me but one small portion of the twine,
And let the sisters cut below your line:
The rest among the rubbish may they sweep,
Or add it to the *yarn* of some old miser's heap. *Dryden.*

To YARR. *v. n.* [from the sound, *hirrio*, Lat.] To growl, or snarl like a dog. *Ainsworth.*

YA'RROW.† *n. s.* [*millefolium*, Lat.] A plant.

The *yarrow*, wherewithal he stops the wound-made gore. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

YATE.* *n. s.* [ʒeat, Sax.] Still our northern word for *gate*; pronounced *yet*, or *yat*.

Spar the *yate* fast. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

YAW.* *n. s.* The unsteady motion which a ship makes in a great swell, when, in steering, she inclines to the right or left of her course. Gifford's Massinger, iv. 297.

YAUL.† } *n. s.* A little vessel belonging to a ship,
YAWL. } for convenience of passing to and from it.

There were about twenty thousand barges or *yauls* of different kinds upon the water. *Drummond, Trav.* (*Lett.* 1744,) p. 87.

To YAWL.* *v. n.* [See *To* YELL.] To cry out.

There hideous Scyllas *yawling* round about,
There serpents hiss. *Fairfax.*
The pilot mainly calls,
Calls Jonah, Jonah: and yet louder *yawls*. *Quarles, Hist. of Jon.* (1620.)

To YAWN. *v. n.* [ʒeonan, Saxon.]

1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in sleepiness.

The sad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy, *yawning* drone. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
In *yawning*, the inner parchment of the ear is extended. When a man *yawneth*, he cannot hear so well. *Bacon.*
At length shook off himself, and ask'd the dame;
And asking *yawn'd*, for what intent she came. *Dryden.*
To whom the *yawning* pilot fast asleep,
Me didst thou bid, to trust the treacherous deep? *Dryden.*

2. To open wide.

The gashes,
That bloodily did *yawn* upon his face. *Shakspeare.*
'Tis now the very witching time of night,
When churchyards *yawn*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Now will I dam up this thy *yawning* mouth,
For swallowing up the treasure of the realm. *Shakspeare.*
He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd,
Like vomit, from his *yawning* entrails pour'd. *Sandys.*
Hell at last
Yawning receiv'd them whole, and on them clos'd. *Milton, P. L.*
The sword pierc'd his tender sides;
Down fell the beauteous youth; the *yawning* wound
Gush'd out a purple stream. *Dryden.*
High she rear'd her arm, and with her sceptre struck
The *yawning* cliff: from its disparted height
Adown the mount the gushing torrent ran. *Prior.*

3. To express desire by yawning.

The chiefest thing at which lay-reformers *yawn*, is, that the clergy may, through conformity in condition, be poor as the apostles were. In which one circumstance, if they imagine so great perfection, they must think that church which hath such store of mendicant friars, a church in that respect most happy. *Hooker.*

YAWN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Oscitation.

Thee, Paridel, she mark'd thee, there
Stretch'd on the rack of a too easy chair;
And heard thy everlasting *yawn* confess
The pains and penalties of idleness. *Pope.*

2. Gape; hiatus.

Hence to the borders of the marsh they go,
That mingles with the baleful streams below;
And sometimes with a mighty *yawn*, 'tis said,
Opens a dismal passage to the dead,
Who, pale with fear, the rending earth survey,
And startle at the sudden flash of day. *Addison.*

YA'WNING. *adj.* [from *yawn*.] Sleepy; slumbering.

Ere to black Hecat's summons
The sharp-born beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath rung night's *yawning* peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

YCLA'D. part. for *clad*. Clothed.

Her sight did ravish, but her grace in speech,
Her words *yclad* with wisdom's majesty,
Make me from wond'ring fall to weeping joys. *Shakspeare.*

YCLE'PED. [The participle passive of *clepe*, to call; clepan, Saxon; with the increasing particle *y*, which was used in the old English in the preterites and participles, from the Saxon ʒe.] Called; termed; named.

But come, thou goddess, fair and free,
In heaven *yclep'd* Euphrosine,
And by men, heart-easing mirth. *Milton, L'All.*

YDRA'D.† part. pass. of *to dread*.

Yet nothing did he dread, but ever was *ydrad*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

YE. The nominative plural of *thou*.

Ye are they which justify yourselves. *St. Luke*, xvi. 15.

YEA. *adv.* [ea, or ʒea, Saxon; *ja*, Danish, German, and Dutch.]

1. Yes. A particle of affirmation; meaning, it is so, or is it so?

Yea, hath God said, ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden. *Gen.* iii. 1.
Let your conversation be *yea, yea*; nay, nay. *St. Matth.* v.
Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day?
Whilst one says only *yea*, and t'other nay. *Denham.*

2. A particle by which the sense is intended or enforced: not only so, but more than so.

I am weary; *yea*, my memory is tir'd. *Shakspeare.*
A rascally, *yea*, forsooth, knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then stand upon security. *Shakspeare.*
From these Philippinæ are brought costly spices, *yea*, and gold too. *Abbot, Descr. of the World.*
All the promises of God are *yea*, and amen; that is, are verified, which is the importance of *yea*, and confirmed, which is meant by amen, into an immutability. *Hammond.*
They durst abide
Jehovah thundering out of Sion, thron'd
Between the cherubim; *yea*, often plac'd
Within his sanctuary itself their shrines. *Milton.*
Notwithstanding this great proximity of man to himself; *yea*, and notwithstanding the observations made in all ages we still remain ignorant of many things concerning ourselves. *Hale.*

To YEAD, or YEDE. *v. n.* preterite *yode*. [This word seems to have been corruptly formed from ʒeoð, the Saxon preterite of ʒan.] To go; to march. Obsolete.

They wander at will, and stay at pleasure,
And to their folds *yeade* at their own leisure. *Spenser.*
Then bad the knight this lady *yede* aloof,
And to an hill herself withdraw aside,
From whence she might behold that battle's proof,
And eke be safe from danger far descry'd. *Spenser.*
Yet for she *yode* thereat half aghast,
And Kiddy the door sparred after her fast. *Spenser.*
That same mighty man of God,
That bloud red billows like a walled front,
On either side disparted with his rod,
Till that his army dry-foot through them *yod*. *Spenser.*

To YEAN. *v. n.* [eanian, Saxon.] To bring young. Used of sheep.

> This I scarcely drag along,
> Who *yeaning* on the rocks has left her young. *Dryden.*
> Ewes *yean* the polled lamb with the least danger. *Mortimer.*

YE'ANED.* *part. adj.* [from *yean.*] Brought forth as a lamb.

> I love thee better than the careful ewe
> The new *yean'd* lamb. *Fletcher, Faithf. Shepherdess.*

YE'ANLING. *n. s.* [from *yean.*] The young of sheep.

> All the *yeanlings* which were streak'd and pied,
> Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakspeare.*

YEAR. *n. s.* [ȝeap, Sax.]

1. If one by the word *year* mean twelve months of thirty days each, i. e. three hundred and sixty days; another intend a solar *year* of three hundred sixty-five days; and a third mean a lunar *year*, or twelve lunar months, i. e. three hundred fifty-four days, there will be a great variation and error in their account of things, unless they are well apprized of each other's meaning. *Watts, Logick.*

> See the minutes, how they run:
> How many makes the hour full compleat,
> How many hours bring about the day,
> How many days will finish up the *year*,
> How many *years* a mortal man may live. *Shakspeare.*
> With the *year*
> Seasons return, but not to me returns
> Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn. *Milton, P. L.*

Though we suppose but the addition of one man for every thousand *years*, yet long before this time there should have been a greater number than there could be sands in the earth. *Wilkins.*

The doctor upon occasion calculating his expences on himself, found them to be not above five pound in the *year*. *Fell.*

Oviparous creatures have eggs enough at first conceived in them to serve them for many *years* laying, allowing such a proportion for every *year*, as will serve for one or two incubations. *Ray on the Creation.*

He accepted a curacy of thirty pounds a *year*. *Swift.*

2. It is often used plurally, without a plural termination.

> I fight not once in forty *year*. *Shakspeare.*

3. In the plural, old age.

> Some mumble-news,
> That smiles his cheek in *years*, and knows the trick
> To make my lady laugh when she's dispos'd,
> Told our intents. *Shakspeare, Love, Lab. Lost.*

There died also Cecile, mother to king Edward IV. being of extreme *years*, and who had lived to see three princes of her body crowned, and four murthered. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

> He look'd in *years*, yet in his *years* were seen
> A youthful vigour, and autumnal green. *Dryden.*

YE'ARED.* *adj.* [from *year.*] Containing years; numbering years.

> Both were of best feature, of high race,
> *Year'd* but to thirty. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

YE'ARBOOK.* *n. s.* [*year* and *book.*] The reports from the reign of king Edward the second inclusive to that of Henry the eighth were taken by prothonotaries or chief scribes of the court, at the expence of the crown, and published *annually*; whence they are known under the denomination of the *yearbooks*. *Blackstone.*

The students of common law, by reading their *yearbooks*, recover the experience by former ages. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 86.

YE'ARLING. *adj.* [from *year.*] Being a year old.

> A *yearling* bullock to thy name shall smoke;
> Untam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

YE'ARLY. *adj.* [from *year.*] Annual; happening every year; lasting a year.

> The *yearly* course that brings this day about,
> Shall never see it but a holiday. *Shakspeare, K. John.*
> Why the changing oak should shed
> The *yearly* honour of his stately head;
> Whilst the distinguish'd yew is ever seen,
> Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*

YE'ARLY. *adv.* Annually; once a year.

> He that outlives this day, and sees old age,
> Will *yearly* on the vigil feast his neighbours,
> And say, to-morrow is Saint Crispian. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
> For numerous blessings *yearly* shower'd,
> And property with plenty crown'd;
> For freedom still maintain'd alive;
> For these, and more, accept our pious praise. *Dryden.*
> Not numerous are our joys, when life is new,
> And *yearly* some are falling of the few. *Young.*

To YEARN.† *v. n.* [ȝyrnan, ȝeopnian, Sax.] To feel great internal uneasiness. In Spenser it is sometimes *earn.* It is by Spenser used for desire, or the pain of longing; it now implies tenderness or pity.

> He despis'd to tread in due degree,
> But chaff'd, and foam'd, with courage fierce and stern,
> And to be eas'd of that base burden still did *yearn.* *Spenser.*
> Make the libbard stern
> Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did *yearn.* *Spenser.*
> Though peeping close into the thick,
> Might see the moving of some quick:
> But were it fairy, fiend, or snake,
> My courage *earned* it to wake,
> And manfully thereat shot. *Spenser.*
> Falstaff, he is dead,
> And we must *yearn* therefore. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Joseph made haste; for his bowels did *yearn* upon his brother: and he sought where to weep, and he enter'd into his chamber. *Gen.* xliii. 30.

> When the fair Leucothoe he spy'd,
> To check his steeds, impatient Phœbus *yearn'd*,
> Though all the world was in his course concern'd. *Waller.*
> Yet for all the *yearning* pain
> Y'have suffer'd for their loves, in vain,
> I fear they'll prove so nice and coy,
> To have, and t'hold, and to enjoy. *Hudibras.*

Where our heart does but relent, his melts; where our eye pities, his bowels *yearn.* *South, Serm.*

> Your mother's heart *yearns* towards you. *Addison.*
> Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd;
> But Anticlus, unable to controul,
> Spoke loud the language of his *yearning* soul. *Pope.*

To YEARN. *v. a.* To grieve; to vex.

> She laments for it, that it would
> *Yearn* your heart to see it. *Shakspeare.*
> I am not covetous of gold,
> It *yearns* me not if men my garments wear. *Shakspeare.*

YE'ARNFUL.* *adj.* [*yearn* and *full.*] Mournful. Obsolete.

> Oh musicke, as in joyfull tunes thy mery notes I did borow,
> So now lend me thy *yernfull* tunes, to utter my sorrow.
> *Damon and Pith.* sign. D. i.

YE'ARNING.* *n. s.* [from *yearn.*] Act or state of being moved with pity or tenderness.

At beholding the miseries of others, they find such *yearnings* in their bowels, and such sensible commotions raised in their breasts, as they can by no means satisfy. *Calamy.*

YEAST. See YEST.

YELK. *n. s.* [from ȝealepe, yellow, Sax.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written *yolk.*

The *yolk* of the egg conduceth little to the generation of the bird, but only to the nourishment of the same: for if a chicken be opened, when it is new hatched, you shall find much of the *yolk* remaining. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

That a chicken is formed out of the *yelk* of an egg, with some antient philosophers the people still opinion. *Brown.*

All the feather'd kind,
From th' included *yolk*, not ambient white arose. *Dryden.*

To YELL.† *v. n.* [ʒyllan, Sax. *yla*, Su. Goth. and Icel. ὑλάω, Greek; *ululo*, Lat.] To cry out with horrour and agony.

Nor the night raven, that still deadly *yells*;
Nor grisly vultures make us once affeared. *Spenser.*

Now worse than e'er he was before,
Poor Puck doth *yell*, poor Puck doth roar,
That wak'd queen Mab, who doubted sore
Some treason had been wrought her. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

Yelling monsters, that with ceaseless cry
Surround me. *Milton, P. L.*

Night-struck fancy dreams the *yelling* ghost. *Thomson.*

To YELL.* *v. a.* To utter with a yell.

Each new morn,
New widows howl, new orphans cry; new sorrows
Strike heaven on the face, that it resounds,
As if it felt with Scotland, and *yell'd* out
Like syllables of dolour. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

YELL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A cry of horrour.

With like timorous accent and dire *yell*,
As when, by night and negligence, the fire
Is spread in populous cities. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of sounding lashes, and of dragging chains.
The Trojan stood astonish'd at their cries,
And ask'd his guide from whence those *yells* arise. *Dryden.*

Others in frantick mood
Run howling through the streets; their hideous *yells*
Rend the dark welkin. *Philips.*

YE'LLOW.† *adj.* [ʒealep, Saxon; *gheleuwe*, Dutch; *giallo*, Ital. Mr. H. Tooke pronounces it ʒeælʒeƀ, the past participle of ʒeælan, accendere; Serenius refers to the ancient Scyth. Scand. *glea*, *gloa*, nitere, splendere.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

He brought the green ear and the *yellow* sheaf. *Milton, P. L.*

Negligent of food,
Scarce seen, he wades among the *yellow* broom. *Thomson.*

YELLOW.* *n. s.* Yellow colour.

A long motley coat, guarded with *yellow*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

After a lively orange, followed an intense bright and copious *yellow*, which was also the best of all the *yellows*. *Newton, Opt.*

To YE'LLOW.* *v. a.* To render yellow.

So should my papers, *yellow'd* with their age,
Be scorn'd. *Shakspeare, Sonn.* 17.

To YELLOW.* *v. n.* To grow yellow.

The opening vallies, and the *yellowing* plains. *Dyer.*

YE'LLOWBOY. *n. s.* A gold coin. A very low word.

John did not starve the cause; there wanted not *yellowboys* to fee council. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

YE'LLOWGOLDS.* *n. s.* A flower.

Bring too some branches forth of Daphne's hair,
And gladdest myrtle for these posts to wear,
With spikenard weav'd, and marjoram between,
And starr'd with *yellow-golds*, and meadow's-queen. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

YE'LLOWHAMMER. *n. s.* [*cenchrymus bellonii.*] A bird.

YE'LLOWISH. *adj.* [from *yellow.*] Approaching to yellow.

Although amber be commonly of a *yellowish* colour, yet there is found of it also black, white, brown, green, blue, and purple. *Woodword, Nat. Hist.*

YE'LLOWISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *yellowish.*] The quality of approaching to yellow.

Bruised madder, being drenched with the like alcalizate solution, exchanged its *yellowishness* for a redness. *Boyle.*

YE'LLOWNESS. *n. s.* [from *yellow.*]

1. The quality of being yellow.

Apples, covered in lime and ashes, were well matured, as appeared in the *yellowness* and sweetness. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Yellowness of the skin and eyes, and a saffron-coloured urine, are signs of an inflammatory disposition of the liver. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is used in Shakspeare for jealousy.

Ford I will possess with *yellowness*. *Shakspeare.*

YE'LLOWS. *n. s.* A disease in horses. When the gall-pipe is stopped up, that matter which should be turned into gall is carried back into the blood, and tinctures it yellow; so that the eyes, inside of the lips, slaver, and all the parts of the horse, that are capable of shewing the colour, appear yellow. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horse sped with spavins, and raied with the *yellows*. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

To YELP.† *v. n.* [ʒealpan, Saxon; *yaulp* and *yolp* in in our old books.] To bark as a beagle-hound after his prey.

They like impudent dogges *yolpe* and barke against us. *Fulke, Retentive, &c.* (1580,) p. 51.

To *yaulpe* and bark like a dog and a fox. *Barret, Alv.* 1580.

A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a *yelping* kennel of French curs. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

YEO'MAN.† *n. s.* [Of this word the original is much doubted: the true etymology seems to be that of Junius, who derives it from *geman*, Frisick, a villager. Dr. Johnson. — From the Goth. *guma*, Sax. ʒuma, Theotisc. *gomman*, a man. Serenius. See also BRIDEGROOM.]

1. A man of a small estate in land; a farmer; a gentleman farmer.

Gentlemen should use their children as the honest farmers and substantial *yeomen* do theirs. *Locke.*

He that has a spaniel by his side is a *yeoman* of about one hundred pounds a year, an honest man: he is just qualified to kill an hare. *Addison.*

2. It seems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to soldiers: whence we have still *yeomen* of the guard.

Tall *yeomen* seemed they, and of great might,
And were enranged ready still for fight. *Spenser.*

You, good *yeomen*,
Whose limbs were made in England, shew us here
The mettle of your pasture. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

He instituted, for the security of his person, a band of fifty archers, under a captain, to attend him, by the name of *yeomen* of his guard. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Th' appointment for the ensuing night he heard;
And therefore in the cavern had prepar'd
Two brawny *yeomen* of his trusty guard. *Dryden.*

At Windsor St. John whispers me i' th' ear;
The waiters stand in ranks, the *yeomen* cry
Make room, as if a duke were passing by. *Swift.*

3. It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.

His grandfather was Lyonel duke of Clarence,
Third son to the third Edward, king of England:
Spring crestless *yeomen* from so deep a root? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

4. It seems to have had likewise the notion of a gentleman servant.

A jolly *yeoman*, marshal of the hall,
Whose name was appetite, he did bestow
Both guests and meats. *Spenser.*

YEO'MANLY.* *adj.* [from *yeoman.*] Of or belonging to a yeoman.

It would make him melancholy to see his *yeomanly* father cut his neighbours' throats, to make his son a gentleman! *B. Jonson, Ev. Man out of his Humour.*

His [Selden's] father was a *yeomanly* man.
Aubrey, Anecd. ii. 530.

Yeo'manry. *n. s.* [from *yeoman.*] The collective body of yeomen.

This did amortize a great part of the lands of the kingdom unto the hold and occupation of the *yeomanry*, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers. *Bacon.*

To **YERK.**† *v. a.* [Of unknown etymology. Dr. Johnson. — Probably of the same as *jerk*; *hreckia*, Icel. pulsare; *jarke*, pes feriens. Serenius.]

1. To throw out or move with a spring.

A leaping horse is said to *yerk* or strike out his hind legs, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters, stretching out the two hinder legs near together, and even, to their full extent.
Farrier's Dict.

Their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Shakspeare.*

2. To lash; to strike; to beat.

But that same fool, who most increased her pains,
Was Scorne; who having in his hand a whip,
Her therewith *yirks*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

How the freshmen will skip to hear one of those lines well laughed at, that they have been so often *yerked* for!
Echard, Gr. of Cont. of the Cl. p. 43.

To **Yerk.*** *v. n.* To move as with jerks.

How she [the ship] kicks and *yerks!*
Beaum. and Fl. Sea-Voyage.

Yerk. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A quick motion.

To **Yern.** *v. a.* See **Yearn.**

Yes. *adv.* [ȝiȝe, Saxon.]

1. A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle opposed to *no.*

Pray, Madam, are you married? — *Yes.* *More, Fables.*

2. It is a word of enforcement: even so; not only so, but more.

This were a fit speech for a general in the head of an army, when going to battle: *yes*, and it is no less fit speech in the head of a council, upon a deliberation of entrance into a war.
Bacon.

Yes, you despise the man to books confin'd,
Who from his study rails at human kind,
Though what he learns he speaks. *Pope.*

YEST. *n. s.* [ȝeȝt, Sax.]

1. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm.

Yeast and outward means do fail,
And have no power to work on ale. *Hudibras.*

When drays bound high, they never cross behind,
Where bubbling *yeast* is blown by gusts of wind. *Gay.*

2. The spume on troubled water; foam; froth.

Now the ship boring the moon with her main-mast, and anon swallowed with *yeast* and froth, as you'd thrust a cork into a hogshead. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Yesty.† *adj.* [from *yest.* Dr. Johnson. — From the Sax. ẏṗiȝ, stormy. Mr. H. Tooke.] Frothy; spumy; foamy.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches; though the *yesty* waves
Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

YE'STER.† *adj.* [ȝeȝteɲn, ȝeȝtɲan, Sax. *gestern*, Germ. *hesternus*, Lat. old Engl. *hestern*: "*hestern-day*," Holinshed, Descr. of Ireland.] Being next before the present day. It is not often used but in composition with another word, as *day* or *night.*

Love might as well be sow'd upon our sands,
As in a breast so barren:
To love an enemy, the only one
Remaining too, whom *yester* sun beheld
Must'ring her charms. *Dryden, Don. Sebast.*

Ye'sterday. *n. s.* [ȝeȝtɲanbæȝ, Saxon.] The day last past; the day next before to-day.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our *yesterdays* have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

We are but of *yesterday*, and know nothing, because our days upon earth are a shadow. *Job*, viii. 9.

You are both fluid, chang'd since *yesterday*;
Next day repairs but ill last day's decay;
Nor are, although the river keep the name,
Yesterday's waters, and to-day's the same. *Donne.*

If *yesterday* could be recall'd again,
Ev'n now would I conclude my happy reign. *Dryden.*

Yesterday was set apart as a day of publick thanksgiving for the late extraordinary successes. *Addison.*

Mrs. Simper sends complaint in your *yesterday's* Spectator.
Addison, Spect.

Naked from the womb
We *yesterday* came forth; and in the tomb
Naked again we must to-morrow lie:
Born to lament to labour, and to die. *Prior.*

Ye'sterday. *adv.* On the day last past.

Martius gave us *yesterday* a representation of the empire of the Turks, with no small vigour of words. *Bacon.*

Ye'sternight. *n. s.* The night before this night.

Ye'sternight. *adv.* On the night last past.

Eleven hours I've spent to write it over;
For *yesternight* by Catesby was it sent me.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The distribution of this conference was made by Eupolis *yesternight.* *Bacon.*

YET.† *conjunct.* [ȝẏt, ȝet, ȝeta, Saxon; the imperative of ȝetan, to get, to obtain. Mr. H. Tooke.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

They had a king was more than him before;
But *yet* a king, where they were nought the more. *Daniel.*

French laws forbid the female reign,
Yet love does them to slav'ry draw. *Cowley.*

Though such men have lived never so much upon the reserve: *yet* if they be observed to have a particular fondness for persons noted for any sin, it is ten to one but there was a communication in the sin, before there was so in affection. *South.*

The heathens would never suffer their gods to be reviled, which *yet* were no gods; and shall it be allowed to any man to make a mock of him that made heaven and earth?
Tillotson.

He is somewhat arrogant at his first entrance, and is too inquisitive through the whole tragedy; *yet* these imperfections being balanced by great virtues, they hinder not our compassion for his miseries. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Let virtuoso's in five years be writ,
Yet not one thought accuse thy toil of wit. *Dryden.*

Yet. *adv.*

1. Beside; over and above.

This furnishes us with *yet* one more reason, why our Saviour lays such a particular stress on acts of mercy. *Atterbury.*

2. Still; the state still remaining the same.

They attest facts they had heard while they were *yet* heathens; and had they not found reason to believe them, they would still have continued heathens, and made no mention of them in their writings. *Addison.*

3. Once again.

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light,
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night. *Pope, Dunciad.*

4. At this time; so soon; hitherto; with a negative before it.

Thales being asked when a man should marry, said, young men not *yet*, old men, not at all. *Bacon.*

5. At least; at all. Noting uncertainty or indetermination.

A man that would form a comparison betwixt Quintilian's declamations, if *yet* they be Quintilian's, and the orations of Tully, would be in danger of forfeiting his discretion. *Baker.*

6. It denotes continuance and extension, greater or smaller.

Shake not his hour-glass, when his hasty sand
Is ebbing to the last:
A little longer, *yet* a little longer,
And nature drops him down without your sin,
Like mellow fruit without a winter storm. *Dryden.*

Yet a few days and those which now appear,
In youth and beauty like the blooming year,
In life's swift scene shall change. *Dryden.*

7. Still; in a new degree.

He that takes from a thief that which the thief took from an honest man, and keeps it to himself, is the wickeder thief of the two, by how much the rapine is made *yet* blacker by the pretence of piety and justice. *L'Estrange.*

8. Even; after all. A kind of emphatical addition to a negative.

If any man neglect his duty, his fault must not be ascribed to the rule appointed, neither *yet* to the whole church. *Whitgift.*

Men may not too rashly believe the confessions of witches, nor *yet* the evidence against them; for the witches themselves are imaginative, and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to witchcraft. *Bacon.*

Nor *yet* amidst this joy and brightest morn
Was absent, after all his mischief done,
The prince of darkness. *Milton, P. R.*

9. Hitherto: sometimes with *as* before it.

Hope beginning here, with a trembling expectation of things far removed, and *as yet* but only heard of, endeth with real and actual fruition of that which no tongue can express. *Hooker.*

Ye'ven, for *given.*

Wants not a fourth grace to make the dance even?
Let that room to my lady be *yeven;*
She shall be a grace,
To fill the fourth place,
And reign with the rest in heaven. *Spenser.*

YEW. *n. s.* [ip, Saxon; *yw*, Welsh. This is often written *eugh;* but the former orthography is at once nearer to the sound and the derivation. See Eugh.] A tree of tough wood: used for bows, and therefore planted in churchyards.

It hath amentaceous flowers, which consist of many apices, for the most part shaped like a mushroom, and are barren; but the embryoes, which are produced at remote distances on the same tree, do afterward become hollow, bell-shaped berries, which are full of juice, and include seeds somewhat like acorns, having, as it were, a little cup to each. *Miller.*

The shooter *eugh*, the broad-leav'd sycamore,
The barren plantane, and the walnut sound;
The myrrhe, that her foul sin doth still deplore,
Alder the owner of all waterish ground. *Fairfax.*

Slips of *yew*,
Sliver'd in the moon's eclipse. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

He drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the tough *yew.* *Dryden.*

The distinguish'd *yew* is ever seen,
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*

Ye'wen. *adj.* [from *yew.*] Made of the wood of yew.

His stiff arms to stretch with *eughen* bow,
And manly legs still passing to and fro. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

YEX. † *n. s.* [*hick, hickse*, Belg. ʒeoꞅunʒ, Sax. Junius.] The hiccough. See also Yux.

They do stay the excessive *yex* or hocket.
Holland, Tr. of Pliny, B. 27. ch. 5.

Ferdinando earl of Derby, dying of a *yex.*
Harrington, Suppl. to Godwin's Bishops, (1609.)

To Yex. † *v. n.* To have the hiccough. *Huloet.*

Yfe're. † *adv.* [ȝyꞅeꞃe, Saxon.] Together.

O goodly golden chayne, wherewith *yfere*
The virtues linked were in lovely wise. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To YIELD. *v. a.* [ȝelban, Saxon, to pay.]

1. To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour.

When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth *yield* unto thee her strength. *Gen.* iv. 12.

No country for the bigness of it can be better watered, or yield fairer fruits. *Heylin.*

Strabo tells us the mines at Carthagena *yielded* the Romans *per diem* to the value of twenty-five thousand drachms, eight hundred and seven pounds, five shillings and ten pence. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To produce in general.

He makes milch kine *yield* blood. *Shakspeare.*

The wilderness *yieldeth* food for them. *Job*, xxiv. 5.

All the substances of an animal, fed even with acescent substances, *yield* by fire nothing but alkaline salts. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To afford; to exhibit.

Philoclea would needs have her glove, and not without so mighty a lour as that face could *yield.* *Sidney.*

The mind of man desireth evermore to know the truth, according to the most infallible certainty which the nature of things can *yield.* *Hooker.*

If you take the idea of white, which one parcel of snow *yielded* yesterday to your sight, and another idea of white from another parcel of snow you see to-day, and put them together in your mind, they run into one, and the idea of whiteness is not at all increased. *Locke.*

4. To give as claimed of right.

I the praise
Yield thee, so well thou hast this day purvey'd. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To allow; to concede.

I *yield* it just, said Adam, and submit. *Milton, P. L.*

I that have not only *yielded*, but challenged the undoubted truth of the proposition, can make no question of its corollaries. *Hammond.*

6. To permit; to grant.

Life is but air,
That *yields* a passage to the whistling sword,
And closes when 'tis gone. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

7. To emit; to expire.

Often did I strive
To *yield* the ghost; but still the envious flood
Kept in my soul, and would not let it forth
To find the empty, vast, and wand'ring air.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

He gathered up his feet into the bed, and *yielded* up the ghost. *Gen.* xlix. 33.

8. To resign; to give up: sometimes with a particle, as *up* or *over.*

He not *yielding over* to old age his country delights, especially of hawking, was at that time, following a merlin, brought to see this injury offered unto us. *Sidney.*

Thus I have *yielded up* into your hand
The circle of my glory. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

She to realities *yields* all her shows. *Milton, P. L.*

'Tis the pride of man which is the spring of this evil, and an unwillingness to *yield up* their own opinions. *Watts.*

9. To surrender: sometimes with *up.*

The enemies sometimes offered unto the soldiers, upon the walls, great rewards, if they would *yield up* the city, and sometimes threatened them as fast. *Knolles.*

They laugh, as if to them I had quitted all,
At random *yielded up* to their misrule. *Milton, P. L.*

To Yield. *v. n.*

1. To give up the contest; to submit.

He *yields* not in his fall;
But fighting dies, and dying kills withal. *Daniel.*

All is not lost; immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or *yield.* *Milton, P. L.*

If the inspiring and expiring organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly *yields* to nature, and dies. *Walton, Angler.*

There he saw the fainting Grecians *yield*,
And here the trembling Trojans quit the field,
Pursu'd by fierce Achilles. *Dryden.*

2. To comply with any person, or motive power.

Considering this present age so full of tongue, and weak of brain, behold we *yield* to the stream thereof. *Hooker.*

I see a *yielding* in the looks of France:
Mark how they whisper. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

This supernatural soliciting, if ill,
Why hath it given me earnest of success?
If good, why do I *yield* to that suggestion,
Whose horrid image doth upfix my hair? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

With her much fair speech she caused him to *yield*. *Prov.* vii. 21.

The Jews have agreed to desire thee that thou wouldst bring down Paul; but do not thou *yield* unto them. *Acts*, xxiii. 21.

They shew the world that they are not of a *yielding* temper, which will be wronged or baffled. *Kettlewell.*

3. To comply with things required or enforced.

There could be no secure peace, except the Lacedæmonians *yielded* to those things, which being granted, it would be no longer in their power to hurt the Athenians. *Bacon.*

If much converse
Thee satiate, to short absence I could *yield*. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny.

If we *yield* that there is a God, and that this God is almighty and just, it cannot be avoided but that, after this life ended, he administers justice unto men. *Hakewill.*

5. To give place as inferiour in excellence or any other quality.

The fight of Achilles and Cygnus, and the fray betwixt the Lapithæ and Centaurs, *yield* to no other part of this poet. *Dryden.*

Tell me in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily *yields*? *Pope.*

YIE'LDABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *yield.*] Disposition to concede or comply with.

The fourth disposition for peace [is] a *yieldableness* upon sight of clearer truths. *Bp. Hall, Works*, iii. 553.

YIE'LDANCE.* *n. s.* [from *yield.*]

1. Act of producing.

How should the corn, wine, oil, be had without the *yieldance* of the earth? *Bp. Hall, Seasonable Serm.* p. 28.

2. Act of complying with; concession.

I might draw him to a willing *yieldance* of that parcel of my due maintenance. *Bp. Hall, Specialties of his Life.*

It must not be by any considerable *yieldance* or change on both sides, but by a reformation on theirs. *Trapp, Popery Truly Stated*, P. iii.

YIE'LDER. *n. s.* [from *yield.*] One who yields.

Briars and thorns at their apparel snatch,
Some sleeves, some hats; from *yielders* all things catch. *Shakspeare.*

Some guard these traitors to the block of death,
Treason's true bed and *yielder* up of breath. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

YIE'LDING.* *n. s.* [from *yield.*] Act of giving up; submission.

Immaculate and spotless is my mind;
That was not forc'd; that never was inclin'd
To accessary *yieldings*. *Shakspeare, Rape of Lucr.*

YIE'LDINGLY.* *adv.* [from *yielding.*] With compliance.

Maids that know themselves belov'd, and *yieldingly* resist. *Warner, Albion's England.*

YIE'LDINGNESS.* *n. s.* [from *yielding.*]

1. Disposition to give up any point.

That *yieldingness*, whatever foundations it might lay to the disadvantage of posterity, was a specific to preserve us in peace for his own time. *Ld. Halifax.*

2. Quality of yielding.

The shallowness of the socket at the shoulder, and the *yieldingness* of the cartilaginous substance with which its edge is set round, are excellently adapted for the allowance of a free motion and a wide range. *Paley, Nat. Theol.* ch. 8.

YOKE. *n. s.* [ȝeoc, Saxon; *jock*, Dutch; *jugum*, Latin; *joug*, French.]

1. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen.

Bring a red heifer, wherein is no blemish, and upon which never came *yoke*. *Numb.* xix. 2.

A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,
Untam'd, unconscious of the galling *yoke*. *Pope.*

2. A mark of servitude; slavery.

Our country sinks beneath the *yoke*;
It weeps, it bleeds. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

In bands of iron fetter'd you shall be;
An easier *yoke* than what you put on me. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

3. A chain; a link; a bond.

This *yoke* of marriage from us both remove,
Where two are bound to draw, though neither love. *Dryden.*

4. A couple; two; a pair. It is used in the plural with the singular termination.

Those that accuse him in his intent towards our wives, are a *yoke* of his discarded men. *Shakspeare.*

His lands a *hundred yoke* of oxen till'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

A *yoke* of mules outgoes a *yoke* of oxen, when set to work at the same time; for mules are swifter. *Broome.*

To YOKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind by a yoke to a carriage.

This Stetes promised to do, if he alone would *yoke* together two brazen-hoofed bulls, and, plowing the ground, sow dragons' teeth. *L'Estrange.*

Four milk-white bulls, the Thracian use of old,
Were *yok'd* to draw his car of burnish'd gold. *Dryden.*

2. To join or couple with another.

My name
Be *yok'd* with his that did betray the best. *Shakspeare.*

Cassius, you are *yoked* with a lamb
That carries anger as the flint bears fire. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Seek not in Latian bands to *yoke*
Our fair Lavinia. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. To enslave; to subdue.

These are the arms
With which he *yoketh* your rebellious necks,
Razeth your cities. *Shakspeare.*

4. To restrain; to confine.

Men marry not; but chuse rather a libertine single life, than to be *yoked* in marriage. *Bacon.*

Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to *yoke*,
Came to the sea. *Milton, P. L.*

The words and promises, that *yoke*
The conqueror, are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*

To YOKE.* *v. n.* To be joined with another.

An improper and ill-*yoking* couple. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div.* i. 14.

YOKE-ELM. *n. s.* [*carpinus*, Latin.] A tree. *Ainsworth.*

YO'KEFELLOW. } YO'KEMATE. } *n. s.* [*yoke* and *fellow*, or *mate.*]

1. Companion in labour.

Yokefellows in arms,
Let us to France. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

2. Mate; fellow; commonly partner in marriage.

You cannot think me fit
To be th' *yokefellow* of your wit,
Nor take one of so mean deserts
To be the partner of your parts. *Hudibras.*

Before Toulon thy *yokemate* lies,
Where all the live-long night he sighs. *Stepney.*

Those who have most distinguished themselves by railing at the sex, very often chuse one of the most worthless for a companion and *yokefellow*. *Addison, Spect.*

YOLD, for *yielded.* Obsolete.* *Spenser.*

YOLK. *n. s.* [See YELK.] The yellow part of an egg.

Nature hath provided a large *yolk* in every egg, a great part whereof remaineth after the chicken is hatched; and, by a

channel made on purpose, serves instead of milk to nourish the chick for a considerable time. *Ray on the Creation.*

To YOLP.* See *To* YELP.

YON.
YOND. } *adj.* [ȝeonð, Saxon.] Being at a distance within view.
YO'NDER.

Madam, *yond* young fellow swears he will speak with you. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Good mother, do not marry me to *yon* fool. *Shakspeare.*

Would you not laugh to meet a great counsellor of state in a flat cap, his gloves under his girdle, and *yond* haberdasher in a velvet gown furred with sables? *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Tigranes, being encamped upon a hill with four hundred thousand men, discovered the army of the Romans, being not above fourteen thousand, marching towards him: he made himself merry with it, and said, *yonder* men are too many for an ambassage, and too few for a fight. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

For proof look up,
And read thy lot in *yon* celestial sign. *Milton, P. L.*

Yon flowery arbors, *yonder* allies green. *Milton, P. L.*

Let other swains attend the rural care,
But nigh *yon* mountain let me tune my lays. *Pope.*

Then hear me, gracious Heav'n, and grant my pray'r,
Make *yonder* man the fav'rite of thy care:
Nourish the plant with thy celestial dew,
Like manna let it fall, and still be new. *Harte.*

If I were to fall down *yonder* precipice and break my neck, I should be no more a man of this world. *Beattie.*

YON.
YOND. } *adv.* At a distance within view. It is used when we direct the eye from another thing to the object.
YO'NDER.

The fringed curtains of thine eyes advance,
And say what thou see'st *yond.* *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

First, and chiefest, with thee bring
Him that *yon* soars on golden wing,
Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,
The cherub, Contemplation. *Milton, Il Pens.*

Yonder are two apple-women scolding. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

YOND. *adj.* [I know not whence derived.] Mad; furious: perhaps transported with rage; under alienation of mind; in which sense it concurs with the rest.

Then like a lion, which hath long time sought
His robbed whelps, and at the last them found
Amongst the shepherd swains, then waxeth wood and *yond:*
So fierce he laid about him. *Spenser.*

Nor those three brethren, Lombards, fierce and *yond.* *Fairfax.*

YORE, or *of Yore. adv.* [ȝeoȝaɲa, Saxon.]

1. Long.

Witness the burning altars, which he swore,
And, guilty, heavens of his bold perjury;
Which though he hath polluted oft and *yore,*
Yet I to them for judgment just do fly. *Spenser.*

2. Of old time; long ago: with *of* before it.

And seated here a see, his bishoprick *of yore,*
Upon the farthest point of this unfruitful shore. *Drayton.*

Thee bright-eye'd Vesta long *of yore*
To solitary Saturn bore. *Milton, Il Pens.*

There liv'd, as authors tell, in days *of yore,*
A widow somewhat old, and very poor. *Dryden.*

In times *of yore* an ancient baron liv'd;
Great gifts bestow'd, and great respect receiv'd. *Prior.*

The dev'l was piqu'd such saintship to behold,
And long'd to tempt him, like good Job of old;
But Satan now is wiser than *of yore,*
And tempts by making rich, not making poor. *Pope.*

YOU. *pron.* [eop, ıuh, Saxon; of ȝe, ye.]

1. The oblique case of *ye.*

Ye have heard of the dispensation of the grace of God, which is given me to *you* ward. *Eph.* iii. 2.

I thought to show *you*
How easy 'twas to die, by my example,
And hansel fate before *you.* *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

2. It is used in the nominative in common language, when the address is to persons; and though first introduced by corruption, is now established. In the following lines *you* and *ye* are used ungrammatically in the places of each other; but even this use is customary:

What gain *you* by forbidding it to teaze *ye?*
It now can neither trouble *ye,* nor please *ye.* *Dryden.*

3. It is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and is always used, except in solemn language.

In vain *you* tell your parting lover,
You wish fair winds may waft him over. *Prior.*

But, Madam, if the fates withstand, and *you*
Are destin'd Hymen's willing victim too. *Pope.*

4. It is used indefinitively, as the French *on;* any one; whosoever.

We passed by what was one of those rivers of burning matter: this looks, at a distance, like a new-plowed land; but as *you* come near it, *you* see nothing but a long heap of heavy disjointed clods. *Addison on Italy.*

5. *You* is used in the subsequent members of a sentence, as distinguished from *ye.*

Stand forth, *ye* champions, who the gauntlet wield,
Or *you* the swiftest racers of the field. *Pope.*

YOUNG.† *adj.* [ıonȝ, ẏeonȝ, Saxon; *jong,* Dutch; *ung,* Su. Goth. and Icel. *jugga,* (i. e. *junga,*) M. Goth.]

1. Being in the first part of life; not old: used of animal life.

Guests should be interlarded, after the Persian custom, by ages *young* and old. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the *young*-ey'd cherubims. *Shakspeare.*

I firmly am resolv'd
Not to bestow my *youngest* daughter,
Before I have a husband for the elder. *Shakspeare.*

Thou old and true Menenius,
Thy tears are salter than a *younger* man's,
And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally praiseful, fair and *young,* and skill'd in housewiferies. *Chapman.*

In timorous deer he hansels his *young* paws,
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley.*

Nor need'st thou by thy daughter to be told,
Though now thy sprity blood with age be cold,
Thou hast been *young.* *Dryden.*

When we say a man is *young,* we mean that his age is yet but a small part of that which usually men attain to: and when we denominate him old, we mean that his duration is run out almost to the end of that which men do not usually exceed. *Locke.*

It will be but an ill example to prove, that dominion, by God's ordination, belonged to the eldest son; because Jacob the *youngest* here had it. *Locke.*

From earth they rear him struggling now with death,
And Nestor's *youngest* stops the vents of breath. *Pope.*

2. Ignorant; weak.

Come, elder brother, thou art too *young* in this. *Shakspeare.*

3. It is sometimes applied to vegetable life.

There be trees that bear best when they begin to be old, as almonds; the cause is, for that all trees that bear must have an oily fruit; and *young* trees have a more watry juice, and less concocted. *Bacon.*

YOUNG. *n. s.* The offspring of animals collectively.

The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,
That it had its head bit off by its *young.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

So many days my ewes have been with *young;*
So many weeks ere the poor fools will yean. *Shakspeare.*

The eggs disclos'd their callow *young.* *Milton.*

The reason why birds are oviparous, and lay eggs, but do not bring forth their *young* alive, is because there might be more plenty. *More against Atheism.*

Not so her *young;* for their unequal line
Was heroes make, half human, half divine;

Their earthly mold obnoxious was to fate,
Th' immortal part assum'd immortal state. *Dryden.*

Those insects, for whose *young* nature hath not made provision of sufficient sustenance, do themselves gather and lay up in store for them. *Ray on the Creation.*

YOU'NGISH. *adj.* [from *young*.] Somewhat young.

She let her second room to a very genteel *youngish* man. *Tatler.*

YOU'NGLING. *n. s.* [from *young*; ẏeonᵹlınᵹ, Saxon.] Any creature in the first part of life.

More dear unto their God, than *younglings* to their dam. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Youngling, thou canst not love so dear as I. —
— Grey beard, thy love doth freeze. *Shakspeare.*

When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreasonable to infer, they suckle their *younglings* with milk. *Brown.*

Encourag'd thus, she brought her *younglings* nigh. *Dryden.*

The stately beast the two Tyrrheidæ bred,
Snatch'd from his dam, and the tame *youngling* fed. *Dryden.*

YOU'NGLY.* *adj.* [from *young*.] Youthful.

Beardless, with a *yongly* face. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.

Look what ladies and gentlewomen be most fruitful, and have most children, if they look not for their age most *youngly*, best coloured, and be clearest from diseases.
Sir T. Smith, Life, &c. App. p. 42.

YOU'NGLY. *adv.* [from *young*.]

1. Early in life.

Say we read lectures to you,
How *youngly* he began to serve his country,
How long continu'd, and what stock he springs of. *Shakspeare.*

2. Ignorantly; weakly.

YOU'NGSTER. } *n. s.* [from *young*.] A young person; in contempt.
YOU'NKER. }

What, will you make a *younker* of me? shall I not take mine ease in mine inn, but I shall so have my pocket pick'd?
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her farewel of the glorious sun:
How well resembles it the prime of youth,
Trimm'd like a *yonker* prancing to his love. *Shakspeare.*

While Ulysses slept there; and close by
The other *yonkers*, he abroad would ly. *Chapman.*

Fame tells, by age fame reverend grown,
That Phœbus gave his chariot to his son;
And whilst the *youngster* from the path declines,
Admiring the strange beauty of the signs,
Proud of his charge, he drove the fiery horse,
And would outdo his father in his course. *Creech.*

The *youngster*, who at nine and three
Drinks with his sisters milk and tea,
From breakfast reads till twelve o'clock
Burnet and Heylin, Hobbes and Locke. *Prior.*

YOUNGTH. *n. s.* [from *young*.] Youth. Obsolete.

The mournful muse in mirth now list ne mask,
As she was wont in *youngth* and summer days. *Spenser.*

YOUR. *pronoun.* [eoper, Saxon.]

1. Belonging to you. It is used properly when we speak to more than one, and ceremoniously and customarily when to only one.

Either *your* unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's outprized by a trifle. *Shakspeare.*

Impute *your* danger to our ignorance;
The bravest men are subject most to chance. *Dryden.*

Ye dauntless Dardans hear,
Think on the strength which once *your* fathers bore. *Pope.*

2. *Your* is used in an indeterminate sense.

Every true man's apparel fits *your* thief: if it be too little for *your* thief, *your* true man thinks it big enough. If it be too big for *your* thief, *your* thief thinks it little enough; so every true man's apparel fits *your* thief. *Shakspeare.*

There is a great affinity between coins and poetry, and *your* medallist and critic are much nearer related than the world imagine. *Addison on Medals.*

A disagreement between these seldom happens, but among *your* antiquaries and schoolmen. *Felton on the Classicks.*

3. *Yours* is used when the substantive goes before or is understood; as, this is *your* book, this book is *yours*.

Pray for this man and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd *yours* for ever. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

That done, our day of marriage shall be *yours*,
One feast, one house, one mutual happiness. *Shakspeare.*

This kiss, if it durst speak,
Would stretch thy spirits up into the air:
Conceive and fare thee well. —
— *Yours* in the ranks of death. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He is forsworn, if e'er those eyes of *yours*
Behold another day break in the east. *Shakspeare.*

While the sword this monarchy secures,
'Tis manag'd by an abler hand than *yours*. *Dryden.*

My wealth, my city and myself are *yours*. *Dryden.*

It is my employment to revive the old of past ages to the present, as it is *yours* to transmit the young of the present to the future. *Pope.*

YOURSE'LF. *n. s.* [*your* and *self*.]

1. You, even you; ye, not others.

If it stand as you *yourself* still do,
Within the eye of honour; be assur'd,
My purse, my person, my extremest means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakspeare.*

O heav'ns!
If you do love old men, if your sweet sway
Allow obedience, if *yourselves* are old,
Make it your cause. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. In the oblique cases it has the sense of reciprocation, or reference to the same subject mentioned before: as, you love only *yourself*: you have betrayed *yourselves* by your rashness.

Whenever you are more intent upon adorning your persons, than upon perfecting of your souls, you are much more beside *yourselves*, than he that had rather have a laced coat than a healthful body. *Law.*

3. It is sometimes reciprocal in the nominative.

Be but *yourselves*. *Pope.*

YOUTH. *n. s.* [ẏeoᵹuð, Saxon.]

1. The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; the time from fourteen to twenty-eight.

But could *youth* last, and love still breed,
Had joys no date, and age no need;
Then these delights my mind might move,
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Ralegh.*

His starry helm unbuckled show'd him prime
In manhood, where *youth* ended. *Milton, P. L.*

The solidity, quantity, and strength of the aliment, is to be proportioned to the labour or quantity of muscular motion, which in *youth* is greater than any other age. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A young man.

Siward's son,
And many unrough *youths* even now,
Protest their first of manhood. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

If this were seen,
The happiest *youth* viewing his progress through,
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,
Would shut the book and sit him down and die. *Shakspeare.*

O'er the lofty gate his art emboss'd
Androgeos' death, and off'rings to his ghost;
Sev'n *youths* from Athens yearly sent, to meet
The fate appointed by revengeful Crete. *Dryden.*

The pious chief
A hundred *youths* from all his train elects,
And to the Latian court their course directs. *Dryden.*

3. Young men. Collectively.

As it is fit to read the best authors to *youth* first, so let them be of the openest and clearest; as Livy before Sallust, Sidney before Donne. *B. Jonson.*

About him exercis'd heroick games
The unarmed *youth* of heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

The graces put not more exactly on
Th' attire of Venus, when the ball she won,

Than that young beauty by thy care is drest,
When all your *youth* prefers her to the rest. *Waller.*

YOU'THFUL. *adj.* [*youth* and *full.*]

1. Young.

Our army is dispers'd already:
Like *youthful* steers unyok'd they took their course,
East, west, north, south. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

There, in a heap of slain, among the rest
Two *youthful* knights they found beneath a load opprest
Of slaughter'd foes. *Dryden.*

2. Suitable to the first part of life.

Here be all the pleasures
That fancy can beget on *youthful* thoughts,
When the fresh blood grows lively, and returns
Brisk as the April buds in primrose season. *Milton, Comus.*

In his years were seen
A *youthful* vigour and autumnal green. *Dryden.*

The nymph surveys him, and beholds the grace
Of charming features, and a *youthful* face. *Pope.*

3. Vigorous as in youth.

How is a good Christian animated by a stedfast belief of an everlasting enjoyment of perfect felicity, such as, after millions of millions of ages is still *youthful* and flourishing, and inviting as at the first? no wrinkles in the face, no grey hairs on the head of eternity. *Bentley.*

YOU'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *youthful.*] In a youthful manner.

YOU'THLY. *adj.* [from *youth.*] Young; early in life. Obsolete.

True be thy words, and worthy of thy praise,
That warlike feats dost highly glorify,
Therein have I spent all my *youthly* days,
And many battles fought and many frays. *Spenser.*

YOU'THY. *adj.* [from *youth.*] Young; youthful. A bad word.

The scribbler had not genius to turn my age, as indeed I am an old maid, into raillery, for affecting a *youthier* turn than is consistent with my time of day. *Spectator.*

YPI'GHT. *part.* [*y* and *pight*, from *pitch.*] Fixed.

That same wicked wight
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a craggy clift *ypight*,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenser.*

To YUCK.† *v. n.* [*jeucken*, Dutch.] To itch. Grose calls it a Lincolnshire word.

YULE.† *n. s.* [*jul*, Su. Goth. *jule*, Dan. *jol*, Icel. ȝehul, ȝeola, ȝeol, Saxon. Dr. Jamieson agrees with Mr. Pinkerton in tracing it to one of the three great religious festivals in the year, which the ancient Goths observed; namely *Yule*, or *Jul*, celebrated at the time of the winter-solstice, in honour of the sun. See Dr. Jamieson, in V. YULE. Hammond refers it to the Lat. *jubilum.* The Welsh *wyl*, or *gwyl*, it may be added, is a holyday; and the Cimbr. *ol* signifies a feast.] A word adopted, and formerly much in use, for the times of Christmas and Lammas.

This is the original *yule* — the other the *yule* of August determinately. *Hammond, Works,* i. 660.

Masks, singing, dancing, *yule*-games.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 270.

The misletoe ceremonial of the *yule* festival continued from the time of the Druids. *Stukeley, Palæogr. Sacr.* p. 10.

YUX.† *n. s.* [ȝeox, Saxon: sometimes pronounced *yex*, and *yox*, or *yokes*. See YEX.] The hiccough.

Z.

Z, Is found in the Saxon alphabets, set down by Grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonick: its sound is uniformly that of an hard S. No word of English original begins with Z.

ZA'FFAR. }
ZA'FFIR. } *n. s.*

Powder the calx of cobalt fine, and mix it with three times its weight of powdered flints, this being wetted with common water, concretes into a mass called *zaffre*, which from its hardness has been mistaken for a native mineral. *Hill.*

Cobalt being sublimed, the flowers are of a blue colour; these, German mineralists call *zaffir*. *Woodward.*

The artificers in glass tinge their glass blue with that dark mineral *zaphra*. *Boyle on Colours.*

ZA'NY.† *n. s.* [probably of *zane*, the contraction of Giovanni: from *sanna*, a scoff, according to Skinner. Dr. Johnson.—I may add the barbarous Greek τζαννὸς, a fool; *zanni*, Ital. *sannio*, Latin. Mr. Horne Tooke has observed, that *zany* and *nizy* are both from the same Italian word, viz. *sanese; zany*, from the former, and *nizy* from the latter part of the word; and that *Sanese*, or a native of *Sienna* in Italy, was equivalent to a fool, may be learned from many Italian books, as well as by conversation with the Florentines. He accordingly refers to some Italian comedies in proof. Poggius, I may add, mentions a native of *Sienna* thus: "Pasquinus *Senensis*, vir dicax ac jocosus." Facet. p. 468.] One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and speeches; a merry Andrew; a buffoon.

Some carrytale, some pleaseman, some slight *zany*,
Some mumblenews, some trencher knight, some Dick,
Told our intents before. *Shakspeare.*

Then write that I may follow, and so be
Thy echo, thy debtor, thy foil, thy *zany*,
I shall be thought, if mine like thine I shape,
All the world's lion, though I be thy ape. *Donne.*

Oh, great restorer of the good old stage,
Preacher at once, and *zany* of thy age. *Pope, Dunciad.*

To ZA'NY.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mimick.

All excellence
In other madams does but *zany* hers.
Beaum. and Fl. Qu. of Corinth.

Laughs them to scorn, as men doth busy apes
When they will *zany* men. *Marston, Ant. Revenge.*

ZA'RNICH. *n. s.* A substance in which orpiment is found; it approaches to the nature of orpiment, but without its lustre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow.
Hill, Mat. Med.

ZEA.* *n. s.* A kind of corn. *Chambers.*

ZEAL. *n. s.* [ζῆλος, *zelus*, Latin.] Passionate ardour for any person or cause.

In this present age, wherein *zeal* hath drowned charity and skill; meekness will not now suffer any man to marvel, whatsoever he shall hear reproved by whomsoever. *Hooker.*

If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have bestowed the thousand pound I borrowed of you: but it is no matter, this poor show doth better; this doth infer the *zeal* I had to see him. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

O Cromwell, Cromwell!
Had I but serv'd my God with half the *zeal*
I serv'd my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies. *Shakspeare.*

The bare fervour and *zeal* is taken in commutation for much other piety, by many the most eager contenders.
Hammond.

Among the seraphim
Abdiel, than whom none with more *zeal* ador'd
The Deity, and divine commands obey'd,
Stood up, and in a flame of *zeal* severe,
The current of his fury thus oppos'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Had *zeal* anciently armed itself against sovereignty, we had never heard of a calendar of saints. *Holyday.*

We must look our prayers be with *zeal* and earnestness: it is not enough that we so far attend them, as barely to know what it is we say, but we must put forth all the affection and devotion of our souls. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

Zeal, the blind conductor of the will. *Dryden.*

She, with such a *zeal* the cause embrac'd,
As women, where they will, are all in haste;
The father, mother, and the kin beside,
Were overborne by the fury of the tide. *Dryden.*

The princes applaud with a furious joy,
And the king seiz'd a flambeau with *zeal* to destroy. *Dryden.*

Seriousness and *zeal* in religion is natural to the English.
Tillotson, Serm.

Good men often blemish the reputation of their piety by over-acting some things in their religion; by an indiscreet *zeal* about things wherein religion is not concerned. *Tillotson.*

True *zeal* seems not to be any one single affection of the soul; but rather a strong mixture of many holy affections; rather a gracious constitution of the whole mind, than any one particular grace, swaying a devout heart, and filling it with

all pious intentions; all not only uncounterfeit, but most fervent. *Sprat, Serm.*

When the sins of a nation have provoked God to forsake it, he suffers those to concur in the most pernicious counsels for enslaving conscience, who pretend to the greatest *zeal* for the liberty of it. *Stillingfleet.*

This rebellion has discovered to his majesty, who have espoused his interests with *zeal* or indifference. *Addison, Freeholder.*

A scorn of flattery and a *zeal* for truth. *Pope.*

There is nothing noble in a clergyman but burning *zeal* for the salvation of souls; nor any thing poor in his profession, but idleness and worldly spirit. *Law.*

To Zeal.* *v. n.* To entertain zeal. Not in use.

Stiff followers, such as *zeal* marvellously for those whom they have chosen for their masters. *Bacon on the Controv. of the Ch. of Eng.*

Zea'led.* *adj.* Filled with zeal. Not in use.

This good king's judgement was over-*zealed.* *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 214.

Zea'l-less.* *adj.* [*zeal* and *less.*] Wanting zeal.

Look on your indevotion, that heartless *zealless* behaviour in this very house of God. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 514.

Zea'lot. *n. s.* [*zeloteur*, French; ζηλωτὴς, Gr.] One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in dispraise.

But now, whereas these *zealots* complain of us for partaking with the Roman church, in things lawful and good; they themselves comply with the same in articles and actions, which are of no good quality. *White.*

The fury of *zealots*, intestine bitterness and division were the greatest occasion of the destruction of Jerusalem. *King Charles.*

Are not those men too often the greatest *zealots* who are most notoriously ignorant? true zeal should always begin with true knowledge, and thence proceed to an unwearied passion, for what it once knows to be worthy of such passion. *Sprat.*

No wonder that so many of these deluded *zealots* have been engaged in a cause which they at first abhorred, and have wished or acted for the success of an enterprize, that might have ended in the extirpation of the protestant religion. *Addison.*

Zea'lotry.* *n. s.* [from *zealot.*] Behaviour of a zealot.

No casuist is sufficient to enumerate or resolve the many intricate niceties, and endless scruples of conscience, which some men's and women's more plebeian *zelotry* makes; as about ladies' cheeks and faces, &c. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 63.

Zea'lous. *adj.* [from *zeal.*] Ardently passionate in any cause.

Our hearts are right with God, and our intentions pious, if we act our temporal affairs with a desire no greater than our necessity, and in actions of religion we be *zealous*, active, and operative, so far as prudence will permit. *Bp. Taylor.*

This day, at height of noon, came to my sphere,
A spirit, *zealous*, as he seem'd, to know
More of the Almighty's works. *Milton, P. L.*

We should be not only devout towards God, but *zealous* towards men; endeavouring by all prudent means to recover them out of those snares of the devil, whereby they are taken captive. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

It is not at all good to be *zealous* against any person, but only against their crimes. It is better to be zealous for things than for persons: but then it should be only for good things; a rule that does certainly exclude all manner of zeal for ill things, all manner of zeal for little things. *Sprat, Serm.*

Being instructed only in the general, and *zealous* in the main design; and as finite beings not admitted into the secrets of government, the last resorts of providence, or capable of discovering the final purposes of God, they must be sometimes ignorant of the means conducing to those ends in which alone they can oppose each other. *Dryden.*

Being thus saved himself, he may be *zealous* in the salvation of souls. *Law.*

Zea'lously. *adv.* [from *zealous.*] With passionate ardour.

Thy care is fixt, and *zealously* attends,
To fill thy odorous lamp with deeds of light,
And hope that reaps not shame. *Milton, Sonnet.*

To enter into a party as into an order of friars, with so resigned an obedience to superiors, is very unsuitable with the civil and religious liberties we so *zealously* assert. *Swift.*

Zea'lousness. *n. s.* [from *zealous.*] The quality of being zealous.

ZEBRA.* *n. s.* An Indian ass, naturally striped. *Mason.*

The chiefs are generally clad in skins of lions, tygers, or *zebras.* *Hawkesworth, Voyages.*

Ze'chin. *n. s.* [from *Zecha*, a place in Venice where the mint is settled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

Zed. *n. s.* The name of the letter *z.*

Thou whoreson *zed*, thou unnecessary letter. *Shakspeare.*

Ze'doary.† *n. s.* [*zedoaire*, French.] A spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent.

If some infrequent passenger crossed our streets, it was not without his medicated posie at his nose, and his *zedoary* or angelica in his mouth. *Bp. Hall, Thanksgiv. Serm.* (1625.)

Ze'nith. *n. s.* [Arabick.] The point over head opposite to the nadir.

Fond men! if we believe that men do live
Under the *zenith* of both frozen poles,
Though none come thence, advertisement to give,
Why bear we not the like faith of our souls? *Davies.*

These seasons are designed by the motions of the sun, when that approaches nearest our *zenith*, or vertical point, we call it Summer. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Ze'phyr. } *n. s.* [*zephyrus*, Lat.] The west wind;
Ze'phyrus. } and poetically any calm soft wind.

They are as gentle
As *zephyrs* blowing below the violet. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Zephyr, you shall see a youth with a merry countenance, holding in his hand a swan with wings displayed, as about to sing. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Forth rush the levant and the ponent winds,
Eurus and *Zephyr.* *Milton, P. L.*

Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes. *Milton, P. L.*

ZEST. *n. s.*

1. The peel of an orange squeezed into wine.
2. A relish; a taste added.

Almighty Vanity! to thee they owe
Their *zest* of pleasure, and their balm of woe. *Young.*

To Zest. *v. a.* To heighten by an additional relish.

Zete'tick. *adj.* [from ζητέω.] Proceeding by enquiry.

Zeu'gma. *n. s.* [from ζεῦγμα.] A figure in Grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement; as, lust overcame shame, boldness fear, and madness reason.

ZIG-ZAG.* *n. s.* A line with sharp and quick turns. *Mason.*

Like running lead,
That slipt through cracks and *zig-zags* of the head. *Pope.*

A winding road, which forms thirteen *zig-zags.* *Twiss, Trav.* vol. i. p. 67.

Zig-zag.* *adj.* Having sharp and quick turns.

He seems to have been contemplating some *zig-zag* shrubberies. *Graves, Recoll. of Shenstone*, p. 53.

To Zig-zag.* *v. a.* To form into sharp and quick turns.

The middle aile has on each side four Norman round arches zig-zagged, surmounted with as many round-headed small windows. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 4.

ZINC.* *n. s.* A semi-metal of a brilliant white colour approaching to blue. *Mason.*

Zinc has been found native, though rarely, in the form of the thin and flexible filaments, of a grey colour, which were easily inflamed, when applied to a fire. *Cronstadt English'd.*

ZO'CLE. *n. s.* [In architecture.] A small sort of stand or pedestal, being a low square piece or member, serving to support a busto, statue, or the like, that needs to be raised; also a low square member serving to support a column, instead of a pedestal, base, or plinth. *Dict.*

ZODI'ACAL.* *adj.* [from *zodiack.*] Relating to the zodiack.

The northern *zodiacal* signs. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 26.
A philosophic explanation of the *zodiacal* system.
Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 451.

ZO'DIACK. *n. s.* [*zodiaque*, French; ζωδιακὸς, ἐκ τῶν ζώων, the living creatures, the figures of which are painted on it in globes.]

1. The track of the sun through the twelve signs; a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs.

The golden sun salutes the morn,
And having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the *zodiack* in his glist'ring coach. *Shakspeare.*
Years he number'd scarce thirteen,
When fates turn'd cruel;
Yet three fill'd *zodiacks* had he been
The stage's jewel. *B. Jonson.*

It exceeds even their absurdity to suppose the *zodiack* and planets to be efficient of, and antecedent to themselves, or to exert any influences before they were in being. *Bentley.*

Here in a shrine that cast a dazzling light,
Sat fixt in thought the mighty Stagyrite;
His sacred head a radiant *zodiack* crown'd,
And various animals his sides surround. *Pope.*

2. It is used by Milton for a girdle.

By his side,
As in a glistering *zodiack* hung the sword,
Satan's dire dread; and in his hand the spear. *Milton, P. L.*

ZONE. *n. s.* [ζωνὴ; *zona*, Lat.]

1. A girdle.

The middle part
Girt like a starry *zone* his waist, and round
Skirted his loins, and thighs, with downy gold
And colours dipp'd in heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*
An embroider'd *zone* surrounds her waist. *Dryden.*
Thy statues, Venus, though by Phidias' hands
Design'd immortal, yet no longer stands;
The magick of thy shining *zone* is past,
But Salisbury's garter shall for ever last. *Granville.*
Scarce could the goddess from her nymphs be known,
But by the crescent and the golden *zone.* *Pope.*

2. A division of the earth.

The whole surface of the earth is divided into five *zones*: the first is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid *zone*. There are two temperate *zones*, and two frigid *zones*. The northern temperate *zone* is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the arctick polar circle: the southern temperate *zone* is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid *zones* are circumscribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centres.

True love is still the same: the torrid *zones*,
And those more frigid ones,
It must not know:
For love grown cold or hot,
Is lust or friendship, not
The thing we show;
For that's a flame would die,
Held down or up too high:
Then think I love more than I can express,
And would love more, could I but love thee less. *Suckling.*
And as five *zones* th' etherial regions bind,
Five correspondent are to earth assign'd:
The sun, with rays directly darting down,
Fires all beneath, and fries the middle *zone*. *Dryden.*

3. Circuit; circumference.

Scarce the sun
Hath finish'd half his journey, and scarce begins
His other half in the great *zone* of heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

ZO'NED.* *adj.* [from *zone.*] Wearing a zone.

Gay youths advance,
And fair-*zon'd* damsels form the sprightly dance. *Pope, Odyss.*

ZOO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [ζωὴ and γράφω.] One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

One kind of locust stands not prone, or a little inclining upward; but in a large erectness, elevating the two fore legs, and sustaining itself in the middle of the other four, by *zoographers* called the prophet and praying locust. *Brown.*

ZOO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [of ζωὴ and γράφω.] A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

If we contemplate the end, its principal final cause being the glory of its Maker, this leads us into divinity; and for its subordinate, as it is designed for alimental sustenance to living creatures, and medicinal uses to man, we are thereby conducted into *zoography*. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

ZOO'LOGICAL.* *adj.* [from *zoology.*] Describing living creatures.

ZOO'LOGIST.* *n. s.* [from *zoology.*] One who treats of living creatures.

Nor have I seen any thing that interested me as a *zoologist*, except an otter. *Johnson, Lett. to Mrs. Thrale.*

ZOO'LOGY.† *n. s.* [of ζῶον and λόγος, Gr. *zoologie*, Fr.] A treatise concerning living creatures.

Mr. Mason has added a more particular account of Gray's skill in *zoology*. *Johnson, Life of Gray.*

ZO'OPHYTE.† *n. s.* [ζωόφυτον, of ζῶον and φυτὸν, Gr. *zoophyte*, Fr.] Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

They appear in grammar, like *zoophites* in nature; a kind of middle beings, of amphibious character.
Harris, Hermes, B. 2. ch. 2.

ZOOPHO'RICK *Column. n. s.* [In architecture.] A statuary column, or a column which bears or supports the figure of an animal. *Dict.*

ZOO'PHORUS. *n. s.* [ζωοφορὸς, Gr.] A part between the architraves and cornice, so called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which were the figures of animals. *Dict.*

ZOO'TOMIST. *n. s.* [from *zootomy.*] A dissecter of the bodies of brute beasts.

ZOO'TOMY. *n. s.* [ζωοτομία, of ζῶον and τέμνω, Gr.] Dissection of the bodies of beasts.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

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*Where this mark * follows the word, it signifies that such word is not to be found in the Dictionary of Dr. Johnson.*

Where this mark † follows the word, it signifies that addition or alteration is made in respect either to the etymology, or definition, or example, of the word given by Dr. Johnson.

To Abash.† Add, to the etymology, "The Hebrew *lebesh*, to clothe, comprehends the idea of *besh*, shame; whence our *abash*, and *bashful*." Rev. Mr. Jones, of Nayland.

Abbey.† Add, to the etymology, the Fr. *abbaie*.

Abdicative.† *adj.* Instead of "*that which* causes or implies an abdication," read, Causing, or, *that* causes, implying, or, *that* implies, &c. In the definition of adjectives, this inaccurate form, *that which*, (for properly it denotes substantives,) often occurs; it is therefore, once for all, here stated as requiring correction.

Abditory.* *n. s.* At the close of the definition, read, "money in." And add the following example.

In the center of the kernel of grain, as the safest *abditory*, is the source of germination.
Dr. Robinson, Endoxa, (1658,) p. 133.

Aberring.† Dr. Johnson says, that of the verb *aberr* he had found no example. It appears, however, to have been in use.

When, without pondering, we follow the steps of dubious guides, we may soon *aberre* from the way of truth.
Dr. Robinson, Endoxa, (1658,) p. 143.

Abolete.* Add the following example.

To practise such *abolete* science. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 162.

To Abstain.* *v. a.* [*abstineo*, Lat.] To keep from; to hinder.

Whether he *abstain* men from marrying.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

To Accost.† 2. Add, In this sense, the word seems allied to the old Sax. coꞅꞇnian, coꞅꞇian, tentare.

Accoucheur.* The accent should be placed on the last syllable.

Accu'mbency.* *n. s.* [from *accumbent*.] State of being accumbent.

No gesture befitting familiar *accumbency*.
Dr. Robinson, Endox. (1658,) p. 142.

To Addle.† *v. n.* Dr. Johnson calls this word obsolete. Mr. Boucher defines it "to earn by working," and considers it as a Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Cumberland, and Cheshire word; derived from the Sax. ædlean, or edlean, merces, retributio, remuneratio: whence also *addlings*, wages received for work. A gentleman has informed me, that in Nottinghamshire, and throughout the north, with some variation of sound, *addle* and *addlings* are now in use. He has also obligingly explained the word as used by Tusser, whom Dr. Johnson cites. "Ivy will so embrace a tree as not only to prevent its encrease, but to kill it. Tusser therefore advises to kill the ivy, or the tree will not *addle*, that is, will not *earn* or produce any other profit to its owner."

Address.† *n. s.* Add, as the primary meaning, a preparation of one's self to enter upon any action: with *to* before the thing. See To Address.

His *address* to judgement shall sufficiently declare his person and his office and his proper glories.
Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1668,) p. 9.

A'crity.* *n. s.* [*acritas*, low Lat.] Sharpness; eagerness.

They are encouraged to it by the *acrity* of prudence, and severity of judgement. *Bacon, Diomed. or Zeal.*

ACTUATION.† In the example from Pearson, read, for "not only the motion," not only *to* the motion.

ADE'PTION.* *n. s.* [*adeptio*, Lat.] Attainment.

It beginneth with the mixt *adeption* of a crown by arms and title. *Bacon, Adv. of Learn.* B. 2.

ADHESION.† Add, to the second definition,

Sensuality, and stupid *adhesion* to the objects of the outward senses. *More, Myst. of Godliness*, (1660,) p. 197.

It must needs be a very strong and peremptory *adhesion* to virtue, that shall engage a man to quit his life rather than his innocence, and die rather than offend. *Norris on the Beatitudes*, p. 227.

ADJUTOR.† Add,

All the rest, as his *adjutors* and assistants, you must awake out of this error. *Tr. of the Abp. of Spalato's Rocks of Chr. Shipwr.* (1618,) p. 12.

A'DVERSARY.* *adj.* [*adversarius*, Lat.] Opposite to; adverse; hostile.

An unvanquishable fort against the impressions and assaults of all *adversary* forces. *Bp. King, Vitis Palat.* (1614,) p. 30.

ADVERSENESS.† Add,

A seeming *adverseness* of events to his endeavours. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 5.

To ADU'LTERIZE.* *v. n.* [from *adultery*.] To commit adultery.

Such things as gave open suspicion of *adulterizing*. *Milton, Doct. and Discipl. of Divorce.*

To A'DVOCATE.* *v. n.* To perform the office of an advocate.

Give me leave, as most concerned, to *advocate* in my own child's behalf. *Dawbeny, Hist. of Oliv. Cromwell*, (1659,) Pref. a. 2.

AFFRONTIVE.† Add,

How much more *affrontive* it is to despise mercy ruling by the golden scepter of pardon, than by the iron rod of a penal law. *South, Serm. on the Restoration.*

To AGGLOMERATE.† *v. n.* Add, To grow into one mass.

A'GGRAVABLE.* *adj.* [from *aggravo*, Lat.] Making any thing worse; aggravating.

This idolatry is the more discernible and *aggravable* in the invocation of saints or angels. *More, Antid. against Idol.* ch. 2.

AGLET.† For *aigulette*, read *aiguilette*.

To A'GONIZE.* *v. a.* To afflict with agony. The example from Feltham, under the neuter verb, must be transferred to this.

AGRESTICK, or AGRESTICAL.† Add, formerly also *agrestial*.

Others wild, uplandish, and *agrestial*. *Swan, Spec. Mund.* ch. 8. § 2.

A'IMER.* *n. s.* [from *aim*.] One who aims.

Leaving the character of one always troubled with a beating and contriving brain, of an *aimer* at great and high spirits; while he was always poor, and consequently unable to accomplish his desire. *Wood, Ath. Ox.*

To ALLI'ANCE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by confederacy; to ally.

It [sin] is *allianced* to none but wretched, forlorn, and apostate spirits. *Cudworth, Serm.* p. 62.

ALMI'GHTY.* *n. s.* The Omnipotent; the Maker of heaven and earth; one of the appellations of the Godhead.

By the *Almighty*, who shall bless thee. *Genesis*, xlix. 25.

So spake the *Almighty*, and to what he spake
His Word, the Filial Godhead, gave effect. *Milton, P. L.*

To AMBULATE.† For *v. a.* read *v. n.*

AMENITY.† Add,

The *amenity* of the story how grateful, and agreeable, it is to flesh and blood! *More, Myst. of Godliness*, B. 4. ch. 2.

AMNESTY.† The word is not old in our language. Bishop Sanderson is the earliest writer, whom I have found using it. In the "Bewailing of the Peace of Germany," 1635, it is *amnestia*. "Excluded from pardon and *amnestia*." p. 46.

AMONG.† The adverb is intermixed with the preposition. After the etymology of AMONG, *prep.* the definitions, 1. Mingled with, &c. 2. Conjoined with, &c. should follow; and then, after them and their examples, AMONG, *adv.*

ANACHRONISM.† Read χρόνος.

ANADIPLOSIS.† Read ἀναδίπλωσις

ANALOGY.† To the first definition, add, Dr. Johnson's definition is not exact. There may be the closest *resemblance* between the circumstances and the effects of two things, and yet no *analogy*. There is a *resemblance* between a hat and a coat, in their colour, in their being both on the body, and both tending to keep it warm; but no one would say that there is any *analogy*. The word signifies the similitude of relations; and so it is given by Euclid, B. 5. only confining the relations to those of magnitude. "*Analogy* is the similitude of ratios." Thus, in Dr. Johnson's own explanation, learning has the same relation to the mind, which light has to the eye. Hence, analogically, learning is said to *enlighten* the mind.

ANALYST.† This word was in use nearly a century before bishop Berkeley wrote.

Weaker *analysts* and chroniclers would boldly take it upon trust from his pen. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III.* (1646,) p. 77.

ANBURY.† Add,

This, I have been informed, is the name of a black fly, that devours the turnips in their early state of vegetation. This fly lays its egg in the root of the turnip, and causes those warts or excrescences visible on the outside of it, in each of which may be found a small white worm, called also the *anbury*, which afterwards becomes that little black fly mentioned above.

To ANEAL.* See *To* ANELE.

Anealing him that lies a dying. *Transl. of the Abp. of Spalato's Serm.* (1617,) p. 49.

ANNEX.† *n. s.* Add,

To which, by way of application, I add these two *annexes* of holy prayer. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (fol. 1651,) p. 14.

ANSLAIGHT.† For *onslought* read *onslaught*.

ANTI'CIPATELY.* *adv.* [from *anticipate*.] By anticipation.

It may well be deemed a singular mark of favour, that, what our Lord did intend to bestow on all pastors, that he did *anticipately* promise to St. Peter. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

ANTIMONY.† For this word, following ANTINOMIST, read ANTINOMY. The examples rightly give *antinomy*.

APODI'CTICALLY.* *adv.* [from *apodictical*.] So as to be evident beyond contradiction.

Mr. Mede's synchronisms are *apodictically* true to any one that has but a competency of wit, and patience, to peruse them. *More, Myst. of Godl.* p. 175.

APOTHECARY.† The accent should be placed on the second syllable.

APOTHEGMATIST.† In the example, for *senses*, read *sentences*.

APPEASMENT.† Add,

Sacrifices in all religions were held *appeasements* of the wrath of their gods. *More, Myst. of Godl.* p. 232.

To Appropinque.† For *v. n.* read *v. a.*

Aristocrat.† Add, a favourer of aristocracy.

Artichoke.† For *ciocco*, a hair, read *ciocca*, a tuft or lock of hair.

To Artilise.† In the old translation of Montaigne, it is *artize*. "I would naturalize arte, as much as they *artize* nature." Florio, Tr. of Mont. 1613, p. 491.

To Ask.† *v. n.* In Dr. Johnson's first and second editions of his dictionary, this neuter verb is not found. The first and second examples were originally placed under the first definition of the verb active, as they ought to be; and the third and fourth, no less properly, under the active meaning of *enquire*.

Askew.† In the etymology, for *skee* read *skef*, oblique.

Aspergoire.† Add the Fr. *aspergeoire*; and so Mr. Warton should have written the word.

To Assay.* *v. n.* To try; to endeavour. The third definition and example, given under the verb active, belong to this neuter verb.

To Astipulate.† Add,

All, but an hateful Epicurus, have *astipulated* to this truth.
Bp. Hall, Invis. World, B. 2. § 1.

Astrut.† For *strowingly*, read *strowtingly*.

Augustness.† Add,

He was daunted at the *augustness* of such an assembly.
Ld. Shaftesbury, in Walpole's R. and N. Authors.

Avo'cative.* *n. s.* [from *avocate*.] That which calls off from; dehortation; dissuasion.

Setting this apart, all other incentives to virtue, and *avocatives* from vice, seem very blunt and faint.
Barrow on the Creed.

Avoucher.† Add,

This testimony did become an earnest *avoucher* thereof.
Barrow, vol. ii. S. 29.

Authoress.† Add,

2. A female author; a female writer. This sense is only of recent usage.

Auto'graphal.* *adj.* [from *autograph*.] Of the particular handwriting of a person.

In the same page are the following *autographal* subscriptions.
Bennet on the 39 Articles, (1715,) p. 358.

Awarder.† Add,

The just *awarder* of vengeance upon those miscreant wretches.
Barrow, vol. i. S. 11.

Ayry. For Sax. *ey*, read Teut. *ey*.

Ba'bishly.* *adv.* [from *babish*.] Childishly.

One that spake so *babishly*.
Abp. Usher, Answ. to the Jes. Mal. p. 404.

To Ba'ckward.* *v. a.* To keep back; to hinder.

No one doth so clog and trash, so disadvantage and *backward* us, so cast us behind in our race.
Hammond, Works, iv. 663.

Baker-legged.* *adj.* A person is said to be *baker-legged*, who hath crooked legs, or goes in at the knees. *Sherwood.*

To Band.* *v. n.* Add,

Better it were that a man's desires or passions should *band* each against other, than that all of them should with joint force *band* against the spirit or conscience.
Dr. Jackson, Works, iii. 538.

Bandy.† *n. s.* Add to the definition, the play itself.

Bannian.† Perhaps the accent should be placed on the last syllable.

Barrack.† 2. Add the following example.

He [bishop Hall] lived to see his cathedral converted into a *barrack*, and his palace into an ale-house.
Warton, Hist. E. P. iv. 2.

Battledoor.† Add,

2. A child's horn-book; the first book of children: somewhat resembling a battledoor in shape.

Ba'yed.* *adj.* Having bays. See Bay in architecture.

The yearly birth
The large-*bay'd* barn doth fill. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 3.

To Be'acon.* *v. a.* To afford light as a beacon; to light up.

We have looked so long upon the blaze that Zuinglius and Calvin have *beaconed* up to us. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

Beaker.† For *biechiere*, Ital. read *bicchiere*.

To Beam.* *v. a.* To shoot forth; to emit.

This being admitted, that God *beams* this light into man's understanding. *South, Serm.* vol. i. S. 8.

To Becri'pple.* *v. a.* [from *cripple*.] To make lame.

Those whom you bedwarf and *becripple* by your poisonous medicines. *More, Myst. of Godl.* p. 277.

To Befall.† *v. n.* In the third and fifth senses this verb is neuter; in the rest, active. Add, therefore, *To* Befall. *v. a.* with the definitions and examples, as now stated.

Begui'ler.* *n. s.* [from *beguile*.] One who beguiles.

To-day a *beguiler*, to-morrow beguiled.
Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gram. (1623,) p. 476.

Behemoth.† The accent should be placed on the second syllable.

Belled.† Add, *adj.*

Bellower.† Add,

Mimical squeakers and *bellowers*.
Echard, Obs. on Answ. to Cont. of the Cl. p. 137.

To Belo've.* *v. a.* Dr. Johnson says, under *beloved*, that the verb, to *belove*, is seldom or never used; and accordingly takes no further notice of it. It was, however, formerly in use.

If beautie were a string of silke, I would weare it about my neck for a certain testimonie that I *belove* it much.
Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gram. (1623,) p. 322.

Benevolence.† Add, to the second meaning,

That which we distribute to the poor, St. Paul calleth a blessing or *benevolence*.
Outred, Tr. of Cope on Prov. (1580,) fol. 151. b.

Benting.† Add,

The pigeon never knoweth woe,
Until she doth a *benting* go. *Proverb.*

Bergamot.† When signifying a pear, pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, and commonly *bergamy*: when the essence, with the accent on the last syllable.

To Betide.† *v. n.* 1. The first example from Shakspeare belongs to the verb active.

To Betray.† *v. a.* In the etymology, for *acuse* read *accuse*.

Bezoa'rtical.* *adj.* [from *bezoar*.] Having the quality of an antidote.

Corrected by the healing *bezoartical* virtue of grace.
Chillingworth, Serm. on Rom. viii. 34. § 52.

Biformed.† Add,

A *biformed* body. *Bacon.*

Bile.† *n. s.* In the etymology, read, Our old dictionaries give it *byle*, &c.

To Bilk. Add, to the definition, to deceive; to leave in the lurch: with the following example.

Antonius Campanus's fortune was no less capricious than his genius. An unknown country-girl was delivered of him under a tree, where she *bilkt* him. He was found there by

sexton priest of the church; who put the bantling out to nurse, through a pure principle of charity.
Spence, Tr. of Varillas's Sec. Hist. of the H. of Med. (1686,) p. 249.

To BISECT.† For *binus* and *seco*, read *bis* and *seco*.

To BLABBER.† Add,

Now you may see, how easie it is to speak right, and not to *blabber* like boors in any speech.
Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gr. (1623,) p. 126.

BLACKGUARD.† Add, used vulgarly as a substantive. Mr. Gifford, in his late edition of Ben Jonson's Works, assigns an origin of the name, different from what the old examples, which I have cited under the adjective, seem to countenance. It has been formed, he says, from those "mean and dirty dependants, in great houses, who were selected to carry coals to the kitchen, halls, &c. To this smutty regiment, who attended the progresses, and rode in the carts with the pots and kettles, which, with every other article of furniture, were then moved from palace to palace, the people, in derision, gave the name of *black guards*, a term since become sufficiently familiar, and never properly explained." Ben Jons. ii. 169. vii. 250.

From the *black-guard* to the grim sir in office, there are few hold other tenets.
Beaum. and Fl. Elder Brother.

To BLAZE.† *v. a.* Add,

3. To set a white mark on trees, by paring off a part of the bark, in order to their being sold or felled: Hence, in advertisements, "the trees are all *blazed* and numbered."

To BLESS.† *v. a.* Add,

5. The following example will illustrate the custom of *blessing* the field, alluded to in this definition.

As though they would turn about and *bless* all the field.
Ascham, Toxophilus.

BLINDWORM.† Read, believed now not to be venomous.

To BLISSOM.† *v. n.* Add, to leap as a ram upon the ewe; a word used in Cheshire, and perhaps in other parts of the north.

To BLISSOM.* *v. a.* To tup: as, the ewes are *blissomed*.

BLOODSHEDDING.† In the example, for "that we *shall*," read, that we *should*, &c.

BLUFFNESS.† Add to the definition, bloatedness.

BOASTING.† In the example, read, all such *rejoicing* is evil.

BOI'LING.* *n. s.* [from *boil*.] Ebullition.

God saw it necessary by such mortifications to quench the *boilings* of a furious, overflowing appetite and the boundless rage of an insatiable intemperance, to make the weakness of the flesh the physick and restorative of the spirit.
South, Serm. vol. ii. S. 10.

BO'TCHERLY.* *adj.* [from *botcher*.] Clumsy; patched.

Publishing some *botcherly* mingle-mangle of collections out of other.
Hartlib, Transl. of Comen. (1642,) p. 30.

BO'ULIMY.* *n. s.* Dr. Johnson gives this word as *bulimy*, and derives it from the Gr. βȣλιμία, of βȣ̃ς, an ox, and λιμὸς, hunger, But it is from βȣ, valdè, greatly.

It stretches out his desires into an insatiable *boulimy*.
Scott, Serm. (1687,) *Works*, ii. 75.

BO'UNCINGLY.* *adv.* [from *bounce*.] Boastingly, with threat.

Pighius said *bouncingly*, the judgement of the apostolical see, with a council of domestick priests, is far more certain than the judgement of an universal council of the whole earth sans pope.
Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

BRAID.† *adj.* For "supposes him to be *confounded*," read, supposes him to be *compounded*.

BRASS.† Of this word the letters *Bra* appear to have fallen out in printing.

To BRAY.† *v. a.* Add,

2. For "to emit," read, To emit with sound.

To BREAK.† *v. a.* Add,

26. *To break a deer.* To cut it up at table. Dr. Johnson. — Rather, To open, or cut it up: an operation performed by the park-keeper, or deer-killer, in the slaughter-house. Chambers, edit. Rees.

To BREECH.† In the second definition, for *un*, read *gun*.

To BRE'VIATE.† Add,

Though they *breviate* the text, it is he that comments upon it.
Hewyt, Funer. Serm. p. 92. (1658.)

To BRIDE.* *v. a.* To make a bride of; to marry.

I knew a man
Of eighty winters, this I told them, who
A lass of fourteen *brided*. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.*

To BRISK.* *v. a.* To make brisk.

Such a vast difference there is in the arteries newly *brisked* in the fountain, and that in the veins lowered and impoverished with its journey.
Smith on Old Age, p. 109.

BROTHELLER.† Add,

Gamesters, jockies, *brothellers* impure.
Cowper, Task.

BULLOCK.† In the definition, for "A young *bull*," read, A young bull gelt, or ox. A gentleman has pleasantly informed me, that Dr. Johnson is not singular in the Irish definition, as he considers it, of a young bull; a great majority of preceding lexicographers having made the same blunder, with Minsheu before their eyes, who, in 1617, defines the word, "a young ox." With the blunderers I must be content to participate the censure; and will add, from the information already noticed, the progressive distinctions of the animal, till he becomes a *bullock*. "A male calf gelt is called a bull-calf until a year old; when he is called a stirk or yearling; then, a two-year old steer; at three, a three-year old steer; and at four, he first takes the name of *ox* or *bullock*."

BUSHEL.† *n. s.* Add,

3. *Bushels* of a cart-wheel. I have been informed, that *bush* is known in this sense, but not *bushel*.

BUSHET.† Add,

1. A wood. See BUSKET.

Near Creek, in a *bushet* or wood on a hill, not far from the way-side.
Ray, Rem. p. 251.

2. A common.

We rode through a *bushet*, or common, called Rodwell Hake.
Ray, Rem. p. 153.

BUT.† *conjunct.* Add,

9. The words, "it is apparently *except*, formidable to all, *except* his friends," are to be removed; as I hastily and wholly mistook the meaning of the example. Dr. Johnson and Dr. Adam Smith are right.

To CA'BALIZE.* *v. n.* [from *cabal*.] To speak the language of the learned Jews.

Here St. John seems to *cabbalize*, as in several places of the Apocalypse, that is, to speak in the language of the learned of the Jews.
More, Myst. of Godliness, B. 1. Ch. 8.

CACOETHES.† Add,

There is a certain distemper, which is mentioned neither by Galen nor Hippocrates, nor to be met with in the London Dispensary. Juvenal, in the motto of my paper, terms it a *cacoethes*, which is a hard word for a disease, called in plain

English, the itch of writing. This *cacoethes* is as epidemical as the small-pox. *Addison, Spect.* No. 582.

To CAKE.† *v. a.* To force into concretions. The example from Shakspeare, under the verb neuter, must be transferred to this active sense.

To CAKE.† *v. n.* To cackle. Add, a corruption perhaps of *cackle*.

CALIBRE.† Add,

This seems to be no other than a figurative meaning of the preceding word *caliber*; and, as such, is old in the French language. See Cotgrave, in V. CALIBRE and QUALIBRE. "Il n'est pas de mon *qualibre*, He is not of my quality, rank, or humour, &c." It therefore means cast, turn, or stamp. With us, it is modern; and is accented, like the Fr. word, on the second syllable.

CALTROP.†

1. For "an instrument made with *three* spikes," read, An instrument made with *four* spikes, and so disposed, that, when thrown on the ground, one of them points upright, &c.

CAMPANIFORM.† Add,

Bind-weed, a beautiful white *campaniform*. *Stukeley, Palæog. Sacr.* p. 16.

CANNY.† For "*can*, to *now*," read, to *know*.

CAPTION.† Add,

It is manifest that the use of this doctrine is for *caption* and contradiction. *Bacon, Adv. of Learn.* B. 2.

CARPMEALS.† Read, Phillips, World of *Words*.

CART-ROPE.† Add,

Woe unto them that draw iniquity with cords of vanity, and sin as it were with a *cart-rope*. *Isaiah*, v. 18.

CATES.† In the example from Milton, after *cates*, add *compar'd*.

CATHARTICAL.† Add, as the definition, Purgative.

CATHEDRAL.† *adj.* Add,

3. In low phrase, antique; venerable; old. Dr. Johnson. — Rather, perhaps, resembling the aisles of a cathedral, in allusion to the Gothick style of building.

And aged elms with awful bend
In long *cathedral* walks extend.
Sir W. Blackstone, Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse.

CA'THOLICK.* *n. s.* Usually applied to a papist; a Roman-Catholick.

What two or three as good *catholicks* as the other deny. *Bp. Taylor, Diss. against Popery*, ch. 1. § 1.
The unceasing and undisguised efforts of the *catholics* to prejudice Reformed Religion. *Bp. Huntingford, Charge.*

CELATURE.† Add to the definition, the thing engraved.

CHAFFINCH.† Add, Phillips is mistaken, in saying that this bird is admired for its song.

CHAR-WOMAN.† In the definition, for *accidently*, read *accidentally*.

CHARITABLENESS.† To the definition, add disposition to charity.

CHARLATAN.† In the example from Hudibras, for *chartalans*, read *charlatans*.

CHEATABLENESS.† For the definition, read Liableness, or proneness to be deceived.

CHECKER.* A reprover, &c. Add the following example.

Not as a *checker*, reprover, or despiser, of other men's translations. *Coverdale, cited by Lewis, Hist. Tr. of the Bib.* p. 95.

To CHEEP.† Add,

I am informed, that in some parts of the north *cheep* is still applied to the note of a bird newly hatched.

CHICANERY.† Add,

The archbishop said, I hope your majesty will not be offended, that I am cautious of answering questions: no man is obliged to answer questions that may tend to the accusing of himself. His majesty called this *chicanery*, and hoped he would not deny his hand.
Confer. of the Abp. and Bps. with K. James II. June 8. 1688.

CHIDING. 2. In the example, for *whence*, read *when*.

CHI'LIARCHY.* *n. s.* [χιλιαρχία, Gr.] A body consisting of a thousand men.

The *chiliarchies* also, or regiments, as I may so call them, of the Lamb, being summed up in this number.
More, Myst. of Godl. p. 195.

To CHILL.* *v. n.* To shiver.

Ready to *chill* for cold. *Homilies, Against Excess of Apparel.*

CHIRURGEON.† To the etymology, add Ιατρος χειρουργων. S. Chrysostom. in Psal. 50. Opp. tom. i. p. 697. edit. Savile.

CHIVALRY.† In the etymology, for *equis*, read *eques*.

CHORIAMBICK.† For "or two long," read, two *being* long, &c.

CHURCH-PREFERMENT.† In the example from Warton, for *professed*, read *possessed*.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIABLE.* *adj.* Capable of being circumstantiated.

The nearer the threatening is reduced to matter, and the more present and more *circumstantiable* it is made, the more operative it is upon our spirits while they are immerged in matter. *Bp. Taylor, Lib. of Prophec.* § 14.

CLANDESTINE.† Add,

Their marriage was huddled up after a very *clandestine* manner. *Bp. Stillingfleet, Miscell.* (*Speech in* 1682,) p. 90.

CLANDESTI'NITY.* *n. s.* [from *clandestine*.] An act of privacy or secrecy.

Clandestinity and disparity do not void a marriage, but only render the proof more difficult.
Bp. Stillingfleet, Miscell. (*Speech in* 1682,) p. 87.

To CLUTTER.† Add,

All that they
Bluster'd and *clutter'd* for, you play.
Lovelace, Luc. Posth. (1659,) p. 73.

To COASSUME.† Read the definition thus,

To take upon one's self one thing or quality together with another.

To COAX.† To the etymology, add,

Serenius refers this word to this Swed. *kuska*, to entice, from *kos*, a kiss. This may be further carried to the M. Goth. *bikukjan*.

COB.† *n. s.* 3. It is used also generally for a strong pony.

COCKLER.† In the example, for *Warton*, read *Wharton*.

COCOA.† In the etymology, read,

Cacaotal, Span. and therefore more properly written *cacao*. Dr. Johnson. — The word is *coca*, and *coco*, both in Spanish and Portuguese: "*Coca* de India," Dict. Portug. 1701. See also Coco, in Dicc. de la Leng. Castellana.

COEVOUS. Read, One of the same age.

*COGNOSCE'NTE.** *n. s.* [plur. *cognoscenti*, Ital. of late years used in English.] One who is well versed in any thing; a connoisseur.

Ask a person of the most refined musical taste, an absolute *cognoscente*, if you please. *Mason on Church Musick*, p. 77.

COGNOSCIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *cognoscible*.] The quality of being cognoscible.

The *cognoscibility* of God is manifest in and by them.
Barrow, Expos. of the Creed.

To COINQUINATE.† In the edition of Skelton's Poems, from which the example is taken, the word is printed, apparently by mistake, *conquinate*.

Collative.† Add,

2. Able to confer or bestow.

These words do not seem institutive or *collative* of power.
Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

Collectedness.† Add,

2. State of union or combination.

The soul is of such subtlety,
And close *collectedness.* *More, Sl. of the Soul*, iii. 17.

Comme'ndableness.* *n. s.* [from *commendable.*] State of being commendable.

He considers very graciously the *commendableness* of your submission in these circumstances.
Tennison, Lett. to Burnet, Life of Burnet.

Commensal.† Add,

Our demeanure must be no other than such as may become the guests of the great King of Heaven, and the *commensals* of the Lord Jesus, with whom we do then communicate.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 294.

Commonitive.† Add,

Whose cross was only commemorative and *commonitive.*
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 14.

To **Communicate.**† In the definition, for " *own our* power," read, *our own* power.

Communicatory.* Add, as the definition, Imparting knowledge.

Compa'ssionateness.* *n. s.* [from *compassionate.*] State or quality of being compassionate. It is somewhere used by Calamy.

To **Componderate.**† Add to the definition the word *together.*

To **Comprehend.**†

2. For " to contain the mind," read, To contain *in* the mind.

Conceitedness.† In the definition, read *opinionativeness.*

To **Concelebrate.**† Add to the definition, the word *together.*

Concourse.† Add,

4. Concurrence; agreement.

He that aims at a good end, and knows he uses proper means to attain it, why should he despair of success, since effects naturally follow their causes, and the divine providence is wont to afford its *concourse* to such proceedings. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 1.

No creature can move, or act, or do any thing, without the *concourse* and co-operation of God.
Sherlock on Providence, ch. 2.

Condescensive.† In the example, for *thoughts*, read *thanks.*

Confider.† In the example, for *lottering*, read *loitering.*

To **Conquer.**† *v. n.* In the example from Shakspeare, read, *Of* contradiction.

Co'nquerableness.* *n. s.* [from *conquerable.*] Possibility of being overcome.

The *conquerableness* of the object by our own means.
Bp. Reynolds, Works, p. 697.

Consignification.† To the definition add, Act of signifying one thing together with another.

Consolator.† Add,

In some of the Protestant churches, there is a kind of officers termed *consolators* for the sick. *Johnson, Note on the Tempest.*

Conspissation.† To the definition add, The act of thickening.

Conspurcation.† Add,

So odious a *conspurcation* of our holy profession.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 162.

To **Contemper.**† Add,

I know not whether he be more feared or loved, both affections are so sweetly *contempered* in all hearts.
Bp. Hall, Charact. (ed. 1608,) p. 61.

Controve'rsary.* *adj.* [from *controverse.*] Disputatious.

These *controversary* points I have rather crost in my way, than taken along with me. *Bp. Hall, to his Dioc. Works*, ii. 370.

Conversive.† Add,

To be rude or foolish is the badge of a weak mind, and of one deficient in the *conversive* quality of man.
Feltham, Res. ii. 75.

Converter.† Add,

Egypt had St. Mark for her *converter.*
Young on Idolatr. Corrupt. ii. 218.

Cooler.† It should be distinguished only with a dagger, †.

Copesmate.† In the etymology, for *cutsmate*, read *cupsmate.*

Cornucopia.† Read **Cornucopiæ.** And add,

Not questioning but this horn will prove a *cornucopiæ* to you. *Addison, Guard.* No. 124.

Corriva'lity.* *n. s.* [from *corrival.*] Competition; corrivalry.

That very Roman government, which they honoured in a *corrivality* and opposition to Christ, shall revenge the quarrel of Christ in the utter subversion of these unthankful rebels.
Bp. Hall, Christ and Cæsar.

Corypheus.* Add,

That noted *corypheus* (Dr. John Owen) of the independent faction. *South, Serm.* v. 49.

Court-cupboard.† Add *n. s.*

Cowl.† *n. s.* To the second definition add,

They found out Christ-Church plate hid in the walls behind wainscot, and in the cellar, and carried it away in a great *cowle* between two men. *A. Wood, Annals Univ. Ox. anno* 1642.

Crede'ntial.* *adj.* Giving a title to credit.

Credential letters were read from the Frisians.
Lett. from the Syn. of Dort, Hales's Rem. p. 106.

Credulousness.† Add,

A woman, whose sex hath been famous ever for devotion and *credulousness.* *Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel.* (ed. 1605,) F. 4. b.

Culdees.* Add,

This is all the credible account that I can find of any *Culdees* in Scotland. In Ireland we read of *Culdees* at Armagh.
Bp. Lloyd, Acc. of Ch. Gov. (1684,) p. 143.

To **Curry.**† In the fifth definition, &c. for *Donce*, read *Douce.*

Cucquean.* Add, probably from *quean*, in its worst sense: a woman of ill fame.

Damascene.† Add,

This and the *damson* are distinct sorts of plums: the *damascene* is the larger of the two, and not at all bitter; the *damson* is smaller, and has a peculiar bitter or roughness.

To **Dark.**† Add,

Still later than the time of Milton.

The businesses and pleasures of life — will *dark* and deaden the heart to prayer. *Bp. Hopkins, Exposit.* (1692,) p. 264.

To **Dash.**† To the etymology add, The word is probably formed from the sound.

Dash.† *n. s.* Add, to the fourth meaning,

A flash of lightning, or a *dash* of affectionate rain.
Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1651,) p. 176.

Daub.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Coarse painting; gross representation.

Riddles are not the *daub* of dulness; they are strictly and properly the play of wit.
Delany, Rem. on Ld. Orrery's Life of Swift, p. 222.

To **Dear.*** *v. a.* To make dear. Formerly in use: we now say *endear.*

Deprived of his *deared* conversation.
Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix. P. 4. ch. 6.

Debellation.† Add,

The *debellation* of Salem and Bizance. *Sir Tho. More*, (1533.)

Dece'itless.* *adj.* [*deceit* and *less.*] Without deceit; not deceiving.

As if that were an epithet in favour, which is intended to aggravation! So he that should call Satan an unclean devil, should imply that some devil is not unclean; or deceivable lusts, some lusts *deceitless!* *Bp. Hall, Old Relig.* § 2.

Decrepitude.† Add,

Decrepitude is a solitary quality. *Florio, Transl. of Montaigne's Ess.* (1613,) p. 554.

Deliciousness.† Add,

Not often found in the plural.

The pleasures and first *deliciousnesses* of religion. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 155.

Demission.† Add,

Depressions and *demissions* of the same mind. *Parth. Sacra*, (1633,) p. 12.

To **Den.*** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell as in a den.

They *den* among rocks. *Chambers, in V. Snake.*

To **Defer.**† *v. n.*

2. To pay deference, &c. This sense was in use before Pope's time. Lord Clarendon, I think, has somewhere used it. However, the following is an earlier example of it, than that from Pope.

They not only *deferred* to his counsels in publick assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestick matters. *Spence, Tr. of Varillas's Hist. of the H. of Medicis*, (1686,) p. 306.

Deordination.* In the example, for *Bacon*, read *Dr. Rawley's Transl. of Bacon, &c.* 1657. Where this reference of *Bacon, Collect. of Q. Eliz.* may again occur, the same rectification is to be made; Bacon having written the Collections in Latin. This circumstance, at the beginning of my labour, escaped me. In the latter part, the references are right. Add also, to the word before us,

Such a general *deordination* gives a taste and relish to the succeeding government. *Abp. Sancroft, Mod. Pol.* (1657,) § 10.

Depi'latory.* *adj.* Taking away hair.

Ælian says that they were *depilatory*, and, if macerated in vinegar, would take away the beard. *Chambers, in V. Urtica Marina.*

Deploredly.* The definition should be Lamentably.

Depressor.† Add, to the first meaning,

The greatest *depressors* of God's grace, and the advancers of man's abilities, were Pelagius and Celestius. *Abp. Usher on the Relig. of the Anc. Irish*, ch. 2.

Dern.† Add, to the first meaning,

Now with their backs to the den's mouth they sit,
Yet shoulder not all light from the *dern* pit.
More, Immortal. of the Soul, (1647,) i. i. 10.

Derangement.* Add, This word appears to have been in use at an earlier period than has been supposed.

An irretrievable *derangement*. *Ruffhead, Life of Pope.*

To **Descry.**† Add, to the first meaning,

I cannot blame the Egyptian, that he was so easily induced to *descry* these unkind Amalekites to merciful Israelites. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. on 1 Sam.* xxx.

Desi'ccative.* *n. s.* A dryer; which see.

The ashes of a hedge-hog are said to be a great *desiccative* of fistulas. *Bacon. Nat. Hist.* No. 979.

To **Despite.**† Add,

To what purpose did the Jews cry, The temple of the Lord, whiles they *despited* the Lord of that temple? *Bp. Hall, Reconciler.*

Detour.* Add,

This is in fact saying the same thing, only with more *detours* and circumvolutions. *Dean Tucker, Lett. to Dr. Kippis*, (1773,) p. 65.

To **Detu'rpate.*** *v. a.* [*deturper*, Fr. *deturpo*, Lat.] To defile. *Cockeram.*

Errors, superstitions, heresies, and impieties, which had *deturpated* the face of the church. *Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery*, ch. i. § 11.

To **Devirginate.*** The word is used by Sandys, in his translation of Ovid.

Diacritical.* In the example, for *Greex*, read *Greek.*

To **Didder.**† For *v. a.* read *v. n.*

To **Digla'diate.*** *v. n.* [*digladior*, Lat.] To fence; to quarrel; to fight.

What else are the writings of many men, but mutual pasquils and satires against each other's lives, wherein *digladiating* like Æschines and Demosthenes, they reciprocally lay open each other's filthiness to the view and scorn of the world. *Hales, Rem.* p. 42.

To **Dilu'viate.*** *v. n.* [*diluvio*, Lat.] To run or spread as a flood.

Those septentrional inundations, have so wholly *diluviated* over all the south, that as a raging tempest they have ruined those powerful and flourishing empires. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel.* (ed. 1605,) S. 2.

Dioptricks.† In the definition, for *threugh*, read *through.*

Diplo'mated.* *part. adj.* [from *diploma.*] Made by a diploma.

Thomas Triplet, M. A. was *diplomated* doctor of divinity at Oxford. *Bp. Kennet, Regist. and Chron.* p. 403.

Direful.† In the etymology, for *exist*, read *consist.*

Discession.† So the word should be, which stands after **Discerption**, and is misprinted *Dicession;* also *dicessio*, Lat. for *discessio.*

To **Disciple.**† Add, In the last citation from Spenser, however, the accent is on the second syllable.

Disco'nsolacy.* *n. s.* [from *disconsolate.*] Disconsolateness.

Penury, baseness, and *disconsolacy.* *Barrow on the Creed.*

To **Disenslave.*** Add,

Disenslave him from the bondage of Satan. *More, Myst. of Godl.* p. 244.

To **Dishe'vel.*** *v. n.* To be spread without order.

Their hair, curling, *dishevels* about their shoulders. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 300.

Disreputable.* Add,

Why should you think that conduct *disreputable* in priests, which you probably consider as laudable in yourself? *Bp. Watson, Apol. for the Bible*, (6th ed.) p. 66.

To **Dissemble.**† *v. n.* In the second definition, for *Donce*, read *Douce.*

Divisive.* Add,

2. Having the quality of creating division or discord.

The remonstrance was condemned as *divisive*, factious, and scandalous. *Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time.*

Documental.* Add,

Documental sentences. *More, Myst. of Godliness*, (1660,) p. 265.

Dog.† Add,

10. *Dog*, among carpenters and sawyers, means a piece of iron, or iron rod, about ten or twelve inches long, with a hook at each end, at right angles to each other, with which they fasten a log of timber to the roller at the sawpit, where they saw it.

Do'gly.* *adj.* Like a dog; churlish. Not in use.

Dyogenes otherwyse called *dogly*, because he hadde some condycyons of a dogge. *Ld. Rivers, Dictes, &c.* sign. C. i.

DONNAT.* Add,

Crafty and proud *donaughts.* Granger on Eccl. (1621,) p. 243.

DORSUM.* For "*side* of a hill," read *ridge.*

To DOTE.† *v. a.* Add,

3. To decay; to wither. Hence the use of *dottard;* which see.

Such an old oak,—though now it be *doted,* will not be struck down at one blow. Bp. Howson, Serm. (1622,) p. 33.

To DOUBLE.† *v. a.* 6. For "To *past*" &c. read *pass.*

DOWN. *To go.*† 1. Read, To be received, to be digested.

DOXOLOGICAL.* Add,

The three first collects are noted to be wholly *doxological.* Hooper on Lent, p. 353.

To DREDGE.† To gather with a dredge. Add,

They *dredge* up from the bottom of the sea abundance of a sort of white coral. Ray, Rem. p. 272.

DREGGY.† Add.

Youthful fancies are vanished away through coldness, dryness, and earthliness of the dull *dreggy* humours. Granger on Eccl. (1621,) p. 322.

DUCK.† 4. For *waters,* read *water.*

5. After "slates or stones," add, into the water.

To DUCKOY.† Either this word should be *duckcoy,* or the substantive *duckcoy* be written as this.

DUNCE.† Add to the etymology: "The cardinal would write, that he, the said Winter, should study the *Dunces* Logick Questions, meaning, as I suppose, the Logick Questions of Joh. *Duns:* [*Duns:*] But this I speak by the by." A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. in 1529.]

DU'NNISH.* *adj.* [from *dun.*] Inclining to a dun colour.

A bird of a dark grey on the head and back;—the five or six first feathers of the wing above of a dark or fuscous colour, near black; underneath, more light or *dunnish.* Ray, Rem. p. 247.

EAST.† *n. s.* In the example from Milton, for *Pours,* read *Showers.*

ECCLESIASTICK.† *n. s.* For *ministers,* read *ministries.*

EDDISH.† For "*preceding* year," read *the same* year.

EDITOR.† Add,

Put case some well-minded printer (as one of the Stephens) is willing to be at an excessive charge, in the fair publication of a learned and useful work for the benefit of the present and following ages; it is most just that he should, from the hands of princes or states, receive a priviledge for the sole impression; that he may recover, with advantage, the deep expence he hath been at: otherwise, some interloper may perhaps underhand fall upon the work at a lower rate, and undo the first *editor.* Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. (ed. 1650,) p. 33.

EDUCTION.† Add, the act of bringing out.

We may manifestly perceive a strange *eduction* of spirits. Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 474.

The *eduction* of the fœtus. Biblioth. Bibl. vol. i. p. 153.

EFFE'CTUALNESS.* *n. s.* The quality of being effectual. Sir E. Sandys somewhere uses it. *Scott.*

E'LOCUTIVE.* *adj.* [*elocutus,* Lat.] Having the power of eloquent expression or diction.

Though preaching, in its *elocutive* part, be but the conception of man. Feltham, Res. ii. 48.

ELUTRIATION.* Add,

After all its transmutations, *elutriations,* and filtrations in the body. Acc. of Origen, Phenix, (1707,) i. 44.

To EMANATE.† Add,

Beams that *emanate* perpetually from our bodies to them. Hales, Rem. (Lett. dat. 1630,) p. 290.

EN.* The plural number, &c. Add, and of the substantive; as, *children, housen, eyen, oxen.*

ENABLEMENT.* Add, the act of enabling.

Learning hath no less power and efficacy in *enablement* towards martial and military virtue and prowess. Bacon, Adv. of Learn. B. 1.

To ENGENDER.† In the example from Davies, read *For* by themselves, &c.

To ENSNARL.† 2. To snarl, &c. This should be *v. n.* not *v. a.*

To ENSO'BER.* *v. a.* To make sober; to compose.

God sent him sharpnesses and sad accidents to *ensober* his spirits. Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1651,) p. 170.

To EPICURIZE.† 1. Add, to play the epicure; to feast; to riot: And place the example from Flatman under this meaning.

To EQUIP.† 1. Add,

People who *equipped* ships for the war against Troy. Bp. Patrick on Judges, v. 14.

ERE.† *adv.* In the etymol. For Ecclesiastic. xxxiii. read xxiii.

ERUDITE.* Add, The word may be found so far back as 1668, in a mean collection of histories, where Erycius Puteanus is styled "that witty and *erudite* noble Italian."

To ESCHEW.† To the etymology add, See also *schouwen,* Teut. in Kilian, vitare, fugere; *scheuen,* German, the same.

ESPE'CIALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *especial.*] State or quality of being especial.

Your precious diamond in *especialness.* Loe, Bl. of Br. Beauty, (1614,) p. 25.

ESPOUSALS.† Add, Stackhouse uses the word in the singular.

We find that Samson's wife remained with her parents a considerable time after *espousal.* Hist. of the Bible, B. 8. ch. 1.

To ETCH.* *v. n.* To practise etching.

Swanevelt painted landscape at Rome;—he *etched* in the manner of Waterloo; but with less freedom. Gilpin, Ess. on Prints, p. 109.

To ETTLE.* Add, This, Mr. Boucher has observed, is the Cumberland form of *addle,* to earn by working; eblean, Saxon.

To E'VOCATE.* *v. a.* [*evoco,* Lat.] To call forth.

He [Saul] had already shown sufficient credulity, in thinking there was any efficacy in magical operations to *evocate* the dead. Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bib. B. 5. ch. 3.

To E'XCITATE.* *v. a.* [*excito,* Lat.] To stir up.

The Earth, being *excitated* to wrath, in revenge of her children brought forth Fame, the youngest sister of the giants. Bacon, Sister of the Giants, or Fame.

To EXCRE'TE.* *v. a.* [*excretus,* Latin.] To send out by excretion.

The nature and quality of the *excreted* substance. Paley, Nat. Theol. ch. 13. § 2.

EXCUSATORY.† Add,

He made *excusatory* answers. A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. in 1575.

To EXENTERATE.† In the first example, for *serious,* read *serous.*

EXFOLIATIVE.† For *adj.* read *n. s.*

EXTRAVENATE.† In the example, for *effected,* read *affected.*

EXUBERANCE.† In the example from Garth, for *similies,* read *similes.*

FACETE.* Add,

Lodovicus Suessanus, a *facete* companion.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 149.

FADE.* *adj.* Weak; slight; faint.

Tar-water — may extract from the clay a *fade* sweetishness, offensive to the palate.
Bp. Berkeley, Farther Th. on Tar-Water.

To FADGE.† In the example from Hudibras, for "*That* dogs," read *Like* dogs.

FAITHFUL.† Add,

5. True; worthy of belief; that may be confidently relied on.

It is a *faithful* saying; for if we be dead with him, we shall also live with him.
2 Tim. ii. 11.

FALDSTOOL.† For "within the altar," read, within *the rails of* the altar.

To FALL *down*.† 46. Dr. Johnson says, that *down* adds little to the signification. Surely to the example, 47. it adds emphasis; and in that under 48. it implies, what might not be perceived without it, adoration or supplication. In 66. read, To be ranged *with*.

FALLOW.† *n. s.* In the example from Rowe, for *limped*, read *limpid*.

FAN.† *n. s.* In the example from Beaum. and Fl. read, Tis a *sweet* walk.

To FARE.† In the example from *Ecclus.* read, at the last.

FASTI'GIATE.* *adj.* Narrowed up to the top. See FASTIGIATED.

That noted hill, the top whereof is *fastigiate*, like a sugar-loaf.
Ray, Rem. p. 176.

FATHER.† 7. In the example, for *magestick*, read *majestick*.

FEARLESS.† Add, Warburton has once used it in the sense of *unfeared*. See HONOURLESS.

FE'ASIBLE.* *n. s.* Whatever is practicable. Bring the example from Glanville, under the adjective, hither.

FEESE.* *n. s.* A race. Barret, Alv. 1580. He adds, "To leap without fetching any race or *feese*, nullo *procursu* salire." It is a word still used among boys; as, to *take feese*.

The bias of whose bowls doth make the knees,
From whence Love's lightest Muses take their *veeze*.
Davies, Wit's Pilgr. sign. N. 2. b.

To FELLOW.† *v. a.* Add,

Fellowing himself with every thing that had life in it.
Bp. Hall, Sel. Thoughts, § 100.

FENCEFUL. Add,

A *fenceful* shield.
Pope, Odyss. 16.

FE'RETORY.* *n. s.* [*feretrum*, Latin.] A place in churches where the bier is set.

A third shrine was prepared, whereon to place the other two, and inclose his sacred body. The upper part of this *feretory* was all covered with plate of the purest gold.
Keepe, Monum. Westm. p. 137.

To FIDGET.† Add,

Our lively hostess, whose fancy was impatient of the rein, *fidgeted* at this, and ventured to say, Nay this is too much.
Boswell, Life of Johnson.

To FILE.† *v. n.* 1. In the example from Blackmore, read, at the *call*.

FIRER.† Add,

2. One who incites or inflames.

Kindlers and *firers* of men's minds.
Articles of Rel. 1536.

FIZGIG.† Add,

3. A gadding flirt.
Cotgrave, in V. Trotiere.

Then sterte forth a *fisgigge*,
And she brought a bore-pigge.
Skelton, Poems, p. 138.

To FLANK.* *v. n.* To border; to touch.

That side, which *flanks* on the sea and haven, needs no art to fortify it, nature having supplied that with the inaccessibility of the precipice.
Butler, Rem. (*ed. Thyer*,) i. 417.

To FLASH.† *v. n.* Add,

4. To rise in flashes; to dash.

The *flashing* waves divide.
Pope, Odyss. 6.

To FLECK.† In the example from Dryden, for *strain*, read *stain*.

FLITTING.† Add,

1. Dr. Johnson defines this word, in the first instance, a fault; a failure. This assertion may be doubted. The example given is from Ps. lvi. 8. which in the Bible translation is rendered *wanderings*; and which bishop Patrick thus paraphrases: "Thou art perfectly acquainted how often I have been forced *to fly, like a vagabond, from place to place*; which hath cost me many a tear." See also Poli Synops. Crit. where the word is *migrationes, vagationes, fugas*. Vol. ii. P. i. col. 913. We may consider, therefore, *flittings*, used in the translation of the psalm in our common-prayer books, as meaning no more than wandering, or removal from place to place.

FLUXION.† 3. In the definition, for "*as* infinite," read, *an* infinite.

FOISON.† In the first example from Tusser, for *thou*, read *they*.

FO'RAGING.* *n. s.* [from *To Forage*.] Predatory inroad; forray.

It was three days since this gainful *forraging* of Amalek.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. on 1 Sam. xxx.

A Libian tiger drawn from his wilder *foragings*.
Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1651,) p. 216.

FO'REL.* *n. s.* [*forellus, forulus*, Lat. *fourreau*, Fr. "id quo aliquid tegitur et obvolvitur, &c." Carpent. Suppl. Du Cange. "Vagina: parmi les anciens auteurs, signifie *l'armoire à livres*." Menage, in V. FOUREAU.] A kind of parchment; sheepskin dressed on one side only, commonly used for covers of account-books. The word is still familiar among stationers.

No maner of persone shall sell this present booke, unbounde, above the price of two shillynges and two pence; and bounde in *forell* for iis. xd. and not above.
The Booke of the Common Praier, (fol. 1549,) *last leaf.*

FORWARD.† *adj.* In the example from Gal. ii. 10. read *forward*.

FRESHWATERED.* Read, in the definition, or perhaps newly watered.

FRET.† *n. s.* Add,

6. In heraldry, a bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced, and called the herald's true lover's knot.

FROCK.† Add,

This word must be referred to the same origin as *rochet*; which see.

FUB.† *n. s.* Add,

'Tis he that I told you is to marry my Indian *fubs* of a sister.
Crown, Sir Courtly Nice, (1735,) p. 87.

FU'LVID.* *adj.* [*fulvidus*, Lat.] Of a deep yellow colour.
Scott.

The *fulvid* eagle.
More, Song of the Soul, i. 3.

FUNNY.* *adj.* Add,

I have done his sermon more honour than is really its due, in wasting a whole day in writing some *funny* remarks upon it.
Rem. upon a Serm. preached at All Souls' Coll. Nov. 2. 1759, p. 22.

FUSTIGATION.* Add,

They punished such as swore falsely by their prince, with *fustigation*. *Abp. Sancroft, Mod. Pol.* (1657,) § 7.

GARRULOUS.† Add, In use nearly a century before Thomson's time.

Busy and *garrulous* men. *Bp. Reynolds, Works*, p. 717.

GERMANDER.† Add,

Little heaps, in the nature of mole-hills, should be set, some with wild thyme, some with pinks, some with *germander*, that gives a good flower to the eye. *Bacon, Ess. of Gardens.*

GE'RMINANT.* *adj.* [*germinans*, Lat.] Sprouting; branching.

Prophecies are not fulfilled punctually, at once, but have springing, and *germinant* accomplishment throughout many ages. *Bacon, Adv. of Learn.* B. 2.

To GIFT.* Add,

The next duty is, after he hath thus *gifted* himself, to govern others with moderation.
Bp. Andrews, Expos. of the Dec. 5th Comm.

GI'GGLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A kind of laugh.

A smile, a *giggle*, or a hum. *Barrow, Serm.* i. 184.

GLAUCOUS.* Add,

The leaves are small, of a *glaucous* colour.
Ray, Rem. p. 182.

GNAWER.† Add,

Plautus calls him [the backbiter] "mus nominis," a mouse (that is the *gnawer*, or eater up,) of one's good name.
Bp. Andrews on the Dec. (ed. 1650,) p. 507.

GONE.† 2. After *sister*, in the example, place a colon.

GONG.* 2. Add,

The Chinese believe that during eclipses of the sun and moon these celestial bodies are attacked by a great serpent, to drive away which they strike their *gongs* or brazen drums.
Douce, Illustr. of Shakspeare, i. 29.

To GOOD.* Add,

A fruitful hill not by nature, but by grace: nature was like itself in it, in the world: God hath taken it from the barren downs, and *gooded* it. *Bp. Hall. Fast-Serm.* (1628.)

GO'RING.* *n. s.* [from *gore.*] Puncture; prick.

His horses' flanks and sides are forc'd to feel
The clinking lash, and *goring* of the steel. *Dryden, Æn.*

GRANDILOQUENCE.* Add,

The prophet has promised them with such magnificent words, and enthusiastick *grandiloquence*.
More, Myst. of Godl. p. 271.

GRATIFIER.* *n. s.* [from *gratify.*] One who gratifies, or delights.

Bacchus, Ceres, and other eminent persons amongst the heathens, who were great *gratifiers* of the natural life of man.
More, Myst. of Godl. p. 169.

GRAVID.* Add, The word is old.

A careful husband over his *gravid* associate.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 25.

GRA'VIDATED.* *adj.* [*gravidatus*, Lat.] Great with young.

Her womb is said to bear him, to have been *gravidated*, or great with child. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 24.

GREYHOUND.† Add, to the etymology,

Mr. Pegge follows Blount's opinion; and observes, that "*gyre*-falcon, according to Phillips, is the largest sort of falcon, next in size to the eagle. So, I conceive, the *greyhound* was originally *gyre-hound*, as being the largest, tallest, and swiftest species of hound. The letter *r*, being transposed into the place of the *y*, will produce *grye*-hound." Anecd. of the Eng. Lang. 2d edit. p. 350.

GRIMACE.† 2. For *affection*, read *affectation*.

GROTESQUE.† *adj.* So it should be; it is misprinted *Grotesque*.

GROUNSEL.† Read, GROUNDSEL.

GURGION.† Add,

Harrison, however, uses *gurgeons* in this sense. Descript. of Eng. (in Holinshed vol. i.) p. 168. col. 2.

HACK.* *n. s.* [from the second meaning of *To hack.*] Hesitating or faltering speech.

He speaks to this very question, with so many *hacks* and hesitations. *More, Myst. of Godl.* (1660,) p. 270.

HEATLESS.* In the example from Hughes, for *grow*, read *glow*.

To HE'AVY.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make heavy. Formerly in use.

Their eyes were *hevyed*, and they knewen not what they schulden answere to him. *Wickliffe, St. Mark*, xiv.

HENDI'ADIS.* *n. s.* [ἓν διὰ δυοῖν, Gr.] A rhetorical figure, when two noun substantives are used instead of a substantive and adjective. *Scott.*

To HEW.* *v. n.* Needless: it belongs to the third sense of the active verb.

HOAR.* *n. s.* Add, to the definition, hoariness.

HOLIDAM.† For "see *halidam*," read *halidom.*

To HOOK.* *v. n.* To bend; to have a curvature.

Her bill *hooks*, and bends downwards.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 383.

HORTATORY.† Add,

This word was but plausible and *hortatory*.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

JACKAL.† This is the Persian *schakal*.

JACKANAPES.† 1. Add,

I believe he hath robb'd a *jackanapes* of his gesture; marke but his countenance; see how he mops, and how he mowes, and how he strains his lookes! *Riche, Faults, &c.* (1606,) p. 7.

JACTITATION.† Add,

3. [*jactitatio*, low Lat.] Vain boasting.

Shall the *jactitation* of his friends be instead of a public revocation on his own part?
Archd. Ibbetson, Plea for the Subscr. of the Clergy to the 39 Art. of Rel. (1772.)

To JAUNT.† *v. n.* Add,

I'm weary with the walk,
My *jaunting* days are done. *Beaum. and Fl. Wit at Sev. Weapons.*

To IDENTIFY.* 2. Add.

All the divine perfections, being intrinsical unto and *identified* with the divine nature or essence. *Barrow, Works*, i. 391.

IDOLIZER.* Add,

Overdoting *idolizers* of the faculty of free-will.
More, Myst. of Godl. p. 281.

To JERK.† *v. a.* Add,

2. To throw a stone by hitting the arm against the side; contrasted with *throwing*, which is done with the arm at full length. A common, and probably an old, word among boys.

JERK.† *n. s.* Add,

3. A throw; a cast; the act of jerking. [from the second meaning of the verb.]

ILLUSTRATOR.* Add,

The right gracious *illustrator* of virtue
Chapman. Sonnets at the end of his Homer.

To IMBOSK.* *v. a.* [See the neuter verb.] To conceal; to hide.

Requesting him to depart, and *imbosk* himself in the mountain, which was very near.
Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix. fol. 46. b.

To IMBRE'ED.* *v. a.* [*in* and *breed.*] To generate within; to inbreed; to produce.

These Jesuits endeavour by all means to *imbrede* that fierceness and obstinacie in their scholars.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel. H. 3. b.

IMMATERIAL.† 2. Add,

The censure of Dr. Johnson on this usage of *immaterial* is questionable, when the second sense of *material* is considered; to which this is opposed. See MATERIAL.

IMMORI'GEROUS.* *adj.* [*immoriger*, *immorigerus*, Lat.] Disobedient; ungentle. See MORIGEROUS.

Such creatures as are *immorigerous*, we have found out expedients to reclaim.
Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bib. i. 150. fol. ed.

IMMORI'GEROUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *immorigerous.*] Disobedience.

All degrees of delay are degrees of *immorigerousness* and unwillingness. *Bp. Taylor, Grand Exemplar.*

To IMPERSONATE.* Add,

The Egyptians, who *impersonated* nature, had made her a distinct principle, and even deified her under the name of Isis.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 268.

I'MPETRATIVE.* *adj.* [from *impetrate.*] Able to obtain by intreaty.

O Saviour, Thy prayers which were most perfect and *impetrative*, are they by which our weak and unworthy prayers receive both life and glory. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

IMPRACTICABLENESS.† 2. Add,

The greatest difficulty in these sieges was from the *impracticableness* of the ground.
Burnet, Hist. of his own Time, (Q. Anne.)

IMPU'TATIVELY.* *adj.* [from *imputative.*] By imputation; attributively.

Sarah made choice of a slave, rather than a free woman, to bring to her husband's bed, that the child, which the slave might happen to bear, might *imputatively*, at least, be accounted hers. *Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bible,* B. 3. ch. 1.

INCOMPA'SSIONATENESS.* *n. s.* [from *incompassionate.*] Want of tenderness or pity.

The *incompassionateness* of other great men, which were merciless, cruel, and hard-hearted.
Granger, on Eccl. (1621,) p. 94.

INCONCINNITY.* Add,

Such is the *inconcinnity* and insignificancy of Grotius his interpreting of the six seals; which is quite otherwise in Mr. Mede. *More, Myst of Godl.* p. 184.

INCRASSATIVE.† *n. s.* For *Having*, read, *That which has.*

INCURIOSITY.* Add,

Thinking all things become a good man; even his gestures and little *incuriosities*. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 195.

INDEFI'CIENCY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *deficiency.*] The quality of suffering no decay.

He (God) took care of their meat and drink, and *indeficiency* of their clothing. *Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bible,* B. 4. ch. 1.

INDEFI'CIENT.* *adj.* [*in* and *deficient.*] Not failing; perfect; complete.

Faith heightened into vision, hope satisfied in possession, love completed in fruition, peace consummated in immutable, inconcussible, and *indeficient* delectation. In these four things seem to consist the endowments of glorified souls, so far as we can here frame any judgement of the glory to come.
Bp. Reynolds, Works, p. 1107.

To INDICT.† Add,

3. To proclaim. [*indictus*, Lat.]

There be diverse instances of popes applying themselves to the emperors to *indict* synods.
Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

To INODIATE.* Add, I have been informed, that bishop Andrews uses this word; but the reference to the passage, in which it occurs, has been mislaid.

INSATI'ETY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *satiety.*] Insatiableness: an elegant word.

A confirmation of this *insatiety*, and consequently unprofitableness by a cause thereof: "When goods increase, they are increased that eat them." *Granger on Eccl.* (1621,) p. 123.

To INSI'DIATE.* *v. a.* [*insidior*, Lat.] To lie in ambush for.

Weever, who labour'd in a learned strain,
To make men long since dead to live again,
And with expence of oil and ink did watch
From the worm's mouth the sleeping corpse to snatch,
Hath by his industry begot a way
Death (who *insidiates* all things) to betray.
Epit. on Weever, the Antiquary, and under his Portrait.

INEXECU'TION.* *n. s.* [*in* and *execution.*] Non-performance. This word has been lately pronounced an Americanism, in a "Vocabulary, or Collection of Words and Phrases which have been supposed to be peculiar to the United States of America, by John Pickering, 8vo. Boston, 1816:" wherein it is said, that "English writers use the term *non-execution*;" and the American example is, "the *inexecution* of the treaty of peace," from Judge Marshall's Life of Washington. Vocab. p. 113. It happens, however, that this is an old overpassed English word.

They not only deferred to his counsels in public assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestick matters, and decided quarrels arising between husbands and wives, without there ever being any *inexecution* or complaint against his decisions and decrees.
Spence, Tr. of Varilla's Hist. of the H. of Medicis, (1686,) p. 306.

INSOLI'DITY.* *n. s.* [*in* and *solidity.*] Want of solidity; weakness.

A demonstration of the *insolidity* of this exception against Mr. Mede. *More, Myst. of Godl.* p. 201.

INSPERSION.† Add,

We stain it [the heart] with so many blots and vitious *inspersions*. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 93.

INSPEXIMUS.* Add, after *charters*, confirming a grant already made by a former king or benefactor.

INSTAURA'TOR.* *n. s.* [*instaurator*, Latin.] A renewer; a restorer.

They pretend to be the great *instaurators* of his empire, and beginners of the blessed millenium.
More, Myst. of Godl. p. 203.

INSTRUCTIVENESS.* Add,

The pregnant *instructiveness* of the Scripture.
Boyle, St. of Hol. Script. p. 130.

To INSULT.* *v. n.* Add,

Too many *insult* in this just punishment, who have deserved more. *Bp. Hall, Occas. Med.* § 52.

INTRIGUE.† For Goth. *triggua*, read *triggwo.*

IRASCIBILITY.* For "State of being angry," read, Propensity or disposition to anger.

IRRECONCILABLE.† In the etymol. read, formerly *irreconciliable.*

IRREVERSIBLENESS.* Add,

A precedent of the *irreversibleness* of oaths.
Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bib. B. 5. ch. 2.

To JUICE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To moisten.

Some gallants perchance, whose curious palates count all conquests dry meat which are not *juyced* with blood, will dispraise this emperour's victory for the best praise thereof, because it was so easily gotten without drawing his sword for it.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 164.

JU'MBLEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *jumble.*] Confused mixture.

Shall we think this noble frame was never made? or that it was made by a casual *jumblement* of atoms?
Hancock, in Boyle's Lect. Sermons, ii. 210.

Knotted.† 1. Add, full of protuberances.
You shall be ill cured of the *knotted* gout, if you have nothing else but a wide shoe. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 169.

La'trociny.* *n. s.* [*latrocinium*, Latin.] Robbery; larceny.
When oppression ruled, and government was turned into mere *latrociny*, private force must be deemed lawful in all.
Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bib. B. 3. ch. 5.

Laudableness.† Add,
There is something however, I hope, in the *laudableness* of my intention. *Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bib.* Ded.

Lave-eared.* *adj.* Applied in Northamptonshire to horses that have large ears, or with ears not erect, but further apart at the tip, and of course hanging down or slouching.
A *lave-ear'd* asse with gold may trapped be.
Bp. Hall, Sat. ii. 2.

Lazy.† In the etymol. for "*Sed* Ricardo," read, *Sub* Ricardo.

Lin.* *n. s.* [perhaps from lizan, Sax. ducere.] A mere or pool, from which rivers spring. *Drayton.*
Recount her rivers from their *lins.* *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 9.

Literalist.* Add,
I shall substitute the sense of Mr. Mede, which the coarsest *literalist* cannot evade. *More, Myst. of Godl.* p. 192.

Loch.* 1. In the definition, for *medine*, read *medicine.*

Lock.† *n. s.* 5. In the example from Sandys, read, a lock of hair on the crown, &c.

Londoner. In the example from Howell, for *purse*, read *pulse.*

Longi'nquity.* *n. s.* [*longinquitas*, Lat.] Remoteness; not nearness.
Longinquity of region doth cause the examination of truth to be over-dilatory. *Barrow.*

Look.† *n. s.* Add,
4. Watch. With *out*: as, they kept a good *look-out.*

Lutheran.* *n. s.* In the example from Shakspeare, read *Spleeny.*

To **Maunder.**† Add,
2. To beg. [*maundier*, French.]
Beg, beg, and keep constables waking; *maunder* for buttermilk! *Beaum. and Fl. Th. and Theodoret.*

Meed.† 1. Add, to the definition, except by poets.

Mess.† 2. In the second example from Shakspeare, read, *He* and his toothpick, &c.

Metachronism.* Add, to the definition, placing an event after the time when it really happened.

Metaphysicks.† *n. s.* In the definition, read, *affections.*

To **Miche.**† Add, I consider the old French as the origin of our word; *mucer*, *musser*, to conceal, to lurk, Cotgrave; *mucha*, concealed, Kelham.

Minacious.† Add,
Whether the face of heaven smile upon us with a chearful bright azure, or look upon us with a more sad and *minacious* countenance, dark pitchy clouds being charged with thunder and lightning to let fly against the earth.
More, Myst. of Godliness, (1660,) p. 63.

Minaret.* Add, as the etymon,
"High slender turrets which the Mahometans term *minars*, i. e. towers." Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 142.

Misanthropical.* Add,
The vanities of *misanthropical* covetousness.
Granger on Eccl. (1621,) p. 101.

Moli'minous.* *adj.* [from *molimen*, Lat.] Extremely important.
Prophecies of so vast and *moliminous* concernment to the world. *More, Myst. of Godl.* p. 281.

Mulish.* Add,
The curbs invented for the *mulish* mouth of headstrong youths were broken. *Cowper, Task.*

Myrmidon.† For μυρμηδὼν, read μυρμιδὼν.

Næve.* Add, It was certainly in use long before Dryden employed it.
Warts, *neves*, inequalities, roughness.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 566.

To **Ni'ggle.*** *v. a.* To mock; to play on contemptuously.
I shall so *niggle* ye,
And juggle ye. *Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim.*

Nine.* *adj.* Five and four. Bring the examples from L'Estrange and Swift, under the substantive, hither.

Ninefold.† For *n. s.* read *adj.*

Nook.† In the second example from Shakspeare, for *foggy*, read *slobbery.*

Nosed.* 1. Add,
The slaves are *nos'd* like vulturs.
Beaum. and Fl. Sea-Voyage.

Oa'ky.* *adj.* [from *oak.*] Hard as oak.
I tell you of the *oaky*, rocky, flinty hearts of men turned into flesh. *Bp. Hall, Estate of a Christian.*

To **Obdu'rate.*** *v. a.* To harden; to make obdurate.
They are *obdurated* to the height of boldness.
More, Myst. of Godl. p. 38.

Obeli'scal.* *adj.* [*obeliscus*, Lat.] In form of an obelisk.
In the open temples of the druids, they had an *obeliscal* stone, set upright. *Stukeley, Palæogr. Sacr.* p. 16.

To **Obfi'rm.*** *v. a.* [*obfirmo*, Lat.] To resolve; to harden in resolution.
The *obfirmed* traitor knows his way to the high-priest's hall, and to the garden; the watchword is already given, Hail, master! *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

To **Obla'trate.*** *v. n.* [*oblatro*, Lat.] To bark or rail against any one. *Cockeram.*

To **O'bserate.*** *v. a.* [*obsero*, Lat.] To lock up; to shut in. *Cockeram.*

Officially.* Add,
2. Agreeably to the duties of an office; by virtue of an office.

Omi'ssive.* *adj.* [*omissus*, Lat.] Leaving out; overpassing.
This silence is no argument of their existence, because we find him *omissive* in other particulars of the like nature.
Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bible, B. 7. ch. 4.

On.† *prep.* 15. In the example from Pope, for *progess*, read *progress.*

One.† *n. s.* 12. In the fifth example, read *Atterbury.*

OPPROBRIUM.* In the etymology, I have noticed *opprobry* as the old word. I have since found Dr. Johnson himself using it.

Patch was in old language used as a term of *opprobry*.
Johnson, Note on Shaksp. Mids. N. Dream.

ORGIES.† Add, I find this word used in the singular.

It would have resembled an *orgy* to Bacchus.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 118.

PA'CKAGE.* *n. s.* [from *pack.*] A bale; a parcel of goods packed.

PADUASOY.* Add, from *soye*, Fr. silk. It is written also *padesoy*.

PAGODA.† In the etymology, for *somes*, read *sometimes*.

PALTRY.† To the etymology add, " *Paltring* worldly gayne." Wood, Transl. of Bp. Gardiner's De Ver. Obed. 1553. sign. i. 7. b.

PARGET.† To the etymology, add, I find in the ancient Prompt. Parv. " *spargetting* of walls, litura." If this be the same word as *parget*, the derivation is from the Lat. *spargo*, to sprinkle.

PARI'AL.* } *n. s.* Three of a sort at certain games
PAIR-ROYAL. } of cards. It is pronounced, as in the first form. Mr. Mason has cited the following example under the latter.

Each one prov'd a fool,
Yet three knaves in the whole,
And that made up a *pair-royal*. *Butler, Rem.*

PASSIONLESS.* Add,

It had stood better with the honour of the synod, to have held a more peaceable and *passionless* order.
Hales, Lett. from the Syn. of Dort, p. 79.

PEASANTRY.† Add,

2. Behaviour of peasants; rusticity; coarseness.

As a gentleman, you could never have descended to such *peasantry* of language. *Butler, Rem. (ed. Thyer,)* p. 332.

PECCABLE.† In the example, for *Barrow*, read *Berrow*. And add,

As creatures, they are *peccable*.
Waterhouse on Fortescue, p. 221.

To PEDDLE.† Add,

2. To sell as a pedlar.

Peddling women cry Scotch cloth of a groat a yard.
Crown, Comed. of Sir Courtly Nice.

PELLS.† For *excituum*, read *exituum*.

PETTINESS.† Add,

These *pettinesses* being below the Divine Majesty to catch at. *More, Myst. of Godl.* p. 175.

PHILANTHROPY.† Add,

The supposition we would willingly make, is certainly most agreeable to that impartial goodness and *philanthropy* of God, which the sacred writers so much celebrate.
Plaifere, Of the Salv. of the Heathen, (ed. 1719, *written early in the 17th cent.*) p. 214.

PI'CKNICK.* *n. s.* I find this recent cant expression to be Swedish. " *Picknick*. An assembly of young people of both sexes at a tavern, where every one pays his club." Widegren, Swed. and Eng. Lexic. Stockholm, 1788. The English meaning seems to be a select feasting assembly, where each person makes some particular contribution towards the general entertainment.

PIG-HEADED.* Add to the definition, and to an obstinate person.

To PIP.† For *v. a.* read *v. n.*

PLUMPER.† Add,

2. In colloquial language, when at elections a man has two votes for two separate candidates, and gives a single vote to one, it is called giving him a *plumper*; the person also, who so votes, is called a *plumper*.

POLICE.† The accent is usually on the last syllable.

POLL.† *n. s.* 1. Add to the definition, the back part of the head.

PONTIFI'CIAN.* *adj.* Papistical: pontificial.

The *pontifician* laws. *Bp. Hall, Peacemaker*, § 12.

PO'RTERLY.* *adj.* [from *porter.*] Coarse; vulgar; like a porter.

For want of good sense, [they] are forced too often to fill up their discourse, and maintain a conversation, in the *porterly* language of swearing and obscenity.
Dr. Bray, Ess. on Necess. and Useful Knowledge, (1697,) Pref.

PO'TENTACY.* *n. s.* [from *potentate.*] Sovereignty.

The Roman episcopacy had advanced itself beyond the priesthood into a *potentacy*. *Barrow.*

*POULE.** *n. s.* [French.] The stakes of all the players, to be played for at some games of cards. *Mason.*

What say you to a *poule* at comet at my house?
Southerne, Maid's L. Pr.

To PREA'MBLE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preface; to introduce.

Some will *preamble* a tale impertinently. *Feltham, Res.* i. 93.

To PRE'GRAVATE.* *v. a.* [*prægravo*, Lat.] To bear down; to depress.

The clog, that the body brings with it, cannot but *pregravate* and trouble the soul in all her performances.
Bp. Hall, Invis. World, B. 2. § 1.

PREPO'TENT.* *adj.* [*præpotens*, Lat.] Mighty; very powerful.

Here is no grace so *prepotent* but it may be disobeyed.
Plaifere, App. to the Gospel, ch. 14.

PRESTI'GIATOR.* *n. s.* [*præstigiator*, Lat.] A juggler; a cheat.

This cunning *prestigiator* [the devil] took the advantage of so high a place, to set off his representations the more lively.
More, Myst. of Godliness, p. 105.

PREVE'NTABLE.* *adj.* [from *prevent.*] Capable of being prevented.

The ignorance of the end is far more *preventable* (considering the helps we have to know it) than of the means.
Bp. Reynolds, Works, p. 771.

To PRINK.* *v. a.* To dress or adjust to ostentation.

They who *prink* and pamper the body, and neglect the soul, are like one, who, having a nightingale in his house, is more fond of the wicker cage than of the bird. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 21.

PRY.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Impertinent peeping.

Secluded from the teazing *pry*
Of Argus curiosity. *Smart, Mowers at Dinner*

QUEASINESS.† Add,

A fouler stench — than that which this young *queasiness* retches at. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

RA'BIDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *rabid.*] Fierceness; furiousness.

Protected against the malice, the envy, the fury, and the *rabidness* of self-ended man. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 66.

RACK-RENT.† } These words will be better explained
RACK-RENTER. } by the following information which a friend has given to me. *Rack-rent* is simply opposed to the *rent of a beneficial lease*: it is an annual rent, and supposed to be the full value or rent, but would be called a rack-rent, from the

nature of the tenure, though it might not be worth more than half what it would be let for.

Rag.† Add,

5. A ragged bluish stone, of which whetstones are made. See **Ragstone**.

To **Rapt.**† for *v. n.* read *v. a.*

Redstreak.† 1. Add,

Let every tree in every orchard own
The *redstreak* as supreme. *Philips.*

Reit.† Add,

Calling it the sea of weeds, or sedge, of flag or rush, tang, rack or *reet*, in Latin *alga;* which reddish weeds in abundance grew in it. *Bp. Richardson, on the O. Test.* (1655,) p. 11.

To **Reluct.** For "struggle *again*," read, struggle *against*.

Remu'gient.* *adj.* [*remugiens*, Lat.] Rebellowing.

Earthquakes accompanied with *remugient* echoes and ghastly murmurs from below. *More, Myst. of Godliness*, (1660,) p. 63.

Rendible.* It has been suggested to me, that in the example from Howell, *rendible* is perhaps a misprint for *renderable*. I think not. Cotgrave translates the Fr. *rendable* into *rendible*, *renderable*, making these two words synonymous.

Review.† *n. s.* 3. Add,

She sees him now in sash and solitaire
March in *review* with Milo's strut and stare.
Nevile, Imit. of Juv. (1769,) p. 70.

To **Revisit.**† Add,

2. Formerly, to revise; to review.

They [laws] may hereafter be not only better executed, but also, if the case so require, be *revisited*.
Abstract of Acts, Canons, &c. temp. Q. Eliz. Pref.

Rhi'no.* *n. s.* A cant word for money.

Fools lose places for ready *rhino*.
Wagstaffe, Miscell. Works, (1726,) p. 322.

Ri'baldish.* *adj.* [from *ribald*.] Disposed to ribaldry.

They have a *ribaldish* tongue. *Bp. Hall, Estate of a Christian.*

To **Ri'nglead.*** *v. a.* [*ring* and *lead*.] To conduct.

For that he useth no true compass, nor card, he *ringleads* them to all wrack.
Transl. of Abp. of Spalato's Serm. (1617,) p. 34.

Rung.* *n. s.* 1. Add,

So many steps or *rongs* as it were of Jacob's ladder.
Bp. Andrews, Serm. (1631,) p. 560.

Ru'ttle.* *n. s.* Rattle in the throat. Still a vulgar term.

The last agonies, the fixed eyes, and the dismal *ruttle*, tell all those about the dying-bed, that he, who is in that plight, is now going to his home. *Burnet, Serm.* (1713,) p. 175.

Sa'ndiness.* *n. s.* [from *sandy*.] The state of being sandy.

Let such pretenders suspect the *sandiness* and hollowness of their foundation. *South, Serm.* vol. iv. S. 3.

Scald.† *adj.* Add, to the example,

A scabbed horse is fit for a *scald* squier.
Minsheu, Span. Dict. Dial. p. 28.

Sco'lding.* *n. s.* [from *scold*.] Clamorous, rude, and quarrelsome language.

The bitterest and loudest *scolding* is for the most part among those of the same street. *South, Serm.* vol. iii. S. 8.

Sco'rny.* *adj.* [from *scorn*.] Deserving scorn. Not in use.

Ambition — scrapes for *scornie* drosse.
Mir. for Mag. p. 506.

Scrag.† *n. s.* Add to the etymology, perhaps (after all) from our old word *shrag*, to trim, to lop, to thin trees. See *To* **Shrag**.

Scrannel.† Add,

Wachter refers this word to the German *schreien*, clamare, vociferari; and this suggests another definition for the "*scrannel* pipe," namely, that of screaming or harsh.

Scre'wer.* *n. s.* [from *screw*.] Whoever or whatever screws.

It [musick] seemeth a *screwer* up of lower passions.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl. p. 484.

Scriba'tious.* *adj.* [from *scriba*, Lat.] Skilful in writing; fond of writing.

Popes were then not very *scribatious*, or not so pragmatical.
Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

To **Scruze.**† In the example, for *scruz*, read *scruz'd*.

Scupper-*Holes*. 2. Read, *Maydman, Naval Spec.* &c.

Selfheal. For *brunella*, read *prunella ;* and correct the definition thus. A plant: the name is also sometimes given to another plant called *sanicle*.

Shanty.* Add,

Each *shanté* spark that can the fashion hit.
Epilogue to Sir Courtly Nice, (1735.)

To **Sheave.*** *v. a.* [from *sheaf*.] To bring together; to collect.

As for the work itself, it is *sheaved* up from a few gleanings in part of our English fields. *Ashmole, Theat. Chem.* (1652,) Prol.

Sice.† Add,

What reason can he have to presume, that he shall throw an ace rather than a *sice?* *South, Serm.* i. 281.

To **Slant.*** *v. a.* To turn aslant or aside. Fuller writes this word *slent*.

Nimbleness was very advantageous to break and *slent* the down-right rushings of a stronger vessel.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 210.

Sla'nting.* *n. s.* [from *slant*.] Oblique remark.

Bellarmine — wanted nothing but a good cause to defend; generally writing ingeniously, using sometimes *slenting*, seldom down-right railing. *Fuller, Holy State*, p. 60.

To **Slu'mber.**† *v. a.* 1. Add,

When the tempest doth arise, which may disquiet us, throw us from our station, we may be ready and able, if not to becalme and *slumber* it, yet to becalme ourselves.
Farindon, Serm. (1657,) p. 431.

Smerk.† } **Smirk.** } *n. s.* Add,

The Pict stood before him in the utmost confusion, with the prettiest *smirk* imaginable on the finished side of her face, pale as ashes on the other. *Spectator*, No. 41.

Some.† A termination of many adjectives, &c. Add, "*Sum* is also, among the Saxons, used as a termination, signifying *something less than the termination* ful; and denotes a subject that has somewhat of a peculiar quality in it, but not in the full extent of that quality; as from the word lanȝ, *long*, is formed lanȝrum, *langsome*, or *longsome;* which does not signify *very long*, but what has something of *length* in it, and is not *short*, but a *medium* between *short* and *long*, for which we have no modern English word. From thence come our English words, *delightsome*, *wholesome*, *toilsome*, *fulsome*, *lonesome*, and such like. This word *sum* comes from the Gothick *sums* and *suma*, which signify *some*, or *one*." Difference between an Absolute and Limited Monarchy, by Sir J. Fortescue, published with Notes by J. Fortescue-Aland, Esq. 8vo. 1714. p. 20.

Sometimes.† *adv.* 2. In the example from Bacon, *sometimes* is mistakenly placed as an adverb; *some* is

there an adjective, agreeing with *times;* and not one word, as *sometimes* is.

To SOUGH.* *v. n.* [*soeffen*, Teut. spirare.] To whistle: applied to the wind.

A noise like that of a great *soughing* wind.
Hist. of the Royal Soc. iv. 225.

SPINNY.† In the example from Mortimer, for "early in the *ear*," read, the *year*.

SPONSION.† Add,

A mockery, rather than a solemn *sponsion*, in too many.
Burnet, Hist. of his Own Times, Concl.

SPREAD.† *n. s.*

1. Add,

Professions of Christianity that have any large *spread* in the world.
Abp. Usher, Serm. (*at the end of his Answ. to the Jesuit,*) p. 21.

2. In the example, for "*spread* that," read, spread *like* that, &c.

SPRUCE.† Add, as the earliest example,

Another neat in clothes, *spruce*, full of courtesie.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. Pref. p. 34.

To SPRUCE.* *v. a.* Add,

Then gan — don Psittaco
To *spruce* his plumes. *More, Song of the Soul,* i. ii. 39.

To SPRUG.* *v. a.* To make smart. See SPRAG, and SPRUCE. This word is still used in some places.

They are the very ticklings of nature's heart, that make her *sprug* up herself in the season of the spring, to court the world with in her best array. *Parth. Sacra,* (1633,) p. 211.

STEW.† *n. s.*

2. The example from Shakspeare, placed under this definition by Dr. Johnson, seems to contain a metaphor adopted from the kitchen; and therefore may be rather referred to the fifth sense, of which he had taken no notice.

STIRABOUT.* The S has fallen out at the press.

STYLE.† *n. s.* 8. In the example, read, to scratch out *what* was written.

SURMOUNTABLE.† Add,

The author has, by several arguments hardly *surmountable*, gone a great way to destroy the received opinion.
Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bib. B. 3. ch. 4.

To SWATHE.† Add,

2. To confine.

Who hath *swathed* in the great and proud ocean, with a girdle of sand, and restrains the waves thereof?
Bp. Hopkins, Expos. p. 276.

SWEDE.* Add, the word is now familiar for a Swedish turnip.

To SY'MPHONIZE.* *v. n.* [from *symphony*.] To agree with; to be in unison with.

I mean the Law and the Prophets *symphonizing* with the Gospel. *Boyle, Style of Holy Script.* p. 253.

TACT.* *n. s.* [*tactus*, Lat.] Touch: an old word, long disused, and of late revived.

Of all creatures, the sense of *tact* is most exquisite in man, because his body is most temperate; but *tact* consisteth in the temper of the prime qualities.
Ross, Arc. Microcosm. (1652,) p. 66.

TAG.† *n. s.* 3. Add, Oftener written *teg*, in this sense.

To TEMPEST.† *v. a.* Add,

Tossed and *tempested* in a most unquiet sea of passions.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

To THRASH.† *v. a.* 2. Add,

I have been *thrash'd*, i' faith.
— How? *thrash'd*, sir? — Never was Shrove-Tuesday bird
So cudgell'd, gentlemen. *Beaum. and Fl. Nice Valour.*

TRANSFUSIBLE.* Add,

Penetrancy as little *transfusible* into any other, as the sun's dazzling brightness. *Boyle, Style of Holy Script.* p. 156.

To TRAIPSE, and *To* TRAPE.† for *v. a.* read *v. n.*

TRIU'NITY.* *n. s.* State of being triune; the Trinity.

[This] is an undeniable testimony out of this so divinely inspired prophet St. John against all those that would lay aside the person of Christ, and deny his divinity, with the *triunity* of the Godhead; antiquate his mediatorship; make no distinction betwixt laity and clergy; would pull down churches; with the like wild fanatical professions and intentions. *More, Myst. of Godl.* p. 203.

To TURMO'IL.* *v. n.* To be in commotion or unquietness.

Some notable sophister lies sweating and *turmoiling* under the inevitable and merciless dilemmas of Socrates!
Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.

TUSSUCK.† Add,

This is an old word, and explains also the use of *tuz;* which see.

There shulde not any suche *tussockes* nor tufts be sene, as there be; nor suche laying out of the heere.
A Moste Faithfull Sermon preached before the Kyng, &c. by Master Hugh Latimer, 1550. sign. C. v.

UNACCOUNTABLE.† 2. Add,

His absolute *unaccountable* dominion and sovereignty over the creature. *South, Serm.* vol. viii. S. 11.

UNCA'NDID.* *adj.* Void of candour. This word is not uncommon in parliamentary debates; but the compiler has not happened to meet with any *written* authority for it. *Mason.*

UNGRA'TE.* *adj.* Not agreeable; displeasing. See GRATE. Obsolete. Swift was perhaps the last who used *ungrate* for an ungrateful person. Tale of a Tub, § 9.

Impertinent and *ungrate* must that superstition be.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 46.

WORDS

CONSIDERED BY MR. HORNE TOOKE

AS

FALSE ENGLISH.

I. *Such as end in* BLE *or* ILE.

To Able
Accompanable
Accustomable
Adversable
Adustible
Alible
Animable
Appetible
Aspectable
Assimilable
Cessible
Cognoscible
Colliquable
Comminuible
Competible
Comptible
Conceptible
Conclusible
Congestible
To Conjobble
Conspectable
Consutile
Contractile
Convenable
Deceptible
Decerptible
Decoctible
Defectible
Deflagrable
Depectible
Deprehensible
Devitable
Discerptible
Dispunishable
Domable
To Drumble
Effraiable
To Enmarble
Errable
Excruciable
Exoptable
Exuperable
To Famble
Fictile
Fimble *Hemp*
Fissile
Flabile
Fragile
Frangible
Friable
Gelable
To Grabble
To Grubble
Gustable
To Hamble
To Javel or Jable
Ignitible
Ignoscible
Illachrymable
Immarcessible
Immeability
Immiscible
Immixable
Impersuasible
Impertransibility
Impierceable
Importable
Incompossible
Inconceptible
Inconsumptible
Incremable
Indefectible
Indiscerptible
Inerrable
Infeasible
Informidable
Infrangible
Ingustable
Inhabile
Injudicable
Insanable
Intactible
Intastable
Inutile
Justiciable
Mandible
Mensurable
Mercable
Merciable
Miscible
To Moble
Mobile
To Nubble
Odible
Optable
Ordinable
Perflable
Permeable
Permiscible
Persuasible
Ponderable
Powerable
Productile
Regible
Renascible
Sacrificable
Salvable
Sanable
To Scamble
Scissible
Scissile
Screable
Sculptile
Semblable
To Semble
Sepilible
Sorbile
Sperable
Suasible
Sublimable
Tensible
Tensile
Thible
Tortile
Tractile
Triturable
Vengeable
Veniable }
Venial }
Unagreeable
Uncapable
Unconceivable
Uncontestable
Unculpable
Undefeasible
Undubitable
Uneligible
Unequitable
Unevitably
Unexcogitable
Unexpressible
Unimitable
Unmeritable
Unmoveable
Unpassable
Unportable
Unpracticable
Unquarrellable
Unreconcileable
Unsatiable
Unseparable
Unsupportable
Untreatable
Unvaluable
Unvariable
Unveritable
Unvulnerable
Warhable

II. *Such as end in* IVE.

Abditive
Abstersive
Accretive
Adventive
Agglutinative
Appetitive
Architective
Calefactive
Chylifactive
Cognitive
Colliquative

COMPUNCTIVE
To CONVIVE
DEOPPILATIVE
DESITIVE
DOMINATIVE
INCOGITATIVE
INCRASSATIVE
LAMBATIVE
OBSTUPEFACTIVE
OPPILATIVE
ORTIVE
POULTIVE
PRECEPTIVE
PRECISIVE
PUTATIVE
QUANTITIVE
SEMBLATIVE
SEMPERVIVE
SUBSULTIVE }
SUBSULTORY }
To SUPERVIVE
TENSIVE
VIVE
VOLITIVE
WRITATIVE

III. *Such as end in* ND.

FACUND
FAGEND
GLITTERAND
To HEND
To TREND
VERECUND

IV. *Such as end in* TIC *or* TICK.

ACATALECTIC
ACOUSTICKS
ACROATICKS
ADESPOTICK
AGONOTHETICK
ANACAMPTICK
ANACAMPTICKS
ANACATHARTICK
ANACLATICKS
ANAGOGETICAL
ANAPLEROTICK
ANASTOMATICK
ANOMALISTICAL
ANTAPHRODITICK
ANTHYPNOTICK
ANTICHACHECTICK
ANTISPASTICK
ANTISTRUMATICK
APHETICAL
APOCRUSTICK
APODITICAL
APOPHLEGMATICK
AREOTICK
ASCITICAL }
ASÇITICK }
ASPHALTICK
AUTOPICAL
CACHECTICAL }
CACHECTICK }
CATACHRESTICAL
CATAGMATICK
CENOBITICAL
CHRONOGRAMMATICAL
CYNEGTICKS
CYSTICK
DAPATICAL
DIACOUSTICKS
DIAPHORETICK
DIARRHOETICK
DIAZEUTICK *tone*
DINETICAL
DRASTICK
ECCOPROTICKS
ECPHRACTICKS
EMPLASTICK
EMPORETICK
EMPYREUMATICAL
ENNEATICAL
EPISPASTICK
EPULOTICK
ERISTICAL
FLUVIATICK
GENETHLIATICK
GEODÆTICAL
GEOMANTICK
GEOTICK
HEPATICAL }
HEPATICK }
HEXASTICK
HYDROTICK
HYPNOTICK
IATROLEPTICK
ISCHURETICK
LEUCOPHLEGMATICK
LITHONTRIPTICK
MONOSTICK
MOSTICK
MURIATICK
NOSOPOETICK
ŒDEMATICK }
ŒDEMATOUS }
OMPHALOPTICK
ONEIROCRITICK
ONOMANTICAL
OTACOUSTICK
PALATICK
PANCRATICAL
PANCREATICK
PARALLACTICAL }
PARALACTICK }
PENTASTICK
PEPASTICKS
PEPTICK
PHONOCAMPTICK
PLATICK *aspect*
POLYACOUSTICK
PORISTICK
POSTICK
PROCATARCTICK
PROLEPTICAL
PROPHYLACTICK
PROTATICK
PROTREPTICAL
SARCOTICK
SATIABLE
SEPTICAL
SMEGMATICK
STEGNOTICK
SYNOPTICAL
SYNTACTICAL
THEOREMATICAL }
THEOREMATICK }
THEOREMICK }
TRAUMATICK
VENATICK
VILLATICK
ZETETICK

V. *Such as end in* URE.

To ADURE
AFFIDATION }
AFFIDATURE }
ALITURE
ALLIGATURE
ARCUATURE
ARMATURE
ATTAINTURE
AVENTURE
BREVIATURE
CELATURE
CIRCUMMURE
CLAUSURE
CLIMATURE
COIFFURE
COLATURE
COMMISSURE
COMPACTURE
COMPLEXURE
COMPOSTURE
CONCRETURE
CONFLEXURE
CONTRAMURE
CORPORATURE
COUNTERMURE
CUBATURE
DECOCTURE
DECOYABLE
DECUMBITURE
DEFEATURE
DEFLEXURE
DEJECTURE
To DISCURE
DIVESTURE
DORTURE
DUPLICATURE
EQUICRURAL }
EQUICRURE }
ESTURE
HORTICULTURE
INCISURE
INSISTURE
LIGURE
LIMATURE
MERCATURE
MORSURE
NUNCIATURE
NUTRITURE
PLICATURE }
PLICATION }
POLITURE
POSITURE
PROJECTURE
PROMPTURE
QUOIFFURE
RICTURE
RUDENTURE
SCISSURE
SERRATURE
STRIATURE
TENSURE
VECTURE
VELURE
VERDITURE
VINCTURE
VOITURE

GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH TONGUE,

BY DR. JOHNSON:

WITH NOTES BY THE REV. MR. TODD.

GRAMMAR, which is *the art of using words properly*, comprises four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

In this division and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without enquiring whether a fitter distribution might not be found. Experience has long shown this method to be so distinct as to obviate confusion, and so comprehensive as to prevent any inconvenient omissions. I likewise use the terms already received, and already understood, though perhaps others more proper might sometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whose new terms have sunk their learning into neglect, have left sufficient warning against the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is *the art of combining letters into syllables, and syllables into words.* It therefore teaches previously the form and sound of letters.

The letters of the English language are,

Saxon.		Roman.		Italick.		Old English.		Name.
A	a	A	a	*A*	*a*	𝔄	𝔞	*a*
B	b	B	b	*B*	*b*	𝔅	𝔟	*be*
C	c	C	c	*C*	*c*	ℭ	𝔠	*see*
D	ꝺ	D	d	*D*	*d*	𝔇	𝔡	*dee*
E	e	E	e	*E*	*e*	𝔈	𝔢	*e*
F	ꝼ	F	f	*F*	*f*	𝔉	𝔣	*eff*
G	ȝ	G	g	*G*	*g*	𝔊	𝔤	*jee*
H	h	H	h	*H*	*h*	ℌ	𝔥	*aitch*
I	ı	I	i	*I*	*i*		𝔦	*i* (or *ja*
		J	j	*J*	*j*	𝔍	𝔧	*j* consonant,
K	k	K	k	*K*	*k*	𝔎	𝔨	*ka*
L	l	L	l	*L*	*l*	𝔏	𝔩	*el*
M	m	M	m	*M*	*m*	𝔐	𝔪	*em*
N	n	N	n	*N*	*n*	𝔑	𝔫	*en*
O	o	O	o	*O*	*o*	𝔒	𝔬	*o*
P	p	P	p	*P*	*p*	𝔓	𝔭	*pee*
Q	cp	Q	q	*Q*	*q*	𝔔	𝔮	*cue*
R	ꞃ	R	r	*R*	*r*	ℜ	𝔯 ꝛ	*ar*
S	ꞅ	S	ſ s	*S*	*ſ s*	𝔖	ſ 𝔰	*ess*
T	ꞇ	T	t	*T*	*t*	𝔗	𝔱	*tee*
Ð	ð þ*							
U	u	U	u	*U*	*u*		𝔲	*u* (or *va*
		V	v	*V*	*v*	𝔙	𝔳	*v* consonant,
Ƿ	ƿ	W	w	*W*	*w*	𝔚	𝔴	double *u*
X	x	X	x	*X*	*x*	𝔛	𝔵	*ex*
Y	ẏ	Y	y	*Y*	*y*	𝔜	𝔶	*wy*
Z	z	Z	z	*Z*	*z*	ℨ	𝔷	*zed*, more commonly *izzard* or *uzzard*, that is *s hard*.

* [This Saxon letter answers to our *th*.]

To these may be added certain combinations of letters (*a*) universally used in printing; as ct, ſt, ſl, fl, ſb, ſk, ff, ſſ, ſi, ſſi, fi, ffi, ffl, and &, or *and per se, and*, *ct, ſt, ſl, ſl, ſb, ſk, ff, ſſ, ſi, ſſi, fi, ffi, ffl, &*, 𝔠𝔱, ſ𝔱, ſ𝔩, 𝔣𝔩, 𝔣𝔱, ſſ, ſ𝔦, ſſ𝔦, 𝔣𝔦, 𝔣𝔣𝔦, &.

Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty-four, because anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expressed by the same character; but as those letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly said to consist of twenty-six letters.

None of the small consonants have a double form, except *ſ, s*; of which *ſ* is (*b*) used in the beginning and middle, and *s* at the end.

Vowels are five, a, e, i, o, u.

Such is the number generally received; but for *i* it is the practice to write *y* in the end of words, as *thy, holy*; before *i*, as from *die, dying*; from *beautify, beautifying*; in the words *says, days, eyes*; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with *υ*, as *system*, *σύςημα*, *sympathy*, *συμπαθεια*.

For *u* we often write *w* after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as *raw, grew, view, vow, flowing, lowness.*

The sounds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I shall not, like some other grammarians, enquire into the original of their form as an antiquarian: nor into their formation and prolation by the organs of speech, as a mechanick, anatomist, or physiologist; nor into the properties and gradation of sounds, or the elegance or harshness of particular combinations, as a writer of universal and transcendental grammar. I consider the English alphabet only as it is English; and even in this narrow disquisition I follow the example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgment, because by writing in English I suppose my reader already acquainted with the English language; and consequently able to pronounce the letters, of which I teach the pronunciation; and because of sounds in general it may be observed, that words are unable to describe them. An account therefore of the primitive and simple letters is useless almost alike to those who know their sound, and those who know it not.

OF VOWELS.

A.

A has (*c*) three sounds, the slender, open, and broad.

(*a*) [This was the constant practice of printing not long since at present the combinations are almost universally disregarded.]
(*b*) [This double form of *s* is also now fallen into disuse.]
(*c*) [See the observations on this letter in the Dictionary.]

A slender is found in most words, as *face*, *mane*; and in words ending in *ation*, as *creation*, *salvation*, *generation*.

The *a* slender is the proper English *a*, called very justly by Erpenius, in his Arabick Grammar, *a Anglicum cum e mistum*, as having a middle sound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a similar sound in the word *pais*, and in their *e* masculine.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly resembles it; as *father*, *rather*, *congratulate*, *fancy*, *glass*.

A broad resembles the *a* of the German; as *all*, *wall*, *call*.

Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *mault*; and we still say *fault*, *vault*. This was probably the Saxon sound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the rustick pronunciation; as *maun* for *man*, *haund* for *hand*.

The short *a* approaches to the *a* open, as *grass*.

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always slender, as *graze*, *fame*.

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*, *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain*, *wain*, *gay*, *clay*, has (*d*) only the sound of the long and slender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane*, *wane*.

Au or *aw* has the sound of the German *a*, as *raw*, *naughty*.

Ae is sometimes found in Latin words not compleatly naturalised or assimilated, but is no English diphthong; and is more properly expressed by single *e*, as *Cesar*, *Eneas*.

E.

E is the letter which occurs most frequently in the English language.

E is long, as in *scēne*; or short, as in *cĕllar*, *sĕparate*, *cĕlebrate*, *mĕn*, *thĕn*.

It is always short before a double consonant, or two consonants, as in *vĕx*, *pĕrplexity*, *rĕlent*, *mĕdlar*, *rĕptile*, *sĕrpent*, *cĕllar*, *cĕssation*, *blĕssing*, *fĕll*, *fĕlling*, *dĕbt*.

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monosyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names, as *Penelope*, *Phebe*, *Derbe*; being used to modify the foregoing consonant, as *since*, *once*, *hedge*, *oblige*; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *băn*, *bāne*; *căn*, *cāne*; *pĭn*, *pīne*; *tŭn*, *tūne*; *rŏb*, *rōbe*; *pŏp*, *pōpe*; *fĭr*, *fīre*; *cŭr*, *cūre*; *tŭb*, *tūbe*.

Almost all words which now terminate in consonants ended anciently in *e*, as *year*, *yeare*; *wildness*, *wildnesse*; which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminine, and constituted a syllable with its associate consonant; for, in old editions, words are sometimes divided thus, *clea-re*, *fel-le*, *knowled-ge*. This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal or silent in poetry as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden in his *Remains* calls it the silent *e*.

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glove*, *live*, *give*.

It has sometimes in the end of words a sound obscure, and scarcely perceptible, as *open*, *shapen*, *shotten*, *thistle*, *participle*, *lucre*.

This faintness of sound is found when *e* separates a mute from a liquid, as in *rotten*; or follows a mute and liquid, as in *cattle*.

E forms a diphthong with *a*, as *near*; with *i*, as *deign*, *receive*; and with *u* or *w*, as *new*, *flew*.

Ea sounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *ee*, as *dear*, *clear*, *near*.

Ei is sounded like *e* long, as *seize*, *perceiving*.

Eu sounds as *u* long and soft.

E, *a*, *u*, are combined in *beauty* and its derivatives, but have only the sound of *u*.

E may be said to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree*, *sleeping*.

Eo is found in *yeomen*, where it is sounded as *e* short; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee*.

I.

I has a sound, long, as *fīne*; and short, as *fĭn*.

That is eminently observable in *i*, which may be likewise remarked in other letters, that the short sound is not the long sound contracted, but a sound wholly different.

The long sound in monosyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *thĭn*, *thīne*.

I is often sounded before *r* as a short *u*; as *flirt*, *first*, *shirt*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field*, *shield*, which is sounded as the double *ee*; except *friend*, which is sounded as *frĕnd*.

I is joined with *eu* in *lieu*, and *ew* in *view*; which triphthongs are sounded as the open *u*.

O.

O is long, as *bōne*, *ōbedient*, *corrōding*; or short, as *blŏck*, *knŏck*, *ŏblique*, *lŏll*.

Women is pronounced *wimen*.

The short *o* has sometimes the sound of a close *u*, as *son*, *come*.

O coalesces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan*, *groan*, *approach*; *oa* has the sound of *o* long.

O is united to *e* in some words derived from Greek, as *œconomy*; but *oe* being not an English diphthong, they are better written as they are sounded, with only *e*, *economy*.

With *i*, as *oil*, *soil*, *moil*, *noisome*.

This coalition of letters seems to unite the sounds of the two letters as far as two sounds can be united without being destroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boot*, *hoot*, *cooler*; *oo* has the sound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *w*, as *our*, *power*, *flower*; but in some words has only the sound of *o* long, as in *soul*, *bowl*, *sow*, *grow*. These different sounds are used to distinguish different significations; as *bow*, an instrument for shooting; *bow*, a depression of the head; *sow*, the she of a boar; *sow*, to scatter seed; *bowl*, an orbicular body; *bowl*, a wooden vessel.

Ou is sometimes pronounced like *o* soft, as *court*; sometimes like *o* short, as *cough*; sometimes like *u* close, as *could*; or *u* open, as *rough*, *tough*; which use only can teach.

Ou is frequently used in the last syllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, and are made English, as *honour*, *labour*, *favour*, from *honor*, *labor*, *favor*.

Some late innovators have ejected the *u*, without considering that the last syllable gives the sound neither of *or* nor *ur*, but a sound between them, if not compounded of both; besides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *eur*, as *honeur*, *faveur*.

U.

U is long in *ūse*, *confūsion*; or short, as *ŭs*, *concŭssion*.

It coalesces with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*; but has rather in these combinations the force of the *w*, as *quaff*, *quest*, *quit*,

(*d*) [In some provinces the *ai* is yet pronounced by rusticks with the open sound of the monosyllable *aye*; as in *pain*, *remain*, *tail*, *fail*, &c. and probably was once more generally prevalent.]

quite, languish; sometimes in *ui* the *i* loses its sound, as in *juice.* It is sometimes mute before *a, e, i, y;* as *guard, guest, guise, buy.*

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no sound.

Ue is sometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *prorogue, synagogue, plague, vague, harangue.*

Y.

Y is a (*e*) vowel, which, as Quintilian observes of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It supplies the place of *i* at the end of words, as *thy;* before an *i*, as *dying;* and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *destroy, destroyer; betray, betrayed, betrayer; pray, prayer; say, sayer; day, days.*

Y being the Saxon vowel ẏ, which was commonly used where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

General Rules.

A vowel in the beginning or middle syllable, before two consonants, is commonly short, as *ŏppŏrtunity.*

In monosyllables a single vowel before a single consonant is short, as *stag, frog.*

Many is pronounced as if it were written *manny.*

Of CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried sound, such as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt, debtor, subtle, doubt, lamb, limb, dumb, thumb, climb, comb, womb.*

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *black, brown.*

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s;* as *sincerely, centric, century, circular, cistern, city, siccity:* before *a, o,* and *u*, it sounds like *k*, as *calm, concavity, copper, incorporate, curiosity, concupiscence.*

C might be omitted in the language without loss, since one of its sounds might be supplied by *s*, and the other by *k*, but that it preserves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies*, *captive* from *captivus.*

Ch has a sound which is analysed into *tsh*, as *church, chin, crutch.* It is the same sound which the Italians give to the *c* simple before *i* and *e*, as *citta, cerro.*

Ch is sounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymist, scheme, choler. Arch* is commonly sounded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel;* and with the English sound of *ch* before a consonant, as *archbishop.*

Ch, in some French words not yet assimilated, sounds like *sh* as *machine, chaise.*

C, having no determinate sound, according to English orthography (*f*) never ends a word; therefore we write *stick, block* which were originally *sticke, blocke*, in such words. *C* is now mute.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *clock, cross.*

D.

Is uniform in its sound, as *death, diligent.*

It is used before *r*, as *draw, dross;* and *w*, as *dwell.*

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, it is numbered by the grammarians among the semivowels, yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiously sounded before a liquid, as *flask, fly, freckle.* It has an unvariable sound, except that *of* is sometimes spoken nearly as *ov.*

G.

G has two sounds, one hard, as in *gay, go, gun;* the other soft, as in *gem, giant.*

At the end of a word it is always hard, *ring, snug, song, frog.*

Before *e* and *i* the sound is uncertain.

G before *e* is soft, as *gem, generation*, except in *gear, geld, geese, get, gewgaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *singing, stronger*, and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *finger.*

G is mute before *n*, as *gnash, sign, foreign.*

G before *i* is (*g*) hard, as *give*, except in *giant, gigantick, gibbet, gibe, giblets, giles, gill, gilliflower, gin, ginger, gingle*, to which may be added *Egypt* and *gypsy.*

Gh in the beginning of a word has the sound of the hard *g*, as *ghostly;* in the middle, and sometimes at the end, it is quite silent, as *though, right, sought*, spoken *tho', rite, soute.*

(*e*) [See the observation on this letter in the Dictionary, that it is taken erroneously for a consonant; which Ben Jonson also thought. Eng. Gramm. ch. 3.: and the note on *y* as a consonant in this Grammar.

(*f*) [Formerly *c* was not used as a final letter, probably because it was thought doubtful in what manner it should be pronounced in such a situation: this at least is the reason assigned by Dr. Johnson, who retains the final *ck* in every instance. But I suspect that this orthography was originally established on account of the final *e*, which anciently followed these letters; as in *sticke, blocke, musicke.* As long as that vowel retained any sound, its regular effect, without the intervention of *k*, would have been to soften the *c;* and even if the *c* had been doubled, to mark the shortness of the preceding vowel, the latter *c* would have been softened by *e:* the only alternative was to write *kk*, or *ck*, and the latter was preferred, being moreover a compromise, in most cases, between the sound and the etymology. But the final *e* has long been silent, and has since been dropped from such terminations: the necessity for the *k* being thereby removed, that letter has gradually been dropped also: and now, be it right or wrong, domineering custom will have the *k* omitted, in spite of the remonstrances or protests of grammarians. It is generally agreed to write *demoniac, prosaic, music, critic*, &c. instead of *demoniack, prosaick, musick, critick*, &c. Words of one syllable, however, universally retain the *ck*, as *stick sick*, &c., and for this reason: where a single letter forms a fourth or fifth part of a whole word, the eye is not easily reconciled to the loss of it. These will, therefore, probably continue to be written as they are at present: but some few larger words, which have held out something longer than their fellows, will perhaps, in time, suffer a similar retrenchment; as *arrack, barrack, carrack, frolick, garlick, haddock, bullock, hemlock, hammock, shamrock, cassock, mattock, buttock, puttock.* It is observable that the words in *ock* form the chief part of those which retain the *k;* and that none which retain it are of a greater length than two syllables. The objection to removing the *k* from monosyllables, operates in part upon dissyllables; but the very numerous polysyllables in *ack* and *ick*, which first invited the innovation, have swept away with them almost all the dissyllables of those forms. There are no polysyllables in *ock;* whence, I imagine, arises the difference with respect to that form. Words compounded with monosyllables ending in *ck* preserve that orthography; as *candlestick, laughingstock, planetstruck.* Nare's Elem. of Orthoepy, p. 91. This is certainly an ingenious illustration of making *c* a final letter in those words, which analogically require the added *k* as much as *stick*, or *sick*. The *k* perhaps is not yet so wholly disused as is imagined: nor is it probable, I think, that *attac* will be used for *attack;* or *ransac* for *ransack;* or even *bulloc* for *bullock*. Convenience and expedition have been the causes of "curtailing words" of this kind "of their fair proportion."]

(*g*) [To the exceptions of *g*, as hard before *i*, should be added the words which terminate in *ize;* as *apologize*, &c. See also the observations on this letter in the Dictionary.]

It has often at the end the sound of *f*, as *laugh*; whence *laughter* retains the same sound in the middle; *cough*, *trough*, *sough*, *tough*, *enough*, *slough*.

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *gh* had the force of a consonant, deeply guttural, which is still continued among the Scotch.

G is used before *h*, *l*, and *r*.

H.

H is a note of aspiration, and shews that the following vowel must be pronounced with a strong emission of the breath, as *hat*, *horse*.

It seldom begins any but the first syllable, in which it is always sounded with a full breath, except in *heir*, *herb*, *hostler*, *honour*, *humble*, *honest*, *humour*, and their derivatives.

It sometimes begins middle or final syllables in words compounded, as *blockhead*; or derived from the Latin, as *comprehended*.

J.

J consonant sounds uniformly like the soft *g*, and is therefore a letter useless, except in etymology, as *ejaculation*, *jester*, *jocund*, *juice*.

K.

K has the sound of hard *c*, and is used before *e* and *i*, where, according to English analogy, *c* would be soft, as *kept*, *king*, *skirt*, *skeptick*, for so it should be written, not *sceptick*, because *sc* is sounded like *s*, as in *scene*.

It is used before *n*, as *knell*, *knot*, but totally loses its sound in modern pronunciation.

K is (*h*) never doubled; but *c* is used before it to shorten the vowel by a double consonant, as *cŏckle*, *pickle*.

L.

L has in English the same liquid sound as in other languages.

The custom is to double the *l* at the end of monosyllables, as *kill*, *will*, *full*. These words were originally written *kille*, *wille*, *fulle*; and when the *e* first grew silent, and was afterwards omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is sometimes mute, as in *calf*, *half*, *halves*, *calves*, *could*, *would*, *should*, *psalm*, *talk*, *salmon*, *falcon*.

The Saxons, who delighted in guttural sounds, sometimes aspirated the *l* at the beginning of words, as hlaf, *a loaf*, or *bread*; hlaford, *a lord*; but this pronunciation is now disused.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almost mute, as *table*, *shuttle*.

M.

M has always the same sound, as *murmur*, *monumental*.

N.

N has (*i*) always the same sound, as *noble*, *manners*.

N is sometimes mute after *m*, as *damn*, *condemn*, *hymn*.

P.

P has always the same sound, which the Welsh and Germans confound with *B*.

P is sometimes mute, as in *psalm*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt*.

Ph is used for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philosopher*, *philanthropy*, *Philip*.

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a sound which our Saxon ancestors well expressed by cp, *cw*, as *quadrant*, *queen*, *equestrian*, *quilt*, *enquiry*, *quire*, *quotidian*. *Qu* is never followed by *u*.

Qu is sometimes sounded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer*, *liquor*, *risque*, *chequer*.

R.

R has the same rough snarling sound as in other tongues.

The Saxons used often to put *h* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.

Rh is used in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrh*, *myrrhine*, *catarrhous*, *rheum*, *rheumatick*, *rhyme*.

Re, at the end of some words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre*, *sepulchre*.

S.

S has a hissing sound, as *sibilation*, *sister*.

A single *s* seldom ends any word, except the third person of verbs, as *loves*, *grows*; and the plurals of nouns, as *trees*, *bushes*, *distresses*; the pronouns *this*, *his*, *ours*, *yours*, *us*; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus*, *surplus*; the close being always either in *se*, as *house*, *horse*, or in *ss*, as *grass*, *dress*, *bliss*, *less*, anciently *grasse*, *dresse*.

S single, at the end of words, has a grosser sound, like that of *z*, as *trees*, *eyes*, except *this*, *thus*, *us*, *rebus*, *surplus*.

It sounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before, as *intrusion*; and like *s*, if it follows a consonant, as *conversion*.

It sounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refuse*, and before *y* final, as *rosy*; and in those words, *bosom*, *desire*, *wisdom*, *prison*, *prisoner*, *présent*, *present*, *damsel*, *casement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *s*, that it may be sounded before all consonants, except *x* and *z*, in which *s* is comprised, *x* being only *ks*, and *z* a hard or gross *s*. This *s* is therefore termed by grammarians *suæ potestatis litera*; the reason of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneously supposed to be, that in some words it might be doubled at pleasure. Thus we find in several languages:

Σβέννυμι, *scatter*, *sdegno*, *sdrucciolo*, *sfavellare*, *σφίγξ*, *sgombrare*, *sgranare*, *shake*, *slumber*, *smell*, *snipe*, *space*, *splendour*, *spring*, *squeeze*, *shrew*, *step*, *strength*, *stramen*, *stripe*, *sventura*, *swell*.

S is mute in *isle*, *island*, *demesne*, *viscount*.

T.

T has its customary sound, as *take*, *temptation*.

Ti before a vowel has the sound of *si*, as *salvation*, except an *s* goes before, as *question*, excepting likewise derivatives from words ending in *ty*, as *mighty*, *mightier*.

Th has two sounds; the one soft, as *thus*, *whether*; the other hard, as *thing*, *think*. The sound is soft in

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(*h*) [Not now; but formerly the duplication of *k* was usual; as *jakke* for *jack*.]

(*i*) [Mr. Nares follows Wallis in giving two sounds to *n*, and in defining the difference of these sounds. One is thinner and harder, such as is heard in *men*, *name*, &c. which may be called its regular sound, and has been pronounced by Dr. Johnson its invariable one; the other duller, and something guttural, which is heard in *king*, *thank*, &c. For the former no rules are necessary: the latter takes place generally before the letters *c* hard, *g* hard, *k*, *q*, *x*, and also *ch* hard; as in *uncle*, *uncle*, *hang*, *thank*, *vinkle*, *banquet*, *conquer*, *phalanx*, *lynx*, *anchor*, *touch*. See Elem. of Orth. p. 113.]

these words, *then*, *thence*, and *there*, with their derivatives and compounds; and in *that*, *these*, *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, *thine*, *their*, *they*, *this*, *these*, *them*, *though*, *thus*, and in all words between two vowels, as *father*, *whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick*, *thunder*, *faith*, *faithful*. Where it is softened at the end of a word, an *e* silent must be added, as *breath*, *breathe*; *cloth*, *clothe*.

V.

V has a sound of near affinity to that of *f*, *vain*, *vanity*.

From *f* in the Icelandick Alphabet, *v* is only distinguished by a diacritical point.

W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, some grammarians have (*k*) doubted whether it ever be a consonant; and not rather as it is called a double *u* or *ou*, as *water* may be resolved into *ouater*; but letters of the same sound are always reckoned consonants in other alphabets: and it may be observed, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *frosty winter*.

Wh has a sound accounted peculiar to the English, which the Saxons better expressed by hp, *hw*, as *what*, *whence*, *whiting*; in *whore* only, and sometimes in *wholesome*, *wh* is sounded like a simple *h*.

X.

X begins (*l*) no English word; it has the sound of *ks*, as *axle*, *extraneous*.

Y.

Y, when it follows a consonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either vowel or diphthong, is a consonant, *ye*, *young*. It is thought by some to be in all cases a vowel. But it may be observed of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *rosy youth*.

The chief (*m*) argument by which *w* and *y* appear to be always vowels is, that the sounds which they are supposed to have as consonants, cannot be uttered after a vowel, like that of all other consonants; thus we say, *tu*, *ut*; *do*, *odd*; but in *wed*, *dew*, the two sounds of *w* have no resemblance of each other.

Z.

Z begins no word originally English; it has the sound, as its name *izzard* or *s hard* expresses, of an *s* uttered with closer compression of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze*, *froze*.

In orthography I have supposed *orthoepy*, or *just utterance of words*, to be included; orthography being only the art of expressing certain sounds by proper characters. I have therefore observed in what words any of the letters are mute.

Most of the writers of English grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written, and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one cursory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. The cursory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unskilfulness, or affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent is yet always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the cursory speech of those with whom they happened to converse; and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech.

For pronunciation the best general rule is, to consider those as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words.

There have been many schemes offered for the emendation and settlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earliest writers in rude ages, was at first very various and uncertain, and is yet sufficiently irregular. Of these reformers some have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without considering that this is to measure by a shadow, to take that for a model or standard which is changing while they apply it. Others, less absurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of success, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of sounds, that every sound may have its own character, and every character a single sound. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a synod of grammarians upon principles of science. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books useless? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confusion and perplexity of such an alteration?

Some of these schemes I shall however exhibit, which may be used according to the diversities of genius, as a guide to reformers, or terrour to innovators.

One of the first who proposed a scheme of regular orthography, was (*n*) Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and much practised in grammatical disquisitions. Had he written the following lines according to his scheme they would have appeared thus:

> " At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
> The glory of the priesthood, and the shame,
> Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
> And drove those holy Vandals off the stage.
>
> At lengð Erasmus, ðat grët ïnȝurd nâm,
> Δe glorï of ðe prësthûd, and ðe zâm,
> Stemmd ðe *wild* torrent of a barb'rous âȝ,
> And dröv ðös höli Vandals öff ðe stâȝ."

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gil, or Gill (*o*), the celebrated master of St. Paul's school in London;

(*k*) [See the remark on the letter *y*.]

(*l*) [None really English; but attempts have been made to anglicise a few words beginning with *x*. See the Dictionary.]

(*m*) [I confess I do not feel the full force of Dr. Johnson's argument; but a consideration of a contrary kind very strongly confirms me in my notion of the matter, namely, that these pretended vowel sounds cannot be uttered at all without the assistance of some vowel. *Dwell* is a word, but *dwll* cannot be pronounced; so also *cyn*, *sym*, syllables which do occur, must be given up as not to be spoken, unless we give to the *y* in them the sound of *i*, or some sound of a different nature from that which it has in *youth*, &c. It must be owned, on the other hand, that this sound is very nearly allied to a vowel sound, since several vowels take it when rapidly pronounced. The effect of *w* is heard distinctly enough in the use of the letter *q*; but without some other vowel besides the attendant *u*, which seems there to have the power of *w*, nothing vocal would be formed: *qurt*, *qulity*, &c. are words which no one will attempt to utter; so that *qu* may perhaps be properly considered as a double consonant. We may add a further argument from Dr. Johnson himself; that *w* and *y*, as consonants, follow a vowel without any hiatus; as *frosty winter*, *rosy youth*. Nares, Elem. of Orthoep. p. 43.]

(*n*) [His plan was to establish what he called correct writing of English, and the true sounding of the letters and words. This was endeavoured, according to Strype, about the year 1542. " So he framed twenty-nine letters; whereof nineteen were Roman, four Greek, and six English or Saxon. The five vowels he augmented into ten, distinguishing them into long and short; making certain accents over or on the side of them that were to be sounded.—He allowed no diphthongs nor double consonants; nor any *e*'s at the end of words, being not sounded." Strype, Life of Sir T. Smith, p. 27, 28. His alphabet I have given in an Appendix to this Grammar. Not long after Sir Thomas's attempt, Sir John Cheke, who was then called one of *the three great masters of the English tongue*, (Sir T. Smith and Haddon being the other two,) expressed a wish to reform the orthography. This appears in a letter to Hoby, translator of *Castiglione's* Courtier, in 1557, at the end of the translation.]

(*o*) [The work of this learned person is extremely curious. The title is, " Logonomia Anglica, quâ Gentis sermo facilius addiscitur. Con-

which I cannot represent exactly for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can by means of characters now in use, so as to make it understood, exhibiting two stanzas of Spenser in the reformed orthography. [Dr. Johnson has exhibited a jargon, which the author does not countenance. I have cited the passage as it is in his work, p. 121.]

"Unthankful wretch, said he, is this the meed,
With which her sovereign mercy thou dost quite?
Thy life she saved by her gracious deed;
But thou dost ween with villanous despight,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light.
Die, rather die, than so disloyally,
Deem of her high desert, or seem so light.
Fair death it is to shun more shame; then die.
Die, rather die, than ever love disloyally.
"But if to love disloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her, that from deathes door
Me brought? ah! far be such reproach from me.
What can I less do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot restore?
Die, rather die, and dying do her serve,
Dying her serve, and living her adore.
Thy life she gave, thy life she doth deserve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her service swerve."—

["Unthankful wrech, said hï, iz ðis ðe mïd,
With which her soverain mersi ðou dust quit?
Ðj ljf shï saved bj her gräsius dïd;
But ðou dust mën with vilenus dispjt
Tu blot her onor, *a*nd her hëvnli ljht.
Dj, räðer dj, ðen so disloialj
Dïm of her hjh dezert, or sïm so ljht.
Fäir dêth it iz to shun mör shäm, ðen dj.
Dj, räðer dj, ðen ever luv disloialj.
"But if tu luv disloialtj it bï,
Shal I ðen hät her [ðat] from dëthez dör
Mï brouht? ah far bï such repröch from mï.
What kan I les du ðen her luv ðerför,
Sith I her du reward kannot restör?
Dj, räðer dj, and djing du her serv,
Djing her serv, and living her adör.
Ðj ljf shï gav, ðj ljf shï duth deserv:
Dj, räðer di, ðen ever from her servis swerv."]

Dr. Gill was followed by (*p*) Charles Butler, a man who did not want an understanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He seems to have been more sanguine than his predecessors, for he printed his book according to his own scheme; which the following specimen will make easily understood.

"But whensoever you have occasion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to stand upon your guard, than to trust to their gentleness. For the safeguard of your face, which they have most mind unto, provide a pursehood, made of course boultering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more safety is to be lined against the eminent parts with woollen cloth. First cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being sowed in his place, join unto it two short pieces of the same breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks, and then set an other piece about the breadth of a shilling against the top of the nose. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may serve though it be in the heat of the day."

"Bet pensoëver you hav' occasion to trubble ðeir patienc', or to coom among ðom beeing trubled, it is better to stand upon your gard, ðan to trust to ðeir gentlenes. For ðe saf' gard of your fac', pic ðey hav' most mind' unto, provid' a pursehood, mad' of coorse boultering, to bee drawn and knit about your collar, pio for mor' saf'ty is to bee lined against ð' eminent parts wiτ woollen cloτ. First cut a pecc' about an ino and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reao round by ðe temples and for'head, from one ear to ðe oðer; pio beeing sowed in his plac', join unto it two ʃort peeces of the sam breadτ under ðe eys, for the bals of ðe cheeks, and then set an oðer pecc' about ðe breadτ of a ʃilling against the top of ðe nose. At oðer tim's, pen ðey ar' not angered, a little piec' half a quarter broad, to cover ðe eys and parts about them, may serve ðowg it be in the heat of ðe day." *Butler on the Nature and Properties of Bees*, 1634.

In the time of Charles I. there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears, among other books, in such editions of the works of Milton as were published by himself. Of these reformers every man had his own scheme; but they agreed in one general design of accommodating the letters to the pronunciation, by ejecting such as they thought superfluous. Some of them would have written these lines thus:

——————All the erth
Shall then be paradis, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier dais.

---

scripta ab Alexandro Gil, Paulinæ Scholæ Magistro Primario." A second edition of it was published in 1621. It is dedicated to king James; and in the dedication is the following animated passage respecting our language, written in the spirit of a true Englishman. "Edwardus tertius, quo nemo aut rebus gestis clarior extitit, aut prudentiâ illustrior, decrevit, *Ne quis Gallicè aut in causis cognoscendis, aut in jure dicundo, loqueretur, (consuetudine jam inde à Wilhelmo Normanno introductâ,) sed ut causarum cognitiones, sententiæ, et cætera acta, Lingua Anglica Latinâve inscriberentur.* O si tanti principis curæ par populi amor respondisset! certè nec jurisconsulti illa nomini Anglico injusta servitutis stigmata in hodiernum usque diem ostentarent; nec ab aliis gentibus malè audiret (ut barbara) *Lingua Anglica, quâ nulla, audeo dicere, nulla earum quæ nunc mortalibus in usu sunt, aut cultior, aut ornatior, aut ad omnia animi sensa explicanda aptior, aut facundior, invenietur.* Obrepsêre, fateor, in scriptione culpæ innumeræ, quibus discentium studia impediuntur: sed repetitis usque ab antiquitate majorum nostrorum characteribus, priorum temporum incuriâ intermissis; eas omnes ita restitui, ut quantumcunque rudis (perceptâ inprimis literarum prosodiâ) verum vocum nostrarum sonum, primo statim intuitu, possit accipere." I have placed his alphabet, as well as Sir Thomas Smith's, as a curiosity, in the Appendix to this Grammar. Dr. Gill notices the endeavours of his knightly predecessor, and of others, in regard to reforming our orthography, in these words. "Occurrere quidem huic vitio viri boni et literati, sed irrito conatu; ex equestri ordine Thomas Smithus, cui volumen benè magnum opposuit Rich. Mulcasterus; qui, post magnam temporis et bonæ chartæ perditionem, *omnia consuetudini tanquam tyranno permittenda censet.* Unum in equite jure reprehendit, quòd *novi ejus characteres nec aspectu grati sunt, nec scriptu faciles.* Huic malo, quoad potuit, subvenit è fecialibus unus, qui eorum more ex gradu officii nomen sibi Chester assumpsit. Sed ille, præterquam quòd nonnullas literas ad usum pernecessarias omisit, sermonem nostrum characteribus suis non sequi sed ducere meditabatur. Multa omitto.—Bullokerus, ut paucula mutavit, sic multa fideliter emendavit. Atque hi sunt, quos scio Orthografiæ nomen suum publicè professos esse."—John Hart, *Chester herald*, published "*An Orthographie, &c. how to write or paint the image of mannes voice moste like to the life or nature*," in 1569; which is the book, I suppose, that Gill means. Bullokar's "*Booke for the Amendment of Orthographie for English Speech*" was published in 1580; Mulcaster's, "*On the Right Writing of our English Tongue*," in 1582. In 1590, a plain "*Order of Orthographie*" appeared, in the second book of "The Writing Schoolemaster," by Peter Bales; "shewing the perfect method to write true orthographie in our English tongue, as it is now generally printed, used, and allowed, of the best and most learned writers." A sonnet of encouragement to the author, by "Thomas Lodge, gentleman," is prefixed; whose pen, in various compositions, has written many strains of elegance.

"There needs no ivie, where the wine is good;
Nor queint discourse, where judgement leads the pen;
Nor forced praise, where science spreads the sail.
Then, gentle Bales, despise the scoffing brood;
Thy booke hath past the eyes of learned men,
And shall supplie this soyle with sweete availe.
Truth needs no foile, but triumphs in desart:
A wanton flourish never dwells with art."]

(*p*) [Butler's book is entitled, "The English Grammar, or the Institution of Letters, Syllables, and Words, in the English Tongue. Whereunto is annexed an Index of Words Like and Unlike. By Charles Butler, Magd. Master of Arts, Oxford, 1633." Of Gill he speaks with pleasure, pursuing in some degree his plan; and thus, in his Preface, confidently speaks of the value, and little doubts the admission, of what he offers. "So powerfull is the tyrant custome, opposing and overswaying right and reason; that I doe easily beleeve, this little change, though never so right, reasonable, and profitable, will seeme to some harsh and uuked at the first: but after a while, being a little inured thereunto, I suppose they will rather wonder, how our ancient, eloquent, noble language, in other respects equalizing the best, could so long endure these grosse and disgracefull barbarismes."]

Bishop Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philosophical language, proposed, without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus:

Yʊr Fádher hʊitsh art in héven, halloed bi dhyi nám, dhyi cingdým cým, dhy ʌill bi dýn in erth as it is in héven, &c.

We have (*q*) since had no general reformers; but some ingenious men have endeavoured to deserve well of their country, by (*r*) writing ***honor*** **and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*, *red* for *read*** in the preter-tense, *sais* for *says*, *repete* for *repeat*, *explane* for *explain*, or *declame* for *declaim*. Of these it may be said, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both because they have innovated little, and because few have followed them.

The English language has properly no dialects: the style of writers has no professed diversity in the use of words, or of their flexions, and terminations, nor differs but by different degrees of skill or care. The oral diction is uniform in no spacious country, but has less variation in England than in most other nations of equal extent. The language of the northern counties retains many words now out of use, but which are commonly of the genuine Teutonick race, and is uttered with a pronunciation which now seems harsh and rough, but was probably used by our ancestors. The northern speech is therefore not barbarous but obsolete. The speech in the western provinces seems to differ from the general diction rather by a depraved pronunciation, than by any real difference which letters would express.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the sense of the same word is diversified; as *horse*, *horses*; I *love*, I *loved*.

Of the Article.

The English have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

(*q*) [This is a great mistake. Dr. Johnson knew not of the volume called "*Ars Signorum, vulgò Character Universalis et Lingua Philosophica, quâ poterunt homines diversissimorum idiomatum, spatio duarum septimanarum, omnia animi sua sensa in rebus familiaribus non minus intelligibiliter, sive scribendo, sive loquendo, mutuò communicare, quam linguis propriis vernaculis, &c.*" Lond. 1661. The author of this work is George Dalgarno, whom bishop Wilkins himself and other learned men countenanced. His project, though now forgotten, is extremely ingenious; and for the adoption of it the strongest reasons, which it is possible to urge, have been offered. It received indeed both academical and the highest publick sanction. And the following Proclamation, which precedes the work, will confirm what I have said.

"CHARLES R.

"Whereas we have been informed by the testimonies of divers learned men from both the universities of our kingdom of England, (R. Love, DD. J. Wilkins, DD. J. Wallis, DD. S. Ward, DD. W. Dillingham, DD.) concerning the great pains taken by George Dalgarno, in a scholastick and literary design of an *Universal Character* and *Philosophical Character*; all of them approving and commending his discovery, judging it to be of singular use for the facilitating the matter of communication and intercourse between people of different languages, and consequently a proper and effectual means for advancing all the parts of real and useful knowledge, civilizing barbarous nations, propagating the gospel, and encreasing traffique and commerce: We understanding moreover, by certificates from several credible persons, that through the various vicissitudes of Providence he hath suffered the loss of a considerable estate, by reason whereof he is wholly disinabled from affording that charge and expence for the effectual prosecuting of this work, as the nature of it requires: We therefore out of a tender consideration of the premises, and for manifesting our good will and affection towards the promoting of art and the encouraging all such ingenious persons of our subjects who shall attempt and effect any thing tending to publike good; as We do declare, that We will Ourselves express some token of Our Royal Favour for the helping forward this so laudable and hopeful enterprize; so also, reflecting upon its common and universal usefulness, We do, by these our Letters of Recommendation, incite as many of our subjects (especially the reverend and learned clergy) as are truly apprehensive and sensible of the defectiveness of art chiefly in this particular of language; what great loss mankind is at therethrough; how acceptable it will be before God, and praise-worthy among men, to encourage and advance those waies of learning wherein the general good of mankind is intended; that such would, as their affections shall encline them and their places enable them, put their helping hands to the bringing forth this (as yet) infant-design, now sticking in the birth. This will give just cause to Our posterity through succeeding generations, while they are reaping the fruit of Our ingeny and industry, to look back upon Us with reverence: And from Our example they will be provoked not to rest upon what they shall have received from us, but still to be endeavouring to proceed in a further repairing the decayes of nature, untill art have done its last, or, which is more probable, nature cease to be, or be renewed.

"Given at our Court at Whitehal this 26th of November, in the 12th year of Our Reign."

(*r*) [It is surprising, that Dr. Johnson should have been a stranger to "*Friendly Advice to the Correctour of the English Press at Oxford concerning the English Orthographie.*" fol. Lond. 1682. It exhibits the very forms which Dr Johnson, in opposition to most modern writers, adopts and vindicates; and it would have abundantly pleased him, as the following citations from it will shew. The work is moreover curious, as it points out the time when the final *k*, in all our words, (for which Johnson strenuously contends,) was first systematically disregarded, and the books in which the innovation commenced.

"I confess I am not much versed in the English prints at Oxford. I have only seen a Bible in quarto there printed; but never read one page in it, as being unwilling to read so sacred a volume, where I should be sure to meet with many errours, though but grammatical. But I have been told by a principal bookseller in London, that men would not buy that impression for your heterodox spelling found therein. I am better acquainted with two other books printed at Oxford; the one named the *The Ladies Calling*, the other *The Government of the Tongue*: in which I do not pretend to instance in half the cacographies there found, but such few as the entrance into them offers to every eye." p. 5. The writer presently observes, "Now am I to touch your alteration by way of defect: and first, in the middle of words, where first I note your great spite or skill against dipthongs, generally turning words derived from the Latine into the Latine tongue again: as *editor* (intended for an English word but spoiled in the making) for *editour*; and writing *color* for *colour*; and *humor* for *humour*. And the vein being on you, you could not stop there, but venture to do the like to words properly English; as *neighbor* for *neighbour*, and *mold* for *mould*." p. 6. "I come next to shew how you have injuriously and shamefully docked English words, by taking from the end of them:—as, for example, writing *diabolic*, *topic*, *stomac*, *public*, instead of the known words *diabolick*, *topick*, *publick*; or, as sometimes they were written, *diabolique*, *topique*, *publique*; but never, but from Oxford, with a *c* terminating them: unless from France, where I find them so spelt: But what have we to do to conforme our English to their language?—But being almost as much tired in writing, as I may suppose you may be in reading this, I shall only mention your masterpiece of refining or reforming our language, in constant writing *tho* for *though*, and *thro* for *through*, in The Government of the Tongue! Being but parts of words, they can signify nothing at all, standing by themselves." pp. 7, 8.

The ambition to change our orthography, in those instances which Dr. Johnson has noticed and which might be enlarged, strongly possessed the late bishop Newton and Benson the commentator on the epistles of St. Paul. No general reformer, however, appeared till about the year 1791, when Mr. James Elphinston, a man of considerable learning, attempted to represent in the spelling the sounds pronounced, and published in several volumes the specimens of a system vainly raised to overturn the whole form of the language.

The orthography of numerous words is certainly still unsettled. But custom, to the tyranny of which Dr. Gill and Charles Butler (as we have seen) disdained to bow, will be obeyed. Custom is against the final *k* of Johnson and our ancestors; custom rejects the *u* from his *authour*, and *terrour*, and *superiour*, though not generally from *labour*, *honour*, and *favour*; custom is more in favour of *ancient* than *antient*; custom omits the *e* in *judgement*, in *abridgement*, and in *acknowledgement*, while in *arrangement*, in *management*, in *enlargement*, in *revengement*, in *changeable*, in *encouragement*, in *allegement*, it has not dared to hazard the improper omission; custom prefers *vicious* to *vitious*, *enlarge* to *inlarge*, *negociate* to *negotiate*. The rules of grammarians, and the analogy of language, however just and indisputable, custom overleaps without thought; and is maintained in its usurpation without enquiry.]

An, a.

A has an indefinite signification, and means *one*, with some reference to more; as, *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good. He was killed by a sword*, that is, *some sword. This is a better book for a man than a boy*, that is, *for one of those that are men than one of those that are boys. An army might enter without resistance*, that is, *any army*.

In the senses in which we use *a* or *an* in the singular, we speak in the plural without an article; as, *these are good books*.

I have made *an* the original article, because it is only the Saxon *an*, or æn, *one*, applied to a new use, as the German *ein*, and the French *un*; the *n* being cut off before a consonant in the speed of utterance.

Grammarians of the last age direct, that *an* should be used before *h*; whence it appears that the English anciently aspirated less. *An* is still used before the silent *h*, as *an herb, an honest man*: but otherwise *a*; as,

A horse, *a* horse, my kingdom for *a* horse.
Shakspeare.

An or *a* can only be joined with a singular, the correspondent plural is the noun without an article, as *I want a pen, I want pens*: or with the pronominal adjective *some*, as *I want* some *pens*.

The has a particular and definite signification.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into *the* world. *Milton.*

That is, *that particular fruit*, and *this world in which we live*. So *He giveth fodder for* the *cattle, and green herbs for* the *use of man*; that is, for *those beings that are cattle*, and *his use that is man*.

The is used in both numbers.

I am as free as Nature first made man,
Ere *the* base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods *the* noble savage ran. } *Dryden.*

Many words are used without articles; as

1. Proper names, as *John, Alexander, Longinus, Aristarchus, Jerusalem, Athens, Rome, London*. God is used as a proper name.

2. Abstract names, as *blackness, witchcraft, virtue, vice, beauty, ugliness, love, hatred, anger, goodnature, kindness*.

3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not *beer*, but *water*; This is not *brass*, but *steel*.

Of Nouns Substantive.

The relations of English nouns to words going before or following are not expressed by *cases*, or changes of termination, but as in most of the other European languages by prepositions, unless we may be said to have a genitive case.

Singular.

Nom.	Magister,	*a* Master, *the* Master.
Gen.	Magistri,	*of a* Master, *of the* Master, *or* Masters, *the* Masters.
Dat.	Magistro,	*to a* Master, *to the* Master.
Acc.	Magistrum,	*a* Master, *the* Master.
Voc.	Magister,	Master, *O* Master.
Abl.	Magistro,	*from a* Master, from *the* Master.

Plural.

Nom.	Magistri,	Masters, *the* Masters.
Gen.	Magistrorum,	*of* Masters, *of the* Masters.
Dat.	Magistris,	*to* Masters, *to the* Masters.
Acc.	Magistros,	Masters, *the* Masters.
Voc.	Magistri,	Masters, *O* Masters.
Abl.	Magistris,	*from* Masters, *from the* Masters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

Master,	*Gen.* Masters.	*Plur.* Masters.
Scholar,	*Gen.* Scholars.	*Plur.* Scholars.

These genitives are always written with a mark of elision, *master's, scholar's*, according to an opinion long received, that the *'s* is a contraction of *his*, as *the soldier's valour*, for *the soldier* his *valour*; but this cannot be the true original, because *'s* is put to female nouns, *Woman's beauty*; the *Virgin's delicacy*; *Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate*; and collective nouns, as *Women's passions*; *the rabble's insolence*; *the multitude's folly*; in all these cases it is apparent that *his* cannot be understood. We say likewise *the foundation's strength, the diamond's lustre, the winter's severity*; but in these cases *his* may be understood, *he* and *his* having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now supplied by *it* and *its*.

The learned and sagacious Wallis, to whom every English grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective possessive*; I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the same to the genitive in *equitum decus, Trojæ oris*, or any other Latin genitive. Dr. Lowth, on the other part, supposes the possessive pronouns *mine* and *thine* to be genitive cases.

This termination of the noun seems to constitute a real genitive indicating possession. It is derived to us from those who declined ſmið, *a smith*; Gen. ſmiðer, *of a smith*; Plur. ſmiðer, or ſmiðar, *smiths*; and so in two other of their seven declensions.

It is a further confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a syllable than the original word; *knitis*, for *knight's*, in Chaucer; *leavis*, for *leaves*, in Spenser.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the (*s*) same with the nominative, as *Venus temple*.

The plural is formed by adding *s*, as *table, tables*; *fly, flies*; *sister, sisters*; *wood, woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwise be sounded, as after *ch, s, sh, x, z*; after *c* sounded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance, lances, outrage, outrages*.

The formation of the plural and genitive singular is the same.

A few words yet make the plural in *n*, as *men, women, oxen, swine*, and more anciently *eyen* and *shoon*. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonick dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *loaf, loaves*; *calf, calves*.

Except a few, *muff, muffs*; *chief, chiefs*. So *hoof, roof, proof, relief, mischief, puff, cuff, dwarf, handkerchief, grief*.

Irregular plurals are *teeth* from *tooth*, *lice* from *louse*, *mice* from *mouse*, *geese* from *goose*, *feet* from *foot*, *dice* from *die*, *pence* from *penny*, *brethren* from *brother*, *children* from *child*.

(*s*) [The e, however, for the sake of distinction, should be, and I think generally is, used; as *Venus' temple, others' good*, &c.]

Plurals ending in *s* have for the most part no genitives; but we say, Womens *excellencies*, and *Weigh the* mens *wits against the* ladies *hairs*. Pope.

Dr. Wallis thinks *the Lords' house* may be said for *the house of Lords;* but such phrases are not now in use; and surely an English ear rebels against them. They would commonly produce a troublesome ambiguity, as *the Lord's house* may be the *house of Lords*, or *the house of* a *Lord*. Besides that the mark of elision is improper, for in *the Lords' house* nothing is cut off.

Some English substantives, like those of many other languages, change their termination as they express different sexes, as *prince, princess; actor, actress; lion, lioness; hero, heroine.* To these mentioned by Dr. Lowth may be added *arbitress, poetess, chauntress, duchess, tigress, governess, tutress, peeress, authoress, traitress,* and perhaps others. Of these variable terminations we have only a sufficient number to make us feel our want, for when we say of a woman that she is a *philosopher*, an *astronomer*, a *builder*, a *weaver*, a *dancer*, we perceive an impropriety in the termination which we cannot avoid; but we can say that she is an *architect*, a *botanist*, a *student*, because these terminations have not annexed to them the notion of sex. In words which the necessities of life are often requiring, the sex is distinguished not by different terminations, but by different names, as a *bull*, a *cow;* a *horse*, a *mare; equus, equa;* a *cock*, a *hen;* and sometimes by pronouns prefixed, as *a* he-*goat*, *a* she-*goat*.

Of Adjectives.

Adjectives in the English language are wholly indeclinable; having neither case, gender, nor number, and being added to substantives in all relations without any change; as, *a good woman, good women, of a good woman; a good man, good men, of good men.*

The Comparison of Adjectives.

The (*t*) comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er*, the superlative by adding *est*, to the positive; as *fair*, fair*er*, fair*est; lovely*, loveli*er*, loveli*est; sweet*, sweet*er*, sweet*est; low*, lower, low*est; high*, high*er*, high*est*.

Some words are irregularly compared; as *good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; little, less, least; near, nearer, next; much, more, most; many* (or *moe*), *more* (for *moer*), *most* (for *moest*); *late, latter, latest* or *last*.

Some comparatives form a superlative by adding *most*, as *nether, nethermost; outer, outmost; under, undermost; up, upper, uppermost; fore, former, foremost*.

Most is sometimes added to a substantive, as *topmost, southmost*.

Many adjectives do not admit of comparison by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *most*, as *benevolent, more benevolent, most benevolent*.

All adjectives may be compared by (*u*) *more* and *most*, even when they have comparatives and superlatives regularly formed; as *fair, fairer*, or *more fair; fairest*, or *most fair*.

In adjectives that admit a regular comparison, the comparative *more* is oftener used than the superlative *most*, as *more fair*, is oftener written for *fairer*, than *most fair* for *fairest*.

The comparison of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by commodiousness of utterance, or agreeableness of sound, is not easily reduced to rules.

Monosyllables are commonly compared.

Polysyllables, or words of more than two syllables, are seldom compared otherwise than by *more* and *most*, as *deplorable, more deplorable, most deplorable*.

Dissyllables are seldom compared if they terminate in *some*, as *fulsome, toilsome;* in *ful*, as *careful, spleenful, dreadful;* in *ing* as *trifling, charming;* in *ous*, as *porous;* in *less*, as *careless, harmless;* in *ed*, as *wretched;* in *id*, as *candid;* in *al*, as *mortal;* in *ent*, as *recent, fervent;* in *ain*, as *certain;* in *ive*, as *missive;* in *dy*, as *woody;* in *fy*, as *puffy;* in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky;* in *my*, as *roomy;* in *ny*, as *skinny;* in *py*, as *ropy*, except *happy;* in *ry*, as *hoary*.

Some comparatives and superlatives are yet found in good writers formed without regard to the foregoing rules; but in a language subjected so little and so lately to grammar, such anomalies must frequently occur.

So *shady* is compared by *Milton*.

She in *shadiest* covert hid,
Tun'd her nocturnal note. *Parad. Lost.*

And *virtuous*.

What she wills to say or do,
Seems wisest, *virtuousest*, discreetest, best. *Parad. Lost.*

So *trifling*, by *Ray*, who is indeed of no great authority.

It is not so decorous, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and *triflingest* things himself, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister. *Ray on the Creation.*

Famous, by *Milton*.

I shall be named among the *famousest*
Of women, sung at solemn festivals. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Inventive, by *Ascham*.

Those have the *inventivest* heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Mortal, by *Bacon*.

The *mortalest* poisons practised by the West Indians, have some mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh of man. *Bacon.*

Natural, by *Wotton*.

I will now deliver a few of the properest and *naturallest* considerations that belong to this piece. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Wretched, by *Jonson*.

The *wretcheder* are the contemners of all helps; such as presuming on their own naturals, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things. *Ben Jonson.*

Powerful, by *Milton*.

We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heav'n's great King hath *pow'rfullest* to send
Against us from about his throne. *Paradise Lost.*

The termination in *ish* may be accounted in some sort a degree of comparison, by which the signification is diminished below the positive, as *black, blackish*, or tending to blackness; *salt, saltish*, or having a little taste of salt: they therefore admit no comparison. This termination is seldom added but to words expressing sensible qualities, nor often to words of above one syllable, and is scarcely in use in the solemn or sublime style.

Of Pronouns.

Pronouns, in the English language are, *I, thou, he*, with their plurals *we, ye, they; it, who, which, what, whether, whosoever, whatsoever, my, mine, our, ours, thy, thine, your, yours, his, her, hers, their, theirs, this, that, other, another*, the *same, some*.

(*t*) [This addition of *er* is purely Saxon; in which language eꞃ, eꞃe, aꞃ, æꞃe, iꞃ, oꞃ, and ẏꞃ, are forms of the comparative degree; as eꞅꞇ, aꞅꞇ, æꞅꞇ, oꞅꞇ, uꞅꞇ, and ẏꞅꞇ, are of the superlative.]

(*u*) [Formerly a double degree of comparison was used, however ungrammatical it may seem, and however harsh it may sound; as *most basest* by Sir Thomas More; *most affablest* by Ben Jonson; *most straitest*, Acts, xxvi. 5.; *more braver* by Shakspeare. We retain *Most Highest* as distinctly and justly applicable to the Creator of heaven and earth.]

The Pronouns personal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accus. and other oblique cases.	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	Ye
Oblique.	Thee	You

You is commonly used in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the second person plural is used for the second person singular, *You are my friend.*

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	He	They	Applied to masculines.
Oblique.	Him	Them	
Nom.	She	They	Applied to feminines.
Oblique.	Her	Them	
Nom.	It	They	Applied to neuters or things.
Oblique.	Its	Them	

For *it* the practice of ancient writers was to use *he*, and for *its*, *his*.

The possessive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without cases or change of termination.

The possessive of the first person is *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*; of the second, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*; of the third, from *he*, *his*, from *she*, *her*, and *hers*, and in the plural *their*, *theirs*, for both sexes.

Our, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, are used when the substantive preceding is separated by a verb, as *These are* our *books. These books are* ours. Your *children excel* ours *in stature*, *but* ours *surpass* yours *in learning*.

(v) *Ours*, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, notwithstanding their seeming plural termination, are applied equally to singular and plural substantives, as *This book is* ours. *These books are* ours.

Mine and *thine* were formerly used before a vowel, as *mine amiable lady;* which though now disused in prose, might be still properly continued in poetry, they are used as *ours* and *yours*, and are referred to a substantive preceding, as *thy* house is larger than *mine*, but *my* garden is more spacious than *thine*.

Their and *theirs* are the possessives likewise of *they*, when *they* is the plural of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whosoever*, *whatsoever*.

Sing. and Plur.		Sing. and Plur.	
Nom.	Who	*Nom.*	Which
Gen.	Whose	*Gen.*	Of which, *or* whose
Other oblique cases.	Whom	*Other oblique cases.*	Which.

Who is now used in relation to persons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded. At least it was common to say, the man *which*, though I remember no example of, the thing *who*.

Whose is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *which:*

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste
Brought death into the world. *Milton.*

Whether is only used in the nominative and accusative cases; and has no plural, being applied only to *one* of a number, commonly to one of two, as, Whether *of these is left I know not.* Whether *shall I choose?* It is now almost obsolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whosoever, *whatsoever*, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *soever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
In all cases,	This	These
	That	Those
	Other	Others
	Whether	

The plural (w) *others* is not used but when it is referred to a substantive preceding, as *I have sent* other *horses. I have not sent the same horses, but* others.

Another, being only *an other*, has no plural. (x)

Here, *there*, and *where*, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal use. *Hereof*, *herein*, *hereby*, *hereafter*, *herewith*, *thereof*, *therein*, *thereby*, *thereupon*, *therewith*, *whereof*, *wherein*, *whereby*, *whereupon*, *wherewith*, which signify, *of this*, *in this*, &c. *of that*, *in that*, &c. *of which*, *in which*, &c.

Therefore and *wherefore*, which are properly *there for* and *where for*, *for that*, *for which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in use. The rest seem to be passing by degrees into neglect, though proper, useful, and analogous. They are referred both to singular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words used only in conjunction with pronouns, *own* and *self*.

Own is added to possessives, both singular and plural, as *my* own *hand*, *our* own *house*. It is emphatical, and implies a silent contrariety or opposition; as, *I live in my own house*, that is, *not in a hired house*. *This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help*, or *not by proxy*.

Self is added to possessives, as *myself*, *yourselves*; and sometimes to personal pronouns, as *himself*, *itself*, *themselves*. It then, like *own*, expresses emphasis and opposition, as *I did this myself*, that is, *not another*; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ourselves by vain rage*.

Himself, *itself*, *themselves*, is supposed by Wallis to be put by corruption, for *his self*, *it self*, *their selves;* so that *self* is always a substantive. This seems justly observed, for we say, *He came himself; Himself shall do this;* where (y) *himself* cannot be an accusative.

Of the VERB.

English verbs are (z) active, as *I love;* or neuter, as *I languish*. The neuters are formed like the actives.

(v) [Dr. Johnson omits the apostrophe generally used; as our's, your's, &c. There seems indeed to have been no necessity for the added *s*; *our*, *your*, &c. including in themselves the idea of property or possession.]

(w) [Anciently *other* was the plural: "They are taken out of the way, as all *other*." Job, xxiv. 24. "And leave their riches for *other*." Ps. Comm. Pr. xlix. 10.]

(x) [*Each* and *either* are placed in the Dictionary by Dr. Johnson as pronouns; but are here omitted. They are *distributive* pronouns, because they relate to persons or things that make up a number; the former including every individual of any number referred to; the latter, implying one or the other, and is opposed to *neither;* which also is a pronoun here unnoticed, and means *not either*. Some have therefore considered *none*, i. e. *not one*, as a negative pronoun, which Dr. Johnson pronounces an adjective; and formerly *none* was prefixed where now we use *no*.]

(y) [*Himself*, thus used, is certainly not proper. The Saxons used heryip, i. e. he himself.]

(z) [Neuter verbs denote an action in the agent: active verbs denote an action on an object. The former require no accusative case after them; the latter absolutely require it, either expressed or understood.]

Most verbs signifying action may likewise signify *condition* or *habit*, and become *neuters*, as *I love*, I am in love; *I strike*, I am now striking.

Verbs have only two tenses inflected in their terminations, the present, and simple preterite: the other tenses are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have*, *shall*, *will*, *let*, *may*, *can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The passive voice is formed by joining the participle preterite to the substantive verb, as *I am loved*.

To have. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. *I* have; *thou* hast; *he* hath *or* has;
Plur. *We* have; *ye* have; *they* have.

Has is a termination corrupted from *hath*, but now more frequently used both in verse and prose.

Simple Preterite.

Sing. *I* had; *thou* hadst; *he* had;
Plur. *We* had; *ye* had; *they* had.

Compound Preterite.

Sing. *I* have had; *thou* hast had; *he* has *or* hath had;
Plur. *We* have had; *ye* have had; *they* have had.

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. *I* had had; *thou* hadst had; *he* had had;
Plur. *We* had had; *ye* had had; *they* had had.

Future.

Sing. *I* shall have; *thou* shalt have; *he* shall have;
Plur. *We* shall have; *ye* shall have; *they* shall have.

Second Future.

Sing. *I* will have; *thou* wilt have; *he* will have;
Plur. *We* will have; *ye* will have; *they* will have.

By reading these future tenses may be observed the variations of *shall* and *will*.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Have, *or* have *thou*; let *him* have;
Plur. Let *us* have; have, *or* have *ye*; let *them* have.

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing. *I* have; *thou* have; *he* have;
Plur. *We* have; *ye* have; *they* have.

Preterite simple as in the Indicative.

Preterite compound.

Sing. *I* have had; *they* have had; *he* have had;
Plur. *We* have had; *ye* have had; *they* have had.

Future.

Sing. *I* shall have; as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

Sing. *I* shall have had; *thou* shalt have had; *he* shall have had;
Plur. *We* shall have had; *ye* shall have had; *they* shall have had.

Potential.

The potential form of speaking is expressed by *may*, *can*, in the present; and *might*, *could*, or *should* in the preterite, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Present.

Sing. *I* may have; *thou* mayst have; *he* may have;
Plur. *We* may have; *ye* may have; *they* may have.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* might have; *thou* mightst have; *he* might have;
Plur. *We* might have; *ye* might have; *they* might have.

Present.

Sing. *I* can have; *thou* canst have; *he* can have;
Plur. *We* can have; *ye* can have; *they* can have.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* could have; *thou* couldst have; *he* could have;
Plur. *We* could have; *ye* could have; *they* could have.

In like manner *should* is united to the verb.

There is likewise a double *Preterite*.

Sing. *I* should have had; *thou* shouldst have had; *he* should have had;
Plur. *We* should have had; *ye* should have had; *they* should have had.

In like manner we use, *I might* have had; *I could* have had, *&c.*

Infinitive Mood.

Present. (*a*) To have. *Preterite.* To have had.
Participle present. Having. *Participle preter.* Had.

Verb Active. *To Love.*

Indicative. *Present.*

Sing. *I* love; *thou* lovest; *he* loveth, *or* loves;
Plur. *We* love; *ye* love; *they* love.

Preterite simple.

Sing. *I* loved; *thou* lovedst; *he* loved;
Plur. *We* loved; *ye* loved; *they* loved.

Preterperfect compared. *I* have loved, *&c.*
Preterpluperfect. *I* had loved, *&c.*
Future. *I* shall love, *&c.* *I* will love, *&c.*

Imperative.

Sing. Love, *or* love *thou*; let *him* love;
Plur. Let *us* love; love, *or* love *ye*; let *them* love.

(*a*) [The preposition *to*, [in Dutch written *toe* and *tot*, a little nearer to the original,] is the Gothic substantive *taui*, or *tauhts*, i. e. *act*, *effect*, *result*, *consummation*. Which Gothic substantive is indeed itself no other than the past participle *tauid*, or *tauids*, of the verb *taujan*, agere. And what is *done*, is *terminated*, *ended*, *finished*. In the Teutonic, this verb is written *tuan* or *tuon*, whence the modern German *thun*, and its preposition, varying like its verb, *tu*. In the Anglo-Saxon the verb is teogan, and preposition to. After this derivation, it will not appear in the least mysterious, or wonderful, that we should, in a peculiar manner, in English, prefix this same word *to* to the infinitive of our verbs. For the verbs in English not being distinguished, as in other languages, by a peculiar termination; and it being sometimes impossible to distinguish them by their *place*, when the old termination of the Anglo-Saxon verbs was dropped, this word *to*, i. e. *act*, became necessary to be prefixed, in order to distinguish them from *nouns*, and to invest them with the *verbal* character: for there is no difference between the noun *love*, and the verb *to love*, but what must be comprized in the prefix *to*. The infinitive, therefore, appears plainly to be, what the Stoics called it, the very verb itself. Mr. Horne Tooke, Div. of Purley, i. 350.]

Conjunctive. *Present.*

Sing. I love; *thou* love; *he* love;
Plur. We love; *ye* love; *they* love.
Preterite simple, as in the Indicative.
Preterite compound. I have loved, *&c.*
Future. I shall love, *&c.*
Second Future. I shall have loved, *&c.*

Potential.

Present. I may *or* can love, *&c.*
Preterite. I might, could, *or* should love, *&c.*
Double Pret. I might, could, *or* should have loved, *&c.*

Infinitive.

Present. To love. *Preterite.* To have loved.
Participle present. Loving. *Participle past.* Loved.

The passive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite, to the different tenses of the verb *to be*, which must therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. *Present.*

Sing. (*b*) *I* am; *thou* art; *he* is;
Plur. We are, *or* be; *ye* are, *or* be; *they* are, *or* be.

The plural *be* is now little in use.

Preterite.

Sing. (*c*) *I* was; *thou* wast *or* wert; *he* was;
Plur. We were; *ye* were; *they* were.

Wert is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not to be used in the indicative.

Preterite compound. I have been, *&c.*
Preterpluperfect. I had been, *&c.*
Future. I shall or will be, *&c.*

Imperative.

Sing. Be *thou*; let *him* be;
Plur. Let *us* be; be *ye*; let *them* be.

Conjunctive. *Present.*

Sing. I be; *thou* beest; *he* be;
Plur. We be; *ye* be; *they* be.

Preterite.

Sing. I were; *thou* wert; *he* were;
Plur. We were; *ye* were; *they* were.
Preterite compound. I have been, *&c.*
Future. I shall have been, *&c.*

Potential.

I may *or* can; would, could, *or* should be; could, would, *or* should have been, *&c.*

Infinitive.

Present. To be. *Preterite.* To have been.
Participle pres. Being. *Participle preter.* Having been.

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

I am loved, *&c.* *I* was loved, *&c.* *I* have been loved, *&c.*

Conjunctive Mood.

If *I* be loved, *&c.* If *I* were loved, *&c.* If *I* shall have been loved, *&c.*

Potential Mood.

I may *or* can be loved, *&c.* *I* might, could, *or* should be loved, *&c.* *I* might, could, *or* should have been loved, *&c.*

Infinitive.

Present. To be loved. *Preterite.* To have been loved.
Participle. Loved.

There is another form of English verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflections, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

To Do.

Indicative. *Present.*

Sing. I do; *thou* dost; *he* doth;
Plur. We do; *ye* do; *they* do.

Preterite.

Sing. I did; *thou* didst; *he* did;
Plur. We did; *ye* did; *they* did.
Preterite, &c. I have done, *&c.* *I* had done, *&c.*
Future. I shall *or* will do, *&c.*

Imperative.

Sing. Do *thou*; let *him* do;
Plur. Let *us* do; do *ye*; let *them* do.

Conjunctive. *Present.*

Sing. I do; *thou* do; *he* do;
Plur. We do; *ye* do; *they* do.

The rest are as in the indicative.

Infinitive. To do; to have done.
Participle pres. Doing. *Participle preter.* Done.

Do is sometimes used superfluously, as, *I* do *love*, *I* did *love*: simply for *I love*, or *I loved*; but this is considered as a vitious mode of speech.

It is sometimes used emphatically; as,

> *I* do *love thee, and when I love thee not,*
> *Chaos is come again.* Shakespeare.

It is frequently joined with a negative; as, *I like her, but I* do *not love her*; *I wished him success, but* did *not help him*. This, by custom at least, appears more easy, than the other form of expressing the same sense by a negative adverb after the verb, *I like her, but* love *her* not.

The Imperative prohibitory is seldom applied in the second person, at least in prose, without the word *do*; as, *Stop him, but* do *not hurt him*; *Praise beauty, but* do *not dote on it*.

Its chief use is in interrogative forms of speech, in which it is used through all the persons; as, Do *I live?* Dost *thou strike me?* Do *they rebel?* Did

(*b*) [Formerly, in the singular as well as plural, *be* was used; of which usage Shakspeare and Ben Jonson furnish proofs. But, like the plural *be*, it is now rarely employed, except by rusticks.]

(*c*) [It is ungrammatical to say or to write *you was*; yet some of our best writers have occasionally committed this mistake. *Was* belongs to the first and third persons singular, *I was*, *he was*; and therefore cannot properly be joined to the second person plural: it would be just as correct to use *you is* for *you are*, as *you was* for *you were*; which the most vulgar only would utter.]

I complain? *Didst thou love her?* Did *she die?* So likewise in negative interrogations; Do *I not yet grieve?* Did *she not die?*

Do and *did* are thus used only for the present and simple preterite.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is used, may not improperly denominate them *neuter passives*, as they are inflected according to the passive form by the help of the verb substantive *to be*. They answer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French; as,

I am risen, surrexi, *Latin;* Je me suis levé, *French.*
I was walked out, exieram; Je m'étois promené.

In like manner we commonly express the present tense; as, I am going, *eo*. I am grieving, *doleo*. She is dying, *illa moritur*. The tempest is raging, *furit procella*. I am pursuing an enemy, *hostem insequor*. So the other tenses, as, *We were walking*, ἐτυγχάνομεν περιπατοῦντες, *I have been walking*, *I had been walking*, *I shall* or *will be walking*.

There is another manner of using the active participle, which gives it a passive signification; as, The grammar is now printing, *grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur*. The brass is forging, *æra excuduntur*. This is, in my opinion a vitious expression, probably corrupted from a phrase more pure, but now somewhat obsolete: *The book is* a *printing*, *The brass is* a *forging; a* being properly *at*, and *printing* and *forging* verbal nouns signifying action, according to the analogy of this language.

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when some convenience of versification does not invite its revival. It is used among the purer writers of former times after *if*, *though*, *ere*, *before*, *till* or *until*, *whether*, *except*, *unless*, *whatsoever*, *whomsoever*, and words of wishing; as, *Doubtless thou art our father*, though *Abraham* be *ignorant of us, and Israel* acknowledge *us not.*

Of Irregular Verbs.

The English verbs were divided by Ben Jonson into four conjugations, without any reason arising from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, such as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be considered as anomalies, which are indeed in our monosyllable Saxon verbs and the verbs derived from them very frequent; but almost all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages, follow the regular form.

Our verbs are observed by Dr. Wallis to be irregular only in the formation of the preterite, and its participle. Indeed, in the scantiness of our conjugations, there is scarcely any other place for irregularity.

The first irregularity, is a slight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the last syllable *ed* is often joined with the former by suppression of *e;* as, *lov'd* for *loved;* after *c*, *ch*, *sh*, *f*, *k*, *x*, and after the consonants *s*, *th*, when more strongly pronounced, and sometimes after *m*, *n*, *r*, if preceded by a short vowel, *t* is used in pronunciation, but very seldom in writing, rather than *d;* as *plac't*, *snatch't*, *fish't*, *wak't*, *dwel't*, *smel't;* for *plac'd*, *snatch'd*, *fish'd*, *wak'd*, *dwel'd*, *smel'd;* or *placed*, *snatched*, *fished*, *waked*, *dwelled*, *smelled.*

Those words which terminate in *l* or *ll*, or *p*, make their preterite in *t*, even in solemn language; as *crept*, *felt*, *dwelt;* sometimes after *x*, *ed* is changed into *t;* as, *vext:* this is not constant.

A long vowel is often changed into a short one; thus, *kept*, *slept*, *wept*, *crept*, *swept;* from the verbs, to *keep*, to *sleep*, to *weep*, to *creep*, to *sweep.*

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t*, in this contracted form, coalesce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t:* if *t* were the radical, they coalesce into *t;* but if *d* were the radical, then into *d* or *t*, as the one or the other letter may be more easily pronounced: as, *read*, *led*, *spread*, *shed*, *shred*, *bid*, *hid*, *chid*, *fed*, *bled*, *bred*, *sped*, *strid*, *rid;* from the verbs, to *read*, to *lead*, to *spread*, to *shed*, to *shread*, to *bid*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *feed*, to *bleed*, to *breed*, to *speed*, to *stride*, to *slide*, to *ride*. And thus, *cast*, *hurt*, *cost*, *burst*, *eat*, *beat*, *sweat*, *sit*, *quit*, *smit*, *writ*, *bit*, *hit*, *met*, *shot;* from the verbs to *cast*, to *hurt*, to *cost*, to *burst*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *sweat*, to *sit*, to *quit*, to *smite*, to *write*, to *bite*, to *hit*, to *meet*, to *shoot*. And in like manner, *lent*, *sent*, *rent*, *girt;* from the verbs, to *lend*, to *send*, to *rend*, to *gird.*

The participle preterite or passive is often formed in *en*, instead of *ed;* as, *been*, *taken*, *given*, *slain*, *known*, from the verbs to *be*, to *take*, to *give*, to *slay*, to *know.*

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written*, *bitten*, *eaten*, *beaten*, *hidden*, *chidden*, *shotten*, *chosen*, *broken;* but likewise *writ*, *bit*, *eat*, *beat*, *hid*, *chid*, *shot*, *chose*, *broke*, are promiscuously used in the participle, from the verbs to *write*, to *bite*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *shoot*, to *choose*, to *break*, and many such like.

In the same manner *sown*, *shewn*, *hewn*, *mown*, *loaden*, *laden*, as well as *sow'd*, *shew'd*, *hew'd*, *mow'd*, *loaded*, *laded*, from the verbs to *sow*, to *shew*, to *hew*, to *mow*, to *load*, or *lade.*

Concerning these double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he shall seldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle distinct from its preterite, as *write*, *wrote*, *written*, that distinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The book is* written, is better than *The book is* wrote. *Wrote* however may be used in poetry; at least if we allow any authority to poets, who, in the exultation of genius, think themselves perhaps intitled to trample on grammarians.

There are other anomalies in the preterite.

1. *Win*, *spin*, *begin*, *swim*, *strike*, *stick*, *sing*, *sting*, *fling*, *ring*, *wring*, *spring*, *swing*, *drink*, *sink*, *shrink*, *stink*, *come*, *run*, *find*, *bind*, *grind*, *wind*, both in the preterite imperfect and participle passive, give *won*, *spun*, *begun*, *swum*, *struck*, *stuck*, *sung*, *stung*, *flung*, *rung*, *wrung*, *sprung*, *swung*, *drunk*, *sunk*, *shrunk*, *hung*, *come*, *run*, *found*, *bound*, *ground*, *wound*. And most of them are also formed in the preterite by *a*, as *began*, *rang*, *sang*, *sprang*, *drank*, *came*, *ran*, and some others; but most of these are now obsolete. Some in the participle passive likewise take *en*, as *stricken*, *strucken*, *drunken*, *bounden.*

2. *Fight*, *teach*, *reach*, *seek*, *beseech*, *catch*, *buy*, *bring*, *think*, *work*, make *fought*, *taught*, *raught*, *sought*, *besought*, *caught*, *bought*, *brought*, *thought*, *wrought.*

But a great many of these retain likewise the regular form, as *teached*, *reached*, *beseeched*, *catched*, *worked.*

3. *Take*, *shake*, *forsake*, *wake*, *awake*, *stand*, *break*,

speak, *bear*, *shear*, *swear*, *tear*, *weave*, *cleave*, *strive*, *thrive*, *drive*, *shine*, *rise*, *arise*, *smite*, *write*, *bide*, *abide*, *ride*, *choose*, *chuse*, *tread*, *get*, *beget*, *forget*, *seethe*, make in both preterite and participle, *took*, *forsook*, *woke*, *awoke*, *stood*, *broke*, *spoke*, *bore*, *shore*, *swore*, *tore*, *wore*, *wove*, *clove*, *strove*, *throve*, *drove*, *shone*, *rose*, *arose*, *smote*, *wrote*, *bode*, *abode*, *rode*, *chose*, *trode*, *got*, *begot*, *forgot*, *sod*. But we say likewise, *thrive*, *rise*, *smit*, *writ*, *abid*, *rid*. In the preterite some are likewise formed by *a*, as *brake*, *spake*, *bare*, *share*, *sware*, *tare*, *ware*, *clave*, *gat*, *begat*, *forgat*, and perhaps some others, but more rarely. In the participle passive are many of them formed by *en*, as *taken*, *shaken*, *forsaken*, *broken*, *spoken*, *born*, *shorn*, *sworn*, *torn*, *worn*, *woven*, *cloven*, *thriven*, *driven*, *risen*, *smitten*, *ridden*, *chosen*, *trodden*, *gotten*, *begotten*, *forgotten*, *sodden*. And many do likewise retain the analogy in both, as *waked*, *awaked*, *sheared*, *weaved*, *leaved*, *abided*, *seethed*.

4. *Give*, *bid*, *sit*, make in the preterite, *gave*, *bade*, *sate*; in the participle passive, *given*, *bidden*, *sitten*; but in both *bid*.

5. *Draw*, *know*, *grow*, *throw*, *blow*, *crow* like a cock, *fly*, *slay*, *see*, *ly*, make their preterite *drew*, *knew*, *grew*, *threw*, *blew*, *crew*, *flew*, *slew*, *saw*; *lay*; their participles passive by *n*, *drawn*, *known*, *grown*, *thrown*, *blown*, *flown*, *slain*, *seen*, *lien*, *lain*. Yet from *flee*, is made *fled*; from *go*, *went*, from the old *wend*, but the participle is *gone*.

Of DERIVATION.

That the English language may be more easily understood, it is necessary to enquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this enquiry I shall sometimes copy Dr. Wallis, and sometimes endeavour to supply his defects, and rectify his errours.

(*d*) Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb as done or produced, is commonly either the present of the verb; as, to love, *love*; to fright, *a fright*; to fight, *a fight*; or

(*d*) [*Nouns are derived from verbs.* Such is the unqualified assertion of Dr. Johnson. M. Court de Gebelin, on the other hand, deduces all words from nouns. "Il a fallu nécessairement, que tous les autres mots *viennent de noms.* Il n'est aucun mot, de quelqu' espèce que ce soit, et dans quelque langue que ce soit, qui ne *descende d'un nom.*" Hist. de Parole, p. 180. And thus one of our ingenious countrymen has asserted, that "the verbs are not of themselves the primitive words of our language. They are all in a state of composition. They are like the secondary mountains of the earth; they have been formed posterior to the ancient bulwarks of human speech, which are the nouns: I mean of course those nouns which are in their elementary state." Turner, Hist. of the Anglo-Sax. vol. iv. B. 8. ch. 1. But the question, which were prior, *nouns* or *verbs*, has obtained an examination more minute than what is contained in these assertions. "It is obvious to suppose," bishop Burgess has observed, "that the things which were nearest, and most necessary to man, were first denominated. And it may therefore seem, that the names of *things* were prior to *verbs*. But there is another question, which as necessarily obtrudes itself: *Why* were these things thus denominated? It seems natural to suppose, that they were denominated from their actions, uses, appearances, &c. And thus of animals, which it is probable were named as early as any of the objects, with which he was familiar, some might have been from their rapacity; some from their swiftness, &c. But in expressing the *actions* of things, the use of the *verb*, which is the symbol of action, is necessarily implied. So that the verbs, which were used to express every kind of action, must have been prior to the names of things, which were denominated from their actions. Not that all verbs were prior to all nouns, or that a particular class of verbs was prior to a particular class of nouns, but that every individual noun, which expressed the name of a thing from its action, was derived from a verb expressive of that action, which was ultimately referable to one general idea, which is the principle of every action." Ess. on the Study of Antiq. 2d edit. p. 89. "One of the objects of Lord Monboddó," he adds, "has been to shew, through the evidence afforded by language, that all ideas communicated by words, not denoting particular sounds, and certain external adjuncts, or personal relation, were originally made known through the means of one general idea, which is the principle of every action, and which by the multiplex variety of its combinations is suited to the expressing of every action; that all verbs, not imitative of sounds, &c. are resolvable to that general idea; that *the names of things are derived from verbs, and therefore return to the same universal origin.*"

In the earliest state of man, his language, it is probable, was simple; and has been considered, in great measure, monosyllabick, without composition and inflexion. That it was derived from natural and external objects, by the exercise of the capacity which God gave to man to form a judgement of the things perceived by him, may well be supposed. And to the nouns of this rude period the observation of Mr. Turner must apply with indisputable force. The remark of Wachter on the derivation of words from natural objects, particularly deserves notice.

"Operæ pretium est ostendere, quanta sit vis *naturæ* in fingendis vocabulis. Primo, quædam voces ita sunt comparatæ, *ut non solum idearum nostrarum, sed etiam rerum ipsarum sint imagines*, et proinde ab ipsâ naturâ videantur ori hominum sponte ingestæ. Sic quando volumus significare id quod supra nos est, tunc aërem haustum in altum protrudimus, manifestâ vocis cum ipsâ re convenientiâ. Nam *altus* Gothis dicitur *hauh*, Anglosax. *heah*, Alam. et Francis *hoh*, Cambris *uch*, Anglis *high*, Belg. *hoog*, nobis *hoch*. Ad hanc classem spectant, *heben* levare in altum, *haubt* caput, pars hominis excelsa, et ad sublimia inspiciendo facta, *hübel*, *hugel* collis, *hauffe* cumulus, *hæffe* fæx, &c. In aliis vocibus aliæ exprimuntur naturæ qualitates. Sic clarum et perspicuum vocamus *bar*, obscurum *dunkel*, manifestâ signi cum re signatâ similitudine, quoniam claritas et obscuritas in ipsis vocibus jam continentur. Et sic in aliis nominibus alia insunt secreta, nec inventu difficilia, nec scitu injucunda." Gloss. Germ. Præf. § v.

Let us now attend to what Mr. Horne Tooke says in his introduction to the ancient theory, that language is originally composed only of nouns and verbs, and that these are the only necessary parts of speech, the rest, so named, being merely the abbreviations of these. I call it the ancient theory; which, it will be seen, in the strictest sense it is; and as it has been illustrated by modern diligence, let me not be considered as detracting from the improvement added to it by Mr. Tooke, in stating that the revival of it originated with etymologists anterior to him, however some of his followers have blindly considered it as a perfect novelty, and however he has concealed his love of kindred investigation.

His position is this: "The business of the mind, as far as it concerns language, appears to me to be very simple. It extends no farther than to receive impressions, that is, to have sensations or feelings. What are called its operations, are merely the operations of language. A consideration of *ideas*, or of the *mind*, or of *things*, relative to the parts of speech, will lead us no farther than to *nouns*; i. e. the signs of those impressions, or names of ideas. The other part of speech, the *verb*, must be accounted for from the necessary use of it in communication. It is in fact the communication itself; and therefore well denominated ῥῆμα, *dictum*. For the verb is *quod loquimur*; the noun, *de quo*." Div. of Purley, vol. i. p. 51. This may seem to support the general assertion, that *nouns are derived from verbs*. On the other hand, it has been remarked, that verbs are frequently no other than nouns with a final syllable added, and sometimes without any alteration of form; such as *love*, *hope*, *fear*, of the latter kind, in English; and of the former, in Saxon, caꞃian to care, to be anxious, from caꞃ, *care*, cyðan to make known from cyð, *knowledge*, &c. Turner, Hist. Anglo-Sax. vol. i. B. 8. ch. 1. Mr. Turner indeed asserts, that if we go through all the alphabet, we shall find that most of the Saxon verbs are composed of a noun, and the syllables an, ian, or ᵹan. This final syllable, he premises, is a word expressive of motion, or action, or possession. Yet, in the list of verbs thus derived by Mr. Turner, there are some which may be conceived to disclaim this origin, and to have been themselves the parents, not the offspring, of nouns. Is not the noun bad, a pledge, that is, the thing given or pledged, rather from the verb badian, to pledge, than the verb from the noun? And bæꞃ, a bier, is much more likely to be derived from beꞃan, to carry, than that the latter should originate from the former. The noun is here denominated from its use, that which bears or carries, or that which is borne, and therefore arose out of the verb which expresses this kind of action. The Greeks and Latins thus formed the similar nouns φέρετρον, and *feretrum*, from the verbs φέρω, and *fero*. Again behæs, a command, can be no other than the past participle of behatan, to command. So big, a crown, from bigan, to bend, where the appearance of the thing points to the verb as supplying the substantive. So if bye be an habi-

the preterite of the verb, as, to strike, I strick *or* strook, a *stroke.*

The action is the same with the participle present, as *loving, frighting, fighting, striking.*

The agent, or person acting, is denoted by the syllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover, frighter, striker.*

Substantives, adjectives, and sometimes other parts of speech, are changed into verbs: in which case the vowel is often lengthened, or the consonant softened; as, a house, *to house;* brass, *to braze;* glass, *to glaze;* grass, *to graze;* price, *to prize;* breath, *to breathe;* a fish, *to fish;* oil, *to oil;* further, *to further;* forward, *to forward;* hinder, to *hinder.*

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, especially to adjectives; as, haste, *to hasten;* length, *to lengthen;* strength, *to strengthen;* short, *to shorten;* fast, *to fasten;* white, *to whiten;* black, *to blacken;* hard, *to harden;* soft, *to soften.*

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y;* as, a louse, *lousy;* wealth, *wealthy;* health, *healthy;* might, *mighty;* worth, *worthy;* wit, *witty;* lust, *lusty;* water, *watery;* earth, *earthy;* wood, a wood, *woody;* air, *airy;* a heart, *hearty;* a hand, *handy.*

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful,* denoting abundance; as, joy, *joyful;* fruit, *fruitful;* youth, *youthful;* care, *careful;* use, *useful;* delight, *delightful;* plenty, *plentiful;* help, *helpful.*

Sometimes, in almost the same sense, but with some kind of diminution thereof, the termination *some* is added, denoting *something,* or *in some degree;*

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tation, and ꝺæl, a part, the former will be considered that which is built, from byan, to build, and the latter, that which is divided or parted, from ꝺælan, to divide.

However, that all language is reducible to nouns and verbs, is the doctrine of Plato; and is eloquently maintained in the Platonicæ Quæstiones of Plutarch. Of the same opinion was Aristotle: "Aristoteles duas partes orationis esse dicit, *vocabula* et *verba.*" Varro de Ling. Lat. Hence the observation of Priscian: "Quibusdam philosophis placuit *nomen* et *verbum* solas esse partes orationis; cætera verò, adminicula vel juncturas earum." Lib. xi. To this opinion, in later times, Vossius, professor Schultens, Lennep, and others, have expressed their assent; but none so much in accordance with Mr. Tooke, as Hoogeven in his dissertation on the Greek particles. That particles are, as Mr. Tooke pronounces them, abbreviations of other words, is, however, neither the discovery of Hoogeven who preceded him, nor of Mr. Tooke himself. The fact is illustrated in the work of a learned German on the subject of the Hebrew particles, published in 1734.

"Particulæ separatæ, si non omnes, certè pleræque suâ naturâ sunt *nomina.* Hanc thesin, licet hactenus novam et inauditam, verissimam tamen esse, præsentes tibi persuadere poterunt pagellæ. His enim cum curâ perlectis, facilè intelliges omnes omnino Ebræorum particulas separatas aut *nomina* esse aut *verba.*" Christ. Koerber, Lex. Partic. Hebr. This etymological principle is thus displayed by Hoogeven: "Primam, ut reliquarum, ita Graecae quoque linguae originem fuisse simplicissimam, ipsa natura ac ratio docent, primosque *ὀνοματίτας nomina,* quibus res, et *verba* quibus actiones exprimerent, non verò *particulas* instituisse, probabile est. Certè, cùm ex *nominibus* et *verbis* integra constet oratio, quorum haec actiones et affectiones, illa personas agentes et patientes indicant; jure quaeritur, an primaeva lingua habuerit *particulas.* — Reverà ipsae *particulae* olim fuerunt vel *nomina,* vel *verba;* ut clarè patebit, ubi de singularum particularum originibus dicam." Doctr. Particularum Ling. Gr. 1769. Præf.

The claim to originality, therefore, belongs not to Mr. Tooke. Nor in the application of the doctrine is he without predecessor or guide. Yet let us first attend to what a recent critick affirms: "Neither Skinner, nor Junius, nor Johnson, nor indeed any other English grammarian, or lexicographer, had any idea that the past participle in our own language was an abundant source of general terms; the discovery was Tooke's; and it becomes necessary to remark that we shall find Junius and Skinner in many instances (particularly Skinner) referring to the same Anglo-Saxon or old English verb, which Tooke has also fixed upon as the parent of some English noun; but the difference is this: Skinner refers generally to the verb, not unfrequently with a mere *mallem deflecti,* and knows neither in what manner, nor from what part, of the verb, such noun is immediately obtained: Tooke establishes the past participle to be the part of the verb, and explains the general manner of the adoption." Illustr. of English Philology by Charles Richardson, Esq. 1815. p. 40. Mr. Tooke certainly performs what is here stated. But who preceded him in this way of illustration? Mr. Richardson could not, or would not, inform the reader. I will therefore inform him, that Wachter, so long since as in 1737, and in a work well known, indeed most worthy to be known by all scholars, particularly discussed the method of deducing substantives from verbs and participles, which, it will be seen, was also an ancient practice:

"D. [est] Medium formandi substantiva à verbis, aliisque partibus orationis. Ita *brand,* incendium, derivatur à *brennen,* ardere; *schuld,* debitum, à *sollen,* debere; *hemd,* indusium, ab *heimen,* tegere; *gelübd,* votum, à *loben,* promittere; *gemæld,* pictura, à *malen,* pingere; *fed,* inimicitia, à *fien,* odisse; *gegend,* plaga, loca opposita, à *gegen,* contra. Et sic alia ab aliis. Confer exempla in *De.* In reliquis, quæ huc referri non possunt, *d* est litera participialis, et nota originis ex participio. *Solent enim prisci ex participiis formare substantiva, et terminationem participialem derivatis relinquere, tanquam custodem originis.* Hæc una litera nos quasi manu ducit *ad permulta vocabulorum secreta intelligenda, quæ certè suam significandi vim non aliunde habent quàm à* PRÆSENTIS TEMPORIS PARTICIPIO, *à quo effluuntur.* Hujusmodi sunt, *abend,* vespera, ab *aben,* deficere; *heiland,* servator, ab *heilen,* servare; *freund,* amicus, à *freyen,* amare; *feind,* inimicus, à *fien,* odisse; *wind,* ventus, à *wehen,* flare; *mond,* luna, à *manen,* monere." Gloss. Germ. Prolegom. § vi.

And have we none, amongst our own countrymen, besides Mr. Tooke, to whom something like this mode of deduction was known? Have not Skinner and Ray preceded him in his admired derivation of *if?* Is not the former, in his glossarial illustration of *but* and *unless,* acting directly upon this etymological principle? Are the labours of Junius and Lye never directed to similar purposes? Brian Twyne also, an eminent Saxon scholar, who flourished nearly two centuries since, and who, like Mr. Tooke, has derived *shire* from ꞅcyꞃan, seems to have understood this principle. See his Saxon Alphabet, MSS. Corp. Chr. Coll. Ox. No. 1750. Let us proceed to another of Mr. Tooke's celebrated derivations; the *head,* from the past participle *heaved;* and he will again want the merit, not of adaptation, but of originality. The Gothick "*haubith* is the *head;* from *hauffjan,* tollere, levare; the head being the most erect and elevated part of the body. Upon the same principle, the Sax. *heafod,* from *heavan,* and the English *head,* from the participle *heaved,* of the same signification, are made: a derivation more rational than either the Greek κεφαλη, or the Latin *caput,* can boast of." Revd. Mr. Drake on the Orig. of the Eng. Lang. Archæol. vol. v. p. 380.

While all must readily and gratefully admit, that Mr. Tooke has much enlarged and improved this method of illustration; none perhaps will now deny, that his theory is not a novelty even to Englishmen. An acute writer, speaking of Fortescue's Treatise on the Difference between an Absolute and Limited Monarchy, (which was published in 1714, not in 1724 as Mr. White states it,) has lately remarked, that into the pages of another of his countrymen on the subject of Saxon literature Mr. Tooke had looked silently but not in vain. This book was "not unknown to the late Mr. Horne Tooke, as is evident by some of the Saxon etymologies in his Diversions of Purley, borrowed from the first Lord Fortescue's glossarial annotations on this work of his venerable ancestor." A Review of Johnson's Criticism on the Style of Milton's English Prose, &c. By T. Holt White Esq. 1818. p. 19. It is indeed the object of the noble annotator, and it is excellently accomplished, to point out to the English reader "the great affinity between our language and the Saxon, and to be thereby put in a way *to trace the original of the English tongue.* — This language will help him to multitudes of etymologies." Pref. pp. xli, xlii.

It has been said, "that one great and obvious defect of Mr. Tooke's ingenious system, viewed in a general light, is, that it proceeds on the supposition that the Anglo-Saxon is a language completely insulated; or at least, that whatever intimacy of connexion it has with the cognate tongues in other respects, it has none with regard to the formation of its particles." Dr. Jamieson, Scott. Dict. in V. SEN. But though this defect attends it, though the author is not without obligation to the labours of others, though the work consists principally of details, and some mistakes in them might be exposed where truth and modesty alike are slighted; great ingenuity of hypothesis, together with successful illustrations of our ancient literature, is abundantly found in the Diversions of Purley; and the clearest light has hence been thrown upon the theory of language. Fairer would have been the fame of Mr. Tooke, if he had not intermixed with the elegances of philology what will never endear his name as a moralist or a politician.]

as, delight, *delightsome*; game, *gamesome*; irk, *irksome*; burden, *burdensome*; trouble, *troublesome*; light, *lightsome*; hand, *handsome*; alone, *lonesome*; toil, *toilsome*.

On the contrary, the termination *less* added to substantives, makes adjectives signifying want; as *worthless*, *witless*, *heartless*, *joyless*, *careless*, *helpless*. Thus comfort, *comfortless*; sap, *sapless*.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before words derived from the Latin; as, pleasant, *unpleasant*; wise, *unwise*; profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient*. Thus, *unworthy*, *unhealthy*, *unfruitful*, *unuseful*, and many more.

The original English privative is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its descendants, words already signifying privation, as *inefficacious*, *impious*, *indiscreet*, the inseparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confusion, from which it is not easy to disentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally English, as *untrue*, *untruth*, *untaught*, *unhandsome*.

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling*, *unassisting*, *unaided*, *undelighted*, *unendeared*.

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle present, to mark a forbearance of action, as *unsighing*; but a privation of habit, as *unpitying*.

Un is prefixed to most substantives which have an English termination, as *unfertileness*, *unperfectness*, which, if they have borrowed terminations, take *in* or *im*, as *infertility*, *imperfection*; *uncivil*, *incivility*; *unactive*, *inactivity*.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is usual to retain the particle prefixed, as *indecent*, *inelegant*, *improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpolite*, *ungallant*.

The prepositive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *des* and *mes* of the French, signify almost the same as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, since it answers to the Latin preposition *de*. *Mis* insinuates some error, and for the most part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *perperam*. To like, *to dislike*; honour, *dishonour*; to honour, to grace, *to dishonour*, *to disgrace*; to deign, *to disdeign*; chance, hap, *mischance*, *mishap*; to take, *to mistake*; deed, *misdeed*; to use, *to misuse*; to employ, *to misemploy*; to apply, *to misapply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the same signification, as *distinguish*, distinguo; *detract*, detraho; *defame*, defamo; *detain*, detineo.

The termination *ly* added to substantives, and sometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import some kind of similitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of *lich* or *like*.

A giant, *giantly*, *giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good, *goodly*.

The same termination *ly*, added to adjectives, forms (*g*) adverbs of like signification; as beautiful, *beautifully*; sweet, *sweetly*; that is, *in a beautiful manner*; *with some degree of sweetness*.

The termination *ish* added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to substantives, imports similitude or tendency to a character; as green, *greenish*; white, *whitish*; soft, *softish*; a thief, *thievish*; a wolf, *wolvish*; a child, *childish*.

We have forms of diminutives in substantives, though not frequent; as a hill, a *hillock*; a cock, *a cockrel*; a pike, *pickrel*; this is a French termination: a goose, *a gosling*; this is a German termination: a lamb, *a lambkin*; a chick, *a chicken*; a man, *a manikin*; a pipe, *a pipkin*; and thus *Halkin*, whence the patronymick *Hawkins*; *Wilkin*, *Thomkin*, and others.

Yet still there is another form of diminution among the English, by lessening the sound itself, especially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening it; and that sometimes not so much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as, *sup*, *sip*, *soop*, *sop*, *sippet*, where, besides the extenuation of the vowel, there is added the French termination *et*; *top*, *tip*; *spit*, *spout*; *babe*, *baby*, *booby*, *βῶπαις*; *great* pronounced long, especially if with a stronger sound, *grea-t*; *little* pronounced long, *lee-tle*; *ting*, *tang*, *tong*, imports a succession of smaller and then greater sounds; and so in *jingle*, *jangle*, *tingle*, *tangle*, and many other made words.

Much however of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on oral utterance, and therefore scarcely worthy the notice of Wallis.

Of concrete adjectives are made abstract substantives, by adding the termination *ness*, and a few in *hood* or *head*, noting character or qualities; as white, *whiteness*; hard, *hardness*; great, *greatness*; skilful, *skilfulness*; *unskilfulness*; *godhead*, *manhood*, *maidenhead*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*, *priesthood*, *likelihood*, *falsehood*.

There are other abstracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a small change being sometimes made; as long, *length*; strong, *strength*;

(*g*) [This is the only notice, which Dr. Johnson has taken of ADVERBS. In the same way he overpasses CONJUNCTIONS and PREPOSITIONS. These indeed are almost wholly abbreviations, or particles, which originally belonged to a different class of words. See the preceding note.

The ADVERB, as it is called, is eminently useful, in compendiously expressing, in one word, what would otherwise require two or more; and joined to verbs, participles, and adjectives, denotes quality or circumstance: as affirmation in *certainly*, *yes*; negation in *no*, *not*; doubt in *perhaps*; interrogation in *how*; time present in *now*; past in *lately*; future in *hereafter*; uncertain or indefinite in *when*; place in *here*, *hither*, *within*; order in *secondly*, *thirdly*. Quality or manner is abundantly expressed by adverbs formed from adjectives and participles, as Dr. Johnson has observed, with the termination *ly*; as *ably*, *contentedly*, *learnedly*.

The CONJUNCTION connects either sentences or words; and is called copulative, when it expresses addition, a cause, supposition or condition; as *and*, *both*, *but*, *because*, *for*, *if*, *that*: disjunctive, when it continues the connection, but expresses opposition of meaning in various degrees; as *although*, *though*, *but*, *or*, *nor*, *either*, *neither*, *than*, *unless*, &c.

The PREPOSITION is so called, because it is placed before a substantive, and connects it with other words: as *above*, *about*, *before*, *behind*, *in*, *into*, &c. Most of our prepositions originally denoted the relation of place; but are now applied to various relations. One great use of them in our language, Dr. Lowth observes, is to express those relations which in some languages are chiefly marked by cases, or the different endings of the noun.

The INTERJECTION yet remains to be noticed, which is the expression of different affections and passions; of surprise in *ah*; of grief in *alas*, *ah*, and *oh*; of exultation and triumph in *aha*, *huzza*; of admiration and calling attention in *lo* and *behold*, &c. They are thrown in between the parts of a sentence, and sometimes commence it. The interjection *O*, prefixed to nouns, expresses more forcibly the address made to any person or thing; and answers to the vocative case of the Latins: prefixed to verbs, it sometimes denotes exhortation, and sometimes solicits pity.

Of these parts of speech we may say lastly with the admired author of the Principles of French Grammar, "En quoi les adverbes, les prépositions et les conjonctions, sont elles différentes des autres parties du discours? En ce qu'elles sont indéclinables, et qu'elles ne sont susceptibles d'aucun changement. Ainsi on ne peut ni les decliner comme les noms, ni les conjuguer comme les verbes."]

broad, *breadth*; wide, *width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearth*; slow, *slowth*; merry, *mirth*; heal, *health*; well, weal, *wealth*; dry, *droughth*: young, *youth*; and so moon, *month*.

Like these are some words derived from verbs; dy, *death*; till, *tilth*; grow, *growth*; mow, later *mowth*, after *mow'th*; commonly spoken and written later *math*, after *math*; steal, *stealth*; bear, *birth*; rue, *ruth*; and probably *earth* from to *ear* or *plow*; fly, *flight*; weigh, *weight*; fray, *fright*; to draw, *draught*.

These should rather be written *flighth, frighth*, only that custom will not suffer *h* to be twice repeated.

The same form retain, *faith, spight, wreathe, wrath, broth, froth, breath, sooth, worth, light, wight*, and the like, whose primitives are either entirely obsolete, or seldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from *fey* or *foy, spry, wry, wreak, brew, mow, fry, bray, say, work*.

Some ending in *ship* imply an office, employment, or condition; as, *kingship, wardship, guardianship, partnership, stewardship, headship, lordship*.

Thus *worship*, that is, *worthship*; whence *worshipful*, and to *worship*.

Some few ending in *dom, rick, wick*, do especially denote dominion, at least state or condition; as *kingdom, dukedom, earldom, princedom, popedom, christendom, freedom, wisdom, whoredom, bishoprick, bailywick*.

Ment and *age* are plainly French terminations, and are of the same import with us as among them, scarcely ever occurring, except in words derived from the French, as *commandment, usage*.

There are in English often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as, *to beat, a bat, batoon, a battle, a beetle, a battle-door, to batter, batter*, a kind of glutinous composition for food, made by *beating* different bodies into one mass. All these are of similar signification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *batuo*. Thus *take, touch, tickle, tack, tackle*; all imply a local conjunction, from the Latin *tango, tetigi, tactum*.

From *two* are formed *twain, twice, twenty, twelve, twins, twine, twist, twirl, twig, twitch, twinge, between, betwixt, twilight, twibil*.

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more subtlety than solidity, and such as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

Sn usually imply the *nose*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *nasus* are derived the French *nes* and the English *nose*; and *nesse*, a promontory, as projecting like a nose. But as if from the consonants *ns* taken from *nasus*, and transposed, that they may the better correspond, *sn* denote *nasus*; and thence are derived many words that relate to the nose, as *snout, sneeze, snore, snort, snear, snicker, snot, snevil, snite, snuff, snuffle, snaffle, snarle, snudge*.

There is another *sn*, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *sinuo*, as *snake, sneak, snail, snare*; so likewise *snap* and *snatch, snib, snub*.

Bl imply a *blast*; as, *blow, blast, to blast, to blight*, and, metaphorically, *to blast* one's reputation; *bleat, bleak*, a *bleak* place, to look *bleak* or weather-beaten, *bleak, blay, bleach, bluster, blurt, blister, blab, bladder, bleb, blister, blabber-lipp't, blubber-check't, bloted, blote-herrings, blast, blaze, to blow*, that is, *blossom, bloom*; and perhaps *blood* and *blush*.

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the thing signified; and therefore the sounds of letters smaller, sharper, louder, closer, softer, stronger, clearer, more obscure, and more stridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the things signified.

Thus words that begin with *str* intimate the force and effect of the thing signified, as if probably derived from *στρώννυμι*, or *strenuus*; as, *strong, strength, strew, strike, streake, stroke, stripe, strive, strife, struggle, strout, strut, stretch, strait, strict, streight*, that is, narrow, *distrain, stress, distress, string, strap, stream, streamer, strand, strip, stray, struggle, strange, stride, straddle*.

St in like manner imply strength, but in a less degree, so much only as is sufficient to preserve what has been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *sto*: for example, *stand, stay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *staff, stay*, that is, to oppose, *stop, to stuff, stifle, to stay*, that is, to stop; *a stay*, that is, an obstacle; *stick, stut, stutter, stammer, stagger, stickle, stick, stake*, a sharp pale, and any thing deposited at play; *stock, stem, sting, to sting, stink, stitch, stud, stanchion, stub, stubble, to stub* up, *stump*, whence *stumble, stalk, to stalk, step, to stamp* with the feet, whence *to stamp*, that is, to make an impression and a stamp; *stow, to stow, to bestow, steward* or *stoward, stead, steady, steadfast, stable, a stable, a stall, to stall, stool, stall, still, stall, stallage, stall, stage, still* adj. and *still* adv. *stale, stout, sturdy, steed, stoat, stallion, stiff, stark-dead, to starve* with hunger or cold; *stone, steel, stern, stanch, to stanch* blood, *to stare, steep, steeple, stair, standard*, a stated measure, *stately*. In all these, and perhaps some others, *st* denote something firm and fixed.

Thr imply a more violent degree of motion, as *throw, thrust, throng, throb, through, threat, threaten, thrall, throws*.

Wr imply some sort of obliquity or distortion, as *wry, to wreathe, wrest, wrestle, wring, wrong, wrinch, wrench, wrangle, wrinkle, wrath, wreak, wrack, wretch, wrist, wrap*.

Sw imply a silent agitation, or a softer kind of lateral motion; as *sway, swag, to sway, swagger, swerve, sweat, sweep, swill, swim, swing, swift, sweet, switch, swinge*.

Nor is there much difference of *sm* in *smoothe, smug, smile, smirk, smite*, which signifies the same as to *strike*, but is a softer word; *small, smell, smack, smother, smart*, a *smart* blow properly signifies such a kind of stroke as with an originally silent motion implied in *sm*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* suddenly ended, as is shewn by *t*.

Cl denote a kind of adhesion or tenacity, as in *cleave, clay, cling, climb, clamber, clammy, clasp, to clasp, to clip, to clinch, cloak, clog, close, to close, a clod, a clot*, as a *clot* of blood, *clouted* cream, *a clutter, a cluster*.

Sp imply a kind of dissipation or expansion, especially a quick one, particularly if there be an *r*, as if it were from *spargo* or *separo*: for example, *spread, spring, sprig, sprout, sprinkle, split, splinter, spill, spit, sputter, spatter*.

Sl denote a kind of silent fall, or a less observable motion; as in *slime, slide, slip, slipper, sly, sleight, slit, slow, slack, slight, sling, slap*.

And so likewise, *ash*, in *crash, rash, gash, flash, clash, lash, slash, plash, trash*, indicate something acting more nimbly and sharply. But *ush*, in *crush, rush, gush, flush, blush, brush, hush, push*, implies something as acting more obtusely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a swift and sudden motion, not instantaneous, but gradual, by the continued sound *sh*.

Thus in *fling, sling, ding, swing, cling, sing, wring, sting*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the sharpness of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very slender motion or tremor, at length indeed vanishing, but not suddenly interrupted. But in *tink, wink, sink, clink, chink, think*, that end in a mute consonant, there is also indicated a sudden ending.

If there be an *l*, as in *jingle, tingle, tinkle, mingle, sprinkle, twinkle*, there is implied a frequency, or iteration of small acts. And the same frequency of acts, but less subtile by reason of the clearer vowel *a*, is indicated in *jangle, tangle, spangle, mangle, wrangle, brangle, dangle*; as also in *mumble, grumble, jumble, tumble, stumble, rumble, crumble, fumble*. But at the same time the close *u* implies something obscure or obtunded; and a congeries of consonants *mbl*, denotes a confused kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *ramble, scamble, scramble, wamble, amble*; but in these there is something acute.

In *nimble*, the acuteness of the vowel denotes celerity. In *sparkle, sp* denotes dissipation, *ar* an acute crackling, *k* a sudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration; and in like manner in *sprinkle*, unless *in* may imply the subtilty of the dissipated guttules. *Thick* and *thin* differ, in that the former ends with an obtuse consonant, and the later with an acute.

In like manner, in *squeek, squeak, squeal, squall, brawl, wrawl, yaul, spaul, screek, shreek, shril, sharp, shrivel, wrinkle, crack, crash, clash, gnash, plash, crush, hush, hisse, fisse, whist, soft, jarr, hurl, curl, whirl, buz, bussle, spindle, dwindle, twine, twist*, and in many more, we may observe the agreement of such sort of sounds with the things signified: and this so frequently happens, that scarce any language which I know can be compared with

ours. So that one monosyllable word, of which kind, are almost all ours, emphatically expresses what in other languages can scarce be explained but by compounds, or decompounds, or sometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greatest part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as *grace, face, elegant, elegance, resemble.*

Some verbs, which seem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the present tense, and some from the supines.

From the present are formed *spend, expend,* expendo; *conduce,* conduco; *despise,* despicio; *approve,* approbo; *conceive,* concipio.

From the supines, *supplicate,* supplico; *demonstrate,* demonstro; *dispose,* dispono; *expatiate,* expatior; *suppress,* supprimo; *exempt,* eximo.

Nothing is more apparent, than that Wallis goes too far in quest of originals. Many of these which seem selected as immediate descendents from the Latin, are apparently French, as *conceive, approve, expose, exempt.*

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as, *garden, garter, buckler, to advance, to cry, to plead,* from the French *jardin, jartier, bouclier, avancer, cryer, plaider;* though indeed, even of these, part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from some common original; as, *wine,* vinum; *wind,* ventus; *went,* veni; *way,* via; *wall,* vallum; *wallow,* volvo; *wool,* vellus; *will,* volo; *worm,* vermis; *worth,* virtus; *wasp,* vespa; *day,* dies; *draw,* traho; *tame,* domo, δαμάω; *yoke,* jugum, ζεῦγος; *over, upper,* super, ὑπὲρ; *am,* sum, εἰμὶ; *break,* frango; *fly,* volo; *blow,* flo. I make no doubt but the Teutonick is more ancient than the Latin: and it is no less certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words, not only from the Greek, especially the Æolick, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Oscan and others, which have long become obsolete, received not a few from the Teutonick. It is certain, that the English, German, and other Teutonick languages, retained some derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not; as *ax, achs, mit, ford, pfurd, daughter, tochter, mickle, mingle, moon, sear, grave, graff, to grave, to scrape, whole,* from ἀξίνη, μετὰ, πορθμος, θυγατὴρ, μεγάλος, μιγνύω, μήνη, ξηρος, γράφω, ὅλος. Since they received these immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the same fountain, though they be likewise found among the Latins?

Our ancestors were studious to form borrowed words, however long, into monosyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the first syllable, especially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewise consonants of a weaker sound, retaining the stronger, which seem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the same organ, in order that the sound might become the softer; but especially transposing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example, in expendo, *spend;* exemplum, *sample;* excipio, *scape;* extraneus, *strange;* extractum, *stretch'd;* excrucio, *to screw;* exscorio, *to scour;* excortico, *to scratch;* and others beginning with *ex:* as also, emendo, *to mend;* episcopus, *bishop;* in Danish, *bisp;* epistola, *pistle;* hospitale, *spittle;* Hispania, *Spain;* historia, *story.*

Many of these etymologies are doubtful, and some evidently mistaken.

The following are somewhat harder, *Alexander, Sander, Elisabetha, Betty;* apis, *bee;* aper, *bar;* *p* passing into *b*, as in *bishop;* and by cutting off *a* from the beginning, which is restored in the middle: but for the old *bar* or *bare,* we now say *boar;* as for *lang, long;* for *bain, bane;* for *stane, stone;* aprugna, *brawn,* *p* being changed into *b*, and *a* transposed, as in *aper,* and *g* changed into *w*, as in pignus, *pawn;* lege, *law;* ἀλωπὴξ, *fox;* cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in pellis, *a fell;* pullus, *a foal;* pater, *father;* pavor, *fear;* polio, *file;* pleo, impleo, *fill, full;* piscis, *fish;* and transposing *o* into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; apex, *a piece;* peak, *pike;* zophorus, *freese;* mustum, *stum;* defensio, *fence;* dispensator, *spencer;* asculto, escouter, Fr. *scout;* exscalpo, *scrape,* restoring *l* instead of *r*, and hence *scrap, scrable, scrawl;* exculpo, *scoop;* exterritus, *start;* extonitus, attonitus, *stonn'd;* stomachus, *maw;* offendo, *fined;* obstipo, *stop;* audere, *dare;* cavere, *ware,* whence *a-ware, beware, wary, warn, warning;* for the Latin *v* consonant formerly sounded like our *w*, and the modern sound of the *v* consonant was formerly that of the letter *f*, that is, the Æolick digamma, which had the sound of φ, and the modern sound of the letter *f* was that of the Greek φ or *ph;* ulcus, ulcere, *ulcer sore,* and hence *sorry, sorrow, sorrowful;* ingenium, *engine, gin;* scalenus, *leaning,* unless you would rather derive it from κλίνω, whence inclino; infundibulum, *funnel;* gagates, *jett;* projectum, *to jett forth, a jetty;* cucullus, *a cowl.*

There are syncopes somewhat harder; from tempore, *time;* from nomine, *name;* domina, *dame;* as the French *homme, femme, nom,* from homine, fœmina, nomine. Thus pagina, *page;* ποτήριον, *pot;* κύπελλα, *cup;* cantharus, *can;* tentorium, *tent;* precor, *pray;* præda, *prey;* specio, speculor, *spy;* plico, *ply;* implico, *imply;* replico, *reply;* complico, *comply;* sedes episcopalis, *see.*

A vowel is also cut off in the middle, that the number of the syllables may be lessened; as, amita, *aunt;* spiritus, *spright;* debitum, *debt;* dubito, *doubt;* comes, comitis, *count;* clericus, *clerk;* quietus, *quit, quite;* acquieto, *to acquit;* separo, *to spare;* stabilis, *stable;* stabulum, *stable;* pallacium, *palace, place;* rabula, *rail, rawl, wrawl, brawl, rable, brable;* quæsitio, *quest.*

As also a consonant, or at least one of a softer sound, or even a whole syllable; rotundus, *round;* fragilis, *frail;* securus, *sure;* regula, *rule;* tegula, *tile;* subtilis, *subtle;* nomen, *noun;* decanus, *dean;* computo, *count;* subitaneus, *suddain, soon;* superare, *to soar;* periculum, *peril;* mirabile, *marvel;* as magnus, *main;* dignor, *deign,* tingo, *stain;* tinctum, *taint;* pingo, *paint;* prædari, *reach.*

The contractions may seem harder, where many of them meet, as κυριακὸς, *kyrk, church;* presbyter, *priest;* sacristanus, *sexton;* frango, fregi, *break, breach;* fagus, φηγὸς, *beech,* *f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *ch*, which are letters near a-kin; frigesco, *freeze;* frigesco, *fresh,* *sc* in *sh*, as above in *bishop, fish,* so in *scapha, skiff, skip,* and refrigesco, *refresh;* but viresco, *fresh;* phlebotomus, *fleam;* bovina, *beef;* vitulina, *veal;* scutifer, *squire;* pœnitentia, *penance;* sanctuarium, *sanctuary, sentry;* quæsitio, *chase;* perquisitio, *purchase;* anguilla, *eel;* insula, *isle, ile, island, iland;* insuletta, *islet, ilet;* *eyght* and more contractedly *ey*, whence *Owsney, Ruley, Ely;* examinare, *to scan,* namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *o*, according to the usual manner, the remainder *xamin,* which the Saxons, who did not use *x*, writ *scamen,* or *scamen* is contracted into *scan;* as from dominus, *don;* nomine, *noun;* abomino, *ban;* and indeed *apum examen* they turned into *sciame;* for which we say *swarme,* by inserting *r* to denote the murmuring; thesaurus, *store;* sedile, *stool;* ὑετὸς, *wet;* sudo, *sweat;* gaudium, *gay;* jocus, *joy;* succus, *juice;* catena, *chain;* caliga, calga; chause, chausse, Fr. *hose;* extinguo, *stanch, squench, quench, stint;* foras, *forth;* species, *spice;* recito, *read;* adjuvo, *aid;* αἰὼν, ævum, *ay, age, ever;* floccus, *lock;* excerpo, *scrape, scrabble, scrawl;* extravagus, *stray, straggle;* collectum, *clot clutch;* colligo, *coil;* recolligo, *recoil;* severo, *swear;* stridulus, *shrill;* procurator, *proxy;* pulso, *to push;* calamus, *a quill;* impetere, *to impeach;* augeo, auxi, *wax;* and vanesco, vanui, *wane;* syllabare, *to spell;* puteus, *pit;* granum, *corn;* comprimo, *cramp, crump, crumple, crinkle.*

Some may seem harsher, yet may not be rejected, for it at least appears, that some of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whose etymology is acknowledged by every body; as, Alexander, *Elick, Scander, Sander, Sandy, Sanny;* Elizabetha, *Elizabeth, Elisabeth, Betty, Bess;* Margareta, *Mar-*

garet, Marget, Meg, Peg; Maria, *Mary, Mal, Bal, Malkin, Mawkin, Mawkes;* Matthæus, *Mattha, Matthew;* Martha, *Matt, Pat;* Gulielmus, *Wilhelmus, Girolamo, Guillaume, William, Will, Bill, Wilkin, Wicken, Wicks, Wecks.*

Thus cariophyllus, flos; gerofilo, Ital. giriflee, gilofer, Fr. *giliflower*, which the vulgar call *julyflower*, as if derived from the month *July;* petroselinum, *parsly;* portulaca, *purslain;* cydonium, *quince;* cydoniatum, *quiddeny;* persicum, *peach;* eruca, *eruke*, which they corrupt to *ear-wig*, as if it took its name from the ear; annulus geminus, *a gimmal* or *gimbal ring;* and thus the word *gimbal* and *jumbal* is transferred to other things thus interwoven; quelques choses, *kickshaws.* Since the origin of these, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus disfigured many, especially as they so much affected monosyllables; and, to make them sound the softer, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, transposing, and softening them.

But while we derive these from the Latin, I do not mean to say, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Danish, Dutch, and Teutonick languages, and other dialects, and some taken more lately from the French or Italians, or Spaniards.

The same word, according to its different significations often has a different origin; as, *to bear a burden*, from *fero;* but to *bear*, whence, *birth, born, bairn*, comes from *pario*, and a *bear*, at least if it be of Latin original, from *fera.* Thus *perch*, a fish, from *perca;* but *perch*, a measure, from *pertica*, and likewise *to perch. To spell* is from *syllaba;* but *spell*, an inchantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are so fixed in lands, that none can pass them against the master's will, from *expello;* and *spell*, a messenger, from *epistola;* whence *gospel, good-spel*, or *god-spell.* Thus *freese*, or *freeze*, from *frigesco;* but *freeze*, an architectonic word, from *zophorus;* but *freese*, for *cloth;* from *Frisia*, or perhaps from *frigesco*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monosyllables, compounded of two or more words, at least serving instead of compounds, and comprising the signification of more words than one; as, from *scrip* and *roll* comes *scroll;* from *proud* and *dance, prance;* from *st*, of the verb *stay* or *stand* and *out*, is made *stout;* from *stout* and *hardy, sturdy;* from *sp* of *spit* or *spew*, and *out*, comes *spout;* from the same *sp*, with the termination *in*, is *spin;* and adding *out, spin out;* and from the same *sp*, with *it*, is *spit*, which only differs from *spout* in that it is smaller, and with less noise and force; but *sputter* is, because of the obscure *u*, something between *spit* and *spout;* and by reason of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noise, but obscurely confused: whereas *spatter*, on account of the sharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more distinct noise, in which it chiefly differs from *sputter.* From the same *sp*, and the termination *ark*, comes *spark*, signifying a single emission of fire with a noise; namely, *sp* the emission, *ar* the more acute noise, and *k*, the mute consonant, intimates its being suddenly terminated; but adding *l*, is made the frequentative *sparkle.* The same *sp*, by adding *r*, that is *spr*, implies a more lively impetus of diffusing or expanding itself; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes *spring;* its vigour *spr* imports, its sharpness the termination *ing*, and lastly *in* acute and tremulous, ends in the mute consonant *g*, denotes the sudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary signification, of a single, not a complicated exilition. Hence we call *spring* whatever has an elastick force; as also a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to *spring*, to germinate; and *spring*, one of the four seasons. From the same *spr* and *out*, is formed *sprout*, and with the termination *ig, sprig;* of which the following, for the most part, is the difference; *sprout*, of a grosser sound, imports a fatter or grosser bud; *sprig*, of a slenderer sound, denotes a smaller shoot. In like manner, from *str* of the verb *strive*, and *out*, comes *strout* and *strut.* From the same *str*, and the termination *uggle*, is made *struggle;* and this *gl* imports, but without any great noise, by reason of the obscure sound of the vowel *u.* In like manner, from *throw* and *roll* is made *trull;* and almost in the same sense is *trundle*, from *throw* or *thrust*, and *rundle.* Thus *graff* or *grough* is compounded of *grave* and *rough;* and *trudge* from *tread* or *trot*, and *drudge.*

In these observations it is easy to discover great sagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the desire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis's derivations are often so made, that by the same licence any language may be deduced from any other.

2. That he makes no distinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and those which being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the English language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harshness and violence, words apparently Teutonick; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That some of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

SYNTAX.

The established practice of grammarians requires that I should here treat of the Syntax; but our language has so little inflection, or variety of terminations, that its construction neither requires nor admits many rules. Wallis therefore has totally neglected it; and Jonson, whose desire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a syntax indispensably necessary, has published such petty observations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and person; as, *Thou fliest from good; He runs to death.*

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two substantives the noun possessive is the genitive; as, *His father's glory; The sun's heat.*

Verbs transitive require an oblique case; as, *He loves me; You fear him.*

All prepositions require an oblique case: *He gave this* to *me; He took this* from *me; He says this* of *me; He came* with *me.*

PROSODY.

It is common for those that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit their Prosody. So that of the Italians is neglected by *Buomattei;* that of the French by *Desmarais;* and that of the English by *Wallis, Cooper*, and even by *Jonson* though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to insert them.

PROSODY comprises *orthoepy*, or the rules of pronunciation; and *orthometry*, or the laws of versification.

PRONUNCIATION is just, when every letter has its proper sound, and when every syllable has its proper accent, or which in English versification is the same, its proper quantity.

The sounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not easily to be given, being subject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I shall here propose.

1. Of dissyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented, as *childish,*

kingdóm, áctest, ácted, tóilsome, lóver, scóffer, fairer, forémost, zéalous, fúlness, gódly, méekly, ártist.

2. Dissyllables formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as, *to begét, to beseém, to bestów.*

3. Of dissyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former syllable; as, *to descánt, a déscant; to cemént, a cément; to contráct, a cóntract.*

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs seldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter syllable; as, *delíght, perfúme.*

4. All dissyllables ending in *y*, as *cranny*; in *our*, as *labour, favour*; in *ow*, as *willow, wállow*, except *allów*; in *le*, as *báttle, bible*; in *ish*, as *bánish*; in *ck*, as *cámbrick, cássock*; in *ter*, as *to bátter*; in *age*, as *cóurage*; in *en*, as *fásten*; in *et*, as *quíet*, accent the former syllable.

5. Dissyllable nouns in *er*, as *cánker, bútter*; have the accent on the former syllable.

6. Dissyllable verbs terminating in a consonant and *e* final, as *comprise, escápe*; or having a diphthong in the last syllable, as *appéase, revéal*; or ending in two consonants, as *atténd*, have the accent on the latter syllable.

7. Dissyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter syllable, have commonly their accent on the latter syllable, as *applaúse*; except words in *ain, cértain, moúntain.*

8. Trissyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a syllable, retain the accent of the radical word, as *lóveliness, ténderness, contémner, wággoner, phýsical, bespátter, cómmenting, comménding, assúrance.*

9. Trissyllables ending in *ous*, as *grácious, árduous*; in *al*, as *cápital*; in *ion*, as *méntion*, accent the first.

10. Trissyllables ending in *ce, ent*, and *ate*, accent the first syllable, as *cóuntenance, cóntinence, ármament, ímminent, élegant, própagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the last, as *connívance, acquáintance*; or the middle syllable hath a vowel before two consonants, as *promúlgate.*

11. Trissyllables ending in *y*, as *éntity, spécify, líberty, víctory, súbsidy*, commonly accent the first syllable.

12. Trissyllables in *re* or *le* accent the first syllable, as *légible, théatre*, except *discíple*, and some words which have a position, as *exámple, epístle.*

13. Trissyllables in *ude* commonly accent the first syllable, as *plénitude.*

14. Trissyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *creátor*, or having in the middle syllable a diphthong, as *endeávour*; or a vowel before two consonants, as *doméstick*, accent the middle syllable.

15. Trissyllables that have their accent on the last syllable are commonly French, as *acquiésce, repartée, magazíne*, or words formed by prefixing one or two syllables to an acute syllable, as *immatúre, overchárge.*

16. Polysyllables, or words of more than three syllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as *árrogating, cóntinency, incóntinently, comméndable, commúnicableness.* We should therefore say *dispútable, indispútable*, rather than *dísputable, indísputable*; and *advertísement* rather than *advértisement.*

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *salvátion, perturbátion, concóction*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the (*h*) penult, as *dedicátor.*

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the first syllable, as *ámicable*, unless the second syllable have a vowel before two consonants, as *combústible.*

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accent on the antepenult, as *uxórious, volúptuous.*

20. Words ending in *ty* have their accent on the antepenult, as *pusillanímity, actívity.*

These rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but proposed as useful. Almost every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in English, as in other tongues, much must be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have escaped my observation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of syllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verses are either Iambick, as *alóft creáte*; or Trochaick, as *hóly, lófty.*

Our Iambick measure comprises verses

Of four syllables,

"Most good, most fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's lost;
For all the cost
Words can bestow,
So poorly show
Upon your praise,
That all the ways
Sense hath, come short." *Drayton.*

"With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears." *Dryden.*

Of six,

"Thus while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not sing an ode?
Shall that holy fire,
In us that strongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

"Though in the utmost Peak
Awhile we do remain,
Amongst the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to sleet and rain,
No sport our hours shall break,
To exercise our vein.

(*h*) [This is the Latin accent; and it is now more usual to say *dédicator* than *dedicátor*; and so in many other polysyllables, terminating in *ator*. *Medi̇ćtor*, however, is mostly pronounced, and certainly with greater dignity, than on the first syllable, with the accent on the penult.]

"Who though bright Phœbus' beams
Refresh the southern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Cambers streams
Be many wonders found.

"Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in silver swathes,
And what of all most dear,
Buxton's delicious baths,
Strong ale and noble chear,
T'asswage breem winter's scathes.

"In places far or near,
Or famous or obscure,
Where wholsom is the air,
Or where the most impure,
All times, and every where,
The muse is still in ure." *Drayton.*

Of eight, which is the usual measure for short Poems.

"And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and mossy cell,
Where I may sit, and nightly spell
Of ev'ry star the sky doth shew,
And ev'ry herb that sips the dew." *Milton.*

Of ten, which is the common measure of heroick and tragick poetry.

"Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place
Confining on all three; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating sound.
The palace of loud Fame, her seat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the summit of a lofty tow'r;
A thousand winding entries long and wide
Receive of fresh reports a flowing tide.
A thousand crannies in the walls are made;
Nor gate nor bars exclude the busy trade.
'Tis built of brass, the better to diffuse
The spreading sounds, and multiply the news;
Where echo's in repeated echo's play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and day.
Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease;
Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow rore
Of tides, receding from th' insulted shore;
Or like the broken thunder, heard from far,
When Jove to distance drives the rolling war.
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crouds, or issuing forth, or entering in:
A thorough-fare of news; where some devise
Things never heard, some mingle truth with lies:
The troubled air with empty sounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat." *Dryden.*

In all these measures the accents are to be placed on even syllables; and every line considered by itself is more harmonious, as this rule is more strictly observed. The variations necessary to pleasure belong to the art of poetry, not the rules of grammar.

Our Trochaick measures are

Of three syllables,

"Here we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath:
Other joys
Are but toys." *Walton's Angler.*

Of five,

"In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy." *Old Ballad.*

Of (i) seven,

"Fairest piece of well-form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth." *Waller.*

In these measures the accent is to be placed on the odd syllables.

These are the measures which are now in use, and above the rest those of seven, eight, and ten syllables. Our ancient poets wrote verses sometimes *of twelve syllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.*

"Of all the Cambrian shires their heads that bear so high,
And farth'st survey their soils with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchless crowds,
The nearest that are said to kiss the wand'ring clouds,
Especial audience craves, offended with the throng,
That she of all the rest neglected was so long;
Alledging for herself, when through the Saxon's pride,
The godlike race of Brute to Severn's setting side
Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did relieve
Those whom devouring war else every where did grieve.
And when all Wales beside (by fortune or by might)
Unto her ancient foe resign'd her ancient right,
A constant maiden still she only did remain,
The last her genuine laws which stoutly did retain.
And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar things;
So only she is rich, in mountains, meres, and springs,
And holds herself as great in her superfluous waste,
As others by their towns, and fruitful tillage grac'd."

(i) [The stanza in the trochaick measure of seven syllables is pleasingly diversified by our old poets: by Sir Philip Sidney in five lines:

"Well, in absence this will die;
Leave to see, and leave to wonder:
Absence sure will help, if I
Can learn how myself to sunder
From what in my heart doth lie."
Astrophel & Stella, Song xi.

In six:

"O dear life, when shall it be
That mine eyes thine eyes may see?
And in them thy mind discover,
Whether absence have had force
Thy remembrance to divorce
From the image of the lover?
Astrophel & Stella, Song x.

And Milton, in the same number, but with varied rhymes:

"Lord, my God, if I have thought
Or done this; if wickedness
Be in my hands; if I have wrought
Ill to him that meant me peace;
Or to him have rendered less
And not freed my foe for nought:

"Let the enemy pursue my soul,
And overtake it; let him tread
My life down to the earth, and roll
In the dust my glory dead.
In the dust; and there outspread,
Lodge it with dishonour foul." *Psalm vii.*]

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

" And as the mind of such a man, that hath a long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or else would let alone
His purpos'd journey, is distract."

The measures of twelve and fourteen syllables, were often mingled by our old poets, sometimes in alternate lines, and sometimes in alternate couplets.

The verse of twelve lines, called an *Alexandrine*, is now only used to diversify heroick lines.

" Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full-resounding line,
The long majestick march, and energy divine." — *Pope.*

The pause in the Alexandrine must be at the sixth syllable.

The verse of fourteen syllables is now broken into a soft lyrick measure of verses, consisting alternately of eight syllables and six.

" She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter space." — *Fenton.*

" When all shall praise, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall I lament to see." — *Lewis to Pope.*

" Beneath this tomb an infant lies
To earth whose body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But not more innocent.
When the Archangel's trump shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
What crowds shall wish their lives below
Had been as short as thine." — *Wesley.*

We have another measure very quick and lively, and therefore much used in (*k*) songs, which may be called the *Anapestick*, in which the accent rests upon every third syllable.

" May I góvern my pássions with ábsolute swáy,
And grow wíser and bétter as life wears awáy." — Dr. *Pope.*

In this measure a syllable is often retrenched from the first foot, as

" Diógenes súrly and proúd." — Dr. *Pope.*

" When présent, we lóve, and when ábsent agrée,
I thínk not of I'ris, nor I'ris of me." — *Dryden.*

These measures are varied by many combinations, and sometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, *as in the heroick measure.*

" 'Tis the divinity that stirs *within us*,
'Tis Heav'n itself that points out an *hereafter*,
And intimates eternity to man." — *Addison.*

So in that of eight syllables,

" They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded." — *Prior.*

In that of (*l*) *seven,*

" For resistance I could fear none,
But with twenty ships had done.
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Hast atchiev'd with six alone." — *Glover.*

In that of six,

" Twas when the seas were roaring,
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclin'd." — *Gay.*

In the Anapestick,

" When terrible tempests assail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But skilful industry steers right." — *Ballad.*

To these measures, and their laws, may be reduced every species of English verse.

Our versification admits of few licences, except a *synalepha*, or (*m*) elision of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th'eternal;* and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t'accept;* and a *synæresis*, by which two short vowels coalesce into one syllable, as *question*, *special;* or a word is contracted by the expulsion of a short vowel before a liquid, a *av'rice*, *temp'rance.*

Thus have I collected rules and examples, by which the English language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a master to those that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for such as are not yet initiated in the schools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at last ineffectual.

(*k*) [Formerly this lively measure was not thought unworthy to be employed on sacred subjects. Archbishop Parker finished a poetical translation of the Psalms in 1557, and has applied it to the thirty-sixth.

" The wordes of his mouth be unrightfully wayed,
In sleyghty deceit be they craftely layed:
Quyte ceased he hath to behaue hym aryght,
Good deed for to do hath he driven from hys syght."]

(*l*) [This measure of seven, though not common, is a century older than the time of Glover, whom Dr. Johnson cites. There is a pleasing song of five stanzas in the poems of Thomas Jordan, who wrote in the middle of the seventeenth century, from which I will copy one. The book is not dated; but the reference to the song is sign. § §. 8.

" Private jarres shall be relinquish'd,
Every man shall have his owne;
Thine and mine shall be distinguish'd,
And no seeds of sorrow sowne;
Comfort come to all complayners,
That were frighted back with frowns;
Governours no more be gayners,
Which are now the kings of towns."]

(*m*) [These elisions are now little regarded. Indeed the excessive brevity of the syllables, that is, of the second *a* in *avarice*, the second *e* in *temperance*, as also of the second vowels in *every*, *general*, *barbarous*, and the like, easily takes from them the power of forming a constituent part in the measure of a verse. But these vowels are not suppressed: they are pronounced like dactyls, as it were, distinct, but short. In *to* and *the* also the vowels are audible enough, however the words are deformed by elision. As to the practice of several modern poets in filling up all preterites and participles, as *raised* for *rais'd*, and *distressed* for *distress'd* or *distrest*, it seems an unnecessary, or rather an embarrassing, refinement. Words of this kind, which in prose consist of two emphatical syllables, will be used in poetry as one; but being printed without the distinctive mark of a strong syllable suppressed, and occurring twice or thrice in the same line, are certainly, in regard to a common reader, like the spells of other magicians, " of power to cheat the eye with blear illusion, and give it false presentments."]

APPENDIX, No. I.

[*Grammatical Observations on the Old-English Language, from Mr. Tyrwhitt's Essay on the Language and Versification of Chaucer.*]

THE following observations chiefly refer to the state in which the English language appears to have been about the time of Chaucer, and they will naturally divide themselves into two parts. The first will consider the remains of the antient Saxon mass, however defaced or disguised by various accidents; the second will endeavour to point out the nature and effects of the accessions, which, in the course of near three centuries, it had received from Normandy.

I. For the sake of method it will be convenient to go through the several parts of speech in the order in which they are commonly ranged by Grammarians.

1. The Prepositive Article ꝥe, ꝥeo, þat, (which answered to the ὁ, ἡ, τo, of the Greeks, in all its varieties of gender, case, and number,) had been long laid aside, and instead of it an indeclinable *the* was prefixed to all sorts of nouns, in all cases, and in both numbers.

2. The Declensions of the Nouns Substantive were reduced from six to one; and instead of a variety of cases in both numbers, they had only a Genitive case singular, which was uniformly deduced from the Nominative by adding to it *es;* or only *s*, if it ended in an *e* feminine; and that same form was used to express the (*a*) Plural number in all its cases: as, Nom. *Shour*, Gen. *Shoures*, Plur. *Shoures*. Nom. *Name*, Gen. *Names*, Plur. *Names*.

The Nouns Adjective had lost all distinction of Gender, Case, or Number.

3. The Primitive Pronouns retained one oblique case (*b*) in each number: as *Ic*, or *I; We:* Obl. *Me; Us:—Thou; Ye:* Obl. *Thee; You.—He, She; Hi* (*c*), or *They:* Obl. *Him, Hire; Hem*, or *Them.*

Their Possessives were in the same state with the Adjectives; *Min, Thin, His, Hire; Oure, Youre, Hir*, or *Their.* (*d*)

The Interrogative and Relative *Who* had a Genitive and Accusative case, *Whos*, and *Whom*, but no variety of number.

On the contrary, the Demonstrative, *This*, and *That*, had a plural expression, *Thise*, and *Tho*, but no variety of case.

The other words, which are often, though improperly, placed in the class of Pronouns, were all become undeclined, like the Adjectives; except, *Eyther*, alteruter; *Neyther*, neuter; *Other*, alter; which had a Genitive case Singular, *Eytheres, Neytheres, Otheres: Other*, alius, had a Genitive case singular, and a Plural number, *Otheres;* and *Aller* (a corruption of ealþa) was still in use, as the Genitive Plural of *Alle.* (*e*)

(*a*) It is scarce necessary to take notice of a few Plurals, which were expressed differently, though their number was greater in the time of Chaucer than it is now. Some of them seem to retain their termination in *en* from the second Declension of the Saxons; as, oxen, eyen, hosen, &c. Others seem to have adopted it *euphoniæ gratiâ;* as, brethren, eyren, instead of, bꝛoðꝛu, æꝥꝛu. And a few seem to have been always irregularly declined; as, men, wimmen, mice, lice, feet, &c. See Hickes, Gr. A. S. p. 11, 12.

(*b*) I take no notice here of the Genitive cases, *min, thin, oure, youre*, &c. as being at this time hardly ever distinguishable from Pronouns Possessive. How are we to know whether *min boke* should be rendered *liber mei*, or *liber meus?* In the Plural number however, in a few instances, the Genitive case seems to have retained its proper power. C. T. v. 825. oure aller cok—would be more naturally translated—*nostrûm* omnium gallus, than, *noster* omnium. And so in P. P. fol. cxi. Youre aller hele—*vestrûm* omnium salus; not, *vestra.*

(*c*) It is very difficult to say from whence, or why, the Pronouns, *They, Them*, and *Their*, were introduced into our language. The Saxon Pronouns, *Hi, Hem*, and *Hir*, seem to have been in constant use in the time of Robert of Gloucester. Sir John Mandeville and Chaucer use *They*, for *Hi;* but never, as I remember, (in the MSS. of authority) *Them*, or *Their.*

(*d*) The four last of these Possessive Pronouns were sometimes expressed a little differently, *viz. Hires, Oures, Youres*, and *Hirs*, or *Theirs;* as they are still, when the Noun to which they belong is understood, or when they are placed after it in a sentence. To the question, Whose book is this? we answer, *Hers, Ours, Yours*, or *Theirs:* or we declare; This book is *Hers, Ours*, &c. I can hardly conceive that the final *s* in these words is a mark of the Possessive (or Genitive) case, as a very able writer [Short Introduction to English Grammar, p. 35, 6.] seems to be inclined to think; because in the instances just mentioned, and in all which I have been able to find or to imagine, I cannot discover the least trace of the usual powers of the Genitive case. The learned Wallis, Gram. Ang. c. 7. has explained the use of these Pronouns without attempting to account for their form. He only adds; "Nonnulli, *hern, ourn, yourn, hisn*, dicunt, pro *hers, ours*, &c. sed barbarè, nec quisquam (credo) sic scribere solet." If it could be proved that these words were antiently terminated in *n*, we might be led to conjecture that they were originally abbreviations of *her own, our own*, &c. the *n* being afterwards softened into *s*, as it has been in many other words.

(*e*) It may be proper here to take a little notice of the Pronoun, or Pronominal Adjective, *Self*, which our best Grammarians, from Wallis downwards, have attempted to metamorphose into a Substantive. In the Saxon language, it is certain that *Sylf* was declined like other Adjectives, and was joined in construction with Pronouns Personal and Substantives, just as *ipse* is in Latin. They said, Ic sylf, Ego ipse; Min sylfes, mei ipsius; Me sylfne, me ipsum, &c. Petrus sylf, Petrus ipse, &c. See Hickes, Gr. A. S. p. 26. In the age of Chaucer, *Self*, like other Adjectives, was become undeclined. Though he writes, *Self, Selve*, and *Selven*, those varieties do not denote any distinction of case or number; for he uses indifferently, *himself* and *himselven; hemself* and *hemselven.* He joins it with Substantives, in the sense of *ipse*, as the Saxons did. Canterb. Tales, v. 2862. In that *selve* grove. In illo ipso nemore. v. 4535. Thy *selve* neighebour. Ipse tuus vicinus. But his great departure from the antient usage was with respect to the Pronouns Personal prefixed to *Self.* Instead of declining them through the cases which they still retained, he uses constantly, Myself, for, I self, and, Me self; Thyself, for, Thou self, and, Thee self; Him self and Hire self, for, He self and She self; and in the Plural number, Our self, for, We self, and Us self; Your self, for, Ye self, and You self; and Hem self, for, They self.

4. The Verbs, at the time of which we are treating, were very nearly reduced to the simple state in which they are at present.

They had four Modes, as now; the Indicative, the Imperative, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive; and only two expressions of Time, the Present and the Past. All the other varieties of Mode and Time were expressed by Auxiliary Verbs.

In the inflexions of their Verbs, they differed very little from us, in the Singular number: *I love, Thou lovest, He loveth:* but in the Plural they were not agreed among themselves; some (*f*) adhering to the old Saxon form; *We loveth, Ye loveth, They loveth;* and others adopting, what seems to have been, the Teutonic; *We loven, Ye loven, They loven.* In the Plural of the Past Tense the latter form prevailed universally: I loved, thou lovedest, he loved; *We loveden, Ye loveden, They loveden.*

The second person Plural in the Imperative Mode regularly terminated in *eth;* as *Loveth* ye (*g*); though the final consonants, according to the genius of the language, were frequently omitted, especially in verse.

The Saxon termination of the Infinitive in *an* had been long changed into *en; to loven, to liven,* &c. and they were beginning to drop the *n; to love, to live.*

The Participle of the Present Time began to be generally terminated in *ing;* as, *loving;* though the old form, which terminated in *ende*, or *ande*, was still in use; as, *lovende*, or *lovande.* The Participle of the Past time continued to be formed, as the Past time itself was, in *ed;* as, *loved;* or in some contraction of *ed* (*h*); except among the irregular Verbs (*i*), where for the most part it terminated in *en;* as, *bounden, founden.*

The greatest part of the Auxiliary Verbs were only in use in the Present and Past Tenses of their Indicative and Subjunctive Modes. They were inflected in those tenses like other Verbs, and were prefixed to the Infinitive Mode of the Verb to which they were Auxiliary. I *shall* loven; I *will*, or *woll*, loven; I *may*, or *mow*, loven; I *can*, or *con*, loven, &c. We *shullen* loven; We *willen*, or *wollen*, loven; We *mowen* loven; We *connen* loven, &c. In the Past tense, I (*k*) *shulde* loven; I *wolde* loven; I *mighte*, or *moughte* loven; I *coude* loven, &c. We *shulden*, we *wolden*, we *mighten*, or *moughten*, we *couden* loven, &c.

The Auxiliary *To Haven* was a complete Verb, and, being prefixed to the Participle of the Past time, was used to express the Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tenses. I *have* loved, Thou *havest*, or *hast* loved, He *haveth*, or *hath* loved; We *haven*, or *han*

It would be vain to attempt to defend this practice of Chaucer upon any principles of reason or grammatical analogy. All that can be said for it is, that perhaps any regular practice was preferable to the confusion and uncertainty which seems to have prevailed before. Accordingly, the writers who succeeded him following his example, it became a rule, as I conceive, of the English language, that Personal Pronouns prefixed to *Self* were only used in one case in each number; viz. those of the First and Second Person in the Genitive case, according to the Saxon form, and those of the Third in the Accusative.

By degrees a custom was introduced of annexing *Self* to Pronouns in the Singular number only, and *Selves* (a corruption, I suppose, of *Selven*) to those in the Plural. This probably contributed to persuade our late Grammarians that *Self* was a Substantive; as the true English Adjective does not vary in the Plural number. Another cause of their mistake might be, that they considered, *my, thy, our, your*, to which *self* is usually joined, as Pronouns *Possessive;* whereas I think it more probable that they were the Saxon Genitive cases of the *Personal* Pronouns. The metaphysical Substantive *Self*, of which our more modern Philosophers and Poets have made so much use, was unknown, I believe, in the time of Chaucer.

(*f*) In the quotation from Trevisa [See the Hist. of the Eng. Lang. p. lxii.] it may be observed, that all his Plural Verbs of the Present Tense terminate in *eth;* whereas in Sir John Mandeville and Chaucer they terminate almost as constantly in *en.*

(*g*) Maud. p. 281. And at certeyn houres—thei seyn to certeyn officeres—*Maketh pees* (*i. e.* Make ye silence). And than sein the Officeres, *Now pees! lysteneth* (*i. e.* listen ye)—In the following page, *Stondeth*, is used for, *Stand ye;* and *Putteth*, for, *Put ye.*

(*h*) The methods, by which the final *ed* of the Past Tense and its Participle was contracted or abbreviated, in the age of Chaucer, were chiefly the following:

1. By throwing away the *d.*

This method took place in Verbs, whose last Consonant was *t*, preceded by a Consonant. Thus, *caste, coste, hurte, putte, slitte*, were used instead of, *casted, costed, hurted, putted, slitted.*

2. By transposing the *d.*

This was very generally done in Verbs, whose last Consonant was *d*, preceded by a Vowel. Thus, instead of, *reded, leded, spreded, bleded, feded*, it was usual to write, *redde, ledde, spredde, bledde, fedde.*—And this same method of transposition, I apprehend, was originally applied to shorten those words which we now contract by Syncope; as, *lov'd, liv'd, smil'd, hear'd, fear'd*, which were antiently written, *lovde, livde, smilde, herde, ferde.*

3. By transposing the *d* and changing it into *t.*

This method was used 1. in Verbs, whose last Consonant was *t*, preceded by a Vowel. Thus, *leted, sweted, meted*, were changed into, *lette, swette, mette.*—2. in Verbs, whose last Consonant was *d* preceded by a Consonant. Thus, *bended, bilded, girded*, were changed into, *bente, bilte, girte.*—And generally, in Verbs, in which *d* is changed into *t*, I conceive that *d* was first transposed; so that *dwelled, passed, dremed, feled, keped*, should be supposed to have been first changed into, *dwellde, passde, dremde, felde, kepde*, and then into, *dwelte, paste, dremte, felte, kepte.*

4. The last method, together with a change of the radical vowel, will account for the analogy of a species of Verbs, generally reputed anomalous, which form their Past Time and its Participle, according to modern orthography, in *ght.* The process seems to have been thus. *Bring, bringed, brongde, brogde, brogte; Think, thinked, thonkde, thokde, thokte; Teche, teched, tachde, tachte*, &c. Only *fought*, from *fighted*, seems to have been formed by throwing away the *d* (according to method 1.) and changing the radical Vowel. See instances of similar contractions in the Francic language. Hickes, Gramm. Fr. Th. p. 66.

(*i*) I consider those verbs only as irregular, in which the Past Time and its Participle differ from each other. Their varieties are too numerous to be particularly examined here; but I believe there are scarce any, in which the deviations from the regular form will not appear to have been made by some method of contraction, or abbreviation, similar to those which have been pointed out in the last note among the Regular Verbs. The common termination of the Participle in *en* is clearly a substitution for *ed*, probably for the sake of a more agreeable sound; and it is often shortened, as *ed* has been shewn to be, by transposition. Thus, *drawen, knowen, boren, stolen*, were changed into *drawne, knowne, borne, stolne.*

(*k*) *Shulde* and *Wolde* are contracted from *Shulled*, and *Wolled*, by transposing the *d*, according to method 2.

Mighte and *Moughte* are formed from *maghed* and *moghed*, according to method 3. *Maghed, maghde, maghte; Moghed, moghde, moghte.*

Coude is from *conned*, by transposition of the *d*, and softening the *n* into *u*. It is often written *couthe*, and always so, I believe, when it is used as a Participle. In the same manner Bishop Douglas, and other Scottish writers, use *Begouth* as the Preterit of *Begin*. *Begonned, begonde, begoude, begouthe.*

loved, &c. I *hadde* (*l*) loved, thou *haddest* loved, he *hadde* loved; We, ye, they, *hadden* loved.

The Auxiliary *To ben* was also a complete Verb, and, being prefixed to the Participle of the Past time, with the help of the other Auxiliary Verbs, supplied the place of the whole Passive voice, for which the Saxon language had no other form of expression. I *am*, thou *art*, he *is* loved; We, ye, they, *aren*, or *ben* loved. I *was*, thou *wast*, he *was* loved; We, ye, they, *weren* loved. (*m*)

5. With respect to the indeclinable parts of Speech, it will be sufficient to observe here, that many of them still remained pure Saxon: the greatest number had undergone a slight change of a letter or two; and the more considerable alterations, by which some had been disfigured, were fairly deducible from that propensity to abbreviation, for which the inhabitants of this island have been long remarkable, though perhaps not more justly so than their neighbours.

II. Such was, in general, the state of the Saxon part of the English language when Chaucer began to write: let us now take a short view of the accessions, which it may be supposed to have received at different times from Normandy.

As the language of our Ancestors was complete in all its parts, and had served them for the purposes of discourse and even of composition in various kinds, long before they had any intimate acquaintance with their French neighbours, they had no call from necessity, and consequently no sufficient inducement, to alter its original and radical constitutions, or even its customary forms. Accordingly, we have just seen, that, in all the essential parts of Speech, the characteristical features of the Saxon idiom were always preserved; and we shall see presently, that the crowds of French words, which from time to time were imported, were themselves made subject, either immediately or by degrees, to the laws of that same idiom.

The words, which were thus imported, were chiefly Nouns Substantive, Adjectives, Verbs, and Participles. The Adverbs, which are derived from French Adjectives, seem to have been formed from them after they were Anglicised, as they have all the Saxon termination *lich* or *ly* (*n*), instead of the French *ment*. As to the other indeclinable parts of Speech, our language, being sufficiently rich in its own stores, has borrowed nothing from France, except perhaps an Interjection or two.

(*l*) *Hadde* is contracted from *Haved*, as *made* is from *maked*. See Hickes, Gram. Fr. Th. p. 66.

(*m*) The Verb *To do* is considered by Wallis, and other later Grammarians, as an Auxiliary Verb. It is so used, though very rarely, by Chaucer. He more commonly uses it transitively: Do stripen me. *Faites me depouiller*.—Do me drenche. *Faites me noyer*. But still more frequently to save the repetition of a verb.

His eyen twinkeled in his hed aright,
As DON the sterres in a frosty night.

Dr. Hickes has taken notice that *do* was used in this last manner by the Saxons: Gr. A. S. p. 77. and so was *faire* by the French, and indeed is still. It must be confessed, that the exact power, which *do*, as an auxiliary, now has in our language, is not easy to be defined, and still less to be accounted for from analogy.

(*n*) As *rarely*, *continually*, *veraily*, *bravely*, &c. which correspond to the French adverbs, *rarement*, *continuellement*, *veraiment*, *bravement*, &c.

The Nouns Substantive in the French language (as in all the other languages derived from the Latin) had lost their cases long before the time of which we are treating; but such of them as were naturalised here, seem all to have acquired a Genitive case, according to the corrupted Saxon form, which has been stated above. Their Plural number was also new modelled to the same form, if necessary; for in Nouns ending in *e* feminine, as the greater part of the French did, the two languages were already agreed. Nom. *Flour*, Gen. *Floures*, Plur. *Floures*. Nom. *Dame*, Gen. *Dames*, Plur. *Dames*.

On the contrary, the Adjectives, which at home had a distinction of Gender and Number, upon their naturalisation here, seem to have been generally stript of both, and reduced to the simple state of the English Adjective, without Case, Gender, or Number.

The French Verbs were obliged to lay aside all their differences of Conjugation. *Accorder*, *souffrir*, *recevoir*, *descendre*, were regularly changed into—*accorden*, *suffren*, *receiven*, *descenden*. They brought with them only two Tenses, the Present and the Past; nor did they retain any singularity of Inflexion, which could distinguish them from other Verbs of Saxon growth.

The Participle indeed of the Present time, in some Verbs, appears to have still preserved its original French form; as *usant*, *suffisant*, &c.

The Participle of the Past time adopted, almost universally, the regular Saxon termination in *ed*; as *accorded*, *suffred*, *received*, *descended*. It even frequently assumed the prepositive particle ȝe, (or y, as it was latterly written,) which, among the Saxons, was very generally, though not peculiarly, prefixed to that Participle.

A Grammatical and Metrical Analysis of the first eighteen lines of the Canterbury Tales of Chaucer.

I. ¹*Whánne* that Ápril wíth his ²*shoúres* ³*sóte*
II. The droúghte of Márch hath ¹*pérced* tó the ²*róte*,
III. And ¹*báthed* évery véine in ²*swíche* ³*licoúr*,
IV. Of whíche ¹*vertúe* engéndred ís the floúr;
V. Whan Zéphirús eke wíth his ¹*sóte* bréthe

I. 1. *Whanne*, Sax. hpænne, is so seldom used as a *Dissyllable* by Chaucer, that for some time I had great doubts about the true reading of this line. I now believe that it is right, as here printed, and that the same word is to be pronounced as a *Dissyllable* in ver. 703. "But with these relikes *whanne* that he fond." *Thanne*, a word of the same form, occurs more frequently as a *Dissyllable*.

2. *Shoures*, Dis. *Plural number*.— 3. *Sote*. See ver. v.

II. 1. *Perced*. Dis. *Participle of the Past Time*.— 2. *Rote*; root.

III. 1. *Bathed*, Dis. See II. 1.— 2. *Swiche*, such; from *Swilke*, Sax.— 3. *Licoúr*, Fr. has the accent upon the *last* syllable, after the French mode.

IV. 1. *Vertúe*, Fr. may be accented in the same manner. There is another way of preserving the harmony of this verse, by making *whiche* (from *whilke*, Sax.) a *Dissyllable*. *Vertue* may then be pronounced, as it is now, with the accent on the *first*; the second syllable being incorporated with the first of *engendred*.

V. 1. *Sote*, *swote*, *swete*; sweet, Dis.

VI. '*Enspired* háth in évery hólt and héthe
VII. The téndre '*cróppes*, and the ²*yónge* sónne,
VIII. Háth in the Rám his '*hálfe* coúrs ²*yrónne*,
IX. And '*smále* ²*foúles* ³*máken* mélodíe,
X. That '*slépen* ²*álle* níght with ópen eýe,
XI. So príketh '*hém* ²*natúre* in ³*hír* ⁴*coráges*;
XII. Than '*lóngen* fólk to ²*gón* on pílgrimáges,
XIII. And '*pálmer'es* fór to ²*séken* ³*stránge* stróndes,
XIV. To '*sérve* ²*hálwes* ³*coúthe* in sóndry lóndes;
XV. And spécially' from évery '*shíres* énde
XVI. Of '*Englelónd* to Cánterbúry '*they* ²*wénde*,
XVII. The hóly blísful mártyr fór to séke,
XVIII. That '*hém* hath ²*hólpen*, whán that théy were ³*séke*.

VI. 1. *Enspired*, Tris. *Part. of Past Time*.

VII. 1. *Croppes*, Dis. *Pl. N.* as *shoures*. I. 2.— 2. *Yonge*, Dis. *Stronge* and *Longe* are pronounced in the same manner.

VIII. 1. *Halfe*, or *Halve*, Dis. The original word is *Halfen*. —2. *Yronne*; Run. *Part. of the Past Time*, with the Saxon prepositive particle ʒe, which in the MSS. of Chaucer is universally expressed by *y*, or *i*.

IX. 1. *Smale*, Dis.— 2. *Foules*, Dis. as *Shoures*. I. 2.— 3. *Maken*; make. *Plural Number of the Present Tense*.

X. 1. *Slepen*, as *Maken*. IX. 3.— 2. *Alle*, Dis.

XI. 1. *Hem*; Them. It is constantly used so by Chaucer. 2. *Nature* should perhaps be accented on the *last* syllable (or rather the *last but one*, supposing it a *Trisyllable*), after the French manner, though in the present case the verse will be sufficiently harmonious if it be accented on the *first*. That Chaucer did often accent it after the French manner appears from ver. 8778. 9842. 11657. 11945. 12229. In the same manner he accents *Figúre*, ver. 2037. 2045. *Mesúre*, ver. 8132. 8498. *Asúre*, *Statúre*, ver. 8130, 3. *Peintúre*, ver. 11967. *Aventúre*, ver. 1188. 1237. *Creatúre*, ver. 2397. 4884. and many other words of the same form, derived from the French language.— 3. *Hir*; Their. The Possessive Pronoun of the third Person Plural is variously written, *Hir*, *Hire*, *Her*, and *Here*; not only in different MSS. but even in the same page of good MSS. There seems to be no reason for perpetuating varieties of this kind, which can only have taken their rise from the unsettled state of our Orthography before the invention of Printing, and which now contribute more than any real alteration of the language to obscure the sense of our old Authors. In this edition, therefore, *Hir* is constantly put to signify *Their*; and *Hire* to signify *Her*, whether it be the Oblique case of the Personal Pronoun *She*, or the Possessive of the same Pronoun.— 4. *Coráges*, Fr. is to be accented on the *Penultima*. So *Avantáge*, ver. 2449. 4566. *Brocáge*, 3375. *Foráge*, ver. 3166. *Lináge*, ver. 4270. 5419. *Serváge*, ver. 1948. 4788. *Costáge*, ver. 5831. *Parágc*, ver. 5832.

XII. 1. *Longen*, as *Maken*. IX. 3.— 2. *Gon*, Infinitive Mode of *Go*, terminated in *n* according to the Saxon form.

XIII. 1. *Pálmer'es*, Dis. the *e* of the termination being cut out by Syncope, as it generally is in *Plural Nouns* of *three* Syllables, accented upon the *first*, and in the *Past Tenses* and their *Participles* of *Verbs*, of the same description ending in *ed*. The reason seems to be, that, where the Accent is placed so early, we cannot pronounce the final syllables fully, without laying more stress upon them, than they can properly bear.— 2. *Seken*, as *Gon*. XII. 2.— 3. *Strange*, Dis. Fr.

XIV. 1. *Serve*, Dis. from *Serven*, the *n* being thrown away before *h*.— 2. *Halwes*, Sax. halʒeƴ. The Saxon ʒ is changed into *w*, as in *sorwe*, *morwe*, and some others; though it generally passes into *y*. The derivatives from this same word afford us instances of both forms; *Holyness*, *Holyday*, All-*Hallows*-day.— 3. *Couthe*; known. *The Participle of the Past Time* from *Connen*, to know.

XV. 1. *Shires*, Dis. *Genitive Case Sing*.

XVI. 1. *Englelond*, Trisyllable, from the Saxon Englalanda.— 2. The last foot consists of three syllables.

—to Cán | terbúr | y they wénde.

XVIII. 1. *Hem*; Them. See XI. 1.— 2. *Holpen*, the *Participle of the Past Time* from the Irregular Verb *Help*.— 3. *Seke*; Sick. As Chaucer usually writes this word *Sike*, we may suppose that in this instance he has altered the Orthography in order to make the Rime more exact; a liberty, with which he sometimes indulges himself, though much more sparingly than his contemporary Poets. The Saxon writers afford authorities to justify either method of spelling, as they use both Seoca and Sioca.

I have hitherto considered these verses as consisting of *ten* syllables only; but it is impossible not to observe, that, according to the rules of pronunciation established above, all of them, except the 3d and 4th, consist really of *eleven* syllables. This is evident at first sight in ver. 11, 12, 13, 14, and might be shewn as clearly by authority or analogy, in the others; but as the *eleventh* syllable, in our versification, being unaccented, may always, I apprehend, be absent or present without prejudice to the metre, there does not seem to be any necessity for pointing it out in every particular instance.

APPENDIX, No. II.

The Alphabets of Sir Thomas Smith and Dr. Gill, referred to in the Notes on the Grammar.

Sir Thomas Smith's New English Alphabet, 1542.

Nomen.	*Potestas.*	*Exemplum.*
A a	A short	Man, Hat.
A^ä a-	A long	Mân, i. e. Maine, Hât, i. e. Hate.
B b	Be	
C c	Ch, Tch, final	Ceri, i. e. Chery, Mac, i. e. Match.
D d	De	
Δ ծ Δ Ð	Δe, i. e. Th	Δou, i. e. Thou, Baծ, i. e. Bath.
E e	E short	Led, Bred, Hel.
E^ë ē e-	E long	Lëd, i. e. Lead, Brêd, i. e. Bread, He-l, i. e. Heal.
Ɨ ë	E English	Brëd, i. e. Breed, Hel, i. e. Heel.
F f	Ef	Fïl, Strïf.
Ꝟ ∇ ꝩ	Ev	Ꝟi-l, i. e. Vile, Striv, i. e. Strive.
G g	Ge	Gaï, Get.
Ʒ ʒ	Ʒe	Ʒai, i. e. Iay, Ʒet, i. e. Iet
H he	Ha	
I i y	I short	Hid, Bi, i. e. By.
I^ï ī ı-	I long	Hïd, i. e. Hide, Bī, i. e. Buy.
K k	Ka	Kat, Kac, i. e. Catch.
L l	El	
M m	Em	
N n	En	
O o	O short	Hop, Hors, i. e. Horse.
O^ō ö o	O long	Höp, i. e. Hope, Hörs, i. e. Hoarse.
P p	Pe	
Q q	Quu	
R r	Er	
S s	Es	
Z z	Ezed	Lïz, i. e. Lyes, Di-z, i. e. Dyes.
Ʃ ʃ	Eʃ, i. e. Esh	Leʃ, i. e. Leash, Fiʃ, i. e. Fish.
T t	Te	
V U u	U short	Buk, i. e. Buck, Full.
V^p ü w̄	U long	Bük, i. e. Book, Fül, i. e. Fool.
Y v ẏ	υ Greek	Tru, i. e. True, Ru, i. e. Rue, Nẏ, i. e. New.
X x x	Ex	

Dr. Gill's Alphabet, 1621.

Figura.	Nomen.	Potestas.	Usus Novus.	Antiquus.	Significatio.
A a	a exile	breve	Mal	Mal	Mariola
Æ ä	á exile	longum	mäl	male	mas
A â	a latum	longum	mâl	mall	marcus
B b	bī, bee	b latinum	a briȝ	bridge	pons
Ch ch	che	ch	tuchanȝ	change	muto
D d	dī, dee	d latinum	dëth	death	mors
Đ ð	ðī, thee	ð Oxoniensium	ðoħ	though	quamvis
E e	ε	ἐψιλὸν, ε	best	best	optimus
Є ë	ε	Ητα, η	bëst	beast	bestia
F f	ef	φ ut in	fjn	fine	nitidus
V v	ve	β Oxoniensium	vjn	vine	vitis
G g	ga	nil mutat	gud	good	bonus
ȝ	ȝi	dzy, j, dge	a baȝ	a badge	hoc insigne
H h	he	nil mutat	hŏli	holy	sanctus a um
ħ ħ	eih	χ gr. gh	boħt	bought	emptus a um
I i	ı i	tenue breve	kin	kinne	cognatio
I ï	j ï	tenue longum	kïn	keene	acutus
J j	j ei	exile	kjn	kyne	vaccæ
K k	ka	nil mutant	kap	cappe	pileus
Q q	qu		quins	quince	malum cydoneum
L l	el		läzi	lazie	ignavus
M m	em		mün	moone	luna
N n	en		nün	noone	meridies
Ŋ ng	eng. malè	ng aut ŋ ut pronunciatur	dung	dung	fimus
O o	o	Ομικρὸν	tu kol	to coll	collum amplecti
Ѡ ö	ö	ωμέγα	a kôl	a coale	carbo
P p	pi	nil variant	tu prëch	preach	concionor
R r	ar		tu run	to runne	curro
S ſ s	es		a sun	a sonne or sunne	filius aut sol
Sh ſh sh.	sha	ש sh	shäm	shame	pudor
T t	tï tee	nil variat	tü	two	duo
Th th	thi	θ th	a thistl	thistle	carduus
V v	v	ὐψιλὸν	svr	sure	certus
U u	u	u breve	spun	spunne	netus a um
ü	ü	u longum	a spün	spoone	cochleare
W w	we	w German	wet	wette	udus
wh	whe	hu	tu whet	tu whet	acuo
X x	ex	nil mutat	ax	ax	securis
Y y	ya	i lat. ante vocalem	a yvth	a youth	iuvenis
Z z	ez	nil variat	zël	zeale	zelus.

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Fletcher, Phineas. Piscatory Eclogues, &c. Purple Island. The latter is an allegorical poem of great merit. There is a modern edition of it, in which words and passages have been altered without taste or judgement.	Ch. I.
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Floyer, Dr. On the Humours.	Anne.
Forbes, Duncan, Lord. Reflexions on Incredulity.	Geo. II.
Ford, or Forde, Tho. Plays.	Ch. I.
Fordyce, Sir W. On the Muriatic Acid.	Geo. III.

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Fortescue, Sir John. Difference between an Abs. and Limited Monarchy.	Hen. VII.
Fortescue-Aland, J. Notes on the preceding work. See the History of the Eng. Lang. p. lxxix.	Anne.
Fotherby, Dr. Martin, Bp. of Salisbury. Atheomastix: Clearing foure Truthes against Atheists and Infidels. This is a work of great merit, but left unfinished; containing only two Books (out of eight proposed) to prove that there is a God; the first entitled, of the Voyce of Nature; the second, of the Grounds of Arts.	Jam. I.
Fox, John. Acts and Monuments of the Church.	Eliz.
Francis, Phil. D. D. Transl. of Horace.	Geo. II.
Fulke, W. D.D. Retentive to stay good Christians, Confut. of Allen, Notes on the Rhemish Tr. of the N. Test.	Eliz. Jam. I.
Fuller, Tho. D.D. Worthies of England, Holy War, Holy State, Sermons, &c.	Ch. I.

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Garth, Sir Sam. The Dispensary.	Will. III.
Gardiner, Dr. S. Bp. of Winchester. Explic. of the Cath. Faith, touching the Sacram. of the Altar, Answ. to Cranmer.	Edw. VI.
Garrick, David. Plays, Prologues, &c.	Geo. II.
Gascoigne, George. Poems and Plays.	Eliz.
Gataker, Rev. T. Discourses.	Ch. I.
Gay, John. Fables, Pastorals, &c.	Anne. Geo. I.
Gayton, Edm. Pleasant Notes upon Don Quixote.	Interregn.
Geddes, Dr. M. Chancellor of Sarum. Miscell. Tracts on Popery.	Will. III.
Geddes, Dr. A. Prospectus of a New Transl. of the Bible.	Geo. III.
Gerard, or Gerrarde, John. Herbal, or Gen. Hist. of Plants.	Eliz.
Gibbon, Edw. Memoirs.	Geo. III.
Gifford, Humphry. A Posie of Gilloflowers, &c. *i. e.* Poems.	Eliz.
Gil, or Gill, Dr. Alex. Logonomia Anglica.	Jam. I.
Gilpin, William, M.A. Essay on Prints.	Geo. III.
Glanville, Joseph, F. R. S. Discourses, Essays, On the Pre-existence of Souls, &c.	Ch. II.
Gloucester, Robert of. Poetical Chronicle. See Hist. of the Eng. Lang. p. xlix.	Hen. III.
Glover, Rich. Leonidas, Songs.	Geo. II.
Goldsmith, Dr. Oliver. Vicar of Wakefield, Poems, Essays.	Geo. III.
Goodman, J. D.D. Winter-Evening Conference.	Geo. I.
Googe, B. Zodiake of Life.	Eliz.
Gosson, Stephen. School of Abuse.	Eliz.

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GOWER, JOHN. Confessio Amantis. See Hist. of the Eng. Lang. p. lxiii.	Edw. III. Rich. II. Hen. IV.
Grainger, Dr. James. Poems.	Geo. II.
Granger, Thomas. Exposition or Commentary on Ecclesiastes. A curious and well-written work.	Jam. I.
Granville, George, Lord Lansdown. Poems, and dramatick pieces.	Jam. II. Will. III.
Grassineau, J. Musical Dictionary.	Geo. III.
Graves, Rev. R. Spiritual Quixote, Recollect. of Shenstone.	Geo. III.
Graunt, John. Observations on the Bills of Mortality.	Ch. II.
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Green, Matth. The Spleen, a Poem.	Geo. II.
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Gregory, Fr. D.D. The Doctrine of the Glorious Trinity.	Will. III.
Grew, Dr. N. Cosmologia Sacra, or a Discourse of the Universe; Museum; Anat. of Plants.	Ch, II.
Grey, Dr. Zach. Notes on Hudibras. Answ. to Neale's Hist. of the Puritans.	Geo. II.
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Grimoald, Rev. N. Poems. See the Hist. of the Eng. Lang. p. cvii.	Hen. VIII.
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Guthrie, Will. System of Modern Geography.	Geo. II.

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Habingdon, W. Castara, a Collect. of Poems.	Ch. I.
Hacket, Dr. J. Bp. of Lichfield. Life of Abp. Williams.	Ch. I.
Hakewill, George, D.D. An Apologie or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World. A work of great merit.	Ch. I.

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Hale, Sir Matthew. Primit. Origination of Mankind. Hist. of the Pleas of the Crown, &c.	Interreg. Ch. II.
Hales, John, D.D. Golden Remains, Account of the Synod of Dort, Sermons.	Ch. I.
Hales, Steph. D.D. Considerations on the Causes of Earthquakes.	Geo. II.
Halhed. N. B. Code of Gentoo Laws.	Geo. III.
Halifax, George, Marquis of. Miscellanies; Polit. Th. Reflections.	Ch. II.
Hall, Dr. Joseph, Bp. of Norwich. Satires, Essays, Epistles, Contemplations, Characters, Discourses, &c. See the Hist. of the Eng. Lang. p. cxix.	Eliz. Jam. I. Ch. I.
Hall, John. Poems.	Ch. I.
Hallywell, Rev. Henry. Sacred Method of Saving Human Souls. Acc. of Familism. Moral Disc. Melampronœa, or a Discourse on the Polity and Kingdom of Darkness. Neglected, but truly valuable and learned works.	Ch. II.
HAMMOND, HENRY, D.D. Comment. on the Ps. and N. Test. Discourses, &c.	Ch. I. Interregn.
Hanmer, Sir Tho. Notes on Shakspeare.	Geo. II.
Harmar, John, D.D. Transl. of Master Beza's Sermons upon the Canticle of Canticles. This is a very curious book. Harmar was Regius Professor of Greek, and Warden of New College in Oxford, in the time of Elizabeth; and was one of those by whom the Translation of the New Testament, in 1604, at the command of James, was made.	Eliz. Jam. I.
Harington, or Harrington, Sir J. Tr. of Ariosto, Briefe View of the State of the Church of England.	Eliz.
Harris, James, Esq. Hermes, Philolog. Inquiries, Treatises, &c.	Geo. II. Geo. III.
Hart, John. An Orthographie conteyning the due order and reason how to write or paint thimage of mannes voice moste like to the life or nature.	Eliz.
Harte, Rev. Walter. Poems, Hist. of Gustav. Adolph.	Geo. II.
Hartlib, Samuel. Transl. of Comenius's Reform. of Schools.	Ch. I.
Harvey, Dr. Will. Prognost. Signs of Acute Diseases, &c.	Ch. I.
Haslam, John. Observ. on Madness and Melancholy.	Geo. III.
Hawes, Stephen. Hist. of Graunde Amoure and La Bel Pucel: or the Pastime of Pleasure. An allegorical poem.	Hen. VII.
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Hawkins, Sir J. Hist. of Musick.	Geo. III.
Hawkins, Sir R. Observations in his Voiage into the South Sea.	Jam. I.

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Hawkins, Rev. T. Origin of the English Drama.	Geo. III.
Hay, Will. Esq. Essay on Deformity.	Geo. II.
Hayward, Sir John. Hist. of Edw. VI. Answer to Doleman.	Jam. I.
Headley, Rev. Hen. Poems.	Geo. III.
Heath, James. Chronicle of the Civ. War.	Interregn.
Heathcote, Rev. Ralph. A Word to the Hutchinsonians; Sylva, or the Wood.	Geo. II.
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Herbert, Rev. George. Poems; and the Country Parson.	Ch. I.
Herrick, Robert. Hesperides, or Poems.	Ch. I.
Higgins, John. See *Huloet.*	
Henshall, Rev. Sam. The Saxon and English Languages reciprocally illustrative of each other.	Geo. III.
Hewyt, Dr. John. Sermons on Repentance, &c. Other Discourses. Ther are passages of eloquence in these compositions.	Ch. I. Interregn.
Heylin, Peter, D.D. Hist. of the Presbyterians, Discourses, &c.	Ch. I.
Heywood, John, Poems.	Eliz.
Heywood, Tho. The Hierarchie of the Blessed Angels, with the fall of Lucifer, &c.	Ch. I.
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Higden, R. Polychronicon.	Hen. VII.
Hildrop, Rev. John, M.A. Works.	Geo. II.
Hill, Abraham, F.R.S. Familiar Letters.	Interregn. Ch. II.
Hill, Aaron. Poems.	Anne. Geo. I.
Hill, Sir John. Gen. Natural History. Syst. of Botany.	Geo. II.
Hoadley, Rev. Dr. John. Discourse.	Geo. I.
Hoccleve, or Occleve, Tho. Poems and Transl. See the Hist. of the Eng. Lang. p. lxxvi.	Hen. IV.
Holder, Rev. Dr. W. Elem. of Speech, Disc. concerning Time.	Ch. II.
Hole, Rich. L.L.B. Remarks on the Arabian Nights' Entertainments.	Geo. III.
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Holland, Philemon. Transl. of Pliny's Nat. Hist.	Jam. I.
Hollybrand, Cl. The French-Littleton.	Eliz.
Holme, or Holmes, Randle. Academ of Armoury.	Jam. I.
Holyday, Rev. Archdeacon. Discourses, Tr. of Juvenal.	Ch. I. Interregn.
Hoogeven, H. Doctrina Particularum Ling. Græcæ.	Geo. III.
HOOKER, RICHARD, M.A. Ecclesiastical Polity, Sermons.	Eliz. Jam. I.
Hooper, Dr. Geo. Bp. of St. Asaph. On the Ancient Measures, Disc.	Jam. II. Will. III.
Hooper, S. Discourse on Lent.	Anne.
Hopkins, Dr. Ez. Bp. of Londonderry. Expos. on the Lord's Prayer, Discourses, &c.	Ch. II.
Horbery, Dr. M. Sermons.	Geo. II.
Horman, Will. Vulgaria.	Hen. VIII.
Horne, Dr. Geo. Bp. of Norwich. Serm. Comment. on the Psalms, Letters on Infidelity, &c.	Geo. II. Geo. III.
Horneck, Dr. A. Discourses.	Will. III.
Hort, Dr. Jos. Abp. of Tuam. Charge to the Clergy in 1742.	Geo. II.
Horsley, Dr. Sam. Bp. of St. Asaph. Sermons, Charges, Speeches, &c.	Geo. III.
Howell, James. Instructions for Foreign Travel, Letters, Vocal Forest, Poems, &c.	Ch. I. Interregn.
Hughes, John. Poems, Plays, &c.	Will. III. Anne. Geo. I.
Huloet, R. Dictionarie, newly corrected, amended, set in order, and enlarged, by John Higgins, late student in Oxforde. The original book, entitled Abecedarium Anglo-Latinum, appeared in Edward the sixth's time.	Eliz.
Hurd, Dr. Rich. Bp. of Worcester. Essay on the Marks of Imitation, Dialogues, Sermons, Charges.	Geo. II. Geo. III.
Hume, David. Hist. of England.	Geo. II.
Hunter, Dr. J. Treat. on the Blood, &c. On the Teeth.	Geo. III.

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Jackson, Tho. D.D. Theological Works.	Ch. I.
JAMIESON, JOHN, D.D. Etymological Dict. of the Scottish Language.	Geo. III.
James, Dr. Rob. Medical Dictionary.	Geo. II.
James, Charles, Esq. Military Dictionary.	Geo. III.
James, Tho. D.D. On the Popish Corruptions of Scripture.	Jam. I.
Iden, W. Translation of Gelli's Circe.	Mary.
Jenkin, Rob. D.D. Hist. Examination of the Authority of Gen. Councils, Reasonab. of the Chr. Rel.	Jam. II. Will. III.
Jenks, Rev. Benjamin. Discourses.	Anne.
Jenyns, Soame, Esq. Poems, Enq. into the Orig. of Evil, Evid. of the Chr. Rel.	Geo. II.
Jewel, Dr. John, Bp. of Salisbury. Works.	Eliz.

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Ihre, Gloss. Suio-Gothicum, Ulphil. Fragm. Ep. ad Rom. Goth.	Geo. III.
JOHNSON, DR. SAMUEL. Works.	Geo. II. Geo. III.
Johnston, Dr. N. Assurance of Abby Lands.	Jam. II.
Johnstone, J. Death-Song of Lodbroc, with Iceland. Gloss.	Geo. III.
Jones, Sir Will. Poems.	Geo. III.
Jones, Rev. Will. Works.	Geo. II. Geo. III.
JONSON, BENJAMIN. Plays, and Poems.	Jam. I.
Jordan, T. Poems.	Ch. I. Interreg.
Jortin, John, D.D. Discourses.	Geo. III.
JUNIUS, F. Etymologicon Anglicanum, Gothicum Glossarium.	Ch. I.
Junius, R. Sinne Stigmatized. Divided into the Drunkard's Character, and Compleat Armour against Evill Society. An octavo of near 900 pages, in many of which are very acute and forcible passages and descriptions. It is dedicated to bishop Hall, to whom, as to other authors, he professes his obligations; commencing his address with this just and pithy remark. "Right reverend father, and no lesse honoured lord, I see many make use of your lines, few acknowledge, none return to give thanks! But no cheating like the fellony of wit; for hee which theeves that, robs the owner, and coosens all that heare him."	Ch. I.

K

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Keepe, H. Monumenta Westmonast.	Ch. II.
Keill, Dr. John. Examin. of Burnet's Theory of the Earth.	Will. III.
Kelham, R. Dict. of the Norman Lang. Domesday Book illustrated.	Geo. III.
Kendall, Timothy. Flowers of Epigrams.	Eliz.
Kennet, Basil, D.D. Roman Antiquities.	Will. III. Anne.
Kennet, Dr. White, Bp. of Peterborough. Register and Chronicle, Hist. of Ambrosden, &c.	Anne. Geo. I.
Kersey, J. New Engl. Dict.	Anne.
Kettlewell, Rev. John. Measures of Christian Obedience, Worthy Communicant.	Jam. II.
Keysleri, J. G. Antiq. Septentrionales.	Geo. I.
Kiliani, C. Dict. Teutonicum.	Eliz.
Killigrew, Sir Will. Plays, and Poems.	Ch. I. Interreg. Ch. II.
Killingbeck, John, B.D. Sermons.	Geo. II.
King, Dr. John, Dean of Ch. Ch. Ox. afterwards Bp. of London, Sermons, on the Gunpowder Plot; and Vitis Palatina, a Wedding Sermon. The last is really a literary curiosity.	Jam. I.
King, Dr. Hen. Bp. of Chichester. Poems: some of which have particular merit.	Ch. I.
King, Dr. W. Miscellanies in Prose and verse.	Will. III. Anne.
Kirwan, R. Essay on Manures.	Geo. III.
Knatchbull, Sir Norton. Annot. upon some Difficult Texts in all the Books of the New Test.	Will. III.
Knight, Edw. The Triall of Truth, wherein are discovered three great enemies to Mankinde.	Eliz.
Knight, Rich. Payne, Esq. An Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste.	Geo. III.
Knittel, Rev. F. A. Ulphil. Epist. ad Romanos Goth.	Geo. III.
Knolles, Rich. Hist. of the Turks, Lives of the Ottoman Kings.	Jam. I.
Knox, Hon. Dr. W. Bp. of Londonderry. Two Disc. before the Ld. Lieut. in Ireland, and in Trin. Coll. Chap. Dublin.	Geo. III.
Koerber, Chr. Lexic. Partic. Hebr.	Geo. II.
Kyd, Tho. Plays.	Eliz.

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Lacombe, M. Dict. du Vieux Lang. Franç.	Geo. III.
Lambe, Rev. W. Hist. of the Battell of Floddon, Hist. of Chess.	Geo. III.
Langhorne, Rev. Dr. John. Poems, Disc. Fables.	Geo. II. Geo. III.
Langland, Robert. Vision and Cr. of Pierce Ploughman. See the Hist. of the Eng. Lang. p. lvii.	Edw. III.
Lansdown, Ld. See *Granville.*	
Latimer, Dr. Hugh. Bp. of Worcester. Sermons.	Edw. VI.
Laud, Dr. W. Abp. of Canterbury. Sermons, Diary, Remains.	Cha. I.
Laurence, Rev. R. LL. D. Sermons, Bampt. Lect. Univ. Ox.	Geo. III.
Lavington, Dr. Bp. of Exeter. Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists compared, &c. and Suppl. on the Moravians.	Geo. II.
Law, Rev. W. Serious Call to a Devout Life, On Chr. Perfection.	Geo. II.
Leake, Steph. M. Hist. of British Coins.	Geo. II.
Lee, Nath. Plays.	Ch. II.
Leigh, Edward, M.A. Critica Sacra. A work of the greatest utility in regard to the illustration of the Hebrew words of the Old, and the Greek words of the New Testament.	Interreg.

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Leland, John. Itinerary. See the Hist. of the Eng. Lang. p. cxiii.	Hen. VIII.
Lemon, Rev. G. W. English Etymology, or A Deriv. Dict. of the Eng. Lang.	Geo. III.
Le Neve, Philip. Hist. of the Abps. of Canterb. and York, Life of Dr. Field.	Geo. I.
Lenton, F. Young Gallant's Whirligig.	Ch. I.
Leslie, Charles, M. A. Short Method with the Deists, and with the Jews; Socinian Controversy discussed.	Will. III.
L'Estrange, Sir Hammond. Hist. of K. Ch. I. All. of Div. Offices.	Ch. I.
L'Estrange, Sir Roger. Pamphlets, Transl. of Seneca, Erasmus, Quevedo; Observator.	Ch. II.
Lhuyd, E. Archæologia Britannica.	Anne.
Lightfoot, John, D.D. Miscellanies, Obs. on Books in the Bible.	Ch. I. Ch. II.
Lilly, Wm. Hist. of his Life and Times, and of K. Ch. I.	Interregn. Ch. II.
Lily, or Lilly, John. Plays, Disc. called Euphues.	Eliz.
Littleton, Dr. Adam. Lat. and Eng. Dict. See a pretended anecdote respecting him and his dictionary confuted under the word CONCUR.	Ch. II.
Lloyd, Dr. W. Bp. of St. Asaph. Disc. on Church Government in Britain, and Serm.	Ch. II. Jam. II.
LOCKE, JOHN. Works.	Jam. II. Will. III.
Lodge, Dr. Tho. Plays and Poems. See a note to the Grammar in this Dictionary on Orthography.	Eliz.
Loe, Rev. W. The Blisse of Brightest Beautie, the summe of foure Serm. preached in the Cathedral of Glocester.	Jam. I.
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LOWTH, Dr. ROBERT, BP. OF LONDON. Gramm. of the Eng. Lang. Life of Wykeham, Tracts, &c.	Geo. II. Geo. III.
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Lydgate, John. Poems. See the Hist. of the Eng. Lang. in this Dict. p. lxxvi.	Hen. VI.
LYE, REV. EDW. Sax. and Goth. Dict. addit. to Junius's Etymolog. Angl.	Geo. II.
Lyttelton, Geo. Lord. Obs. on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul.	Geo. II.

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Maddox, Dr. Isaac, Bp. of Worcester. Discourses, Vindic. of the Ch. of Eng. against Neale's Hist. of the Puritans.	Geo. II.
Madox, Tho. Hist. of the Exchequer.	Anne.
Mallet, David. Poems, Life of Lord Bacon.	Geo. II.
Mandeville, Sir John. Travels. See the Hist of the Eng. Lang. in this work, p. lviii.	Edw. III.
Manning, Rev. O. Add. to Lye's Sax. and Goth. Dict.	Geo. III.
Mannyngham, Dr. Tho. Bp. of Chichester. Two Discourses on the Criterions of Philosophical truth, and on Popish Doctrines and Policies. A well written work.	Ch. II.
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Marriot, Dr. J. Rights and Privileges of the Universities.	Geo. III.
Marshall, Dr. Quatuor Evangel. Sax. cum Notis.	Ch. II.
Marston, John. Satires, Poems, and Plays.	Eliz.
Martin, Dr. E. Dean of Ely. Opinion concerning the Difference between the Church of England and Geneva, &c.	Interregn.
Martin, Dr. T. Treatise on the Marriage of Priestes. This is one of the few old English Books, which Mr. Horne Tooke appears to have consulted. The author was a civilian, the friend of Bishops Bonner and Gardiner. The work was answered by Bishop Poynet.	Mary.
Martin, Descript. the Western Islands.	Geo. I.
Marvel, Andrew. Works.	Interregn. Ch. II.
Mason, George. Supplement to Johnson's Eng. Dictionary.	Geo. III.
Mason, William, M.A. Poems, Notes on Gray, Essays on Church Musick.	Geo. III.
Massey, W. Origin and Progress of Letters.	Geo. III.
Massinger, Philip. Plays.	Ch. I.
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Matthewe, T. Transl. of the Bible.	Hen. VIII.
Maundrell, Hen. M.A. Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem.	Will. III.
May, Tho. Translation of Lucan.	Ch. I.
Maydman, H. Naval Speculations and Maritime Politicks.	Will. III.
Mayne, Jasper, D.D. Plays. Sermons.	Ch. I. Interregn. Ch. II.
Maynwaring, Arth. Miscell. in Prose and Verse.	Will. III. Anne.
Mede, Joseph, B.D. Sermons. Disc. on Daniel, &c.	Ch. I.
Menage, Giles. Dict. Fr. Etymolog.	Will. III.
Meursii, J. Glossarium Græcobarbarum.	Jam. I.
Michaelis, J. D. Introduct. Lect. to the N. Test.	Geo. II.
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Minsheu, J. Spanish and Eng. Dict. With Dialogues. Guide into Tongues. These, especially the latter, are very important works; and have furnished great assistance to subsequent lexicographers.	Eliz. Jam. I.
Monboddo, James, Lord. Origin and Progress of Language.	Geo. III.
More, Sir Thomas. Works. See the Hist. of the Eng. Lang. p. lxxxiii.	Hen. VIII.
More, Dr. Henry. Song of the Soul, with other Philosophical Poems; Conjectura Cabbalistica; Mystery of Godliness, Expos. of the Seven Churches, Antidote against Idolatry. See the Hist. of the Eng. Lang. p cxxv.	Ch. I. Ch. II.
Morin, Dict. Etymolog. Fr. et Gr.	Geo. III.
Morland, Sir Sam. Tuba Stentorophonica, or Speaking-Trumpet.	Ch. II.
Morton, Dr. T. Bishop of Durham. The Apostolical Episcopacy of the Ch. of England, Discharge of Five Imputations from the Romish Party.	Ch. I.
Moryson, Fynes. Itinerary.	Jam. I.
Motteux, Pet. Transl. of Don Quix. Miscell.	Anne.
Mountague, Walter. Miscell. Spiritual or Devout Essays, in two parts. This person was the brother of Edw. Earl of Manchester, and retiring into France after the murder of K. Ch. I. became a convert to popery, and was made Abbot of Nanteuil. The writer of "*Legenda Lignea*, or a Character of some Hopeful Saints revolted to the Church of Rome," represents him as formerly a revelling courtier, and a vain-glorious shining ruffler; and that by the help of his Romish friends he published his books. By whomsoever they were written, they often display elegant language, and much ingenious observation.	Interregn.
Moxon, Joseph. On Mechanick Exercises, Astronomical Cards.	Ch. II.
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Murphy, Arthur. Transl. of Tacitus, Life of Johnson.	Geo. III.

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Nabbes, Tho. Masques.	Ch. I.
Nares, Rev. Archdeacon. Elements of Orthoepy. This is a work of the greatest importance in regard to rules for the pronunciation of our language.	Geo. III.
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Naunton, Sir R. Fragmenta Regalia.	Ch. I.
Nelson, Rob. Esq. Companion for the Festivals and Fasts of the Ch. of Eng. Life of Bp. Bull, &c.	Will. III. Anne.
Nevile, Rev. T. M.A. Imit. of Juvenal and Persius.	Geo. III.
Newcome, Dr. W. Abp. of Armagh. Ess. on the English Translations of the Bible.	Geo. III.
Newcourt, R. Repertorium Londinense.	Geo. I.
Newton, Dr. T. Bp. of Bristol. Notes on Milton. Discourses.	Geo. II.
NEWTON, SIR ISAAC. Works.	Jam. II. Will. III. Anne.
Nicols, or Niccols, J. England's Eliza, The Cuckoo, Poems.	Jam. I.
Nicholson, Dr. Will. Bp. of Glocester. Exposition of the Catechism.	Ch. II.
Nicholson, Dr. Will. Bp. of Londonderry. English Historical Library, Literary Correspondence.	Anne.
Norris, Rev. J. On the Beatitudes; Poems, and Discourses.	Jam. II. Will. III.
North, Dudley, Lord. Light in the Way to Paradise, &c.	Ch. II.
North. G. Tr. of Philosopher at Court.	Eliz.

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O'Conor, Dr. C. Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres.	Geo. III.
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Oley, Barnabas. Life of Rev. Geo. Herbert, the poet.	Ch. II.
Orrery, John (Boyle,) Earl of. Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift.	Geo. II.
Osborn, Fr. Advice to a Son.	Interregn.
Otway, Thomas. Plays and Poems.	Ch. II.
Outred, W. Translation of Cope upon Proverbs.	Eliz.
Overbury, Sir Thomas. The Wife, a Poem; and Characters in Prose. The latter are not yet forgotten as a proof of their popularity, they went through sixteen editions in a few years after their first publication.	Jam. I.
Ozell, J. Life of Cervantes.	Geo. II.

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Pagitt, Ephr. Heresiography.	Interregn.
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Parker, Dr. Matth. Abp. of Canterbury. Poet. Translation of the Psalms.	Mary.
Parker, Dr. Sam., Bp. of Oxford. Reproof of the Rehearsal Transprosed.	Jam. II.
Parker, Samuel. Bibliotheca Biblica, or Comm. on thè Pentateuch.	Geo. I.
Parkhurst, Rev. J. Heb. and English Lexicon.	Geo. III.
Parnell, Tho. D.D. Poems.	Anne.
Parr, Dr. Rich. Life of Archbishop Usher.	Ch. II.
Parr, Dr. Samuel. Notes on Tracts of Warburton, On Education, and other Discourses.	Geo. III.
Parrot, J. Springes for Woodcocks, or Epigrams.	Jam. I.
Patrick, Dr. Sim. Comm. and Paraphr. on the Books of the O. Test. Discourses.	Interreg. Ch. II. Jam. II.
Paul, Sir George. Life of Abp. Whitgift.	Jam. I.
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Pecock, Dr. R. Bp. of St. Asaph. The Repressor. See the Hist. of the Eng. Lang. p. lxxviii.	Hen. VI. Eliz.
Peele, George. Plays.	Eliz.
Pegge, Dr. Sam. Anc. Cookery, Anecd. of the Engl. Lan. Anonymiana.	Geo. III.
Pelletreau, Rev. J. Abridg. of Sacr. and Eccl. Hist.	Geo. II.
Pemberton, Dr. Hen. On Chemistry, View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy.	Geo. II.
Pennant, Tho. Esq. Brit. Zoology, Tours, Literary Memoirs.	Geo. II. Geo. III.
Percy, Dr. T. Bp. of Dromore, Rel. of Anc. Poetry, Tr. of Mallet's North. Antiq. Key to the N. Test.	Geo. III.
Perkins, Rev. W. Works.	Eliz.
Peters, Ch. M. A. Dissert. on the Book of Job.	Geo. II.
Petty, Sir W. Advice to Hartlib on the Advancement of Learning, Obs. on Dyeing.	Ch. I. Ch. II.
Phaer, Dr. Tho. Tr. of Virgil's Æneid.	Mary.
Philips, Ambrose. Poems, Life of Abp. Williams, The Distrest Mother.	Will. III. Anne.
Philips, John. Poems.	Anne.
Phillips, Edw. Complete Collect. of the Poets, or Theatrum Poetarum, New World of Words. This person was the nephew of Milton; and many of the criticisms in the first-named book, bespeaking the hand of a master, are justly, I think, believed to be Milton's.	Ch. II.

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Pickering, John. A Vocabulary, or Collection of Words and Phrases, which have been supposed to be peculiar to the United States of America. To which is prefixed an Essay on the present State (1816) of the Eng. Lang. in the United States.	Geo. III.
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Pococke, Dr. Rich. Bp. of Meath. Description of the East.	Geo. II.
Pomfret, John. M. A. Poems.	Will. III.
Pope, Dr. Walter. Life of Dr. Ward, bishop of Salisbury. This life, however, has been attributed to the nephew of Antony Wood.	Will. III.
POPE, ALEXANDER. Poems, Translations, Letters, &c.	Geo. I.
Porson, R. M.A. Letters to Archdeacon Travis. A work of masterly criticism.	Geo. III.
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Porteus, Dr. B. Bp. of London, Sermons.	Geo. III.
Potter, Francis, B.D. An Interpretation of the Number 666.	Ch. I.
Potter, Dr. J. Abp. of Canterbury. Antiquities of Greece, Disc. on Church Gov.	Geo. I. Geo. II.
Pownall, T. Treatise on the Study of Antiquities.	Geo. III.
Preston, T. Tragedies.	Eliz.
Price, Dan. D.D. Prince Henry's Anniversary.	Jam. I.
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Prynne, Wm. Unloveliness of Love-Locks, Judg. of the Prelates, and other Tracts.	Ch. I.
Puller, Timothy, D.D. The Moderation of the Church of England. A most valuable work.	Jam. II.
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Quarles, Francis. Poems, Meditations, &c. An author not of such little merit as generally has been supposed. He is often eloquent, and often extremely pathetick.	Ch. I.
Quelch, Will. B. D. Church Customes Vindicated.	Ch. I.
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Reresby, Sir John. Memoirs from the Restoration to the Revolution.	Will. III.
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Reynolds, Dr. Edw. Bp. of Norwich. Works.	Ch. I. Interregn. Ch. II.
Reynolds, Sir Joshua. Acad. Discourses.	Geo. III.
Ricaut, or Rycaut, Sir Paul. State of the Greek Church, &c.	Ch. II. Jam. II.
Rich, Barnaby. Tracts.	Jam. I.
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Richardson, Samuel. Novels; Pamela, Sir C. Grandison, Clarissa, Letters.	Geo. II.
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Richardson, C. Esq. Illustr. of English Philology.	Geo. III.
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Richworth, Wm. Dialogues.	Ch. I.
Ridley, Gloucester, D.D. Life of Bishop Ridley.	Geo. II.
Ritson, Joseph, Esq. Collect. of English Songs, Ess. on National Song, Pieces of Ancient Poetry, Metrical Romances, Bibliotheca Poetica.	Geo. III.

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Rivers, Anthony, Earl. Dicts and Sayings of the Philosophers. See the Hist. of the Eng. Lang. p. lxxx.	Hen. VII.
Robinson, Raphe. Transl. of Sir Tho. More's Utopia.	Mary.
Robinson, Dr. John. Endoxa, or Some Probable Inquiries into Truth.	Interregn.
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Ross, A. Refut. of Brown's Vulgar Errors, &c.	Interregn.
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Russel, Dr. Alexander. Nat. Hist. of Aleppo.	Geo. II.
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Sackville, Tho. (the first Lord Buckhurst.) Gorboduc, a Tragedy; Induct. Mir. for Magistrates. See the Hist. of the Eng. Lang. p. cxviii.	Mary.
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Sandys, Sir Edwin. Relation of the State of Religion, &c. usually called Europæ Speculum.	Eliz. Jam. I.
Sandys, G. Travels, Transl. of the Psalms, of Job, &c. of Ovid's Metamorphoses; Christ's Passion, a tragedy, &c.	Ch. I.
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Scott, Dr. John. Christian Life, Discourses.	Ch. II.
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Scott, Will. Essay on Drapery, or the Complete Citizen.	Ch. I.
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Seward, Anna. Sonnets, Letters.	Geo. III.
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Sharp, W. Operations of Surgery.	Geo. II.
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Stackhouse, Tho. D.D. History of the Bible.	Geo. II.
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Stapleton, Tho. D.D. A Fortresse of the Faith which Protestants call Papistry.	Eliz.
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Steevens, George. Notes on Shakspeare.	Geo. III.
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Stubbes, T. Anatomy of Abuses. Itself one of the most abusive books perhaps ever written.	Eliz.

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[illegible]ukeley, Dr. W. Palæographia Sacra.	Geo. II. Geo. III.
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Swinburne, H. Travels through Spain.	Geo. III.
Sylvester, Josh. Transl. of Du Bartas, and other Poems. A work which evidently was a favourite of Milton.	Jam. I.

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TAYLOR, JEREMY. D.D. Bp. of Down and Connor. Great Exemplar, Dissuasive from Popery. Holy Living and Dying. On Extempore Prayer, On Artificial Handsomeness, Ductor Dubitantium, Sermons. See the Hist. of the Eng. Lang. p. cxxiv.	Interregn. Ch. I.
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Tin[illegible] W. The Practyse of Prelates.	Hen. VIII.
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TOOKE, JOHN HORNE. Diversions of Purley.	Geo. III.
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Trapp, Jos. D.D. Popery truly stated, and briefly confuted.	Geo. I.
Trevisa, John de. Transl. of Higden's Polychronicon.	Rich. II.
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West, Gilbert. Observ. on the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.	Geo. II.
Westfeild, Dr. Tho. Bishop of Bristol. England's Face in Israel's Glass, in Eight Sermons.	Ch. I.
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Whateley, Will. The Bridebush, a Wedding Sermon, and other Discourses.	Jam. I. Ch. I.
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Wheatley, Charles, M.A. Illustration of The Common Prayer.	Geo. II.
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Whitgift, Dr. John, Abp. of Canterbury. Answ. to the Admon. to Parl. Defence of the same.	Eliz.
Whitlock, Rich. M.D. ΖΩΟΤΟΜΙΑ, or Observations on the Present Manners of the English, (1654.) Briefly Anatomizing the Living by the Dead. An acute and vigorous publication.	Interregn.
WICLIFFE, JOHN. Transl. of the New Test. Tracts. See the Hist. of the Lang. p. xxxii. p. lxii.	Edw. III.
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ADDENDA.

In CALOMEL. † For καλος and μελας, read καλο, and μελας.

In To DEMEAN. † v. a. Third sense. The word was certainly used, in the time of Shakspeare, for debase or lessen.

According to his manhoode, the sonne of King David, but yet, both in his birth and life and death, far *demeaned* beneath all kingly state.

R. Abbot, D.D. Exalt. of the Kingdome of Christ, 1601, p. 5.

In *To* REMONSTRATE. * v. a. This verb active had been in use a century before the time of the example cited.

Her Majesty's party and priests did — so pressingly *remonstrate* to him the sin of this amour.

Sir J. Reresby, Mem. p. 2[illegible].

In *To* THRUST. † v. a. After *thrysta*, add Icelandick

THE END.